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THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

AND

DINNER

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY

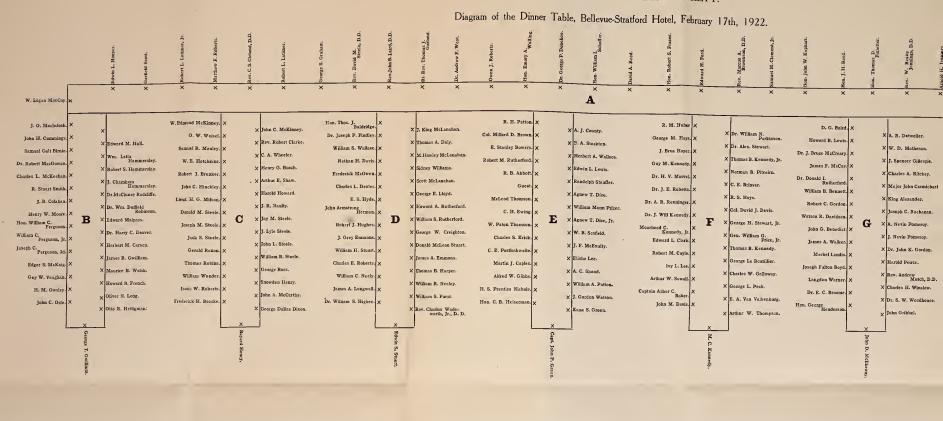
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THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD, PHILADELPHIA

FEBRUARY 17th, 1922

PHILADELPHIA
PRESS OF ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT
Nos. 1211-1213 Clover Street
1922

PENNSYLVANIA SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY.







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OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

Rt. REV. THOMAS J. GARLAND.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, MR. CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT. HON. SYLVESTER B. SADLER.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

MR. W. LOGAN MACCOY.

DIRECTORS AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:

MR. SAMUEL F. HOUSTON, HON. WILLIAM C. FERGUSON, MR. JOHN P. GREEN, Mr. Thomas Patterson, MR. C. STUART PATTERSON, Mr. John D. McIlhenny, REV. JOHN B. LAIRD, D.D., MR. SAMUEL REA, REV. W. BEATTY JENNINGS, D.D., HON. JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, MR. AGNEW T. DICE,

Mr. BAYARD HENRY, MR. WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, HON. W. W. PORTER, REV. MARCUS A. BROWNSON, D.D., HON. HARMAN YERKES, HON. EDWIN S. STUART, Mr. M. C. KENNEDY, Dr. John B. Deaver, MR. T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON,

HON. WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER.

COMMITTEES.

ON NEW MEMBERS:

REV. W. BEATTY JENNINGS, D.D., Chairman, Mr. THOMAS PATTERSON, MR. WM. RIGHTER FISHER, Mr. T. Elliott Patterson, Mr. W. LOGAN MACCOY.

ENTERTAINMENT:

HON. SYLVESTER B. SADLER, Chairman, Mr. BAYARD HENRY, MR. EDWIN S. STUART, REV. MARCUS A. BROWNSON, D.D., Mr. M. C. KENNEDY.

HISTORY AND ARCHIVES:

T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON, Chairman, Mr. John P. Green, HON. HARMAN YERKES, HON. JOHN STEWART,

Mr. W. LOGAN MACCOY.



THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Thirty-third Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on Friday, February 17th, 1922, at 7 P. M., the President, Hon. William I. Schaffer, in the chair.

The report of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31st, 1921, was presented and approved (see Appendix "A," page 23).

The following officers and directors were unanimously elected to serve for the following year:—

President, Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland. First Vice-President, Mr. Charles L. McKeehan. Second Vice-President, Hon. Sylvester B. Sadler. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. Logan MacCoy.

Directors and Members of Council:

Mr. Samuel F. Houston. Mr. Bayard Henry. HON. WILLIAM C. FERGUSON, MR. WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER. Mr. John P. Green, HON. W. W. PORTER. REV. MARCUS A. BROWNSON, Mr. Thomas Patterson, Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, D.D., Mr. John D. McIlhenny, Hon. Harman Yerkes, REV. JOHN B. LAIRD. D.D.. Hon, Edwin S. Stuart. Mr. M. C. Kennedy, Mr. Samuel Rea. REV. W. BEATTY JENNINGS, Dr. John B. Deaver, D.D., Hon. Joseph Buffington, Mr. Agnew T. Dice. Mr. T. Elliott Patterson. HON. WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to the banquet room.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, invoked the Divine blessing. At the conclusion of the blessing, President Schaffer made the following request:

"Before we take our seats I ask all of you to stand silent for a moment in memory of a knightly Scotch Irishman, Lewis S. Sadler."

