

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

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NEW YORK STATE FREEDOM TRAIN RECEPTION ORGANIZED BY SAR COMPATRIOTS IN NEW YORK

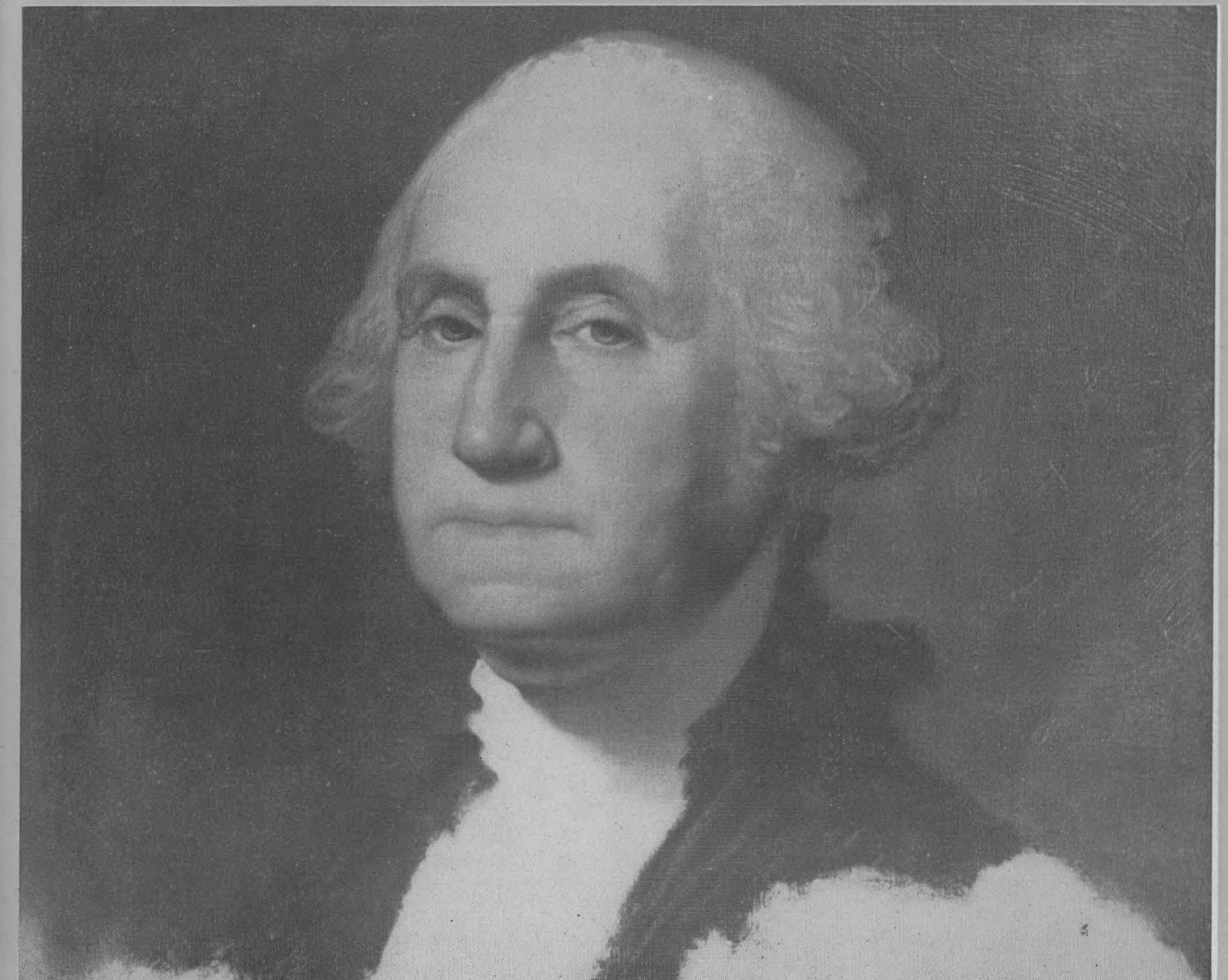


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Quarterly Bulletin Of The National Society



GEORGE WASHINGTON "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY"

Born February 22, 1732—Died December 14, 1799

The Claridge Hotel Chosen for Congress After Careful Consideration of Advantages

Behind the desk of one of the offices at Atlantic City's Claridge Hotel is a huge drawing of the Claridge Hotel in London. Beneath it are the words, "Recognized by Royalty as the First Hotel in Europe." The American hotel's Mayfair Cocktail Lounge is named after the fashionable Mayfair section of London, and over the bar is a panoramic skyline of London.

From this aristocratic and continental source comes the name for Atlantic City's newest hotel which, in its sixteen years as one of the seashore's top beachfront hotels, has done exemplary justice to its imposing forbear.

Though the Claridge may not be lauded by royalty in this democratic country, it has been a favorite of America's Who's Who, and has played gracious host to international big-wigs.

Tallest structure in the world ever built near the sea on sand, the Claridge soon came to be known as the "Sky-scraper-by-the-Sea." It was opened officially on December 17, 1930, and happily did not succumb to the lure of angles and cubes which were as popular in the late 1920s as gingerbread architecture was in the 1890s. Its sleek, uncluttered

lines have enhanced Atlantic City's beachfront, helped bring it up to date.

It is situated in one of the most enviable Boardwalk spots in the resort. If you remember the game of "Monopoly" which was a popular parlor pastime in the building-booming twenties, you remember that against a Parcheesi-like background of Atlantic City properties, the area of Indiana Avenue and the Boardwalk was the most expensive and if you could get a monopoly on that property you were practically a millionaire. Well, the Claridge was the winner, for at this spot it is equally distant from the two ends of town, and it inherited as its front yard a city-owned park which has given it the double advantage of beach-proximity and park-privacy.

Once inside the Claridge you cannot mistake its continental flavor. From the highly individual Chinese Chippendale bedroom furniture, designed for the Claridge and patented for its exclusive use, to the French Empire suites and the Italian marble beauty of the Park Lounge, it speaks of Old World distinction.

In the Mayfair Lounge, where very British red-coated "Mayfair Guards-

men" play for dancing, luncheon has a French flavor in a buffet service where cold and hot dishes are displayed on buffet tables, though served by waiters. Prepared by French Chef Pierre Maldjian, it's a noonday favorite, and the Louisiana Shrimp with a tangy dressing named after Maitre d'Hotel Pero is one of its best dishes.

Every Boardwalk hotel in Atlantic City takes advantage of the view of sea and sand that brings 15,000,000 visitors annually. The Ocean Dining Room at the Claridge was designed so that guests could enjoy breakfast looking out on a sun-shining sea, and dinner directly facing the moonlit water. The guests, many of whom have dined in the world's grandest hotels, find an unequalled charm in this setting.

The Mayor of Atlantic City Welcomes You!

"This is your welcome to Atlantic City. Officially, I extend to you the hospitality of our city during your visit to the World's Greatest All-Year Resort. Our long stretch of unbroken Boardwalk promenade, facing the gently sloping beaches of the Atlantic Ocean, forms a unique boundary line for our city. Perfect boulevards and their trails at our city gates and unsurpassed air travel and railroad facilities make this invitation more complete."

Plan Now to Attend SAR Diamond Jubilee Congress

President General Finger and Vice President General Edgar Williamson, Jr., of the North Atlantic District have made several trips to Atlantic City in preparation for the Sixtieth Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution which, by act of the last Annual Congress, was officially designated. They carefully studied the facilities of the various hotels and, as this magazine indicates, chose The Claridge for many outstanding reasons that will appeal to you when you arrive.

Many of us who attended the Fifty-Ninth Annual Congress at Jacksonville last year felt that every other Congress would be an anti-climax after enjoying the typical southern hospitality of Florida and exceptionally well-planned sessions. This constitutes a challenge to the North Atlantic District in general and to the State of New Jersey in particular. Your Editor has been allowed to sit in on some of the preliminary meetings, and from where he sits in his ivory tower, the race is still neck and neck. Be sure to be in on the finish!

Make your personal plans now. Notify your Chapter Secretary of your plans so that you may become a delegate. *And a special appeal* to all Compatriots planning to present Resolutions for action at the Congress. Please send your Resolutions well in advance to the Secretary General at Washington. In this connection it seems appropriate to reprint a quotation from the D.A.R. regulations. "It is both unwise and difficult to crowd the careful consideration of subjects as important as those which appear in Resolutions into a few hours preceding and during a Congress. The Society announces to the public its stand on many important subjects in its resolutions, therefore it is imperative that they receive the greatest care."

"Send 3 copies of resolutions, typewritten and double spaced, with three signatures. Send resolutions, as many as you wish, but be sure that subjects are divided, and treat one subject only." We concur!



THE PARK LOUNGE

The Park Lounge is just one of the several delightful lounges of The Claridge Hotel where Compatriots and their Guests will gather to renew old friendships and meet new members from across the country.



The Claridge is Literally the Center of Atlantic City Skyline and Water Front



TRIMBLE HALL

The banquet room of The Claridge Hotel is known as Trimble Hall. The business sessions of the Society will take place in The Hall, and of course the final banquet will be held in this beautiful room.

Bill of Rights Day Observed by Compatriots on Coast-to-Coast Broadcast

The Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, was Guest of Honor on a coast-to-coast radio program over the American Broadcasting network being jointly sponsored by the SAR and Bill of Rights Commemorative Society. Gardner Osborn presided on this Bill of Rights Day program.

FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN

Today as we stand at the top of time, on the sunlit summit of the ages, looking down the steep slopes which humanity scaled from base slavery to rightful liberty, we thank God that we, His children, are freemen in this land of liberty. Freemen we are, by God's will and America's laws—and freemen we shall always be—or die mingling our blood with the blood of our sires who chose a thousand deaths to slavery. We dare not betray their sacred trust, our nation's heritage and the world's hope. We dare not sell our freedom either for gold or conquest, proving ourselves unworthy heirs to God's bequest of his Ten Laws on Mount Sinai; betraying the hardy patriots of old who blazed the trail to freedom by the Magna Carta; betraying our ancestors, America's patriots who framed the Bill of Rights on the walls of history.

The Bill of Rights is America's beacon flaming from every hill and spire, proclaiming man's inalienable rights, declaring man's imperishable urge to exercise those rights under God and America's law with full freedom and security. The Bill of Rights is America's pledge to peoples yet unborn both near and far to pass on God's torch of liberty—its light undimmed by the mock light of alien minds. The Bill of Rights is America's glory, for in this land liberty was born, in this land freedom to exercise rights was won, in this land hunted minorities found haven and home, in this land enterprise and labor prosper. The Bill of Rights is God's gift to America. The Bill of Rights is pledge of God's hope in America. For the Bill of Rights America thanks God!

MESSMORE KENDALL Past President General

To understand the importance of this day we celebrate, I must explain how the Bill of Rights came into being, that you may see what it means to you as Americans.

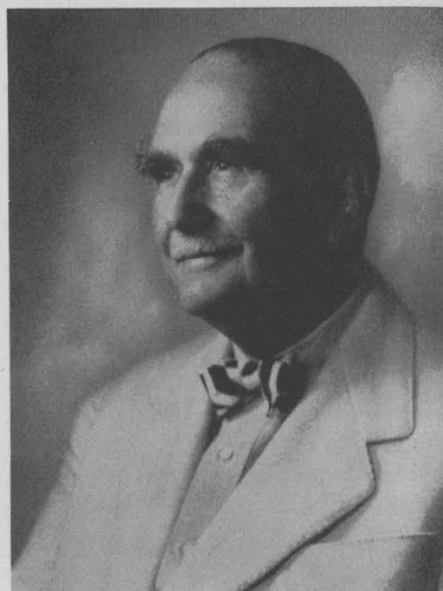
In 1787 a proposed Constitution for a United States was issued to the original Thirteen States for their ratification. It met with fierce opposition from the radical patriots of the day who opposed it for they feared that it would not offer sufficient protection against despotism. They remembered the blood which had been spilled to bring about their liberties and they were unflinching in their determination to keep them. They knew it had been a constant struggle to retain their freedom since 1215 when at Runnymede their forefathers wrested from King John the Magna Carta which is the basis of all human liberties.

They believed that their liberties should be set forth in plain unmistakable language as a part of the Constitution and thereby made the basic written law of our land. So they enumerated the protections they demanded: Freedom of Worship; Freedom of Speech; Freedom of the Press; the right to peaceably assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances, trial by jury and all the other rights they deemed essential for a free people who had escaped from domination of a state or individual.

Their demands became the first ten amendments to our Constitution and are known as The Bill of Rights. They are a statement in plain language of American liberties and are set forth so clearly that all may understand.

There is only one kind of freedom and it is found only when government is limited by a Constitution which protects the sanctity of the home and the freedom of the individual against interference not only from other individuals, but from slavery by centralized power.

These precious rights we enjoy seem so obvious, so seemingly commonplace, that we have taken them for granted. There is no greater truth than that man fails to appreciate what he already possesses and that things seldom are prized until lost.



Messmore Kendall, President
Bill of Rights Commemorative Society

One never fully realizes the blessings of the use of an arm, until it is gone. The joys of sight are coveted by few—save the blind.

And so it is with liberty and human rights. To gain them, men fought the outrages of despots. Once won, and seemingly secured, they are left to the care of everyone in general and no one in particular. This is well and good when no enemy menaces, but now the scene has shifted, time has passed and our hard gotten gains are attacked from without and from within and are in danger of being swept away. Unless we keep a watchful eye we may find this Nation in the same unhappy situation of slavery half the people of the world are in today.

"God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it."

So protect the priceless heritage we celebrate today.

CECIL B. DeMILLE S A R Chairman

Fellow Americans:

The Bill of Rights is the first great expression of the dignity of the individual. Lose it, and every American freedom is at the mercy of whoever can grasp the power to sweep it away.

And mark this well—no one's freedom is safe unless everyone's freedom is safe. When individual freedom dies, the nation's freedom is on its deathbed.

(Continued on next page)

Bill of Rights Broadcast Continued

For one hundred and fifty years this republic has extended to its citizens the privileges and blessings of a free people. For a century, we have taken our individual freedom for granted, but we can take it for granted no longer.

Most peoples of the earth have no Bill of Rights. Human freedom has been challenged by an ideology which concedes nothing to the individual—except to be a cog in a dictatorship—a dictatorship that rules slaves, with the iron hand of a Secret Police.

Even the right to think is denied. Communism is working with frantic haste to return the whole civilized world to bondage. It is using every trick of bribery and terror to destroy religion and to warp or conceal the truth.

This nation is no safer from Communism than any European country. Therefore, we should unite against those who abuse their privileges as American citizens. We must act against those who would impose on this country—through intrigue and infamy—the Communist pattern of serfdom, bloodshed, barbarism, suppression and slavery—a pattern contrary to every ideal fashioned for us in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

If we give ground to Communist trickery, if we surrender to little pockets of opposition, if we soften in little areas of compromise, we will have germinated a powerful force that respects no law but its own. A force that respects no individual right but its own. A force that seeks to destroy all who believe in God. A force that fights with weapons of slander, calumny and lies. A force that knows no religion or justice but its own will. A force that seeks to enslave mankind under the pretense of freeing mankind.

In this hour of challenge to free governments everywhere, I urge all Americans to protect the great truths of Americanism. We can preserve these truths at home—and give them roots in other lands—if we use our influence and persuasive voice wherever there is opportunity to do so.

The Bill of Rights must be kept and handed on to our children, not as a dead relic but as a living reality. It is not just a document on musty paper. It is



Cecil B. DeMille, Chairman
Bill of Rights Day Committee

the pulsing heart that sends the blood of freedom through the arteries of this nation's life.

If the principle of freedom and private enterprise in the Bill of Rights is to survive, we ourselves need to reaffirm our faith in it. More than ever before, our daily lives and the acts of our leaders must be chapters in the history of freedom.

Paragraph 8 of the last will and testament of Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of the United States, reads:

"To my grandnephew—Andrew Jackson Coffee—I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the Rifle Company of New Orleans—and with this injunction:

"That he will wield it in defense of our beloved country, against all invading foes, or intestine traitors, who may arise to destroy our glorious Union—and that Republican System, secured to us by the blood of our revolutionary fathers, and perpetuated to us by the Federal Constitution—the greatest wisdom every displayed by man."

(I looked up the word "intestine" and it means: internal, especially with regard to state or country.)

Don't trade the American Way for the way of any other country on earth.

Our faith in freedom was the driving force behind the arms that raised our banners over the ruins of tyranny in Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo—America will endure as the house of the brave, as long as we keep it the land of the free.

HON. OSCAR CHAPMAN Secretary of Interior

Today, December 15th, is a memorable date in the history of the age-old struggle of man to secure fundamental and individual human rights of freedom of religion, speech, and the press; of the right to bear arms; of the security of the home and person; and of the right to life, liberty, and equal protection under the laws. This is the 158th anniversary of the adoption, by the States, of the first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution, which together constitute the American Bill of Rights.

The specific event marked by these ceremonies at Federal Hall Memorial is the ratification of the first ten amendments by the State of Virginia, on December 15, 1791. Their act gave approval by the necessary three-fourths of the States and thus the Bill of Rights was forever incorporated into the Constitution of the United States.

This notable achievement was the result of a long struggle both in England and America. Its attainment is the moving story of the many unsung men who have fought during the past for a charter of man's liberties. The roots of man's strivings for individual human rights may be sought in the history of the struggle for English freedom and may be traced as far back as the grant of the Magna Carta in 1215. After this, centuries elapsed before the English Parliament adopted in 1689 a document which has become known as the English Bill of Rights. Although these two events signalized advances in the struggle for English freedom, they primarily insured certain specific political rights.

It was not until the Eighteenth Century that English and French philosophers like John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the American statesmen of the Revolutionary Era developed the new and exciting idea that men had certain immutable and inalienable rights—fundamental rights of the individual that could not be changed nor taken from them.

Perhaps the most noted expression of this idea in America was contained in the Virginia Declaration of Rights, of June 12, 1776, which was in a large part the work of George Mason, the Virginia Constitutional leader and statesman. This document stated plainly certain permanent and fundamental truths

(Continued on page 6)

Bill of Rights Broadcast Continued

which were to be used as a basis for a new society and a new government to be independently organized first in Virginia and ultimately in all America. The adoption of Mason's principles by Virginia set an example that was followed by most of the other states formed in America at the opening of the Revolution. His ideals reached their highest expression when they were drawn upon by Thomas Jefferson when in phrasing the American Declaration of Independence, he wrote:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

This eloquent expression of the ideals of human liberty did not immediately become a part of the Constitutional guarantees of the new national government which was formed in America following the Revolution. The need for the adoption of a bill of rights for the new nation as a whole was discussed at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, but the Founding Fathers were more immediately concerned with the creation of a strong central government than with the guarantees of individual freedom.

