

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
1892-1992

The Centennial History

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1992

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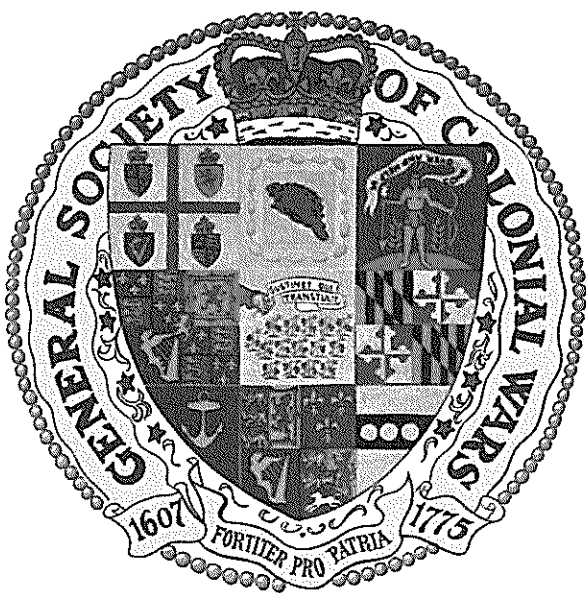
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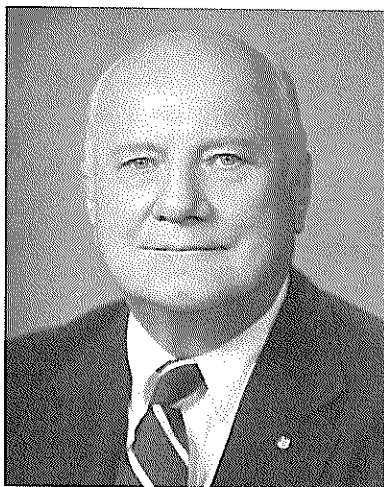
*The Great Seal
of the
General Society of Colonial Wars*

Society of Colonial Wars
1892—1992

The General Society of Colonial Wars
is pleased to
dedicate the *Centennial History*
to two gracious Gentlemen
whose combined service
of more than fifty years
in their Council Offices
is hereby warmly acknowledged with
great thanks and deep appreciation



PERCY H. GOODSSELL, JR.
of Connecticut
Registrar General since 1960
Deputy Registrar General,
1954-1960



LAWSON E. WHITESIDES
of Ohio
Secretary General since
1972

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PREFACE

It is a great honor to serve as Governor General during the Centennial of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and particularly so since I am the first member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky privileged to hold that office.

According to the General Society's Seventy-fifth Anniversary publication, the *New York Times* reported on the first General Council, held at Delmonico's in New York City: "There has been the greatest hubbub in town all the week in regard to the new Society of Colonial Wars To belong to this will hereafter be the standard of upper sweldom in town" Although I was too young to be there, it appears from the place where the meeting was held that the social aspects of this Society were then, as they are now, an important facet of our Society. It has been most gratifying for me personally to make many good friends and visit many interesting places through my membership.

However, from the beginning the activities of the Society have not been confined to social affairs. As early as 1895, it raised funds for the erection of the Louisbourg Monument, and published rosters of officers who served in various Colonial campaigns. Since then, many more monuments commemorating Colonial events have been erected and many more articles on Colonial history have been published by the General Society and State Societies. More recently the General Society has made direct scholarship grants, has aided in the restoration of Colonial structures, and has established a program for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries of State Societies for furthering the purposes expressed in the General Society's Articles of Incorporation.

On the occasion of our Centennial, as we look back on a history of fellowship and historical projects, it is appropriate that we look to the future of our Society: expanded efforts to further the expressed purposes for which we exist; a stimulation of interest in the Colonial period; more vigorous efforts to increase our membership; a continuation of the happy relationships among our Warriors; and maintenance of a sound financial condition.

This *Centennial History* establishes a basis by which our future activities can be guided and increased. The General Society, and

indeed all members of our Society, owe their deepest gratitude of Messrs. Alan B. Rice and Edward W. Hanson of the Massachusetts Society for their diligent and effective efforts in its preparation. To Mrs. Mary Rhinelandier McCarl, we extend a special note of appreciation for her historical essay, "The Colonial Wars in America, 1607-1763." The *Centennial History* has been a monumental task, carried out with skill and dedication.

T. KENNEDY HELM, JR.
Governor General

History of the General Society of Colonial Wars 1892—1992

IN THE last decade of the 19th century hereditary patriotic societies were not new to America. The Society of the Cincinnati, the first President of which was the great Washington himself, had its origin in 1783 at the close of the American Revolution. But up to 1892, although there were hereditary societies honoring the soldiers of the American Revolution, of the War of 1812, of the Mexican War, and of the Civil War, the men who participated in the American Colonial Wars had somehow been neglected. No society existed to commemorate the military events of this significant and formative period in our history; nor was there any patriotic organization dedicated to keeping alive the ideals of liberty that our Colonial forebears achieved by their courageous exploits — those ideals of individual and community freedom that we know as the American way of life.

In the summer of 1892 this deficiency became the subject of earnest conversation among three New York friends of distinguished Colonial ancestry who decided that something should be done about it. These patriotic gentlemen were Samuel Victor Constant, thirty-four-year-old lawyer and a member of the 7th Regiment, Edward Trenchard, the well-known artist, and Colonel Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, a civil engineer. On 10th July they convened in Colonel Draper's office at 45 Broadway to plan the formation of the needed society.

Condensed from "Origin and History of the General Society of Colonial Wars," in *Society of Colonial Wars, 1892—1967: Seventy-fifth Anniversary*; subsequent issues of the yearbooks of the General Society; and *The Gazette of the General Society of Colonial Wars*.

Other meetings followed in Mr. Constant's office at 120 Broadway, at which the purposes and objectives of a "Society of Colonial Wars" were formulated, and at which a certificate of incorporation together with proposals for a Constitution and Bylaws were drafted. Finally, a formal meeting for organization was called to be held at Mr. Constant's office, and to which other interested friends were invited. Among these was Charles Henry Murray, a member of several patriotic societies, who had previously suggested to Mr. Trenchard the formation of a "Society of French and Indian Wars." Mr. Murray, thirty-seven years of age and Special Assistant United States Attorney at the time, was prominent in the political life of New York and was soon to become Judge of the New York Court of Claims.

Altogether, those attending this historic meeting, which took place on 18 August 1892, were: Messrs. Samuel Victor Constant, Frederick Everest Haight, Charles Henry Murray and Colonel Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, representing New York; Messrs. Edward Clarence Miller and Charles Benjamin Miller, representing New Jersey; and Messrs. Nathan Gillette Pond and Satterlee Swartwout representing Connecticut. At this meeting, over which Mr. Constant presided as the organizing founder, the Certificate of Incorporation was approved. Subsequently, on October 17th, it was filed in New York County. All of the foregoing gentlemen together with Messrs. George Miles Gunn of Connecticut and Howard Randolph Bayne of Virginia were named as Incorporators.

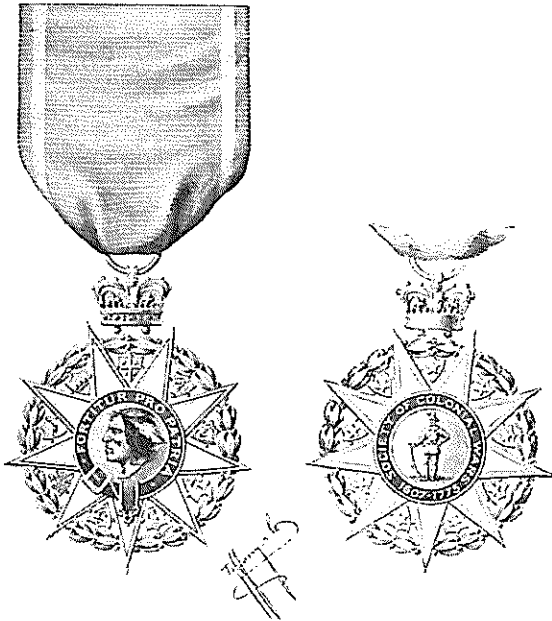
The Incorporators, with the exception of Mr. Edward C. Miller, then became members of the organizing Board of Governors of the new Society, and the following temporary Offices were elected: Charles H. Murray, Chairman; Col. T. Waln-Morgan Draper, Secretary; S. Victor Constant, Treasurer; and Mr. Frederick E. Haight, Historian.

The Board of Governors met at the office of Chairman Murray at 115 Broadway, New York on 18 October 1892 and again at the same place on November 10th. At the latter meeting the Committee on Membership, composed of Colonel Draper, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Haight, Chairman, reported that the application papers of twenty-seven candidates had been approved. Those candidates were thereupon elected, and the Society was "in business" with dues



SAMUEL VICTOR CONSTANT
of New York

Organizing Founder
of the
Society of Colonial Wars
1892



INSIGNIA OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

paying members. Mr. Constant was the first member elected, receiving Society Registration "No. 1."

It was at this time that the first insigne was approved, a small bowknot of British scarlet, to be worn in the left lapel of the coat. A quantity of these bowknots of ribbon one-eighth of an inch wide in a one-inch bow were made by Mrs. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, and these decorations were worn by members until the present rosettes and insignia were adopted. The colors of the society as later adopted, of course, were the scarlet and white of the Colonial uniform.

At the next three meetings of the Board of Governors eligibility qualifications were worked out, details as to staff officers and a Council to replace the Board of Governors were agreed upon, and a Constitution and Bylaws were adopted. Fifty-seven additional members were elected. When the first General Court met under the new Constitution on 19 December 1892, the anniversary date of the Great Swamp Fight of King Philip's War in 1785, it was announced that the Society had one hundred five members.

This General Court, in conjunction with a banquet, was held at Delmonico's famous restaurant at 26th Street and Fifth Avenue. At this meeting forty voting members elected the first permanent Officers of the Society of Colonial Wars, Frederic James de Peyster, becoming the first Governor, and Howland Pell becoming the first Secretary. Both of these New York gentlemen were to serve the Society for some years and with high devotion and competence. Mr. de Peyster, fifty-three years of age at the time of his election, was a lawyer and a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Pell, thirty-six, was an insurance man and sportsman, and descended from an English family of high distinction in our earliest Colonial history.

At this first General Court, Council Chairman Charles Henry Murray, in speaking to the toast, "The Society of Colonial Wars," and in discussing its origin, purposes and policies, said: "The historical work of this Society will be important. Sir Edward Arnold said the Americans were an uninteresting people, because they had no history. Unfortunately we must admit that the early chronicles of the Colonies have not been published, and are practically unknown. But it will be the pride and pleasure of the Society

to bring to light those buried colonial records, and show to the world that we have a history extending over two and a half centuries, of which any people may be proud, abounding in events of more momentous importance to progressive development and civilized liberty than has occurred in any nation within a like period, and ancestors whose valorous deeds and nobility of character would illumine the page of any history."

In the fulfillment of this policy, then announced, the Society has for seventy-five years continuously promoted the collection and cataloguing of manuscripts, maps and muster rolls of the Colonial period, and their reproduction. It has encouraged its own members, as well as others, to research American Colonial history, and has published their papers and made notable awards in many cases for these contributions. And, it has both instituted and cooperated in the establishment of libraries for works dealing with the Colonial period, and more particularly with its military activities. One of the finest such libraries is that of its own founding Society, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, located at 122 East 58th Street, New York City.

In closing his address at the first General Court, Mr. Murray called for "the perpetuation of American institutions and theories, ideas, and doctrines transmitted to us by our ancestors." He said that "In doing such work we will make the name of the Society venerated by posterity, and its members worthy descendants of the creators of America." Already, in his speech of acceptance, Governor de Peyster had said, "This organization of ours is, first of all, American. All our aims are at once patriotic and kindly. We view with concern the neglect with which the great days and the controlling ideas of our fathers are treated. We aim to uphold the standards of Americanism."

The General Court and banquet at Delmonico's caused quite a stir among society folk and in the press of New York. Newspapers and magazines ran feature stories on the Society and hailed it as a new organization of patriotic purpose with a great future before it. Gossip columnists had a field day, on e New York Times columnist reporting: "There has been the greatest hubbub in town all the week in regard to the new Society of Colonial Wars To belong to this will hereafter be the standard of upper swelldom

in town” Another, writing of membership qualifications, informed his readers that, “When filled in, the application looks something like an insurance policy with an excerpt for Holy Writ of one of these terrific ‘begat’ chapters.”

From the time of its origin, as a matter of fact, the Society of Colonial Wars has always placed emphasis on the quality of its membership; and, soon thereafter, this same emphasis was placed on acceptable proof of genealogical eligibility. Because of its success in both respects it has been accepted as something of an honor society among hereditary patriotic organizations, as indicated by the leading members of other societies always carried on its rosters. However, there has never been any “pridefulness of ancestry” in the Society. To become a member has ever been the acknowledgment of a responsibility — the recognition of an inherited duty to represent Colonial forebears as a vigilant trustee of the previous legacy of freedom that they bequeathed to our country, and to do this with straightforward purpose.

The objectives of the Society of Colonial Wars have been well served by the insistence on high quality of membership. Candidates who do become members under this policy are usually those who are best fitted and equipped, as leaders in their communities, to protect and defend our heritage of freedom and culture. They are generally those who are able to inspire in others the kind of patriotism that makes men proud that they are Americans and gratefully aware of their responsibilities to our country. In any case, the Society has never found any reason to lower the standards of its membership qualifications, nor to deviate in the pursuit of its purposes as set forth in the preamble of its Constitution.

The new Council of the Society met frequently after the first General Court, usually at the homes of members of the Council. There were numerous important matters to be determined and details to be worked out. A motto for the Society was adopted — *Fortiter pro Patria* (Bravely for Country). The designs for the Society’s Seal and Insignia were adopted, following considerable discussion about the advisability of having the crown surmount the escutcheon in the Seal and the badge of Insignia. The ayes won, and the crown is there today, symbolic of course of the Colonial period that the Society covers — up to the Battle of Lexington.

Regulations were worked out for the wearing of these insignia by the Governor, Council Members, and the membership at large. Also approved and adopted at this time was a design for a Society Flag: the red Cross of St. George on a white field, bearing at the crossing in the center the Society Seal.

At one of these meetings, it was decided that special dress should be worn by the Governor, Officers and Council Members on all formal occasions. For the Governor this was to be "A white wig, a flaming red full-length cape worn over a black dress coat with satin knickerbockers, hose and pumps." It would appear that the costume for other officers was not quite so elaborate, but a drawing of the Governor rigged out in his costume was made a part of the minutes of this meeting. Fortunately, these splendid sartorial specifications were soon relaxed.

The first Business Courts of the Society were held early in 1893 at "Ye Ancient Tavern" (erected in 1692), No. 122 William Street, New York. Meanwhile, on January 20th in accordance with the newly adopted Constitution, the Council approved a request from a group of Pennsylvania members headed by the Honorable William Wayne of Philadelphia to form their own State Society. Members from that State thereupon withdrew from the founding Society, and on January 23, 1893 under the auspices of the founding Society in New York instituted the first independent State Society as the "Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

A handsome volume, titled *Society of Colonial Wars* and bound in the Society colors, was published in New York early in 1893 soon after the Pennsylvania Society was established. It carried the original Constitution and Bylaws of the Society, speeches made at the first banquet on 19 December 1892, and a list of the Officers of each of the two Societies, New York and Pennsylvania. It also listed all members enrolled in the founding Society up to the time of Pennsylvania's chartering plus those since enrolled directly into the Pennsylvania Society through 18 February 1893, together with their qualifying ancestry. At that time the membership totalled 180 in both Societies.

Similar action to that of the Pennsylvania members of the Society was taken on March 15th by members from both Maryland and Massachusetts, and soon thereafter by Connecticut members, these

three groups organizing their own State Societies under charters from the New York founding Society.

From the beginning, the founders of the Society of Colonial Wars had contemplated the eventual creation of a national Society made up of State Societies, each modelled on the organization of the founding Society in New York. Each was to be independent so far as its local affairs were concerned, but all were to united in pursuing the common purpose and cooperating for the good of the Society as a whole. The original Constitution, as it was adopted, contained the following clause: "For the purpose of forming a National Society of Colonial Wars, this Society shall have power to authorize duly admitted members of the Society for form co-ordinate Societies in their respective States; and to take such proceedings as may be necessary for the due and legal incorporation or existence of the same." Therefore, the five State Societies — New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Connecticut — now agreed to come together for the purpose of organizing a national Society.

Accordingly, a General Assembly of Delegates was convened on 9 May 1893 in New York City. The first business session that day, and the second on the morning of May 10th, were held in the "Governor's Room: at City Hall. They were attended not only by Delegates from the five States, but by representatives from the District of Columbia Society. It had not yet been fully organized, but would be later in the month under a charter from the New York Society. It would then also become known as a "State" Society in order to prevent future confusion in terminology.

Delegate and Alternates to the first General Assembly meeting in New York were —

State of New York

Delegates

Frederic James de Peyster
 Howland Pell
 Charles Henry Murray
 Thomas Ludlow Ogden
 Frederic Henry Betts

William Gilbert Davies
Howard Randolph Bayne
Frederic Gallatin
Philip L. Livingston
Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhinelander

Alternates

Edward Trenchard
John Schuyler
Frederick Everest Haight
Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper
Marturin Livingston Delafield, Jr.

State of Pennsylvania

Delegates

Edward Shippen
James Mifflin
Thomas Chester Walbridge
William Macpherson Hornor
Charles Ellis Stevens

Alternates

George Cuthbert Gillespie
William Fisher Lewis
Thomas Harrison Montgomery

State of Maryland

Delegates

George Norbury Mackenzie
Joseph Lancaster Brent
Edwin Harvie Smith

Alternates

John Appleton Wilson
John Philemon Paca
Thomas Marsh Smith

State of Massachusetts

Delegates

William Franklin Draper
 Francis Ellingwood Abbot
 James Atkins Noyes

State of Connecticut

Delegate

Nathan Gillette Pond

By Invitation

Satterlee Swartwout

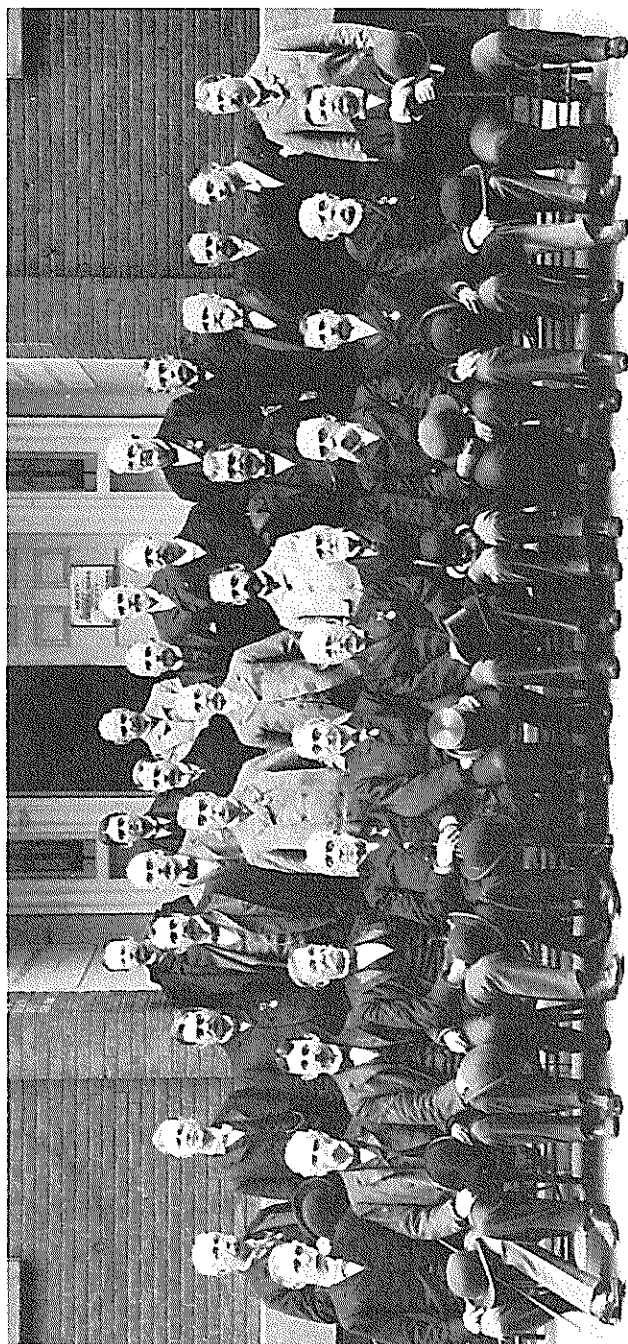
District of Columbia

By Invitation

Charles Edward Coon
 Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason
 Edward Sturges Hosmer

The Delegates lunched at the Astor House on May 9th and dined that evening at the University Club. On the second day the business session was followed by lunch on board a steam yacht belonging to one of the members and a cruise up the Hudson River. Such hospitality by the members of the host State Society has ever since marked the gatherings of Colonial Warriors from the various States.

The most important business before the General Assembly was the revision of the original Constitution of the founding Society to accommodate a Society of national scope, that is, a General Society composed of individual State Societies. Therefore, on the morning of the first day, May 9th, after temporary officers had been chosen, a committee was appointed to "prepare" the Constitution. At the same time another Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers. The entire day and part of the next morning were then spent on these two matters.



FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Final Session on May 8, 1896
At Congress Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Before the sessions ended on May 10th a revised Constitution for the "General Society of Colonial Wars" had been adopted, subject to the approval of the majority of the Delegates present at an adjourned meeting of the General Assembly. Also, the temporary Secretary had been instructed to cast a single ballot for the entire slate of Officers recommended by the Nominating Committee with Governor de Peyster and Secretary Pell of the founding "Society of Colonial Wars" becoming the first Governor General and first Secretary General, respectively, of the newly born General Society. Subsequently, the founding Society officially became the "Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York" a title it had already adopted in practice.

The first Officers of the General Society of Colonial Wars, from State Societies as indicated, were elected at this time to three-year terms under the new Constitution.

Governor General

Frederick James de Peyster, of New York

Deputy Governors General

For New York, Charles Henry Murray

For Pennsylvania, James Mifflin

For Maryland, Joseph Lancaster Brent

For Massachusetts, William Franklin Draper

For Connecticut, Nathan Gillette Pond

For District of Columbia, Francis Asbury Roe

Secretary General

Howland Pell, of New York

Deputy Secretary General

Edward Trenchard, of New York

Treasurer General

Satterlee Swartwout, of Connecticut

Deputy Treasurer General

Samuel Victor Constant, of New York

Registrar General

George Norbury Mackenzie, of Maryland

Historian General

Francis Ellingwood Abbot, of Massachusetts

Chaplain General

Charles Ellis Stevens, of Pennsylvania

Surgeon General

Samuel Clagett Chew, of Maryland

Chancellor General

Thomas Francis Bayard, of Pennsylvania

Prior to the adjournment of the General Assembly at noon on May 10th, committees were appointed to prepare designs for a General Society Seal and a General Society Flag. Also appointed was a committee to prepare a "Diploma" of membership. The application of a life insurance company to use prints of the Insignia on a calendar was refused; and a committee was thereupon appointed to look into the matter of having the Insignia copyrighted. However, this committee later recommended protective laws in each State instead. A motion at this time to adopt miniature insignia was lost. But the smaller Insignia were to be authorized later, in 1899, for purchase by members who already owned the regular size Insignia. Later still, in 1922, the restriction on the sale of miniature Insignia only to those owning large Insignia would be repealed.

During the first formative months of the Society's existence there had been some lively discussion concerning the beginning date of the Colonial period to be commemorated. Some contended for 1620, the year of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and this had been included in the original Constitution; others for 1607, the year of the founding of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the western hemisphere. There was also some agitation to make the date earlier, 1565, when the first permanent European settlement in the future United States was established at St. Augustine, Florida. Even earlier dates were proposed, such as 1541, which was the year of the arrival of the Coronado Expedition on the Arkansas River.

However, it was finally voted to adopt the period from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, on 13 May 1607 to the Battle of Lexington on 19 April 1775, and to limit qualifying ancestral

service to those ancestors who served under the authority of the Colonies, which afterward formed the United States of America, or with participating British forces. These were the qualifications then written into the Constitution. Shortly afterward, on 6 February 1893, because the word "Colonies" as used in the Constitution did "not with sufficient clearness describe the same," the Society resolved that the word "Colonies" as contained in Article II relating to eligibility to membership "shall be construed and held to mean the Original Nine Colonies, which through the War of Independence became the Original Thirteen States.

The Original Nine Colonies in the order of their establishment were Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and are so listed in the Constitution which describes their arms. The escutcheons of these Colonies were incorporated in the Great Seal of the Society when it was originally designed, quarterly of nine, in the proper sequence. Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were the four additional Colonies subsequently joining the nine, whose total territory became the Original Thirteen States.

The adjourned meeting of the 1st General Assembly took place on 19 December 1893 at the Hotel New Netherland in New York City. The Constitution as revised and amended was ratified and unanimously adopted by the Delegates from the six State Societies which now formed the General Society: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia. Although this instrument has several times been amended, it remains in its essential provisions substantially as first adopted.

Meanwhile, the General Council of the Society had held its first meeting. Composed of General Officers only, this managing group met at the Hotel New Netherland in New York on 18 December 1893. Committees were elected and Bylaws adopted. Also adopted for presentation to the General Assembly on the following day were six resolutions pertaining to State Society dues, Insignia prices, and designs for the Seal and the Diploma. Both the Insignia and the Seal of the Society are described in the General Society's Constitution.

These six recommendations were all adopted by the General Assembly when it convened on December 19th, at which time much

other business was acted upon, including the adoption of a General Society Flag. This was an adaption of the original Society Flag, the red cross of St. George on a white field, substituting in the center the escutcheon of the General Society surrounded by nine stars in the place of the Arms of the Netherlands.

As of this date the States reported a total of 533 members in the Society. New York reported 320, Pennsylvania 78, Maryland 27, Massachusetts 39, Connecticut 40, and the District of Columbia 29 members. A motion to establish Colonial Wars Societies in England and Canada was carried at this meeting, and a committee was appointed. However, nothing was accomplished, and the committee was discharged three years later. Committees were also appointed on "National Legislation," on taking part in ceremonies then being planned by the "General Government as to Monument at Washington's Birthplace," and on a "Louisbourg Memorial" in Nova Scotia. The General Assembly then adjourned, and its members joined the New York Society that evening for a banquet at the Hotel Waldorf.

The final sessions of this 1st General Assembly of the Society were held three years later, on 7 and 8 May 1896, in Congress Hall at Philadelphia, five Delegates and five Alternates having been authorized to attend from each State Society in addition to the General Officers as provided in the Constitution. Congress Hall is the building in which the first Senate and House of Representatives of the United States held their sessions from 1790 to 1800, and was the permanent quarters of the Pennsylvania Society during its early years.

At Philadelphia the General Assembly disapproved the practice of electing Honorary Members, as unconstitutional, and requested State Societies to drop promptly any such members from their rolls. A committee reported on the proper wearing of all of the Society's Insignia, and the report was ordered printed for distribution among the State Societies. The General Assembly also agreed that Delegates should henceforth be elected for three years, that is from one Assembly until the next. Dinner at the Philadelphia Club, historic tours, and other scheduled entertainments were provided for the Delegates and their families during this meeting by members of the Pennsylvania Society.

Prior to the meeting in Philadelphia eleven new State Societies had been established under charters from the General Society. Those admitted were New Jersey, Virginia, New Hampshire, Vermont, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kentucky, and California; and the rolls showed a total active membership of 1411 in the seventeen State Societies. The General Council, meeting on May 7th in Philadelphia, just before the General Assembly convened, chartered two additional State Societies, Colorado and Iowa, to further swell the fast growing membership of the Society nationwide. Secretary General Howland Pell, who conducted the business of the General Society from Nos. 4 and 6 Warren Street, New York City, had been a very busy man

Meanwhile, the General Council had also convened in Carpenter's Hall at Philadelphia on 8 May 1894 in the Flag Room of City Hall at Baltimore on 13 and 14 May 1895, and in the Newly established office of the New York Society at 37 Liberty Street, New York City, on 19 December 1895. Three Standing Committees were provided for in the Bylaws of the General Council, and in the beginning each of these Committees was composed of one General Officers from each of five State Societies. The first of these was a Committee on Charters, which was to examine the qualifications of charter members of proposed new State Societies and report to the Council all applications for Charters, the Registrar General being a member of the Committee, *ex officio*. The second was a Committee on Publications which was to cooperate with the Secretary General and Historian General in the issuance of publications. And, the third was a Committee of General Reference, to give attention to such matters as might from time to time be expressly referred to it by the General Council. The Secretary General was a member, *ex officio*, of all three Standing Committees. Various other committees were active during these two years, one reporting adversely to the General Council on a Star insignia for General Officers, the report being approved. The General Council voted against considering a resolution from the District of Columbia Society to erect a "Colonial Hall" in Washington. A uniform application blank for candidates for membership, as well as for supplemental applications, was adopted for use by all State Societies, although several changes were soon made in it. The Diplomas came

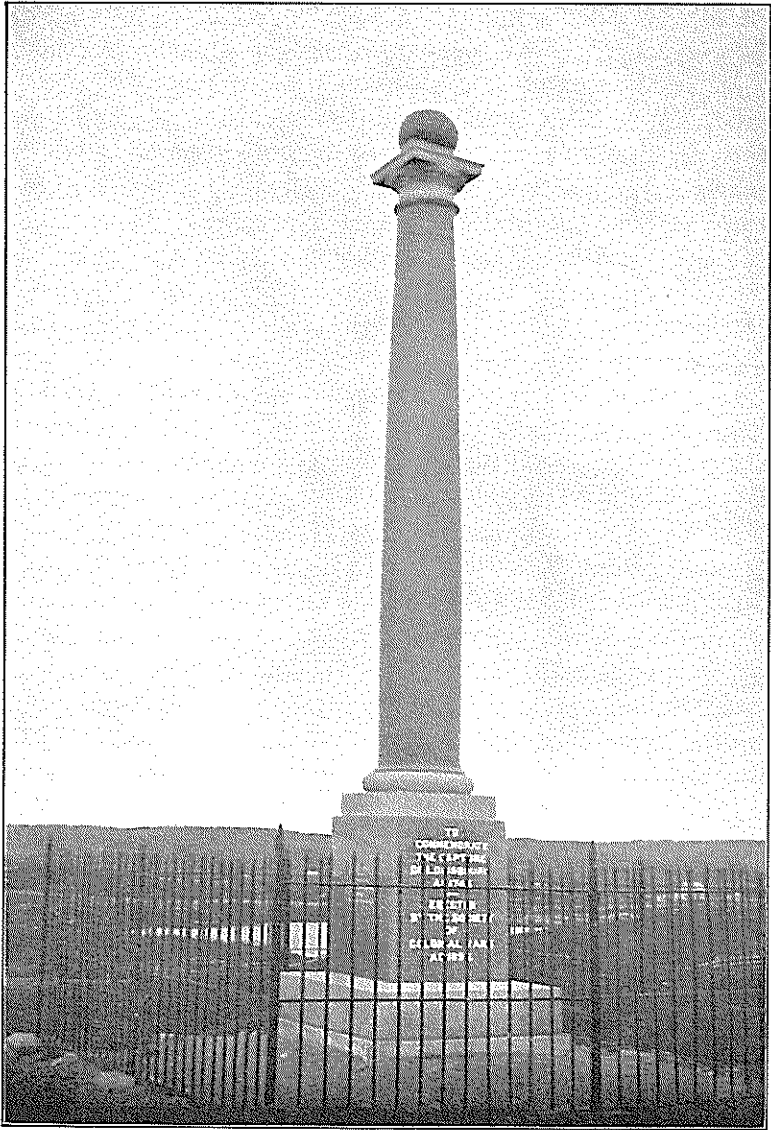
under much discussion, and State Societies were informed that locally signed Diplomas of membership must not conflict with the authorized version by showing lines of ancestors.

At this time, also, a waiver in the form of a standard General Society certificate was adopted, authorizing the election of a member residing in another State having a Society, only if approved by the Society in the State of the applicant's residence. Much later, in 1954, the requirement of a waiver was to be abolished, and a resident of any other State or a member of any other Society was then eligible for election by any State Society, plural memberships being permitted also.

The finances of the Society appear to have been conceived in Philadelphia and concentrated in that city for over a quarter of a century. In 1895 newly elected Treasurer General Edward Shippen of Pennsylvania was authorized to open an account in Philadelphia and pay the bills being contracted by Society Officers: Tiffany and company of New York for Insignia; and later, Bailey, Banks and Biddle of Philadelphia for a "die and handpress of the Great Seal." A Permanent Fund was established by the Treasurer General in 1897, surpluses to be transferred to it each year. Other special Society accounts were authorized in Philadelphia banks. When Treasurer General Shippen died in 1904 he was succeeded by William Macpherson Hornor, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society, and Philadelphia then remained the headquarters for the Society's finances for another seventeen years, until Treasurer General Hornor retired from this office in 1921 to become Vice Governor General.

During the period of the first General Assembly, Secretary General Pell compiled and published in January of each year 1894, 1895, and 1896, a beautiful cloth-bound *Annual Register of the Society of Colonial Wars*. These books included the Constitution of the General Society, and in addition to other interesting information and illustrative material, carried brief histories of the State Societies, their membership rolls, and indices of ancestors with qualifying service and descendants in the Society.

In 1895 the Society erected a handsome monument at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, on the 150th anniversary of the battle. Many notables were present at the ceremony. Commemorative medals,



LOUISBOURG MONUMENT

erected by the General Society at Louisbourg, Cape Breton Island, to commemorate its capture by the First Louisbourg Expedition under Pepperrell, assisted by the British fleet under Warren, on June 17th, 1745. The monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on June 17th 1895, the 150th anniversary of the capture of the fortress.



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE LOUISBOURG MEDAL.

struck by the General Society in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the capture of Louisbourg on June 17th, 1745. The metal from which these medals were struck was from an old bronze cannon found in the wreck of a French frigate supposed to be "Le Célèbre" sunk in Louisbourg harbor.

struck off for the occasion by the Society from an old bronze French cannon, were worn, suspended from the Society's ribbon, by Society members and guests. The obverse for the heads in profile of General Pepperrell and the naval commander, Commodore Peter Warren, with the motto of the expedition: *Nil Desperandum Christo Duce* (Despair of nothing while Christ leads). The reverse was a reproduction of the medal struck by order of King Louis XV in 1720 to commemorate the erection of Louisbourg fortress. Medals were later presented to the President of the United States, the Queen of England, and the Governor General of Canada. The polished granite shaft erected on the battlefield weighs sixteen tons and stands twenty-six feet high, an impressive first public memorial accomplishment of the General Society of Colonial Wars. A lengthy and detailed report of the unveiling was published in the General Society's 1896 *Register* as well as in the separate pamphlet.

The last *Register* compiled by Mr. Pell was the 1897-1898 book. His General Society headquarters as Secretary General was then at 27 William Street, New York City, the office of the New York Society at the time. In 1899 Mr. Pell became Deputy Governor General for New York, Continuing his dedication to the Society and its purposes, he was later to be elected Governor General.

In the meantime, prior to the 2nd General Assembly which met at Baltimore on 10 May 1899 in accordance with the triennial plan set forth in the Constitution, seven additional States Societies were organized under the auspices of the General Society. These were Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Delaware, Rhode Island, Washington, and Maine — to make twenty-six State Societies with 2584 active members. By this time several State Societies had permanent headquarters as well as valuable libraries, and had erected numerous historical memorials in their communities. A formal Charter Certificate was now adapted from the Membership Diploma for issuance to new State Societies in lieu of the letter of authorization that had previously been issued in each case.

The General Council met twice a year during the period between the 1st and 2nd General Assemblies. In 1897 greetings were conveyed to Queen Victoria in England congratulating her on her sixty-year reign. A railing was installed around the Louisbourg Memorial in Canada; and the Ticonderoga Historical Society was

supported in its efforts to restore the fort at that place in New York which had figured so prominently in the operations about Lake George and Lake Champlain during the French and Indian War. Among other administrative details accomplished at this time was the official authentication of the Society's Register as an authority for the services of ancestors, and an official request to State Societies to amend their Constitutions to make Deputy Governors General *ex officio* members of their State Councils. Already, these particular General Officers were being elected or confirmed by the General Assembly only as selected by their own State Societies or State Delegations.

Publications of State Societies concerning their activities in erecting monuments and tablets, as well as historical documents being reprinted and research papers being delivered at meetings, were now becoming quite prolific. A record book was kept by the Historian General of all such publications received, but it was soon decided that these books, pamphlets and notices should go to permanent repositories for safekeeping. Some years later, in 1908, final arrangements were completed with the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the New-York Historical Society and the Chicago Historical Society to act as repositories; and all State Societies were then urged to file such material with these libraries, in addition to any other libraries already accepting accessions from the Societies.

In 1898 the Society called for laws to stop the "defacement" of the national flag by its use in advertisements. It also proudly took occasion to extend its good wishes to its numerous members in the Army, Navy, and Volunteer Forces of the United States, who were in active service against Spain, and to wish them a speedy and safe return to their homes and stations. A "Patriotic War Fund" was raised by the members "to purchase guns or some other suitable gift to be presented to the United States of America as an evidence of devotion to our country in its conflict with Spain." Owing to the quick termination of the war, however, this special fund was given to the President for the purchase of luxuries for the sick and wounded. There was then published *A Register of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars Who Served in the Army or Navy of the United States During the Spanish-American War and Record of the Patriotic Works Done by the Society.*

In 1899, upon the recommendation of a Committee on Insignia, it was resolved that all sales of Insignia were to be upon condition that members who resigned or were expelled would return their Insignia to their State Societies, and that the Insignia of deceased members could be so returned, upon such terms and conditions that the State Societies might elect. In 1911 the General Society severely censured the conduct of a member who had disposed of his Insignia in an unauthorized manner, and recommended disciplinary action against him by the State Society to which he belonged. To prevent a repetition of this occurrence, and to enforce the 1899 resolution, forms of licenses, conditions and pledges were adopted in 1912 to be signed by a member when he purchased Insignia. But this proved to be too much of a bother over the years, and impractical to administer. However, members understand the general requirement that Insignia must be turned in to the State Societies under locally adopted terms and conditions when it is improper to retain it.

A pattern had been set for two General Council meetings each year, one usually being held in May, and the other most often in November. During the early years these meetings were sometimes held at the homes of Officers of the Society. Governor General de Peyster had several meetings at his residence, 7 East 42nd Street, New York City, with dinners later at the Metropolitan Club and elsewhere. In 1898 and again in 1900 Treasurer General Edward Shippen made his house at 1207 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, available for General Council meetings. Lunch was served at his house, and dinner at the Philadelphia Club. In 1906 Deputy Governor General Richard M. Cadwalader, who had a townhouse at 1614 Locust Street, Philadelphia, and a country home in neighboring Fort Washington, was host for such an occasion, and dinner was served at the Rittenhouse Club. As late as 1910 Deputy Governor General Fritz Hermann Jordan of Maine had a meeting at his residence in Portland, followed by an historical tour, then dinner at the Cumberland Club.

However, this intimate practice of meeting at members' homes for business had to be abandoned, and there was only one meeting a year, due to the increasing number of Council Members. Furthermore, the ladies now more frequently accompanied their husbands,

and there was a tendency to extend the Council meetings into a second day.

From the beginning there had been generously scheduled entertainment at private clubs and homes for the General Assemblies. Banquets and luncheons at the Philadelphia Club and Rittenhouse Club in Philadelphia, and at the Maryland Club in Baltimore, together with private receptions, historical tours, and special luncheons and dinners for the ladies, had become established practice; and this was to become a pattern for similar entertainment down through the years as other States became hosts. In 1899 at the 2nd General Assembly in Baltimore, the Maryland Society entertained the Delegates and their ladies with a steamer trip to Annapolis to visit the old State House, dining on the boat. Rates for Colonial Warriors and their families that year at the Rennert Hotel in Baltimore were \$1.50 — for better accommodations \$2.50.

In 1902, at the 3rd General Assembly in Boston, Surgeon General V. Mott Francis of Rhode Island regretted that he had no written report to make, because he said he had no complaints, except for the "epidemic" of generosity of the Massachusetts Society. A banquet for two hundred was held, and special trains took the guests on excursions to Concord and Lexington, and to Plymouth. At the 4th General Assembly in New York in 1905 a reception was held at the St. Regis Hotel by the New York Society, and the visitors toured the harbor and bay on a member's yacht. Three hundred fifteen members, including 59 delegates to the General Assembly, attended the annual dinner of the New York Society held at this time at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, their ladies being invited to occupy seats in the gallery to hear the responses to the toasts.

In the Society's Constitution at the turn of the century there was the following clause: "No State Society shall adopt any rule of eligibility for membership which shall admit any person not eligible for membership in the General Society. But any State Society may, except as to members transferred from another State Society, further restrict, at its discretion, the basis of eligibility for membership in its own Society." For some years this was the source of much annoyance and some real trouble.

A number of the State Societies, in the tradition of "States' Rights" one might say, adopted restrictive clauses. Under military

service, for instance, some States would admit only those descended from officers. Others would not accept legislative service unaccompanied by military service. Still others accepted no collateral descendants. All of this caused much confusion and some embarrassment, until 1921, when the Constitution was amended to state simply that "No State Society shall adopt any rule of eligibility for membership other than that prescribed in this Article." In other words there were to be no restrictions added by States Societies. The State Societies, some reluctantly and several very tardily, then went about amending their rules to conform — the Pennsylvania Society did not change its rule requiring descent from an officer until 1955.

The General Society made a contribution in 1900 to the New York Society's Lake George Memorial Committee which had dedicated a site for a monument at Lake George in New York State. This was to commemorate the Battle of Lake George in 1755 during the French and Indian War. The monument was erected by the New York Society in 1903, and is an imposing granite pedestal surmounted by two heroic-size figures — those of General Sir William Johnson and Chief Hendrick of the Mohawks. The Indian Chief is handing a bundle of arrows to the American General, symbolic of an incident prior to the battle when Johnson proposed to divide his forces into three groups to meet the oncoming French. Hendrick opposing the division, handed Johnson a single arrow to break, which he easily did. Thereupon the Chief showed how difficult it was to break three arrows when held together as one. Johnson took the advice of his Indian ally and the French attacks were repulsed.

Several minor changes in the Constitution were made in 1899, 1902, and 1908, such as the better defining of the duties of Officers and the proper use of Insignia. In 1902 the office of Vice Governor General was created, and Howland Pell, the New York Deputy Governor General, was elected to this post. Prior to this time it had been expected that one of the deputy Governors General from the several States would be elected eventually to succeed the Governor General. But now it was decided that there should be a Vice Governor General to assist the Governor General and who, in case of the latter's death, absence from the country, or other inability to

act, could at once assume the Governor General's duties pending the election of his successor.

On 11 May 1905 Governor General de Peyster died suddenly at the age of seventy-two years. This was shortly after the triennial General Assembly of the Society at which he had been re-elected for another three-year term. His care for the interests of the Society of Colonial Wars, and the efficiency, courtesy, and genial humor with which he had presided over its General Assemblies and Councils, had won for him the respect and high esteem of the members. As the first Governor General, he had served for over twelve years, and had lived to see fulfilled his desire that the Society's foundations should be strongly laid and its future work assured.

A Special Meeting of the General Council was held at Vice Governor General Pell's residence, 450 Madison Avenue, New York City on 31 May 1905. The Secretary General was instructed to place a wreath of flowers on the Governor-General's grave on the anniversary of his death for two years to come, the unfinished portion of his term of office; and a memorial resolution expressing the Society's high esteem and affection for the Governor General was engrossed and sent to his family.

Deputy Governor General Arthur John Clark Sowdon of Massachusetts was then elected Governor General. He was seventy years of age at the time, and a retired businessman and lawyer who had been much interested in Boston politics and public affairs. After being re-elected at the next Triennial Assembly, Mr. Sowdon also died in office, in 1911. He was succeeded by Vice Governor General Howland Pell who served as Governor General until the 7th General Assembly in 1915. The 6th General Assembly was not held until 1912, four years rather than three elapsing between the 5th and 6th General Assemblies. The 5th in 1908 had "adjourned to meet four years hence" in order to prevent future General Assemblies from falling in the same year as those of several other male hereditary patriotic societies — which was then the case.

In the meantime, the rapidly growing Society had run into its first difficulties. Generally speaking, the foundation of the organization had been well laid and its future was assured; but weak spots in such a hastily built structure, covering the country from coast to coast, were destined to show up and to require attention.

With the turn of the century the Secretary General, who was responsible for General Society publications, began having some of the difficulties with State Secretaries and Registrars which have plagued the management of the General Society, off and on, during all the years since. There was delay after delay during the early 1900s in getting out *Registers* and other information for the benefit of all the State Societies due to negligence on the part of a few. Obtaining cooperation from some State Secretaries, or even replies to repeated solicitations, became an almost intolerable task. Some carelessness developed also in certain States regarding genealogical proofs and it took a strong Registrar General indeed, backed by other Officers of the General Society, to hold firm to requirements. But this was accomplished, though not without many loud complaints from local "States' Righters."