Toward the close of the dinner, Hon. William I. Schaffer addressed the Society as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT (HONORABLE WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER):

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—One of the many functions of the President of your Society is to act as toastmaster at its Annual Banquet. The present toastmaster needs no admonishing as to what are the functions of a toastmaster. He knows that in your minds you are echoing the thought which was expressed by a caustic old lawyer in the judicial district adjoining the one where I used to practice law, who had an enemy in the town in which he lived. This enemy bought the adjoining property to him, and the morning after the purchase, the caustic old lawyer came out and saw his enemy with workmen engaged in digging a foundation for a house. The enemy turned to the caustic old lawyer and said, "I am thinking about putting a darkey in it," and the caustic old lawyer said, "Anybody but you." (Laughter.) I understand, of course, that that is the mental attitude of diners towards the toastmasters, yet it seems to me that on this the Annual Gathering of our Society it may not be out of place for the President of the Society to call the attention of the membership to why we are here. We are here, if I correctly analyze the reason for our being here, because of a justifiable pride that each and all of us feel, the pride of race. It has been said by some philosopher, speaking on the subject of race, that a race consists of men bound by a similar character. Whether that be a correct definition or not, what we all know is that as different soils produce different vegetation so different soils and climates produce different races of men. We belong to one of the distinctive outstanding, composite personalities known to the world as a race. When you come to scan the map of Western Europe it is a surprising thing as you run your eye up the Atlantic Coast, to see what has been accomplished by the small individual races that dot its shores. Portugal is

not more than half as large as Pennsylvania. Its stock primarily is Basque. It has maintained itself racially intact, and you only have to take up the map of South America to see what a tremendous part that race of men, surrounded on all sides by men of alien blood, have accomplished in the world. When you swing up to the Bay of Biscay you find another Basque people, theoretically under the rule of Spain but always having preserved their independence and individuality, their customs and their separateness of race. When you come to Finisterre (and what an implication there is in the two words Finis terre), you find a people gathered into France but not of the French people who surround them, who have always preserved themselves, intact and free, their customs their own customs, part of their idioms their own idioms, their cast of thought their own, and their burial customs (those customs which last the longest with races), going back to the Valley of the Baltic, where all the long-headed, blue or green eyed, fair complexioned peoples come from. When you come to Brittany you find there, hollowed out of the northwest corner of France, another people who have maintained a race different from the other races of France, and then when you swing over into the British Isles you find the same extraordinary thing there. It was down almost to our day that the Cornishman was a separate and individual man. It is true today, as everlastingly true as it was when the ancient Briton was the sole inhabitant of the British Isles, that the Welshman is separate, individual and distinct in language, custom and habits of thought, and is it not marvelous that that race of men, who have kept themselves racially pure have two sons, one the premier of Great Britain (applause), the other the Secretary of State of the United States (applause), both of them Welsh and both racially pure, in whose hands today. as in the hands of no other men, are the destinies of the world's peace. When you go far north there stands out the Scotchman, individual, everywhere racially strongly marked as scarcely any of humankind is marked. It matters not where he goes or with whom he lives or associates, he is still the Scot, strong, self-reliant, vigorous. And then away up,

furthest flung north on the map of Ireland, is that part of the world inhabited by the men that we, gathered here tonight, are proud to say racially we belong to. Tried out in fires stronger blazing, than which none have been subjected to, now facing it may be as great a trial as they ever faced, where high courage, clear thinking, the ability to see things as they are, is to count as it always has counted with them they are demonstrating that the race holds true. Here today we of their blood extend hands across the sea, wish them well and desire them to know that all the ancient ties which have bound us bind us still. (Applause.) From that little spot, little comparatively compared with the greatness of Europe, from that little spot came the men of whom we are the descendants, who tamed a continent, flung themselves out to meet savagery and strange conditions with which men had never grappled before. The pioneering Scotch-Irishmen, landing at Newcastle, then a part of Pennsylvania, going up the old ship road, going down the Valley of the Cumberland and up the Valley of the Juniata, clear across the mountains, reaching the head waters of the Ohio, gave pioneering America its texts, its creeds and its examples. That, gentlemen of the Society, it seems to me is the controlling reason for our being here tonight. (Applause.)