The Constitution as drafted at Philadelphia secured certain traditional liberties, but did not include a specific Bill of Rights. George Mason, and many of the other delegates, were outspoken in considering this a dangerous omission. The delegates and the people felt that they deserved not only a Constitution as a symbol of their strength and unity but also a Bill of Rights as a symbol of their freedom. A popular movement took shape in the States' ratifying conventions to incorporate guarantees of individual freedom in the new Constitution and many states ratified it only on condition that it should eventually include a Bill of Rights.

This impressive demand for Constitutional guarantees of individual liberties became the initial order of business at the first Congress organized under the Constitution in 1789. From the mass

(Continued on page 23)

PRESIDENT GENERAL JOHN W. FINGER

Mr. Oscar Chapman, to you, as Secretary of the Department of the Interior of the United States, it is my privilege, as President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, to present the Gold Medal of our Society upon this, the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the "Bill of Rights."

It was the First Congress under the Constitution, meeting in old Federal Hall in New York City, at the corner of Nassau and Wall Streets, which en-

acted the Bill of Rights. Today that corner is a National Historic Site and you, as Secretary of the Interior, hold title to that sacred land upon which stands "Federal Hall Memorial," the former Sub-Treasury Building.

The Sons of the American Revolution are deeply grateful for the far-sighted action of your Department and particularly aware of your own special interest in this National Shrine which we call "the Birthplace of the Bill of Rights." No more appropriate action could be taken by our Society, upon this anniversary, than the presentation to you of this Gold Medal as our way of saying "Thank you, Mr. Secretary."



President General John Whelchel Finger presenting Gold Medal of the National Society to Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, U.S.A.

First Naval Battle of the Revolution

By Capt. Davis G. Marsapin

Massachusetts, including the present State of Maine, prides itself on laying claim to many of the "Firsts" of the American Revolution. Amongst these are the engagements which took place off Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and off Machias, Maine, in the interval between the battle of Concord and Lexington and the battle of Bunker Hill.

Shortly after the battle of Concord and Lexington the village of Fairhaven (then part of Dartmouth) put two distinct military companies in training under the supervision of a "Committee of Safety." One of these was composed of mechanics and farmers who were commanded by Daniel Egery, a ship builder, and the other consisted principally of seamen, under the command of Nathaniel Pope, a sea captain.

On the afternoon of the 13th of May, 1775, these two little military companies, each composed of twenty-five men, were in a field just outside the village where they were paraded for drilling. While so engaged, a rider brought news that a twenty-ton ship had come into Vineyard Sound, captured two sloops (one of which he owned in part), manned and armed them, and sent them into Buzzard's Bay as decoy cruisers. Also he said that it was his purpose to appraise the Committee of Safety of the true character of these vessels.

Upon receiving this news it was immediately agreed that the parties present give whatever bonds might be demanded for the forty-ton sloop "Success," which was then lying at the wharf, and to put out in her to intercept the British. It was believed that twenty-five men would be sufficient for the purpose and were as many as could be kept out of sight on board. The men of both companies were informed that twenty-five volunteers were desired for an immediate and secret expedition. This announcement was greeted by all fifty volunteering, and it was necessary to ballot between the men to eliminate the excess. Parties were then formed to collect sails, rigging, provisions, etc., and instructions given that they not report at the vessel until after dark. By 9 P.M. all was in readiness and the sloop, with Captains

Egery and Pope, a Drummer and twenty-five men put off from the wharf at Fairhaven.

During the night, which was calm and foggy, the sloop was allowed to drift upon the currents of the Bay. With the breaking of dawn a sloop was discovered at anchor about a cable's length from them and directly under their lee. The tide carried the "Success" down upon her and heedless of commands to sheer off, she swung in to board. This was accomplished, the men swarmed up from below, and overran the British sloop, making prisoners of the thirteen officers and men aboard.

Captain Pope, one man and the boy took charge of these prisoners while both vessels made sail and worked up to a point about three miles from town. It was decided that the prize should be sent into port and the "Success" start out in search of the other cruiser. This was soon discovered at anchor in a nearby cove, sail was immediately made and the cruiser started out into the Bay with the "Success" in pursuit. A well-placed shot killed the commander, confusion resulted and the Colors were struck to the "Success." This prize was taken into port where the arms and equipment were divided, and Captain Egery started with 15 of the prisoners for Taunton where he lodged them in the jail. Continuing to Watertown, he made a report of these activities and the situation in Dartmouth to the Provincial Congress.

Drisko, in his narrative of the Town of Machias, states that taking of the cutter "Margaretta" on the 12th of June, 1775, was the first naval battle of the Revolution (p. 47), and a tablet erected in that town about twenty years ago carries a legend to that effect.

The "Margaretta" was a British cutter, carrying four four-pound guns and sixteen swivels. Shortly after arriving at Machias, Captain Moor of the "Margaretta" ordered that the liberty pole in the town be taken down on the threat of firing on the community. This threat was received with indignation, a town meeting held, and a unanimous vote of "No" given to a motion to remove the pole. Shortly after the town meeting,

resistance movements began to form and support began to arrive in the form of sympathizers from Jonesboro, Pleasant River and Moosabec Reach. After considerable discussion a majority decided upon a plan of action and a band of volunteers was collected for the purpose of meeting on board the "Margaretta."

Jeremiah O'Brien, with forty men, was to take charge of a sloop while Colonel Foster was to go to East River to prepare a schooner. These two vessels were to meet, pursue and capture the "Margaretta" if possible. Foster's schooner ran aground, leaving O'Brien with an undisciplined crew, short of water and rations and no more than three rounds of ammunition per man to carry out the undertaking. They approached the "Margaretta" and her Captain, under threat of fire, demanded O'Brien's purpose. O'Brien thereupon called on Captain Moor to surrender. Moor appeared desirous of avoiding conflict and endeavored to prevent a collision but carried away the "Margaretta's" boom. He worked into Holmes Bay, effected repairs and set out with the apparent hope of escaping O'Brien's sloop. Being overtaken, she cast off her boats and when this was ineffectual, opened fire. The fire was returned with determination, the two vessels swung together and the Americans attempted to board the "Margaretta." This effort failed as they swung apart but on a return swing and the death of Captain Moor, the "Margaretta" was captured and taken with her crew into Machias.

It will be seen that each of these engagements differed greatly from the other. The battle of Fairhaven preceded the one of Machias by nearly a month, the sloop "Success" was manned and commanded by regularly organized militia acting under the authority of a Committee of Safety, while the engagement off Machias involved an American sloop manned and commanded by a group of volunteers operating on their own motion and without the sanction or control of a recognized governmental body.

Thus each community, depending upon a consideration of the elements involved, may lay claim to a "First Naval Battle of the Revolution." In so doing, however, it should take the additional step of carefully defining its interpretation of the name it uses.

Story of Alexander Hamilton as Told by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg

In my impetuous youth I set out to right an historical wrong. I felt that America owed a long-overdue debt to the memory of Alexander Hamilton. I determined to make a small payment on account. So I wrote a book in 1921 to prove that Hamilton was **THE GREATEST AMERICAN**—meaning the greatest in the widest variety of contributions to his country's welfare. He was the most constructive statesman, the profoundest Constitutionalist, the greatest lawyer, author, orator and economist, the greatest political leader of his time and one of its greatest soldiers. His was the most brilliant mind in an era of amazing genius. He was Washington's right arm in both war and peace. He was the brains in the Pilot House when the Ship of State set out into the perilous seas of history.

I have lived to realize that no one patriot can be called **THE GREATEST AMERICAN** in a land blessed with so many leaders of sublime and heroic stature. To that extent I overshot my mark. For example I now freely concede that young America equally needed Thomas Jefferson and his basic rivalries with Hamilton. Jefferson would have been cheated of the presidency by Aaron Burr in 1800 but for Hamilton's refusal to permit his Federalists to condone the thought. Jefferson himself said of Hamilton, "He is really a colossus; without numbers he is an host within himself." But I have not outlived the conviction that Hamilton never has been given his historic due. Lord Bryce in his admirable work, *The American Commonwealth*, said, "One cannot note the disappearance of this brilliant figure, the most interesting in the earlier history of the Republic, without the remark that his countrymen seem to have never, either in his lifetime or afterward, duly recognized his splendid gifts; equally apt for war and civil government, he stood in the forefront of a generation never surpassed in history."

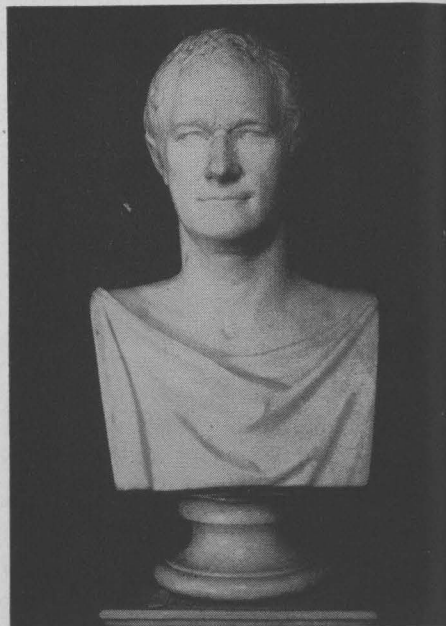
We Americans love Horatio Alger heroes—brave young men who rise above adversity to win great place and fame. Well—here is the top prodigy of them all.

Hamilton was born on Nevis in the West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757. His father was a Scottish ne'er-do-well. His devoted mother was a French Huguenot divorcee. The legitimacy of their union is still a subject of controversy. It never ceased to be a scandalizing weapon of Hamilton's enemies. It could have crushed a lesser soul.

At 14 years of age young Hamilton was successfully managing Nicholas Cruger's general store and counting-house on neighboring St. Croix.

At 15 he emigrated to Boston—without a friend in this New World. At 16 he entered King's College, now Columbia, in New York. At 17 he was pushing his unbidden way to the rostrum at New York's famous "Meeting In The Field" to help promote the First Continental Congress. "It is the battlefield or slavery," he cried—a full year ahead of Patrick Henry.

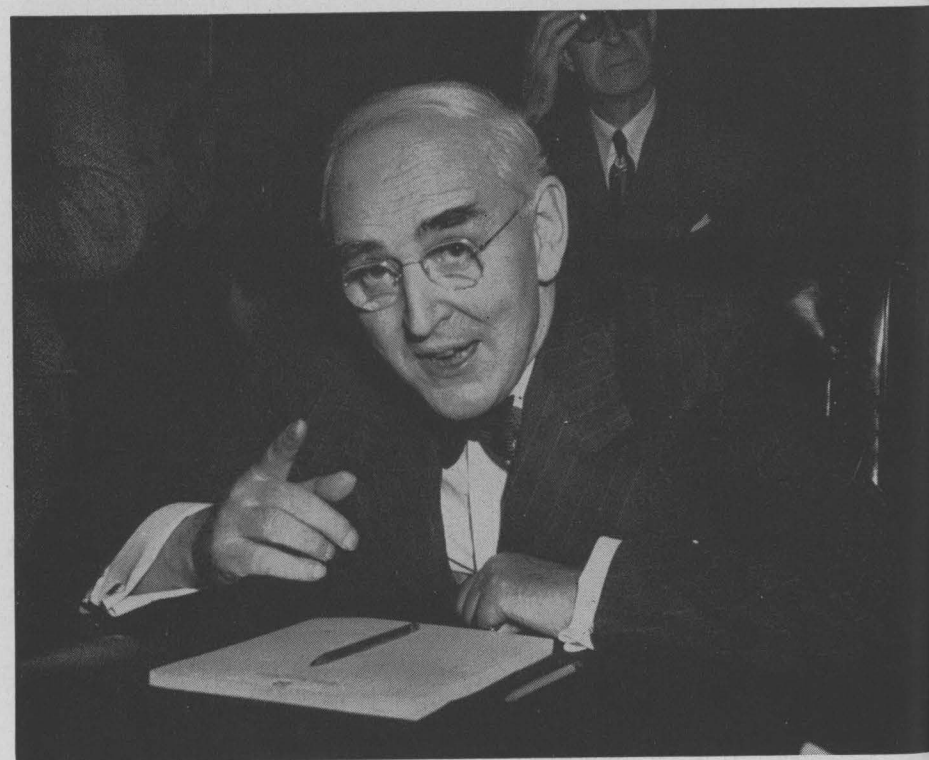
At 19 he was captain of New York's first company of artillery, destined for 10 months of bitter combat in which his



Bust of Alexander Hamilton

personal heroism brought him to Washington's attention. At 20 he became Washington's first aide and military secretary and in the final victory at Yorktown he led the first victorious American assault.

At 25 he qualified as a lawyer in four months of study, exciting the envy of one Aaron Burr, a fellow student, who subsequently became his lifetime foe and



Compatriot Senator Arthur Vandenberg of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Alexander Hamilton Continued

his dueling assassin. Shortly he was to be acknowledged as the leader of his nation's bar.

At 30 he was in the New York Assembly struggling for full, free, public education and for easier debtors' laws. Here, too, he first enlisted in the mighty conflict which produced the Constitution. He forced his state into the Annapolis Convention from which came the call, which he wrote, for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Then he sat in the Philadelphia Convention—the only New Yorker to sign the Constitution. He wrote the major portion of the Federalist Papers, the greatest exposition of the Constitution ever penned. It was, and is, the "bible" of the Constitution. Then came the terrific contest over ratification, chiefly centering in the New York Convention.

At 31 he led a forlorn hope in this New York Convention at Poughkeepsie, facing a hostile majority through six guerrilla weeks. At the end he won. It was little short of a miracle. "The overwhelming eloquence of Hamilton," wrote Chancellor Kent, "was exerted to its utmost pitch and shook the most resolved in the majority." In the light of this reality I wonder if it isn't fair to say that without him there would have been no Constitution?

At 32 he was called to President Washington's first Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. By now he was the dominant figure in the Federalist party, which held power for the first 12 years of the new nation's political life. He immediately became the master craftsman of the great American adventure. Not only did he chart the basis for restoring federal credit and for the redemption of the public debt but also, in flashing succession, he recommended navigation laws, drafted the first bill for the postal system, proposed the means for handling public lands, establishing the Mint, advised the decimal system for our currency with the dollar as the unit, recommended the beginnings of the tariff system, proposed the patent system and generally charted the republic's structure. John Adams said he was "all the time the commander in chief of the House and Senate, of the heads of departments and of the President himself." This, mind you, is that immigrant boy

on the docks of Boston only 17 years before.

At 36 he dominated America's first great decision in foreign policy. He demanded neutrality in the war between England and revolutionary France—squarely colliding with Jefferson. Washington agreed with Hamilton. In the light of this episode it is easy to trace the source of the eloquent warnings in Washington's "Farewell Address"—an address which Mrs. Hamilton, the lovely Betsy Schuyler, later testified came almost exclusively from her husband's incandescent pen.

At 40 he chose to strip the veils from every last detail of the only incidental scandal that ever blemished his private life, his affair with a Mrs. Reynolds, rather than leave a shred of suspicion against the integrity of his public works. He spared nothing and pleaded no palliation. His sole purpose was to put his public honesty beyond attack.

At 47, he was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, his lifetime enemy. Burr chose a relatively inoffensive remark of Hamilton's as an excuse to invoke what

was then called "the code of honor." Hamilton hated dueling, but honor was the touchstone of his life. He fell at the first shot. The tears of a nation followed him to Trinity churchyard.

This is the bare chronology of as great an American as ever lived. Ten thousand pages would be required to fill in the full story of his talents, his genius and his impact upon the foundation of America. He was ever the subject of white-heat controversy—in death even as in life. But for myself, summing it all up, I say that five words might be his epitaph: **THE REPUBLIC IS HIS MONUMENT.**

Editor's Note. This article by Compatriot Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg originally appeared in Life Magazine where it attracted nation-wide interest. Being the finest, brief biography of Alexander Hamilton, your Editor requested and secured permission to reprint the article from both Life Magazine and Senator Vandenberg.

COMMEMORATING 193RD BIRTHDAY OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON



Great-Great-Grandson Alexander Hamilton (Left), Past President New York Chapter SAR, at wreath laying ceremony at Trinity Church grave of the Revolutionary War hero. American Legionnaire with American Flag and New York Chapter Flag held by Compatriot Nelson Tower. Col. Montgomery Schuyler, descendant of Gen. Phillip Schuyler, Spencer C. Young, New York City Treasurer and Hon. George McAneny.

George Washington Parke Custis Account of the Death of George Washington One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago

Twenty-eight years have passed since an interesting group were assembled in the death room, and witnessed the last hours of Washington. So keen and unsparing hath been the scythe of time, that of all those who watched over the patriarch's couch, on the thirteenth and fourteenth of December, 1799, but a single personage survives.

On the morning of the thirteenth, the general was engaged in making some improvements in the front of Mount Vernon. As was usual with him, he carried his own compass, noted his observations, and marked out the ground. The day became rainy, with sleet, and the improver remained so long exposed to the inclemency of the weather as to be considerably wetted before his return to the house. About one o'clock he was seized with chilliness and nausea, but having changed his clothes, he sat down to his indoor work—there being no moment of his time for which he had not provided an appropriate employment.

At night on joining his family circle, the general complained of a slight indisposition, and after a single cup of tea, repaired to his library, where he remained writing until between eleven and twelve o'clock. Mrs. Washington retired about the usual family hour, but becoming alarmed at not hearing the accustomed sound of the library door as it closed for the night, and gave signal for the rest in the well-regulated mansion, she rose again, and continued sitting up, in much anxiety and suspense. At length the well-known step was heard on the stair, and upon the general's entering his chamber, the lady chided him for staying up so late, knowing him to be unwell, to which Washington made this memorable reply: "I came as soon as my business was accomplished. You well know that through a long life, it has been my unvaried rule, never to put off till the morrow the duties which should be performed today."

Having first covered the fire with care, the man of mighty labors sought repose; but it came not, as it long had been wont to do, to comfort and restore after the many and earnest occupations of the well-spent day. The night was passed in feverish restlessness and pain.