In 1903 Indiana had been organized and admitted as the twenty-seventh State Society; but, although more new State Societies were to be chartered in later years, several others including Indiana itself, which had been weakened by laxity in admission policies and loose methods of operation, were to have their charters withdrawn by the General Society. Nebraska was the first to be warned, in 1916, and similar notification of intent was soon dispatched to Colorado. During this same period, in 1915, Tennessee and Idaho were authorized to organize; but Tennessee was not chartered until 1923, and Idaho never did qualify for a charter.

A Tercentenary at Jamestown, Virginia, for 1907 was being planned early in the century. In 1905 the General Society decided to participate in this celebration. On the recommendation of a committee, a drinking fountain was erected at Jamestown, and a contribution was made for a pew in old Bruton Church at neighboring Williamsburg, the second capital of the Virginia Colony. Festival authorities designated 25 September 1907 as Colonial Wars Day, and funds were provided by the General Society for the entertainment of any members who attended the celebration. However, sickness broke out at the Exposition, and only a few General Officers were able to attend on September 25th.

The General Council in 1909 adopted a facsimile of the Louisbourg Cross as the official marker for the graves of Colonial soldiers. The original Cross had been brought to Boston by the

victorious provincial troops who captured the French fortress in 1745 and for many years has been among the collections of the Harvard University Library. Meanwhile, through the cooperation of the Massachusetts Society, duplicates of the Cross were adopted by the General Society for the grave sites of Colonial soldiers. These markers in bronze or cast iron, twenty-four by sixteen inches with forty-two inch rods for insert in the ground, were made available to the State Societies through the Secretary General's office, and have since been used at the burial sites of soldiers who fought in the Colonial Wars.

An appropriation was made in 1909 for participation in the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Celebration; and the next year another appropriation was made as a contribution to a fund being raised by the Maine Society for a memorial to General Sir William Pepperrell, the hero of Louisbourg. In 1911 a silver alms basin was presented to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, to complete its altar service.

In 1913 the Virginia Society was successfully reorganized after a prolonged period of relative inactivity. Some concern had been expressed in 1910 at the General Council Meeting about Virginia's moribund condition, and steps were taken to assist in reactivating this significantly important unit in the General Society's structure. Originally organized in 1894, the Society had gotten off to a splendid start, but it did not grow and interest waned. After 1913 it resumed its proper place as one of the most active and respected State Societies.

It was in 1914 that general rules for the wearing of the Society's Insignia by members, State Officers and General Officers were discussed at some length and instructions issued. Generally, members were to wear the Insignia conspicuously on the left breast, past and present State Officers were to wear the Insignia with three jewels in the crown suspended from a regulation ribbon around the neck, and past or present General Officers were to wear a broad ribbon extending from the right shoulder to the left hip with the Insignia pendant at the intersection of its ends over the hip. Any use of the Insignia contemplated formal dress. Modifications have occurred from time to time since these rules were issued, although they are essentially the same today. However, it is necessary to

consult the latest Regulations for the Wearing of the Insignia to be currently correct.

Secretary General Merrill of New Jersey instituted in 1915 the practice of issuing the minutes of the General Assembly and the General Council Meetings yearly as a paperback book. For easier reading, he had these printed in black, rather than in red as in the past, and numbered them as General Society publications. He and the Historian General, whose published reports included those of the State Societies, then adopted a standard size for binding purposes. Within a few years, the two publications were being combined as one "yearbook," which also included illustrations and other information, and which was soon being bound paperback in the Society's colors.

The matter of a biennial rather than a triennial General Assembly was studied in 1915, following a committee report, and was put aside. It had been suggested that biennial Assemblies be held regularly in Washington, D.C., rather than in different states, and that an assessment of each member of the Society be made to cover expenses. The committee had canvassed the State Societies and now reported negatively based on results of the canvass. The General Society, which had traditionally aided State Society hosts with appropriations, began making greater contributions to the State Societies entertaining the General Assembly.

A *General Index or Register of the Society* was authorized in 1915, to give the names and record of services of ancestors accepted and on file with the Registrar General and to contain lists of their descendants in the Society. The Reverend Professor Arthur Adams of Connecticut, a man of scholarly attainments and a professional genealogist of international reputation, who later was appointed Chairman of a Committee to compile this *Index of Ancestors*, created something of a sensation in 1920 when he questioned the "sufficiency of service" of a long list of previously qualifying ancestors. At that time he was Registrar General of the Society, an office he was to hold with great credit until his death forty years later, and he was in a position to answer his own questions with the authority of both a professional background and his official office in the Society. Anguished protests promptly echoed across the country, from the California Society and others, but especially from the

great founding Society in the State of New York to which, among others, was not submitted a list of "disqualified" ancestors that threatened the termination of a number of memberships.

The problem was resolved at this time by not disqualifying currently affected members. However, Dr. Adams continued to wage the battle on new applications for membership during all the years that he served the Society. His successor, Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., of Connecticut, the present Registrar General and a highly qualified professional genealogist, has effectively solved the problem by insisting on complete lineal proof, generation by generation including the applicant's own — even for sons of qualified members unless the fathers had been admitted under this ruling.

Meanwhile, Vice Governor General Richard McCall Cadwalader of Pennsylvania, a Philadelphia lawyer, had been elected Governor General at the 7th General Assembly in 1915. He was seventy-six years of age at the time. With the war raging in Europe, the matter of "preparedness" was on many minds at this time. In January of 1916 the Society printed and distributed a two-page Resolution signed by all the General Officers advocating immediate steps by legislation or appropriate executive action to safeguard America's heritage. The resolution stated that it was apparent that preparation for possible war was not being made, and that such preparation was the best protection against aggressors who would disturb the peace. Copies were transmitted to the President of the United States and to other federal government officials.

It was during Governor General Cadwalader's administration that a badge of office for the Governor General and for Governors of State Societies was adopted. The present Star Insignia, together with appropriate regulations for the wearing of these Stars, were approved at a meeting of the General Council held at his townhouse in Philadelphia in 1916. Earlier in the year the General Society had published its first comprehensive regulations for the wearing of all the Society's Insignia, "to the end that uniformity and proper use of the decorations may be observed and that the dignity of the Society may be maintained.

During the war years that followed it was inevitable that there would be some decrease in the growth rate of the Society. Hundreds of members were in the military service or enrolled in civilian

organizations vital to defense during World War I. However, most of the State Societies were quite active with projects contributing to the war effort and in the promotion of local patriotic endeavors. By 1920 the Society had 3277 active members, and was to enjoy a small but steady increase in membership for the next ten years.

Colonel William Whitehead Ladd of New York, National Guardsman and lawyer, had been elected Governor General in 1918. He served three terms, from 1918 to 1927. War Service Insignia and Civilian Certificates of Merit were authorized in 1919, and were being distributed by the General Society on applications from qualifying members for several years afterward. The Insignia, designed by Tiffany and Company, consisted of a bronze badge pendant by a bronze ring from the Society's watered silk ribbon one and a half inches wide attached to a bar pin. The obverse contained a Louisbourg Cross and within a garter bearing the motto *Fortiter pro Patria* and an Indian's head *in relief*. The reverse contained the inscription, "Presented by the Society of Colonial Wars to its members who served in the Army or Navy of the United States of America."

A *Roster of Services of Members in World War I*, to be known as the 1917-18 *Honor Roll* was published in 1922, as was the long-awaited *Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members*. The latter included all qualified ancestors registered up to that year. In 1921 a comprehensive paperback 53-page Report had been issued by Historian General Frank Hervey Pettingell of California from his office in Los Angeles. The first of its kind, it contained information on the activities of the State Societies during the period 1918-1921. Previously, at the 7th General Assembly in 1915, Historian General T. J. Oakley Rhinelanders had for the first time reported on the activities of each State Society during the past three-year interim period between General Assemblies. His report, though brief, had been published by the Secretary General.

A proposal to divide the State of Ohio into two parts in order to have two chartered Societies in that State was under discussion for several years. It was opposed by the Ohio Society. A committee reported in 1919 that to create two Societies in the same State would require too many revisions in the Constitution, and that there was not sufficient demand for so radical a change. The General Council

agreed. The following year at Boston a suggestion that the General Society erect a memorial statue to Governor William Bradford at Plymouth was disapproved. The Society favored no appropriation from its funds and no general appeal for subscriptions, this being considered a proper project for the local Society.

Relations between the General Society and the State Societies, which had felt the effects of disorganization due to the war, were now strengthened in many ways under the leadership of Colonel Ladd who imparted new life and energy to the Society as he went about his duties. Informational literature and personal visitations by the Governor General greatly promoted helpful national policies so much needed at this time. The General Society again strongly urged that all Deputy Governors General be made members of their local State Councils to improve liaison between the General and State Societies. Some State Societies had not written this into their Constitutions.

Much stress was laid on the election of sons and grandsons to membership, it being felt that this would be a healthy thing for the Society in view of the average age of the members of the members. Many State Societies promptly and enthusiastically adopted this policy, but curiously enough, some few State Societies, which most needed the infusion and subsequently languished, would do nothing at all to attract the younger generation. On the other hand, several of the more successful State Societies which had what they considered very healthy waiting lists refused to increase limits that they had placed on total membership, thus blocking the election of young members.

One of the latter, Pennsylvania, which has been blessed with a full membership and a long waiting list ranging up to sixty five or more applicants since 1899, finally agreed under great pressure and somewhat tardily that it would admit sons without regard to its total membership — but thereafter could never bring itself to carry out such a break with tradition. It has since contented itself with giving preference to sons, grandsons and nephews on the waiting list only.

In 1921 the Constitution of the Society was reworded, "with a view to greater explicitness of statement in some instances and a more felicitous phraseology in other places"; and, for the first time, adequate financial support for the General Society was provided by

a change from flat State dues to a per capita charge for General Society dues. These revisions were adopted at the 9th General Assembly that year and the new Constitution was published. Also published at this time was a pamphlet, *Rules Regulating the Proof of Eligibility and Descent and Construing the Membership Section of the Constitution of The General Society*.

Two years later the old "Diploma," now called the Certificate of Membership, was attractively redesigned by Tiffany and Company, engraved in color, and soon was much in demand by the members. Of an appropriate size for framing and dignified in appearance, it is signed by the Governor General, the Secretary General, and the Registrar General. The Insignia in color is centered, and the border of the certificate carries the arms of the original nine British colonies. Across the bottom is inscribed the Society's motto, *Fortiter Pro Patria*, below an impress of the Great Seal of the General Society.

At Savannah, Georgia, in 1924 a committee reported favorably on the advisability of the Society printing, on a subscription basis, records of historic value relative to the Colonial Period. Much material was available, and it could be reproduced at no expense to the Society, the Committee reported. This was approved. Due notice was taken at this time that the Registrar General's office continued to be self sustaining in the matter of expense.

Tennessee had been approved for chartering in 1922, and in 1923 a charter had been approved for South Dakota. In 1927, when Governor General Ladd retired from office, the total membership of the Society was 3892 in twenty-six active State Societies. Major Henry Gansevoort Sanford of New York, the Vice Governor General, and a lawyer, then became Governor General. However, Major Sanford was taken ill in 1928 and died in office the following year. Colonel Louis Richmond Cheney of Connecticut, then Vice Governor General, and a silk manufacturer and National Guardsman, was elected Governor General for the unexpired term.

Americanization, the movement fostering proper assimilation of immigrants, had grown to crusading proportions in the first quarter of the 20th century. The General Society felt that it should play a part in helping with Americanization problems and be in a position to act promptly and effectively when the occasion arose. In 1927 it

was resolved that any questions affecting the subject which might come before the society between meetings of the General Council be referred to a Committee of two, to be appointed by the Governor General. However, needed legislation and a return to normalcy following the end of World War I had already brought solutions to Americanization problems, and the Committee found little to do.

For some years, several of the State Societies in the East had been issuing invitations to General Officers and to neighboring State Society Officers to attend their annual and semiannual courts and entertainments. This had served to greatly strengthen the Society in the states which participated. In 1929, because of the relative isolation of several of the weaker State Societies in the West, it was suggested that more interest might be awakened if such invitations were issued more generally by all State Societies to Governors, Secretaries and Deputy Governors General. This has been done to some extent since, and although the number of acceptances is very small, yet the activities and interests of the stronger State Societies are thus kept before the others. A few of the State Societies have also made a practice of furnishing their historical publications to all other State Societies. The Pennsylvania Society, for example, has been doing this since 1898 when it inaugurated the policy of publishing the research papers delivered at its meetings by its own members and distributing these publications nationally to interested institutions on its mailing list.

The financial panic of 1929 appears to have begun having its effect upon the councils of the Society in 1930. Governor General Cheney appointed a Finance Committee of five members, one of whom was to be the Treasurer General, and it was ordered that any recommendation for an expenditure be referred to this committee. The manufacture of miniature Insignia in gilt was authorized; but a proposed brochure on George Washington as a colonial soldier was not published due to the expense.

Vice Governor General George deBenneville Keim of New Jersey, investment banker, businessman and political leader, was elected Governor General in 1930 and served two terms. He was much interested in historical markers along highways, having promoted this project in New Jersey. During the next few years the State

Societies were encouraged to promote local legislation in the matter of marking historic sites, particularly with tablets erected along well-travelled highways. Meanwhile a table was erected by the General Society at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia to commemorate the captures of Port Royal by New England expeditions in 1654 and 1710.

By this time hundreds of fine monuments had been erected and other memorials established by the State Societies in their own communities. In 1933 members of the District of Columbia Society called upon the President of the United States and other government officials to discuss historic sites. In turn, a letter was received from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt recommending steps that should be taken to coordinate interested agencies and suggesting the possibility of federal legislation. A committee under the chairmanship of Colonel Daniel Moore Bates of Delaware was appointed in 1934 by the General Society to cooperate. This committee had great influence in having placed before the Congress of the United States comprehensive bills designed to carry on the work in which the Society of Colonial Wars and other societies were engaged. Proper legislation was soon on the books to provide for the preservation and marking of historic American sites, buildings, and antiquities of national significance.

In 1936 the society erected a memorial cross in the military cemetery at Louisbourg, Cape Breton. On a committee's recommendation it approved and underwrote, with the State Societies' participation, the erection of gates and a gate house in 1937 at the entrance to Stratford Hall, the home of Governor Thomas Lee. Lee was Governor of Virginia 1749-1750 and had been a leader in the movement which resulted in the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744, uniting Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania to protect their borders and to open the Ohio basin to English settlement. A suitable commemorative table was installed on the gate house.

Meanwhile, in 1932, a copy of the Charles Willson Peale portrait of "George Washington as a Colonel of Colonial Militia during the period of the French and Indian War" was hung in the restored Arlington Mansion by the General Society of Colonial Wars. Other hereditary societies had thought so well of this project that several joined in presenting appropriate portraits of General Lafayette and

others at the same time. Three years later a General Society Flag was placed in the chancel of the great choir at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. It was shortly after this that the General Society developed an interest in our American colonial flags and appointed a committee to study the subject and to make recommendations.

This Committee on Colonial Flags, under the competent chairmanship of Captain George Frederick Miles of New York, researched and established the use in the thirteen original colonies of nineteen flags, and described and illustrated each of them in color in a report it made to the 14th General Assembly in 1936. Subsequently, these flags were recommended to the State Societies for use in equipping their headquarters and color guards, and for display at their meetings. Since then many additional colors have been authenticated by the General Society.

The 14th General Assembly also approved the gift of a stand of four colors to Williamsburg, Incorporated, the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Foundation at Williamsburg, Virginia. These were installed in the entrance foyer of the Capitol Building at Williamsburg in 1937. They were the English flag of St. George used before 1607 as the English standard, the British Union Flag, and the colors of the Forty-four and Forty-eighth Regiments of the Line. The latter two flags were those of the two British regiments that arrived with General Braddock in 1755, recruited two hundred Virginia troops each, and then took part in the disastrous expedition against Fort Duquesne on the Ohio River.

South Carolina had been chartered as a State Society in 1931, at a time when the membership of the Society had reach a high point of 3977 Colonial Warriors. But as the great depression wore on, with its worsening financial effects, net losses in membership took its toll year by year. Wisconsin, which first tried to organize in 1930, never really succeeded in establishing itself; and six other State Societies were to become moribund — Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Washington, Tennessee, and South Dakota. World War II did not help matters. Several of the State Societies became completely disorganized and eventually had their Charters withdrawn. The trend did not reverse itself until a year after the 17th General Assembly in Richmond, Virginia, in 1945, when the number of

State Societies had dropped to twenty-one and the net membership to 3121 nationally. Then it began a slow but healthy climb.

Of course, the General Society of Colonial Wars has never had any ambition to accumulate large numbers of members. That would be foreign to its policy, which has always been one of high selectivity — with only the desire that each State Society should be strong enough in its own community to pursue effectively its purposes and objectives. “quality rather than quantity” has been the standard rule of the Society ever since this policy was enunciated by Governor de Peyster in his inaugural address before the first general Court in 1892. However, relative strength reports are an essential part of the history of any purposeful group as one measure of its success and as an indication of its fortunes over the years.

At the 14th General Assembly in 1936, Colonel Francis Russell Stoddard of New York, lawyer and National Guardsman, was elected Governor General. The Constitution was amended to add a “Lieutenant Governor General” to the staff as the third ranking General Officer, and Governor Daniel Ravenel of the South Carolina Society became the first to hold this office. Two years later the General Council adopted a resolution amending the Constitution to provide for a lower age limit for admission — eighteen. This was ratified by the 15th General Assembly in Baltimore in 1939. Also at that General Assembly a color guard medal was adopted for the use of all State Societies, to be cast from the die of the New York Society’s color guard medal, and to be worn pendant from a ribbon in the Society colors and a bar showing the name of the state.

At Baltimore, Colonel Stoddard suggested that all members without titles be called “Esquire,” thus conforming with the colonial practice of using this title to place one among the gentry. The custom was inaugurated, and thereafter the title was used in all correspondence and reports, and when appropriate, in the yearbooks of the General Society as well as most State Society yearbooks. Prior to this time, at Courts and Meetings, the Governor General and State Governors had been addressed as “Your Excellency.” Now, “Your Excellency” or “His Excellency” found its way into correspondence, written and oral reports, and yearbooks. They are so employed today, although “The Honorable” is now used in

written communications to the Governor General and State Governors, and, when appropriate, in publications.

In 1937 the General Society had reaffirmed its entire support of the Constitution of the United States, with its balanced powers, and had stated its opposition to any change except by methods therein provided. It had also sponsored concerted action by its own State Societies and other hereditary patriotic groups to support the Constitution of the United States and the institutions handed down by our forefathers who created them. A committee, appointed at the time, then consulted with twenty-one patriotic bodies in addition to the State Societies of Colonial Wars.

The Committee reported in 1938 that there was a militant interest in many of these groups, a fear that the fundamental principles upon which the nation had been founded were being threatened, and a widespread desire for effective efforts in their defense. The Committee recommended that no unit of the Society of Colonial Wars should delegate to any other body the right to speak on its behalf, but that the State Societies should be empowered of themselves to take definite constructive action should the Constitution of the United States or the rights of its citizens as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights be threatened, and that they should notify the General Society of any such action taken. The report was approved and ordered printed for distribution to every member of the State Societies throughout the country.

At Baltimore in 1939 the 15th General Assembly adopted a lengthy resolution of "specifics" declaring the members' abiding belief in the institutions of this country as handed down by our forefathers, and particularly in the Constitution of the United States. The resolution included the following statement: "We declare ourselves Americans who, with all our energy, ability and resources, intend continuously and without ceasing to consecrate ourselves to the preservation of the institutions handed down by our ancestors. We intend to oppose and to fight with all our strength, and by every means in our power, all subversive activities and every attempt to change the Constitution of the United States by unconstitutional means. We are proud to be descendants of American patriots. We glory in their achievements. We would emulate them in strength of character and nobility of purpose." Further, by this resolution

the members dedicated themselves individually, and as a Society, to the avowed purpose of sustaining the Constitution and other traditional institutions of the United States of America.

In 1940 at a General Council meeting in New York the Governor General was "authorized and requested to address himself to the heads of all other hereditary patriotic societies, that they might be made fully cognizant of the threatened chaos in our political and social world," and that they might enlist every member of their societies "to contend against every principle opposed to our American traditions and our American way of life."

Robert Munro Boyd, Jr., of New Jersey, lawyer and banker, had been elected Governor General by the General Assembly in 1939. He was a former Governor of the New Jersey Society. He served until 1942, which was the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Society of Colonial Wars. The office of Governor General had now become quite demanding in the time that was required for both administration and travel, for the chief officer of the Society had assumed much of the work formerly done by the Secretary General.

A capable and dedicated Secretary General, as the hub of the organization wheel, has always been an invaluable asset to the Society, for he carries by far the greater part of the administrative load. During the middle years of its history the Society was fortunate to have had three successive Secretaries General of especially high competence and conscientiousness, each of whom served over long periods. They were Thomas Hart of Pennsylvania, 1926 to 1936; Edgar Francis Waterman of Connecticut, 1936 to 1942; and Branton Holstein Henderson of New Jersey, 1942 to 1954. During these years the duties of this office began to multiply as attendance at General Council and General Assembly meetings increased and the business sessions lengthened. Most wives were now accompanying their husband and rather elaborate programs of entertainment were being provided by host State Societies extending over three and four days, with the General Society contributing what it could each year to the expense of the entertainment. This called for more correspondence in the office of the Secretary General.

In 1940 it was recommended to the State Societies that they organize subordinate chapters within their jurisdiction where it was thought such representation would be helpful to the Society's

purposes. A few had already tried this plan successfully. Such chapters generally met several times a year locally and with the State Society headquarters at its Annual Court. However, difficulties were encountered in states where there are two or more large cities some distance apart, and this has since been a subject for repeated and serious discussion. In such states there is often a one-city Society where the controlling membership resides; and other large cities, not wishing to be "subordinate chapters," thus fail to acquire proper representation in the Society of Colonial Wars. As late as 1955 it was suggested that the Constitution might be amended to provide for more than one Society in a State but following further discussion no action was taken.

In 1941, after years of dedicated work on its compilation by Registrar General Arthur Adams, the *First Supplement to the Index of Ancestors and roll of Members* was published and distributed on a subscription basis. Authorized originally in 1929, the book included information as to new members admitted between the publication of the *Index of Ancestors* in 1922 and early in 1941, and their ancestors. The facts in regard to the qualifying ancestors accepted in all supplemental claims during that period were also included. *Part Two* of this *First Supplement* contained the Roll of Members, showing the state membership and Society registration number for each, and keyed by page to the *Index of Ancestors*.

In earlier years much of the Secretary-General's present workload had been shared by the Historian General. Although this was no longer the case in the 1940s, the Registrar General in turn had now assumed some of the work formerly done by the Secretary General. The General Society, fortunately, has been blessed with very competent Registrars General. There have been only three in its century-long existence: George Norbury Mackenzie of Maryland, 1893–1919; Arthur Adams of Connecticut, 1919–1960; and Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., of Connecticut, 1960 to the present.

When the 16th General Assembly met at Charleston, South Carolina in 1942, World War II was upon the country. The Society adopted a resolution supporting the war effort, arranged to invest Society funds in Defense Bonds, and authorized a contribution of \$5000 for the purchase of field ambulances. Subsequently, two of these motor vehicles were purchased and went into active service

overseas, messages being sent by the Society to their drivers in the field. Another ambulance was contributed in 1943. By then, hundreds of members of the Society had entered the military service or had enrolled in civilian defense organizations.

Starting in 1937 the General Society began gathering together the publications of the State Societies which, together with its own publications, were intended to form the nucleus of a General Society Library. In 1942 Secretary General Waterman reported that a Society bookplate had been placed in each publication, and that a *Catalogue of Publications* had been printed and distributed. The library, including many later accessions, is now in the custody of the Registrar General. A similar attempt to locate and gather all the General Society records, in order to preserve them, unfortunately met with much less success. The Registrar General reported that the Officers of the Society seemed disposed to keep their records in their possession.

On several occasions during these years, and later, the matter of incorporating the General Society was discussed; but in the end nothing was done, it being felt that it was inadvisable, especially since no overwhelmingly important purpose was to be served by incorporating at the time. In 1960 it was decided that if a substantial gift to the Society became imminent the Governor General should call a special General Council Meeting to resolve the situation. Should the Society decide to set up an endowment fund or establish permanent national headquarters and acquire real estate, incorporation would no doubt then be advisable.

The General Assembly at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1942 elected the Honorable Edwin Owen Lewis of Pennsylvania as Governor General. After receiving his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Judge Lewis had been active in Philadelphia politics. He served the Society for some years as Chancellor General, and was the prime mover in creating Independence National Historical Park and promoting the restoration of Independence Hall and the surrounding colonial area in Philadelphia. The General Society and the State Societies generously supported the advancement of this project through the Independence Hall Association of Philadelphia. Although the war years now had adverse effects upon the growth of the General Society, the individual activities of most of the

stronger State Societies were much increased by constructive programs supporting the war effort.

Meanwhile, a Fellowship Plan to encourage research in colonial history was initiated by the General Society in 1944 and launched the following year. Captain George Frederick Miles, its original sponsor, hoped that it might promote the glamor of the Colonial Wars and its heroes, and thereby create greater general interest in the period. But only one award was made, and the plan had to be abandoned because of lack of response. A national award plan established by the New York Society in 1951 met with much greater success. An annual Citation of Honor for the outstanding contribution of the year in the American colonial field, accompanied by a parchment scroll and a significant bronze trophy, has become much sought after by authors and others researching the colonial period.

In 1945 a committee appointed the previous year to consider the establishment of a Society of Colonial Wars in Great Britain recommended that this project be postponed until a more auspicious time. Steps were taken in this year for the issuance of War Service Insignia, or "War Crosses," in miniature, together with certificates to those who had served in the armed forces during the current conflict. The following year, a small bronze star was authorized for the ribbon of the War Cross awarded to a member who had served in both World Wars.

A Finance Committee of three, including the Treasurer General *ex officio*, was established in 1945 to be responsible for the investment of the Society's growing funds. Later, the responsibilities of this Committee were extended to include budgeting. The newly elected Treasurer General was Captain George Frederick Miles of New York, who was always most active and helpful in the General Society's affairs. He was to hold this office until 1954, when he became ill and was succeeded by Shelby Cullom Davis of New York, a skilled financier, who so ably served the Society in this increasingly important office.

The General Assembly of 1945, which had been held in Williamsburg and Richmond, elected Alexander Gustavus Brown, Jr., M.D., of Virginia as Governor General to succeed Judge Lewis. Dr. Brown, a practicing physician and professor of medicine, had served as Surgeon General of the Society for nine years. He laid

much stress on the lack of emphasis being given early American history in teaching and research, even though the colonial period represents one half of the entire field of American history, chronologically speaking, and embraces the all-important period of foundation of our American civilization. At this time Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was cited by the General Society for the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. He made a gracious response in return. In this year also, a committee was appointed to make sure that the Society's Insignia had been properly awarded to the Unknown Soldier of World War I at Arlington Cemetery, and it subsequently reported affirmatively.

Chairman George Frederick Miles of the Flag Committee reported in 1948 that some thirty colonial flags in use prior to the American Revolution had been authenticated and their descriptions published in various yearbooks. Dies for colored plates of nineteen of these flags had been purchased previously by the General Society, and were now stored with the New York Society for safekeeping. The suggestion that one complete, illustrated brochure on the thirty flags be published was considered, but was put aside from year to year afterward.

Following the General Assembly of 1948 at which Vice Governor General Philip Livingston Poe of Maryland, prominent investment banker and railroad officer, was elected Governor General of the Society, three new States were organized. Governor General Poe, who was energetic in promoting the growth of the Society, signed Charters for North Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida in 1949 to make twenty-four active State Societies then composing the General Society. National interest in the Society improved very much at this time, especially in the South. In 1951, to clear the records, it was officially resolved that the Charters of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Tennessee, South Dakota, Washington, Colorado, and Nebraska be rescinded. But that same year Tennessee was on the road to reactivation, and in 1952 a new Charter was issued to a Society in that state, thus making a total of twenty-five duly accredited State Societies as of that year.

In the meantime some constructive work had been done by a committee under the chairmanship of Major Herbert Treadwell Wade of New York, a versatile literary gentleman, in promoting

the establishment of uniform format for publications of the General and State Societies. No official action was taken, nor was it advisable; but the Committee made specific and acceptable recommendations to the ends of economy and efficiency, as well as the maintenance of the long merited reputation of the Society for its good taste in its publications, and the continuance of its influence and prestige thereby in the several States. The State Societies generally complied.

The Stand of Colors presented to Williamsburg, Inc., in 1937 having deteriorated, Governor General Poe headed a delegation which was present at the time of the replacement of these flags by the General Society in 1950. This Stand of Colors had been the only gift accepted by Mr. Rockefeller as of that date in connection with the restoration work at Williamsburg.

Colonel Daniel Moore Bates of Delaware, Vice Governor General, and a consulting engineer, was elected Governor General by the General Assembly in 1951. He was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and had served in World War I. In this year the customary General Council meeting prior to the General Assembly was omitted. The pattern was now to become that of one General Council meeting only in each of the two years between triennial General Assemblies. In 1952 the matter of the continuing disappearance of General Society reports and other documents and records was up for discussion again. Many valuable General Society papers, pictures, and engravings were being dissipated through lack of any permanent depository. A committee, then appointed by Governor General Bates, made arrangements with the New York Society to act as such a depository for the General Society records. Subsequently, and gratefully, they were deposited by the Secretary General in the Society's vaults at 122 East 58th Street, New York City.

The Louisiana Society created a stir in 1951 when it suggested that descendants of French and Spanish colonials should be admitted as members of the Society. Specifically, the Governor and Members of the Cabildo (Spanish governing body) or Superior Council (French governing body) in Louisiana were to be accredited as qualifying ancestors, as well as Louisiana military colonials. This would have made many leading citizens of New Orleans, for instance, who were descendants of prominent French and Spanish

families, eligible for membership. Interesting and scholarly arguments were presented on both sides of the case especially after a resolution to amend the Constitution was introduced by the Louisiana Society the following year. Opposition mounted, however, to any change in what was believed to be the basic concept of the Society, and in the face of overwhelming defeat the Louisiana Society withdrew its proposed amendment in 1954.

Early in 1953 Colonel Bates died. In September he was succeeded in office by Vice Governor General Harry Parsons Cross of Rhode Island, lawyer and business and political leader. Governor General Cross had also served the Society for twelve years as Historian General and for three years as Lieutenant Governor General. However, the new Governor General became ill, and was unable to attend the 20th General Assembly which was held in his home state in the spring of 1954. The Assembly elected Vice Governor General Walter Merriam Pratt of Massachusetts, as Governor General. Colonel Pratt, paper manufacturer and author, was a National Guard officer who had served in World War I.

At this meeting amendments to the Constitution were approved including the creation of the office of Deputy Registrar General, to which office Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., of Connecticut was subsequently elected, and in which he was to serve until 1960, when he became Registrar General. Other amendments included provisions for miniature Stars of office for Past State Governors and Honorary Governors General, custodianship of certain Society property by the Treasurer General and the Registrar General, and the elimination of waivers previously required from Societies in the states of residence of out-of-state candidates for membership. The Constitution, as amended to date, was printed in the 1953-1954 yearbook then issued.

In 1955 a yearbook covering the 66th General Council Meeting at Boston was published, but this proved to be the last record book of any kind to be issued by the General Society until 1964. Unfortunately, the General Assembly of 1954 had voted against a proposed increase in the dues of the General Society. Without sufficient administrative funds the General Council felt it advisable to suspend temporarily the publication of yearbooks. In 1956 there were predictions in Council that the lack of publications would

cause loss of interest in the Society. This same year a motion to authorize the investment of more than 50% of the permanent fund in common stocks was defeated by a vote of 22 to 19.

The 21st General Assembly at Chicago in 1957 elected Vice Governor General Branton Holstein Henderson of New Jersey, Princeton graduate and railroad office, Governor General of the Society. The new Governor General had served in the Navy in World War I, and had served the Society as a General Officer for fifteen years. Earlier in 1957, a chancel rail and tablet had been erected by the General Society in the old Jamestown Church, which had been built originally on the site of the first church of the English in America at Jamestown, Virginia. The following year at a meeting of the General Council in Princeton, New Jersey, a contribution to the Plimouth Plantation Fund was authorized, in conjunction with a similar contribution to be made by the Massachusetts Society, to help with restoring the site of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620.

At the meeting in New Jersey, the Society was pleased to received a telegram of special greeting from President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Also, at this meeting, there was a proposal that flags purchased in the future should be of cavalry size, and the General Council approved. However, aesthetic reactions and practical problems developed among the State Societies, and no uniform practice has been adopted.

A charter was granted to a new State Society in Mississippi by the 69th General Council which met at New Orleans in 1959. For several years there had been some discussion about the possibility of publishing an up-to-date *Index of Ancestors* and this was again explored at New Orleans. No action was taken in view of the physical task involved in preparing the records for indexing and the cost of compiling and publishing. At this meeting, a design was approved for a chaplain's cross as the official Insignia of Chaplain of the Society. The design of the Insignia was adapted from the carved stone decoration over the door of the Cadet Chapel at West Point, with the permission of the United States Military Academy; it displays King Arthur's sword "Excalibur" enclosed in a Christian Cross, and is suspended from a neck ribbon in the Society's colors. Also approved in 1959 was publication of a much needed Society

bulletin, a periodical, to be called *The Gazette*. The first issue of *The Gazette* was not published, however, until 1965.

When the General Assembly met at Savannah, Georgia, in 1960, the publication of a Society roster was authorized. But there were difficulties in collecting the necessary information, and the roster did not appear in any form until 1964 when it was combined with an interim record book condensing the activities of the General Society for the years 1955–1963. At Savannah the Korean Conflict was approved as a qualifying war for award of the Society's War Cross. The General Assembly then elected Vice Governor General Robert Walker Groves of Georgia, well-known industrialist and civic leader prominent in the life of Savannah, as Governor General. The new Governor General was chairman of the board of a large shipping firm, and had other business interests.

In 1961 at Philadelphia the General Council directed that securities of the General society were to be entrusted to a bank to be designated by the Treasurer General, under a custodial arrangement by which dividends and coupons might be collected by the bank, but changes in investments were to be made only on order of the Treasurer General under the direction of the Finance Committee.

During his term of office Governor General Groves presented to the Society a General Society Flag for use as a Governor General's standard. The flag is kept in the custody of each succeeding Governor General's own State Society, and is displayed at General Assemblies, General Council Meetings, and other official occasions when he is present, as he may designate. Its staff is decorated with rings of silver metal carrying the names of all Governors General of the Society and indicating their years of service.

This Standard will no doubt become as traditional to the highest office of the Society as the Governor General's Star or the sturdy old gavel and block fashioned from the Charter Oak, both of which have been passed down these many years. The Star is dated 1917, when it was first worn by Governor General Richard McCall Cadwalader. The gavel, heavily weighted with silver plates which are finely engraved with the Seal of the General Society and the names and service of all Past Governors General, was presented to the Society some thirty-five years ago by Registrar General Arthur

Adams. It has withstood some real abuse in the meantime on a number of historic occasions

In 1963 at the General Assembly in New York, Registrar General Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., moved that henceforth each applicant for membership in the Society must cite complete references for every generation including his own in the line of descent, exception to be made only for sons, grandsons, brothers or nephews of members admitted under this ruling, and for whom a special short form would be provided. The motion was promptly adopted, and the ruling thus became official Society policy. Presentation of an Honorary Governor General's Star to each retiring Governor General in the future was approved at this meeting. A specially designed necktie, four-in-hand and bow, was designated as the official Society tie. Most importantly, General Society dues were now increased to make possible the efficient operation of the Society.

The General Assembly this year was well attended by ninety-eight duly accredited Officers and Delegates, the New York Society being host to one hundred ninety-five altogether, including the ladies. The Lieutenant Governor General, Colonel Anastasio C. M. Azoy of New York, U. S. Army Retired, Princeton graduate and writer, became the new Governor General. Prior to his regular army service which included World War II, he served as an officer in World War I and as an advertising executive. At the traditional banquet for the General Society on the last day of the meeting, to which the ladies and other guests are now customarily invited by the host State Society, Colonel Azoy was duly inaugurated.

In 1964 the interim record book for 1955-1963 was issued. It carried the membership rolls of the State Societies. At the General Council Meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, Governor General Azoy appointed Governor Asa E. Phillips, Jr. of the Massachusetts Society, chairman of a committee to make plans for the special observance of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Society of Colonial Wars, and to make arrangements to present the Committee's recommendations to the General Council Meeting in 1965.

Colonel Azoy died in office early in 1965. A Special General Council Meeting was then held at Boston in conjunction with the previously scheduled first meeting of the 75th Anniversary Committee in that city on February 27th. At this General Council

Meeting, Vice Governor General Nathaniel Claiborne Hale of Pennsylvania, retired corporation executive, historian, and author, was elected Governor General. A West Point graduate, he reentered the service in World War II and was Commandant of an Officers Training School prior to staff assignment with Headquarters, European Theatre.

Later in the year at the 73rd General Council Meeting in Newport and Providence, Rhode Island, it was announced that Vol. 1, No. 1 of *The Gazette* had been published and was in the mail to the State Societies for distribution to their members. This Society bulletin has since been issued on a scheduled twice-yearly basis, in February and September, to accommodate the requirements of the State Societies. At this meeting the Governor General spoke on the need for a program of effective publications to hold together a far-flung organization like the General Society of Colonial Wars, with some very weak State Societies critically in need of such supporting literature. A Publications Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Samuel Booth Sturgis of Pennsylvania, was then appointed to institute the regular publication of a triennial record book for distribution to all members of the Society following each General Assembly.

In 1966 the Indiana Society was successfully reactivated by the New State Societies under the chairmanship of Governor Lawson E. Whitesides of Ohio, to make a total of 28 State Societies in the General Society. Constructive steps were then taken by the Committee for the reactivation of other long dormant State Societies and the creation of new ones, where it seems desirable, under a new plan contemplating the cooperation of strong neighboring State Societies as sponsors. The "adoption" of a new or weak State Society, pending its firm establishment, by a strong neighboring Society was also highly recommended.

The 24th General Assembly in Richmond, Virginia, in 1966 had the largest attendance of any meeting ever held by the General Society, there being a total registration of 132 visiting officers and delegates, together with 108 ladies, in addition to Virginia Society delegates and their ladies. The Constitution was amended to add a junior Lieutenant Governor General and a Deputy Chancellor General, and to make six years of service as a General Officer

qualify for Life Membership on the General Council. Provision was also made for the automatic succession of the Vice Governor General in case of the Governor General's resignation or death. State Society Flags, except for the State Society's escutcheon on the center of its own flag. Issuance of the Society's War Cross to veterans of the Vietnam Conflict was authorized.

Vice Governor General Asa E. Phillips, Jr., Chairman of the 75th Anniversary Committee, announced that a Commemorative Book Fund instituted by his committee earlier in the year had been most successful. He reported that sufficient contributions had already been received from members of the Society throughout the country to insure the issuance of an appropriate volume in time for the 75th Celebration in 1967, but that additional contributions would be welcome.

At the second business session of this General Assembly, which was held in the Old Hall of the State Capitol at Richmond, Governor General Hale was re-elected for a three-year term. During the Assembly the guests were taken on bus trips to Williamsburg and Jamestown. the banquet given on the final evening by the Virginia Society as host to the General Society members and their ladies was a delightful affair. Attended by 324, it was held at the Commonwealth Club. Ladies Auxiliaries of the State Societies, having become increasingly important to the social success of General Council Meetings and General Assemblies, the visiting Colonial Warriors and their wives and guests were especially appreciative of the memorable hospitality of the Virginia ladies.

Following the General Assembly in Richmond the new record book of the Society, *The Muster Roll*, was issued by the Publications Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Sturgis. It contained a record of the General and State Society activities for the past three years, since the 1963 General Assembly, and an up-to-date Roll of Members, as well as other information of interest to Society Officers and members. Copies were distributed to the State societies in bulk for redistribution to their members. *The Muster Roll*, to be published triennially, will provide a permanent and continuous general record of the Society's activities.

Early in 1967, a new booklet summarizing the official regulations governing the wearing of decorations and the Insignia of the

Society was published and distributed to the membership through the State Societies.

The Society of Colonial Wars celebrated its Seventy-fifth Anniversary at a Dinner and Ball held at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, on 27 May 1967, in conjunction with the 74th General Council Meeting which convened at Faneuil Hall on May 26th and adjourned to the State House on May 27th. Governor General Nathaniel Claiborne Hale ended his anniversary address with the exhortation: "Let us hope that the Society of Colonial Wars will continue to stand as it has for seventy-five years — like a lighthouse on a rock. Let us hope that its beacon will forever remain bright and challenging."

The Society of Colonial Wars, 1892-1967, the seventy-fifth anniversary history of the General Society, was published through the Commemorative Book Fund, sponsored by many generous donors and subscribing patrons. Edited by Governor General Hale, the handsome volume included a history of the General Society from its founding; lists of General Officers, General Assemblies, General Councils, and publications; Governors of the State Societies; an illustrated history of American Colonial Flags; and a history of the Colonial Wars, 1607-1775.

The 1967 General Council Meeting also marked the chartering of the newest State Society — that of the State of Hawaii. As has been the case throughout the history of the Society of Colonial Wars, the nucleus of the new State Society consisted of "expatriate" members from the mainland who had settled in the fiftieth state.

At the 25th General Assembly at New Orleans in 1969, the General Society elected Asa Emory Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts, as its twenty-first Governor General. During his term of office Governor General Phillips suggested that the General Society of Colonial Wars be incorporated since, otherwise, the individual members had personal liability. He called a special General Assembly to meet in connection with the 77th General Council at Charleston, South Carolina, on 6 November 1971. At the special General Assembly it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the General Society of Colonial Wars be incorporated in the District of Columbia. The Chancellor General, Royal E. Cabell, Jr., and the Chancellor of the District of Columbia Society, Richard E.

Shands, completed the preparation of the articles of incorporation, which were duly filed in the District of Columbia on 10 March 1972. The first meeting of directors of the General Society of Colonial Wars, a District of Columbia corporation, met on 25 March 1972 at the Commonwealth Club, Richmond, Virginia, with the Governor General presiding, and adopted a new set of by-laws as drafted by the Chancellor General Royal E. Cabell.

The 26th General Assembly at Chicago, Illinois, on 19 May 1972 duly approved the Articles of Incorporation as the Charter of the corporation and accepted the By-Laws as adopted by the Board of Directors at Richmond.

The Spring 1972 issue of *The Gazette* offered some reflections on the "Progress of the General Society" during recent years. Of particular note were the establishment of Interim General Council Meetings, which had been held in New York, Washington, D.C., and Birmingham, Alabama, successfully accomplishing their goal of better communication; the incorporation of the General Society; improvement of *The Gazette*; preliminary steps towards establishing a national headquarters (a plan as yet unrealized); promoting interest in the Society and its purposes in the western part of the country (tentative plans to hold the 1974 General Council meeting in Hawaii were announced but did not progress beyond the planning stages); interest in finding ways to increase the General Society's "effectiveness in support of the principles on which our country was founded." Governor General Phillips particularly urged "the creation of additional State Societies in states where there are patriotic, congenial, and genealogically eligible people, who, because of vast distances between cities, are unable to participate in the activities of existing State Societies.

When the 26th General Assembly met in Chicago, 18-21 May 1972, it elected its first Governor General from the Midwest, Charles Phillips Sturges, a retired banker and active Episcopalian layman. The 78th General Council met on 10 May 1973 in Nassau Hall, Princeton University, and Governor General Sturges in his remarks did suggest to State Societies that emphasis should be placed upon selection of younger men for membership who would give the Society strength and growth. The Registrar General in reporting new members noted that 15,250 was the most recently used

membership number and that the gigantic indexing of ancestral papers had been completed.

The 21st General Assembly met at Hartford in 1975 and elected Frank Garden Strachan of Louisiana as president. At the 81st General Council meeting, held at Cincinnati, 6-9 May 1977, it was announced that the Society's Bicentennial Project, the publication of the Second Supplement to the *Index of Ancestors*, had been completed. The book contains the names of over 6,000 Warriors who had qualified for membership since the First Supplement was printed in 1942. Also listed were the qualifying ancestors used to establish the right of membership.

The 28th General Assembly, which met at West Point, New York, in 1978, authorized the reissuance of the World War I Military Service Medal, available to members of the Society who served in the military between 7 April 1917 and 11 November 1918. Gustave Heckscher, Chairman of the Society's Insignia Committee, had located the original dies which had been in Tiffany's care for 60 years. At this same meeting Shelby Cullom Davis of the New York Society was elected Governor General. Mr. Davis, an economist, broker, and investment banker, served as United States Ambassador to Switzerland from 1969 to 1975, and had also served the General Society since 1954 variously as Treasurer General, Lieutenant Governor General, and Vice Governor General.