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," was destined no more to visit his couch; yet the manly sufferer uttered no complaint, would permit no one to be disturbed in their rest, on his account, and it was only at daybreak he would consent that the overseer might be called in, and bleeding resorted to. A vein was opened, but no relief afforded. Couriers were despatched to Dr. Craik, the family, and Drs. Dick and Brown, the consulting physicians, all of whom came with speed. The proper remedies were administered, but without producing their healing effects; while the patient yielding to the anxious looks of all around him, waived his usual objections to medicines, and took those which were prescribed without hesitation or remark. The medical gentlemen spared not their skill, and all the resources of their art were exhausted in unwearying endeavors to preserve this noblest work of nature.

The night approached—the last night of Washington. The weather became severely cold while the group gathered nearer to the couch of the sufferer, watching with intense anxiety for the slightest dawning of hope. He spoke but little. To the respectful and affectionate inquiries of an old family servant, as she smoothed down his pillow, how he felt himself, he answered, "I am very ill." To Dr. Clark, his earliest companion-in-arms, longest tried and bosom friend, he observed, "I am dying, sir—but am not afraid to die." To Mrs. Washington he said, "Go to my desk, and in the private drawer you will find two papers—bring them to me." They were brought. He continued—"There are my Wills—preserve this one and burn the other," which was accordingly done. Calling to Colonel Lear, he directed—"Let my corpse be kept for the usual period of three days."

The custom of keeping the dead for the scriptural period of three days, is derived from remote antiquity, and arose, not from fear of premature interment, as in more modern times, but from motives of veneration toward the deceased; for the better enabling the relations and friends to assemble from a distance, to perform the funeral rites; for the pious watchings of the corpse;

and for many sad, yet endearing ceremonies with which we delight to pay our last duties to the remains of those we loved.

The patient bore his acute sufferings with fortitude and perfect resignation to the Divine will, while as the night advanced it became evident that he was sinking, and he seemed fully aware that "his hour was nigh." He inquired the time, and was answered a few minutes of ten. He spoke no more—the hand of death was upon him, and he was conscious that "his hour was come." With surprising self-possession he prepared to die. Composing his form at length, and folding his arms on his bosom, without a sigh, without a groan, the Father of his Country died. No pang or struggle told when the noble spirit took its noiseless flight; while so tranquil appeared the manly features in the repose of death, that some moments had passed ere those around could believe that the patriarch was no more.

It may be asked, Why was the ministry of religion wanting to shed its peaceful and benign lustre upon the last hours of Washington? Why was he, to whom the observances of sacred things were primary duties throughout life, without their consolations in his last moments? We answer, circumstances did not permit. It was but for a little while that the disease assumed so threatening a character as to forbid the encouragement of hope; yet, to stay that summons which none may refuse, to give still farther length of days to him whose "time-honored life" was so dear to mankind, prayer was not wanting to the throne of Grace. Close to the couch of the sufferer, resting her head upon that ancient book, with which she had been wont to hold pious communion a portion of every day, for more than half a century, was the venerable consort, absorbed in silent prayer, and from which she only arose when the mourning group prepared to lead her from the chamber of the dead. Such were the last hours of Washington.

Excerpt from "Recollections and Memoirs of Washington" by George Washington Parke Custis

Tributes Paid by United States Congress Upon Passing of George Washington

CONGRESS

House of Representatives
Thursday, December 19

Mr. Marshall, with deep sorrow on his countenance, and in a low pathetic tone of voice, rose and addressed the House as follows:

The melancholy event which was yesterday announced without doubt, has been rendered but too certain. Our Washington is no more! The hero, the sage, and the patriot of America—the man on whom in times of danger, every eye was turned and all hopes were placed, lives now only in his own great actions, and in the hearts of an affectionate and afflicted people.

If, sir, it had not been usual, openly to testify respect for the memory of those whom heaven had selected for its instruments for dispensing good to man; yet such has been the uncommon worth, and such the extraordinary incidents which have marked the life of him whose loss we all deplore, that the whole American nation impelled by the same feelings, would call with one voice for a public manifestation of that sorrow which is so deep and so universal.

More than any other individual and as much as to one individual was possible, has he contributed to found this our wide spreading empire, and to give to the Western world, its independence and its freedom. Having affected the great object for which he was placed at the head of our armies, we have seen him convert the word into the plough share and voluntarily link the soldier in the citizen.

When the debility of our federal system had become manifest and the bonds which connected the parts of this vast continent were dissolving, we have seen him the chief of those Patriots who formed for us a Constitution which by preserving the union will, I trust, substantiate and perpetuate those blessings our revolution had promised to bestow.

In obedience to the general voice of his country, calling on him to preside over a great people, we have seen him once more quit the retirement he loved, and in a season more stormy and tempestuous than war itself, with calm and wise determination pursue the true interests of the nation and contribute more

than any other could contribute to the establishment of that system of policy which will, I trust, yet preserve our peace, our honour and our independence. Having been twice unanimously chosen the Chief Magistrate of a free people, we see him at a time when his selection with the universal suffrage could not have been doubted affording the world a rare instance of moderation, by withdrawing from his high station to the peaceful walks of private life.

However, public confidence may change and the public affections fluctuate with respect to others, yet with respect to him they have, in war and in peace, in public and private life, been as steady as his own firm mind, and as constant as his own exalted virtues.

Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay the last tribute of respect and affection to our departed friend. Let the grand council of the nation display those sentiments which the nation feels.

For this purpose, I hold in my hand some resolutions which I will take the liberty to offer to the House.

"Resolved, That this House will wait on the Presidents of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event.

"Resolved, That the Speaker's Chair be shrouded with black, and that the Members and Officers of the House wear black during the session.

"Resolved, That a committee in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country."

Resolved, That this House when it adjourns, do adjourn to Monday.

These resolutions were unanimously agreed to. Sixteen members were appointed on the third resolution.

* * *

Generals Marshall and Smith were appointed to wait on the President to know at what time it would be convenient to receive the house.

Generals Marshall and Smith having waited on the President with the first resolution, reported, that the President would be ready to receive them at 1 o'clock this day. The house accordingly waited on him.

The Speaker addressed the President in the following words:

Sir,

The House of Representatives, penetrated with a sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the nation, by the death of the great and good man, the illustrious and beloved Washington, wait on you, sir, to express their condolence on this melancholy and distressing event.

To which the President of the United States made the following answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I receive with great respect and affection the condolence of the House of Representatives on the melancholy and afflicting event in the death of the most illustrious and beloved personage which this country ever produced. I sympathize with you—with the nation, and with good men through the world, in this irreparable loss sustained by us all.

JOHN ADAMS.

* * *

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee, to consider a suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his country, and that they had appointed seven members to join a committee for that purpose.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (John Adams)

The Senate of the United States respectfully take leave, sir, to express to you their deep regret for the loss their country has sustained in the death of General George Washington—This event, so distressing, to all our fellow citizens, must be peculiarly heavy to you, who have long been associated with him in deeds of patriotism. Permit us, sir, to mingle our tears with yours; on this occasion it is manly to weep. To lose such a man at such a crisis is no common calamity to the world: our country mourns her Father. The Almighty Disposer of human events has taken from us our greatest Benefactor and ornament. It becomes us to submit with reverence to Him who "maketh darkness his Pavilion."

With patriotic pride, we review the life of our Washington, and compare him with those of other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient

(Continued on page 12)

Congressional Tributes Continued

and modern names are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have been too often allied, but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtue. It reproved the emperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendor of victory. The scenes closed and we are no longer anxious lest misfortune should sully his glory; he has travelled on to the end of his journey, and carried with him an increasing weight of honour; has deposited it where misfortune cannot tarnish it; where malice cannot blast it. Favoured of heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakness of humanity; magnanimous in death, the darkness of the grave could not obscure his brightness.

Such was the man whom we deplore—Thanks to God, his glory is consummated. Washington yet lives on earth in his spotless example—his spirit is in heaven.

Let his countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic General, the patriotic Statesman, and the virtuous Sage; let them teach their children never to forget that the fruits of his labours, and his example are their inheritance.

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I receive with the most respectful and affectionate sentiments, in this impressive address, the obliging expressions of your regret for the loss our Country has sustained in the death of her most esteemed, beloved and admired Citizen.

In the multitude of my thoughts and recollections, on this melancholy event, you will permit me only to say, that I have seen him in the days of adversity, in some of the scenes of his deepest and most trying perplexities; I have also attended him in his highest elevation and most prosperous felicity; with uniform admiration of his wisdom, moderation and constancy.

Among all our original associates, in the memorable League of the Continent in 1774, which first expressed the sovereign will of a Free Nation in America, he was the only one remaining in the General Government. Although, with a constitution more enfeebled than his, at an age when he thought it necessary

to prepare for retirement, I feel myself alone, bereaved of my last brother; yet I derive strong consolation from the unanimous disposition, which appears in all ages and classes, to mingle their sorrows with mine, on this common calamity to the world.

The life of our Washington cannot suffer by comparison with those of other countries, who have been most celebrated and exalted by Fame. The attributes and decorations of Royalty could only have served to eclipse the majesty of those virtues which made him, from being a modest citizen, a more resplendent luminary. Misfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory only with those superficial minds, who, believing that character and actions are marked by success alone rarely deserves to enjoy it. Malice could never blast his honour and envy made him a singular exception to her universal rule.—For himself he had lived enough, to life and to glory. For his fellow citizens, if their prayers could be answered he would have been immortal. For me his departure is at a most unfortunate moment. Trusting however in the wise and righteous dominions of Providence, over passions of men, and the result of their counsels and actions, as well as over their lives, nothing remains for me but humble resignation.

His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to Magistrates, citizens and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read. If a Trajan found a Pliny, a Marcus Aurelius can never want Biographers, Eulogists or Historians.

JOHN ADAMS

* * *

WASHINGTON ENTOMBED

Georgetown, Dec. 20

On Wednesday last the mortal part of George Washington the Great—the Father of his Country and the friend of man, was consigned to the tomb, with solemn honor and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles round, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious Chief. There were the groves—the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion—but alas! the august inhabitant

was no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but ah! how affecting! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness, thus, to mortal eyes fallen! Yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty Portico, where oft the hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of the spirit, which lately dwelt in that lifeless form. There those who paid the last sad honours to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive view.

On the ornament, at the head of the coffin, was inscribed SURGE AD JUDICIUM—about the middle of the coffin, GLORIA DEO—and on the silver plate,

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

Departed this life, on the 14th December 1799, AEt. 68

Between three and four o'clock the band of artillery from a vessel in the river firing minute-guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was moved—a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed their lines—the Clergy, the Masonic Brothers and the Citizens, descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the Church was performed—The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry, the cavalry, and 11 pieces of artillery which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the Vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States and to the departed Hero.

The sun was now setting. Alas The Son of Glory was set forever. NO—the name of WASHINGTON—the American President and General—will triumph over Death! The unclouded brightness of his Glory will illuminate the future ages!

General John Stark's Revolutionary Record Defended by New Hampshire Society President

Dr. J. Duane Squires, prominent historian and President of the N. H. Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has filed an official letter of protest in the name of the society to a remark appearing in a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post by Katherine and Henry Pringle on Concord, N. H., which characterized New Hampshire's great Revolutionary hero as "a rather obscure Revolutionary brass hat."

Dr. Squires' letter follows:
The Editor,
The Saturday Evening Post,
Independence Square,
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania.
Dear Sir:

In an article entitled "Concord," by Henry F. A. and Katharine Pringle appearing in The SATURDAY EVENING POST for October 22, 1949, on p. 58, appears a statement which is infelicitously couched and historically incorrect. I refer to the characterization of a statue on the lawn of the New Hampshire State Capitol as that of "... Gen. John Stark, a rather obscure Revolutionary brass hat."

John Stark "rather obscure"? John Stark a "brass hat"? Consider the facts.

1) Before he was thirty John Stark, born on August 28, 1728, had served in the French and Indian War as a leading member of the unforgettable "Rogers' Rangers," winning by virtue of gallantry in action the rank of captain.

2) Honorably discharged after that struggle and busy with family responsibilities and business affairs, John Stark, after the initial clashes of 1775 at Lexington and Concord, volunteered his services and reported for duty in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There he was named Colonel in Command of the New Hampshire men who were gathered in anticipation of the imminent war. At Bunker Hill on June 17, John Stark commanded the American left, having in his Granite State contingent the largest number of troops from any one State which participated in that famous struggle.

3) In May, 1776, he was with the American forces in Canada and played a leading role in maintaining army morale in the depressing retreat which ensued.

In December, 1776, he crossed the Delaware with General Washington, and shortly thereafter participated in the battle at Princeton.

4) On July 18, 1777, with the ominous facts of "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne's advance from Canada staring our nation in the face, the New Hampshire legislature responded to a call for help from the brave people of Vermont, and named John Stark a brigadier-general. He was instructed to raise an expeditionary force and proceed with all speed across the Connecticut River and across the Green Mountains and try to parry any British thrusts eastward. In twenty days the dauntless and magnetic Stark raised and equipped a brigade of a thousand men and had them in the neighborhood of Manchester, Vermont. It was a movement as swift and sure in its day as was Patton's sweep across France in 1944.

On August 16, 1777, John Stark and his combined forces attacked the raiding column led by the British mercenary Colonel Baum along the Walloomsac River about five miles northwest of Bennington and utterly crushed the invader. In this decisive action for the first time since the "Flag Day" action of Congress on June 14 previously that summer the Stars and Stripes flew in battle.

5) In October General Stark aided in forcing the total capitulation of Burgoyne by blocking any possible line of retreat after the great American victory at Saratoga.

6) In the closing stages of the War for Independence John Stark served as commander of the Northern Department of the U. S. Army; he was one of the board of general officers who tried Major Andre for treason; and he was raised by Congress to the rank of Major General in 1783.

7) He had a flair for stirring language which made some of his sayings national epigrams for generations following the struggle for independence.

8) At the time of his death in 1822, in his ninety-fourth year, he was believed to be the last surviving Major General of the Revolutionary era, esteemed and admired by the entire nation.

If it is now fashionable to describe

John Stark as "... a rather obscure Revolutionary brass hat," so will it soon become to characterize others whose names are also inseparably linked with Bunker Hill, Trenton, Bennington, and the heroic beginnings of this nation.

For a magazine published in Independence Square, Philadelphia, this is an inapt and inept position. Surely more careful reflection alike by the Pringles and by your own editorial staff will lead to a different conclusion. John Stark was not merely an intimate companion-at-arms, of the immortal Washington; he was not just a notable figure in the annals of this state; he was and ever will remain among that honored company of extraordinary men without whose devotion, sacrifice, and valor our United States of America could never have been established.

Very sincerely yours,

J. DUANE SQUIRES,
President, the New Hampshire
Society, Sons of the American
Revolution.

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HISTORIAN OF VIRGINIA SOCIETY PRESENTS IMPRESSIVE BACKGROUND OF ITS FOUNDING

COMPATRIOTS:

It may be well to remind ourselves that the first organization of descendants of revolutionary patriots occurred in San Francisco, California, October 22, 1875. This was purely a local society. Through seeing some circulars and copies of the constitution of this first organization certain patriots in New York met and organized an independent society in 1883. This society was called "Sons of the Revolution." Other states followed and in 1888 a society was formed in Philadelphia. In 1889 societies were organized in several of the central states. These societies objected to being considered "auxiliary" either to San Francisco or New York. A National Convention was called to which every existing Society was invited. Thirteen of the twenty State Societies responded and sent representatives to Washington, D. C. There a National Society was planned, eighteen states being represented. The history of National Society of Sons of the American Revolution begins with a convention held in Fraunce's Tavern, New York City, April 30, 1889. In the list of distinguished officers of the first National Society appears the name of Hon. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

The Virginia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized at Richmond July 7, 1890, where the state headquarters have been since the beginning. On the roster of charter members appear the names of many of Virginia's most distinguished citizens, few of whom are now living. There were 62 charter members. The leaders of the movement for a Virginia Society were members of Congress, and on February 28, 1890, a committee re-assembled at the National Capitol, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and selected the following officers:

President, Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, a grandson of Patrick Henry.

Vice-Presidents, Gen. William H. F. Lee, M. C. of Burke's Station, and Colonel George Washington Ball, of Alexandria, the nearest male relative of George Washington then living.

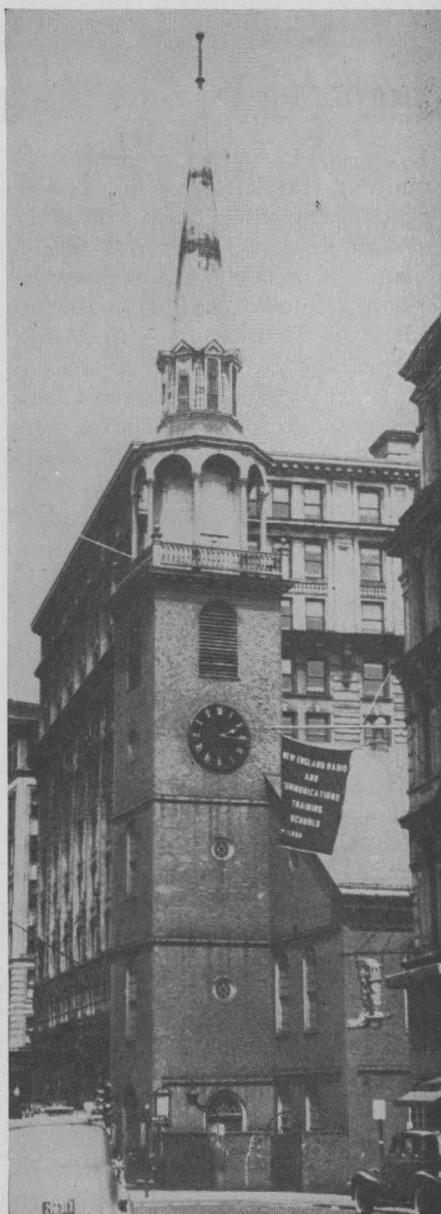
Secretary, Thomas Nelson Page, of Richmond.

Treasurer, Joseph Poryall, of Richmond.

Registrar, J. William Jones, of Richmond.

Following this action, in June the National Society sent its duly qualified representatives to Richmond to reorganize the State Society, which was done on July 7th. The National Register of 1902, to which I have had access, contains the names of 73 members of the Virginia Society. Among these is the name of our faithful State Secretary, William Macfarlane Jones. May I here remind you that Compatriot Jones is the oldest living member, as regards actual membership, in the Virginia Society? On the register of the National Society his number is 1590 and on the State roster, No. 40. When he joined the State Society in 1893, the first President, William Wirt Henry, was still in the chair. Compatriot Jones has been an active and diligent member ever since. In the early years of the Society he served as Chairman of the Board of Managers, later as Secretary, and when the headquarters office was opened he was put in charge of it. Finding the records of the Society in bad shape he set about clearing them up. Where original applications were lost or burned he sent to Washington and secured copies of all applications, then bound them in volumes of 100 each for permanent record. He has been active in securing new members for the Society. It was he who induced me to make application for membership, traced my ancestry, and introduced me as a Virginian, taking the ground that since I was born in Illinois and that Illinois was originally a part of Virginia, its first territorial governor having been appointed by Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, I am really a native of Virginia—a distinction I am, of course, happy to claim. Similar service he has rendered for many of our members.

(Continued on page 15)



Old South Church, Boston, Mass.

602 W. Colter St.
Phoenix, Ariz.
26 Dec. 49

Dear Ed. Osborn:

Enclosed is another one of the pics I took in Boston last summer. If you can use it ok—if not, just dump it.

It is of "Old South Church"—allegedly where the local hotbloods held their sub rosa meetings. It was here they gather prior to strolling down to the bay for a gigantic tea party one night a few years back. England furnished the tea, God the water, and the Colonists the heat.

Regards,

HARRY P. ORCUTT, ARIZ. SOCIETY

p.s. Have some others that will send from time to time.

ho

HISTORY OF VIRGINIA SOCIETY CONTINUED

Compatriot Jones has held the office of National Trustee for one term. He was Genealogist General of the National Society for five years and its Historian General for two years. When the North Carolina State Society was chartered he acted as the personal representative of the President General in forming that society. He was the fifteenth State President of the Virginia Society and was made Honorary President of the Richmond Chapter.

When his eyesight became such that he could no longer conduct his genealogical work he donated all of his office furniture and a valuable collection of revolutionary records to the Virginia Society. In spite of infirmities he has continued to manage the affairs of the State Society's Headquarters office. I am paying this tribute to our beloved Secretary, and making it a part of our historical records, because I believe it is due him while he is yet with us. Why reserve all the flowers for one's grave?

Your Historian would call the attention of Virginia's Compatriots to an issue of *The Empire Minute Man*, publication of the SAR of New York, containing a picture of the New York Society's library in Room 105 of the Sub-Treasury Building. Please note the clean, orderly arrangement of the books, pictures and flag and the furniture; then compare this with the room now occupied by our State Headquarters in Richmond. Of course, you may say that the New York Society is a rich organization; but I ask whether the membership of the Virginia Society is so poor that it cannot afford to provide a decent office for its headquarters, and a safe repository for its historical documents, pictures and flags? It seems to me that this should have your serious consideration and action. Perhaps some corporation which enjoys freedom from taxation for its property because of its religious or patriotic character, could be prevailed upon to provide a room for the headquarters of the State SAR. Why not?

Also there is an item in the *SAR National News Letter* for September which is worthy of your attention, entitled PUBLIC RELATIONS, as follows:

"A Public Relations study this summer revealed the most important factors in forming public opinion are: (1) Newspaper headlines and news stories (in forming day-to-day opinions), (2) schools and churches (in forming long-range social attitudes). . . . The most effective technique—continuous repetition of an idea.

"Study indicates SAR must aim its public relations effort toward getting more newspaper publicity, and toward reaching teachers, preachers and other community leaders with information about SAR, its work and its ideals.

"Our publicity goal this year is: The name of every Chapter in local newspapers at least once a month. A fast-moving Chapter program and a live-wire publicity chairman will make this goal easy."

It is the aim of your Historian to conserve every item of historical interest relating to the American Revolution or to members of the SAR, especially such items as have reference to Virginia or to Virginia members. In this effort I not only welcome, but solicit the cooperation of every member of our State or local Societies. Students of history know how important it is to collect every fragment of historical information for the use of future historians.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK W. BURNHAM,
Historian, Virginia Society,
Sons of the American Revolution.

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Augusta, Georgia

Among the various projects of the Erie Chapter of the Pennsylvania society of the S. A. R. that have been undertaken during the past year was one designed to further the nation-wide effort to translate into Law the bulk of the recommendations to Congress in the recent Hoover Committee report.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a full-page spread which we had prepared for us by a local advertising firm and which appeared Sunday, November 27th, in the Erie Sunday Times and the Erie Dispatch Herald Sunday Edition. You will note that it bears a small insignia of the well-known Colonial Fife and Drum Corps which we have adopted as our Chapter insignia. The spread should have had the insignia of the Pennsylvania Society but the plates were tied up for some other project at the time. The appearance of this advertisement was preceded by the publication in each issue of both papers for three days with small inserts bearing our Chapter insignia asking people to watch for this important announcement. These were scattered through sections of the various papers.

The total cost for this effort will surpass \$400.00 and obviously could not be taken out of the dues. We therefore financed it by a contribution from one of our past presidents who prefers to remain anonymous in the matter, and the small preliminary inserts were financed through the generosity of Compatriot John Kuhns of this city.

We respectfully suggest that this project receive a little publicity so that other chapters throughout the country can make some effort to further the cause of the Hoover Report.

Incidentally, during my year as President of the local Chapter we have appointed a Finance Committee with the responsibility of securing funds to carry out a more active program which our modest dues could not possibly finance. So far, our more well-to-do members have responded gloriously. It would seem to me that the National, State and local units of our great Society might do likewise in order to be more effective against the growing threat of socialism to our Government structure.

Editor's Note. The full page advertisement mentioned above made such a deep impression upon your Editor that he has reproduced it on the following pages.



Are We Spending More Than We Have?

If we Americans are to avoid the disgrace and subsequent misery of "going broke," we must study and understand the steps that must be taken to cut down on the cost of government.

The Erie Chapter of The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution* publishes this page recommending that every reader study the comments below carefully and act at once, to expedite a more definite action from our Congress. Little has been done!

Columnist Frank Kent in an April 12th article in the Cincinnati Inquirer boiled down to simple facts, the vital findings of The Hoover Commission proposing extensive government reorganization within the framework of the Constitution to result in cutting government costs without impairing government functions.

Read Mr. Kent's recommendations after keen analysis of the problem we face today as individuals and as a nation . . . Then Act . . . Write to at least one of the men whose address is given below today.

Please Read This Carefully . . .

FRANK R. KENT says, "The sluggish indifference in Congress to the Hoover Commission's recommendation for reorganization of the Federal Government, grotesquely swollen and incredibly bungling, wasteful and inefficient, is a direct reflection of the inertia and unintelligence of the American people. There is no other way to explain it. The present situation is as complete an indictment of our unfitness to govern ourselves as has been made.

"These may seem harsh words, but they are justified by the facts. If this nation were free of debt; if its citizens were lightly taxed; if there were a dependable surplus in the Treasury; if there were no war clouds . . . not to enact the Hoover recommendation which not only would save \$3,000,000,000 a year but, through the elimination of duplication, waste and absurdities, restore reason and efficiency to a machine close to bogging down of its own weight . . .

"Under conditions as they really are, not to act swiftly and favorably is more than stupid—it is wicked. It comes close to national insanity. It would be the most shocking demonstration of popular incapacity in all history.

"It would exhibit this nation as having, first, gone on record as realizing the necessity of regaining control of its governmental machinery; second, as having its request to be shown the way fully complied with; third, with full knowledge of the danger, as having turned its back, shut its eyes and done nothing.

* FOOTNOTE:

The Pennsylvania and National Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution of which the Erie Chapter is the local unit, is a patriotic organization made up entirely of individuals who have proven their descendancy from the patriotic participants in the American Revolutionary War.

THESE statements are by no means too strong. The truth is they cannot be made too strong. For here are the facts — far, indeed, from those ideal conditions, financially, the nation is in an appalling state. Instead of being free of debt, the debt — now more than \$260,000,000,000 — is far greater than anyone dreamed could be sustained. The annual interest alone is twice as much as the total cost of government 20 years ago. Instead of being lightly taxed, the tax burden is unprecedentedly heavy. It bears grievously upon rich and poor alike. We have reached the point where to gain acutely needed revenue consistently run increasingly large deficits. Under such conditions any business, big or little, would be marked insolvent, branded as bankrupt. In other words, our Federal fiscal structure is strained to the limit.

"Literally, there is everything to commend the Hoover Commission. The idea was not originated by Mr. Hoover, but by Congress itself. It was Congress which unanimously passed a resolution creating the commission and asking it to do the job. The commission has done the job. Neither the accuracy of the report's figures nor the soundness of its recommendations are questioned by anyone. Virtually every newspaper in the United States has approved. There isn't so much as a trace of politics anywhere. No one connected with the commission has anything even remotely to gain. No one in any party disputes the vital necessity of the proposed reorganizations, which every President since Theodore Roosevelt has urged. Informed men know that if it fails this time it will never be done. This is the last chance.

OPPOSITION comes from the entrenched Federal bureaucracy and the labor lobby. Powerful as these are, they should be easy to override on so tremendously essential a matter as this. Yet, incredibly, it lags.

"Already it is being said that Congress will evade responsibility itself and merely authorize Mr. Truman to reorganize to the extent he desires. That, of course, means nothing at all. Most Congressmen shrink from doing anything to disturb the constituents whom they have on the pay roll. Their disposition is to run away from the drastic steps they are now asked to take in the national interests.

try's future is not pleasant to contemplate. Easily it is the most important matter before Congress. Its fate will affect every project upon which we are engaged, abroad as well as at home."

"It is a hopeful thought that the people are being aroused on so vital and simple an issue."

Floyd Alexander
Secretary, Treas.
John F. Kuhns

The Price of FREEDOM Is Eternal Vigilance!

WRITE AT LEAST ONE OF THESE MEN TODAY . . .

Senator Edward Martin, U. S. Senate—Washington, D. C.

Senator James Myers, U. S. Senate—Washington, D. C.

Representative Carroll D. Kearns, House of Representatives—Washington, D. C.

Representative William J. Green, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Representative James E. Van Zandt, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.



THE ERIE CHAPTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

This Advertisement Prepared by Davies & McKinney



"Red Hill," Patrick Henry's Home and Burial Place in Charlotte County, Virginia

THROUGH THE GENEROSITY of patriotic Americans a perpetual memorial in commemoration of the life and character of Patrick Henry is to be established at "Red Hill" in Charlotte County, Virginia, this being Henry's home and burial place. Thus, will this hallowed spot be forever set apart as a National Shrine, dedicated to the aims, ideals and purposes for which Patrick Henry lived and labored—that the liberty which he envisaged and proclaimed with matchless eloquence may be preserved in the hearts of men everywhere.

The average person thinks of Patrick Henry principally as a great orator who pleaded for liberty or for death; however, he was much more than that, and to use the words of George Mason, "His eloquence was the smallest part of his merit—he was the first man on his continent, as well in abilities as in public virtues."

Historians agree that Henry was the spiritual leader of the American Revolution—that he hastened its inception and contributed mightily to its success. He has been rightfully called "the genius of liberty," and as such, he holds the supreme admiration of every true American. But have Americans shown their admiration by other than lip service? To our shame, we have not.

This unpardonable neglect in honoring the memory of the man whom Thomas Jefferson termed "our leader in the measures of the revolution" was called to the attention of the American people more than a century ago by William Wirt, whose words are as follows:

"Had his lot been cast in the republics of Greece or Rome, his name would have been enrolled by some immortal pen, among the expellers of tyrants and the champions of liberty; the proudest monuments of national gratitude would have risen to his honor, and handed down his memory to future generations. As it is, his fame, as yet, is left to rest upon tradition, and on that short notice which general history can take of him; while no memorial, no slab even, raised by the hand of national gratitude, points us to his grave, or tells where sleep the ashes of the patriot and sage."

Nor to this day has there been but scant notice taken of Henry's final rest-

ing place. His body lies buried in a simple grave on the grounds of his home, "Red Hill" in Charlotte County, Virginia, and neither here in his native State, nor elsewhere in this country that he served so well, is there any important memorial to his memory.



That we have thus neglected to pay proper tribute to Patrick Henry is a reproach to succeeding generations who have been the beneficiaries of his labors, and making amends for this neglect is the aim and purpose of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation.

The Foundation's program includes the acquiring of the home and grave of Patrick Henry at "Red Hill." The grave is to be given perpetual care; Henry's house, long since destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt; his law office, now standing, is to be restored and preserved for posterity; and the grounds appropriately beautified.

Although Patrick Henry's famed eloquence has come down to this generation

almost as folklore, yet through the ages his fame as America's most fluent and articulate orator remains unchallenged. He was the greatest orator of his time, and probably the greatest orator of all time.

He may be said to have first found his transcendent talents as an orator when defending the Virginia planters in the court proceeding known as "The Parsons' Cause" at Hanover Court House in Virginia in 1763. Here Henry lighted the torch which kindled the fires of the Revolution, and led the fight which was later to result in the establishment of religious liberty in America.

This episode has been termed the first scene in the drama of the American Revolution, and on this memorable occasion the young barrister's words flashed like sword thrusts as he hurled defiance at the British Crown, proclaiming that through his acts, the King, "from being the father of his people, has degenerated into a tyrant and forfeits all rights to his subjects' obedience."

Two years later, Patrick Henry's "torrents of sublime eloquence," to use another of Jefferson's expressions, effectively fixed in men's minds the possibility of a revolt against the chafing British rule, when he introduced his famous resolutions against the Stamp Act in the House of Burgesses in session at Williamsburg, Virginia.

Henry's speech on this occasion, which was eleven years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, was the first to be raised against the attempt of Parliament to impose taxation without representation. Through this speech Henry became leader of the people by his fearless declaration that "Tarquin and Caesar had each his Brutus, Charles the First, his Cromwell, and George the Third—(cries of 'Treason, treason' resounded from all parts of the chamber) and George the Third may profit by their example."

As a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1774, Henry again rose to the heights of his powers of eloquence, impressing on the minds of his fellow men that "We will never be taxed but by our own representatives. United we stand, divided we fall." His declaration that "I am not a Virginian, but an American" was the keynote to his plea for unity, and after Henry's inspiring call to action, Congress adopted a Declaration of Rights.

(Continued on page 19)

Red Hill Memorial Continued

Patrick Henry's most dazzling display of oratorical genius was at Richmond, Virginia, when before the Convention of 1775, assembled in St. John's Church, he again took the initiative with characteristic decisiveness. Henry, realizing that war was inevitable, shattered the complacency of the delegates by declaring that "Gentlemen may cry 'peace, peace,' but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that will sweep down from the North will bring

Later he was advanced to the rank of commander in chief of the Virginia forces as a whole. However many members of the Committee of Safety were dubious of his military talents. They believed as Washington believed, that Henry lacked experience in the field of battle, and that his place was "directing the formation of the government to be, lending his genius to that end." So Henry acquiesced to their wishes and resigned his commission, at which his troops put on mourning and would have deserted the ranks in a body had he not persuaded them to remain.

Patrick Henry then became the first Governor of Virginia under the new regime, and as Governor authorized the George Rogers Clark expedition into the Northwest. This conquest added a vast territory to the Union, comprising now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota. This expedition is considered the greatest achievement in the history of America from a military standpoint, considering the small number of men engaged, and the importance of the results.

After serving as Governor of Virginia for three terms he declined reelection, and was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson. Five years later the people of Virginia again elected him their Chief Executive, and as such he served his fourth and fifth terms of office, and again declined reelection.

The last scene in Patrick Henry's eventful and brilliant career occurred on the tenth day of March, 1709, when he left his sick bed at his home, "Red Hill," and journeyed some twenty miles to Charlotte Court House to address an assemblage there. Once again his voice unleashed, lashed out as he warned his listeners that "no State has the right to

pass upon the validity of federal laws." His forceful argument ended with the words that Americans today may heed as he was heeded then, when he proclaimed that "if ever you recur to another change, you may bid adieu forever to representative government."

That same year Henry was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia, but was too infirm to take his seat. Previously he had declined to accept the nomination to the Federal Senate; had refused the tender of the post of Minister to Spain and also to France; and had rejected the offer of the Secretaryship of State and the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court. It was one hundred and fifty years ago, on June 6th 1799, that Patrick Henry died with the words of religious faith on his lips. "How wretched I should be at this moment," he said, "if I had not made my peace with God." His body reposes in the garden of "Red Hill," and the sole inscription upon the face of his tombstone is "His Fame Is His Best Epitaph."

* * *

"Red Hill," Patrick Henry's home and final resting place, was recently offered for sale to settle the estate of the last owner, a descendant of Henry. The property, consisting of some nine hundred acres, was purchased by a group of patriotic men and women, now organized as the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation.

The house in which Patrick Henry spent his last days was destroyed by fire some thirty years ago. However the foundation remains, his law office still stands, and his body rests in the ground he marked for his resting place. It is one of the hallowed spots of America.

Funds are needed with which to preserve the grave, rebuild the house, restore the law office, and fully develop the natural charm and beauty of this place that Patrick Henry termed "one of the garden spots of the world."

In seeking these funds the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation appeals to the generosity of all patriotic Americans, for only through their financial support will the aims and purposes as outlined be accomplished.

Patrick Henry is worthy of all remembrance and appreciation by every true American, for he was one of nature's great who championed the rights of common men with dauntless courage and abiding faith.

Lima, Ohio, Ceremony



Lima Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, joined with Lima Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in impressive patriotic ceremonies at Bluffton, Ohio, July 10, 1949, at 3:00 P.M. The occasion was the dedication of a new government marker at the hitherto unmarked grave of Joseph DeFord, Revolutionary soldier. A native of France, Joseph DeFord had served with the Fifth Maryland Regiment during the Revolution. He settled in Bluffton about 1832.

In the photograph surrounding the marker are (left to right) Harry B. Longworth, past president Lima Chapter; James Jacobs, Allen County Commissioner; John E. Breese, Lima Chapter historian and genealogist; Clarence N. Breese, Lima Chapter president.

Shawnee Boy Scout Troop acted as color guard at the dedication.

JOHN E. BREESE
Lima Chapter, S.A.R.

If your ancestors were among the First Settlers of Utah a new book can be had for \$5, beautifully and substantially bound, lettered in gold, with a list of all families in 1850—their names, date and place of birth.