Robert Vincent Martin, Jr., of Georgia was elected as the twenty-fifth Governor General of the Society of Colonial Wars at the 29th General Assembly at Williamsburg, Va., on 30 May 1981. He had retired the previous year after more than thirty years with the Colonial Oil Industries, Inc., retiring as vice president of sales, and active in other civic and hereditary organizations.

The General Society met at New Orleans in 1984, and in taking his leave Governor General Martin reviewed the highlights of his term of office and suggested the need of a national headquarters and a membership development program to support the efforts of State Societies in handling applications. Edward Holloway, Jr., of New York, was elected the new Governor General at the same meeting.

A note in the Fall 1984 issue of the *Gazette* asked the question "Who Has the Most Colonial Wars Ancestors?" For the record, Registrar General Percy Hamilton Goodsell reported that the 1941 *Supplement to the Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members* showed Roland Mather Hooker of Connecticut had filed 110 supplementals with the Society for a high number to that date, but by 1984 Ralph Hoyt Bacon, also of Connecticut, had filed a new record number of 124. Registrar General Goodsell himself had to date filed 103, all but two on his father's side, and estimated at least 100 more on his mother's side for an eventual total of more than 200 ancestors who served in the military or held high governmental office during the Colonial period.

The 86th General Council meeting at Convent Station, New Jersey on 10–12 March 1985 noted with particular interest the reactivation of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan.

The 31st General Assembly at Philadelphia, 14–17 May 1987 was exceptionally well attended and elected Gustave Adolph Heckscher II of Pennsylvania as Governor General.

In 1988 the committee on Archives and Records Management and Chancellor General James Bradford negotiated an agreement with the University of Baltimore and its Educational Foundation under which inactive and historically significant materials of the General and State Societies may be housed at the University's Langsdale Library, available for public reference and research.

The General Society's Matching Gift Program was announced in the *Gazette* in the Fall of 1988, and in 1989 the General Society awarded \$15,600 to match \$21,100 in grants by the State Societies in Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

The Executive Committee meeting at Louisville on October 7th and 8th, 1989, budgeted \$30,000 for the General Society's 1990 Matching Gift Program; and in addition authorized a contribution of \$10,000 to be made in 1989 toward the restoration of an historic property of the Colonial period in Charleston, South Carolina, damaged by the very destructive "Hurricane Hugo." As Governor General Heckscher noted "The day of the 'bronze plaque' is over" and suggested that efforts to perpetuate the memory of our Colonial

forebears "should concentrate on the problem of the ever-increasing number of our countrymen who know little or nothing of their country's history."

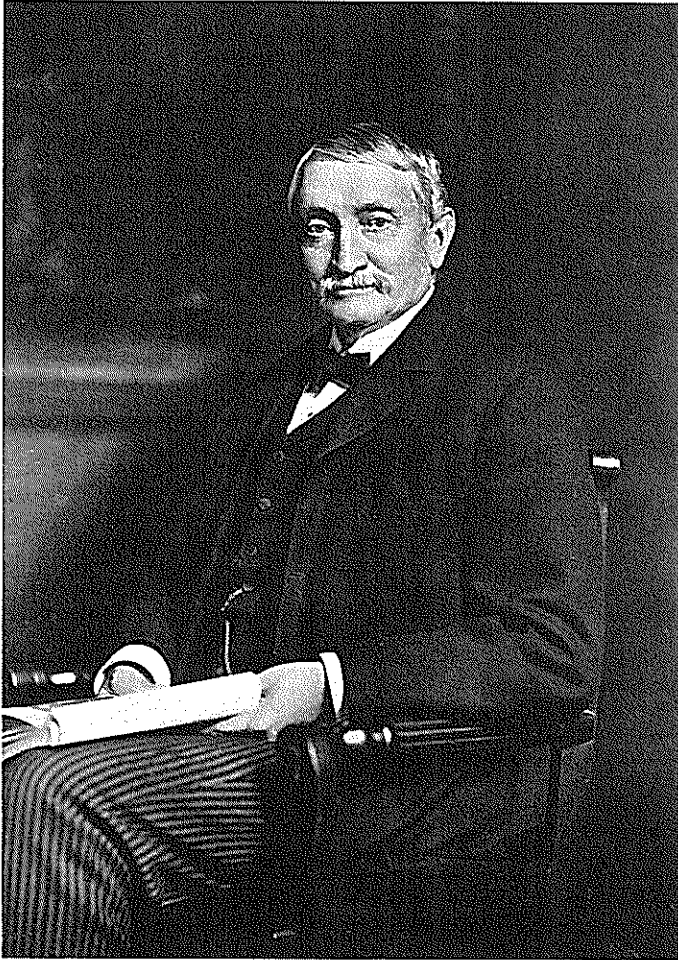
The 32d General Assembly met in Baltimore in 1989 and elected as Governor General T. Kennedy Helm, Jr., of Kentucky, who assigned himself the task of addressing the lack of communication from some of the State Societies. In order to alleviate this problem Governor General Helm proposed to call on the Deputy Governor General of each State Society to keep the appropriate offices and committees of the General Society informed, on a timely basis, as to his Society's officers and activities.

The General Council meeting at St. Louis, 16–19 May 1991, authorized a program for gifts to the General Society, tentatively called the "Constant Fellow" program in honor of Samuel Victor Constant, the Society's founder. The Committee on Grants and Contributions announced that all approved grants by State Societies would be matched in full, without being reduced by formula. Thirteen State Societies were awarded 1991 matching grants totaling more than \$27,000.

As the General Society looks forward to its Centennial Celebrations in New York City in 1992, it is a good time to recall the words with which Governor General Nathaniel Hale closed his history of the Society in the *75th Anniversary History*:

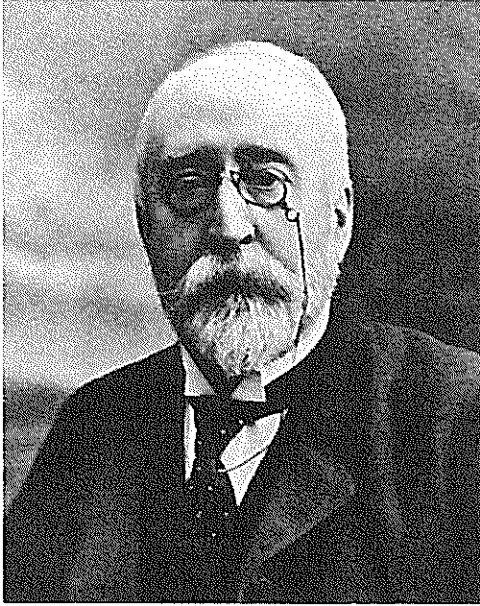
The perpetuation of the American way of life, with its guaranteed liberties and its self-imposed restraints, is the main objective of the Society of Colonial Wars. Its members believe that they have an inherited responsibility, as well as a patriotic duty, to stand guard over our nation's great heritage, along with all Americans, to the end that our hard-gained rights and cherished institutions may endure.

*Governors General
of the
Society of Colonial Wars
1892—1992*



FREDERIC JAMES DEPEYSTER
of New York

First Governor General of the Society
1893-1905



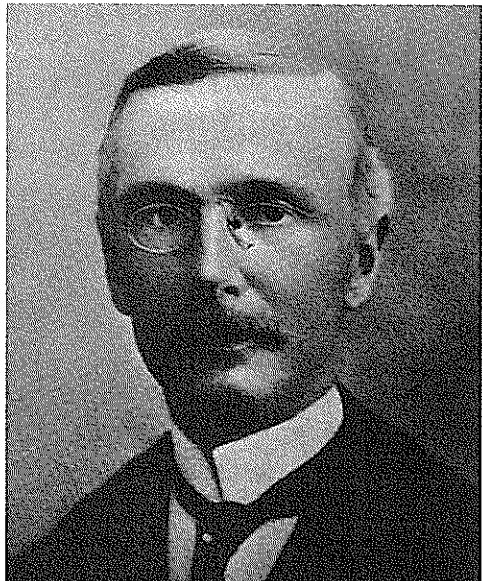
ARTHUR JOHN CLARK SOWDON
of Massachusetts
Governor General
1905-1911



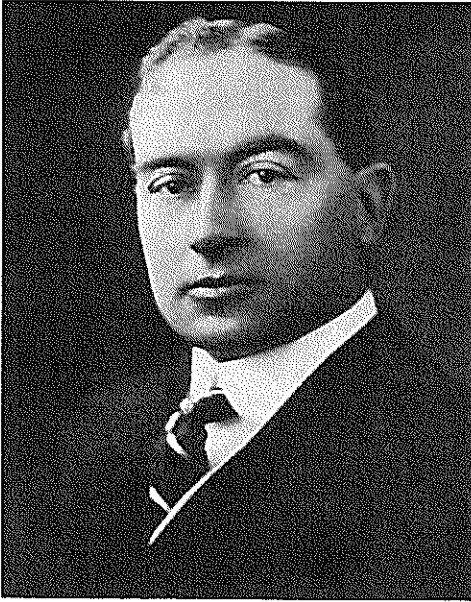
HOWLAND PELL
of New York
Governor General
1911-1915



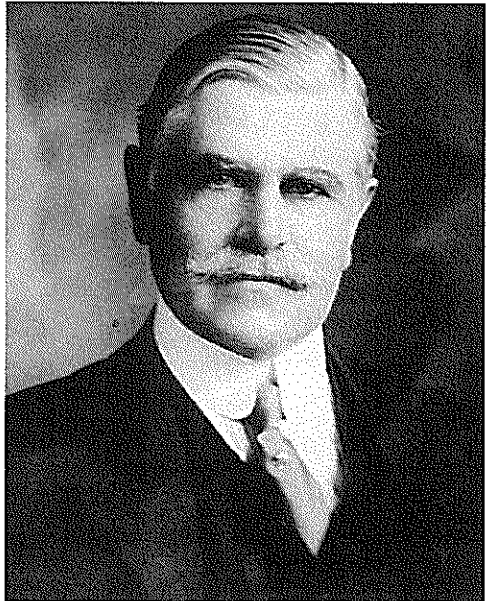
RICHARD MCCALL CADWALADER
of Pennsylvania
Governor General
1915-1918



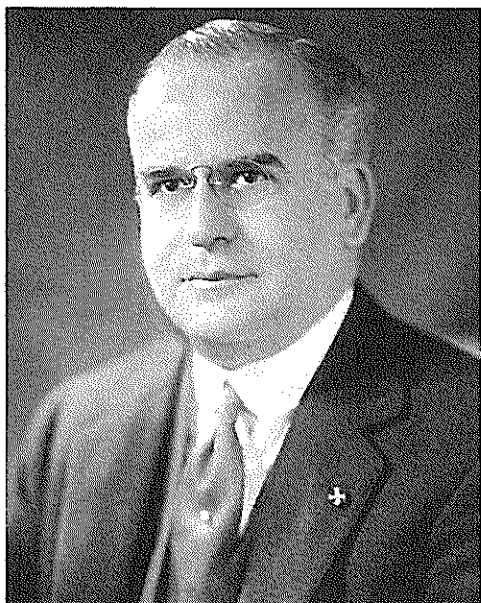
WILLIAM WHITEHEAD LADD
of New York
Governor General
1918-1927



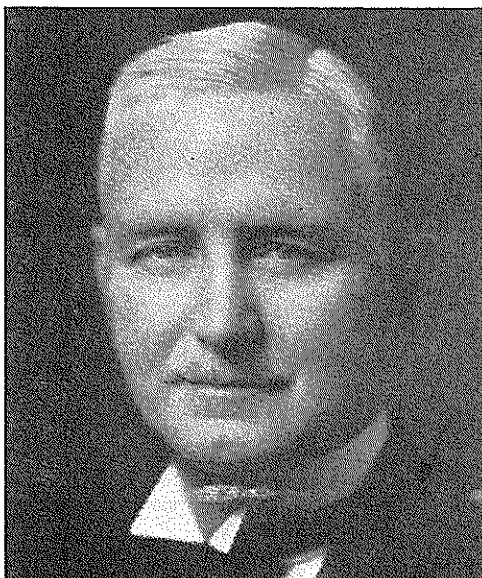
HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD
of New York
Governor General
1927-1929



LOUIS RICHMOND CHENEY
of Connecticut
Governor General
1929-1930



GEORGE DEBENNEVILLE KEIM
of New Jersey
Governor General
1930-1936



FRANCIS RUSSELL STODDARD
of New York
Governor General
1936-1939



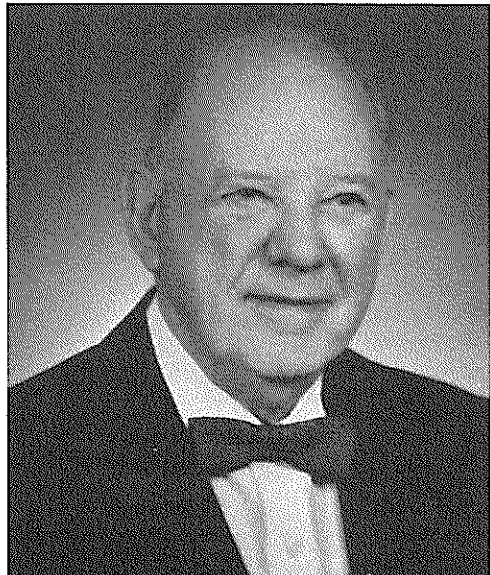
ROBERT MUNRO BOYD, JR.
of New Jersey
Governor General
1939-1942



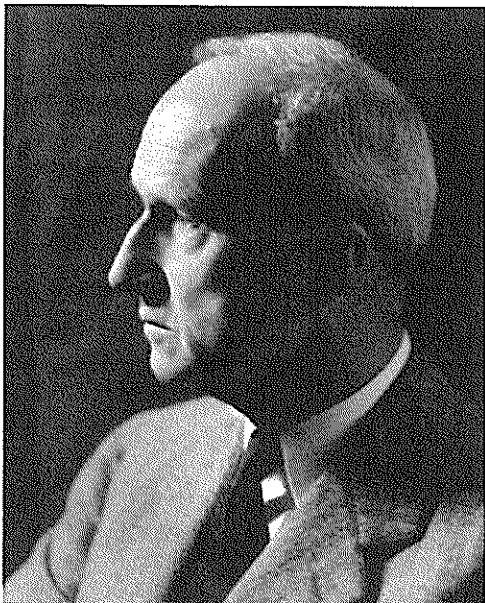
EDWIN OWEN LEWIS
of Pennsylvania
Governor General
1942-1945



ALEXANDER GUSTAVUS BROWN, JR.
of Virginia
Governor General
1945-1948



PHILIP LIVINGSTON POE
of Maryland
Governor General
1948-1951



DANIEL MOORE BATES
of Delaware
Governor General
1951-1953



HARRY PARSONS CROSS
of Rhode Island
Governor General
1953-1954



WALTER MERRIAM PRATT
of Massachusetts
Governor General
1954-1957



BRANTON HOLSTEIN HENDERSON
of New Jersey
Governor General
1957-1960



ROBERT WALKER GROVES
of Georgia
Governor General
1960-1963

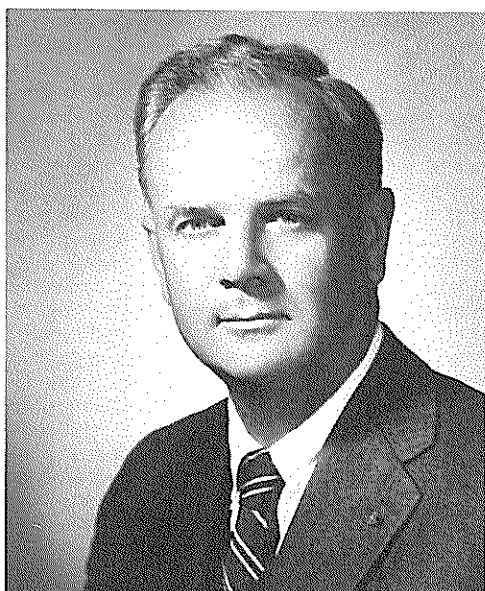
ANASTASIO CARLOS MARIANO AZOY
of New York
Governor General
1963-1965





NATHANIEL CLAIBORNE HALE
of Pennsylvania
Governor General
1965-1969

ASA EMORY PHILLIPS, JR.
of Massachusetts
Governor General
1969-1972





CHARLES PHILLIPS STURGES
of Illinois
Governor General
1972–1975

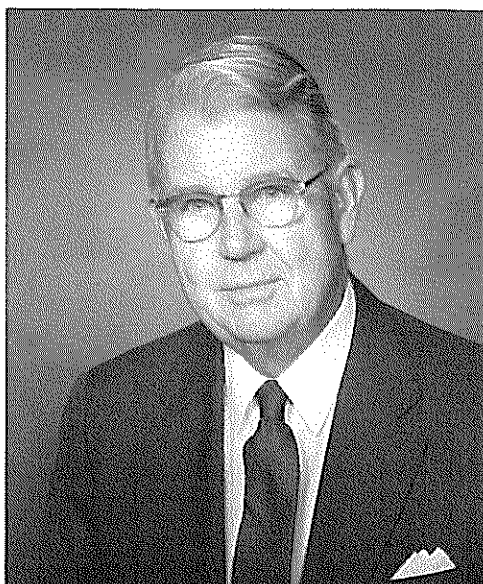


FRANK GARDEN STRACHAN
of Louisiana
Governor General
1975–1978



SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS
of New York
Governor General
1978-1981

ROBERT VINCENT MARTIN, JR.
of Georgia
Governor General
1981-1984





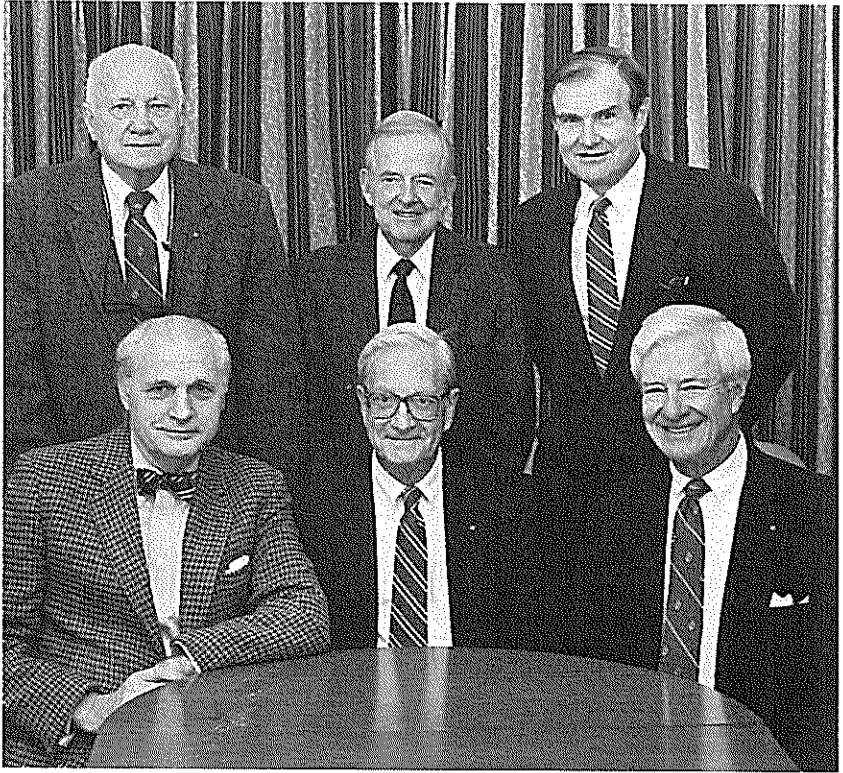
EDWARD HOLLOWAY, JR.
of New York
Governor General
1984-1987

GUSTAVE ADOLPH HECKSCHER II
of Pennsylvania
Governor General
1987-1990





T. KENNEDY HELM, JR.
of Kentucky
Governor General
1990-



1990-1993 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Front row, left to right:

Halcott Mebane Turner, Esq., *Lieutenant Governor General*

T. Kennedy Helm, Jr., *Governor General*

Russell Cecil Scott, *Vice Governor General*

Back row, left to right:

Lawson Ewing Whitesides, *Secretary General*

James Philip Bradford, Esq., *Chancellor General*

Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr., *Treasurer General*

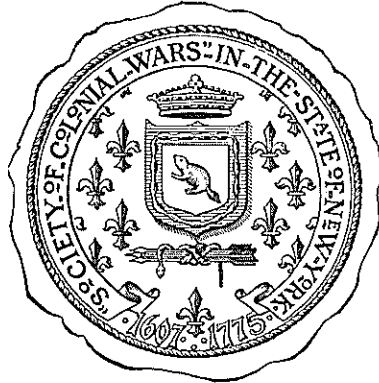
Absent:

Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., *Registrar General*

Histories of the State Societies

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Organized 18 August 1892



GOVERNORS

1892-1902	Frederic James de Peyster	1928-1930	Seymour Van Santvoord
1902-1904	James William Beekman	1930-1933	Norman Staunton Dike
1904-1906	James M. Varnum	1933-1935	Francis Russell Stoddard
1906-1908	Charles Francis Roe	1935-1937	Elihu Church
1908-1910	Walter Lispenard Suydam	1937-1939	Electus Darwin Litchfield
1910-1912	William Cary Sanger	1939-1941	Frederic Ashton de Peyster
1912-1914	William Whitehead Ladd	1941-1943	King Smith
1914-1916	Henry Gansevoort Sanford	1943-1945	Herbert Treadwell Wade
1916-1918	De Witt Clinton Falls	1945-1947	George Frederick Miles
1918-1920	Howard Duffield	1947-1949	Messmore Kendall
1920-1922	Edward Lasell Partridge	1949-1951	James Madison Blackwell
1922-1924	Thatcher Taylor Payne Luquer	1951-1953	Reginald T. Townsend
1924-1926	Frederick Dwight	1953-1955	William Henry Dannat Pell
1926-1927	Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer	1955-1956	George Jeffers Stockly
1927-1928	James Wray Cleveland	1957-1959	Anastasio C. M. Azoy
		1959-1961	Earl Jonathan Hadley
		1961-1963	Middleton Rose

1963-1965	Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr.	1977-1979	Alexander Pierre Cannon
1965-1967	Samuel Victor Constant	1979-1981	Joseph Percy Smyth
1967-1969	Bruce F. E. Harvey	1981-1983	William Frederick Pilcher
1969-1971	Edward Holloway, Jr.	1983-1985	Sidney Hughes
1971-1973	John Whelchel Finger	1985-1987	David Wallace Fleming
1973-1975	Robert Leighton Crawford	1987-1989	Timothy Field Beard
1975-1977	Paul Whitcomb Williams	1989-1991	Richard Curtis Deyo

HISTORY

Although there were hereditary societies honoring the soldiers of the American Revolution, of the War of 1812, of the Mexican War, and of the Civil War, up until 1892, the men who participated in the American Colonial Wars had somehow been neglected. No society existed to commemorate the military events of this significant and formative period in our history, nor was there any patriotic organization dedicated to keeping alive the ideals of liberty that our Colonial forebears achieved by their courageous exploits — those ideals of individual and community freedom that we know as the American way of life.

In the summer of 1892 this deficiency became the subject of earnest conversation among three New York friends of distinguished Colonial ancestry who decided that something should be done about it. These patriotic gentlemen were Samuel Victor Constant, a graduate of Columbia College and member of Co. "A," 7th Regiment, Edward Trenchard, the well-known artist, and Col. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, a civil engineer. On July 10th they convened in Colonel Draper's office at 45 Broadway to plan the formation of the needed Society.

Other meetings followed in Mr. Constant's office at 120 Broadway, at which the purposes and objectives of a "Society of Colonial Wars" were formulated, and at which a certificate of incorporation together with proposals for a Constitution and By-Laws were drafted. Finally, a formal meeting for organization was called to be held at Mr. Constant's office, to which other interested friends were invited. Among these was Charles Henry Murray, a member of several patriotic societies, who had previously suggested to Mr. Trenchard the formulation of a "Society of French and Indian Wars."

Altogether, those attending this historic meeting, which took place on 18 August 1892 were Messrs. Samuel Victor Constant, Frederick Everest Haight, Charles Henry Murray, and Col. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, representing New York; Messrs. Edward Clarence Miller and Charles Benjamin Miller, representing New Jersey; and Messrs. Nathan Gillette Pond and Satterlee Swartwout representing Connecticut. At this meeting, over which Mr. Constant presided as the organizing founder, the Certificate of Incorporation was approved. Subsequently, on October 17th, it was filed in New York County. All of the foregoing gentlemen together with Messrs. George Miles Gunn of Connecticut and Howard Randolph Bayne of Virginia were named as Incorporators.

The Incorporators, with the exception of Edward C. Miller, then became members of the organizing Board of Governors of the new Society, and the following temporary Officers were elected: Charles H. Murray, Chairman; Col. T. Waln-Morgan Draper, Secretary; S. Victor Constant, Treasurer; and Frederick E. Haight, Historian.

The Board of Governors met at the office of Chairman Murray at 115 Broadway, New York, on 18 October 1892, and again at the same place on November 10th. At the latter meeting the Committee on Membership, composed of Colonel Draper, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Haight, Chairman, reported that the application papers of twenty-seven candidates had been approved. Those candidates were thereupon elected, and the Society was "in business" with dues-paying members. Mr. Constant was the first member elected, receiving Society Registration "No. 1."

It was at this time that the first insigne was approved, a small bowknot of British scarlet, to be worn in the left lapel of the coat. A quantity of these bowknots of ribbon one-eighth of an inch wide in a one-inch bow were made by Mrs. Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, and these decorations were worn by members until the present rosettes and insignia were adopted. The colors of the Society, as later adopted, were the scarlet and white of the Colonial uniform.

At the next three meetings of the Board of Governors, eligibility qualifications were worked out, details as to Staff Officers and a Council to replace the Board of Governors were agreed upon, and

a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. Fifty-seven additional members were elected. When the first General Court met under the new Constitution on 19 December 1892, the anniversary date of the Great Swamp Fight of King Philip's War in 1675, it was announced that the Society had one hundred five members.

This General Court, in conjunction with a Banquet, was held at Delmonico's famous restaurant at 26th Street and Fifth Avenue. At this meeting forty voting members elected the first permanent Officers of the Society of Colonial Wars, Frederick James de Peyster becoming the first Governor, and Howland Pell becoming the first Secretary. Both of these New York gentlemen were to serve the Society for many years with high devotion and competence.

The first Annual Banquet, which was also the occasion of the second General Court of the New York Society, was held at the Hotel Waldorf on 19 December 1893.

The new Council of the Society met frequently after the first General Court, usually at the homes of members of the Council. There were numerous important matters to be determined and details to be worked out. A motto for the Society was adopted: "Fortiter pro Patria" (Bravely for Country). The designs for the Society's Seal and Insignia were adopted, following considerable discussion about the advisability of having the crown surmount the escutcheon in the Seal and the badge of Insignia. The ayes won, and the crown is there today, symbolic of course of the Colonial period that the Society covers up to the Battle of Lexington. Also approved and adopted at this time was a design for a Society Flag: the red Cross of St. George on a white field, bearing the Society Seal at the crossing in the center.

The New York Society has always been interested in the publication of books and pamphlets on Colonial topics. The first paper was published in 1896, and many papers or books have been issued since then, some of them appearing in the Society's *Year Books*. Two of the more notable are original sources of great importance, *The Journals and Papers of Seth Pomeroy* and the *Louisbourg Journals, 1745*, edited by Louis Effingham de Forest, A.M., J.D. Many of these publications were issued under the supervision of the late Maj. Herbert Treadwell Wade, who was identified with this Society activity for over thirty years.

On 19 December 1895, the Society moved into the first office of its own at 37 Liberty Street, New York. A second move was made on 5 April 1897, when Room 62, 45 William Street, was occupied, and these quarters were held until May 1914, when a suite of three rooms at 43 Cedar Street was leased. In the spring of 1922, the Society moved to 40 Rector Street, a newly erected building, but this location proved inconvenient for members of the Society and so, in the winter of 1926, change was made to adequate quarters in 155 East 42nd Street near the subway and other transit facilities. Here the Society remained for three years.

In April of 1929 the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society opened its splendid new building at 122 East 58th Street, in which the Society was fortunate to obtain exceptionally suitable and attractive offices. The installation in these premises now includes an executive office and Council Chamber; here are displayed a collection of replicas of Colonial flags, historic maps, the Mace, the Great Seal of the Society, and many valuable relics of Colonial days in this country.

The New York Society has been well represented in the several wars which this country has waged in the last ninety-five year. To the Spanish-American War it sent sixty members, with the 8th, 22nd, 201st, and 203rd Infantry Regiments, New York Volunteers. In the first World War, 207 members of the Society served with the armed forces of the United States, and 202 members enrolled in various civilian organizations connected with war activities, such as the American Red Cross, Selective Service Boards, Shipping Board, etc. In the second World War, 196 members of this Society served with the colors. During the Korean and Vietnam Conflicts, twenty members of the Society were in military service.

The members of the Society continue to meet on a frequent basis. The Officers and Council participate annually in six Council Meetings held in the Council Room at the New York Society offices. Three Courts are held each year, with the Annual Banquet of the Society being combined in recent years with the General Court in December. Additionally, the Color Guard also hosts seven informal cocktail receptions during the year attended by the membership at large, two of which are preceded by lectures organized by the Patriotic Activities Committee.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Organized 10 February 1893



GOVERNORS

1893-1901	William Wayne	1964-1967	John Butler Prizer
1901-1911	Edward Shippen	1967-1970	Frederick Hemsley Levis
1911-1918	Richard McCall Cadwalader	1970-1973	David Buzby Robb
1919-1924	John Thompson Spencer	1973-1976	John Brinley Muir
1924-1931	William Macpherson Hornor	1976-1979	Gustave Adolph Heckscher,
1931-1945	John Morin Scott		II
1945-1951	Thomas Hart	1979-1982	George Vaux
1951-1954	William Innes Forbes	1982-1985	Donald Weston Darby, Jr.
1954-1958	Charles Stewart Wurts, Jr.	1985-1988	John Barnes Todd
1958-1961	Nathaniel Claiborne Hale	1988-	Alvan Markle III
1961-1964	Sydney Pemberton Hutchinson		

HISTORY

by Mark Frazier Lloyd

The Society of Colonial Wars was founded in New York on 18 August 1892. Its first General Court was held at Delmonico's famous restaurant on December 19th of that year, the anniversary date of the Great Swamp Fight of King Philip's War in 1675. Newspapers and magazines ran feature stories hailing the group as

a new organization of serious purpose with a great future, and during its first year the Society enjoyed phenomenal growth, on a highly selective membership basis.

Membership in the Society had not been restricted to residents of New York. From the time of the organization several neighboring states were represented, including Pennsylvania. On 20 January 1893 nine additional gentlemen from Pennsylvania were elected at a Business Court of the Society held at "Ye Ancient Tavern" (erected 1692), at 122 William Street. They, together with the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, already a member, were forthwith granted a charter to form their own Society in Pennsylvania.

These ten members, meeting at 1834 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, on 23 January, then instituted the first independent state society of Colonial Wars. On 5 June 1894 it was incorporated as the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, while the founding group became the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.

The ten founding members of the Pennsylvania Society were: William Wayne, James Mifflin, Edward Shippen, Thomas Harrison Montgomery, Charles Ellis Stevens, Thomas Hewson Bradford, William Fisher Lewis, William MacPherson Hornor, Thomas Chester Walbridge, and George Cuthbert Gillespie. Four additional members were elected in Philadelphia on 8 February. The names of these fourteen members are all included in the first edition of the Roll of Members, published in February 1893 at New York and hardbound in the Society colors.

Eligibility for membership in the Society is, of course, state-wide, but the geography of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the location of its largest metropolis, in one corner of the state, has naturally resulted in very little representation at any distance from Philadelphia where all the meetings are held. Although the Society established an organizing chapter in Pittsburgh in the 1890s, nothing ever came of it; nor has anything really fruitful resulted from subsequent efforts to stir interest there, although there have always been a few members who reside in the western part of the state.

Originally the elected officers of the Society included the Honorable William Wayne as President and Dr. Edward Shippen

and James Mifflin as Vice Presidents. More appropriate titles, however, conforming with the American colonial experience, were soon adopted. The formally announced list of the first officers was as follows: Governor, William Wayne; Deputy Governor, Edward Shippen; Lieutenant Governor, James Mifflin; Secretary, George Cuthbert Gillespie; Treasurer, William Macpherson Hornor; Registrar, Thomas Hewson Bradford; Historian, William Fisher Lewis; and Chaplain, Charles Ellis Stevens.

Judge Wayne served as Governor for over eight years, until his death in 1901. He was succeeded by Dr. Shippen who served as Governor until his death in 1911. He was succeeded by Deputy Governor Richard MacCall Cadwalader. In 1918 Governor Cadwalader became the first representative of the Pennsylvania Society to be elected Governor General of the General Society of Colonial Wars. This national organization had been founded on 10 May 1893 by the six independent state societies then in existence. Final sessions of the first General Assembly of the General Society were held in Philadelphia on 7 and 8 May 1896 at Congress Hall, at that time the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Society.

One of the very first actions of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, early in 1893, was the designation of Christ Church, Philadelphia, as the chapel of the Society. This was arranged with the corporation of the church by its rector, The Reverend Charles Ellis Stevens, Chaplain of the Society. Dr. Stevens had been the moving force in the original arrangements with the officers of the founding society in New York and the subsequent organization of the Pennsylvania Society. Commemorative services have since been held on many occasions at Christ Church, often in the early years with the joint attendance of the Society of Colonial Dames. The Society of Colonial Dames also shared the upkeep of rooms at Congress Hall with the Society of Colonial Wars for some years, both groups having been given the privilege of using the building as headquarters.

From the inception of the society its membership has enjoyed good fellowship combined with purposeful accomplishment. There has been, through most of the years, sincere dedication to the pursuit of its purposes. At its first large dinner, held at the Bellevue

Hotel to celebrate the founding of Pennsylvania, the members were solicited by the officers and councillors for suggestions regarding a "first tablet or monument commemorating some prominent man or event in the Province of Pennsylvania prior to 1776." It was agreed to prepare a table to honor Brigadier General John Forbes of French and Indian War fame. The tablet was erected in the chancel of Christ Church and dedicated in 1898. The Right Reverend Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh and a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, participated in the ceremony.

Within a few years, a number of commemorative markers were dedicated, notably at City Hall to the Swedes and the Dutch; at the State House to the Associated Militia and elsewhere to other pioneering colonial warriors. A fine portrait of Colonel Henry Bouquet was presented to the City of Philadelphia and hung in Independence Hall. Competition was keen for prizes offered by the Society for essays on American colonial history, the first one being awarded to a Central High School student in 1895 for his essay on the Louisbourg Expedition.

The Society made many other contributions in the early years to further its patriotic purposes. A notable one was its contribution in 1895 to the funds for the erection of the beautiful Louisbourg Monument on Cape Breton Island, an event given international publicity. Another was its very generous contribution to a special fund made available to the President of the United States in 1898 to purchase luxuries for the Spanish-American War sick and wounded. In fact, almost as rapidly as funds were accumulated, they were expended in the pursuit of the Society's purposes.

In 1895 a Society Committee on the Preservation of the Old State House, under the chairmanship of Dr. Stevens, introduced a bill in the state legislature to repeal that portion of a law of 1870 which permitted the destruction of the historic wing buildings. At the instance of the Committee, the bill was passed and signed by the Governor. The buildings were saved and today form an integral part of the nation's most celebrated national historical park. There were other early accomplishments of a similar nature. In 1917, with the cooperation of the General Society of Colonial Wars, the Pennsylvania Society joined in successfully opposing the proposed

disbandment of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which thereafter continued to serve the country with distinction.

Probably the best known contribution the Society has made in furthering its purposes has been its historical publications. By custom, since the earliest days, members of the Society have researched the American colonial period and prepared their own papers for delivery at state meetings. A current list of these papers has been published regularly in the yearbooks of the Society. Unfortunately, it is not complete; also, unfortunately, the Society does not have in its archives copies of all the papers which are listed. The first historical paper appears to have been delivered in 1894 by Francis Olcott Allen. Its title was "The Colonial Flag," and it was ordered to be published by the Society and distributed to the membership. In any case, over the years, these papers have been much sought after by college and historical libraries, as some of them have revealed hitherto unpublished source material.

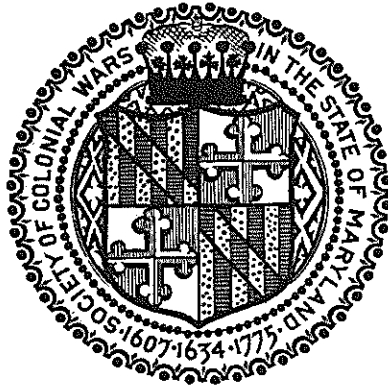
Early in 1894, much interest was evinced in the adoption of a symbolic Society flag. The standard finally chosen was known in Philadelphia at the time as the flag of the Pennsylvania Associators. It was one of several which had been designed by Benjamin Franklin and had been contributed to the Society by one of the founding members, James Mifflin. Believed to have been the one used as a standard by the Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia, it has a yellow field with erect lion in center holding in one paw a silver scimitar and in the other the Pennsylvania escutcheon, a silver and black bar containing three plates. The motto, inscribed on a blue ribbon, is "Patria." This flag, in full color, may be seen in the Seventy-fifth Anniversary volume published by the General Society, entitled *Society of Colonial Wars, 1892-1967*. The flag continues to be maintained today in the Pennsylvania Society's impressive Stand of Colours, which was contributed by several generous members in 1960. The standard of the Pennsylvania Society, like that of the General Society and other state societies, is St. George's flag, i.e. the Red Cross of St. George on a white field, with the escutcheon in color of the individual society in the center of its own flag.

Let us hope that we of the Pennsylvania Society today continued to measure up to our predecessors; and that, while enjoying the

traditional sociability inherent in membership, we also regularly rededicate ourselves to the earnest pursuit of our more serious objectives. If we do this, we shall insure our continued existence as a purposeful Society making a significant contribution to the welfare of our country.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF MARYLAND

Organized 28 February 1893



GOVERNORS

1893-1895	Henry Stockbridge	1954-1956	Roger Brian Williams
1895-1903	McHenry Howard	1956-1958	Richard Harding Randall
1903-1910	William Henry deCourcy Wright Thom	1958-1960	Thomson King
1910-1916	Henry Barton Jacobs	1960-1962	Henry Powell Hopkins
1916-1918	Andrew Cross Trippe	1962-1964	George Ross Veazey
1918-1919	Robert Burton	1964-1966	Francis Foulke Beirne
1919-1921	Randolph Barton	1966-1968	Edward Magruder Passano
1921-1929	Josias Pennington	1968-1970	Tilghman Goldsborough Pitts, Jr.
1929-1930	Randolph Barton, Jr.	1970	Edward Magruder Passano
1930-1931	Anthony Morris Tyson	1970-1971	Edwin Haines Burgess
1931-1933	James McConkey Trippe	1971-1973	Charles Thlin Turner
1933-1936	Daniel Richard Randall	1973-1975	William Denmead Groff, Jr.
1937-1939	Alfred Jenkins Shriver	1975-1977	John Matthias Kopper, Jr.
1940-1941	Edward Boteler Passano	1977-1979	Andrew Jackson Young, III
1941-1943	Charles William Leverett Johnson	1979-1981	William Curtis Carroll Davis
1943-1945	Philip Livingston Poe	1981-1983	Bryden Bordley Hyde
1945-1947	Washington Bowie, Jr.	1983-1985	Halcott Mebane Turner
1947-1949	Wallis Giffin	1985-1987	Braxton Dallam Mitchell
1949-1951	Garner Wood Denmead	1987-1989	Carlyle Barton, Jr.
1951-1952	Richard Dennis Stuart	1989-1991	Edward Magruder Passano, Jr.
1952-1954	Edmund Pendleton Hunter Harrison, Jr.	1991-	Lewis Castleman Strudwick

HISTORY

by John M. Kopper

The first Society of Colonial Wars was incorporated in the State of New York, 18 October 1892, and the first meeting of its Council took place in New York City, 19 December 1892. Shortly thereafter the attention of professional genealogist George Norbury Mackenzie of Baltimore was attracted to the concept of the New York Society, and, through the courtesy of James Mortimer Montgomery of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Mr. Mackenzie was placed in communication with Howland Pell, Secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars in New York. The result of an exchange of correspondence between Messrs. Mackenzie and Pell was the incorporation of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland on 28 February 1893 by eleven gentlemen of Maryland. These eleven incorporators, desirous of having the organization of the Maryland Society in harmony with that of the New York Society, in pursuance of the latter's requirements applied for membership in that Society. On 15 March 1893 they were notified of their election to membership in the New York Society, and on 21 March 1893 they petitioned that Society under the provisions of its constitution to be allowed to form the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. Howland Pell in a letter dated 25 March 1893 informed the Maryland incorporators their petition had been granted, and that it was to be mutually understood and agreed that the actions of the Maryland Society would be governed by the constitution of the New York Society until such time as a General Constitution should be ratified at a General Assembly by unanimous consent of the delegates from the several State Societies.

While the Maryland incorporators were forming their affiliations with the New York Society they continued to plan for their Society. In pursuance of a call issued by George Norbury Mackenzie and Henry Stockbridge, Jr., a meeting to formally incorporate the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland was called to order at 3 p.m. Saturday, 25 March 1893, at the St. James Hotel in Baltimore. In addition to the incorporators, present also were a number of gentlemen, known to be eligible for membership, who

had expressed their intentions of joining the organization. At this meeting the constitution of the New York Society was read, and adopted as the constitution of the Maryland Society. The group then nominated and elected officers and committees. It was proposed that the date of the Annual Meeting be March the twenty-fifth, that being the date of the landing on St. Clement's Island in 1634 — the first on Maryland soil — of Leonard Calvert and the first colonists, who had set sail on the *Ark* and the *Dove* at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 22 November 1633.

When the delegates of the Colonial Wars Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the District of Columbia organized the General Society of Colonial Wars at a General Assembly in New York City, 9–10 May 1893, George Norbury Mackenzie and Dr. Samuel Claggett Chew, both of Baltimore, were elected Registrar General and Surgeon General respectively.

The task of carrying out the mission of the Society, as stated in the preamble to the constitution, is in the hands of an Historical Projects Committee. The goal is education through commemoration of people and events, the preservation of historical documents, and financial support of museums and libraries and other institutions of education. The Society erected a bronze statue of Cecilius Calvert, Second Lord Proprietary of the Maryland Colony, in front of the Court House in Baltimore to commemorate the Act of Religious Toleration. Markers have been set up at many sites of historical events. A project for conservation of all documents of the colonial period in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society was completed. Support has been given to local libraries for the purchase of books on colonial history, to "Historic Annapolis" for restoration work on the home of William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and to the "St. Mary's City Commission" for commemorative work. The Annual Assembly is held in March in celebration of the landing of the first colonists on 25 March 1634, and the Annual Social Assembly takes place in November in celebration of the departure of the colonists from England on 22 November 1633. In addition, special assemblies are held from time to time in connection with events of commemoration. The Maryland Society was pleased to be host to the General Assemblies

of 1899, 1939, 1951, and 1990, and to the General Council Meetings of 1895 and 1970.

The Maryland Society is happy to be the host Society for the General Society's archives, which, together with its own archives, are under the custodianship of the Langsdale Library of the University of Baltimore.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Organized 17 March 1893



GOVERNORS

1893	William Franklin Draper	1960-1963	George Otis Russell, Jr.
1893-1896	Francis Ellingwood Abbot	1963-1965	Asa Emory Phillips, Jr.
1896-1905	Arthur John Clark Sowdon	1965-1966	Henry Hornblower II
1905-1921	Joseph Grafton Minot	1966-1969	Harborne Wentworth Stuart
1921-1925	William Rotch	1969-1972	William Lawrence Marshall, Jr.
1925-1927	Francis Henry Appleton	1972-1975	Wellington Wells, Jr.
1927-1941	Frederick Silsbee Whitwell	1975-1978	Henry Hall Newell
1941-1945	Richard King Hale	1978-1981	Robert Livingston Niles
1945-1948	Walter Merriam Pratt	1981-1984	Robert Henry Jackson
1948-1951	Raymond Brewer Bidwell	1984-1987	Robert Salmon Kretschmar
1951-1954	Davis Goodwin Maraspin	1987-1990	Franklin Wyman, Jr.
1954-1957	Edward Walker Marshall	1990-	Morris Gray
1957-1960	Robert Humphrey Montgomery		

HISTORY

Following upon the concept of a National Society of Colonial Wars proposed by the New York society, Walter Kendall Watkins began in the autumn of 1892 to organize a companion society in Massachusetts. Watkins, a professional genealogist and Assistant Librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society,

became active in hereditary patriotic societies two years earlier when he joined the recently founded (1889) Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose own development was an outgrowth of the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence in 1876. He persuaded nine friends to join him in the Colonial Wars venture. Between 1 December 1892 and 21 February 1893, the ten gentlemen filed applications to join the New York Society, to which they were elected on March 15th. On 17 March 1893 they gathered at Young's Hotel in Boston and agreed to associate themselves with the intention to constitute a corporation to be known by the name of the "Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The agreement was sent to the New York society along with a request to affiliate. By the next month officers were elected, on 29 April the Society was incorporated, and on 19 September the Massachusetts Society received its charter. The first president was General William F. Draper, who was representing the state in Congress at the time. Three days later the Council met and chose delegates to the First General Assembly in New York to organize, adopt a constitution and elect officers.