ANNIE WALKER BURNS
PO Box 683, Washington, D. C.

New Chapter at Utica, N. Y. Named After Battle of Oriskany

Prime Minister, Lord George Germaine, on March 26th, 1777, instructed General Carleton, British Commander at Quebec, to prepare to send a force of 7000 men up Lake Champlain and proceed with speed to Albany to form junction with Sir William Howe, commander of occupying force at New York. This Canadian expedition to be under command of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Burgoyne. The troops assembled at the north end of Lake Champlain on June 20th. The combined maneuver was a diversion to capture New England.

Burgoyne's plan of campaign included a cooperating force to go up the St. Lawrence river into Lake Ontario, to land at Oswego, then drive through the Mohawk Valley, there to join the main body. The purpose was to distract the Americans on their flank, crush out rebellion in the Valley, secure the cooperation of the large Tory population and thus bring all western New York under control of the British, by the time the Burgoyne expedition should reach Albany.

The force sent upon the expedition to the Mohawk Valley was composed of 700 white troops, of all arms, including regulars, Sir John Johnson's "Loyal Greens," many of whom had their homes along the Mohawk, and about 1000 Indians under Joseph Brant, Chief of the Mohawk tribe. Barry St. Leger, Lieut. Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of the British Army, had the full command. His corps about 1800 strong reached the vicinity of Fort Schuyler (formerly Fort Stanwix) on the 3rd of August 1777.

This old fortification built during the French and Indian War, on the Mohawk River, was a few miles east of the present city of Rome. Realizing the importance of the post, the Americans had garrisoned it with about 750 New York and Massachusetts Continental troops under command of Colonel Peter Gansevoort, of New York, who had served in the Montgomery expedition to Quebec. He had put the post in excellent shape for defense and St. Leger's

demand for surrender was met by a prompt refusal.

The patriotic people of the Mohawk Valley, warned in time of the approach of St. Leger, were ready to throw themselves in his path and save the fort, their farms and their homes. At the first alarm the militia turned out, eight hundred in number, and marched to the relief of Gansevoort with the veteran General Nicholas Herkimer at their head. This old soldier had so heartily identified himself with the popular cause, was so well known through central New York, and well esteemed among his neighbors, that his leadership was itself an element of strength.

On the 4th of August the militia crossed the Mohawk where Utica now stands and the following day Herkimer sent word to Gansevoort of his approach and proposed that the garrison should meet him at an appointed time, by a sortie. This plan was abandoned through delays in the march.

St. Leger had heard of Herkimer's approach and had taken measures to intercept it. Having failed in his first plan, Herkimer should have advanced with caution, but permitting his better judgment to be overruled by the reproaches of younger officers who accused him of lack of energy and spirit, he ordered a rapid advance. This militia, whose experience of Indian warfare should have taught them better, marched carelessly along the banks of the river and through ravines till a deep wooded hollow was reached near Oriskany. At one end the British regulars lay in ambush and the Indian allies were in concealment on both sides. When Herkimer and his men were well in this defile, a destructive fire was opened upon them, the rear guard was cut off from the main body, driven back and dispersed, many taken prisoners and the provision train captured. Herkimer was mortally wounded and his horse shot from under him.

Seated upon the saddle at the foot of a tree, where he could overlook the field, he smoked his pipe and continued to give orders. This stiffened his men to be brave as they had been rash. In groups

of two and three they assembled behind trees or other points of vantage. They met and assailed the enemy with clubbed rifles, with tomahawks, with knives. For five hours this continued with about 200 killed on each side and with many more wounded.

At length firing was heard in the direction of Fort Schuyler. The messengers sent forward the day before had reached the fort and immediately Gansevoort organized a sortie, composed of 250 New York and Massachusetts troops under the lead of Lieut. Col. Marinus Willett. The party made a rapid dash into St. Leger's camp, where only a guard remained, and captured flags, baggage, stores and papers. Thus the sound of their firing relieved Herkimer of the enemy on his front and flanks.

The Indians, having lost many of their warriors, were the first to run at the sound of Willett's musketry and the whole British force soon followed, leaving the American in possession of the field. It was a complete check to St. Leger's proposed movement although he still persisted in the siege of the fort.

However, rumors reached St. Leger of the approach of Arnold with a second relief party of Continentals, whose strength was magnified by messengers sent designedly into the enemy's camp. This so alarmed the Indians that it compelled St. Leger to abandon the siege and retreat to Oswego.

This was the first of two disasters to Burgoyne's plan. The second was the victory of Gen. John Stark at Bennington on August 16th, followed by his surrender at Saratoga of all British troops on October 17, 1777.

Utica, New York, Friday evening, January 27th, 1950, will be the assembly point for Compatriots from all over New York State, the occasion being the Institution Ceremony of the new Utica Chapter named after the Battle of Oriskany.

The Prescribed Form of Chapter Institution Ceremony, prepared by Dr. John A. Fritchey II of the SAR Executive Committee and published on pages 18 and 19 of the November Issue of the *QUARTERLY*, will be followed at this Utica ceremony of presenting the Charter and giving the oath to the new officers.

Emergency Laymen's Committee Attack on Radical Clergymen Reported by Compatriot Lee Hagood of New York

The beginning of the end is here wherein laymen and clergymen of Protestant churches will tolerate a small organized minority of radical clergymen to advance socialism in the form of a religious program which is not only opposed to the principles of the government and to the Constitution itself but renders aid and comfort to America's enemies.

The awakening was touched off by the discharge of two radical clergymen as rectors. They were the Rev. John Howard Melish and his son and assistant, Rev. William Howard Melish.

The elder Melish had a long radical record as vice-president of the socialist Church League for Industrial Democracy, operated by more than a dozen Episcopal clergymen. The Allied Patriotic Societies, an alliance of forty patriotic groups in which the writer represented the Sons of the American Revolution, had exposed it in 1937 by a booklet and, again, in 1938 by an "Interlocking Chart Showing Radical Connections of Certain Organizations." The Chart displayed documentary evidence that the League's directorate was interlocked with other societies and movements in a nationwide network by which a few radical leaders could exercise a self-perpetuating authority; whose aim is socialism, and whose strategy includes the promotion of pacifist societies and the injection into their "peace" programs of a fight against capitalism. All of which plays into the hands of the Communist Party; as planned by Lenin, who had said, "Communism will be put across not by communists but by non-communist aid-societies."

In its April issue, *Life* used a caption entitled "Dupes and Fellowtravellers Dress Up Communist Fronts," displayed fifty photographs, and stated: "They are not the most notorious 50 but a representative selection ranging from hard-working fellowtravellers to soft-headed do-gooders who have persistently lent their names to organizations labeled by the U. S. Attorney General and other government agencies as subversive." In-

cluded were Rev. William Howard Melish, and four of the directorate of the Church League for Industrial Democracy. The latter were: Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, its President, formerly Bishop of California; Rev. William B. Spofford, its Secretary, and the Editor of *The Witness*; Prof. Vida D. Scudder, a Vice-President and formerly Dean of Wellesley College; and Rev. Guy Emery Shipper, of the Executive Committee and the Editor of *The Churchman*.

Notwithstanding the radical records of the two Melishes, the "Melish Case Defense" was organized and it raised a large fund. Thereupon, it flooded the nation with newspaper releases, it attempted to invalidate the Bishop's removal order by a civil court action, it circulated a 68-page booklet to the delegates of the pending triennial General Convention, and, when the latter opened, it appeared with two lobbyists and with nine delegates ready to speak from the floor.

But the lobbyists got nowhere, and the speakers failed to rise. Said *The New York Times*, there was "no debate and scarcely a murmur of protest" when the Melish Case Defense resolutions were defeated. And, said *The Living Church*, "During this triennium the Episcopal Church awoke out of the strange lethargy that had held it in its grip for many years and the laymen once more took over." Such a dismal failure was due, in part, to each delegate and others—a total of 3000 individuals—having received the "Interlocking Chart Showing Radical Connections" and other documented evidence; which had been sent them by the Emergency Laymen's Committee, organized by members of the Sons of the American Revolution and members of other patriotic societies. This group had the foresight to realize that, if the Melish Case Defense were defeated decisively, it would mean the beginning of the end of radical clergymen.



(L to R) Clare E. Cook, President, Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Columbus, Ohio; President General John W. Finger; and Dr. Joseph B. Heidler, President, The Ohio Society.

OUR BILL OF GRIEVANCES

Report of Harold L. Putnam, Chairman of Committee on Americanization

Now that Congress is again in session we expect some definite consideration of our petition entitled "A Bill of Grievances." A report by your Committee on Americanization is therefore in order.

Since this document was filed with the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, we have been working in every proper way to obtain favorable consideration. Our first report in this matter was made at the last annual congress of the National Society at Jacksonville. A limited number of copies of the Bill of Grievances has since been printed under an appropriation made available by the Executive Committee. This document is now printed and available for distribution to members and other interested parties.

Your Committee has taken necessary steps to place copies of the Bill of Grievances in the hands of members of the various committees in Congress, and key people in other organizations able to support our position in this matter. A great deal of correspondence has already been handled and processed in this matter. We have received evidence of strong support on a national basis.

Within our own Society, we are pleased to report that supplemental petitions have been filed in Congress by the following State Societies of SAR, in accordance with the plan outlined at the Jacksonville meeting by Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington.

Those State Societies which have not yet taken independent action by filing a petition with Congress in support of the Bill of Grievances are requested to bring this matter up at the earliest opportunity. The separate petitions already filed by those State Societies which have acted to date, have had an important effect in bringing this matter to the attention of members of Congress. Some of these petitions have been introduced in the

Congressional Record. Important contacts have resulted.

There is evidence of a growing demand for printed copies of the Bill of Grievances. It is extremely encouraging to note the extent to which organizations and individuals outside our Society are obtaining copies of this document as a means of going over the evidence in this case for themselves.

The distribution of printed copies of this document has imposed a heavy burden on your Committee. The appropriations made by the National Society covered the original cost of setting type and printing a limited number of copies. It is necessary to carry further expense on the basis of a reasonable charge that will provide reimbursement for printing, mailing and other distribution expense. We also have the problem of providing for secretarial expense in handling correspondence.

Your Committee has decided to make a charge of \$1.00 per copy for single copies of the Bill of Grievances with a graduated scale on large orders. This will enable us to operate on a financially sound basis, and we can then put this important document in the hands not only of our own members but of other individuals and groups. The printer has been instructed to hold the type on this job so we can place orders for additional copies as needed.

The Bill of Grievances is an unusual document of importance to all of our members at this time. It contains an outline of the evidence showing the nature and extent of the subversive textbook problem, which is now plaguing our public school system. It includes an analysis of the activities of communist fronts involved in that situation. Your Committee recommends that our members take the opportunity to get a copy of this document and read it themselves.

Much of the criticism to date has been the result of action by individuals who have not even read the evidence, or taken an opportunity to investigate this matter for themselves. Our National Society has a unique opportunity to take the lead in defense of better teaching of American principles in our schools. Every member of this Society is a Minute Man, who should be personally acquainted with this matter, and able to discuss it intelligently with individuals and organizations in his own community.

Our program at this time is to work with key people in Congress and elsewhere to develop a real understanding of this problem in support of an effective investigation by Congress. Our State Societies and individual members can do an important job in this respect. An order form is inserted in this issue of the *QUARTERLY* for your convenience in obtaining copies of the Bill of Grievances.

ORDER FOR BILL OF GRIEVANCES

HAROLD L. PUTNAM, Chairman,
Committee on Americanization,
1115 Hobart Bldg.,
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Enclosed find \$_____ (cash, check or money order) to cover cost of _____ copies of *Bill of Grievances*.

Name _____

Street Address _____

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State _____

Price scale: Single copies \$1 each; 5 to 10, 75c each; 11 to 25, 65c each.
Quotation for larger orders furnished on request.

BOY SCOUT COMMITTEE ON THE JOB

Chairman Clarence E. Shriner, Cincinnati, Ohio advises that all members of the National Society Boy Scout Committee have been given assignments to make effective the program of cooperation between the Sons of the American Revolution and the Boy Scouts of America which was adopted at Jacksonville, Florida in May, 1949.

In his letter to members of the Committee, Compatriot Shriner wrote as follows:

"You may have read the report of the Boy Scout Committee which I presented at the National Congress in May and which was adopted and printed in the first issue of our National Bulletin following that meeting. Now it becomes our responsibility, as members of the Boy Scout Committee of our National Society, to make this report as effective as possible.

"In order to expedite this I wish to request that each member of the Committee be responsible for a number of states. What I wish to request is that you write a personal letter to the State Presidents and Secretaries and to Chapter Presidents and Secretaries in your assigned territory, calling attention to the work of our committee, the program adopted at Jacksonville and ask their complete support in making it effective.

"This Scout activity is tremendously worthwhile. It is exactly in line with our main objective to foster patriotism and good citizenship. All of us recognize today, more than ever, the great job we have to do to build anew in the hearts of many of our people, an appreciation of the fundamental principles of our country as set forth by our founding fathers and which must continue to undergird our Republic if we are to endure as free and independent people. The place to start is with our young people. I hope, when you write our fellow Compatriots that you will emphatically point out this fact as a means of energizing them into action.

"The most fruitful period of the year is ahead when Chapters and State Societies will be holding annual meetings and when this program may well be presented for discussion and action."

The territory listed below is assigned to each member of the Committee:

Dr. George Albert Smith of Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, Texas.

R. A. McDermott of Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, S. Dakota.

John C. Truitt of Milford, Delaware: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia.

John A. Dawson of Chicago, Illinois: Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Arkansas.

Myron R. Wilson of Helena, Montana: Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon.

William H. Pouch of New York, New York: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

Harry F. Morse of New London, Connecticut: Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont.

Carson D. Baucom of Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida.

Clarence E. Shriner of Cincinnati, Ohio: Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia.

OFFICIAL BADGES

of the National Society
Sons of the American Revolution

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Bill of Rights Continued

of amendments proposed by the State ratifying conventions, James Madison produced a set of amendments, drawn largely from the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which were to form the basis of our present Bill of Rights. After considerable debate, the Congress accepted, on September 25, 1789, twelve Articles to be added to the Constitution, ten of which subsequently became a valid part of the Constitution, upon their ratification on December 15, 1791, by Virginia, and today they form the Bill of Rights as we know it.

This, our supreme charter of a free man's rights, is basically an affirmation of the essential dignity of man as an individual—a fundamental principle for which all free governments exist. It is a specific declaration of individual rights and binds and limits the power of the National Government over the people. As Thomas Jefferson wrote at the time:

"A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth."

Our Bill of Rights therefore guarantees freedom of religion, speech and press, right of assembly and petition; the right to bear arms; the security of the home against military and arbitrary civil search and seizure; the right of the individual not to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; the right of trial by jury; the equal rights of accused persons under the law; the right to reasonable bail and punishment; and defines the fundamental rights of the individual, as distinct from the rights reserved to the States.

These are the rights that we celebrate now and, with the background of their great truths, we should look upon today as one of rededication to those fundamental principles by which we govern and are governed and which should be applied to all groups irrespective of creed, race, or class. It is a time to remember that, because of these living principles, we are in America guaranteed human liberty, human decency, and human self-respect. It is a time to remember that human freedom is being blotted out in large portions of the earth and that all Americans must be willing to defend these fundamental rights.

The National SAR Library

Donations to the S. A. R. Library Since the November, 1949, Issue:

TITLE	DONOR
The Stonington Chronology 1649-1949	Pequot Press
Elements of Investigative Techniques	Captain James S. Eiseman, M.I. Reserve
Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Volume XXV	Connecticut State Library
Firewater and Forked Tongues	M. I. McCreight
Origin of the Counties of the United States giving present name, date formed, parent county, and County Seat	F. Douglas Halverson and Eva H. T. Halverson
Short History; Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution	William W. Obear
Fort Charlotte on Savannah River and Its Significance in the American Revolution by Nora Marshall Davis	Mrs. James C. Hemphill
Niagara Frontier Miscellany edited by Robert W. Bingham, published—Buffalo Historical Society	Frank B. Steele
The First Scientific Exploration of Russian America and the Purchase of Alaska by James Alton James	Frank B. Steele
Frederick William Von Steuben and the American Revolution by Joseph B. Doyle	Frank B. Steele
Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society Vol. 1	Frank B. Steele
American Statesmen—Abraham Lincoln by Joseph T. Morse, Jr.—Vol. II	Frank B. Steele
Drums Along the Mohawk by Walter D. Edmonds	Frank B. Steele
Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin by James Parton	Frank B. Steele
An Authentic and Comprehensive History of Buffalo Vols. I & II by William Ketchum	Frank B. Steele
American Patriotism by Putnam P. Bishop	Frank B. Steele
Benjamin Franklin by Carl Van Foren	Frank B. Steele
War and Peace by Leo Tolstoy	Frank B. Steele
Encyclopedia of American Biography New series Vol. XXI	Frank B. Steele
State of Conn. Register & Manual 1949	American Historical Society Co., Inc.
Boston—Cradle of Liberty 1630-1776 by John Jennings, publisher—Doubleday & Co., Inc.	Conn. State Library

BRIEF BOOK REVIEWS

Copies of these recently published books have been donated to the SAR Library by the author or publisher

"The Stonington Chronology—1649-1949" by Williams Haynes. Pequot Press—Stonington, Conn.

"The Stonington Chronology" is an interesting historical account of this town which was conceived as a means of celebrating and commemorating the Stonington tercentenary. Of especial interest is the chronological development of a

New England town and area to the present date. Of most noteworthy attention are the many references to local events which give natural color to the scene. Genealogists will welcome the index which, among other things, lists women under their maiden names with a cross reference to their married names. It is hoped that other town histories will

be developed in this interesting and instructive manner.

"Origin of the Counties of the United States Giving Present Name, Date Formed, Parent County, and County Seat." Compiled by F. Douglas Halverson & assisted by Eva H. T. Halverson.

This is a most interesting work which lists under the state the present name of counties followed by the date formed, the parent county and the present county seat. Long, painstaking effort has been expended in the preparation of this book which certainly fills a real need. Another most excellent tool for the research worker is presented by this publication.

ELEMENTS OF INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES. By Captain James S. Eiseman, M.I. Reserve. McKnight & McKnight Publishing Company, Bloomington, Illinois.

This is a basic manual of investigative techniques reviewing various methods and tools employed by the skilled investigator and inspector. The proper investigation and inspection techniques are the foundations of our public safety and security. Emphasis is placed on prevention as our chief concern. Every qualified citizen should be familiar with "what to report" and no one can read this interesting dissertation without being a better and more intelligent observer. With the increase in crime this book is most timely and can fill a real need.

FIREWATER AND FORKED TONGUES. By M. I. McCreight. Trail's End Publishing Co., Inc. Pasadena 10, California.

This book presents an interesting account of certain phases of United States history from the viewpoint of the Indian. The Indian feels with justification that he has not been well treated by historians. His victories are described as Indian massacres wherein the massacres of Indians are described as great victories of the White Man. The picturesque, historical accounts given by the Indian Chiefs were gotten by one who has a sympathetic understanding of the Indian and his problem and one who definitely has the full confidence and respect of the Indians. The faithful portrayal by the author presents an interesting and worthwhile picture.

IN MEMORIAM

GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1950	GLENN G. GORDON, Iowa, December 20, 1949	SMITHER MERRILL, Texas, September 25, 1949
RAYMOND I. BACHTEL, Ohio, December 26, 1949	CHARLES N. GOULD, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1949	GEORGE W. MERWIN, Connecticut, October 8, 1949
CLIFFORD M. BALKAM, Massachusetts, May 14, 1949	RICHARD T. GREENE, New Jersey, October 30, 1949	VERNON G. MORROW, Massachusetts, December 15, 1949
WILLIAM A. BARRELL, Massachusetts, December 11, 1949	WILLIAM F. GRIGG, Virginia, November 29, 1949	GEORGE W. OVERLY, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1949
FREDERICK S. BEACH, Oregon, November 3, 1949	HARRISON L. HARRINGTON, Massachusetts,	FRANCIS M. PETERS, West Virginia, October 3, 1949
GEORGE H. BECKWITH, New York, November 9, 1949	JAMES H. HINSDALE, Connecticut, October 28, 1949	W. SCOTT RADECKER, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1948
STARR L. BECKWITH-EWELL, Connecticut, December 31, 1949	OTHNIEL HITCH, Indiana, November 24, 1949	JOHN L. RIDINGER, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1949
CLIFFORD K. BERRYMAN, District of Columbia, December 11, 1949	MILES C. HOLDEN, Massachusetts, September 9, 1949	RICHARD T. RIVES, Alabama, April 1, 1949
RICHARD M. BLANCHARD, Iowa, January 7, 1949	CARL T. HOLLENBACK, Nebraska, December 20, 1949	LAWRENCE B. SHEPPARD, Pennsylvania, July, 1949
HAROLD M. BOWMAN, Massachusetts, November 23, 1949	S. WREN HOWARD, District of Columbia, December 31, 1949	WILLIAM C. SHOLES, District of Columbia, October 9, 1949
ELMER E. BUTZ, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1949	ROBERT W. HUMPHREYS, Texas, January 1, 1950, <i>Past State President</i>	HARRY W. STACY, Massachusetts, August 14, 1949
GEORGE C. CABELL, Virginia, November 27, 1949	ROY D. JONES, Massachusetts, January 8, 1950	EUGENE E. TERRELL, Wisconsin, 1949
HAROLD W. CONNELLY, Massachusetts, September 8, 1949	LESTER S. KEILHOLTZ, Ohio, November 1949	JAMES A. THOMPSON, Massachusetts, January 27, 1949
EDWIN H. COURTNEY, Virginia, January 3, 1950	E. CLARK KING, Ohio, November 1949	HAROLD V. TROTTER, New York, December 8, 1949
ROBERT S. CRUMP, Virginia, October 31, 1949	WILLIAM E. KNAUS, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1949	WILLIAM A. TROW, Massachusetts, November 17, 1949
EDWARD N. DASHIELL, Ohio, October 7, 1949	SAMUEL H. KULP, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1949	HAROLD G. WASHBURN, Connecticut, October 31, 1949
WILLIAM L. DAVIS, Wisconsin, December 13, 1949	GEORGE R. LAYTON, Sr., New Jersey, November 6, 1949	HARRY G. WATERBURY, Connecticut, January 3, 1950
ALVIN B. DEPUY, New York, December 14, 1949	CHARLES K. LINCOLN, Arkansas, January 9, 1950	JEREMIAH E. WATKINS, Texas, February 7, 1949
H. SPENCER EDMUNDS, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1950	LEROY C. LONGFELLOW, Delaware, January 9, 1949	E. STANLEY WELLES, Connecticut, January 2, 1949
ARTHUR J. EDWARDS, New Jersey, December 10, 1949	WALTER J. MCCLINTOCK, Pennsylvania August 10, 1949	WILLIAM L. WHITE, Connecticut, November 14, 1949
SANFORD T. FERRY, Utah, November 19, 1949	ALBERT H. MCKENZIE, Massachusetts, June 17, 1949	JOHN A. WILLET, Jr., Virginia, December 13, 1949
DALLAS FLANNAGAN, New Jersey, October 19, 1949	CHARLES MCKNIGHT, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1945, <i>Overseas</i>	W. CLIFFORD WILLIS, New York, October 22, 1949
EDWIN M. FOGEL, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1949	HENRY B. MANVILLE, Connecticut, November 6, 1949	RUFUS R. WILSON, New York, December 14, 1949
HARRISON C. FROLKING, Ohio, January 3, 1950	ARTHUR D. MARKET, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1950	FREDERICK R. WOLFF, Nebraska, November 15, 1949, <i>Past Chapter President</i>
IRVING I. GARDNER, Connecticut, October 11, 1949	CLAUDE N. MARTIN, New Hampshire, December 21, 1949	HORACE L. WOODBURY, Connecticut, September 12, 1949
FRANK L. GARRARD, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1949	DARWIN W. MAURER, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1949	WILLIAM I. ZYNER, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1949
ARTHUR J. GOFF, New Jersey, November 24, 1949		



Delaware Day Celebrated At Wilmington

John W. Finger, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, called for redoubled effort to amend the federal constitution by placing a 25 per cent limit on the amount of tax which can be levied on income. The principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Delaware Society, President Finger, said that Americans made a mistake in permitting approval of the 16th Amendment without limitation.

That amendment, he told his audience in the DuBarry Room of the Hotel DuPont, gives Congress the power to tax citizens of the United States to the extent that our philosophy will be shifted from free enterprise to the welfare state.

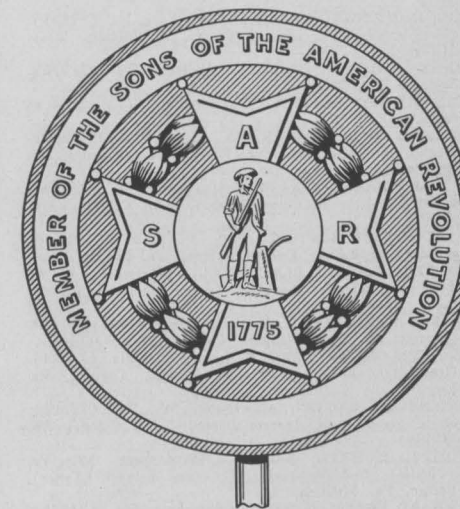
He said that each of the 16 states, including Delaware, whose legislatures have memorialized Congress on the matter, should receive a gold star.

Mr. Finger congratulated the Society on its award program. He asked the members not to be hesitant at congratulating the members of Congress for resisting the pressures applied to them by members of pressure groups which he did not identify.

The president general also revealed that the national board of trustees has under consideration a plan to sell the national headquarters on Scott Circle in Washington and he said that this would be on the agenda at a meeting in St. Louis on Feb. 25.

Mr. Finger suggested that if this were done—with the SAR taking advantage of a high offer for the present property—it would be reasonable to choose a national site for a new headquarters.

He disclosed that application forms for membership in the SAR were being simplified in some respects and he congratulated the Delaware Society for winning the Colorado Flag, the prize awarded for largest percentage of membership increase during a year.



Official SAR Grave Markers

You can now secure from the National Headquarters Office, 1227 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., the new and official grave marker which measures six inches in diameter and one quarter inch in thickness. A detachable rod is, of course, part of the marker. The standard price for this newly designed marker is five dollars to Compatriots.

DAILY EUROPEAN PLAN ROOM RATES Claridge Hotel

Each Room Has Twin Beds, Bath with Tub and Shower, Fresh and Sea Water					
	Bay View	Side View	Ocean Front	Bay Corner	Ocean Corner
1st to 10th Floors — Single	\$6- \$7	\$8	\$9-\$10	\$10	\$14
Double	\$9-\$10	\$11	\$12-\$13	\$13	\$17
11th to 19th Floors — Single	\$7- \$8	\$9	\$10-\$11	\$11	\$14
Double	\$11-\$12	\$13	\$13-\$14	\$15	\$17

Address Room Reservations to Miss Ada Taylor, Hotel Claridge.

Records of 236 New Members and 56 Supplementals Approved and Enrolled by the Registrar General from October 1, 1949 to January 1, 1950.

WALTER DICKSON ADAMS, Forney, Tex. (72101). Great-grandson of Joseph Dickson, Colonel, N. C. Militia.

HAROLD JOSEPH ALLBEE, Falmouth, Mass. (70949). Great-grandson of Ebenezer Allbee, private, Vt. Militia.

JOHN CARLIN ALLEN, Oakland, Calif. (71877). Great-grandson of James Allen, private, Md. Line.

LEON BALLORD ALLEN, New York, N.Y. (72134). Great-grandson of Zachaeus Ballord, private, Mass. Line.

LUCIUS MARVIN ANDERSON, New York, N. Y. (72126). Great-grandson of Ichabod Marvin, private, Conn. Militia.

CHARLES HAMMOND ARRINGTON, JR., Wilmington, Dela. (N. C. 71199). Great-grandson of Arthur Arrington, Staff Officer, N. C. Line.

HAROLD JOHN ARTHUR, Burlington, Vt. (69394). Great-grandson of Thomas Chessman, Recognized Patriot, gave material aid, N. Y.

JERRELL CARROLL BABB, Los Angeles, Calif. (Ill. 71855). Great-grandson of John Rucker, Ensign, Va. Militia.

FRANK O. BARTEL, JR., Spartanburg, S. C. (71145). Great-grandson of Samuel Clapp, Lieutenant, Mass. Militia.

WILLIAM ARTHUR BATTLES, N. Y. (54191). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Christopher Dyer, private, Mass. Militia.

JULIUS EUGENE BEACH, Evanston, Ill. (71858). Great-grandson of Benjamin Marvin, Captain, N. Y. Line.

CARL HUNTINGTON BEASLEY, JR., York, Pa. (71825). Great-grandson of Asel Johnson, Jr., private, Mass. Militia.

FRANK JOHNSON BEASLEY, Hellam, Pa. (71976). Same as 71825 supra.

JACK STEVENS BEASLEY, York, Pa. (71977). Same as supra.

RICHARD MILLER BEER, W. Va. (70614). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Thomas Beer, private, Pa. Militia.

RICHARD BAKER BENSON, Indianapolis, Ind. (71462). Great-grandson of John Murray, Sr., Captain, Md. Militia.

FELIX SUNSET BENTZEL, York, Pa. (71733). Great-grandson of Baltzer Bentzel, private, Pa. Militia.

WALTER ELLIOT BLACKWELL, Charleston, S. C. (71142). Great-grandson of Samuel Blackwell, private, S. C. Troops.

GEORGE R. BLODGETT, Portland, Ore. (69594). Great-grandson of James Blodgett, Captain, Mass. Militia.

KENNETH GUTHRIE BROCK, Jacksonville, Fla. (71424). Great-grandson of Woffendal Kendall, Captain, Va. Line.

EUGENE H. BROWN, Charleston, W. Va. (70622). Great-grandson of Andrew Donnelly, Sr., Colonel, Va. Militia.

ROBERT RUSSELL BROWN, Martinsburg, W. Va. (70618). Great-grandson of Conrad Keinsadt (Kyner), Ensign, Pa. Militia.

BENNARD FOREMAN BRUNS, Baltimore, Md. (70838). Great-grandson of Peter Fahnestock, private, Penn. Militia.

JOHN JEROME BRUNS, JR., Baltimore, Md. (70837). Same as 70838 supra.

SCOVILL McLEAN BUCKINGHAM, JR., Watertown, Conn. (71558). Great-grandson of Aaron Benedict, Lieutenant, Conn. Militia.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG BUGHER, Pa. (54112). Supplemental. Great-grandson of David Smith, private, Penna. Line; great-grandson of George Heinlein, Captain, Pa. Militia.

JOHN SELBY BURK, Gary, Ind. (Ill. 71862). Great-grandson of Nicholas Selby, private, Md. Line.

BENJAMIN JAMES BURKE, Tulsa, Okla. (71356). Great-grandson of John Burk, private, N. C. Militia.

ARTHUR LINING BURNET, JR., Greensboro, N. C. (71197). Great-grandson of Alexander Moore, Captain, S. C. Militia.

GORDON KENNER BUSH, Athens, O. (71645). Great-grandson of Thomas Wood, private, Mass. Line.

WINTON BURELL CAIN, Perkinson, Miss. (70925). Great-grandson of Robert Allison, private, S. C. Militia.

SMILEY MARSHALL CALDWELL, III, Clarksburg, W. Va. (71957). Great-grandson of Robert Caldwell, private, Penna. Line.

JAMES ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Oklahoma City, Okla. (71354). Great-grandson of Joseph Grow, corporal, Vt. Militia.

LOUIS JOSEPH CAMPBELL, JR., Kent, O. (72032). Great-grandson of Joseph Thomson, corporal, Mass. Militia.

ROBERT MATHERS CAMPBELL, Gulfport, Fla. (72077). Great-grandson of William Mather, private, Pa. Militia.

WILLIAM CAMMACK CAMPBELL, Huntington, W. Va. (71954). Great-grandson of Thomas Steele, private, N. Y. Militia.

STANLEY BECK CARMAN, Quincy, Mass. (72052). Great-grandson of Chase Pressley, private, Mass. Militia.

GLENN L. CAVANAUGH, Omaha, Neb. (69147). Great-grandson of Alexander Wilson, private, Pa. Militia.

RICHARD SANBOURNE CAWLEY, Boston, Mass. (70950). Great-grandson of Thomas Cawley, private, N. H. Militia.

GEORGE EDWARD CHITTENDEN, Jersey City, N. J. (71795). Great-grandson of Cornelius Peterson, Captain, N. J. Militia.

GLANNIN ALEXIUS CLOWARD, Washington, D. C. (Utah 69274). Great-grandson of James Chapman, private, Va. Cavalry.

LEOPOLD CHARLES COLEMAN, Philadelphia, Pa. (Fla. 71423). Great-grandson of Philip Moses Russell, Surgeon's Mate, Va. Line.

DANIEL M. COLLETTE, Franklin, O. (72026). Great-grandson of Preserved Dakin, private, N. Y. Militia.

ALBERT HARVEY COLLINS, Tulsa, Okla. (71359). Great-grandson of John Smiley, private, Penna. Militia.

CARL PRITCHETT COLLINS, JR., Dallas, Tex. (71449). Great-grandson of Jonathan Hopkins, corporal, N. C. Militia.

HUGH JOSEPH CONDIT, Jersey City, N. J. (71783). Great-grandson of Jonathan Condit, Captain, N. J. Militia.

ARTHUR CLEMONS COON, Kansas City, Mo. (71926). Great-grandson of Israel Coon, corporal & Matross, Va. Line.

WALTER ATLEE COPE, Columbus, O. (72029). Great-grandson of John Darlington, private, Penna. Militia.

CARLTON MALONEY CORBETT, Sioux City, Ia. (70361). Great-grandson of Samuel Rogers, private, N. Y. Line.

EDWARD VAN SICKLE CORBETT, Sioux City, Ia. (70360). Same as 70361 supra.

STANLEY MERRILL CORBETT, Sioux City, Ia. (70359). Same as supra.

SIDNEY ANDREW CORNELL, Lincoln, Neb. (69148). Great-grandson of Elijah Miller, Adjutant, N. Y. Minute Men.

CHARLES FARNSWORTH CORNMAN, Honolulu, T. H. (Pa. 71824). Great-grandson of John Cornman, Sr., private, Penna. Militia.

WILLIAM CORNELIUS DALEY, Cleveland, O. (71646). Great-grandson of Isaac Cornwall, private, Conn. Troops.

CLIFFORD AUGUSTINE DAVIS, New York, N. Y. (71718). Great-grandson of Henry Barker, Captain, Penna. Militia.

FREDERICK MEYER DIEHL, Martinsburg, W. Va. (71951). Great-grandson of Henry Black, Captain, Penna. Militia.

CAREY WALLACE DOBBS, Sturgis, Miss. (71902). Great-grandson of Solomon Cherry, Took Oath of Allegiance, N. C. 1775; great-grandson of John Jenkins, Took Oath of Allegiance, N. C. 1775.

JOHN EDWARD DONOVAN, Nashville, Tenn. (68992). Great-grandson of Samuel Leonard, private & Artificer, N. J. Line.

WILLIAM DOTTS, JR., Penna. (67586). Supplemental. Great-grandson of John Stritzel, private, Penna. Militia.

JAMES KETCHAM DOTY, Conklin, N. Y. (72136). Great-grandson of John Cummings, Captain, Penna. Militia.

SHELDON DREWS, Garden City, N. Y. (71709). Great-grandson of Elakim Marshall, private, Conn. Militia.

LOUIS DIX DRUEHL, San Francisco, Calif. (71879). Great-grandson of Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, Commanded Jackson's Fort, Va.

THOMAS F. DUNN, JR., Oak Park, Ill. (71856). Great-grandson of Daniel Wood, Captain & Surgeon, N. Y. Line.

JOHN THEODORE DYE, Birmingham, Mich. (O. 71649). Great-grandson of Enoch Day (Dye), private, Penna. Militia.

RUSSELL J. EDDY, New York, N. Y. (71715). Great-grandson of Nathan Eddy, private, Mass. Militia.

JAMES LITTON EDWARDS, Teaneck, N. J. (71791). Great-grandson of Nathaniel Putnam, sergeant, Mass. Militia.

MATTHEW ELLISON, Beckley, W. Va. (71959). Great-grandson of James Ellison, private, Va. Militia.

ELBERT PRITCHETT EPPERSON, Salt Lake City, U. (69275). Great-grandson of David Epperson, private, Va. Line.

LAWRENCE THEOPHILUS EPPERSON, Salt Lake City, U. (72151). Great-grandson of David Epperson, private, Va. Line.