The preamble to the constitution defined the Society's mission: "to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics, and records; to hold suitable commemorations, and to erect memorials relating to the American Colonial period; to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and to inspire in the community respect and reverence for those whose public service made our freedom and unity possible."

Education — through monuments, publications, speeches, and charitable and educational awards — has been a mainstay of the Society ever since. Beginning in 1895 the Massachusetts Warriors awarded prizes to school children for the best essays in various aspects of colonial history. In the same year, historical publications began with "The Diary of Nathaniel Knap" of Newbury, written at the Siege of Louisbourg. These historical works were joined by reports of the Society's activities, monument raisings, and further historical speeches and monographs. Among the many commemorative monuments sponsored by the Society over the years are: in 1912, a plaque commemorating The Louisbourg Cross, a

crucifix captured by Massachusetts troops from the Fortress of Louisbourg was presented to Harvard University where the cross has been since about 1790; a monument at Greenfield, Mass. (1905), to Captain Turner and his men who were killed at the 1676 Falls Fight; one at East Weymouth (1930) commemorating a battle in the King Philip's War; and one at North Weymouth (1923) commemorating the encounter of Captain Myles Standish with the Indians; a tablet on Washington Street, Boston (1924), marking the first tavern in Boston; and another at State and Chatham streets commemorating the Evacuation of Boston in 1776 (1930). The Society also presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1925 the portrait of Sir Henry Vane that hangs in the State House.

In more recent years, the Society has put special emphasis on grant support to historical organizations engaged in preserving and interpreting colonial history. The Society presented to Plimoth Plantation on 21 March 1963 a square stockade with four patreros mounted in the corners, which serves as an internal bastion at the intersection of two streets in the center of the early Pilgrim village. For ten years, beginning in 1975, the Society sponsored a internship for graduate students at Boston University to publish the original state muster rolls from the colonial period. In cooperation with the New England Historic Genealogical Society, eight volumes have been produced in this series. Other grants from the charitable committee have aided the work of historical agencies throughout the state including Old Sturbridge Village, the Colonial Dames, the Old South Meeting House, the USS *Constitution* Museum, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In addition to regular business courts with lectures, an annual Muster and Field Day, the David Eugene Burr Punch Bowl Party, and the General Court and Annual Meeting, which is held at a date close to the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, 21 December 1620, the Massachusetts Society has also played host to the General Assembly of the National Society in 1902, 1948, 1967, and 1988.

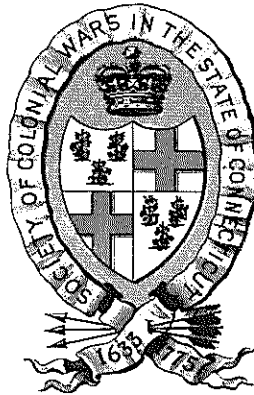
In 1983 the Society established an office in the building of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston. This most fitting connection harkened back to the very first

meeting of the Colonial Wars in Massachusetts which was held at the genealogical society, then at 15 Somerset Street, Boston, on 15 April 1893. The archives for the State Society are also deposited there.

The General Council meeting at St. Louis, 16–19 May 1991, made a number of awards and resolutions of thanks, which were enthusiastically approved and adopted including an award to the Massachusetts Society for the best State Society newsletter, "*Warriors*," which was started in 1984, and to its Editor, Alan B. Rice.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Chartered 26 April 1893



GOVERNORS

1893-1895	Daniel Cady Eaton	1947-1949	Samuel Herbert Fisher
1895-1901	James Junius Goodwin	1949-1951	Edwin Canfield Northrop
1901-1903	Frederick John Kingsbury	1951-1952	Thomas Wright Russell
1903-1906	Theodore Salisbury Woolsey	1952-1954	George Harold Welch
1906-1908	Charles Edward Gross	1954-1956	Charles Brooker Cheney
1908-1910	Morris Beach Beardsley	1956-1958	Edward Ingraham II
1910-1912	Louis Richmond Cheney	1958-1960	Vincent Brown Coffin
1912-1914	Arthur Reed Kimball	1960-1962	Henry Merriman
1914-1916	Charles Frederick Brooker	1962-1964	Graham Richards Treadway
1916-1918	John Hoyt Perry	1964-1966	Norman Bryant
1918-1920	Williston Walker	1966-1968	Howard Emerson Coe
1920-1922	Frederick John Kingsbury	1968-1970	Edward Gabriel Armstrong
1922-1924	Frank Bentley Weeks	1970-1972	Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr.
1924-1926	Edward Rupert Sargent	1972-1974	Alton Austin Cheney
1926-1928	Russell Frost	1974-1976	Frederick Staples Hoffer, Jr.
1928-1930	Elijah Kent Hubbard	1976-1978	Edwin Pugsley, Jr.
1930-1932	John Prince Elton	1978-1980	Stuart Trowbridge Hotchkiss
1932-1934	Arthur Leffingwell Shipman	1980-1982	Nicholas Niles, Jr.
1934-1936	George Jarvis Bassett	1982-1984	David W. P. Jewitt
1936-1938	Grosvenor Ely	1984-1986	Philip Yale Reinhart
1938-1939	James Lukens McConaughy	1986-1988	Floyd Mallory Shumway
1939-1941	Henry Stuart Hotchkiss	1988-1990	Douglas Scranton Hesley Anderson
1941-1943	William Brownell Goodwin		
1943-1945	Edgar Francis Waterman		
1945-1947	James William Hook	1990-	Shepherd M. Holcombe

HISTORY

by Floyd M. Shumway

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut was chartered on 26 April 1893 and incorporated under the State Laws on 21 May 1893. The first General Court was held in New Haven on 19 December 1893, the two hundred eighteenth anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight. The Second General Court was held on 12 December 1894.

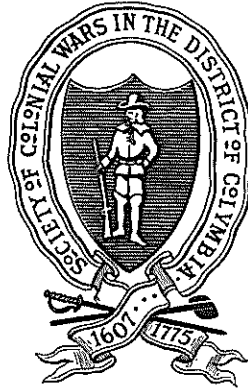
The objects of the Society are defined in its constitution:

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

The Society has at the present time 164 members, and they come together four times a year. The Winter Court is held in January in a central location selected to minimize the difficulties of winter driving. The General Court, which is always scheduled for the first Wednesday in May, alternates between New Haven and Hartford. There are also two annual social events. The spring gathering moves around to various parts of Connecticut, whereas the other one is always in Litchfield on a weekend when the autumn foliage is apt to be at its most spectacular. The pre-luncheon festivities are held in the room at the Oliver Wolcott Library which the Society donated some years ago.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Organized 20 May 1893



GOVERNORS

1893-1894	Francis Asbury Roe	1925-1927	Samuel Herrick
1894-1895	Walter Wyman	1927-1929	Very Rev. George Carl Fitch Bratenahl
1895-1897	Gardiner Greene Hubbard	1929-1932	Caleb Clarke Magruder
1897-1899	Charles Frederick Tiffany Beale	1932-1934	Ralph Putnam Barnard
1899-1900	George Colton Maynard	1934-1935	Brig. Gen. William Edward Horton
1900-1901	Frederick Wolters Huidekoper	1935-1938	Dr. Arthur Camp Stanley
1901-1903	William Baker Thompson	1938-1940	Gilbert Lewis Hall
1903-1905	Thomas Hyde	1940-1942	Fulton Lewis
1905-1907	Marcus Benjamin	1942-1944	Dr. Roscoe John Conklin Dorsey
1907-1909	William VanZandt Cox	1944-1946	William Marbury Beall
1909-1911	Judge Job Barnard	1946-1948	Capt. Harryman Dorsey
1911-1913	Dr. Henry Lowry Emilius Johnson	1948-1950	William Walton Badgley
1913-1915	Walter Collins Clephane	1950-1952	Dr. Charles Robert Lee Halley
1915-1916	Comdr. Richard Graham Davenport	1952-1954	Dr. John Ogle Warfield, Jr.
1916-1918	Joseph Burr Johnson	1954-1956	John Boyle Gordon
1918-1919	Maj. Frederic Louis Huidekoper	1956-1958	Col. Frederic Granville Munson
1919-1920	Nevil Monroe Hopkins	1958-1960	Richard Eppes Shands
1920-1923	Lt. Col. Frederick Carlos Bryan	1960-1962	Stephen Palmer Dorsey
1923-1925	Dr. George Tully Vaughan	1962-1964	Col. Joseph Wright Stanley

1964-1965	Col. Henry Christopher Harrison, Jr.	1974-1976	Ashby Hawkins Canter
1965	Lt. Gen. Julian Constable Smith	1976-1977	Bishop McCauley
1965-1967	Dr. Henry Haskins Ferrell, Jr.	1977-1979	Samuel Pierce, Jr.
1967-1969	Alexander H. Robertson Middleton	1979-1980	Samuel Smith Hill
1969-1972	Robert Francis Dyer	1980-1982	John Frederick Dorman, III
1972-1974	Abell Archibald Norris	1982-1984	Nicholas Donnell Ward
		1984-1986	Thomas Clifton Etter
		1986-1988	Col. Stewart Boone McCarty
		1988-1990	Hon. Richard Bender Abell

HISTORY

by Richard B. Abell

When the Society of Colonial Wars was organized on 18 August 1892 in New York City its constitution contemplated the organization of a General Society and provided for the issuance of charters to State Societies. Within a few months the New York Society included some twelve or thirteen men resident in the District of Columbia. The General Society formed on May 9th and 10th, 1893, and ten days later on May 20th, the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia was organized by thirteen gentlemen who were then members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. These gentlemen were: Charles Edward Coon; Lt. Richard Graham Davenport, U.S. Navy; Rear Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U.S. Navy; James H. Watmough, Pay Director of the U.S. Army; Capt. Fayette Washington Roe, 3rd Infantry, U.S. Army; George Roe; Brigadier-General Richard Napoleon Batchelder, U.S. Army; Joseph Frederick Batchelder; Charles Edward Cooke; Samuel Moore Shute, D.D.; Lt. Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, U.S. Navy; Edward Augustus Moseley; and Dr. Albert Charles Peale. This Society was incorporated in the District of Columbia on 17 November 1893.

The first Governor of our Society was Admiral Roe at whose home the first meeting was held. The group promptly attracted others of like ideas, and the membership of the Society increased rapidly.

The objects of this Society as stated in its Constitution are "to aid in preparing and publishing a correct history of the American

Colonies now included in the territory belonging to the United States, from the Settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, to commemorate the important events of that period, to perpetuate the memory of men who in military, naval and civil positions of trust and responsibility, by their acts and counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the said American Colonies; and to promote a spirit of loyalty and patriotic devotion to the nation which they founded."

Finding few places in the District of Columbia with which events of Colonial history were connected, the Society, in accordance with its purposes, has appropriately marked those few. In 1907, in the Cathedral Close at the Washington Cathedral the Society placed a boulder to mark the route of Braddock's march in 1755 from Rock Creek to Frederick, Maryland. And in 1910, a boulder was placed in St. John's Church Yard, Georgetown, in honor of Colonel Ninian Beall, commander-in-chief of Provincial Forces of Maryland. The following year a boulder was placed in All Saints Church Yard in Chevy Chase in honor of Col. Joseph Belt, trustee of the first free schools in Maryland and a colonel of Prince George's County Militia during the French and Indian War. And even before these monuments were placed the Society had held numerous meetings to commemorate special events in the colonial history of America and had listened to numerous papers on historical subjects.

On 7 December 1920 Honorable William W. Ladd, Governor General, presented thirty-two of the Society's decorations to members of this Society who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during World War I; and to twenty-seven others certificates were awarded for civilian service in the Government. Three members of this Society died in their country's service during that war, viz. — Lt. Alan Ogilvie Clephane, U.S.N., Lt. Elias Querau Horton, U.S.N., and Commander Guy William Stewart Castle. In their honor a memorial tablet was prepared by the Society and on 30 April 1932 was dedicated at the Covenant First Presbyterian Church.

The Society has contributed to the restoration of Wakefield and Stratford, birthplaces respectively of George Washington and Robert E. Lee. By the initiative of Governor Caleb Clarke

Magruder the General Society of Colonial Wars was induced to have reproduced for Arlington Mansion a portrait of George Washington in the uniform of a Colonel of Virginia Militia.

Harryman Dorsey, Esquire, was elected Secretary General by the General Assembly in Chicago on 25 May 1957. He was re-elected in Savannah on 2 April 1960 and retired from office at the meeting in New York City on 27 April 1963. In April 1965 the District of Columbia Society established the Harryman Dorsey Scholarship Fund, the income from which may be used at the discretion of the Council for scholarships for needy and promising young ladies and gentlemen who are descendants, direct or collateral, of members of this Society or of any of the other state Societies of Colonial Wars. Normally granted at the college level, preference is given to those attending institutions of learning in the Metropolitan area.

Our Society produced a phonograph record as a memento for the attendees at the meeting of the General Court of the General Society of Colonial Wars held in Washington, D.C., in May 1983. The record consists of mostly 18th century music performed on an antique flute and guitar and is entitled "The Roast Beef of Old England, An Evening's Entertainment of Musick From A Regimental Mess In Colonial America Followed By A Ball For The Ladies." A pamphlet containing extensive notes on the regiments, their mess, the music and dance accompanies the record.

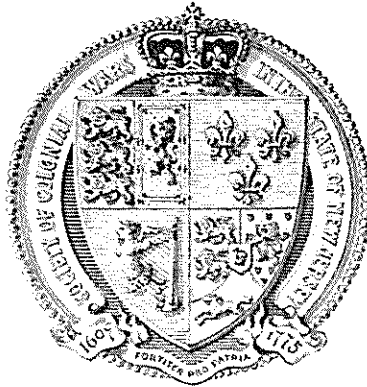
In October 1986 the Society purchased a "Brown Bess," Model I, Long Land Pattern musket and at the General Court of 2 December 1986 presented it on a long-term loan basis to the Metropolitan Club, the Society's principal meeting place for many years. The Model I, a .75 caliber flintlock, was the first musket to be produced from an exact pattern and was used by the British Army and American colonial units from about 1720 to about 1770.

The Society sponsors an annual award, including a check for \$500, for the best article on Colonial American History published during the previous calendar year. The award is presented each spring as part of the annual awards ceremony of the American Military Institute and was established to honor scholarly research and writing on the history of the American Colonies (includes all

of continental North America, the Caribbean Islands, the sea lanes, and related events in the Mother Country), with an emphasis on military and naval history. The first award was made in 1989, the second in 1990.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Chartered 8 May 1894



GOVERNORS

1894-1900	Gen. Edward Burd Grubb	1937-1939	Walter Lester Glenney
1900-1904	Emory McClintock	1939-1941	Hon. Henry Thomas Kays
1904-1906	William Morris Deen	1941-1943	John VanBuren Wicoff
1906-1909	Col. William Gray Schauffler, M.D.	1943-1944	Frankland Briggs
1909-1911	Hon. William Frederick Dix	1944-1946	John Dale Dilworth
1911-1913	Hon. Charles Wolcott Parker, LL.D.	1946	Prof. Ulrich Dahlgren
1913-1916	Prof. William Libbey, Sc.D.	1946-1948	Hon. Dallas Flannagan
1916-1918	John Lenard Merrill	1948-1950	Louis Sanford Rice
1918-1920	Hon. Farnham Yardley	1950-1952	Raymond Townley Parrot
1920-1922	Robert Munro Boyd, Jr.	1952-1954	Branton Holstein Henderson
1922-1924	Maj. Washington Irving Lincoln Adams	1954-1956	Lester Collins
1924	Edmund LeBreton Gardner	1956-1958	Francis Mann Clarke, M.D.
1924-1926	Horace Franklin Nixon	1958-1960	Henry Young, Jr.
1926-1928	Hon. Charles Lathrop Pack, LL.D.	1960-1962	Earl LeRoy Wood, M.D.
1928-1930	George de Benneville Keim	1962-1964	Richard Stillwell
1930-1932	Prof. Arthur Adams, Ph.D.	1964-1966	Richard Douglas Nelson
1932-1934	Hon. Edward Lawrence Katzenbach, LL.D.	1966	Hon. Richard Hartshorne
1934-1936	Maj. Chauncey Ryder McPherson	1966-1968	Richard Vleit Lindabury
1936-1937	Morris Rutherford	1968-1969	Elmer Garfield Van Name
		1969-1971	James Meade Landis
		1971-1972	Benjamin Dean Meritt
		1972-1974	Donald Adalbert Townsend
		1974-1976	William Potter Elliott
		1976-1978	Maj. Lawrence Stratton
		1978-1980	William Young Pryor

1980-1982	Col. Cleon E. Hammond	1988-1990	L. George Van Syckle
1982-1984	Francis Mann Clarke, Jr., M.D.	1990-1992	Brig. Gen. William Buchanan Gold, Jr.
1984-1986	Henry Young, III	1992-	Louis Sanford Rice, II
1986-1988	Lt. Col. Donald Macy Liddell, Jr.		

HISTORY

by Denis B. Woodfield, D.Phil.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey was organized 1 May 1894 and chartered by the General Society of Colonial Wars on 8 May 1894. On 10 May 1894 the Society held its first meeting for the purpose of receiving its Charter and electing its officers. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey on 26 July 1894, and another meeting was held on this same day at the house of His Excellency, General Edward Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park, on the Delaware River, opposite the spot where Washington and Lafayette first met. The Society was reincorporated under the Act of 26 February 1895, and the Second General Court was held at Newark on 10 May 1895. General Courts have been held in the Spring of every year since then. The first semi-annual Court was held on 3 December 1898 at the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, and these semi-annual Courts have been held in the late Fall ever since. Specific Courts up to 10 December 1955 are listed in the 1955 Year Book; from 10 December 1955 to 7 December 1968 in the 1968 Year Book, and from 7 December 1968 to 11 May 1991 in the 1990 Year Book.

The purposes of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey are stated in the Preamble and in Article XVII of its constitution. As one means of perpetuating the memory of important persons and events of Colonial history, the Society in its earliest days adopted a program of erecting tablets or markers commemorative of persons, sites, and events of the Colonial heritage of New Jersey. Seventeen tablets or markers were erected by the Society between 1910 and 1955, three between 1955 and 1968, and a last bronze tablet designed by Governor Emeritus Cleon Hammond commemorating and explaining the significance of the Province Line Road was installed in 1971. Some account of

these various markers and of the objects, events and persons that they commemorate have been set forth in the Year Books of the Society.

Throughout its history, the Society has also regularly contributed funds in support of appropriate endeavors that preserve New Jersey's Colonial traditions, buildings, and artifacts. Many years ago the sum of \$9,000 was given to the New Jersey Historical Society as an endowment for its new building, for which the Society received the privilege of using certain rooms for its library and historical records. For a number of years the Society has made annual awards to the William Trent House, Trenton, New Jersey, which was built in 1719 and was lived in by three Governors of the Colony. Significant annual contributions have also been made to the Old Barracks in Trenton, where we have helped to maintain rooms in which furniture and artifacts of the Colonial period are permanently displayed. In recent years the Society has made charitable gifts to several other historic sites in New Jersey, such as the Lord Stirling and General Knox archaeological excavations, and in particular at this time, significant financial support is being given to the Proprietary House in Perth Amboy, which is unique to the Colonial period because it was built as the official residence of William Franklin, the last Colonial Governor of New Jersey.

The principal focus of the Society's charitable activity over the past century has always been in the field of education. In its earlier years, the Society awarded prizes to undergraduates of Princeton University and Rutgers University in annual competitions for essays about American Colonial History as well as an annual fellowship to a graduate student in History at Princeton University. The Society's hope has always been that the resulting scholarly research would unearth new or enlightening information, thereby aiding the Society's goal of preserving our Colonial heritage. During the last ten years, however, the Society has been able to elicit very little interest from University students in its program of prizes and fellowships. These old programs have been replaced, therefore, with a new program of scholarships that are open to any student at any college or university who can prove his or her eligibility to join the Society of Colonial Wars or the Society of Colonial Dames. Proof of descent from a current member of either society is

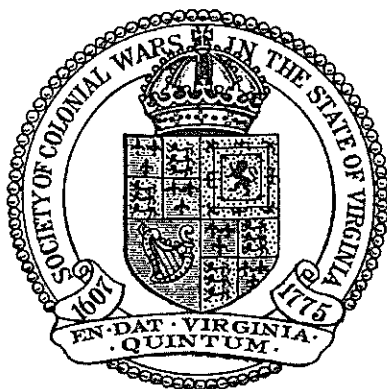
sufficient to qualify, and awards are based on the quality and originality of a short essay on any Colonial subject and not on any perceived financial need.

The New Jersey Society played host to the General Assembly of the National Society in May 1973, with festivities centered in Princeton, and again in May 1985 with activities based at the famous Madison Hotel in Convent Station. The latter program included visits to Waterloo Village and the Morristown National Historic Park (where Washington and his men spent those cold winter nights). Also during the last decade, the Society has acquired some very important and attractive documents relating to Colonial New Jersey. Full descriptions of these documents are in the 1990 Year Book.

The Society continues to enjoy the active support of a growing membership at both its General Courts and at its Semi-Annual Courts. Special events, including annual Field Days at the Far Hills Race Meeting Association's Grand National, and outings to local places of interest, are always well attended. The Council of the Society also meets regularly at places selected by Council members, who take turns at hosting these events.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF VIRGINIA

Chartered 12 November 1894



GOVERNORS

1894-1908	Joseph Bryan	1958-1959	Lewis Franklin Powell, Jr.
1921-1929	James Alston Cabell	1959-1960	Edwin Cox
1929-1934	Alexander Gustavus Brown, Jr.	1960-1961	Joseph Linwood Antrim, Jr.
1934-1937	Herbert Worth Jackson	1961-1962	Lewis Garland Chewning
1937-1940	Clifton Meredith Miller	1962-1965	William Fraser Tompkins
1940-1943	Charles Russell Robins	1965-1968	William Ryland Gardner
1943-1944	Otis Manson Alfriend	1968-1970	Osmond Tower Jamerson
1944-1946	James Pleasants Massie	1970-1972	J. Clifford Miller, Jr.
1946-1948	Herbert Worth Jackson, Jr.	1972-1974	James W. Rawles
1948-1950	Thomas Callendine Boushall	1974-1976	St. George T. Grinnan, Jr.
1950-1952	Wyndham Bolling Blanton	1976-1978	Catesby Brooke Jones, II
1952-1953	Walter Spencer Robertson	1978-1980	C. Hobson Goddin
1953-1955	Samuel Merrifield Bemiss	1980-1982	Russell Cecil Scott
1955-1956	James Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.	1982-1984	Horace H. Harrison
1956-1957	Edwin Hyde	1984-1986	Herbert W. Jackson, III
1957-1958	Samuel Spencer Jackson	1986-1988	Edwin Cox III
		1988-1990	B. Noland Carter

HISTORY

by Oliver Jackson Sands, Jr.

On 28 June 1894 a group of distinguished Virginians gathered at the State Capitol Building in Richmond to organize the Virginia Chapter of the Society of Colonial Wars. There were sixteen original members of the Virginia Society. Joseph Bryan was the first Governor, and Gustavus A. Walker the first Deputy Governor. A charter was received on 12 November 1894, and the Virginia Society held its first Court on 20 December at the headquarters of the Virginia Historical Society.

House of Delegates Bill H037 of 1895-1896 gave the Society its charter and inspiration. This charter established the purpose of the Society to perpetuate and honor the "memory of the men who assisted in establishing the Colonies of America, and imperilled their lives and interests."

An early rule prescribed special dress on formal occasions. The Governor was to wear "a white wig, a flaming red full length cape worn over a black dress coat with satin knicker-bockers, hose, and pumps." Records do not show that this practice was ever actually adopted by the Virginia Society.

The Society was active at the Tricentennial at Jamestown in 1907 and continued so until the death of Mr. Bryan in 1908 when it became dormant until it was reorganized in 1913. In the years following World War I, the General Society and the State Societies were revived with new life and energy.

James Alston Cabell was elected Governor of the Virginia Society and served until 1929. He was succeeded by Dr. Alexander Gustavus Brown, who was the first Virginian to be an officer of the General Society, and was its Governor General from 1945 to 1948.

In May 1935 Virginia was host to the General Council of the Society held at Williamsburg. Again in May 1945 Virginia was host, this time to the Seventeenth General Assembly meeting at Richmond and Williamsburg. For a third time, in May 1966, Virginia was honored as host, when the Twenty-fourth General Assembly gathered at Richmond. Major-General William F. Tompkins was Chairman, under the governorship of William R.

Gardner. The General Society recorded "its gratitude for the manifest kindness and hospitality."

The Council of the Virginia Society conducts its affairs through regular meetings. The General Court is held annually as near May 13th as appropriate to commemorate the Jamestown landing.

To meet the responsibilities set forth in its charter, the Virginia Society has contributed to the restoration and acquisition of documents and publications pertaining to Colonial Wars, been active in marking and preserving historic sites of Colonial War significance, donated a stand of four Colonial Colors to Colonial Williamsburg, rebuilt the Gates and Gate House at Stratford, and gave the Chancel Rail in the restored Jamestowne Church (and the drinking fountain adjacent to the church). Knowing "it has left undone many things it ought to have done," the Virginia Society seeks to understand and to fulfill its "Reason for Being."

Again, May 28th through May 30th, Virginia was again host to the "Regular Meeting" of the General Society in Williamsburg. Our then Governor, Russell Cecil Scott, ably handled this with charm and ability.

The Virginia Society, seeking to leave less "undone," has offered awards to outstanding students of history in some schools in the state, annually contributed financial support to the Virginia Historical Society, and has supported restoration of Henricus, an early (1620s) settlement below Richmond.

In addition to its Annual Court of Warriors and their ladies, the Virginia Society has sponsored cocktail parties in the fall with moderate success and has now initiated an active program of two luncheons and a dinner each year for Warriors only. The speakers for each address a topic of the Colonial period. These occasions have increased interest in and knowledge of the period and the goals of the Society. The interest and knowledge are reinforced by the publication of a newsletter for the membership.

The Virginia Society enters the first decade of its second generation with an active membership who provide strong support for the Society and its goals.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Chartered 12 November 1894



GOVERNORS

1894-1900	Henry Oakes Kent	1951-1953	Dalton Boynton
1900-1901	Elisha Rhodes Brown	1953-1955	Frederic Gilbert Bauer
1901-1903	Frank West Rollins	1955-1957	Edwin Winter Eastman
1903-1906	John Calvin Thorne	1957-1959	William Wardwell Treat
1906-1908	Charles Henry Fish	1959-1961	Ralph Sanborn
1908-1912	Henry Moore Baker	1961-1963	Philip Alan Wilcox
1912-1917	Justin Harvey Smith	1963-1965	Philip Mason Marston
1917-1923	Arthur Gilman Whittemore	1965-1967	Paul Gordon Richter
1923-1927	William Howard Folsom	1967-1969	Edward G. Wood
1927-1930	Edwin Lorrain Ederly	1969-1971	W. B. Shuler G. Clymer
1930-1931	Frederick Johnson Shepard	1971-1975	Frederick Tilton
1931-1933	Harry Birney Tasker	1975-1979	Arthur Wheat
1933-1935	Oliver Wheeler Marvin	1977-1979	Arthur Wheat
1935-1937	Alan Bartlett Shepard	1979-1980	Peter A. Smith
1937-1939	Nester Wilbert Davis	1980-1982	Donald Hobbs Richards
1939-1941	William Plumer Fowler	1983	Roger A. Hunt
1941-1943	Herbert Edwin Gage	1984-1987	Philip Wells Richards
1943-1945	Herman Leonard Smith	1987-1989	Col. John Allen Lighthall
1945-1947	John Hilton Dudley	1989-1991	Louis B. Huggins
1947-1949	Henry Phillips, Jr.	1991-	Dean S. Mattice
1949-1951	Foster Stearns		

HISTORY

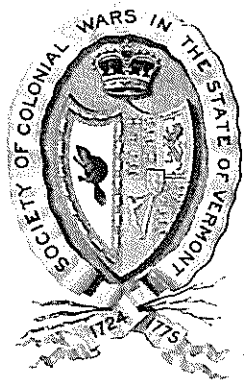
by Donald H. Richards

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire was organized 27 September 1894 at Concord, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire, 28 September 1894, and chartered by the General Council, 12 November 1894. The first General Court was held on 11 December 1894 in the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, and the officers and committees for the ensuing year elected.

Over the years this Society has erected eleven markers and tablets commemorating patriotic events, men, massacres around the State of New Hampshire. These include a tablet at Fort William and Mary, Newcastle (1902), the John Smith Monument on the Isle of Shoals (1914), Wheelwright Pond marker (1948), and one out-of-state tablet on Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, in memory of the Louisburg Expedition. In 1965, the Society also established a Colonial Fund at Stawbery Banke, Inc., Portsmouth, and has made several additions to this endowment in recent years. We have started to participate with the University of New Hampshire History Department when they develop graduate students interested in pursuing aspects of our colonial history, and we are still looking for ways to develop interest in our early history.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF VERMONT

Chartered 12 November 1894



GOVERNORS

1894-1896	Theodore Safford Peck	1930-1931	Horace Edward Dyer
1896-1897	William Seward Webb	1931-1932	James Madison Hamilton
1897-1898	Urban Andrain Woodbury	1932-1933	Marvelle Christopher Webber
1898-1899	Edward Curtis Smith	1933-1934	Stephen Kingsbury Perry
1899-1900	Charles Dewey	1934-1935	Charles Ira Button
1900-1901	Elias Lyman	1935-1936	Thomas Stephen Brown
1901-1902	George Grenville Benedict	1936-1937	Daniel Adams Loomis
1902	Robert Noble	1937-1938	Leon W. Dean
1905-1907	Daniel Webster Robinson	1938-1939	Henry Albon Bailey
1907-1908	Jacob Gray Estey	1939-1940	Charles Wilson Drown
1908-1909	John Heman Converse	1940-1941	Chester Murray Way
1909-1910	Stephen Perry Jocelyn	1941-1944	Charles Lincoln Woodbury
1910-1911	William Paul Dillingham	1944-1945	Harold Arthur Thompson
1911-1912	Carroll Smalley Page	1946-1947	Frank Henry Field
1912-1913	William James Van Patten	1947-1948	Otis Mason Freeman
1913	Albert Tuttle	1948-1952	Whitney Daniel Safford
1919	Henry Stimson Howard	1952	Oscar Adelbert Rixford
1921-1923	Redfield Proctor	1954-1956	Frank Eugene Hartwell
1923-1924	Byron Nathaniel Clark	1956-1957	Robert Jay Adsit, Sr.
1924-1925	Henry Bigelow Shaw	1957	Ellsworth Lyman Amidon
1925-1926	Henry Landon Ward	1959-1960	Reginald McIntosh Cleveland
1926-1927	Maurice William Dewey	1962-1965	Milo Harrison Reynolds
1927-1928	James Watson Webb	1965-	Reginald Maurice Cram
1928-1929	Edwin Maurice Harvey		
1929-1930	Guy Winfred Bailey		

HISTORY

from the 1899–1902 General Register
of the Society of Colonial Wars

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont was chartered 12 November 1894, and incorporated under the State laws, 20 November 1894. The first General Court was held at Montpelier, 20 November 1894.

In colonial times Vermont was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, The early grants overlapped and were made by the Royal Governors of New Hampshire and New York without regard to conflicting claims. The result was a petty warfare between rival claimants, the New Hampshire grantees or their assigns generally being resident on their grants. The settlers hesitated not to assert their rights, even by flogging the emissaries sent to dispossess them or to survey lands claimed under New York grants. "The application of the Beach Seal," as such a flogging was termed, was not administered more often than necessity required. The controversies resulted in a declaration of complete independence. Vermont as such, therefore, cannot claim to have been a colony with legal rights and boundaries, and had no Great Seal in Colonial times. For these reasons it has seemed proper that the Great Seal of the Society should have a combination of those of New York and New Hampshire, including the date of the first white settlement at Dummerston, 1724, and the end of the colonial period, 1775, also the "Beach Seal" of the "Green Mountain Boys" represented by the beach withes which bind the ribbon at the base.

The Great Seal of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars is a ribbon of the order united at the base by beach withes, bearing a title scroll, "1724. Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Vermont, 1775," surrounding a diaper carrying a shield bearing the Colonial Seals of New York and New Hampshire joined surmounted of the crown.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Chartered 12 November 1894



GOVERNORS

1894-1895	Capt. Philip Reade	1919-1920	John Brackett Lord
1895-1898	Edward McKinstry Teall	1920-1921	William Tracy Alden
1898-1899	Henry Lathrop Turner	1921-1922	Frederick Bulkley Tuttle
1899-1900	Deming Haven Preston	1922-1923	Charles Howard ReQua
1900-1901	Marvin Andrus Farr	1923-1924	Frank Osgood Butler
1901-1902	Edward Payson Bailey	1924-1925	James Monroe Adsit
1902-1903	Joseph Edward Otis, Jr.	1925-1926	Montgomery Pickett
1903-1904	Seymour Morris	1926-1927	William Griffin Adkins
1904-1905	Hobart Chatfield	1927-1928	John Thomas Boddie
	Chatfield-Taylor	1928-1930	Chancellor Livingston Jenks
1905-1906	Moses Jones Wentworth	1930-1931	Henry Warren Austin
1906-1907	Alfred Landon Baker	1931-1932	Carroll Hopkins Sudler
1907-1908	Edmund Daniel Hulbert	1932-1935	Frederick Tudor Haskell
1908-1909	Joseph Edward Otis, Jr.	1935-1937	James Sanford Otis
1909-1910	Philo Adams Otis	1937-1939	Charles Lord Blatchford
1910-1911	Francis Thomas Anderson	1939-1941	Newton Camp Farr
	Junkin	1941-1944	Constant Church Hopkins
1911-1912	Charles Cromwell	1944-1945	Carter Henry Harrison
1912-1913	Orson Smith	1945-1946	James Fuller Spoerri
1913-1914	Chauncey Keep	1946-1948	Oscar Chase Hayward
1914-1915	William Wirt Curley	1949-1950	Caleb Harland Canby, Jr.
1915-1916	Clarence Augustus Burley	1950-1952	Hamilton Allport
1916-1917	Ralph Chester Otis	1952-1954	Stanley Rich
1917-1918	Charles Frederick Greene	1954-1956	William Slaughter Covington
1918-1919	James Warren Nye	1956-1958	Harold Byron Smith

1958-1960	Donald Phelps Welles	1977-1978	George Bowman Milnor
1960-1961	George Murray Campbell	1979-1980	Philip Whitford Kirkland Sweet, Jr.
1962-1964	Clifford Cilley Gregg	1981-1982	Justin Armstrong Stanley
1964-1965	Kenneth Farwell Burgess	1983-1984	Aldis Jerome Browne, Jr.
1965-1966	Charles Phillips Sturges	1985-1986	Cornelius Byron Waud
1967-1968	Richard Hutchinson Hobbs	1987-1988	Philip Newton Jones, M.D.
1969-1970	J. de Navarre Macomb, Jr.	1989-1990	Ernest Peyster Waud, III
1971-1972	Louis Ellsworth Laffin, Jr.	1991-	Louis Courtenay Sudler, Jr.
1973-1974	Harold Byron Smith, Jr.		
1975-1976	Merritt Dutton Morehouse		

HISTORY

Upon a petition dated 13 October 1894 for the purpose of organizing a Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois, the General Society of Colonial Wars meeting in New York City granted the request of this petition on 12 November 1894. The sixteen petitioners were: Messrs. Seymour Morris, Captain Philip Reade, U.S.A., Lieutenant John T. Thompson, U.S.A., William Ruggles Tucker, John Smith Sargent, Lyman Dresser Hammond, Edward McKinstry Teall, George Francis Bissell, Frederick Hampden Winston, Edward Milton Adams, Charles Cromwell, Rodman Carse Pell, Samuel Eberly Gross, Henry Sherman Boutell, Josiah Lewis Lombard, and Robert Patterson Benedict. The Secretary of State of Illinois issued a Charter on 13 October 1894 for the said Society to Messrs. Seymour Morris, John Smith Sargent, and William Ruggles Tucker.

The First Court of the Charter Members was held in Parlor 23 of the Grand Pacific Hotel on 7 December 1894, the 274th anniversary of "Ye First Encounter." The Charter from the General Society of Colonial Wars for the formation of the Illinois Society, and also the Charter from the State of Illinois were read. The Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois Society were then submitted for adoption, and read section by section, and article by article, and adopted as a whole. The Chairman of the Meeting then called upon Captain Philip Reade, U.S.A., to take the Chair as the First Governor of the Illinois Society.

On 19 December 1894, the 219th anniversary of "The Great Swamp Fight" in King Philip's War, the first Court was held at the Union League Club. In 1895 the Council met eight times and

approved for membership seventy-five applicants. By the time of the Second Annual Court there were seven members in the Illinois Society, and at the Third Annual Court membership stood at 109. The Fourth Annual Court saw one hundred members present, and from that point onwards the Illinois Society was a stable institution.

Until about 1900 an Annual Directory was produced by the Illinois Society, with each member's photograph on the left hand page, with his lineage following. When the Annual Directory reached 300 pages, the production of this type of Directory was discontinued for a more simple form that appeared periodically.

Prior to World War I there was a period of years when only one or two meetings were held each year, and membership became greatly reduced. By December of 1915 meetings, and applications for membership, increased so that a steady membership was maintained at 120-130 despite deaths, resignations, and military service during the War. Contributions to the Fatherless Children of France were made, and a list of fourteen children was given to the Society indicating those receiving the aid.

In 1918 our Library of books was moved from the offices of a member to the Crerar Library. The first contribution to the Newberry Library was *The Index of Ancestors* of 1922, and during that year the entire library of books of the Illinois Society was moved from storage to the Newberry Library on loan. This began a relationship with that Library that continues to this day.

On 14 May 1925 the Secretary of the Illinois Society was authorized by the Gentlemen of the Council to create a platinum star with the Illinois Society seal in the center of the star to be worn by Governor of the Illinois Society. This emblem of authority is still worn by each succeeding Governor on formal occasions. On the same date arrangements were made to establish a scholarship for colonial research at the University of Chicago, which was continuously renewed every year until 1945. It became a grant for research assistantships in 1932, which was matched by the University. In 1942, there being no male scholars available, the research assistantship was extended to one Miss Minnie Margaret Adams.

The years of World War II saw a steady decline in membership, reaching its nadir in 1946 with sixty-three members. From that

point onward there has been a steady upward trend, and on 22 October 1970 the Council of the Illinois Society unanimously passed a resolution that "the sense of the Council is that its membership be limited to 200 persons." Since then it has fluctuated between 188 and 210 members, plus forty-nine life members.

From 1945 on, the Illinois Society has attempted to revitalize, or to assist, the moribund Societies in the states of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. It has accepted members on a non-resident basis, and then assisted in the activation, or re-activation, of interested Societies. Currently Minnesota members associate with those of Wisconsin, and belong to that Society. Indiana and Iowa seem to have totally disappeared. In 1956 at the General Society Meeting in New York Charters were given to Alabama and Texas Societies. The Illinois Society was deeply involved in this action, and received a Letter of Commendation from the General Society for the assistance given.

On 6 December 1978 the Annual Court, held at the Chicago Club, had an outstanding illustrated presentation by Mr. Clyde A. Sanders, President of the American Colloid Company on "History Cast in Metal." It covered the development of the foundry industry in the United States from the Saugus Works in Massachusetts, in the which the Winthrop family had an interest, to the foundries operated by the Washington family in Virginia, Lawrence Washington being its ironmaster. Mr. Sanders pointed out that the Revolution was delayed a few years until the foundrymen had cast a sufficient number of cannon and other armaments, and materiel necessary to conduct military operations. He also stated that whenever Washington was in desperate straits it was the foundrymen to whom he turned for help. Valley Forge, and the house he occupied while there, was actually the possession of the Valley Furnace (foundry) and Forge.

Spring of 1979 saw the Illinois Society sponsoring a seminar in conjunction with the Newberry Library and Northwestern University on "The Transfer of Old World Cultures to America, 1607-1700." The year 1982 brought a renewal of the commitment to support Colonial Research at the Newberry Library and Northwestern University. In addition, the Illinois Society gave the Winnetka Library over 400 of its books for its historical records

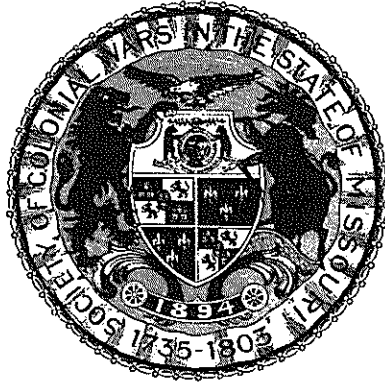
and research department. 1985 was the end of a period of grants to the Newberry Library and Northwestern University. Subsequently, Professor Timothy Breen of Northwestern has been awarded a grant for a book he is writing on the colonial period in the United States. In 1990 several students of Northwestern University were extended grants from the Illinois Society for study and research among original records in England.

In January 1991 the Gentlemen of the Council approved financing the microfilming of some 85,000 pages of Colonial and Revolutionary records held by the Virginia Historical Society, and in danger of crumbling to pieces. It basically covers all of the record involving the Illinois County of Virginia, and the military action of the Illinois Rangers of the Virginia Line during the Revolution, including muster rolls, court martials, payrolls, sick rolls, all legal matters, etc., of the Illinois Country. This will result in some 1,000 rolls of microfilm. The Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are also joining with the Illinois Society of Colonial Wars in this project, so that two sets of these microfilms can be made, one set to go the Newberry Library, and one set to the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, Illinois.

We find that the General Society has been to Chicago for several Meetings and Triennial Meetings: 1933, 1957, 1972, and 1989.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF MISSOURI

Organized 22 November 1894



GOVERNORS

1894-1897	Alexander Frederick Fleet	1963-1965	John Lionberger Davis, Jr.
1897-1913	Dr. Horatio Nelson Spencer	1965-1967	Sanford Noyes McDonnell
1913-1919	Frederick Newton Judson	1967-1969	Lewis Warrington Baldwin, Jr.
1919-1921	Heman Judson Pettengill		
1922-1924	George Turner Parker	1969-1971	John Pope Baker
1924-1928	William Kenney Bixby	1971-1973	Wallace Delafield Niedringhaus
1928-1946	Alfred Lee Shapleigh		
1946-1954	Roscoe Samuel Tallman	1973-1975	Richard Theodore Shelton
1954-1955	Clifford Greve	1975-1976	William Chadwick Fordyce, Jr.
1955-1956	Frederick William Green		
1956-1957	Norris Bradford Gregg, Jr.	1976-1979	Walter William Dalton
1957-1958	Thomas William White, IV	1979-1981	Thomas Ellis Barnes II
1958-1959	James Hazlewood Williams	1981-1983	Ernest Arthur Eddy, Jr.
1959-1960	Nicholas Van Vranken Franchot, III	1983-1987	Arthur Kemp Howell, Jr.
		1987-1990	Ellsworth Sebastian Cabot
1960-1961	Dustin Hadley Griffin	1990-	Allan Arthur Gilbert
1961-1963	Clarkson Carpenter, Jr.		

HISTORY

by Arthur K. Howell, Jr.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Missouri was organized in St. Louis, 22 November 1894 and was reported to be the first Colonial Wars Society formed west of the Alleghenies. Charter Members were: Henry Cadle, Alexander Frederick Fleet, James Thomas Sands, Curtiss Crane Gardiner, Henry Purkitt Wyman, Charles Hadley Wyman, Lauren Chase Eastman, Esek Steere Ballord, John Green, Clarence Conde Obear, Frank Obear, and John Scott Carter.

The Missouri Society met annually in General Court, with a banquet, on October 10th. This was the date of occupation of Fort Chartres by English troops, 10 October 1765. Fort Chartres, built by the French in 1720, was in its time the strongest fortress in America. It was located in present-day Illinois, fifty miles southeast of the city of St. Louis. The Treaty of Paris of 10 February 1763 ceded the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi River to the English. The 10th of October is also the anniversary of the 1774 Battle of Point Pleasant at the junction of the Ohio River and the Kanawha, which brought a complete victory over the Indians. This put an end to their assaults upon our frontiers.

Mr. Alexander Frederick Fleet served as the first Governor, from the founding date in 1894 to 10 October 1896. He was followed by Dr. Horatio Nelson Spencer, who served for fourteen years to 10 October 1910. Mr. Alfred Lee Shapleigh had the longest tenure of office, serving as Governor for eighteen years, from 1928 through 1945.

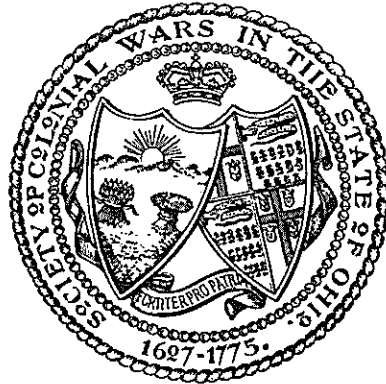
In recent years the Missouri Society has had a Business luncheon meeting the first week in February, a Spring Court with wives in May, and a formal Fall Court in December with wives invited. An additional Court sometimes has been held in September.

The Society each year supports several charitable organizations, and the Missouri Historical Society, which maintains our original application forms, and literature of the Colonial Period.

The Missouri Society has played host to the General Council meetings of the General Society in 1962 and 1991.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF OHIO

Chartered 13 May 1895



GOVERNORS

1895-1896	Samuel Furman Hunt	1919-1920	Charles Wilkins Short
1896-1897	George Eltwood Pomeroy	1920-1921	William Reynale Sanders
1897-1898	Samuel Morse Felton	1921-1922	William Pendleton Palmer
1898-1899	Ephraim Morgan Wood	1922-1923	Charles Lewis
1899-1900	Michael Myers Shoemaker	1923-1924	Allen Collier
1900-1901	Achilles Henry Pugh	1924-1925	Joseph Wilby
1901-1902	Herbert Jenney	1925-1926	Achilles Henry Pugh
1902-1903	Nathaniel Henchman Davis	1926-1927	William Gwinn Mather
1903-1904	John Sanborn Conner	1927-1928	Cameron Haskin Saunders
1904-1905	Perin Langdon	1928-1929	Frank Day Hodgson
1905-1906	Charles Theodore Greve	1929-1930	Henry Tomlinson Smith
1906-1907	Howard Sydenham Winslow	1930-1931	Everett Nelson High
1907-1908	Harry Brent Mackoy	1931-1932	George Dana Adams
1908-1909	James Wilson Bullock	1932-1933	Chalmers Hadley
1909-1910	Roderick Douglas Barney	1933-1934	Marshall Alexander Smith
1910-1911	Robert Ralston Jones	1934-1935	Harry Walter Hutchins
1911-1912	Frederick Bellinger Shoemaker	1935-1936	Ansel Earle Beckwith
1912-1913	Jackson Wolcott Sparrow	1936-1937	John Boudinot Hunley
1913-1914	William Andrew Leonard	1937-1939	Franklin Clark Wagenhals
1914-1915	Edwin Clarence Goshorn	1939-1941	Lucien Wilson Scott Alter
1915-1916	Henry McCoy Norris	1941-1942	Newell Castle Bolton
1916-1917	Thomas Kite	1942-1943	Thurston Merrell
1917-1918	Robert Palmer Hargitt	1943-1944	Frederick Shedd
1918-1919	John McGrath	1944-1945	Leland Topping Milnor
		1945-1946	Daniel Douglas Hubbell

1946-1947	Nathaniel Ruggles Whitney	1967-1968	Murray S. Munroe
1947-1948	Charles Ballard Zimmerman	1968-1969	Frank G. Davis
1948-1949	Beverley Waugh Bond	1969-1970	Holden Wilson, Jr.
1949-1950	Starr MacLeod Ford	1970-1971	C. Maxwell Dieffenbach
1950-1951	Henry Fletcher Kenney	1973-1974	Paul T. Millikin
1951-1952	James Easton Broadhead	1974-1975	Richard B. Easley
1952-1953	Robert Marshall Galbraith	1975-1976	Warren R. Woodward
1953-1954	James Gibson Pleasants	1976-1977	Warner Arms Peck, Jr., M.D.
1954-1955	Lee Shepard		
1955-1956	George Moody Winwood, Jr.	1978-1979	William R. Hardy
1956-1957	Virginius Cornick Hall	1980-1981	James Monroe
1957-1958	Richard Sutton Rust, Sr.	1980-1981	Nolan W. Carson
1958-1959	Henry Goodyear	1981-1982	Robert W. Hilton, Jr.
1959-1960	Thurston Merrell	1982-1984	Harold E. Moon, Jr.
1960-1961	Louis Henry Martin	1984-1985	A. Burton Closson, Jr.
1961-1962	George Abbot Thayer	1985-1986	Ethan B. Stanley III
1962-1963	Richard Sill Crane	1986-1987	G. Frank Welsh, M.D.
1963-1964	William Beynroth Hardy	1987-1988	Yeatman Anderson III
1964-1965	Elliott Prather Palmer	1988-1989	Samuel P. Todd, M.D.
1965-1966	Lawson Ewing Whitesides	1989-1990	Charles B. Zimmerman
1966-1967	Lawrence Lewis	1990-1991	George Eastabrook Brown, Jr.

HISTORY

by George Eastabrook Brown, Jr.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Ohio was chartered at the General Council meeting held in Baltimore on 13 May 1895. Incorporation took place on 29 May, and on the first of June the Society was formally organized at the residence of Michael Shoemaker, Esq., of Cincinnati. At this first General Court, a full corps of officers was elected from a charter membership of fifteen.

In the ensuing years the Society has held its formal General Court, usually on the first Friday of December, at which time an invited speaker has presented an address upon some historical topic, the program concluding with the election of a corps of officers and Gentlemen of the Council, and with the seating of the newly elected Governor. An informal "Summer" Court has been held in May or June. Meetings of the Council have been held once a month excepting July and August.

Each year the Society has sponsored a prize in American History, awarded to an exceptional student at the University of Cincinnati, and presented in memory of the late David Baker Hall, former

Registrar. Papers have been prepared from time to time for the *Bulletin of the Cincinnati Historical Society*. Outstanding contributions in the book field have been *The Correspondence of John Cleves Symmes* (1926) and *The Civilization of the Old Northwest* (1934) by the late Beverly W. Bond, Jr., Professor of History, University of Cincinnati, one of the Society's most distinguished members.

With our participation in the General Society's matching funds grant program, we have enabled the Ohio Society's support of the youth education program of the Cincinnati Historical Society. This involves a large number of young people in the learning about local history and projects in this area.

Another project supported by the Ohio Society is the relocation of historic restored farm buildings and homes to a display village in Sharon Woods near Cincinnati. Visits to these early buildings are enjoyed by families, who learn of the way our ancestors lived in Ohio.

Each year the Society has published the outstanding papers on our field, most of which, were originally presented by the speaker at our formal Courts. These have been bound and distributed to the library and individuals interested in our field. Thus far we have published six volumes of these papers prepared by members and distinguished speakers. The Society has provided a set of *Draper Papers* to the Cincinnati Public Library and is supporting the publication of the *George Rogers Clark Papers* by the Newberry Library in Chicago, Illinois.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF NEBRASKA

Chartered 14 May 1895

Charter rescinded 1951

GOVERNOR

1900 Charles Albert Goss

HISTORY ¹

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Nebraska was organized at Omaha, 27 April 1895 and was chartered by the General Society, 14 May 1895. The gentlemen present at the first meeting proceeded under the Statutes of Nebraska to organize as an incorporated society; a constitution was adopted, and officers elected. A Special Court of this Society was held at the Commercial Club, Omaha, on the 220th anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight, 19 December 1895, at which Chancellor Goss read a most instructive monograph on that historical event.

The Nebraska Society was not reported by the Historian General in 1927. The General Society rescinded the charter of the Nebraska Society in 1951.

¹ From the 1898 report of the General Society.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF MINNESOTA

Chartered 19 December 1895

Charter rescinded 1951



GOVERNORS

1902	Brig. Gen. James Franklin Wade	1936-	Herbert Mortimer Temple
1921	Harry Edward Whitney	1944	[vacant]
1926	Herbert Mortimer Temple	1945	[no listing]

HISTORY ¹

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota was organized at St. Paul, 1 October 1895, and chartered by the General Society, 19 December 1895. The first General Court was held at St. Paul, 15 January 1896. The Society was incorporated under the state laws of Minnesota, 14 February 1896.

From May 1921 until 16 November 1925 records indicate the Minnesota Society was inactive. On the later date a Nomination Committee met and new officers were elected. As of 5 May 1927 there were eight-five active members, but the 1936 Year Book of the General Society recorded that there were then only forty-three

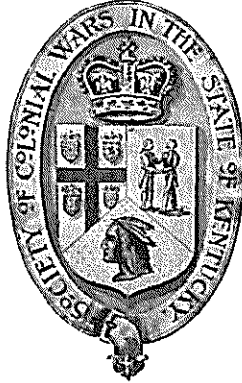
¹ From the 1902 General Report and 1927 and 1948 Historian General's Reports.

members and efforts to hold a General Court had not, for the previous several years, been successful.

The Registrar General in his 1948 report added Minnesota to "the list of the deceased or at best moribund Societies." The General Society rescinded the charter of the Minnesota Society in 1951.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Chartered 19 December 1895



GOVERNORS

1896-1900	Dr. Thomas Page Grant	1941-1943	Edward Pope McAdams
1900-1901	George Twyman Wood	1943-1945	Gustave Arvilien Breaux
1901-1903	William Lafon Halsey	1945-1948	James Williamson Henning
1903-1905	George Davidson Todd	1948-1950	Maj. Alexander Mackenzie Watson
1905-1906	George Griffith Fetter	1950-1953	Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson
1906-1907	Joseph Adger Stewart	1953-1955	Preston Pope Joyes
1907-1909	Alvah Lamar Terry	1955-1957	Garland Pollard Cox
1909-1912	Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston	1957-1959	Walter Newman Haldeman
1912-1913	Samuel Thruston Ballard	1959-1961	William Bartley Pirtle
1913-1915	Gilmer Speed Adams	1961-1963	Nelson Helm
1915-1920	Dr. Edgar Erskine Hume	1963-1964	Preston Pope Joyes, Jr.
1920-1922	Joseph Adger Stewart	1964-1965	Robinson Swearingen Brown, Jr.
1922-1923	Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston	1965-1966	John Sackett Speed
1923-1925	Edmund Francis Trabue	1966-1968	Philip Barbour Newman, Jr.
1925-1927	Alexander Galt Robinson	1968-1970	Richard Cowling Peter
1927-1929	Maj. Alexander Mackenzie Watson	1971-1973	T. Jeremiah Beam
1929-1930	Credo Fitch Harris	1973-1974	Joseph Alexander Stewart
1930-1932	William Bartley Pirtle	1974-1975	Garland Pollard Cox
1932-1934	Robert Worth Bingham	1975-1978	T. Kennedy Helm, Jr.
1934-1937	Gustave Arvilien Breaux	1978-1981	S. Tilford Payne
1937-1938	John Carter Stewart	1981-1984	Peyton Harrison Hoge, III
1938-1939	Eugene DuBose Hill	1984-1989	S. Tilford Payne
1939-1941	Joseph Alexander Stewart	1989-1991	Douglas Howard McKellar
		1992-	Lewis J. Gorin, Jr.

HISTORY

by Downey M. Gray, III

The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Kentucky was chartered by the General Society of Colonial Wars on 19 December 1895, the charter members being Dr. Thomas Page Grant, Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, David May Jones, William Lafon Halsey, Col. Benjamin LaBree, John Franklin Lewis, Charles Julian Clark Grant, Cary Harrison Bacon, and Dr. Charles Henry Todd. On 23 December 1895 the members met at the residence of Dr. Thomas Page Grant, the first Governor, formed the organization, adopted a Constitution, elected some of the officers, and after a social session adjourned to hold a Court on 8 January 1896. At that time, the holding of the annual Court was fixed for 13 May, the anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia. (More recently, the Annual Court has been held in December.) The remainder of the officers were elected at the first Court.

Since its organization, the Kentucky Society has been host to the General Society on three occasions, all in Louisville. The first of these meetings was held at the Seelbach Hotel in 1908; the second at the J. B. Speed Museum and the Filson Club on 13 and 14 May 1949, and the third at the Humana Building and Calvary Episcopal Church, 19–22 May 1988.

It has been the custom of the Kentucky Society to hold a Summer and a Winter Court in June and December each year at a private club. In recent years, ladies have been invited to attend the social portions of these events. Each occasion consists of dinner, followed by an address by a guest speaker. The Warriors then retire to another room for the Court. At the December 1989 Court the guest speaker was The Honorable C. William Verity, former Secretary of Commerce of the United States.

Since 1987 the Kentucky Society has presented a Marine dress sword to the most outstanding Marine Officer Candidate from Kentucky upon graduation. The 1990 award was bestowed, with appropriate ceremony, at the Summer Court on 14 June 1990 to Marine Officer Candidate Suzann Moats. The Kentucky Society has made grants to various organizations and for various purposes

within the objectives of the Society: for the purchase of a tree to be planted at the site of Fort Nelson (now in the center of Louisville), where George Rogers Clark established the fort which was later to become Louisville; to The Filson Club, for the purchase of books relating to the Colonial period; and to Locust Grove, the final home of George Rogers Clark, a veteran of Dunmore's War and later military campaigns.

Beginning in the 1980s, the Kentucky Society has made its flag, with staff and stand, available to the families of deceased Warriors for mounting (not parading) at the place of visitation or funeral, or both. This offer has been accepted with appreciation by the families of Warriors since the practice was adopted.

As of 1990, six members of the Kentucky Society had received fifty-year membership awards: James Clark Courtenay, admitted in 1918; John Carter Stewart, admitted in 1921; John Edward Tarrant, admitted in 1925; George Barry Bingham, admitted in 1930; Whitefoord Russell Cole, Jr., admitted in 1935; and Asa Warren Fuller, admitted in 1939.

The Kentucky Society's most recent honor was to have its former Governor, The Honorable T. Kennedy Helm, Jr., elected Governor General at the General Assembly held in Baltimore, Maryland, in May 1990. This is the highest General Office ever held by a Kentucky Warrior.

The Society reported a membership of 159 as of 31 December 1989. From its beginning in 1895, it has grown and prospered under the leadership of its Governors.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Chartered 19 December 1895



GOVERNORS

1895-1907	Holdridge Ozro Collins	1950	Dana Howard Jones
1908-1910	Arthur Burnett Benton	1951	Lansing Glenn Lytle Sayre
1911-1912	Frank Clarke Prescott	1952	Paul Franklin Mattoon
1913-1914	Charles Strong Walton	1953	Orwyn Haywood Ellis, M.D.
1913-1914	Orra Eugene Monnette		
1917-1918	Bradner Wells Lee, Sr.	1954	Cdr. Robert Sutherland Raymond
1919-1920	Frank Hervey Pettingel		
1921	Nelson Osgood Rhodes	1955	Allan Langdon Leonard
1922-1923	James Black Gist	1956-1957	Lt. Col. John Earle Jardine, Jr.
1924-1925	Nichols Milbank		
1926-1927	William Bowne Hunnewell	1958	Secley Greenleaf Mudd, M.D.
1928-1929	Mark Hopkins Slosson		
1930-1931	Carleton Monroe Winslow	1959-1960	John Raymond MacFaden
1932-1933	Charles Harrison Haskell	1961-1962	Thomas Buford Williams
1934-1935	Thomas Frank Cooke	1963-1964	John Lafayette Herrick
1936	William Bertrand Stevens	1965-1966	Harcourt Hervey, Jr.
1937	Egerton Lafayette Crispin	1967-1968	Gordon L. Mann, Jr.
1938-1939	Alfred Lee Lathrop	1969-1970	Col. James Warner Bellah
1940-1941	Colin Munro Gair	1971-1972	Mitchell Lee Lathrop
1942	Maj. Roy Adolos Shaw	1973	Howard Albert Ellis Smith
1943-1944	Hon. Frederic Thomas Woodman	1974-1975	Samuel Austin Jones, M.D., F.A.C.S.
1945-1946	Col. Andrew James Copp, Jr.	1976-1977	Richard Elrich Coe
1947-1948	Dwight Lancelot Clarke	1978-1979	Col. Gordon Curtis Young
1949	Kimpton Ellis	1980-1981	William Gardner Oxx, III

1982-1983	Lt.-Col. Max Kent Hurlbut	1986-1988	Edward Ray Fisk, Sr., P.E.
1984-1985	James Nohl Churchyard, Ph.D.	1989-1991	William Julian Taylor, Jr.

HISTORY

by James N. Churchyard

On Saturday, the 30th day of November 1895, in the office of the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California, at the United States Government Building, was held a meeting of 14 distinguished gentlemen who assembled for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of organizing a Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California, with its headquarters at Los Angeles.

A letter, dated 27 May 1895, from Howland Pell, Secretary General, notified Holdridge O. Collins that he had been elected State Secretary at the Baltimore Council General meeting of 14 May. After reading letters from the Connecticut and Pennsylvania societies on their method of establishing memberships, Mr. Collins continued with his own remarks.

In this organization there is nothing at all democratic. In fact is is an aristocratic body of the most exclusive character And we who are members of this Society of Colonial Wars, do consider that there is a distinction in the social rank we all claim, by reason of our descent from Ancestors who occupied the most conspicuous military and civil offices in the early history of this country

The ensuing proposal to form a California Society was carried unanimously. In subsequent proposals the initial officers and gentlemen of the council were elected. Holdridge Ozro Collins was elected Governor.

An engraved petition to the General Society was then reviewed and signed by all present. On 19 December it was approved by the Council General, signed by Governor General Frederic de Peyster and Secretary General Howland Pell and embossed with the Great Seal of the General Society. This petition, one of the prized items in our archives, is a work of art itself: hand lettered calligraphy with a drawing of the California grizzly bear.

For a flag, the California Society adopted a combination of the cross of St. George and the California flag. The whole escutcheon from the seal is *not* placed on the flag, as this would result in the arms of the King of Spain debauching the King of England's emblem. The blazon of the flag is:

Argent, a cross of St. George gules; an escutcheon or, bordered sable, charged with a grizzly bear, passant proper; under the motto "Eureka."

Within the General Society the California Society seems to be unique in having a flag design which does not mimic the seal. The blazon of the seal is:

Within a beaded annulet a title scroll — Society of Colonial Wars in the State of California 1542-1775 — surrounding a group of colonial weapons; over all a shield, quarterly Castile (gules, tower or) and Leon (argent, lion rampant gules), upon a chief gules a grizzly bear passant, proper.

The date 1542 refers to the conquest of Mexico and, since California was ultimately part of that country, the beginning of our colonial era.

From the original nineteen members the numbers grew slowly until after World War I, when returning soldiers, imbued with both a fierce patriotism and longing for their roots, swelled the ranks. With a decade the Society reached its maximum membership of 227 members.

The membership levels declined somewhat during the Depression, but the Society seems to have been insulated from the worst effects of that era. After World War II it was hoped that a new resurgence in membership would occur. Some increase in membership did take place, but the growth of the suburbs and the spread of the metropolitan area were detrimental to the Society. No longer was "downtown L.A." where most of the members and potential members spent their days.

In more recent years the membership on the books has stabilized, but the number of members attending meetings has declined. The problems are obvious; their causes can be speculated upon; but the cures do not come readily to hand.

The large size of the state had an effect on the membership, and on 22 November 1897 ten gentlemen members resident in the Bay area met with Governor H. O. Collins at "the office of the Consulate General of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey" to consider establishing a San Francisco Chapter. The General Court of the California Society, meeting on 21 December in the City of Los Angeles, authorized the Chapter to carry out the purposes of the organization. The formal organization of the chapter was accomplished on 3 February 1898. For more than a decade the Chapter flourished, but on 20 January 1915 the dissolution of the Chapter was proposed. The reported demise was premature and some level of activity continued including annual banquets for 1927 and 1928. The last record of any meeting is that of 21 December 1933: "Notice sent all members . . . five replied affirmatively, but only three attended. It was a very pleasant dinner and the first at which toasts were drunk in wine since the reorganization." And that apparently was the end of the San Francisco Chapter.

One isolated mention is found much later of a meeting held in San Francisco on 7 November 1956 attended by Governor Jardine and Treasurer T. B. Williams. Some interest has been intermittently evinced from both locales, but Los Angeles continues to be the focal point of the organization, despite a respectable number of gentlemen members from the Bay area.

No mention of the history of the California Society would be complete without an acknowledgment of the indefatigable Lansing Sayre. He joined the Society in 1925 and ultimately registered a total of nineteen qualifying ancestors. He was the Deputy Secretary in 1928 and then Secretary of the Society for nineteen years (1929-1934, 1938-1950). He was Lieutenant Governor in 1935-1937, and Governor in 1951. So for a quarter of a century he held the most arduous offices of the Society at a time when the membership in the Society was at its greatest. He has maintained his interest in the Society and was always at our meetings until infirmities made attendance impractical.

The year 1969 was the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the site of Los Angeles. An expedition under Don Gaspar de Portola, Spanish Governor of California, left San Diego on 14 July 1769, journeying overland to rediscover the Bay of Monterey. On

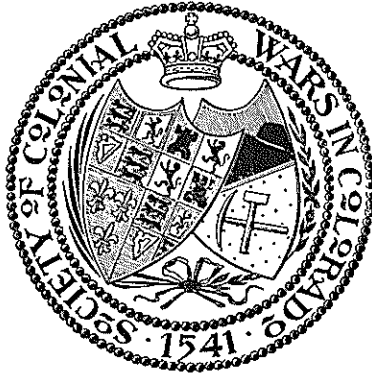
2 August 1769 Portola reached a beautiful river which he named Rio de Porciuncula. The accompanying friar, in his diary, noted that "it is the most suitable site of all that we have seen for a mission, for it has all the requisites of a large settlement." In commemoration of this event the Society placed bronze markers at five key points along the march.

Early in 1969 the Society voted to take countermeasures against efforts to abolish Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) programs on the campuses of the State Universities. It was deemed essential to demonstrate support for these programs from substantial elements of the community. A trophy for outstanding ROTC cadets was decided upon — the trophy to a replica of an officer's sword of the Royal American Regiment, which was organized in 1755, the first regular army regiment raised on the North American continent. The first trio of awards were presented that spring amidst demonstrations and dissident minority disruptions. The Honorable Ronald Reagan, Governor of California, was the keynote speaker at the Naval Review despite these disturbances.

The General Council met in California on 2–5 May 1974 in the city of Pasadena at the Huntington Hotel. The Committee on arrangement worked prodigiously, and upon short notice, to make this a notable success. The social events were delightfully produced. These commenced with a welcome cocktail and dinner party Thursday night, a lovely buffet at the San Gabriel County Club on Friday, luncheon at the home of former Governor and Mrs. Mitchell Lathrop and a formal banquet Saturday at the Huntington. A number of delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the Huntington Library. Some remarked on the portrait of Col. Henry Huntington with the rosette of the Society prominently displayed. On Sunday a deputation of members and wives visited Disneyland, while others worshipped at St. James Episcopal Church.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF COLORADO

Chartered 7 May 1896
Charter rescinded 1951



GOVERNOR

1900 Franklin Trumbull

HISTORY ¹

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Colorado was organized on 10 April 1896 and chartered by the General Society of the following 7 May. The First Court of the Society was held at the State Capitol, Denver, 22 May 1896.

In August 1896 the Society rented a room in the Boston Building, Denver, and established a public library of American History and Genealogy. By 1900 the Society was able to report that as the result of donations from friends in other State Societies and from citizens of Denver plus purchases from Society funds: "The library now consists of several hundred books and pamphlets, largely genealogical, and is highly valued by persons interested in genealogy and colonial history. It is open to the public during the business hours of each day."

¹ From the 1902 *General Report* and the 1927 *Historian General's Report*.

However, in 1927 the Historian General reported that

No meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Colorado has been held for more than twenty years; it is feared, then, that the Society must be regarded as extinct. The former Secretary, Richard Huson Hart, has turned over to the Registrar General the books of record of the Society, but not the files of application papers, which seem to be lost. The Library of the Society was given to the Denver Public Library.

The General Society rescinded the charter of the Colorado Society in 1951.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF IOWA

Chartered 7 May 1896
Charter rescinded 1951



GOVERNORS

1902 George Arthur Goodell 1927 [vacant]

HISTORY ¹

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Iowa was organized under charter granted by the General Society, 7 May 1896, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa, 26 November 1897. The first Court of the Society was held in Dubuque, Iowa, 30 May 1896. The General Court of the Society is held annually on "Louisburg Day," June 17th.

The 1927 report of the Historian General noted that

So far as is known, the last meeting of the Iowa Society was held at Des Moines, December 29, 1919. The Society has been inactive during the period covered by this Report. The outlook for the Society is not encouraging owing to the fact

¹ From the 1902 *General Report* and the 1927 *Historian General's Report*.

that the membership is scattered. However, it is hoped that something can be done to put the Society on its feet.

In the 1936 Year Book of the General Society, it was noted that the Iowa Society had had twenty members reported in 1930 but had not held a meeting in several years, and by 1936 the membership was down to eleven.

In his 1948 report, the Registrar General added the Iowa Society to "the list of the deceased or at best moribund Societies." The General Society rescinded the charter of the Iowa Society in 1951.

England and the other on, or near, February twelfth, the date of their landing in the new world. Council meetings are called as often as necessary. The courts are traditionally black-tie dinners with members only in attendance. Almost every year since 1923 a boat ride or picnic is held in the spring with ladies and other guests attending.

As noted earlier, society members residing in the Atlanta area took an interest in the society from the beginning, but the distance between them and Savannah was an obstacle to active participation. To alleviate this frustration and to encourage the recruiting of more warriors in the populous Atlanta area, the society's by-laws were amended to provide for chapters of the state society. By the fall of 1961 an Atlanta chapter was organized and held its first meeting in the prestigious Piedmont Driving Club with eighteen warriors in attendance. The principal officer of the chapter is also a deputy governor of the state society. At the end of 1990 over ninety state society members were affiliated with the Atlanta chapter, a number larger than many state societies. Atlanta continues to have dinner meetings twice yearly in the Piedmont Driving Club.

The Georgia Society has been host for the General Society's annual meeting on four occasions, viz., 1924, 1946, 1960, and 1982. Two past governors of the Georgia Society have brought honor to the state by being elected Governor General of the General Society, Robert Walker Groves in 1963 and Robert Vincent Martin, Jr., in 1981.

In 1977 on the recommendation of Chancellor and Past Governor Thomas Heyward Gignilliat, the Georgia Society was incorporated to protect members and officers from the ever increasing litigious mood of the American public, not that any litigation was then pending or anticipated, but as a precautionary measure.

Throughout its history the society has either singly or in conjunction with other patriotic societies contributed to monuments and events commemorating the colonial period. One of the most significant having been its participation in the erection of a stone and bronze marker at the site of the battle of Bloody Marsh. This skirmish fought in 1740 close by the present-day resort of Sea Island between the Spanish and a group of colonists and Indians led by Oglethorpe is little noted in history books but of great

significance as it ended forever the Spanish threat against Georgia and the Carolinas. The society also participated in erecting the Daniel Chester French bronze sculpture of Oglethorpe in a Savannah park. Perhaps the society's greatest skirmish, and victory, was its successfully blocking a project to exhume the remains of Oglethorpe from St. Anne's Church, Cranham, Essex, to be reinterred on the campus of Oglethorpe University in Atlanta.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN

Chartered 13 May 1897



GOVERNORS

1897-1900	Frederick Trowbridge Sibley	1927-1929	Stephen Herrick Knight
1900-1903	Theodore Horatio Eaton	1929-1932	William Lee Jenks
1904-1905	Sidney Trowbridge Miller	1932-1933	Benjamin Freeman Comfort
1906	Alfred Russell	1934	Wetmore Hunt
1907-1908	Samuel Townsend Douglas	1935-1936	Harold Hunter Emmons
1908-1909	Theodore Horatio Eaton	1936-1938	Junius Emery Beal
1909-1911	Clarence Ashley Lightner	1938-1941	Rev. William Morrow Washington
1911-1912	John Newbury Bagley	1941-1943	Frederick Thatcher Harward
1913-1914	Edward Waldo Pendleton	1943-1944	Dr. Frank Ward Holt
1915-1916	Dudley Wetmore Smith	1985-1988	Col. Howard Raymond Trenkle
1917-1918	William Post Holliday	1988-1990	Lt. Col. Boyce McBrier Topp
1919-1920	Bryant Walker	1990-	Donald James Pennell
1921-1923	Frederic Beckwith Stevens		
1923-1925	William Cooper Harris		
1925-1926	Gustavus Dibrell Pope		

HISTORY

by John P. DuLong

The history of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan is divided into two distinct phases. The first phase concerns the founding of the original group, its traditions, its

publications, and its eventual disintegration. The second phase involves the recent resurrection of the group and its efforts to carry on the mission of the earlier group.

Steps were taken to organize the Society on 2 March 1897. The General Society granted a charter to the State Society on 13 May 1897 at the General Council in New Haven, Connecticut. The Michigan members adopted a Constitution and By-Laws on 18 November 1897. The thirteen charter members who founded the Society were Henry Hawes Meday, Frederick Trowbridge Sibley, Rev. William Prall, Truman Handy Newberry, Charles Albert Du Charme, Rufus Woodward Gillette, Kirke Lathrop, Sidney Trowbridge Miller, Benjamin Hand Scranton, William Charles McMillan, John Newbury Bagley, Theodore Horatio Eaton, and Henry Whipple Skinner. Many of these original members subsequently took active roles in the Society's formative years.

The Society established the tradition of holding the Annual Spring Court on or near 7 May to celebrate the launching of the Ottawa Chief Pontiac's surprise attack on British-held Fort Detroit in 1763. The Annual Spring Court, then and now, always has a guest speaker address the Society on issues of historical interest. By far the most dramatic speech was that given by Warrior Alfred Russel on 8 May 1906. He had just been elected governor of the Society and was giving his acceptance speech. As he discussed the valiant deeds of our colonial ancestors he invoked the name of Heaven and pointed skyward. At that moment he fell back and expired, thus making for the shortest term in office and adding much to our Society's folklore.

To further commemorate Pontiac's Uprising and the defense of the Fort during the siege the Society, in cooperation with the Michigan Stove Company, erected a plaque marking the site of the bloodiest episode of the siege, the Battle of Bloody Run. Against the advice of Maj. Henry Gladwin, the commandant of Detroit during the siege, Capt. James Dalyell lead a force of about 260 soldiers and rangers out of the besieged town in a raid against a nearby Indian village. His hope to break the siege ended in disaster. This skirmish cost the lives of the expedition's leader and sixty of his men. If not for the valiant rear-guard action of Maj. Robert Rogers and his Rangers, many more would have perished. The

plaque was placed on 31 July 1902 and stood until 1977 when it was replaced with a Michigan History Division marker.

In 1908 The Society gained a valuable member when Clarence Monroe Burton joined its ranks as the historian and registrar, positions he held until his death in 1932. Burton ran a land title and abstracting firm. Due to his occupation he was exposed to many facets of Detroit's history. On his own initiative he started to collect key documents and published works on the area's history, including a multi-volume history of Detroit. His collection was donated to the city during his lifetime and has become the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library. This Collection has become an important resource for local historians and genealogists throughout the Midwest.

Under Burton's influence the Society published a number of interesting historical works. The most important being the *Journal of Pontiac's Conspiracy, 1763*. Burton paid for a translation of this journal, and the Society published it in collaboration with the Detroit Public Library in 1912. The Society has also published the speeches of several of their guest lecturers as well as other original documents.

Like many other hereditary patriotic orders earlier in this century, the Society took conservative stands on several political issues. It also took a role supporting America's war efforts. Only one member of the Michigan Society served during the Spanish-American War. This was Lt. Commander Truman H. Newberry who served on the *Yosemite*. The Society awarded Newberry with a silver medal on 28 January 1899, and he later went on to become the Secretary of the Navy under President Theodore Roosevelt and a United States Senator. During World War I, the Society made substantial donations to the American Red Cross while many of its members served in civilian or military capacities during the war.

Meetings were suspended from 8 May 1918 until 9 December 1919 due to the war. At the next Spring Court in May 1920 bronze medals were awarded to Warriors Clinton Goodloe Edgar, William H. H. Hutton, Berrien Eaton, Robert William Hemphell, Jr., and James Thayer McMillan for service in the Army, and to Warriors Truman Handy Newberry, Harold Hunter Emmons, Hale Gifford Knight, and John Ducharme Bagley for service in

the Navy. In addition, certificates of civilian services were issued to many members. Due to the collapse of the Society during World War II, the group made fewer contributions towards the war effort. However, it did contribute money to the British War Relief Society in 1941.

Soon after Burton's death, the Society started to deteriorate. The Great Depression struck the Society hard. In 1933 dues and meetings were cancelled and there were a number of officers who resigned. Membership declined and aged. Publications had already stopped by 1922. The last new member joined in 1939. The war was interfering with efforts to recruit members and was distracting the current members from being more active in the Society. On 21 May 1943 the first mention is made in the minutes about disbanding the Society. A letter was sent to members asking if they wanted to end the Society. The complaint was that there were not enough "new members of a younger, vigorous and interested type." On 1 June 1944 the votes were counted with twelve for termination, nine for continuing, and one uncommitted. The Society was disbanded, and the Society's documents and the residue of its treasury were donated to the Burton Historical Collection. In its short life the Society had accepted 128 members.

The Society laid dormant until 1984. The idea of recreating the Michigan Society was born out of the friendship between Warrior Thomas P. Curtis of the Wisconsin Society and Warrior Donald MacDonald Dickinson Thurber. Curtis encouraged Thurber to join the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin. They soon hatched the idea of recreating the Michigan Society as well as the War of 1812 and the Loyal Legion which had also disappeared from the Michigan scene. Warrior Thurber, with encouragement from Warrior Curtis, took the initiative and on 10 February 1984 sent a letter to those Colonial Warriors living in Michigan, but members of other state societies, with the idea of reactivating the Society in Michigan. The responses were enthusiastic.

On 23 September 1984 a meeting was held at the home of Warrior Thurber and was attended by Col. Howard R. Trenkle, Alexander Loder Wiener, and Lt. Col. Boyce McBrier Tope. At this meeting Warrior Trenkle was selected to be the organizing secretary. On 26 April 1985 a business meeting was held at the

Thurber home. All Colonial Warriors resident in Michigan were invited as well as a few candidates for membership. The Secretary General Lawson Ewing Whitesides made a special trip to attend the meeting and to offer his advice and encouragement. During this meeting it was agreed that the Michigan Society would regain its previous seniority, and several by-law issues were resolved. An interim Council consisting of Warriors Trenkle, Emmons, Thurber, Tope, and Wiener was formed.

Warriors Thurber, Tope, and Trenkle attended the May 1985 General Council held in Morristown, New Jersey. They were joined by John de Navarre Macomb, Jr., Chairman of the New State Societies Committee and a dual member with the Illinois Society. Warriors Wiener and Emmons were unable to attend. These delegates submitted a petition for the recognition of the recreated Michigan Society. The Michigan Society was unanimously readmitted into the General Society. It was given its previous seniority as the seventeenth among its sister state societies. The Constitution and By-Laws were formally adopted a year later on 9 May 1986.

There are several common themes uniting the earlier Society with its latter-day version. Although the reorganized Society's Constitution differs from the original Society's, it was based on the earlier document. Both Constitutions share a common mission: the encouragement of interest in the Colonial Period in the Old Northwest. The Society was also fortunate to locate Harold Hunter Emmons, Jr., and invite him to rejoin the Society. He was the last person to join the previous Society, was the son of a past governor, and was the only member to survive and see the rebirth of the Society. Until his death in January 1987 he was a vital link to our Society's past. The tradition of holding the Spring Courts near the anniversary of Pontiac's Uprising was reestablished in May 1986. This was first Annual Spring Court since May 1943. A new seal was also adopted in 1986. Warrior Kermit Beverly designed the seal which shows a military drum, musket, and tomahawk flanked by British, Spanish, and French flags as well as an Indian spear. Above the drum is a stockade resembling Fort Michilimackinac and commemorates the massacre of the garrison in 1763. The new

seal, like the old one, emphasizes Michigan's multi-ethnic colonial heritage.

The Society currently has fifty-four members. Its officers are in the process of preparing a membership directory, last published in 1922. The rejuvenated Society also is taking steps to carry on the publishing tradition of its predecessor.

The State Society looks forward to the future. It has been selected as the host of the 1994 General Council which will be held in the historic Dearborn Inn. This will place the meeting near the world famous Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village. The members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of Michigan extend a warm invitation to all Warriors and their guests.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN

Chartered 13 May 1897



GOVERNORS

1897-1904	Col. William Wolcott Strong	mid 1930s-1977	[Vacant]
1904-1905	Wyman Kneeland Flint	1977-1981	Robert Girard Carroon
1905-1907	John W. P. Lombard	1981-1984	William Henry Upham
1907-1908	Gerry Whiting Hazelton	1984-1988	William Henry Roddis
1908-1918	William Stark Smith	1988-1991	Thomas Pelham Curtis
1918-1929	[Vacant]	1991-	Dair James Stewart
1929-mid 1930s	Howard Greene		

HISTORY

by Dair J. Stewart

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Wisconsin was organized at Kenosha, Wisconsin, on 26 April 1897, chartered by the General Society on 13 May 1897, and incorporated under the Laws of the State of Wisconsin on 5 August 1897.

Following its initial founding, the Wisconsin Society remained active until 1918. From 1918 to 1977, the chapter was dormant except for a brief period in the early thirties when an attempt was made at reactivation. From 1977 to this day the chapter has been active and growing.

Our Wisconsin Society numbers about 50 members now. We hold two Courts per year, one formal in the spring, and an informal Court with spouses in the late fall. The Society also produces a newsletter and a directory for the benefit of its members.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF DELAWARE

Chartered 13 May 1897



GOVERNORS

1897	Thomas Francis Bayard	1958-1959	Hon. Richard Seymour Rodney
1898-1902	John Reed Nicholson	1960-1961	Hon. Daniel Fooks Wolcott
1903-1904	[no records extant]	1962-1963	Lammot du Pont Copeland
1905-1907	George Gray	1964-1966	Henry Belin duPont
1908	[no records extant]	1967-1968	Henry Matthews Canby
1909-1913	Edward Green Bradford	1969-1970	Joseph William Chinn, Jr.
1914-1919	Thomas Francis Bayard, Jr.	1971	John Sellers Bancroft
1920-1923	Henry Algernon du Pont	1972-1973	John Smith Reese, IV
1924	Maj. Joshua Danforth Bush	1974-1975	Charles James Harrington
1925-1927	Christopher Longstreth Ward	1976-1977	Pierre Samuel duPont, III
1928-1930	Henry Burling Thompson	1978-1979	James Miller Tunnell, Jr.
1931-1938	Harry Garner Haskell	1980-1981	Willard Allen Speakman, III
1939-1941	Daniel Moore Bates	1982-1983	Henry Tatnall Bush, Jr.
1942-1943	George Perkins Bissell	1984	Henry Pervis Cannon, II
1944-1945	Robert Haven Richards	1985-1986	Edward Webb Cooch, Jr.
1946-1947	MacMillan Hoopes	1987-1988	Willis Fleming Harrington, Jr.
1948-1949	Rodman Ward	1989-1991	Endsley Perrine Fairman
1950-1952	Hon. George Burton Pearson, Jr.	1992-	Charles Fleming Richards, Jr.
1952-1953	Hon. John Biggs, Jr.		
1954-1955	Charles Lee Reese, Jr.		
1956-1957	William Samuel Potter		

HISTORY

by Edward Webb Cooch, Jr. and John Ely Riegel

During the late winter of 1896-1897, a group of twenty-three distinguished Delaware gentlemen joined together to form the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Delaware.

Acting on the petition of the founding members, the General Assembly of the State of Delaware incorporated the Society on 18 March 1897. The twenty-three charter members were: John H. Rodney, Henry Ridgely, Jr., Hiram Rodney Burton, Victor duPont, Jr., Ignatius C. Grubb, Francis N. Buck, John R. Nicholson, Edward G. Bradford, William A. LaMotte, John R. Brinckle, William H. Swift, Thomas Robinson, Andrew Gray Wilson, Thomas Clayton Frame, Jr., Joseph Wilkins Cooch, Andrew Caldwell Gray, George W. Bush, Jr., Joseph Swift, Christopher L. Ward, Willard Hall Porter, Alexis Irenee duPont, George Gray, and Thomas F. Bayard.

On 13 May 1897 authority was granted to the Delaware Society to be part of the General Society of Colonial Wars. The first meeting of the Society was held 29 May 1897. On this date an organization was effected, a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and officers, Gentlemen of the Council, and Committees were elected for the ensuing year. The General Court has been held annually, except in 1918, when it was omitted by reason of the participation of the United State of America in the World War.

The Society was established for the purpose

of perpetuating the memory of colonial events and of the brave and worthy men who in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts of counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense and maintenance of the American colonies and in the founding of this nation; of collecting and preserving colonial relics, records, manuscripts, rolls or other documents; of providing suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American colonial period, and of inspiring in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible, by such means as may be needful and proper for such purposes

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Delaware continued for twenty years as an incorporated Society until 1917 when the original Charter expired under the terms of the act of incorporation. From 1917 until 1989 it continued its existence as an unincorporated association until reincorporation under the laws of the State of Delaware occurred in April 1989.

Over the years the Delaware Society has funded many patriotic causes. Among the more notable:

In 1899 the Society contributed funds to build the outside staircase in the restoration of Old Swedes Church in Wilmington.

In 1917 it joined with the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware in raising funds for the removal of the historic First Presbyterian Church from its location at 10th and Market Street, Wilmington, and its re-erection in Brandywine Park. The Society and its members contributed about thirty percent of the total expense.

In 1922 it again joined with the Delaware Colonial Dames in obtaining the copy of Godfrey Kneller's portrait of Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, now hanging in the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

In 1931 it contributed toward the cost of building a wall around historic Amstel House in New Castle, Delaware, again cooperating with the Colonial Dames Society which had undertaken the work. Amstel House is now the principal museum of the New Castle Historical Society.

In more recent years, the Society assisted in the acquisition of the historic John Dickinson Mansion, now owned by the State of Delaware, and maintained as an historic shrine. John Dickinson was a Signer of the United States Constitution in 1787.

In 1976, as a contribution toward the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, the Society published historical writings of the late Honorable Richard S. Rodney, probably Delaware's most eminent historian.

In 1978 the Society contributed funds to the Historical Society of Delaware for the purchase of a portrait of Thomas McKean, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware.

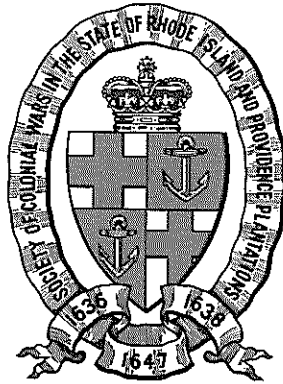
In 1987 the Society financially assisted the Delaware Heritage Commission in the publication of the *Proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Delaware State, 1781-1792 and the Constitutional Convention of 1792*, as the Society's contribution toward the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Adoption of the United States Constitution. These hitherto unpublished proceedings include the action taken by delegates to the Constitutional Convention held in Dover, Delaware, where the Federal Constitution was ratified on 7 December 1787, thereby earning Delaware the title of "The First State."

To further its charitable endeavors, a By-Law of the Society encourages members to make an annual contribution to the Society to support worthwhile historical, educational, and charitable projects approved by the membership.

The Society is governed by its Board of Trustees (known as the Gentlemen of the Council) who meet twice a year. A general court and annual meeting is held in May of each year, in commemoration of the Dutch purchase of lands from the Indians at Zwaanendael, now Lewes, on 5 May 1631 and of the earliest settlement in Delaware. The speaker at this meeting is invariably a person knowledgeable in some aspect of Delaware or American history, whose topic is consistent with the purposes of the Society.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Chartered 21 December 1897



GOVERNORS

1898-1899	Valentine Mott Francis	1940-1941	Charles Falconer Stearns
1900-1901	Hunter Carson White	1942-1943	Frederick Stanhope Peck
1901-1902	George Corlis Nightingale	1944-1945	Byron Sprague Watson
1903-1904	Risbrough Hammett Tilley	1946-1947	George Leland Miner
1905-1906	Wilfred Harold Munro	1948-1949	Kent Fleming Matteson
1907-1908	Rowland Gibson Hazard	1950-1951	Fred Alleyne Otis
1909-1910	Arthur Wellington Dennis	1952-1953	Wayland Wilbur Rice
1911-1912	Charles Dean Kimball	1954-1955	Harold Brooks Tanner
1913-1914	Hamilton Bullock Tomkins	1956-1957	Duncan Langdon
1915-1916	George Leander Shepley	1958-1959	George Cundall Davis
1917-1918	Henry Clinton Dexter	1960-1961	Henry Clay Hart
1919-1920	Henry Dexter Sharpe	1962-1964	Robert Spencer Preston
1921-1922	Frederick Dickman Carr	1964-1966	Frederic Low Chase, Jr.
1923-1924	William Bates Greenough	1967-1969	Lawrence Lanpher
1925-1926	Edwin Aylsworth Burlingame	1970-1972	Philip Baldwin Simonds, Jr.
1927-1928	Frederic Willard Easton	1973-1975	Stanley Henshaw, Jr.
1929-1930	Hezekiah Anthony Dyer	1976-1978	LeBaron Colt Anthony
1931	Henry Brayton Rose	1979-1981	William Angell Viall, II
1932-1933	Albert Allison Baker	1982-1984	Henry Clay Hart, Jr.
1934-1935	William Davis Miller	1985-1987	Herbert Comstock Wells, Jr.
1936-1937	Harry Parsons Cross	1988-1989	David Warner Dumas
1938-1939	Philip Carlton Wentworth	1990-	Thomas Brenton Bullock

HISTORY

by Pickett Magruder Gréig

“What Cheer, Netop!” With this greeting, Roger Williams hailed the Indians in 1636. Thus began the settlement of what has today become the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Two hundred sixty-one years later, on 21 December 1897, twenty-five gentlemen, nine of whom had previously been elected to membership in the New York Society and other state societies, became Charter Members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. His Excellency Valentine Mott Francis of Newport was elected Governor, and Elisha Dyer of Providence was elected Deputy Governor General. Together with a full slate of Officers and Gentlemen of The Council, they adopted a Constitution which conformed substantially to that of The General Society with local Rhode Island variations. Many of the New York Society precedents have become integral parts of the Rhode Island Society’s traditions over the years; the elaborate and elegant publications, the even more elaborate and elegant dinners including the toasts there raised. Other features of the Society’s earliest days, such as the requirement that officers appear in full court dress, wig and red cape, have lapsed, but at the Winter Court, officers are expected to wear “white ties” with their sashes and badges of office.