REUBEN ELMER FAILING, Bronx, N. Y. (71720). Great-grandson of Henry Nicholas Failing, private, N. Y. Militia.

GEORGE HOWE FARNSWORTH, Arlington, Mass. (72053). Great-grandson of Harbour Farnsworth, private, Mass. Militia.

WILLIAM MATTHEW FARRAR, JR., Green Village, N. J. (71790). Great-grandson of Matthew Farrar, private, Va. Militia.

SAMUEL FAUSOLD, Ambridge, Pa. (71728). Great-grandson of Philip Freeman, private, Va. Line.

CHARLES FREDERICK FRER, Pocatello, Ida. (69844). Great-grandson of Joshua Pendleton, Captain, R. I. Militia.

HILL FERGUSON, Birmingham, Ala. (71493). Great-grandson of Green Hill, II, Major, N. C. Militia.

CHARLES SABIN FERRIN, Detroit, Mich. (71116). Great-grandson of Whitman Jacobs, Jr., private, Mass. Militia.

JAMES REUBEN FINCHER, La Grange, Ga. (70775). Great-grandson of Roger Mallory, private, Va. Militia.

ANDREW JACKSON FORSTER, Bloomfield, N. J. (71793). Great-grandson of Daniel Decker, Recognized Patriot, gave material aid, N. J.

RAY BARBER FRYER, SR., Portland, Ore. (69597). Great-grandson of Leonard Fryer, private, Penna. Militia.

WILLIAM SCOTT GALLAHER, JR., Pa. (67477). Supplemental. Great-grandson of John Davis, private, Penna. Militia.

ORLO LORING GARD, Indianapolis, Ind. (71467). Great-grandson of Henry Putnam, Sr., private, Mass. Militia.

IVAN O. GARDNER, SR., Pa. (66647). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Sebastian Graeff, Clerk, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of George Michael Saylor (Sylar), James Rowland Gay, Columbus, O. (72028). Great-grandson of Ebenezer Gay, Sr., Lieut. Colonel, Conn. Militia.

ALBERT BENJAMIN GENUNG, Freeville, N. Y. (71772). Great-grandson of Benjamin Genung, private, N. Y. Line.

ANDREW STEELMAN GILLAN, N. J. (59807). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Jonas Steelman, private, N. J. Militia.

DAVID WEIR GILSON, Grove City, Pa. (71983). Great-grandson of Patrick McGlogan, private, Penna. Militia.

ROBERT ARNOLD GODWIN, Waterboro, S. C. (71143). Great-grandson of James Theophilus Sweet, private, S. C. Line.

RICHARD ARNOLD GORRELL, Ky. (70445). Supplemental. Great-grandson of George Jackson, Captain, Va. Militia.

ALFRED GOUGH, Ridgewood, N. J. (N. Y. 71714). Great-grandson of George Brinckerhoff, private, N. Y. Militia.

ERNEST GREENE GRAHAM, JR., Winder, Ga. (70768). Great-grandson of John Camp, Captain, Va. Troops.

JOSEPH ROCKHILL GRAY, Lebanon, O. (72031). Great-grandson of Robert Hunter, private, S. C. Line.

JAMES SQUIER GUTSELL, Kearneysville, W. Va. (71961). Great-grandson of Elnathan Jacobs, private, Mass. Line.

PAUL T. HAAGEN, Chicago, Ill. (71859). Great-grandson of Edward Topping, Lieutenant, N. Y. Militia.

HARRY PEALE HALDT, SR., Bonton, N. J. (Pa. 71820). Great-grandson of Charles Willson Peale, Captain, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of James Peale, Sr., Captain, Md. Line.

JOHN PHILLIP HALLIWELL, JR., Pocatello, Ida. (69847). Great-grandson of Andrew Treisler, private, Penna. Militia.

LAWSON NEELY HAMLIN, Binghamton, N. Y. (71725). Great-grandson of Elisha Hamlin, private, Conn. Line.

JOHN BENTZ HAMME, York, Pa. (71979). Great-grandson of Baltzer Hamme, private, Penna. Militia.

RICHARD POOLE HANKINS, Richmond, Va. (71611). Great-grandson of William Hankins, Commissary, Va. Line, on Com. of Safety, Va.; great-grandson of Frederick Sprigg, Major, Md. Line.

GERALD GERDING HANNAH, Tenn. (68988). Supplemental. Great-grandson of William Andrew Hannah, private, N. C. Militia.

MARK HENRY HARDENBERGH, Bronxville, N. Y. (72132). Great-grandson of Johannes A. Hardenbergh, Captain, N. Y. Militia.

RICHARD EMMETT HARE, Boston, Mass. (O. 71647). Great-grandson of Anthony Shaffer, private, Penna. Militia.

GILBERT WILLIAM HARRIS, Portland, Ore. (69596). Great-grandson of Jarvis (Jarvis) Bonney, private, Conn. Militia.

RAYMOND ARTHUR HARVEY, Elmira, N. Y. (72137). Great-grandson of Nathaniel Kelsey, Lieutenant, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of William Hollister, private, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of John LeFever, private, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of Nathaniel LeFever, private, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of Adam Stuart, Captain, N. Y. Militia.

WILLIAM HAZELTINE, Harrisburg, Pa. (71981). Great-grandson of James Hazeltine, private, Mass. Militia.

ALLISON LESLIE HEGARTY, Pa. (56736). Supplemental. Great-grandson of John Davis, private, Penna. Militia.

KARL HERMON, Westfield, N. J. (71784). Great-grandson of Joseph Upham, member Constitutional Convention, Mass.

PAT CALHOUN HERRINGTON, Little Rock, Ark. (71336). Great-grandson of Ephraim Herrington, private, Ga. Militia.

RAY ALLISON HESS, Altadena, Calif. (71878). Great-grandson of William Stewart, private, Va. Rangers.

ROBERT DELOSS HICKOK, III, Shaker Heights, O. (72027). Great-grandson of Randall Graves, private, Mass. Militia.

THEODORE LEONARD HILL, Gladstone, N. J. (71792). Great-grandson of Whitney Hill, sergeant, Mass. Militia.

AUGUSTUS HARRY HILLMAN, Elmira, N. Y. (71724). Great-grandson of John Hillman, private, Penna. Militia.

ALFRED WENDELL PATRICK HINDS, San Francisco, Calif. (71880). Great-grandson of William Davies, Major, Mass. Militia.

SIDNEY R. HINDS, Falls Church, Va. (D. C. 71842). Great-grandson of John Waller, private, Va. Line.

PRESTON BUCKINGHAM HINMAN, Greenwood, Miss. (71904). Great-grandson of Jonas Hinman, private, Conn. Line; Lieutenant, Conn. Militia.

THOMAS EARLE HIPP, Norfolk, Va. (71612). Great-grandson of Francis Summer, private, S. C. Militia.

LEONAL WILTON HOPFMEYER, Staten Is. N. Y. (72129). Great-grandson of Simon Ingersoll, Lieutenant, Conn. Militia.

THERON ROBINSON HOWSER, JR., Portland, Ore. (69595). Great-grandson of Noah Miller, II, private & Scout, Mass.-Me. Militia.

JOHN ARTHUR HOWELL HUNT, N. Y. (62155). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Thomas Cornell, private, N. Y. Militia.

GEORGE W. HUTCHINS, Sioux City, Ia. (70358). Great-grandson of Noah Hutchins, sergeant, Mass. Militia.

DEVANE KING JONES, Tuscaloosa, Ala. (71491). Great-grandson of Peter Forney, Captain, N. C. Line.

KENNETH MAIN JONES, Bloomfield, N. J. (71785). Great-grandson of Enoch Jones, private, N. J. Militia; great-grandson of Abraham Osborn, Lieutenant, N. J. troops.

CHARLES CONANT JOSEY, Indianapolis, Ind. (71461). Great-grandson of Ebenezer Conant, Jr., Lieutenant & Adjutant, Mass. Troops.

HAROLD ADELBERT KELLOGG, San Francisco, Calif. (71885). Great-grandson of Johnathon Kellogg, private, Conn. Militia.

JOHN ROGER KENT, Woodmere, N. Y. (71708). Great-grandson of David Hays, Jr., private, N. Y. Militia; on Com. on Safety etc.

WILLIAM FOSTER KIDDER, New London, N. H. (71663). Great-grandson of Elijah Kidder, private, N. H. Militia.

JULIAN CARSON KIDWILER, Kearneysville, W. Va. (71962). Great-grandson of John Bernhard Wolf, private, Penna. Militia.

CHARLES FISHER KING, JR., Lansdowne, Pa. (Dela. 71514). Great-grandson of Robert King, Jr., Lieutenant, Penna. Militia.

MACON HEREFORD F. KINSEY, Charleston, W. Va. (70623). Great-grandson of John Hereford, Adjutant, Va. Line.

MORRIS KNAPP, N. Y. (71025). Supplemental. Great-grandson of David St. John, Lieutenant, Conn. Line.

RICHARD EDWARD KOHLER, York, Pa. (71978). Great-grandson of Robert Peeling, sergeant, Penna. Line.

CHARLES KNOX LAUGHTON, Reading, Mass. (70948). Great-grandson of James Laughton, sergeant, Mass. Militia.

JAMES HIRAM LAWRENCE, Bellflower, Calif. (71881). Great-grandson of Reuben Colvin, corporal, Vt. Militia.

BENJAMIN CONNER LEWIS, Indianapolis, Ind. (71464). Great-grandson of Aaron Lewis, Colonel, Va. Militia; great-grandson of John South, Lieutenant, Va. Militia; great-grandson of William Barnett, Lieutenant, Va. Line; great-grandson of Stephen Slade, Lieutenant, N. C. Line.

VAUGHEN HARWOOD LINK, Hagerstown, Md. (W. Va. 70619). Great-grandson of John Adam Link, II, Ensign, Md. Militia; great-grandson of John Adam Link, I, Recognized Patriot, gave financial aid, Md.

LESTER CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, Lynn, Mass. (70947). Great-grandson of Samuel Sayer, Major, Mass. Militia.

JOHN WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Buffalo, N. Y. (72130). Great-grandson of James Clinton, Brig. General, N. Y. Line.

LEMUEL ALEXANDER LORD, Pa. (56836). Supplemental. Great-grandson of John Davis, private, Penna. Militia.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER LORD, Pa. (59399). Supplemental. Great-grandson of John Davis, supra.

HENRY BENNETT LOTTRIDGE, Elmira, N. Y. (71723). Great-grandson of Thomas Lottridge, private, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of Garret Reed, private, N. Y. Militia.

WILLIAM COTTER LOVEJOY, Decatur, Ga. (70774). Great-grandson of Edward Lovejoy, private, S. C. Militia.

HENRY ERNST LINCOLN LUHRS, Shippensburg, Pa. (71818). Great-grandson of Peter Stearns, Sr., Lieutenant, N. H. Troops.

WILLIAM CANDEE LUPFER, Bayside, N. Y. (71717). Great-grandson of Casper Lupfer, private, Penna. Militia.

ARTHUR MILTON MCCRILLIS, R. I. (34059). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Benjamin Tanner, Jr., on Com. of Safety, R. I. 1776-7; great-grandson of Job Risley, Jr., sergeant, Conn. Militia.

JOSEPH SMITH MCGUIRE, Logan, W. Va. (71955). Great-grandson of William Lits, private, Va. Militia.

LITZ HARVEY MCGUIRE, Logan, W. Va. (71956). Same of 71955 supra.

CHARLES MCKNIGHT, Sewickly, Pa. (71987). Great-grandson of Abalom Baird, Surgeon, Penna. Line.

THOMAS JAMES McLAREN, II, New Brighton, Pa. (71821). Great-grandson of John Beverington, private, Penna. Militia.

JAMES THOMAS MADRY, Atlanta, Ga. (70772). Great-grandson of Memucan Hunt, member Legislature, N. C. 1775-6 & Recognized Patriot.

JOHN GRAY MADRY, SR., Atlanta, Ga. (70770). Great-grandson of Memucan Hunt, supra.

JOHN GRAY MADRY, JR., Atlanta, Ga. (70771). Same as 70772 supra.

DAVID KELSO MAIRS, Washington, D. C. (71843). Great-grandson of Nathan Gates, private, Vt. Line.

JOHN R. MOTT MANSFINGER, Freeport, N. Y. (71707). Great-grandson of James Oglesby, Lieutenant, Md. Line.

GUY M. MARTIN, JR., Alhambra, Calif. (71882). Great-grandson of Johnathon Martin, on Com. of Safety, N. H. 1776-7.

TRUMAN J. MATHEWS, Sante Fe, N. M. (60650). Great-grandson of Matthew Fuller, private, Vt. Militia.

RICHARD HOYT MERRILL, N. H. (70680). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Theodore Hoyt, private, Mass. Militia; great-grandson of Abijah Gage, corporal, Mass. Militia.

J. WEBSTER MERRITT, Jacksonville, Fla. (71421). Great-grandson of John Barney, on War Committees, Vt.

CLINTON CROMWELL MILLS, Detroit, Mich. (71113). Great-grandson of Asa Head, private, Mass. Militia.

CLEVELAND OSGOOD MOSS, Tulsa, Okla. (71353). Great-grandson of Jesse Moss, Captain, Conn. Militia.

MINOR CLAIR NEWLIN, Newark, N. J. (Dela. 71516). Great-grandson of Joseph Newlin, Recognized Patriot, Penna. Militia List.

BLAKE TYLER NEWTON, Hague, Va. (71613). Great-grandson of Carter Braxton, Signer of Declaration of Independence, Va.

BLAKE TYLER NEWTON, JR., Fairfax, Va. (71614). Son of 71613 supra.

EDWARD COLSTON NEWTON, Middleburg, Va. (71615). Same as 71614 supra.

EMMET ARNOLD NICHOLS, JR., Miss. (70921). Supplemental. Great-grandson of John Haynes, Sr., Recognized Patriot, furnished supplies, Va.

OSCAR THATCHER NICHOLSON, Shamrock, Tex. (71448). Great-grandson of Wright Nicholson, Lieutenant, S. C. Militia.

LAURENCE HAMILTON NORTON, Western Springs, Ill. (71860). Great-grandson of Elijah Norton, private, Mass. Militia.

HENRY DUPLESSIS OGDEN, New Orleans, La. (71039). Great-grandson of Matthias Ogdin, Colonel, N. J. Line.

ALFRED COOKMAN OLIVER, III, Indianapolis, Ind. (71468). Great-grandson of Henry Tunis, private, N. J. Militia.

DAVID ROGERS OLIVER, Bridgeport, Ind. (71469). Same as 71468 supra.

KENNETH HUNTER OWENS, Highland Park, Mich. (71115). Great-grandson of Jonas Cutting, Jr., private, Mass. Line.

ARTHUR FLETCHER PADDOCK, Mendon, Mass. (Me. 69664). Great-grandson of Asa Fletcher, sergeant, Mass. Militia.

JOHN EUGENE PADEN, Seattle, Wash. (71583). Great-grandson of Patrick Henry, Colonel, Va. Troops; member Continental Congress etc.

FREEMAN IRWIN PALMER, New York, N. Y. (71719). Great-grandson of Joseph Palmer, private, N. J. Coast Guard.

HERBERT CASSIUS PARKER, New Orleans, La. (71041). Great-grandson of John Lewis, sergeant & Drummer, Va. Line.

PETER PARKER, Lutherville, Md. (70839). Great-grandson of Andrew Raberg, private, Penna. Line.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PARKS, New York, N. Y. (72133). Great-grandson of Charles S. Wilkins, private, Va. Line.

ROBERT REINHOLD PAULEY, New Canaan, Conn. (N. Y. 71716). Great-grandson of William Teed, Sr., private, N. Y. Militia.

WILBUR C. PERRY, Huntington, W. Va. (71953). Great-grandson of Daniel Davis, private, Va. Militia.

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., Exeter, N. H. (71664). Great-grandson of John Willis, private, Conn. Militia.

GEORGE DEAN POLLOCK, III, Blytheville, Ark. (71335). Great-grandson of Samuel Marshall, private, Va. Militia.

GEORGE VAN WYCK POPE, JR., Alexandria, Va. (D. C. 71844). Great-grandson of Cornelius R. Van Wyck, Captain, N. Y. Militia.

JOHN CROSBIE PORTER, Tulsa, Okla. (71357). Great-grandson of Samuel Andrews (Andrus), corporal, Conn. Militia.

WALTER WILLIAM POTTS, Beaver Falls, Pa. (71822). Great-grandson of Jonathan Potts, private, Va. Line.

WILLIAM CHARLES PRESTON, JR., Tex. (71438). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Redden McCoy, private, S. C. Militia.

JOHN BLEVINS PRIVETT, JR., Birmingham, Ala. (71492). Great-grandson of Dillon Blevins, took Oath of Allegiance, Va.

JOHN JOSEPH PURDUM, East Brady, Pa. (71982). Great-grandson of John Purdum, Signed Oath of Allegiance, Md.; great-grandson of Edward Brotening, Signed Oath of Allegiance, Md. 1778.

WILLIAM FRANK RANSOM, New York, N. Y. (71721). Great-grandson of Pelag Ransom, Captain, N. Y. Militia.

SHERMAN WHITEHORNE REED, New York, N. Y. (72127). Great-grandson of Jacob Reed, private, N. Y. Militia.

CLARENCE HAGLER RICE, New Orleans, La. (Ala. 71490). Great-grandson of William Mullen, corporal, N. C. Line.

ELMER LEROY RITZMAN, Enola, Pa. (71819). Great-grandson of Philip Jacob Ross, private, Penna. Militia.

EARLE WOODRUFF ROBERTS, Grosse Isle, Mich. (71114). Great-grandson of Samuel Preston, Sr., Ensign, N. J. Militia.

HORACE SAYLOR ROBESON, Wilkinsburg, Pa. (71986). Great-grandson of James Irwin, private, Penna. Militia.

CLIFTON HARVEY ROBINETT, Mo. (24093). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Benjamin Jones, private, N. C. Militia.

HENRY MORELAND ROBINSON, New Orleans, La. (71040). Great-grandson of Levi Robinson, private, N. H. Line.

JOSEPH BERTOLI RODRIGUEZ, SR., Dallas, Tex. (72102). Great-grandson of John Davis, private, Dela. Militia.

JOHN MILTON ROOP, Dayton, O. (71650). Great-grandson of Thomas Jones, Recognized Patriot; member 1st Constitutional Convention, Pa.