Article X of The Constitution prescribes the coat of arms, seal, and flag of the Society. The coat of arms, or escutcheon, is quarterly on Saint George of England and Rhode Island. It is blazoned: “quarterly i & iv A cross gules; ii & iii Azure an anchor gold.” The seal of the Society consists of the coat of arms, above it, the Royal Crown of England and surrounding the whole on a title scroll: “Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,” showing at the base on folds: “1636 1638 1647.” The flag is white bearing in its center within a circle of thirteen five-pointed gold stars the seal of the Society in full color, the title scroll being red with white lettering.

The Preamble to The Constitution clearly defines the purposes of the Rhode Island Society. By December 1990, the Society has issued sixty-five publications including six Record Books. The first

publication was issued in April 1902 and contained several rescripts relating to the events leading to the Great Swamp Fight in Rhode Island where, on 19 December 1675 Metacom (King Philip) was finally defeated by Maj. Samuel Appleton and his men. Publication 2 is a record of the ceremony and speeches made on 20 October 1906 at the unveiling of the monument commemorating the fight and erected by the Societies of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The site later became overgrown and virtually inaccessible. Under the auspices of The Rhode Island Historical Society, the "Island," as it is called, was refurbished, the base of the monument was repaired by The Society of Colonial Wars, and on 3 November 1916 a separate tablet was dedicated to the memory of Maj. Samuel Appleton. At the present time the monument is again in a state of disrepair. Because of its location deep in the woods of the "Narragansett Country," it is almost impossible to protect from vandalism and the ravages of time. Hopefully at some future date this monument can be restored and preserved.

Over the course of the years the Rhode Island Society has made substantial contributions to various historical organizations and foundations for the advancement of their purposes and objectives. The Society is currently embarked on a program to advance and enlarge this category of activity.

The Society is charged by its Constitution to hold a Winter Court in December and a Summer Court any time from May to the end of August. It has become the tradition to hold the Winter Court as close to the date of the anniversary of The Great Swamp Fight as possible. The Summer Court which began as stag lunches has now grown to an old fashioned New England clambake to which the ladies are invited. In recent years The Society has held special Courts to which ladies are also invited and has sponsored cocktail parties with the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. The Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars has been pleased and honored to entertain the Officers and Gentlemen of The Council of The General Society and their guests on several occasions and looks forward to hosting the 1995 General Council Meeting in Newport, R.I.

The active membership in the Rhode Island Society represent all walks of life, and their *Index of Ancestors* contains the names of many of the founding fathers of both Providence (twenty-seven claim descent from Roger Williams) and Newport, as well as Virginia, Massachusetts, and Maryland. Although we are obliged to look to the past, as set forth in the Constitution, we should not lose sight of the fact that we must always look to the future. The Rhode Island Society has an active program and is proud of its ability to attract new members.

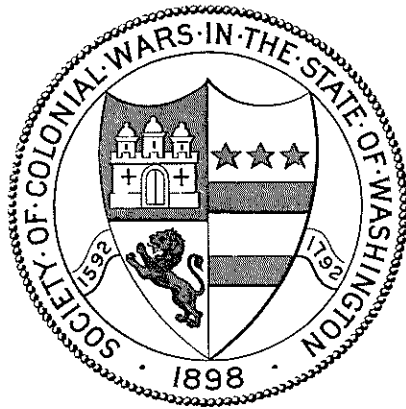
The Rhode Island Society is sincerely and deeply grateful to all those members, both living and dead, who have given so much of their time and talent and energy to achieve the ideals and purposes of its founders and the founders of the General Society one hundred years ago.

Gentlemen, we salute you!

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON

Chartered 16 November 1898

Charter rescinded 1951



GOVERNORS

1901	A. George Avery	1927	Commander Carroll Stephen Graves
1921	Waldo G. Paine		
1922-1926	[inactive]	1932-1944	Joel Edward Ferris

HISTORY ¹

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Washington was chartered by the General Society on 16 November 1898, as the twenty-fifth State Society. It was organized in Spokane with a membership of twelve, including five members of the California Society residing in Spokane, and one of the New Hampshire Society, living at Port Gamble. The General Court was held on 19 December, the anniversary of the Great Swamp Fight.

The Society's seal included the arms of Spain impaled with those of George Washington, the State being the only one named after an American. The dates are those of the discovery by Juan de Fuca

¹ From the 1902 and 1936 reports of the General Society.

in 1592, and that of the Columbia River in 1792, while Washington was President.

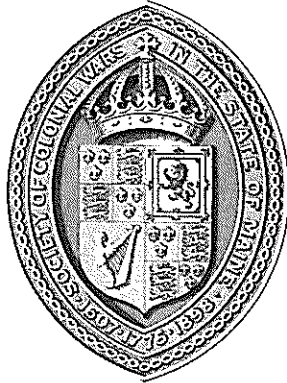
The 1927 report of the Historian General noted that the Washington Society was more or less inactive during the years 1921 to 1926. The 1936 report of the General Society noted that no meetings of the Washington Society had been held since 20 December 1933, and by 1936 there were only eleven members. The Historian General also noted that the

Society is still in a dormant condition. The Secretary reports as follows: "I am still in hopes that I can stir up interest among the old members, and be able to interest some eligible gentlemen to join, and renew our life as an active State Society. Conditions had been rather against us for the last few years but there has been a decided change for the better. With better conditions, I have more hope of renewing our activities. We have had no meetings, and I have not been able to stir up much enthusiasm among the old members, so far. In the last few weeks, I have interviewed several. From these talks I have felt a little more encouraged."

In 1948 the Registrar General added the Washington Society to "the list of the deceased or at best moribund Societies." The General Society rescinded the charter of the Washington Society in 1951.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF MAINE

Chartered 17 November 1898



GOVERNORS

1899-1900	John Murray Glidden	1945-1949	Harold Hubbard Bourne
1900-1903	Francis Fessenden	1949-1957	Roy Adelbert Evans
1903-1915	Fritz Hermann Jordan	1957-1958	Harry Kimball Torrey
1915-1916	William Moulton Ingraham	1958-1964	Harold Clayton Jordan
1916-1917	Charles Harrod Boyd	1964-1973	Carroll Herbert Clark
1917-1921	Frederic Henry Gerrish	1973-1977	Harry W. Rowe
1921-1924	Augustus Freedom Moulton	1977-1979	E. Frederick Low
1924-1926	Philip Ingraham Jones	1979-1982	Alexander Hamilton
1926-1929	Isaac Watson Dyer	1982-1985	Joseph W. P. Frost
1929-1939	Charles Joseph Nichols	1985-1989	William C. Pierce
1939-1945	John Clyde Arnold	1989-	Frederick M. Low

HISTORY

by Joseph Wm. Pepperrell Frost

On 27 August 1898 twelve prospective members applied to His Excellency Frederic J. de Peyster for a charter to organize a Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine. The General Society of Colonial Wars authorized the Maine society effective 17 November 1898. June 17th, unless otherwise directed is designated the date of the Annual Court.

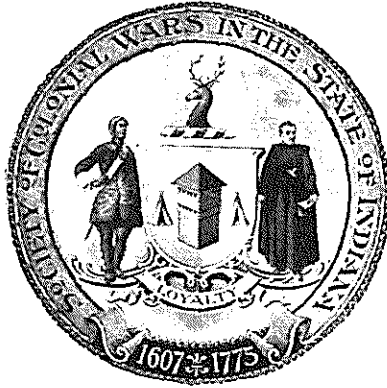
On 17 June 1745, the French fortress of Louisbourg capitulated to His Majesty's forces, comprising some 4000 New England natives. In our State it is a significant day in American history.

Our membership over the past ninety-two years has seen fit to promote history throughout the State of Maine. Numerous monuments commemorating military events in the Colonial period have been erected. It has been custom to have appropriate papers and talks relative to the colonial scene at our meetings.

Currently we share annually one of our meetings with The Founders & Patriots of America and the Sons of the American Revolution in Maine, this helps to stimulate and strengthen mutual interests in our heritage. Archives of the society are deposited with the Maine Historical Society in Portland.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF INDIANA

Chartered 26 May 1903



GOVERNORS

1903-1907	William Eastin English	1941-1955	Frank Hayden Whitmore
1907-1911	Merrill Moores	1966-1969	Jules Germain Kiplinger
1911-1913	William Oscar Bates	1969-1971	John Alexander Roberts, Jr.
1913-1920	Charles Emmett Coffin	1971-1973	Douglas McAllister Wade
1924-1927	Merrill Moores	1974-1977	Carter M. Fortune
1930-1931	Cornelius F. Posson	1977-1978	James A. Telfer
1931-1935	George Chambers Calvert	1978-1985	Carter M. Fortune
1935-1936	Frank Ball Fowler	1985-1989	Ronald J. Howell
1936-1937	Fletcher Hodges	1991-	Gordon P. Tierney
1937-1939	Lewis Brown		

HISTORY

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Indiana was organized 23 April 1903 in the city of Indianapolis and was chartered by the General Society on 26 May of the same year. "Officers were elected and an organization perfected at a meeting in Indianapolis July 1, 1903. The first annual Court and dinner was held at the University Club, Indianapolis, Feb. 10, 1905, anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, 1763, on which

occasion the Hon. Jacob Piatt Dunn delivered an address on 'Indiana in the Colonial Period.'”

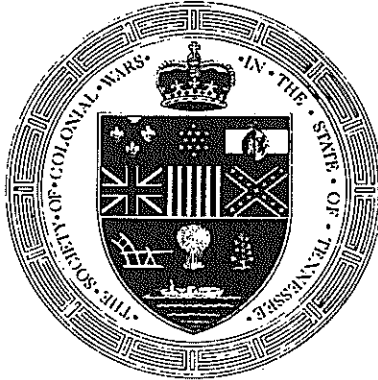
The 1927 report of the Historian Report noted that “For a few years during and immediately following the World War, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Indiana was inactive although its organization was maintained. In April, 1924, an effort was made to renew its activity, and a court and dinner were held on the evening of Thursday, May 22, 1924. A new constitution was drafted and adopted at that meeting, which fixed February twenty-fourth as the date of holding the Annual Court, this being the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sackville at Vincennes after it had been invested by George Rogers Clark.”

By the 1950s the Indiana Society was completely inactive, but in 1966 a group of members of the Ohio Society led by Lawson Whiteside, Lawrence Lewis, Richard Thayer, and Col. Jules Germain Kiplinger decided to reactivate the dormant Indiana Society. At that time Colonel Kiplinger was appointed Governor of the reactivated Society and from then until the time of his death he worked ceaselessly to improve and enlarge the Society and its scope of activities. Upon Colonel Kiplinger's death in 1971, the Indiana Society again fell into an inactive state.

However, on 19 October 1991 eleven gentlemen met at the Propylaeum Club in Indianapolis to revive the State Society. They were David C. Becker, Frederick Bobier, Carter M. Fortune, Scott Hosier, Jr., Hugh B. Lee, Jr., Allen W. Moore, Neal Chase Pitts, M.D., Robert D. Rati, John A. Roberts, Jr., Gordon P. Tierney, Gene Van Sickle, and a special guest, T. Kennedy Helm, Jr., the Governor General. Gordon Tierney was elected Governor, Dr. Neal Chase Pitts was elected Deputy Governor, and Fred Bobier was selected Secretary-Treasurer. Hugh B. Lee, Jr., was elected as Lieutenant Governor and Deputy Governor General.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF TENNESSEE

Admitted 1923



GOVERNORS

1923-1924	Timothy Asbury Wright	1961-1963	Hammond Fowler
1924-1925	Henry Hudson	1963-1965	Oren Austin Oliver
1925-1926	Henry Lippee Durell	1965-1966	Earle Ligon Whittington
1927	James Anderson Huff	1966-1970	Burnice H. Webster
1929-1930	James Polk Tarwater	1970-1971	W. Mallory Morris
1930-1934	Cap Kendrick Hill	1971-1978	O. N. Wilson, Jr.
1934-1936	Tom Tarwater	1978-1980	Horace Ankeney Donham
1936-1944	Frederick John Manley	1980-1990	James Amos Hamilton, Jr.
1952-1957	Charles Niles Grosvenor, Jr.	1990-1991	James W. Hofstead
1957-1961	Frank Marshall Gilliland, Jr.	1991-1992	George Alexander Heard

HISTORY

by James W. Hofstead and Lewis F. Parsly

The Tennessee Society of Colonial Wars was formed in 1923 with some twenty-four charter members. The original Society became dormant, and its charter was rescinded in 1951, but the following year under a reactivation plan a new charter was issued. In 1961 a report stated that the Society was being too particular as to selection

of members as top social standing was being required. By 1963 another record notes that "We are now working very hard on restoring the Chapter to its standing it should hold in the State of Tennessee." The Tennessee Society fell dormant and held its last meeting about 1972 when Dr. B. H. Webster was elected Deputy Governor from Tennessee, and he so remained without further election, apparently, until 1990. Dr. Webster died in 1991.

On 3 November 1990 a reorganizational meeting was held, and a new board of officers was elected. Governor General Helm attended and installed the new officers. A second meeting was held in February 1991, and hopefully we will establish a pattern of meeting regularly and rotating our officers. We are making an effort to recruit new members. Approximately ten new members were signed on during 1990-1991. McCarthy DeMere, Surgeon of the Tennessee Society, represented this Society at the annual meeting in Kansas City in 1991.

A meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars in Tennessee was held at Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville, on 2 November 1991 with all incumbents reelected with the exception that George Alexander Heard and James W. Hofstead exchanged offices with Mr. Heard becoming governor and Mr. Hofstead becoming deputy governor general.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Admitted 1925
Charter rescinded 1951

GOVERNORS

1924	Arthur Leslie Keith	1927	Charles Olin Bailey, Sr.
1925	John Howard Gates	1932-	Elbert M. Stevens
1926	Doane Robinson	1944	[no listing]

HISTORY

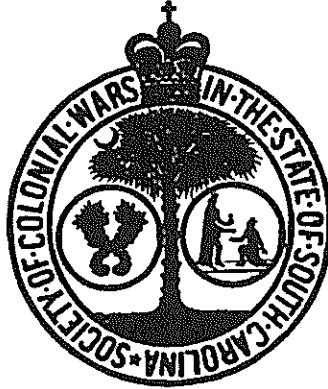
The 1927 report of the Historian General noted that the Society began with twenty-four Charter members.

The 1926 annual meeting of the Society was held in the auditorium of the State Universty at Vermillion. A banquet was given on this occasion, and about thirty members and their wives were present. Mr. Doane Robinson, the newly elected Governor of the Society and for twenty-five years the State Historian, gave an address. Chief-Justice J. H. Gates, the retiring Governor of the Society, presided. The local members of the S. A. R., the D.A.R., the G.A.R., and other organizations attended this meeting.

By the time of the 1936 year book of the General Society, there were only fourteen members remaining in the South Dakota Society and no meetings were reported since the last Annual Court held 30 May 1932. The Registrar General pronounced this Society "dead" in his annual report in 1947. The General Society rescinded the charter of the South Dakota Society in 1951.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Chartered 28 November 1931



GOVERNORS

1932-1935	Charles Stevens Dwight	1962-1964	Robert Bentham Simons
1935-1937	Daniel Ravenel	1964-1966	Edward Milby Burton
1937-1939	Thomas Glen	1966-1967	Louis Twells Parker
	Drayton-Grimke	1967-1970	Benjamin Alston Moore
1939-1941	Isaac Marion Bryan	1970-1972	Piere Gautiers Jenkins
1941-1942	Edward Hanford McIver	1972-1974	Robert Leppy Clement, Jr.
1942-1944	Legare Walker	1974-1976	William Lucas Gaillard
1944-1946	Francis Lejau Parker	1976-1978	Thomas Englehard Myers
1946-1948	Rees Ford Fraser	1978-1980	John Porcher Bryan
1948-1950	Edmund Walker Duvall	1980-1982	Benjamin Alston Moore, Jr.
1950-1952	Francis Marion Kirk	1982-1984	Rivers Thomas Jenkins, Jr.
1952-1954	Roger Taylor	1984-1986	Horry Heriot Kerrison
1954-1956	Henry de Saussure Bull	1986-1988	Francis Drake Rogers
1956-1958	William Jervel Ravenel	1988-1991	Louis Young Dawson, III
1958-1960	James Barnwell Heyward	1991-	Charles Edwin Menefee, Jr.
1960-1962	Samuel Lapham		

HISTORY

by Arthur Wilcox

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of South Carolina was chartered 28 November 1931. Its history is sixty years of keeping

up with new and changing times while remaining true to old concerns for welfare of country and for preservation of history of the era from which the Society takes its name. The Society entered 1991 with an expanding membership, faithful to the historical, patriotic, and genealogical purposes defined in its Constitution. It has enjoyed sixty years of prosperity. The problem is how to stay that way.

At its inaugural meeting, the Society adopted a membership limit of one hundred, which it reached in June 1934. By March 1935, the Society had become active in historical research, preservation, and had begun the practice of publishing historical papers which it considered of special value. The first of this rather considerable body of literature was "The Settlement of Georgetown (S.C.)," by the Rev. Henry D. Bull, holder of a distinguished name in South Carolina Colonial History who later became governor of the South Carolina Society.

In 1943, nine such papers were listed in the archives of the Society but others, some of which were ordered for publication, were missing and remain so today despite efforts to locate them. The presentation of such papers continued until the end of the 1960s. A monograph by Francis Marion Kirk on the Yamassee Wars (ordered for publication in 1950) and another by Samuel Lapham on Granville Bastin (ordered for publication in 1967) were two outstanding examples of work produced by members of the Society for the Society during that period.

By the middle of the '30s, the Society was deep in the process of establishing its own historical character, debating at length with strong feeling the recommendations for a Society seal. Designs submitted by members ran into strong criticism from other members and experts in heraldry. It was not until 1936, some six years after the Society was chartered, that the design now in use (featuring a palmetto tree and crescent surmounted by a crown) was adopted. At about the same time, the Society was working on the design of a membership certificate. This project, like that of the seal, went very slowly but resulted eventually in a small masterpiece commemorating an occasion on which an invading Franco-Spanish Fleet sent to Charleston to demand the surrender of the city, which was refused.

While interests in outward and visible signs and symbols continued strong throughout these early years, members by 1939 were turning their attention more closely to fundamentals. That year a "Promotion of Purposes Fund" was established. Its name speaks for itself. Over the years it has enabled the Society to discharge its responsibilities to the future, as well as the past, which it accepted when it was chartered. The fund has served as a resource for scholarship, historical preservation, and publication of Colonial research. Since 1981 it has operated on a permanent, self-sustaining basis.

During World War II, as members went off to war and restrictions tightened on the home front, The Society shifted to a lower gear for the duration reducing the number of meetings and donating some of its funds to the war effort, but surrendering none of the concern for the purposes for which it was founded. Attention continued to be given to historical publications and fellowship so that as the war ended, the Society was in good condition to make a quick return to normalcy. In 1946, it adopted a flag. By 1953, it was voting increases in the membership, a trend which has brought the roll of members to nearly 300 in 1991. That was accomplished without losing sight of what the founders of the Society meant when they specified a membership of men of "good character and reputation." In 1966, Maj. McKenzie Moore, retired after many years as secretary, paid a glowing tribute to that accomplishment by certifying his fellow members as an "A Number One group of excellent men" efficient in "doing and accomplishing" the goals of the Society.

By 1983, expansion of the membership had produced a reservoir of genealogical information, so valuable that the Society was compelled to enlist the assistance of the South Carolina Historical Society in microfilming and storing material in the archives of that Society. The relationship thus inaugurated has led the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of South Carolina (in keeping with its purposes) to become a significant supporter of the South Carolina Historical Society.

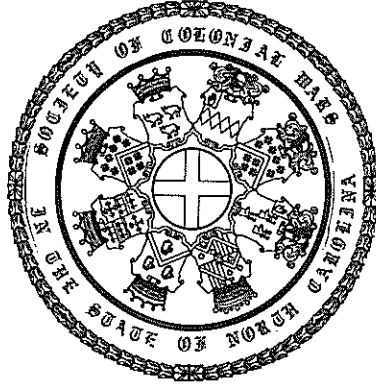
In the 1980s the Society became a supporter of the Charleston Museum, working with its officers and directors in displaying and purchasing artifacts from the colonial era. In the aftermath of

Hurricane Hugo, the Society became supporters of the Episcopal Church of St. James, Goose Creek. It is the oldest church building in the state in anything like its original condition. The church was damaged by Hugo but had no outside support because it has no congregation other than the vestry, no Rector other than a visiting minister for their one and only annual service, which is held in the spring. The chancel of the church displays the only Royal Coat of Arms of George I of record that survived the Revolution.

The South Carolina Society's good health at the end of the 1980s and its increasing ability to further the purposes for which it was founded have come with a price — the need for increasingly careful management in order to meet with ongoing challenges of changing times. During the last few years the Society has expended much energy conforming to developments, legal, institutional, and social, revising its Constitution as needs arise, and providing for continuity of leadership. The principal challenge remains how to maintain character while welcoming new generations into membership. The South Carolina Society enters the last decade of the twentieth century as optimistic as it was on its founding day of its ability to conserve traditional values and to pass them intact to sons and grandsons.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

1949



GOVERNORS

1949-1951	James Gwaltney Westwarren MacLamroc	1962-1966	Daniel Newton Farnell, Jr.
1951-1953	Walter Guerry Green, Jr.	1966-1968	William Bennett Little, Jr.
1953-1954	James Gwaltney Westwarren MacLamroc	1968-1969	Paul Welles, Jr.
1954-1956	McDaniel Lewis	1969-1970	Calhoun Pruitt
1956-1958	Luther Thompson Hartsell, Jr.	1970-1979	Benjamin Franklin Folger
1958-1960	Calhoun Pruitt	1979-1984	Albert Carl Wirth, Jr.
1960-1962	William Alderman Parker	1984-1986	Paul Welles, Jr.
		1986-1988	Richard Franklin Boddie
		1988-1990	Kendrick Van Pelt
		1990-	William Alexander Smith, Jr.

HISTORY

by Bill Dartt

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of North Carolina was organized primarily through the inspirational efforts of James Galtney Westwarren MacLamroc, an attorney-at-law in Greensboro and a member of other hereditary patriotic societies. These societies included The Baronial Order of Magna Charta and the Jamestowne

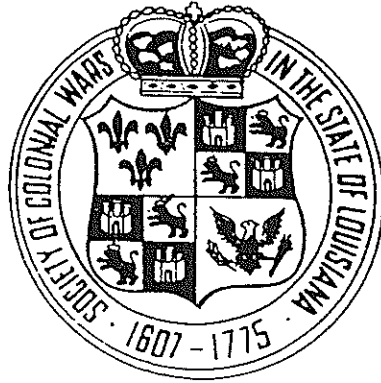
Society. He served as the first Governor and later in other positions in the Society.

The Society underwent somewhat of a reorganization during the terms of Governor Albert Carl Wirth, Jr. (1979–1984), during which time the Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina and held the first state meeting (1980) in twelve years. There has been a regular annual meeting and council meetings since 1980.

The Society is beginning to emphasize service and preservation by grants to worthy historical causes as noted by the gift in 1989 to the Joel Lane House in Raleigh and the gift in 1990 to the Tryon Palace in New Bern.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN LOUISIANA

Organized 14 May 1949



GOVERNORS

1949-1950	Beale Howard Richardson IV	1972-1974	Atwood Lumberd Rice, Jr.
1950-1952	Edgar Rollins duMont	1974-1976	George Elliott Williams, Jr.
1952-1954	Richard Rushton Foster	1976-1977	John Giffin Weinmann
1955-1956	David Blackshear Hamilton	1977-1978	Gordon Overton Ewin
	Chaffe, Jr.	1978-1979	Charles Leverich Eshleman, Jr.
1955-1956	John Ferdinand Oakley, M.D.	1979-1981	John Dart, Jr.
1956-1958	Richard West Freeman	1981-1983	John Overton Roy, Jr.
1958-1960	Frank Garden Strachan	1983-1985	M. Truman Woodward, Jr.
1960-1962	Gerald O'Connor Pratt	1985-1987	Thomas Norton Bernard
1962-1964	Frank Evans Farwell	1987-1989	J. Russell Bond, D.D.S.
1964-1966	William Hamilton Scoggin	1989-1991	Howard Kent Soper
1966-1968	G. Shelby Friedrichs	1991-	William Plummer Bradburn III, M.D.
1968-1970	Samuel Logan, M.D.		
1970-1972	Charles J. Sinnott		

HISTORY

by John Erwin Beaumont

The Society of Colonial Wars in Louisiana was founded 14 May 1949 by Beale Howard Richardson IV probably the most knowledgeable and certainly the most active promoter and organizer

of hereditary patriotic organizations in Louisiana. He then proceeded almost single handedly to assemble proof that enabled most of the gentlemen to join through the General Society and subsequently have the Louisiana Society chartered with forty-two charter members as the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Louisiana which operated without incorporation until 2 November 1972 when the Secretary of State of Louisiana issued a corporate charter to the "Society of Colonial Wars in Louisiana." Louisiana statute prohibits the use of the word state in the title of a non-profit organization, therefore the corporate name "Society of Colonial Wars in Louisiana."

Richardson also founded the Louisiana chapters of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, the Huguenot Society in New Orleans, the Society of the Cincinnati in Louisiana, the Order of the Founders and Patriots, and the Royal Society of St. George. Richardson was also instrumental in the founding of Colonial War Societies in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Under Richardson's enthusiastic leadership the Society reached a total membership of 225 during the years 1964-1966. During that time the council voted to purchase a plaque for installation at the foot of Canal Street on a spot nearby where the French colonists landed in New Orleans. A sundial was also purchased for installation by the Louisiana Landmarks Society. Each year, Fall and Spring courts are held and generally every other year the inaugural ball and Spring court are held in April at the Country Club. In the last several years each function has been held in commemoration of an historic event — the Fall Court in 1989 to receive Gov. General and Mrs. Gustave Adolph Hecksher in honor of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, the Fall Court in 1990 to receive Gov. General and Mrs. T. Kennedy Helm commemorating the first Colonial War in 1613. The annual court held early April 1991 was in commemoration of the first tax revolt march that took place in 1673 at Lawne's Creek Church, Surry County, Virginia, and the inaugural ball and Spring Court in 1991 was held to commemorate the 357th anniversary of the Kent Island Affair during the War in the Chesapeake, 1634-1638.

In addition to regular business courts, the Society participates in the George Washington Birthday ceremony by furnishing its Color

Guard in replica costume, placing a wreath at Washington's statue, and furnishing a speaker.

The Society also participates in and supports the annual Armed Forces Day luncheon and celebration in New Orleans, the *oldest continuously held* Armed Forces Day luncheon celebration in the Nation, and it also was a cofounder of a very auspicious Fourth of July celebration started seven years ago with the Sons of the Revolution. The Colonial Color Guard participates in this patriotic celebration which has blossomed into a major annual event which now includes the U.S. Marine Band, the general officers of the military and leading government officials. The Society also supports the annual U.S. Day celebration by furnishing a table for children of Trinity School, and the Colonial Color Guard will commence participating in 1991. Each year the Society furnishes a grant to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association for the further planting of the "Hanging Gardens" at Mount Vernon. These gardens were started by George Washington but were unfinished at his death. The project has been carried on by Mrs. Frank Garden Strachan, Vice Regent Emerita, whose late husband served as Governor of the Louisiana Society and as Governor General of the General Society, 1975-1978.

The library and education fund was started in 1990 with a grant from the Louisiana Society of \$5,000 and a matching grant from the General Society of \$2,400 to establish a library containing publications, manuscripts, and historical documents pertaining to the Colonial era for the use of members, their families, and schoolchildren who wish to conduct research on the Colonial era, 1607-1775.

To encourage students in the schools in Louisiana to study Colonial History by conducting research and writing papers on that era, awards are offered for the best papers submitted. The creation of the library and education fund is to further the purpose of the Society instituted to perpetuate the memory of those events and of the men who in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American colonies and who were in truth the founders of the nation. In 1991 the Louisiana Society

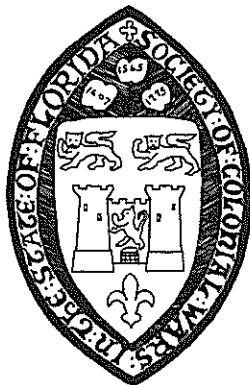
furnished a further grant of \$4,000 to the Library and Education Fund.

The membership of the Louisiana Society has included our most prominent citizens such as, but not limited to: Frank Garden Strachan, Governor General (1975–1978) of the General Society and Walter Jewitt Barnes, Historian General of the General Society who also served as General President of the Sons of the Revolution and de Lesseps Story Morrison, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, Albert Bel Fay, former U.S. Ambassador to Trinidad, John Giffen Weinmann, Governor 1976–1977 and currently the U.S. Ambassador to Finland. John Dart, Jr., has served continuously as Deputy Governor General since 1973, and as Governor 1979–1981.

The Society in Louisiana has hosted the General Society in national meetings in New Orleans in 1969 and 1984 and will do so again the first week of June 1993, the one hundredth anniversary of the Founding of the General Society of Colonial Wars and the 33rd General Assembly.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF FLORIDA

Chartered 13 May 1949



GOVERNORS

1949-1950	Roscoe Tate Anthony	1967-1968	George Bennett Cramer
1951-1952	Arthur Newton Pierson, Jr.	1969-1970	Robert Hosmer Morse, Jr.
1953-1954	Theodore Washington Stemmler, Jr.	1971-1972	Thomas Gerry Townsend Phillips
1955	Alfred Peyton Jenkins	1973-1974	Loren Fletcher Cole
1956	Andrew Noel Trippe	1975	Robert Clay Kime
1957	Roland Mather Hooker	1976-1977	Austin Brownlee Rittenour
1958	Reginald Forrest Bradley	1978-1979	Henry Leighton Cole
1959	George Clifford Thomas Remington	1980-1981	Duncan Van Norden
1960	Charles Markham Langham	1982	Charles Phillips Sturges
1961-1962	James Abercrombie de Peyster	1983-1984	Edward Crozer Rutherford
1963	Schuler Adams Orvis	1985-1986	Paul Whitcomb Williams
1964	Bradford Adams Whittemore	1987-1988	Hewitt Arthur Conway
1965-1966	Livingston Ludlow Biddle, II	1989-1990	N. Wyckoff Myers
		1991-	Edward Crozer Rutherford

HISTORY

by T. M. Skelly

The Charter of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Florida was ratified at the meeting of the General Society in Louisville, Kentucky, on 13 May 1949, the result of an application

by twenty-four men to form a state society. This group included sixteen individuals already members of eight other state societies and eight Floridians wishing to apply for membership.

The first meeting was held on 8 April 1949 to discuss a letter from Governor General Philip Livingston Poe authorizing the formation of the Florida Society, pending ratification. The draft of a Constitution and By-laws was read and adopted, and a slate for the officers of the new society was proposed. Roscoe T. Anthony was elected as the first Governor of the Florida Society.

The preamble to the Society's Constitution states the purpose of the Society is "to perpetuate the names, memory or deeds of those brave and courageous men, who, in military, naval or civil service by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment and continuence of the American Colonies; to collect and secure for preservation and publication the manuscripts, rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire among the members and their descendants the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers and to promote in the community respect and reverence for American institutions and their history and for the principles and acts of those indomitable men which make the institutions possible and to instill and foster patriotism, service and devotion to the nation."

Over the years our Society has participated in these ideals by making donations to various state and national organizations including the Florida Historical Society, the Historical Society of Palm Beach, Florida Trust for Historical Preservation, and the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge. In addition, the Florida Society has fostered patriotism by presenting prizes to high school students for superior essays on the Colonial period. More recently an annual scholarship has been awarded to the outstanding student of American history at Palm Beach Atlantic College. The award is made at the College's graduation ceremonies by an Officer of the Society. The list of civil and community activities of our membership perpetuates the ideals of service and selflessness exhibited by our predecessors.

The Council of the Society meets thrice yearly to conduct general business. Each February we meet for our Annual Court and then adjourn to a dinner dance held in conjunction with the Colonial

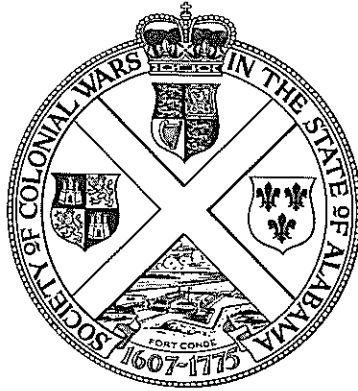
Dames of America. The event is well attended by our members as well as those members of other state societies visiting at the time.

The seal of the Florida Society was originally designed by a Dr. Bowditch and is described, "Gules a castle of two towers between in chief two leopards and in a base a fleur-dy-lys, the castle charged with a lion of the field." The design refers to the successive nations having an interest in Florida: the castle and the lion for Spain, the leopards for England, and the fleur-de-lys for France. At the top of the shield are three coconuts with the dates 1565, for the founding of St. Augustine, 1607, for the founding of Jamestown, and 1775, for the end of the Colonial period.

From its inception over forty years ago with twenty-four members, the Florida Society has grown to a membership of over one hundred. We continue to grow as more and more people tire of the northern winter months and head south for sunnier climes. We would like to extend an invitation to the members of all other state societies who find themselves in Florida during the winter months, to attend our Gala held in early February.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Chartered 26 May 1956



GOVERNORS

1956-1957	Robert Percy Gordon	1975-1976	John Nevius Lukens
1956-1959	William Logan Martin	1976-1977	Lee Barnett Lloyd
1959-1960	James Martin Smith, II	1977-1978	Frederick Gilman Koenig, Jr.
1960-1961	Robert Carlton Garrison	1978-1979	Josiah Edward Smith, Jr.
1961-1962	Moncure Camper O'Neal	1979-1980	Alan Breck Cheney
1962-1963	Joseph Robert Wallace	1980-1981	Samuel Ball Feagin
1963-1964	James Philip Bradford	1981-1983	Leslie Stephen Wright
1964-1965	Charles Theodore Brasfield, Jr.	1983-1984	Cornelius Alston Shepherd, Jr.
1965-1966	David Oliver Whilldin	1984-1985	Thomas Stanley Sims
1966-1967	Winston Bush McCall	1985-1986	Daniel Jackson Duffee, Jr.
1967-1968	James Hollis Cheney	1986-1987	Hugh Cort
1968-1969	David Adams, III	1987	Richard Murray Coe
1969-1970	Ryall Stapleton Morgan	1987-1988	William Edmond Conger
1970-1971	Calvin Bowman Roden	1988-1989	James Carter Morris
1971-1972	Henry Poellnitz Johnston	1989-1990	Noel Aaron Burkey, Jr.
1972-1973	Lee Edmundson Bains	1990-1992	James Aubrey Bradford
1973-1974	Oscar Dahlene, Jr.		
1974-1975	Henry de Leon Southerland, Jr.		

HISTORY

by Henry deLeon Southerland, Jr.

Pursuant to the petition of sixty-four charter members previously organized mainly through the efforts of Robert Percy Gordon, the General Society of Colonial Wars at the meeting of its General Council held in the City of New York, New York, issued a charter, dated 26 May 1956, to the Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Alabama. This charter was presented in Birmingham at the Winter Court in December 1956 by Colonel Walter Merriam Pratt of Vermont, then Governor General, with then Lieutenant Governor General Robert Walker Groves of Savannah, Georgia, in attendance for the occasion. This charter is now on display in the Emmet O'Neal Library in the City of Mountain Brook. Promptly after receiving its charter and primarily through the efforts of Robert Carlton Garrison, the Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Alabama became a not-for-profit corporation on 17 August 1956, by filing of appropriate papers in Jefferson County.

The purposes of the Alabama Society, as stated in substance in its Constitution and in the Articles of Incorporation of the General Society, are to honor our forefathers who, between the founding of Jamestown, 13 May 1607, and the Battle of Lexington, 19 April 1775, served to establish and protect the American colonies; to collect, preserve, and publish records pertaining to the colonial period; to foster fraternal and patriotic spirit among its members and in their communities; and to promote knowledge of and respect for American colonial history, its institutions, and the principles upon which this nation was founded.

Symbols on the Alabama Society seal include Fort Conde, the colonial fort at Mobile, and the seals of France, Great Britain, and Spain, all of whom occupied a portion of Alabama during the colonial period. The Alabama Society flag and seal were obtained by Oscar Dahlene during his term of office as Governor.

Membership has varied from about sixty to eighty over the years. A Summer Court is held annually the last part of April or the first part of May at which officers are installed. Winter Court is convened about the first part of December each year. These two

events are formal dinner meetings, held at private clubs. Attendance of members and guests varies from about fifty to one hundred twenty. Appropriate toasts are made and a program, usually with speaker, is presented.

Council meetings are held about four to six times a year on call of the Governor. Normally these are held on a weekday evening, after supper, with fifteen to twenty-five members present.

The Alabama Society was host to the Special (Third Annual Interim) General Council Meeting held in Birmingham, 23–25 April 1971. Charles Theodore Brasfield, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Interim Meetings, and Calvin Bowman Roden, Governor of the Alabama Society, were in charge of local arrangements. Busses took the visitors to and from headquarters at the Parliament House. Thirty visitors attended from fourteen states. After a reception at the lovely home of Martha and Charles Brasfield, atop Shades Mountain, various events were held at the Downtown Club, The Club, the Relay House, and Saint Mary's-on-the-Highlands Episcopal Church. The ladies had a scenic tour of the metropolitan area and visited the Museum of Art while the gentlemen attended to business of the General Society. Dorothy and Calvin Roden, and Martha and Charles Brasfield, and their committees are to be commended for their arrangements for this outstanding meeting.

To help carry out the previously stated objectives, books and funds are given to local libraries and universities. The General Society matching funds program has been most helpful. The Alabama Society is grateful to the Special Collections Department of Samford University for providing a central storage space for approved application papers and other valuable Society records.

The Alabama Society has had several officers of the General Society in addition to the State Society Deputy Governor General. Robert Percy Gordon was a life member of the General Council, having served as Deputy Secretary General, 1963–1966, and Deputy Treasurer General, 1966–1969. Charles Brasfield has served as Lt. Governor General, 1974–1976, and James Philip Bradford has served as Deputy Chancellor General, 1984–1986, and as Chancellor General, 1987 to date. Alabama Deputy Governors General have included Robert Percy Gordon, James

Martin Smith, II, Robert Carlton Garrison, Moncure Camper O'Neal, Joseph Robert Wallace, James Philip Bradford, Ryall Stapleton Morgan, Oscar Dahlene, Jr., Henry de Leon Southerland, Jr., Alan Breck Cheney, and Samuel Ball Feagin. The tradition of service to carry out the objectives will be continued.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF TEXAS

Chartered 26 May 1956



GOVERNORS

1956-1957	Paul Albert Heisig, Jr.	1975-1976	Landon A. Freear
1957	Robert Wilkins Thompson	1976-1977	Alexander Herbmont Fraser II
1957-1958	Francis Gilmer Harmon	1977-1978	Col. Thomas Reynolds Sandoz
1958-1959	Joseph Garland Barcus	1978-1979	Floyd Allen Johnston
1959-1960	Col. Frederick William Huntingdon	1979-1980	Judge Dee Brown Walker
1960-1962	John William Washington	1980-1981	Donelson Caffery Gillis, Sr.
1962-1963	Milton Pearce Connally	1981-1982	Judge John McClellan Marshall
1963-1964	James David Carter	1982-1983	Lorne Clements Parks
1964-1965	Frank Edward Tritico	1983-1984	Kenneth Edmond Ingram
1965-1966	Robert Lee Lockwood	1984-1985	Richard Gentry Paxton
1966-1967	Edward Nevill McAllister	1985-1986	Lloyd Dewitt Bockstruck
1967-1968	Chalmers Wyeth Hutchison	1986-1987	Denis McCammon Fluker
1968-1969	Lee Maurice Holmes	1987-1988	Gary Ray Pinnell
1969-1970	Allen Wade Mount, Sr.	1988-1989	Frank Sheldon Sutherland-Hall
1970-1971	Arthur Francis Gale	1989-1990	David Howard Peterson
1971-1973	Rev. Dr. Emmett Moore Waits	1990-1991	Paul Woolman Adams, Jr.
1973-1974	Charles Lamar DeuPree		
1974-1975	Herbert St. Clair Chandler		

HISTORY

by Thomas F. Bresnehen, Jr.

In 1955 a committee of Warriors found each other wandering in the wilderness of Texas and petitioned the General Society of Colonial Wars for a charter. To the surprise of none, the charter was granted on 26 May 1956 and the Society held its first meeting in Austin the following November. The initial roster included fifty-four names, and the treasury bulged with the sum of \$373.16.

During the next ten years, membership declined by three, the treasury increased by the same amount, but that is not to be taken as a measure of the zeal of the Society. True to its aims, the membership was active in patriotic and civic affairs throughout the state, both independently and in conjunction with other patriotic societies. Perhaps the most important aspects of the early meetings were the inclusion of the ladies in the activities of the Society and the fact that the meetings were not limited to one or two cities. These two factors would appear to have contributed to the consistently high level of participation by the members.

By 1969 the Society was in search of three things: money, members, and a project. The first two had always fluctuated and were not regarded as crucial. The third appeared in the form of a grant to the Alabama-Coushatta Indians. After much debate and over a year of investigation, it was decided that the program could best be undertaken on a voluntary basis. Thanks to sound fiscal management, the base of the treasury had increased from the original sum to \$536.74.

A major turning point was reached in 1972, when the Society held two Annual Courts. At both, not only the treasury but also the contributions to the Indian student fund expanded. So also did the commitment of the Society to the expansion of Colonial history resources in Texas. The registrar in 1973 reported the completion of the microfilming of the membership applications of the first 100 members, the copies to be distributed throughout the state at various public library the next year.

The Society began its third decade with seventy-eight members, a bulging treasury, and an enthusiasm for the future. By 1978, the Society showed its enthusiasm by the unfurling of its new flag that

symbolizes the unification of the Eastern roots of the Society with Texas, both historically the battlefields of Colonial Wars. The decade of the '70s closed with our Society having reached the century mark in membership, a recognition of the hope of the future based upon patriotic reverence for the past.

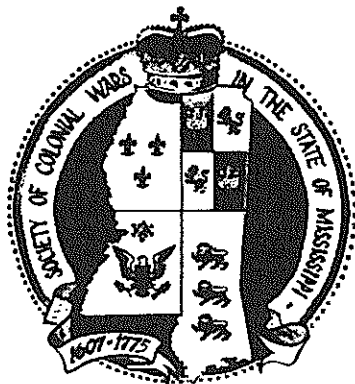
The decade of the 1980s was a period of continuing growth for the Society. The Society began the decade with one hundred twelve members, and ended with one hundred forty-four members. The Society published a twenty-fifth anniversary roster of the Society's members in 1981 and in 1990 published a new roster of members and honor roll.

While not an official project of the Society, the Society did lend its support to Warrior Lloyd Dewitt Bockstruck in his research and publication of *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers*.

The Society has followed the practice of holding its Annual Courts and Council Meetings, the last Saturday in October in various major cities of the state. All of the membership records of the Society members are stored in the genealogy section of the Dallas Public Library, as are all of the other records of the Society.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Organized 1 May 1959



GOVERNORS

1959-1960	Horace Yeargin Kitchell	1972	Calvin James Coleman
1961	Norman Craig Brewer, Jr.	1973	Walter Granville Jordan
1962	Orrick Metcalfe	1974	David Jumper Brewer
1963-1968	[inactive]	1975	James William Cocke, Jr.
1969	William M. Yandell, Jr.	1976	Ben Sturdivant Yandell
1970	William N. Randell	1977-1988	Singleton L. Johnson, Jr.
1971	Douglas Neil MaGruder	1989-1990	James Grover Harrison

HISTORY

by Singleton L. Johnson, Jr.

Following upon the concept of the National Society of Colonial Wars and the National Society of Colonial Wars proposed by the Alabama Society, Horace Yeargin Kitchell began in the spring of 1969 to organize a like society in the State of Mississippi. Horace Y. Kitchell, a professional mechanical engineer, was very active in hereditary and patriotic societies. Horace Y. Kitchell was the only person from the State of Mississippi to serve as President General, National Society Sons of The American Revolution.

Between spring and April 1959, twenty-five gentlemen filed application to join The Mississippi Society of Colonial Wars, to which twenty-five all were accepted. On 1 May 1959, they gathered in Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi, and formed a society known as "The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Mississippi." The first officers were Deputy Governor General Horace Y. Kitchell; Governor, Horace Y. Kitchell; Deputy Governor, Norman Brewer; Lt. Governor, Orrick Metcalfe; Secretary-Treasurer, Walter G. Jordon; Registrar, Charles J. Swayze.

The objects of The Mississippi Society of Colonial Wars is to perpetuate the memory of the events of American Colonial History and of the men, who in military and naval service, and in civil positions of trusts and responsibility, by their acts of counsel assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, thereby laying the foundation of the nation.

With this purpose in view, it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics and records; to provide suitable commemorations of events in Colonial History; and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and to the community, respect and reverence for those whose public service made our freedom and unity possible.

In addition to regular business courts, an annual meeting is held at the place and date so specified at the previous annual meeting.

The State Society shield shows the four flags, French, English, Spanish, and American, whose countries ruled over Mississippi.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

Chartered 26 May 1967

GOVERNORS

Charles Phillips Sturges
Louis LeBaron
Leuin Shreve

1976- L. Clagett Beck
Charles Honnold Crispin

HISTORY

by L. Clagett Beck

In Boston — At the Seventy-Fourth meeting of the General Society of Colonial Wars, the General Council granted a charter for Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Hawaii, dated on the 26th of May 1967. The founding members were: L. Clagett Beck, M.D., Nichols Coler Beck, Robert Clagett Beck, Benjamin Howell Bond, Jr., Charles Hoffman Bond, Denton Bond, Frederick B. Carter, Frederick B. Carter, III, Shelby Cullom Davis, John M. Derby, Philander C. Derby, Ralph Brigham Dibble, Edwin St. T. Griffith, Alexander O. Taft, M.D., William Janney Kull, Sydney Vernon Kirby, M.D., Louis LeBaron, John C. Lee, Allen Randolph Moore, J. Scott B. Pratt, III, Lt. Col. Levin Gale Shreve, Charles Phillips Sturges, Russell Conwell Throckmorton, and Lawson Ewing Whitesides.

Of this illustrious group of Warriors, two were destined to become Governors General of the Society of Colonial Wars, namely Shelby Cullom Davis who held a dual membership with the New York Society, and Charles Phillips Sturges who held a dual membership with the Illinois Society.

About 1964 Ralph Dibble of the New York Society, at that time retired to live permanently in Honolulu, Hawaii, proposed the idea to a group of us, including Leuin "Bill" Shreve and myself, that a Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Hawaii should be formed. Inasmuch as I was an active member in the Hawaii Society of the Sons of the American Revolution it was decided that I

should meet with members of the Society of Colonial Wars, when I attended the National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution at the Grosvenor Hotel in New Groton, Connecticut. I had the good fortune to meet Lawson Whitesides, who was in charge of New States Societies of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Bill Groff of the Maryland Society. Both were most enthusiastic about the idea of a new society. They rendered inestimable assistance and encouragement, with the result that the new Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Hawaii, was born on 26 May 1967 with the above noted charter.

Over the years the Society grew to approximately forty members and held monthly luncheon meetings about nine months out of each year. It was customary to have a speaker, usually from outside the membership, address these meetings. The Society was instrumental in holding an annual dinner meeting with the members of other societies: the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of Hawaii, and the Colonial Dames of America.

In 1976 I left Hawaii, and Charles Crispin was elected Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Hawaii. In the meantime age had taken its toll on several members who passed on, some had moved away, and it had become increasingly difficult to find eligible prospective members. Therefore, the meetings became limited to those joint gatherings of the above mentioned societies usually held on an annual basis.

Ill health of Governor Crispin has compounded the problems of the society. In recent months he has been confined to the hospital on several occasions and has been advised that he must relinquish the governorship of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Hawaii. The problem is that there are no prospective candidates in the society to assume this position. It is hoped that with our good relations with the other hereditary societies in Hawaii, especially the Hawaii Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which recently has been reactivated to a very lively organization, interest may be stimulated in the Society of Colonial Wars. Contacts are being instigated with this aim in view.

The Colonial Wars in America 1607—1763

by MARY RHINELANDER MCCARL

THERE is nothing glorious about armed conflict in itself. It signifies the breakdown of negotiation and compromise. Yet we have preserved tales of war ever since Homer sang of the siege of Troy. There is a fascination in retelling exemplary, because they are true, accounts of this country's early days, when people arose to heights of extraordinary personal heroism; proved themselves, like George Washington, to have natural gifts for leadership; or failed like General Braddock, who paid for his mistakes with his life. On a deeper level, an understanding of the history of these conflicts in the days before America became independent is crucial to an understanding of the very core of America as a nation. Our language, our civilization, our boundaries within and without, were all fixed by the outcome of those conflicts that we call collectively *The Colonial Wars*.

Armed conflict in America existed from time immemorial. Wars among Indian nations predated European conflicts by centuries, and when the British, French, Spanish, and Dutch arrived in America, they brought with them the political, religious, and mercantile tensions of Europe, which would continue to echo the wars of the Old World within the New. In the *Society of Colonial Wars, 1892—1967: Seventy-fifth Anniversary*, Nathaniel C. Hale, chronicled the conflicts of the Europeans with the Indians, the Anglo-Dutch conflicts, the intra-colonial squabbles, as well as the grand campaigns between the British and the French.

The aim of this historical essay is more modest. It tells the stories of selected conflicts that are examples of the changing relationship between the British settlers, the Indians, the professional British army, and the French. It will begin with a glance of the seventeenth-

century conflicts between settlers and Indians, particularly the Great Swamp Fight in King Philip's War. These wars were fought by the colonials alone, without men or funding from the mother country. At that time the main problem for the Americans was to invent a strategy that would beat the Indians at their own game of lightning raids against defenseless settlements and of ambushing columns of men marching in European formations.

The eighteenth-century wars, in which the Americans played a vital but subordinate role, pitted professional European armies against each other. The British suffered occasional defeats in these campaigns when they violated the rules of wilderness warfare, but the final decisive battles were won by European armies in direct confrontation with each other. Here the focus is on the American colonial soldier as part of the great British military establishment. Were the Americans simply inept, argumentative, unreliable, pale shadows of the Redcoat ideal, or did they "march to a different drummer" and act in an honorable and reasonable way according to their own lights?

It is generally conceded that the British colonies of North America were founded for religious or commercial, not military purposes. Captain John Smith of Virginia and Captain Myles Standish of Plymouth Colony, professional soldiers, were exceptions among the farmers and traders. Yet the colonies were founded in areas with indigenous populations that quite naturally objected to being forced off their lands. How should they protect the farms with their houses full of food and manufactured goods, and their outbuildings and pastures full of cattle and horses? What was the most efficient method of defense on a moving frontier? In the earliest years of Virginia, the settlers huddled in fortified centers, and every settler was put under Draconian military discipline, but this promptly broke down and the militia system was substituted.

Every able-bodied male between the ages of sixteen and sixty served in the militia without pay. Training was minimal, but every soldier had to bring his own firearm to the annual training day, and to demonstrate that he was an accurate shot. The militia in its regular form was a purely defensive force, never asked to move outside the neighborhood of the members' homes. In areas of

particular danger the colonists developed a garrison system of fortified dwellings where inhabitants of a village might huddle until the threat of an Indian raid was past, but normally members of the militia guarded their own homes. The main use of the militia on the frontier was as a pool of men from which paid "rangers" were chosen to patrol the frontier line just in front of the settlements, and to go on occasional offensive raids against Indian villages. In the seventeenth century rangers were neither permanent nor professional soldiers.

THE GREAT SWAMP FIGHT IN KING PHILIP'S WAR

The Great Swamp Fight was the first example of a large-scale victory of the English colonists over the Indians of southeastern New England. It was a test of the New England confederation or commission of the three United Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Connecticut. Rhode Island, founded by dissidents and at this time largely inhabited by Quakers, was not an official member of the confederation, although many Rhode Islanders fought valiantly against the Indians.

King Philip's War had begun in the summer of 1675 when the Wampanoags, inspired by Metacom (better known to the English by his baptismal name, Philip), son of the chief Massasoit who had welcomed the Pilgrims, opened hostilities against Plymouth colony settlements that were hemming them in at Mount Hope at the northeast end of Narragansett Bay. The Wampanoags caused much damage and misery, but the greater potential danger was from the Narragansetts of western Rhode Island, a large tribe that threatened the colonists in the settlements to the west on the Connecticut River and to the north in central Massachusetts. The English, fearful that they would join the fray, decided to force the issue of Narragansett loyalty and, if necessary, attack them in their winter quarters. When the Narragansetts refused to comply with the colonists' demands, the Commissioners of the United Colonies ordered the attack.

On 19 December 1675 the total force of 1,100 men, including Indian auxiliaries, under the command of Josiah Winslow, the governor of Plymouth colony, was led by an Indian defector named

Peter through the frozen swamp to the secret palisaded village which sheltered at least 1,000 Indians. The Indians had built individual wigwams for each family group within the fort and filled them with food supplies for the entire winter, but they had not quite completed their defenses. Peter led the colonial forces to the one spot where the defenses were incomplete. The troops poured in only to be driven back by direct fire and cross fire from the small blockhouses. Again they advanced. This time they gained ground inside the walls, and commenced hand-to-hand combat among the wigwams. With great difficulty, the colonists prevailed, the wigwams with their terrified inhabitants and all the food supplies were put to the torch. The official estimate was that three hundred warriors and over three hundred noncombatants died in the fort. The colonists lost twenty dead and two hundred wounded in the assault. The threat of the Narragansetts had been removed.

In Captain Benjamin Church of the Plymouth colony, the English found their greatest leader, one who understood that the way to defeat the Indians was to wear them down. The greatest blow to the Narragansetts at the Great Swamp Fight was not so much the loss of life as the loss of food. From then on, the English strategy became to keep the Indians moving until they surrendered because their women and children were starving. The militia system was too cumbersome to provide the guerrillas that Church needed; he relied on a mobile group of volunteers, chosen from colonials and Christian Indians, who scoured the swamps of Plymouth colony looking for King Philip. On 12 August 1676 Church caught up with him in the swamps of Mount Hope, near Swansea, Massachusetts. Philip was killed by one of the Indians. Church described the corpse as that of a "doleful, great, naked, dirty beast." He had Philip's head cut off and sent back to Plymouth for public display. In September Church accepted the surrender of Annawon, Philip's war leader, who gave him the chief's regalia. That was the end of King Philip's War.

It was also the end of the Indian threat to any part of southern New England. The Indians who surrendered were sold as slaves to the West Indies, others either moved west or became Christianized and marginalized within the English society. The Indian threat had been real. In proportion to population, King Philip's War inflicted

greater casualties upon the white settlers than any other war in American history. The line of American settlement had actually been pushed back more than twenty miles. Thirteen towns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island had been almost completely destroyed; six, including Springfield and Providence, were partially burned. The economic cost was tremendous: the United Colonies claimed that their war expenses reached the staggering £100,000 sterling. Internal strains among the colonies, squabbling over former Indian lands, broke out. It should also be noted that the Narragansetts were betrayed by an Indian, and that Benjamin Church's forces were mixed white and Indian. Some Indians, whether because of ancient tribal animosities or for personal reasons, such as conversion to Christianity, always served with the colonial forces.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM

As the British settlements moved slowly westward, the militia became differentiated into two types. The first, on the frontier, remained the primitive type, entirely defensive. Throughout the colonial period and beyond, the settlers on the frontier and the Indians who impeded their movement westward, fought each other with ferocity, scalped, raided, and burned, yet in a sense understood each other and crossed the lines into each other's cultures with some frequency. These men, except for a few who joined ranger companies in the 1750s (Robert Rogers and his second in command John Stark were the most famous) did not serve directly under the British. They were too busy defending their own families and moving the line of settlement westward.

The second form of militia, which evolved in the settled areas behind the frontier, became more important politically than militarily. The militia companies were mustered once a year in the spring for Training Day. There they showed off their military expertise, elected their new officers, drank a good deal of punch in the local tavern, and generally enjoyed their time of patriotic male solidarity. These companies provided the young volunteers who served in the provincial forces for pay, young men in their early twenties, unmarried and landless, and in need of cash money to buy the land that was the only recognized form of wealth. The New

England volunteers were literate and respected young men who served with their cousins and neighbors for money and adventure. They were very conscious of the contractual, covenantal nature of their service. They, as devoutly bigoted Protestants, extended the covenantal theory to their service as battle as against the anti-Christian Indians and papist French. The Virginia volunteers for provincial service were drawn from same age group as the New Englanders, but were more likely to have been born in Britain and had no local ties. They had nothing of the New England village consensus that service was desirable, were far more cynical, and deserted at an appalling rate unless they were paid large bonuses.

The British army, which had not existed in Elizabethan times, gradually took shape during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries — an entirely different shape from the American pattern. By the eighteenth century, all British battles, except the Stuart attempts to regain the throne, were fought on foreign soil with professional soldiers.

The officers bought their commissions and were of the landowning classes. The men, as the Duke of Wellington was to say early in the next century, were the scum of the earth. Not many were hardened criminals, but they were from the propertyless, disaffected classes, without education or hope. They enlisted for thirty years or for life, never married, and knew no life but the army. As the eighteenth century progressed, more Highland Scots and Irish, who were not native English-speakers, enlisted, and the British made use of German mercenaries as well. They were exhaustively drilled and brutally treated; the shocked Americans recorded that some soldiers were sentenced to 1,000 lashes for misdemeanors. The officers, accustomed to perfect obedience and to an unbridgeable gulf between officers and men, could not understand the provincial mentality and saw the colonials simply as bad soldiers.

THE WARS

Even before the first successful British colonies had been founded, British and French captains had burned out each other's embryo settlements on the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Maine, and it was obvious that eventually the two European rivals would

meet each other in direct armed conflict on the soil of North America. Jamestown was founded in 1607, Quebec in 1608. In 1609, Samuel de Champlain came down the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain to what is now Ticonderoga. There, as an ally of the Hurons against the Iroquois, he killed enough Iroquois with his firearms to earn their undying enmity and set the allegiance in the conflict between the French and British for all time. The Iroquois, especially the Mohawks, were over the next one hundred fifty years either neutral or allied with the British; they never supported the French. It was the tribes of the Iroquois Confederation, the famous Five Nations, which controlled access to the furs of the entire Ohio Valley.

However, the French could and did outflank the British, by going further to the west. They traveled across the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi, where they founded forts and trading posts, but they never did have sufficient settlers to sustain colonies anywhere but the Saint Lawrence Valley. The British were in solid settlement to the western borders of the thirteen original colonies, and were sending out expeditions into the Ohio Valley by the time the American Revolution began in 1775. Even by 1690, when they first became involved in the major colonial wars, the British-Americans were so thickly settled, so conscious of themselves as a "peculiar people," that England was no longer home to them. They were on the way to becoming Americans.

There were four official wars between the English and the French in the area of the thirteen original colonies between 1689 and 1763: King William's War (1689-1697), Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), King George's War (1744-1748), and the ultimate war, known in America as the French and Indian War (1754-1763) but appropriately named by the military historian of the era Lawrence Henry Gipson as "The Great War for the Empire." These four were the American manifestations of European conflicts. There were constant battles up and down the frontier which were given local names, such as the Tuscarora War (1711-1713) fought in North Carolina, the Yamasee War (1715-1716) fought in South Carolina, and Governor Dummer's War (1722-1725) fought in the Massachusetts territory of Maine. In the one hundred fifty-six years between 1607 and 1763, the British and French were officially

at war with each other over one-third of the time, and it is safe to say that somewhere on the thousands of miles of frontier between the British, the French, and the Indian allies of both sides, aggressive action was being taken on every day of the whole period.

In 1689 the Iroquois, acting to revenge a major raid on their territory by Governor Denonville of New France, wiped out the Canadian settlement of La Chine, above Montreal. The French, who had meanwhile declared war on the new English monarchs, William and Mary, recalled Denonville, and reinstalled the Sieur de Frontenac, the greatest of all the warriors of seventeenth-century New France. Frontenac organized three great raids in retaliation. The first was aimed at Albany, but when the Indians balked was turned against the helpless settlement of Schenectady, and effectively wiped it out. The second destroyed the settlement of Salmon Falls on the New Hampshire-Maine border. The third took the fort at Casco Bay, where Portland, Maine, now stands. The British garrison surrendered under European rules of warfare, but when the soldiers marched out and laid down their weapons, they and their families were overwhelmed by the Indians, many were killed and the rest led away into captivity.

The English were determined to take revenge against the centers of French power. Fitz-John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut, organized an army of seven hundred fifty local soldiers, plus Iroquois, to attack Montreal. Simultaneously Sir William Phips was to sail up the Saint Lawrence and attack Quebec by sea. Winthrop's army of untrained militia levies never got any further than the southern end of Lake Champlain. Phips got to Quebec, unloaded some men, but could do nothing against the well-entrenched French. Sadly, the American fleet re-embarked its soldiers and sailed back to Boston. The only thing approaching an American victory was a successful cattle raid led by John Schuyler against La Prairie, near Montreal. Both the unsuccessful armies had been composed of untrained militia and led by amateur generals. They were also financed locally.

The rest of King William's War was on the same level. John Schuyler's brother Peter led another raid against La Prairie, Frontenac retaliated against the Mohawk Iroquois. Schuyler chased him but was unable to inflict a mortal blow. Another scene of action was

the Maine-New Brunswick-western Nova Scotia coasts, the area known to the French as Acadia. Port Royal in Nova Scotia changed hands more than once, York and Wells in Maine were raided, as was Oyster River (Durham, New Hampshire). The fall of the British fort at Pemaquid to the French and Indians in 1696 meant that the whole Maine coast became open to raids from Canada, and settlement pulled back from Downeast.

The heroic brutality of the New England situation was epitomized in the story of Hannah Dustin of Haverhill, Massachusetts. French-led Indians raided the town in the spring of 1697. Hannah was seized and her newborn baby killed. Several weeks later Hannah, the neighbor who had been nursing her, and a small boy paddled down the Merrimack in an Indian canoe. She carried with her ten fresh Indian scalps, which she took to Boston in triumph. The governor dutifully rewarded her £10 for her prowess, and she went back to her anonymous life in Haverhill.

King William's War ended with the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. The Americans learned that they could not, without the help of professional soldiers, take either Montreal or Quebec. The French likewise learned that they might lead Indian raiders against both Indian and British targets, but they could not take any British settlements in the thickly-settled areas. Both found that the Indians were unreliable allies, brutal and erratic, who could not be trusted to carry out the white man's agenda.

The War of the Spanish Succession, or Queen Anne's War, which began in 1701 in Europe, was the war in which the Duke of Marlborough lead Anglo-Dutch armies against the French in the Spanish Netherlands, now Belgium. In America, the British achieved some success in the south, but none in the north. In the south, British fur traders coming overland through Georgia, arrived at the Mississippi simultaneously with the French who came downriver. The French were clever diplomats, but the English had better quality trade goods, and the Indians of the southeast became involved in European rivalries. This exacerbated the longstanding rivalry between the English at Charleston and the Spanish at Saint Augustine. Efforts to take the rival cities ended in failure on both sides, but an unofficial raid on Spanish West Florida by the British was very profitable.

In the north, the provincials were to emerge from the war with a deep disgust for the ethics of the British professionals, a disgust which was to color British-American relations throughout the colonial period. The British took and permanently kept Port-Royal in Nova Scotia, which they renamed Annapolis Royal. The Abenaki Indians of Maine wiped out Wells in 1703, a great raiding party from Quebec attacked Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1704. But despite the suffering which these raids and others like them caused locally, the French agreed tacitly to leave New York state alone, in order to assure Indian neutrality.

It was attempts to take Quebec by land and by sea that exasperated the colonials. The British repeatedly stranded armies of local militia on the banks of Lake Champlain, while strategy shifted according to purely European considerations. Colonel Francis Nicholson, the American commander, served as either governor or lieutenant governor of five British colonial provinces; he was a most distinguished and able man, yet he was left to stew with his little army three times. None of the American governors, despite having been appointed by the Crown, could persuade the British military establishment to take them seriously. Finally, in 1711, Queen Anne decided to reward the family of her newest favorite, Abigail Masham, by putting her brother in charge of a frontal assault on Quebec. The fleet sailed down the Saint Lawrence only to crash against the northern shore of the great river (seventy miles wide at that point) and never got within one hundred and fifty miles of Quebec. Nicholson again loyally waited on the shores of Lake Champlain for word that never came.

WAR IN THE CAROLINAS: THE TUSCARORA AND YAMASEE WARS

The Tuscarora of North Carolina were distantly related to the Iroquois of New York. They felt pressed by a combination of new settlers on their lands and more immediately by the highhanded tactics of the traders based in Charleston, who not only cheated them in trade but sometimes sold them into slavery. In 1711, when surveyors moved out to survey lands for the Swiss settlement that was to become New Bern, the Indians struck. North Carolina was

so thinly settled that it could do little to defend itself. It called on Virginia, which held the Tuscarora in the north, but could not move against them in force; and South Carolina, which did provide the resources to put armies in the field. Over two years armies comprised of ten times as many Indians as white soldiers moved against the Tuscarora. In 1713, an army led by Colonel James Moore, Jr., won a three-day battle at the Tuscarora stronghold of Nohoroca. The English victory meant that the survivors of the Tuscarora moved north to join the Iroquois, which now became the Six Nations. White settlers poured into the vacuum.

The Tuscarora War was part of the slow movement of pushing the Indians westward, the grinding work that can be traced on maps as the new counties were formed behind the treaty lines. The Yamasee War was more complicated in origin, and had serious repercussions as far west as the Mississippi. There were only two colonies south of Virginia in 1715, the two proprietary colonies of North and South Carolina (Georgia had not yet been founded; Florida was Spanish). Once the Tuscarora had been driven north, there were six principal tribes in the southeast. In South Carolina, the Catawba lived in the north on the rivers that drained into the Atlantic, the Yamasee held the same position south of Charleston. The Yamasee had once been located further south, near the Spanish at Saint Augustine. Nervous about the fate of the Tuscarora, they renewed contacts with the Spanish and also with their kinsmen the Creek. The Creek at that time, perhaps 9,000 people in sixty villages, lived well beyond the lines of settlement between the upper Suwannee and the Alabama rivers, in an area where the rivers flowed south and the trading paths cut across them from east to west. Above the Creek were their chief rivals the 11,000 Cherokees, who lived east of the Tennessee river and traded with both Virginia and the Carolinas. The remaining two tribes, the Choctaw and the Chickasaw, were too far west to be immediately involved in this war.

In April of 1715, after the treaty of peace had been signed in Europe, the Yamasee massacred a group of Carolina traders in one of their own villages. The Creek and Catawba joined in the fray, moving first against the traders, then against the prosperous plantations around Charleston. The Carolinians blamed the Spanish in

Saint Augustine and the French in distant Mobile for inciting the Indians, yet the Yamassee had plenty of reasons to resent the traders without considering outside influences. They were terribly in debt to the traders, who had begun selling the debtors' wives and children into slavery when they were unable to pay.

The militia fought valiantly, but understandably refused to defend anything but their own property. The assembly, terrified by the threat of the Indians, called for a mobile standing army of 1,200 men, of which 500 were to be blacks and another 100 to be friendly Indians. That they considered arming the blacks shows the magnitude of the danger.

The Catawba tried a direct assault in June of 1715, but were driven back by the militia under Captain George Chicken, and withdrew from the war. The Yamassee and the Creek got within twelve miles of Charleston before they were stopped. The Creek tried to pull in the Cherokee, but they supported the British. By the winter of 1715-1716 both Creek and Yamassee were seeking protection from the Spanish.

The results of the war were mixed. The Creek, who were not yet threatened by white settlers, learned from this that they could play the two European powers against each other. The settlers of South Carolina realized just how fragile was their hold on the land and just how expensive it was to wage war in America. In 1719 the proprietors gave up and turned the government over to a royal governor. The very real threat of further Indian risings, Spanish raiders from Saint Augustine, and the possibility of slave revolts as the proportion of black slaves to white masters grew ever greater as the eighteenth century passed, would keep the Carolinians out of most of the formal wars for the empire. Then too, the trading rivalry with Virginia became heated, and dark suspicions were voiced that Virginia was making money from the Carolinians misfortunes. This too made the assembly reluctant to vote to join in joint expeditions. The aftermath of the Yamassee War also drew the attention of the British government to the southern frontier, when it became only too obvious that the French were trying to encircle the British by coming down the Mississippi. The Tuscarora and Yamassee Wars, like the earlier King Philip's War in New England, had consequences out of proportion to the numbers of combatants.

THE TAKING OF LOUISBOURG (1745)

The successful conquest of the great French fortress of Louisbourg took place after the imperial system was in place in New England, but was largely a collaboration between the merchants of Boston and the royal governor. The New Englanders desperately wanted to open Maine and the Maritime Provinces to British settlement and trade. They provided all the soldiers; the British fleet provided protection, but only after the fact did the British government reimburse the colonists for their expenses.

By the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, all of Acadia went to the British. This did not, however, include Cape Breton Island off the northeastern tip of Nova Scotia, which remained in French hands. This was of great strategic importance as it guarded the southern approach to the Saint Lawrence. The French decided to fortify the island, and so built the great fortress of Louisbourg, which has ever since loomed large in the tales of New England military history. Work was begun in 1713. By 1715 there was a population there of over seven hundred, not counting the soldiers in the garrison. In 1744 the garrison numbered seven hundred, and there were one hundred sixteen cannon in place, including some 36-pounders. The fort was built according to the most current military plans, the harbor was guarded, too, by some of the nastiest weather on the coast. (In many years the ice did not leave the harbor until May.) The French might well have thought themselves invulnerable there, but they fell victim to one of the grand amateur military campaigns of the eighteenth century.

In May 1744, the French at Louisbourg received word from Paris that war with England had broken out again. An expedition from the French garrison overran the nearest British fort, at Canso on the far southeastern end of Nova Scotia. Among the officers captured at Canso was a native of Nova Scotia, John Bradstreet. He was paroled to Boston, where, he insisted in later years, he gave Governor William Shirley the idea of taking Louisbourg.

William Shirley was the greatest of the British royal governors. He managed to keep the governorship of Massachusetts a record fifteen years, 1741-1756, juggling the demands of his English

patron, the Duke of Newcastle, against those of the merchants of Boston. He was to fall from grace only when he unexpectedly inherited the command of all the British military forces in 1755, on General Braddock's death in battle. But that was far in the future. A lawyer with eight children and extravagant tastes, he and his ambitious wife, Frances, had arrived in Boston in 1731. He soon demonstrated a knack for judicious and politic application of the laws against smuggling, and against abusing the royal privileges that governed the great New Hampshire white pines, legally reserved for the king for ship masts. He was affable, hard-working, and had a devoted wife in Frances, who spent five years in London urging Newcastle to make her husband governor. In 1741, to the surprise of virtually no-one, her wish was granted.

Shirley was a great governor because he was able to keep the large imperial picture before himself at all times. He persuaded the legislature to vote for men for the British forces in the West Indies (in 1741, Britain was fighting Spain in the Caribbean and had not yet officially declared war on France). Shirley looked forward to war with France because of the opportunity it gave him to build patronage by awarding military contracts. He and his backers, the bankers, also looked forward to an influx of sterling to help to cure the chronic problem of devalued local currency. Yet most of the Boston merchants who controlled the legislature did not necessarily want to think about, let alone send money on, expensive defensive measures for their own territory, which at this time meant strengthening the chain of forts along the coast of Maine. By actually going to Maine and investigating the situation, Shirley made allies of the two most important landholders and patrons of the area: Samuel Waldo and William Pepperrell. Waldo and Pepperrell could only make money if they could persuade reluctant settlers to buy land from them. The settlers would not move to the Maine coast without assurances that they would be protected from the French. By 1744, Shirley, Waldo, and Pepperrell were in complete agreement with Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire that hostilities were about to break out between Britain and France in the Massachusetts sphere of influence.

France moved first and took Canso from the British. The garrison at Annapolis Royal was to be next. The French had actually fought

their way past the outer buildings of the fort when the relief fleet from Boston arrived in the nick of time. Shirley had done all that he could to save Annapolis Royal. Yet, as he complained bitterly to London, the stingy Massachusetts legislature had placed strict limits on his efforts: one hundred eighty men for six months, with a monetary limit of £2,000. The legislators were willing, however, to strengthen forts under the direct control of Massachusetts.

Late in 1744, the paroled British prisoners from Canso arrived in Boston. Three of them, John Bradstreet in particular, gave Shirley a very precise report on the insufficient firepower of the cannons guarding Louisbourg, and the discontent rife among the small number of defenders. Shirley decided to strike before reinforcements arrived from France in the spring of 1745.

It took all his powers of persuasion to get a favorable vote from the legislature; he had to promise that professional British soldiers would take over from the provincials once the fort was won. On 25 February 1745, the Massachusetts legislature, guided by William Pepperrell, voted the governor the authority to raise three thousand volunteers. Shirley made Pepperrell commander-in-chief, with Waldo and Joseph Dwight of western Massachusetts as his brigadier generals. Colonies as far south as Pennsylvania sent men and supplies. Massachusetts and Maine provided 3,000 men, the largest contingent. Connecticut sent five hundred men. New Hampshire four hundred fifty. Rhode Island provided an armed ship; New York sent ten 24-pound cannon; Pennsylvania and New Jersey sent provisions. The bulk of the men, money, and materiel came from Massachusetts territory, yet the expedition was inter-colonial, and, more importantly, completely voluntary. Convinced that the British government would ultimately pay for the expedition in sterling, Shirley raised £50,000 in paper currency. He also requested that Commodore Peter Warren, commander of British naval operations in the Caribbean, escort his small fleet.

The colonial fleet of fifteen ships sailed out of Boston harbor on 28 March 1745, without Warren's escort, but buoyed on its way by the sermons of excited clergymen, convinced that Popish tyranny would soon be forever driven from North America.

Within a week after the fleet had sailed, Shirley received news that Newcastle had sent word that Warren was to be in charge of a

grand effort to drive the French out of Nova Scotia once and for all. This might have caused difficult political problems for Pepperrell, but Warren proved, initially, to be most diplomatic in his dealings with the man from Maine. In June 1745, word reached Boston that the French had surrendered and that the amateurs of New England had finally beaten French regulars. The town went wild with joy. Shirley asked for the colonelcy of a British regiment (for financial, not military reasons) and a baronetcy. Yet only a few weeks later he had to sail to Louisbourg himself to quell fierce complaints among the Massachusetts soldiers that the British regulars were interfering and taking all the glory. Pepperrell wrote of Warren that all he did was to find fault because "the soldiers did not march as handsome as old regular troops, their toes were not turned out enough, etc."

It is necessary to back up and examine the events of the campaign to see how the two points of view collided. The provincial transports jumped the season that cold spring of 1745. They arrived at Canso in early April before the ice was out of the harbor at Louisbourg. On 23 April Commodore Warren joined their little fleet with four immense British naval vessels, one of sixty guns, and three of forty guns. On 29 April the fleet moved over to Gabarus Bay, which opens to the south, three miles to the west of the town of Louisbourg. The landing was easy. Only three Americans were wounded, three Frenchmen killed. The remaining Frenchmen set fire to houses outside the walls and retreated into the town. Bradstreet had told Shirley that there were two breaches in the walls of the Great Battery on the north side of the harbor. As predicted, a small detachment discovered on 2 May that the French had spiked the great guns (twenty-eight 42-pounders) and abandoned the well-stocked battery. By 4 May the Americans were turning French cannons on their former owners. As if this were not bad enough, Warren captured a French supply ship loaded with bread, meat, and flour, and further French ships with military supplies. Meanwhile the Americans bombarded the fortress from the hill above the town with some of the cannon from the Great Battery, which they had dragged through the swamps. Two direct attempts to take the town failed when the Americans proved to be too drunk to keep discipline. On 15 June, the two commanders were planning a joint

assault when the French sent out a flag of truce. After a day of negotiations the French commander handed over the city to Pepperrell on 17 June. Thus the greatest French fortress in North America fell, a victim of official French neglect and American enthusiasm.

Although Pepperrell and Warren understood each other very well (Warren had spent fifteen years in America, was married to a De Lancey of New York, and owned considerable property in Manhattan), trouble began at once. Warren insisted that the French flag be kept flying over Louisbourg to decoy rich merchant vessels into the range of his guns. Loot worth more than a million pounds sterling fell into his hands; according to the custom of the day half went to the British crown and half to the naval commanders, none to the shore forces. This was, to put it mildly, bitterly resented. But the real trouble came when the Americans were forced into a garrison role. They were simply too undisciplined for this. Their enlistments were for the season only, they were worried about their families in the backcountry of New England, which was open to raids from the French and Indians, and they were prone to all the illnesses that go with lack of sanitation. Of the four thousand men under Pepperrell's command, fifteen hundred were incapable of duty even before the French capitulated. By the spring of 1746, after a winter in camp, eight hundred ninety were dead.

Yet the provincials held on at Louisbourg under Warren's governorship. They deeply resented the fact that they had been pressured into enlisting for a second year, but they had no way to get home to New England. The French in Canada, as they feared, stirred up the Indians in New York state to make trouble all along the frontier and distract the British from their next objective: Quebec.

Meanwhile, the French sent an enormous fleet against Louisbourg to retake it as quickly as possible. The wind that blew the Spanish Armada up and around England in 1588 is always known as "The Protestant Wind," but the wind that saved Louisbourg in 1746 rates the same title. Everything went wrong with the French fleet: hurricanes, pestilence, the commander killed himself. The fleet turned around and fled back to France. The French king tried again in 1747; this time the fleet got only four sailing days off the coast of France when the English defeated it decisively in battle.

The American soldiers and their clergymen exulted in every new mark of God's favor towards them. They were not prepared for the final outcome of the Louisbourg campaign. England gave it back to France in the peace treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Everything that Shirley and his volunteers had worked for seemed to have been for nought. Again, purely European considerations had overruled the considerations of the provincials.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT

The struggle actually began in the American backcountry years before official war was declared in Europe. The British and French had been jockeying for position far beyond the lines of settlement, in the Ohio Valley, the Great Lakes, and ultimately, the Mississippi Valley. In 1701 a fortified trading post was opened at Detroit on the strait connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron. Within a few years the French were trading furs with Indians for to the west of the Iroquois. There was a real threat that the French would outflank the English furtraders altogether by building a chain of fortified trading posts down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Meanwhile inexorable pressure for westward settlement came from the Scotch Irish and the Palatine Germans flooding into the Mohawk and Susquehanna valleys of New York and Pennsylvania, and turning south into the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. In 1744 the Iroquois granted practically all the Ohio valley to the English, and the way was prepared for the joint stock Ohio Company, a trading and land development enterprise to establish British claims beyond the mountains.

In 1753 an army of one thousand French headed down the Allegheny from Canada to build a line of forts. They had founded them at Erie on the lake and at the head of French Creek and had taken over an English trading post at Venango (Franklin, Pennsylvania) when Major George Washington found them in the winter of 1753. Washington carried a message from the governor of Virginia suggesting that they retire promptly to New France. They refused, and in the spring moved down the Allegheny to the Forks of the Ohio, where they chased away a company of Virginians who

were building a fort at what is now Pittsburgh, and put in its place an impressive citadel they named Fort Duquesne.

In 1754 Washington, besieged with his militia in the temporary palisade he called Fort Necessity, was forced to surrender to an overwhelming number of French soldiers. The English were driven out of the Ohio valley.

The next year, 1755, General Edward Braddock arrived in Virginia with two regiments of British regulars to direct the campaign. The strategy worked out at a conference of colonial governors at Alexandria was elaborate. Braddock was to lead his two regiments of regulars against Fort Duquesne on a route up the Potomac via Fort Cumberland. One provincial army was to go up the Mohawk valley to take the French citadels on Lake Ontario; another was to move up the Hudson via Lake George to attack Crown Point on Lake Champlain, and a fourth army out of Boston was to re-establish British authority in Acadia where French troops from Louisbourg were building fortifications.

General Braddock supplemented each of his understrength regiments with provincial recruits, trained them in the British system of close-order fighting (ignoring provincial advice about forest fighting), gathered a much too elaborate baggage train, and lumbered off slowly into the wilderness to meet the fate that was foreordained. They got within eight miles of Fort Duquesne, when the regulars panicked in the face of fire from unseen enemies. Nine hundred of the fourteen hundred British troops were killed or wounded in the rout, including General Braddock. Washington, by now a colonel, distinguished himself in battle, and after the defeat organized the defense of the frontier.

Governor Shirley led the second army from Albany to Lake Ontario. His initial objective was the French Fort Niagara at the west end of Lake Ontario, but he stopped to reinforce the British Fort Oswego at the eastern end of the lake, fearing to extend his line too far, concerned that the French might cut his lines of communication. He then withdrew to Albany and then to Boston, where Shirley learned that he had succeeded Braddock as commander-in-chief. He began to plan the next year's campaign, but found that the provincial legislatures, stunned by Braddock's defeat, were not enthusiastic about advancing money or levying troops.

The third expedition, against Crown Point, was led by Sir William Johnson, the fur trader and "father" of the Mohawks. His army consisted of three thousand provincials and two hundred fifty Mohawks. (This was the front in which the Massachusetts soldiers served.) The campaign was considered a British success, for the French commander, Dieskau, was captured, but it was a confusing affair as the Indians maneuvered for reasons of their own. Johnson took Crown Point and built a new fort, Fort William Henry, but he did not advance on a new French stronghold, Ticonderoga.

The Nova Scotia campaign, which was a combined effort of New Englanders and British regulars, put an end to the French menace in Acadia by deporting the local population. Three British regiments occupied Nova Scotia for the remainder of the war.

In 1756, Great Britain and France declared formal war. The British sent John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun, as commander-in-chief; his second in command was General James Abercromby (both were to be shortly utterly detested by the Americans). The French sent out a tremendously gifted soldier, Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, to serve under the venal Governor General of New France, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Montcalm's first move was to take Fort Oswego. A first attempt at Fort William Henry was repulsed, but a second attempt succeeded when Loudoun divided his forces to lead an abortive expedition to retake Louisbourg. Montcalm's army consisted of five thousand five hundred regulars and militia and two thousand two hundred Indians. The British commander, Colonel George Munro had just over two thousand men. He surrendered after five days according to the European honors of war, but the Indians got out of hand, as they had at Casco Bay, and slaughtered the sick, the wounded, and the column of women and children, who were under French escort. The French withdrew to Ticonderoga. The Americans reinforced the older Fort Edward.

In 1757, William Pitt became the British Secretary of State. Pitt firmly believed that the conquest of New France in America was realizable, and that the British could gain a final and lasting victory. Pitt threw himself into the task of planning a three-pronged attack on the French: Louisbourg, Quebec, Fort Duquesne. The northern colonies raised twenty thousand men and assembled them at Albany

for an assault up Lake Champlain to Canada. The southern colonies contributed five thousand men for an assault on Fort Duquesne.

The British, under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, supported by a fleet of thirty-seven warships, took Louisbourg after an eight-week campaign. The intention had been to move on Quebec, but it was too late in the season, and word had come that the British had suffered a major defeat at Ticonderoga. Abercromby had six thousand British troops, and seven thousand provincials to set against Montcalm's thirty-five hundred troops in Fort Carillon at Ticonderoga. Disaster began early for the British when George Augustus, Lord Howe, Abercromby's second in command, and the only high British officer whom the provincials admired, was killed in a minor skirmish. Abercromby, against advice and common sense, sent his regulars against the French fort, which was reinforced with brush and sharp stakes. The British soldiers, particularly the 42nd Highlanders of the Black Watch, were slaughtered. Sixteen hundred British were killed or wounded; Montcalm lost four hundred men. Abercromby withdrew in a panic to Fort Edward.

A surprising number of the provincial soldiers from Massachusetts serving as auxiliaries, carpenters, and boat-builders kept diaries. Of all the events that they recorded, this debacle stirred them to the greatest eloquence. They lamented the popular young Lord Howe's death, which they saw as God's revenge on the sinful British army. The British did gain an important victory in that campaign season when John Bradstreet, now a colonel, took Fort Frontenac on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence at the entrance of Lake Ontario. He also destroyed a flotilla of gunboats and effectively cut off Fort Duquesne from being resupplied. The French abandoned Duquesne in the fall of 1758 when the British under General John Forbes approached.

The next year the noose tightened on the French. Loudoun was replaced by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who planned his campaigns with forethought and care for the sensibilities of the provincials, in striking contrast to Loudoun who had shown nothing but contempt for them. Also on the side of the English was an excellent navy, and they were aided as well by the fact that the Marquis de Vaudreuil was extremely corrupt and he and his greedy favorites hindered Montcalm.

The British moved inexorably forward. Fort Niagara at the western end of Lake Ontario was taken, and the French lost all control of the lakes and the trade routes west. Montcalm was already preparing the defense of Quebec when General Amherst with over eight thousand men, half regulars and half colonials, moved on Fort Carillon at Ticonderoga. The French commander blew up his magazine and retreated to Crown Point, where he repeated the process. He dug in at Isle aux Noix, at the junction of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, only a few miles from the Saint Lawrence.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

The capture of Quebec has always seized the imagination because of the dramatic setting of the city and the deaths of the two young commanders. Sir Charles Saunders led a powerful fleet up the river to Quebec. He landed nine thousand troops under Major General James Wolfe on the Island of Orléans, five miles below the city. Montcalm, with fourteen thousand troops guarded the land approaches to the city at Montmorency on the north bank. The armies maneuvered. The French sent fire ships and rafts down the river to burn the British fleet. The attempt failed. Wolfe failed in a direct assault on Montmorency. He tried shifting some troops upstream, but they were neutralized by the French under Colonel Louis Antoine de Bougainville. Then, in a surprise maneuver on the night of 12 September 1759, Wolfe led a landing party that scaled the heights just above the city. The next morning forty-five hundred British troops met three thousand French regulars, allied with fifteen hundred Canadians and Indians. The formal battle lasted fifteen minutes before the city surrendered to the British. The French lost fourteen hundred to the British seven hundred, the Canadians and Indians did not take part. Both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed.

Vaudreuil withdrew to Montreal, and the British settled in for the winter. The French, under the Chevalier de Lévis, tried to retake Quebec in the spring of 1760, but the presence of the English fleet, which kept the British constantly supplied, forced the French to withdraw to Montreal. In early September the British

moved on Montreal in a beautifully executed three-pronged attack: Amherst from Lake Ontario, then down the Saint Lawrence; General William Haviland, who moved down Lake Champlain from Crown Point, outflanking de Bougainville at Isle aux Noix; and General James Murray from Quebec. Vaudreuil surrendered, and French Canada thereupon became a British colony.

Though the menace from the French was now over; there were still Indians to deal with. Quite understandably the Indians could not comprehend that the entire territory east of the Mississippi had been ceded to the British, and they protested bloodily against the waves of settlers that moved west into New York state, Pennsylvania, the western Carolinas, and Tennessee, and paused at the edge of the rich lands of the Ohio Valley. The Cherokee at the headwaters of the Tennessee River had been neutral until 1760, when they raided settlements all along the border. It was a year of atrocities and ambushes on both sides. Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa had been an old ally of the French. He objected strongly to the English taking over the forts and trading posts, and in 1763 he arranged that each tribe attack the fort nearest to it. Twelve forts were attacked, and all but four were taken by the Indians who massacred the garrisons. The British, under Colonel Henry Bouquet, relieved the Pennsylvania forts, including Fort Pitt, the former Fort Duquesne. In 1764 Bouquet cleared the Ohio Valley of the hostile Indians. In 1765 Pontiac himself formally concluded a peace treaty with Sir William Johnson. The final treaty of the whole series of colonial wars came when Cornstalk surrendered to Governor Dunmore of Virginia in 1774, ending Dunmore's War. This acknowledged that the entire Ohio valley was in British hands, and millions of acres were open to settlement.