JAMES BERT ROSS, JR., Kenmore, N. Y. (72131). Great-grandson of John Harris, private, N. J. Militia.

LUCIUS SCOTT RUDER, Clearwater, Fla. (72078). Great-grandson of George Brown, sergeant, Va. Line.

RALPH SANBORN, Hampton Falls, N. H. (71661). Great-grandson of James Sanborn, corporal, N. H. Line.

STANLEY FRANCIS SEARS, Fillmore, Ind. (71466). Great-grandson of William Ramsey, Lieutenant, Penna. Militia.

HENRY JAMES SEIBERT, Martinsburg, W. Va. (70620). Great-grandson of Wendell Seibert, sergeant, Penna. Militia.

GEORGE CLARENCE SEVERY, Westbrook, Me. (69663). Great-grandson of Jacob Severy, private, Mass. Militia.

JESSE CLYDE SHELOR, Huntington, W. Va. (71960). Great-grandson of Daniel Sholor, Captain, Va. Militia.

ALBERT LEWIS SHEPARD, JR., Baltimore, Md. (70836). Great-grandson of Jonathan Poore, Captain, Mass. Militia.

NEAL FRANKLIN SHEPARD, Westfield, N. J. (71786). Same as 70836 supra.

REUEL EDWIN SHERWOOD, Charleston, W. Va. (70621). Great-grandson of Gideon Woodmanson, corporal, Mass. Militia.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SHIPMAN, JR., Augusta, Ga. (70766). Great-grandson of Jacob Shipman, private, N. C. Line.

FREDERICK GROVER SHULL, New Haven, Conn. (71561). Great-grandson of Joseph Wadsworth, Commissary General, Conn. Line.

RUFUS LOFTIN SHUPE, Scottsdale, Pa. (71823). Great-grandson of Henry Overholt, private, Penna. Militia.

JOHN ALDERSON SIMS, Charleston, W. Va. (70624). Great-grandson of Benjamin Wilson, Colonel, Va. Militia.

ROY EDWARD SLAGLE, Basking Ridge, N. J. (71787). Great-grandson of John George Slagle, private & Drummer, Penna. Militia.

THEODORE SUTPHEN SMALLEY, SR., Gladstone, N. J. (71794). Great-grandson of Stephen Hunt, Colonel, N. J. Militia.

DALA SMITH, Winder, Ga. (70769). Great-grandson of John Nunnally, sergeant, Va. Line.

DAVID HUNTING SMITH, East Hampton, N. Y. (71713). Great-grandson of Dow Smith, private, Conn. Militia.

LEWIS ADDINGTON SMITH, Wash. (26189). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Robert McComb, Sr., Lieutenant, Penna. Militia.

LEWIS ADDINGTON HARDY SMITH, Billings, Mont. (Wash. 71582). Great-grandson of Samuel Johnson, Colonel, Mass. Militia; great-grandson of Phineas Johnson, private, Mass. Militia; great-grandson of Peter Poor, private, Mass. Militia; great-grandson of Stephen Olney, Captain, R. I. Militia; great-grandson of Robert Smith, private, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of Robert McComb, Jr., Lieutenant, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of Robert Hardy, private, N. H. Rangers; great-grandson of Philip Green, private, N. Y. Militia.

ANDREW TERTIUS SNYDER, New Canaan, Conn. (N. Y. 71711). Great-grandson of Robert Nichols, Captain, N. J. Militia.

CHARLES HENRY SPRAGUE, Pocatello, Ida. (69846). Great-grandson of Benjamin Sprague, Sr., sergeant, Mass. Militia.

RICHARD EDWIN STEARNS, Md. (70835). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Benjamin Merryman, Captain, Md. Militia.

RALPH TOWNSEND STEVENS, JR., Cape May, N. J. (71788). Great-grandson of Daniel Kimball, Lieutenant, Mass. Militia.

ALFRED KIRK STEWART, Pocatello, Ida. (69845). Great-grandson of Abraham Haptonstall, private, N. Y. Militia.

KENNETH PRESTON STILES, Omaha, Nebr. (69146). Great-grandson of David Cooper, private, N. J. Line.

CHARLES LINCOLN STOCKER, Ohio (39324). Supplemental. Great-grandson of John Haas, Jr., sergeant, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of John Haas, Sr., Lieutenant, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of George Christopher Heller, private, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of Lewis Sticher, Captain, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of Casper Doll, Captain, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of Peter Ginther, private, Penna. Militia; great-grandson of Christian Leinbach, private, Penna. Militia.

HARRY OSSIAN STODDARD, Charleston, S. C. (71147). Great-grandson of Richard Oving, private, S. C. Militia.

RICHARD OVERSTREET STUCKER, Newark, O. (71648). Great-grandson of Jeremiah Veatch, private, Md. Line.

HENDERSON TALBOT, New York, N. Y. (71712). Great-grandson of Peter Talbot, Sr., Captain, Mass. Militia; great-grandson of Peter Talbot, Jr., private, Mass. Militia.

ROBERT CODRICH TAPLIN, Waterbury, Conn. (71559). Great-grandson of John Taplin, Jr., Captain, Vt. Militia.

JOHN GARLAND TARRANT, Roslyn, N. Y. (72135). Great-grandson of John Knibb (Nibb), sergeant, Va. Militia.

ROBERT REID TATUM, Jacksonville, Fla. (71422). Great-grandson of Samuel Reid, Captain, N. C. Militia.

JOHN HERMON TERRY, JR., Westmoreland, N. H. (71660). Great-grandson of Peter Yarnal, Surgeon's Mate, Penna. Line.

JOHN HENRY THOMAS, York, Pa. (71980). Great-grandson of George Weikert, Sr., Captain, Penna. Militia.

LACY GLENN THOMAS, Groveland, Fla. (70767). Great-grandson of James Walker, private, S. C. Militia.

JOHN FRANK THOMPSON, York Pa. (71985). Great-grandson of Joseph Thompson, private, Penna. Militia.

LYNDON HICKUK TRACY, Evanston, Ill. (71865). Great-grandson of John Fay, private, Vt. Militia.

RALPH EDWARD UNDERWOOD, Jersey City, N. J. (71789). Great-grandson of Archibald Alexander, Surgeon, Va. Line.

WARREN MORRIS VANDERBURGH, Winthrop, Mass. (72054). Great-grandson of John Strong, Captain, Mass. Militia.

JOHN ELI VARNEDOE, Jacksonville, Fla. (72079). Great-grandson of Henry Varnadow, private, S. C. Militia.

ERNEST DEWOLFE WALES, Indianapolis, Ind. (71463). Great-grandson of Nathaniel Wales, private, Mass. Militia.

ARCHIBALD WILSON WALKER, Spartanburg, S. C. (71141). Great-grandson of Ebenezer Sperry, sergeant, Conn. Line.

CHARLES TEMPLE WALKER, Oklahoma City, Okla. (71355). Great-grandson of William Kelly, private, N. C. Line.

DAVID TUTHERLY WALKER, Spartanburg, S. C. (71140). Great-grandson of Humphrey Willard, private, Mass. Militia.

CHARLES SMITH BROWN WARD, Pittsburgh, Pa. (71817). Great-grandson of Robert Elliott, Adjutant, Penna. Line.

JAMES GADDY WARD, Charleston, S. C. (71146). Great-grandson of John MacCormick, private, N. C. Line.

HAROLD STANIFORD WARREN, San Francisco, Calif. (71883). Great-grandson of Abraham Warren, private, Conn. Line.

JAMES HENRY WARREN, San Francisco, Calif. (71884). Great-grandson of Abraham Warren, supra.

THOMAS WEBB WATERS, Jacksonville, Fla. (71425). Great-grandson of Caleb Gates, corporal, Conn. Militia.

ARTHUR LEE WATSON, Martinsburg, W. Va. (70625). Great-grandson of John Michael Bolts, private, Penna. Militia.

SAMUEL GRAHAM WEBB, Dunedin, Fla. (72076). Great-grandson of Aaron Brown, Sr., private, Va. Line.

JAMES ALBERT WHEELER, JR., Newton, Kans. (72001). Great-grandson of John Maxson, on War Committees, R. I. 1780.

MARCUS A. WHITEHEAD, New York, N.Y. (72128). Great-grandson of Bela Strong, Jr., private, Mass. Militia.

GEORGE ALEXANDER WHITESIDE, New York, N. Y. (71710). Great-grandson of Pliny Moore, Lieutenant, N. Y. Troops.

FREDERICK ABBOTT WHITNEY, Ridgewood, N. J. (N. C. 71198). Great-grandson of Elijah Flint, private, Mass. Militia.

EMERSON MILLS WILLIAMS, Clinton, Ill. (71857). Great-grandson of William Hutchin, private, N. J. Militia.

JOHN WILSON WILLIAMS, Wilmington, Dela. (71515). Great-grandson of Amos Alexander, Recognized Patriot, gave material aid, Dela.

HAROLD EDWARD WISNER, SR., Grosse Pte., Mich. (71118). Great-grandson of Thomas Wisner, Lieut. Colonel, N. Y. Militia.

HAROLD EDWARD WISNER, JR., Grosse Pte., Mich. (71117). Son of 71118 supra.

FRANK ERNEST WARD WOLFE, Chicago, Ill. (71863). Great-grandson of George Turner, Captain, N. H. Artillery.

JAMES WATSON WOLFE, JR., Chicago, Ill. (71864). Same as 71863 supra.

WILLIAM WARREN WOODRUFF, III, Chattanooga, Tenn. (68993). Great-grandson of Gedor Woodruff, private, Conn. Line.

EMMETT HULING WOODWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C. (71144). Great-grandson of Ephraim Woodworth, Captain, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of Garrett Waldron, private, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of John Huling, private, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of Tunis Smith, private, N. Y. Militia; great-grandson of Judah Pad-dack Spooner, private, Conn. Militia, seaman & Clerk, Coast Guard.

CLARENCE TRESSLER WORSLEY, Riverside, Calif. (71876). Great-grandson of John Jones, private, Va. Militia.

DONALD BACKUS WRENSCH, Schlater, Miss. (70924). Great-grandson of Josiah Steele, Jr., sergeant, Conn. Line.

RAY CAWLEY YOUNG, N. H. (49140). Supplemental. Great-grandson of Thomas Cawley (Calley), private, N. H. Militia.

WILLIAM WHITE YOUNGBLOOD, Birmingham, Ala. (71494). Great-grandson of Thomas Youngblood, private, S. C. Militia.

ALBERT ZAREFOSS, Somerset, Pa. (71806). Great-grandson of Benjamin Zarefoss (Zear—) private, Penna. Militia.

Correction: Nov. '49, p. 42, for G. B. Creesl, read Creesy.

ADDITIONS TO MEMBERSHIP

There have been enrolled in the office of the Registrar General from October 1, 1949 to January 1, 1950, 236 New Members and 56 Supplementals, distributed as follows: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 2; California, 10; Connecticut, 3; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 3; Florida, 9; Georgia, 9; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 8; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 2; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 7; Michigan, 6; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, 1; New York, 31; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 12; Oklahoma, 6; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 23; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 4; Utah, 3; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 18.

Supplementals have been approved from the following States: Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 1; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 2; New York, 9; Ohio, 7; Pennsylvania, 11; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 10; West Virginia, 2.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION —"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY"

January 17, 1950

WHEREAS, January 17th will mark the 244th anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, one of our three greatest Americans and affectionately known as the "Father of Our Liberty"; and

WHEREAS, Benjamin Franklin was renowned for his contribution toward the drafting of the Constitution of the United States and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and among many other accomplishments as a pub-

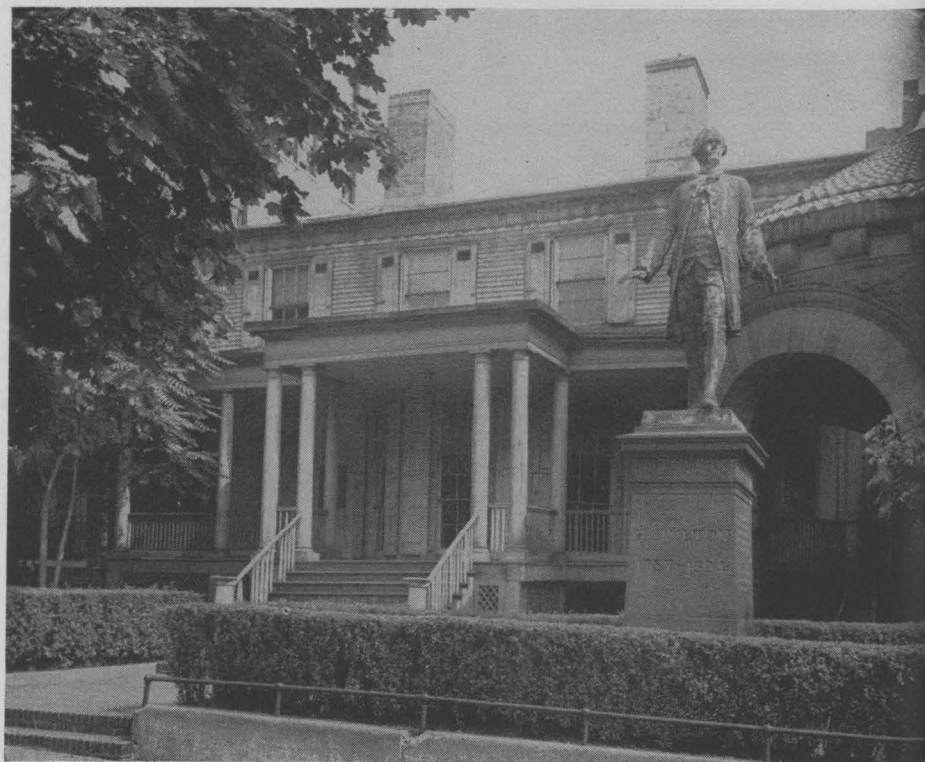
lisher, scientist, philosopher, diplomat, founder of the University of Pennsylvania, founder of the first hospital in America, first Postmaster General of the United States and a true American patriot; and

WHEREAS, recognition and celebration of Franklin's birthday has been urged of the Congress of the United States by the National Societies of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WM. PRESTON LANE, JR., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, do hereby call upon the citizens of our State to observe January 17th "BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY" with special programs planned to impress upon us the contribution of this great man to the welfare and glory of our Country.

Given Under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, At the City of Annapolis, this 3rd day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty.

(Signed) Wm. Preston Lane, Jr.
(By the Governor)



HAMILTON GRANGE

Country home of Alexander Hamilton, built in 1802, as it now appears in its present location, at No. 287 Convent Avenue, near 141st Street, New York City. It now stands about 500 feet south of its original site, but is still within the limits of the original Hamilton Farm. It is open to the public as a museum of Hamilton and his time, conducted by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the owner.

Past

Presidents General

*LUCIUS P. DEMING, Connecticut, 1889

*DR. WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB, Vermont, 1890

*GEN. HORACE PORTER, New York, 1892

*EDWIN SHEPARD BARRETT, Massachusetts, 1897

*FRANKLIN MURPHY, New Jersey, 1899

*GEN. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, District of Columbia, 1900

*WALTER SETH LOGAN, New York, 1901

*GEN. EDWIN WARFIELD, Maryland, 1902

*GEN. EDWIN S. GREELEY, Connecticut, 1903

*JAMES D. HANCOCK, Pennsylvania, 1904

*GEN. FRANCIS H. APPLETON, Massachusetts, 1905

*CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY, New York, 1906

*NELSON A. MCCLARY, Illinois, 1907

*HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, Maryland, 1908

*MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY, Connecticut, 1909

*WILLIAM A. MARBLE, New York, 1910

*DR. MOSES GREELEY PARKER, Massachusetts, 1911

*JAMES M. RICHARDSON, Ohio, 1912

*R. C. BALLARD THRUSTON, Kentucky, 1913

*NEWELL B. WOODWORTH, New York, 1915

*ELMER M. WENTWORTH, Iowa, 1916

LOUIS ANNIN AMES, New York, 1918
85 Fifth Ave., New York

*CHANCELLOR L. JENKS, Illinois, 1919

*JAMES HARRY PRESTON, Maryland, 1920

*WALLACE MCCAMANT, Oregon, 1921

*W. I. L. ADAMS, New Jersey, 1922

*HARRISON L. LEWIS, Kentucky, 1924

*ARTHUR P. SUMNER, Rhode Island, 1923

*HARVEY F. REMINGTON, New York, 1925

*WILBERT H. BARRETT, Michigan, 1926

*ERNEST F. ROGERS, Connecticut, 1927

*GANSON DEPEW, New York, 1928

HOWARD C. ROWLEY, California, 1929
405 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

*†JOSHUA A. VAN ORSDER, District of Columbia, 1930

*BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON, Massachusetts, 1931

*FREDERICK W. MILLSAUGH, Tennessee, 1932

ARTHUR M. MCCRILLIS Rhode Island, 1933
500 Angell St., Providence 6

*HENRY F. BAKER, Maryland, 1935

MESSMORE KENDALL, New York, 1936
1639 Broadway, New York

LOREN E. SOUERS, Ohio, 1940
1200 Harter Bank Bldg., Canton

*G. RIDGELY SAPPINGTON, Maryland, 1941

STERLING F. MUTZ, Nebraska, 1942
1304 Sharpe Bldg., Lincoln

SMITH L. MULTER, New Jersey, 1943-46
219 3rd Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

ALLEN L. OLIVER, Missouri, 1946
506 H-H Bldg., Cape Girardeau

A. HERBERT FOREMAN, Virginia, 1947
Western Union Bldg., Norfolk

*CHARLES B. SHALER, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1948

BEN H. POWELL, III, Texas, 1948
702 Brown Building, Austin

*Deceased.

†Served also from February 22d to May 18, 1932.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS

General Officers Elected at the Jacksonville, Florida, Congress May 18, 1949

President General

JOHN W. FINGER, 960 Park Ave., New York 28, N. Y.

Vice Presidents General

DOUGLAS SLOANE, Rindge, N. H.
New England District (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut).

EDGAR WILLIAMSON, JR., 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
North Atlantic District (New York and New Jersey).

EDWARD D. SHRINER, JR., Frederick, Md.
Middle Atlantic District (Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia).

RAY O. EDWARDS, 934 Sorrento Rd., Jacksonville, Fla.
South Atlantic District (Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida).

COL. WM. T. CARPENTER, 1018 Myrtlewood Drive, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Southern District (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee).

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