The most important effects of the colonial wars were to drive French authority out of North America and to break the military power of the Indians from the east coast to the area west of the Appalachians. The wars also shaped the American identity in ways that were not apparent at the time, but became quite clear when the American Revolution broke out. It is a paradox of history that at the moment of great British victory in 1760, the moment when

American culture seemed to be most deeply Anglicized, the first shoots of what would be the tree of liberty were rising from the ground. The colonial soldiers had learned that they could not keep their identities within the formal British military system. The veterans taught that lesson on the simplest level in all the villages and towns to which they returned. When a majority of the American public agreed with them, the British system was doomed.

Appendices

APPENDIX A

Officers of the General Society

GOVERNORS GENERAL

1893-1905	Frederic James dePeyster of New York
1905-1911	Arthur John Clark Sowdon of Massachusetts
1911-1915	Howland Pell of New York
1915-1918	Richard McCall Cadwalader of Pennsylvania
1918-1927	William Whitehead Ladd of New York
1927-1929	Henry Gansevoort Sanford of New York
1929-1930	Louis Richmond Cheney of Connecticut
1930-1936	George deBenneville Keim of New Jersey
1936-1939	Francis Russell Stoddard of New York
1939-1942	Robert Munro Boyd, Jr., of New Jersey
1942-1945	Edwin Owen Lewis of Pennsylvania
1945-1948	Alexander Gustavus Brown, Jr., of Virginia
1948-1951	Philip Livingston Poe of Maryland
1951-1953	Daniel Moore Bates of Delaware
1953-1954	Harry Parsons Cross of Rhode Island
1954-1957	Walter Merriam Pratt of Massachusetts
1957-1960	Branton Holstein Henderson of New Jersey
1960-1963	Robert Walker Groves of Georgia
1963-1965	Anastasio Carlos Mariano Azoy of New York
1965-1969	Nathaniel Claiborne Hale of Pennsylvania
1969-1972	Asa Emory Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts
1972-1975	Charles Phillips Sturges of Illinois
1975-1978	Frank Garden Strachan of Louisiana
1978-1981	Shelby Cullom Davis of New York
1981-1984	Robert Vincent Martin, Jr., of Georgia
1984-1987	Edward Holloway, Jr., of New York
1987-1990	Gustave Adolph Heckscher II of Pennsylvania
1990-	T. Kennedy Helm, Jr., of Kentucky

VICE GOVERNORS GENERAL

1902-1911	Howland Pell of New York
1911-1915	Richard McCall Cadwalader of Pennsylvania
1915-1918	Charles Francis Roe of New York
1918-1921	John Lenord Merrill of New Jersey
1921-1924	William Macherson Hornor of Pennsylvania
1924-1927	Henry Gansevoort Sanford of New York
1927-1929	Louis Richmond Cheney of Connecticut
1929-1930	George deBenneville Keim of New Jersey
1930-1933	Henry Burling Thompson of Delaware
1933-1936	Arthur Leigh Shapleigh of Missouri
1936-1942	Thomas Hart of Pennsylvania
1942-1945	Edgar Francis Waterman of Connecticut
1945-1948	Philip Livingston Poe of Maryland
1948-1951	Daniel Moore Bates of Delaware
1951-1953	Harry Parsons Cross of Rhode Island
1953-1954	Walter Merriam Pratt of Massachusetts
1954-1957	Branton Holstein Henderson of New Jersey
1957-1960	Robert Walker Groves of Georgia
1960-1963	Nathaniel Claiborne Hale of Pennsylvania
1965-1969	Asa Emory Phillips, Jr., of Massachusetts
1972-1974	Frank Garden Strachan of Louisiana
1975-1977	Shelby Cullom Davis of New York
1978-1980	Robert Vincent Martin, Jr., of Georgia
1981-1983	Edward Holloway, Jr., of New York
1984-1986	Gustave Adolph Heckscher II of Pennsylvania
1987-1989	T. Kennedy Helm, Jr., of Kentucky
1990-	Russell Cecil Scott of Virginia

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS GENERAL

1936-1939	Daniel Ravenel of South Carolina
1939-1942	Joseph Adger Stewart of Kentucky
1942-1948	Daniel Moore Bates of Delaware
1948-1951	Harry Parsons Cross of Rhode Island
1951-1953	Walter Merriam Pratt of Massachusetts
1954-1957	Ben: Perley Poore Moseley of Massachusetts

1957-1960	Anastasio Carlos Mariano Azoy of New York
1963-1969	Charles Phillips Sturges of Illinois
1966-1972	Frank Garden Strachan of Louisiana
1972-1974	Shelby Cullom Davis of New York
1972-1973	Charles Theodore Brasfield, Jr., of Alabama
1974-1977	Robert Vincent Martin, Jr., of Georgia
1975-1980	Edward Holloway, Jr., of New York
1975-	Robert Vincent Martin, Jr., of Georgia
1981-1983	Gustave Adolph Heckscher II of Pennsylvania
1984-1986	Justin A. Stanley of Illinois
1987-1989	Russell Cecil Scott of Virginia
1990-	Halcott Mebane Turner of Maryland

SECRETARIES GENERAL

1893-1899	Howland Pell of New York
1899-1902	Walter Lispenard Suydam of New York
1902-1908	Samuel Verplanck Hoffman of New York
1908-1915	Clarence Storm of New York
1915-1918	John Leonard Merrill of New Jersey
1918-1921	Henry Arthur Griffin of New Jersey
1921-1924	Walter Geer of New York
1924-1926	Alfred Coxe Prime of Pennsylvania
1926-1936	Thomas Hart of Pennsylvania
1936-1942	Edgar Francis Waterman of Connecticut
1942-1954	Branton Holstein Henderson of New Jersey
1954-1957	Lawrence Phelps Tower of New York
1957-1963	Harryman Dorsey of District of Columbia
1963-1966	William Potter Elliott of New Jersey
1966-1969	Edward Holloway, Jr., of New York
1972-	Lawson Ewing Whitesides of Ohio

TREASURERS GENERAL

1893-1895	Satterlee Swartwout of Connecticut
1895-1904	Edward Shippen of Pennsylvania
1904-1921	William Macpherson Hornor of Pennsylvania
1921-1923	John Brewer Wight of New Jersey

1923-1927	Washington Irving Lincoln Adams of New Jersey
1927-1940	Edwin Aylsworth Burlingame of Rhode Island
1940-1944	William Graves Bates of New York
1944-1954	George Frederick Miles of New York
1954-1969	Shelby Cullom Davis of New York
1969-1978	Donald Macy Liddell, Jr., of New Jersey
1978	Harborne Wentworth Stuart of Massachusetts
1979-1990	Edward M. Passano of Maryland
1990-	Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr., of Virginia

REGISTRARS GENERAL

1893-1919	George Norbury Mackenzie of Maryland
1919-1960	Arthur Adams of Connecticut
1960-	Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., of Connecticut

HISTORIANS GENERAL

1893-1896	Francis Ellingwood Abbot of Massachusetts
1896-1899	Charles Ellis Stevens of Pennsylvania
1899-1902	Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhinelanders of New York
1902-1905	Charles Ellis Stevens of Pennsylvania
1905-1907	Thomas Page Grant of Kentucky
1908-1915	Thomas Jackson Oakley Rhinelanders, of New York
1915-1918	Frederick Dwight of New York
1918-1921	Frederick William Allen of Rhode Island
1921-1926	Frank Hervey Pettingell of California
1927-1929	George de Benneville Keim of New Jersey
1930	William Innes Forbes of Pennsylvania
1930-1936	Clarence Gordon Anderson, Jr., of Georgia
1936-1948	Harry Parsons Cross of Rhode Island
1948-1954	Gilbert Lewis Hall of District of Columbia
1954-1957	Fred Alleyne Otis of Rhode Island
1957-1958	Lawrence Phelps Tower of New York
1958-1966	Charles Harrison Dwight of Ohio
1966-1976	Walter Jewitt Barnes of Louisiana
1976-1977	Lawrence Lanpher of Rhode Island
1978-1984	Harold Byron Smith of Illinois

- 1984-1990 Andrew Jackson Young III of Maryland
1990- John deNavarre Macomb, Jr., of Illinois

CHAPLAINS GENERAL

- 1893-1895 Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens of Pennsylvania
1895-1896 Rt. Rev. John Williams of Connecticut
1896-1899 Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple of Minnesota
1899-1902 Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens of Pennsylvania
1902-1908 Rt. Rev. William Lawrence of Massachusetts
1908-1912 Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle of Missouri
1912-1918 Rev. Charles Lewis Hutchins of Massachusetts
1918-1930 Rt. Rev. William Bertrand Stevens of California
1930-1939 Rt. Rev. William Bertrand Stevens of California
1939-1942 Rev. ZeBarney Thorne Phillips of District
of Columbia
1942-1948 Rt. Rev. Albert Sidney Thomas of South Carolina
1948-1957 Rt. Rev. Arthur Raymond McKinstry of Delaware
1957-1973 Rt. Rev. Walter Henry Gray of Connecticut
1973-1975 Rt. Rev. Richard Henry Baker of Maryland
1975-1976 Rev. Leon A. Shearer of Pennsylvania
1976-1984 Rev. Halsey Moon Cook of Maryland
1984- Rev. Robert Girard Carroon of Connecticut

SURGEONS GENERAL

- 1893-1896 Samuel Claggett Chew of Maryland
1896-1898 Charles Samuel War of Connecticut
1899-1905 Valentine Mott Francis of Rhode Island
1905-1908 James Fregory Mumford of Massachusetts
1908-1912 Justin Edwards Emerson of Michigan
1912-1918 Henry Arthur Griffin of New Jersey
1918-1928 Charles Montraville Green of Massachusetts
1929-1936 Harold Bowditch of Massachusetts
1936-1945 Alexander Gustavus Brown of Virginia
1945-1948 Selden Spencer of Missouri
1948-1951 Robert Montraville Green of Massachusetts
1951-1969 Edmund Pendleton Hunter Harrison, Jr.,
of Maryland

- 1972-1978 Pierre Gautier Jenkins of South Carolina
 1978-1987 Henry Haskins Ferrell, Jr., of Virginia
 1987- Horry Heriot Kerrison of South Carolina

CHANCELLORS GENERAL

- 1893-1896 Thomas Francis Bayard of Pennsylvania
 1896-1901 Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts
 1901-1902 Charles Upham Bell of Massachusetts
 1902-1908 Theodore Salisbury Woolsey of Connecticut
 1908-1924 Henry Stockbridge of Maryland
 1924-1930 William Moulton Ingraham of Maine
 1930-1933 Frederick Dwight of New York
 1933-1936 Daniel Richard Randall of Maryland
 1936-1942 Edwin Owen Lewis of Pennsylvania
 1942-1948 William Tracy Alden of Illinois
 1948-1950 Henry Sillcocks of New York
 1950-1963 Philip Price of Pennsylvania
 1963-1969 Robert Humphrey Montgomery of Massachusetts
 1969-1978 Royal Eubank Cabell, Jr., of Virginia
 1978-1979 Robert Marshall Galbraith of Ohio
 1980-1986 William Mellon Eaton of New York
 1987- James Philip Bradford of Alabama

DEPUTY SECRETARIES GENERAL

- 1893-1896 Edward Trenchard of New York
 1896-1899 Frederick Everest Haight of New York
 1899-1901 Howard Randolph Bayne of New York
 1901-1902 Francis Ferdinand Spies of New York
 1902-1905 William Bleecker Seaman of New York
 1905-1908 Guy Van Amringe of New York
 1908 Clarence Storm of New York
 1908-1909 Samuel Verplanck Hoffman of New York
 1909-1913 Henry Gansevoort Sanford of New York
 1913-1915 Frederick Dwight of New York
 1915-1918 John Francis Daniell of New York
 1918-1921 Edmund Howard-Martin of New York

1921-1924	Alfred Doxe Prime of Pennsylvania
1924-1930	Clarence Gordon Anderson, Jr., of Georgia
1930-1933	James McConky Trippe of Maryland
1933-1936	Charles Lord Blatchford of Illinois
1936-1939	Joseph Adger Stewart of Kentucky
1939-1948	Victor Louis Tyree of Ohio
1948-1960	Constance Church Hopkins of Illinois
1960-1963	George Leiper Carey, III, of Maryland
1963-	Robert Percy Gordon of Alabama
1969-1984	William Denmead Groff, Jr., of Maryland
1984-1987	Henry Darlington, Jr., of New York
1988-	E. Magruder Passano, Jr., of Maryland

DEPUTY TREASURERS GENERAL

1893-1896	Samuel Victor Constant of New York
1896-1899	Walter Chandler of New York
1899-1905	Seymour Morris of Illinois
1905-1907	David Lewis of Pennsylvania
1907-1921	Francis Howard Williams of Pennsylvania
1921-1924	George Turner Parker of Missouri
1924-1927	Josias Pennington of Maryland
1927-1930	James McConky Trippe of Maryland
1930-1933	Harry Brent Mackoy of Ohio
1933-1936	Joseph Adger Stewart of Kentucky
1936-1939	Harold Clarke Durrell of Massachusetts
1939-1940	William Graves Bates of New York
1940-1941	Lawrence Boogher of Missouri
1941-1942	Daniel Moore Bates of Delaware
1942-1945	Philip Livingston Poe of Maryland
1945-1948	Charles Stevens Dwight of South Carolina
1948-1951	Arthur de Berdt Robins of New Jersey
1952-1954	Shelby Cullom Davis of New York
1954-1960	Lansing Glenn Lyttle Sayre of California
1960-1963	Calvin Chase Bolles of Connecticut
1963-	Clifford Greve of Missouri
1972-1978	Elmo Caruthers, Jr., of New Jersey
1978-1979	Edward Magruder Passano of Maryland

- 1979-1983 Richard Thayer of Ohio
 1984-1989 Thomas Clifton Etter, Jr., of Virginia
 1990- Robert Vincent Martin III, of Georgia

DEPUTY REGISTRARS GENERAL

- 1954-1960 Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr., of Connecticut
 1960- John Philemon Paca of Maryland
 1972-1983 John Frederick Dorman III of Washington, D.C.
 1984-1991 David Warner Dumas of Rhode Island
 1991- Timothy Field Beard of New York

DEPUTY HISTORIANS GENERAL

- 1983-1984 Andrew Jackson Young III of Maryland
 1984-1986 Russell Cecil Scott of Virginia
 1987-1989 John deNavarre Macomb, Jr., of Illinois
 1990- Thomas Francis Bresnehen, Jr., of Texas

DEPUTY CHANCELLORS GENERAL

- 1960- Royal Eubank Cabell, Jr., of Virginia
 1972-1977 Robert Marshall Galbraith of Ohio
 1978-1979 William Mellon Eaton of New York
 1980-1986 James Philip Bradford of Alabama
 1987-1990 Paul Whitcombe Williams of Florida

APPENDIX B

*General Assemblies
and General Council Meetings
of the
General Society of Colonial Wars*

- 1893 First General Assembly, Organization Meeting —
New York
First General Council — New York
First General Assembly, Adjourned Meeting — New York
- 1894 2nd General Council — Philadelphia
3rd General Council — New York
- 1895 4th General Council — Baltimore
5th General Council — New York
- 1896 6th General Council — Philadelphia
First General Assembly, Final Sessions — Philadelphia
7th General Council — New York
- 1897 8th General Council — New Haven
9th General Council — Boston
- 1898 10th General Council — New York
11th General Council — Philadelphia
- 1899 2nd General Assembly and 12th General Council —
Baltimore
13th General Council — New York
- 1900 14th General Council — Philadelphia
- 1901 15th General Council — New York
- 1902 3rd General Assembly and 16th General Council — Boston
- 1903 17th General Council — Detroit

- 1904 18th General Council — New York
- 1905 4th General Assembly and 19th General Council —
New York
20th General Council — New York
- 1906 21st General Council — Boston
22nd General Council — Philadelphia
- 1907 23rd General Council — New York
- 1908 5th General Assembly and 24th General Council —
Louisville
- 1909 25th General Council — Boston
- 1910 26th General Council — Portland, Maine
- 1911 27th General Council — New York
- 1912 6th General Assembly and 28th General Council —
Providence
- 1913 29th General Council — New York
- 1914 No meeting
- 1915 7th General Assembly and 30th General Council —
Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey
- 1916 31st General Council — Philadelphia
- 1917 No meeting
- 1918 8th General Assembly and 32nd General Council —
Philadelphia
33rd General Council — Burlington, Vermont
- 1920 34th General Council — Boston
- 1921 9th General Assembly and 35th General Council —
Cincinnati
- 1922 36th General Council — Hartford
- 1923 37th General Council — Baltimore
- 1924 10th General Assembly and 38th General Council —
Savannah

- 1925 39th General Council — Wilmington, Delaware
- 1926 No meeting.
- 1927 11th General Assembly and 40th General Council —
Princeton and Trenton, N.J.
41st General Council — New York
- 1928 No Meeting
- 1929 42nd General Council — Philadelphia
- 1930 12th General Assembly and 43rd General Council —
Hartford
- 1931 44th General Council — Washington
- 1932 45th General Council — Boston
- 1933 13th General Assembly and 46th General Council —
Chicago
- 1934 47th General Council — Charleston
- 1935 48th General Council — Williamsburg, Virginia
- 1936 14th General Assembly and 49th General Council —
Providence, R.I.
- 1937 50th General Council — Philadelphia
- 1938 51st General Council — Wilmington, Del.
- 1939 15th General Assembly and 52nd General Council —
Baltimore
- 1940 53rd General Council — New York
- 1941 54th General Council — Princeton, N.J.
- 1942 16th General Assembly and 55th General Council —
Charleston
- 1943 56th General Council — Philadelphia
- 1944 57th General Council — New Haven, Conn.
- 1945 17th General Assembly and 58th General Council —
Williamsburg and Richmond, Va.

- 1946 59th General Council — Savannah
1947 60th General Council — Cincinnati
1948 18th General Assembly and 61st General Council — Boston
1949 62nd General Council — Louisville
1950 63rd General Council — Rye Beach and Exeter, N.H.
1951 19th General Assembly — Baltimore
1952 64th General Council — Washington
1953 65th General Council — Providence
1954 20th General Assembly — Providence
1955 66th General Council — Boston
1956 67th General Council — New York
1957 21st General Assembly — Chicago
1958 68th General Council — Trenton
1959 69th General Council — New Orleans
1960 22nd General Assembly — Savannah
1961 70th General Council — Philadelphia
1962 71st General Council — St. Louis
1963 23rd General Assembly — New York
1964 72nd General Council — Cincinnati
1965 Special General Council — Brookline, Mass.
73rd General Council — Providence and Newport, R.I.
1966 24th General Assembly — Richmond
1967 74th General Council — Boston
1968 75th General Council — Philadelphia
1969 25th General Assembly — New Orleans
1970 76th General Council — Baltimore

- 1971 Special General Assembly — Charleston
- 1971 77th General Council — Charleston
- 1972 26th General Assembly — Chicago
- 1973 78th General Council — Princeton
- 1974 79th General Council — Pasadena
- 1975 27th General Assembly — Hartford
- 1976 80th General Council — Philadelphia
- 1977 81st General Council — Cincinnati
- 1978 28th General Assembly — West Point, New York
- 1979 82nd General Council — Newport, R.I.
- 1980 83rd General Council — Charleston
- 1981 29th General Assembly — Williamsburg, Va.
- 1982 84th General Council — Savannah
- 1983 85th General Council — Washington
- 1984 30th General Assembly — New Orleans
- 1985 86th General Council — Convent Station, N.J.
- 1986 87th General Council — Boston
- 1987 31st General Assembly — Philadelphia
- 1988 88th General Council — Louisville
- 1989 89th General Council — Chicago
- 1990 32nd General Assembly — Baltimore
- 1991 90th General Council — St. Louis

APPENDIX C

The Constitution of the General Society of Colonial Wars

As amended and adopted and in force May 15, 1992

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of Colonial History which took place within the period beginning with the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, and preceding the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775;

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

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The Society shall be known by the name and title of the General Society of Colonial Wars.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any male person above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, provided he be lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

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

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

(a) Director General, Vice Director General, or member of the Council, or legislative body, in the Colony of the New Netherland;

(b) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, Lord Proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, or of the legislative body, in the Colony of New York, the Jerseys, Virginia, Pennsylvania, or Delaware;

(c) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Council, or of the legislative body, in Maryland, the Carolinas, or Georgia;

(d) Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant, or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, or member of the Council, body of Assistants, or legislative body, in any of the New England Colonies.

One collateral representative of a qualifying ancestor shall be eligible for membership, provided there be no lineal descendant, and provided that such person be the oldest collateral representative in the male line of this ancestor, or has filed with the Secretary General of the Society written renunciations from all persons having prior claim to consideration.

No State Society shall adopt any rule of eligibility for membership other than that prescribed in this Article.

Membership in the Society shall not be held complete until the application papers relating thereto have been approved by the Registrar General.

ARTICLE III.

GENERAL SOCIETY.

The General Society of Colonial Wars shall consist of the Societies now existing in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, and such other State Societies as may from time to time be duly organized and authorized by the General Society.

Wherever the word "State" occurs in this Constitution, it shall be held to include within its meaning the Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the General Society of Colonial Wars shall be: a Governor General, a Vice Governor General, two Lieutenant Governors General, a Deputy Governor General for each State Society, a Secretary General, a Deputy Secretary General, a Treasurer General, a Deputy Treasurer General, a Registrar General, a Deputy Registrar General, an Historian General, a Chaplain General, a Chancellor General, a Deputy Chancellor General and a Surgeon General. With the exception of the Deputy Governors General, the above officers shall be elected by a plurality vote of the delegates present at a General Assembly of the Society. Vacancies occurring by death or resignation, other than in the office of Deputy Governor General, may be filled for the unexpired term by the General Council, or temporarily by the Governor General, until a meeting of the General Council, and no one may hold more than one such office at the same time; provided, however, that in the event of such vacancy occurring by death or resignation of the Governor General, the Vice Governor General shall fill the unexpired term as herein provided.

Each State Society may appoint its Deputy Governor General in such manner as it may determine, subject to confirmation as herein-after provided. The appointment shall be presented for confirmation to the ensuing General Assembly by the delegates from the State Society or by letter to the Secretary General. If no designation of a Deputy Governor General be made at a meeting of the General Assembly, or if a vacancy occurs in the office of Deputy Governor General, the office may be filled by appointment by the State Society as hereinbefore provided. On filing with the Secretary General notice of the appointment, it shall become operative if and when approved by the Governor General and the Secretary General. Deputy Governors General shall hold office until the next ensuing meeting of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

A General Assembly of the General Society shall be held every three years, at such time and place as the preceding General Assembly shall appoint, or authorize to be appointed.

Special General Assemblies may be held upon the order of the Governor General, or upon the call of the Secretary General, issued at the request of the Governors of three State Societies, or at the written request of Governors of three State Societies, or at the written request of five Deputy Governors General.

General Assemblies shall be composed of the members of the General Council and of five delegates from each State Society, chosen by its Council, or in such manner as may be prescribed by the respective State Societies. Vacancies arising in a State delegation may be filled for the unexpired term by the Council of the State Society concerned, or in a manner authorized by that Council.

The term of service of the delegates shall be three years and until their successors be chosen.

Delegates or General Officers representing seven State Societies shall constitute a quorum of the General Assembly for the transaction of business; the proceedings shall be in accordance with parliamentary law; and only the votes of those present shall be counted.

The order of business shall be:

1. The calling of the General Assembly to order by the Governor General, Vice Governor General, Lieutenant Governor General, or, in their absence, by the Secretary General.
2. Prayer by the Chaplain General.
3. Reading of Minutes of the preceding General Assembly.
4. Report from the Secretary General.
5. Report from the Treasurer General.
6. Reports from Committees and Officers.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
9. Reports from State Societies.
10. Election of Officers.
11. Benediction by the Chaplain General.
12. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VI.

STATE SOCIETIES.

Each State Society shall annually transmit to the Secretary General a report giving the number of its members, general matters of interest, and any suggestions which may be deemed of advantage to the Society. Each State Society shall, in the month of January in each year, pay to the Treasurer General a per capita amount of two dollars, calculated upon the total membership of all classes in each State Society, with a minimum payment of \$25.00 from any State Society.

ARTICLE VII.

POWERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

The General Society shall have sole power of action in the National, as distinguished from the State, affairs of the Society. By a plurality vote of the General Assembly, the surrender of the Charter of a State Society may be demanded, provided investigation shall have shown the action to be necessary for the welfare of the Society at large. The General Assembly shall have power to grant a charter for a State Society in a State other than those in which the Society is already organized, provided that at least nine persons duly qualified for the membership apply for a charter. It shall issue the

insignia and the certificate of membership. It shall publish the Yearbook with the co-operation of the several State Societies, and the cost shall be defrayed by the State Societies in proportion to their membership.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

The General Council shall be composed of the General Officers, and shall include the Governors General upon their retirement from office as hereinafter provided, and those General Officers, excluding Deputy Governors General, who have been members of the General Council for six years or more. General Officers representing five State Societies shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The General Council shall exercise the powers of the General Society, except the power of demanding State charters and of amending the Constitution, between meetings of the General Assembly, to which latter body it shall regularly report its transactions. The General Council shall have power itself, or through committees appointed or authorized by it to be appointed, to hear and determine appeals from decisions of the Registrar General as to descent or eligibility. A meeting of the General Council, or of a Committee properly appointed, shall be called by the Governor General within one month after receipt of an appeal from a decision of the Registrar General.

ARTICLE VIII.

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Governor General shall be the chief executive office of the General Society and shall in general perform all duties incident to such office and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the General Assembly or by the General Council. He shall appoint a Nominating Committee not less than six months before any meeting of the General Assembly or of the General Council at which elections are to be held and such other committees as he may think needful or as may be directed by the General Assembly or by the General Council. He shall designate the Chairmen of all committees, and shall be a member of each, *ex officio*.

The Governor General, the Vice Governor General, the senior Lieutenant Governor General, the junior Lieutenant Governor

General, or in their absence a duly selected chairman, shall preside at General Assemblies and at meetings of the General Council. The Governor General shall, upon his retirement from office, become a life member of the General Council, with the title of Honorary Governor General.

VICE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Vice Governor General shall perform the duties of the Governor General in case of the death, absence from the country, or inability of the Governor General to act, and shall assist the Governor General in the performance of his duties.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS GENERAL.

The Lieutenant Governors General shall assist the Governor General in the performance of his duties.

ARTICLE IX.

SECRETARY GENERAL.

The Secretary General shall be keeper of the Great Seal of the Society, and of the General Society's flag. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof. He shall have charge of the printing and of the publications of the Society. He shall give due notice of the time and place of meetings of the General Assembly and of the General Council, and shall keep full record of their proceedings.

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL.

The Deputy Secretary General shall perform the duties of the Secretary General in case of the death, absence from the country, or inability of the Secretary General to act, and shall assist the Secretary General in the performance of his duties.

ARTICLE X.

TREASURER GENERAL.

The Treasurer General under the direction of the General Council shall collect, deposit, and invest the funds and safely keep the

securities of the Society and out of such funds shall pay all proper and necessary routine operating expenses of the Society. He shall render an account at each General Assembly and also whenever requested by the General Council. He shall be custodian of the dies of the insignia of the Society and also the dies of the regular and miniature Stars of Office of the Governor General and of the Governors of State Societies. He shall issue such insignia, Star of Office and also rosettes when properly requisitioned; provided, however, that nothing in this Article shall prohibit the purchase or sale of insignia and rosettes by any individual who furnishes proof that he is a member of the Society in good standing. For the faithful performance of his duty he may be required to give such security as the General Council may deem proper.

DEPUTY TREASURER GENERAL.

The Deputy Treasurer General shall perform the duties of the Treasurer General in case of the death, absence from the country, or inability of the Treasurer General to act, and shall assist the Treasurer General in the performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XI.

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Each State Society shall file with the Registrar General a duplicate original of each application for membership received and approved by it and of each approved supplemental application. The Registrar General shall be the custodian of all such applications and all documents which the General Society may acquire relating to the descent or eligibility of its members or applicants for membership, and shall keep such records and indexes thereof as may be found necessary. He shall pass upon each application, original or supplemental, as to the services of the ancestor and correctness of descent, subject to appeal from his decisions to the General Council, as herein provided. It shall be his duty to present to the General Council or its Committees any case when the proofs of eligibility or descent in a member's application are deemed defective. He shall be custodian of the plate of the certificate of membership. He shall issue such a

certificate when properly requisitioned and a record thereof shall be made and kept by him.

ARTICLE XII.

HISTORIAN GENERAL.

The Historian General shall keep a detailed record of all historical and commemorative celebrations of the General Society, as well as its necrology.

ARTICLE XIII.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL

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

ARTICLE XIV.

CHANCELLOR GENERAL.

The Chancellor General shall be a lawyer duly admitted to the bar; it shall be his duty to give legal opinions on matters affecting the Society when called upon by the proper officers.

DEPUTY CHANCELLOR GENERAL.

The Deputy Chancellor General shall perform the duties of the Chancellor General in the case of the death, absence from the country, or inability of the Chancellor General to act, and shall assist the Chancellor General in the performance of his duties.

ARTICLE XV.

SURGEON GENERAL.

The Surgeon General shall be a practicing physician.

ARTICLE XVI.

GREAT SEAL.

The Great Seal of the General Society shall be: Within a beaded Annulet, a title scroll, "1607, General Society of Colonial Wars,

1775"; and in base the motto: "Fortiter Pro Patria," surrounding diaper charger with nine mullets. Over all a shield, surmounted of the crown, bearing American Colonial seals quarterly of nine: I. VIRGINIA: Argent, a cross gules between four escutcheons each regally crowned proper, the first and fourth escutcheons France and England quarterly; second escutcheon, Scotland; third, Ireland. II. NEW YORK: Argent, a bear bendways proper, on a border tenny, a belt of wampum on the first. III. MASSACHUSETTS: Azure, on a mount between two pine trees vert, an Indian affronté or, belted with leaves of the second, holding in his dexter hand an arrow paleways, point downwards, and in his sinister hand a bow paleways, of the third; upon a scroll proper, issuing from his mouth, the legend, "Come over and help us." IV. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Quarterly, first and fourth grand quarter of France and England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland; over all an escutcheon of pretence; azure billetee or, a lion rampant of the second, for Nassau. V. CONNECTICUT: Argent, a dexter hand issuing out of clouds in dexter chief, holding a double scroll proper, fesseways, bearing the legend, "Sustinet qui transtulit"; in base fifteen grape-vines, six, five, four, leaved and fructed proper. VI. MARYLAND: Quarterly, first and fourth paly of six or and sable, a bend counterchanged, for Calvert; second and third, per fesse and per pale argent and gules, a cross bottony counterchanged, for Crossland (seal of Lord Baltimore). VII. RHODE ISLAND: Azure, an anchor in pale or. VIII. NEW JERSEY: Quarterly, first, England impaling Scotland; second, France; third, Ireland; fourth, per pale and per chevron; first, gules two lions passant guardant in pale or, for Brunswick; second, or semée of hearts, a lion rampant azure, for Lunenburgh; third, gules, a horse courant argent, for Westphalia; over all an inescutcheon gules, charged with the crown of Charlemagne. IX. PENNSYLVANIA: Argent, on a fesse sable, three plates (Arms of Penn).

ARTICLE XVII.

INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge, pendant by a gold crown and ring from a watered silk ribbon one inch and a

half wide, or red, bordered with white and edged with red. The badge shall be surrounded by a laurel wreath in gold and shall consist of:

Obverse: A white enameled star of nine points bordered with red enamel, having between the points nine shields, each displaying an emblem of one of the nine original colonies; and, within a blue enameled garter bearing the motto: "Fortiter Pro Patria," an Indian's head in gold relievo.

Reverse: The star above described, but with gold edge, each shield between the points displaying a mullet, and in the center, within an annulet of blue, bearing the title "Society of Colonial Wars, 1607-1775," the figure of a colonial soldier in gold relievo. The reverse of the crown of each badge shall bear an engraved number, corresponding to that of the registered number of the member to whom such insignia have been issued.

The insignia shall be worn by the members on any occasion when they assemble for a state purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be worn conspicuously on the left breast. Members who are or have been officers of a State Society, including Gentlemen of the Council, may wear the badge with three jewels in the crown suspended from a regulation ribbon around the neck. Members who are or have been officers of the General Society may wear a sash (ribbon) of the Society's colors, three and one-half inches in width, extending from the right shoulder to the left hip, with the badge pendant at the intersection of its ends over the hip. The insignia shall be worn only as prescribed in this Article, and in accordance with regulations adopted from time to time by the General Council.

A rosette or button of the size now in use, or of a miniature size, of red watered silk with white thread edging, may be worn on occasions other than formal in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat, provided it be not worn with other insignia of the Society.

The distinctive emblem and designation of office for the Governor General and the Governor of a State Society shall be a Star of the size and pattern now in use. Such Star shall be of the sunray type with nine principal points, or rays, having between these points nine sets of five smaller rays, all of silver, and, within, a blue

enameled garter bearing the motto "Fortiter Pro Patria," an Indian's head in gold relieve, and superimposed on the points and passing in under the garter, a cross fleurie. The diameter from tip to tip of the principal points shall be three inches, of the outside edge of the garter, one and one-quarter inches, and from the ends of the cross fleurie, two and three-eighths inches. On the back of each Star there shall be engraved the name of the Society to which the Star is issued together with the year of issue.

This Star may be worn only during his tenure of office by the Governor General and by the Governor of a State Society and upon special occasions by the authorized representative of either. It shall be worn on the left side of the coat immediately above the waistline and only on formal and ceremonious occasions, and only with evening full dress or formal day dress. With the Star shall be worn the insignia of the Society to which the wearer is personally entitled as an officer or member as authorized in this Article XVII; provided that the Star shall never be worn with the sash (broad ribbon) except the Governor General or by the General Officer acting as his representative. No other device, emblem or decorations shall be worn as indicative of the Governor General or the Governor of a State Society.

The Star shall be issued by the Treasurer General to a State Society upon the application of its Secretary of Treasurer and to the Secretary General for the use of the General Society. It shall be and at all times remain the property of the General Society or the State Society to which it is issued. When a State Charter is surrendered or its surrender is demanded the Star issued to that Society shall be returned to the Treasurer General on his request and he shall repay to the State Society the original cost to it of the Star.

With each Star when issued there shall be sent a copy of this Article XVII which shall be preserved to serve as rules and requirements for the use of the Star.

The distinctive emblem and designation of a former Governor General and of a former Governor of a State Society shall be a Star of the same pattern as, but only two-thirds the size of, the Star worn during the tenure of office of such officers; except that the points or rays of the Star of a former Governor General shall be of gold finish instead of silver and shall have superimposed

horizontally across the upper part thereof a narrow band bearing the title "Honorary Governor General," and except that the Star of a former Governor of a State Society shall have superimposed horizontally across the upper part thereof a narrow band bearing the name of the State Society of which he has been Governor. The wearing of such miniature Star shall be governed by the same regulations and it shall be issued upon similar application as provided for the larger Star, except that on the back of the miniature Star shall be engraved the name of the person to whom it is issued, together with appropriate dates indicating his term of office, and also except that it shall be and remain the personal property of such person.

ARTICLE XVIII.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

The Certificate of Membership shall bear the following words:

GENERAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

To All Whom It May Concern:

Greeting: Know ye, this is to certify that on the day of in the year of our Lord , and in the year of this Society the Gentleman, was duly elected an Hereditary Member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of by right of his descent from

In Witness Whereof: We have hereunto signed our names and affixed the Great Seal of the General Society.

-, Governor General.
-, Secretary General.
-, Registrar General.

The design for the certificate, subject to change from time to time by the General Council, shall be as follows:

Bordering the top and left side of the certificate of membership shall be an ornamental scroll-work containing with the initial letter "G" of "General Society," a representation of Captain Myles Standish and a band of colonial soldiery; the initial surmounted by the imperial crown of the British Empire, and having below it the motto of the Society. Ranged along the scroll shall be shields bearing

the arms of the original nine colonies as emblazoned in the Great Seal of the Society; and around these shall be emblems of Colonial warfare with the flags of Sweden and of the New Netherland, and with the rose, thistle, shamrock, and corn-flower badges respectively of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany. At the center of the top shall be a cluster of Indian weapons and the head of a Sachem charged upon the fleur-de-lis of France.

ARTICLE XIX.

FLAG.

The flag of this Society shall consist of the red cross of St. George on a white field, bearing in the center the escutcheon of the General Society surmounted by the crown and surrounded by nine stars. The flag of a State Society shall consist of the red cross of St. George on a white field, bearing in the center the escutcheon of the subject State Society.

ARTICLE XX.

STATE SECRETARIES.

The General Society may appoint State Secretaries in States where no State Societies exist, to represent the interests of this Society, and, if authorized so to do, to arrange for the organization of new State Societies. These State Secretaries shall be subject to the direction and regulation of the General Council. Their appointment shall be for a limited time, not to exceed three years, but may be renewed. They may be removed for cause, and their office shall terminate upon the organization of, and grant of charter to, Societies in their States. They shall communicate with and receive communications from the Society through the Secretary General.

ARTICLE XXI.

MEMBERS OF STATE SOCIETIES.

The General Council shall elect to membership only charter members of new State Societies. They shall *ipso facto* become members of their State Societies with the grant of their Charters. A

State Society may elect persons to membership irrespective of the places of their residence.

A member of any State Society may be admitted to membership by action of the Council of another State Society, upon satisfactory proof of his membership in good standing in a State Society and on conforming to the rules and regulations of the Society he enters. His membership in the first Society shall not be invalidated by such subsequent election.

ARTICLE XXII.

ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

Alterations of or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed only by the Council of a State Society, by the General Assembly, or by the General Council. The Secretary General shall send a printed copy of the proposed amendment to each State Society, naming the time when and place where it will be voted upon, at least ninety days before action is to be taken. Whenever an amendment is under consideration in the General Assembly, it shall be open to modifications or change germane to the purpose of the amendment. No such change or modification shall be made, nor shall any amendment to this Constitution be adopted, unless the same shall receive the votes of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly present when the vote is taken.

APPENDIX D

*Articles of Incorporation
of
General Society of Colonial Wars*

To: The Recorder of Deeds, D.C.
Washington, D.C.

We, the undersigned natural persons of the age of twenty-one years or more, acting as incorporators of a corporation, adopt the following Articles of Incorporation for such corporation pursuant to the District of Columbia Nonprofit Corporation Act:

FIRST: The name of the corporation is General Society of Colonial Wars.

SECOND: The period of duration is perpetual.

THIRD: The purpose for which the corporation is organized is to perpetuate the memory of those events, and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts of counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, and who were in truth founders of this nation. To this end, it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics, and records; to hold suitable commemorations, and to erect memorials relating to the American Colonial period; to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to inspire in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.

FOURTH: This corporation will have members.

FIFTH: The corporation is to be divided into such classes of members as may be provided in the bylaws, all members having

equal rights to vote in their respective State Societies (including the District of Columbia) for their representatives at all meetings of the General Council and the General Assembly. Their qualifications for membership and rights shall be as also set forth in the bylaws.

SIXTH: The manner for election or appointment of Directors shall be as provided in the bylaws.

SEVENTH: The internal affairs of the corporation shall be conducted by an annual meeting of the General Council and in every third year by a meeting of the General Assembly, or special meeting of either. On dissolution or final liquidation the assets of the corporation shall revert proportionately per capita to the individual State Societies (including the District of Columbia) that then have tax exempt status and, in default of any such, then to such other patriotic corporations, or organizations whose general purposes are approximately in line with the general objectives of this corporation.

This corporation is organized for charitable, literary, educational, and eleemosynary purposes and not for profit; no part of the earnings or profits of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; no substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, nor shall it participate in or interevene by the publishing or distributing of statements or otherwise in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office, but all of the net earnings of the corporation shall be devoted exclusively to the charitable, literary, educational, and eleemosynary purposes of the corporation; the corporation shall not engage in any transaction or accumulate its income in any manner which will serve to deny to it a tax exempt status under the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

EIGHTH: The address, including street and number, of its initial registered office is in care of C. T. Corporation System, 918 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and the name of its initial registered agent at such address is C. T. Corporation System, 918 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

NINTH: The number of Directors constituting the initial Board of Directors is 18, and the name and addresses, including street and number of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors until the first annual meeting or until their successors be elected and qualified are:

NAME	ADDRESS
Asa E. Phillips, Jr.	53 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02105
Charles Phillips Sturges	824 Castlegate Court Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
Frank G. Strachan	1600 American Bank Building New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
Shelby Cullom Davis	Embassy of the United States of America, 14 Taubenstrasse, Berne, Switzerland
Edward Holloway, Jr.	600 Third Avenue New York, New York 10016
Donald M. Liddell, Jr.	P.O. Box 632 Englewood, New Jersey 07631
Percy Hamilton Goodsell, Jr.	P.O. Box 192 Cheshire, Connecticut 06410
Waler Jewitt Barnes	432 Dakin Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70121
Walter Henry Gray	100 Westerly Terrace Hartford, Connecticut 06105
Samuel B. Sturgis	349 Wister Road Wynnewood, Pennsylvania 19096
Royal E. Cabell, Jr.	921 Ross Building Richmond, Virginia 23219
Lawson E. Whitesides	840 Woodbine Avenue Glendale, Ohio 45246

John Frederick Dorman, III	1914 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009
Robert M. Galbraith	907 Central Trust Bank Tower Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
Edwin Owen Lewis	33 Righter's Mill Road, Penn Valley, Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072
Waler Meriam Pratt	Off Black Mountain Road Brattleboro, Vermont 05301
Branton Holstein Henderson	P. O. Box 396 Rosemont, Pennsylvania 19010
Nathaniel Claiborne Hale	261 Hathaway Lane Wynnewood, Pennsylvania 19096

TENTH: The name and address, including street and number, of each incorporator is:

NAME	ADDRESS
s/ ASA E. PHILLIPS, JR.	53 State Street Boston, Mass. 02109
s/ EDWARD HOLLOWAY, JR.	600 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10016
s/ DONALD M. LIDDELL, JR.	Box 632 Englewood, N.J. 07631
s/ ROYAL E. CABELL, JR.	921 Ross Building 801 E. Main St. Richmond, Virginia 23219

APPENDIX E

Bibliography of Works Published by the Society of Colonial Wars

GENERAL SOCIETY

In addition to the Society's newsletter, *The Gazette of the General Society of Colonial Wars*, revived in February 1965 (vol. 1, no. 1), the General Society has issued the following publications:

Society of Colonial Wars. Constitution and Bylaws, Members, Officers and Members, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York and Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through February 18, 1893, with qualifying ancestry. New York, 1893.

Annual Register of Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars. Constitution of the General Society. New York, 1894.

Annual Register of Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars. Constitution of the General Society. New York, 1895.

Annual Register of Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars. Constitution of the General Society. New York, 1896.

Report of the Committee on Louisbourg Memorial. New York, 1896.

Register of Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars, 1897-1898. Constitution of the General Society. New York, 1898.

Register of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars Who Served in the Army or Navy of the United States During the Spanish-American War and Record of the Patriotic Work Done by the Society. New York, 1899.

General Register of the Society of Colonial Wars, 1899-1902. Constitution of the General Society. New York, 1902.

- A Supplement to the General Register of the Society of Colonial Wars AD 1906.* New York, 1906.
- Second Supplement to the General Register of the Society of Colonial Wars A.D. 1911.* New York, 1911.
- Minutes of the General Assembly. 7th June 1915.* New York, 1915.
- The Insignia.* East Orange, N.J., 1916. vol. 7, no. 7.
- An index of ancestors and roll of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars. The honor roll, services of members of the Society during the World War, 1917-1918.* New York, 1922.
- The Honor Roll of the Society of Colonial Wars. Services of Members of the Society during the World War, 1917-1918.* New York, 1922.
- Report of the Historian General, June 15, 1918 to June 4, 1921.* New York, 1922.
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- List of General Officers, Deputy Governors General and Secretaries of State Societies. Minutes of the Forty-Third General Council Meeting, May 22, 1930. Minutes of the Twelfth General Assembly, May 22, 23, 24, 1930. Report of the Historian General, May 7, 1927, to May 22, 1930.* Philadelphia, 1930. vol. 11, no. 2.
- The Society of Colonial Wars — Its History and Its Characteristics.* Address by George deBenneville Keim, Governor General. vol. 11, no. 2-f.
- A — *The Constitution as amended and adopted and in force May 1, 1932;* B — *Rules regulating the proof of eligibility and descent;* C — *The insignia, description, instructions, costs, common violations.* Philadelphia, 1932. vol. 11, no. 4.
- List of General Officers, Deputy Governors General, Governors and Secretaries of State Societies. Minutes of the Forty-Sixth General Council Meeting, June 8, 1933. Minutes of the Thirteenth General Assembly, June 8, 9, 10, 1933. Report of the Historian General, May 22, 1930, to June 8, 1933.* Philadelphia, 1933. vol. 11, no. 6.

- List of General Officers, Deputy Governors General, Governors and Secretaries of State Societies. Minutes of the Forty-Ninth General Council Meeting, June 18, 1936. Minutes of the Fourteenth General Assembly, June 18, 19, 20, 1930. Report of the Historian General, June 8, 1933, to June 18, 1936.* Philadelphia, 1936. vol. 12, no. 3.
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