In his very wonderful book of reminiscences which Lord Frederick Hamilton has given to the world, he says, that when he was an attache at one of the Balkan Courts where personal honesty is not too strong among the resident peoples, a very beautiful woman came there as the wife of one of the attaches of a southern European government, and at a court dinner she sought to win the admiration of all the other women who were gathered at the feast, by the display of the most extraordinary rope of pearls that they had ever seen. After the dinner had proceeded for some time the suggestion was made that this beautiful string of pearls should be handed around in order that the ladies might more critically observe it, and when it was returned to its owner she noticed that only about half the pearls were there. The host of the evening, seized with an inspiration, thought the thing to do

was to put a beautiful silver vase on the table and then turn out the lights. So the vase was put on the table, the lights were turned out, and after waiting for a few moments the lights were turned on again—and the silver vase was gone. (Laughter). I do not propose that any of the pearls of thought or any of the silver tones of the speakers that are to follow me, shall be further trespassed upon by me.

We have with us tonight a man who really knows more about the Scotch-Irish than any other Scotch-Irishman in this room. He knows about their history and traditions as a race and as a people here in Pennsylvania. He is secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. He is the State Librarian of Pennsylvania. I present to you Doctor Donehoo.

DOCTOR GEORGE P. DONEHOO:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA:—It is rather embarrassing to be told that I know so much about the Scotch-Irish, because I do not profess to know very much about this people. Practically all that I do know about the Scotch-Irish I know because of my study of the Indian situation in Pennsylvania. (Laughter.) I think that Justice Schaffer has gotten me mixed up with some one else in his introductory remarks. Unfortunately my very good friend, who I am very sorry is not here this evening, Governor Sproul, who says that he is a Quaker but who is nevertheless a Scotch-Irish Quaker (laughter), appointed me on the Pennsylvania Historical Commission because I knew more about the American Indian than any other man in the State of Pennsylvania. (Laughter.) Now I discover that I know more about the Scotch-Irish, so I will expect another appointment. (Laughter.)

I wish that it was possible for me to tell a few things about the development of the only Scotch-Irish Commonwealth on the face of the earth, Pennsylvania, because Pennsylvania is the only country that the Scotch-Irishman claims as his home. He never had a home until he came to Pennsylvania. (Laughter). He did not belong in Scotland. He was driven out of that to the north of Ireland, then was driven out of

the north of Ireland to the mountains of Pennsylvania, and here he founded—it is called Penn's Colony, but William Penn did not have very much to do with the development of it. The Scotch-Irishmen took it from Penn's hands and made it what it is. I am proud of the honor and also privilege and opportunity of making a few remarks this evening concerning the Scotch-Irish, and in the first place I wish very graciously to pay my respects to the Pilgrim Fathers, who got credit for having done everything to develop on this Continent the kind of civilization which we have, and vet who had not the faintest thing in the world to do with it. Somehow all the American History which has been written up to date has had stamped upon it, "Made in New England." That is the reason why Plymouth Rock looms so large in American History and it is the only reason. There is not a single American institution which is founded on any of the principles which were enunciated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but they are all built upon the principles which were enunciated in William Penn's frame of government, which was a theory of William Penn's and then it would have remained here, just as the Pilgrims remained at Plymouth Rock and as the influence of the Pilgrims remained at Plymouth Rock, forever. The ideal Commonwealth founded by William Penn upon the shores of the Delaware was a beautiful colony, a commonwealth in theory, but it stayed there until the bloody hand of Ulster grabbed the burning torch that William Penn had held up and carried it out over the Susquehanna to the Ohio, down the Ohio, out into the Northwest Territory and to Texas and then out to the Pacific, while William Penn's doves sat cooing on the shore of the Delaware. (Applause.) I do not wish to say a single thing to detract from the glory of William Penn. To my mind he was one of the greatest men that ever lived, away in advance of his day and away in advance of our day. The Peace Conference at Washington has just been carrying out some of the principles which were enunciated by William Penn in 1681, but I do say this, that the theories and the ideals which he had would have stayed here. The Quaker settlements never

went beyond the Delaware. They stayed on the Delaware just as the English settlement stayed at Jamestown, as the settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers staved at Plymouth, and two hundred years after the Pilgrims had planted their settlement at Plymouth Rock the whole region west to the Hudson River was an unknown wilderness, and so was it back of the settlement at Jamestown clear on to the Ohio for one hundred and fifty years, a trackless wilderness, and in fact it was that way in Pennsylvania. Nothing was known of the region beyond the Susquehanna or even to the Susquehanna. The development of the colony which was here was similar to the development of every English Colony in America. It was a commonwealth, Penn's Commonwealth on the Delaware, the Commonwealth of John Smith or whoever else it might have been at Jamestown in 1608, the Commonwealth of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. They were colonies. Then came persecutions in Ireland right at the psychological minute in human history and according to the Divine plan. Then came the only pioneers and frontiersmen that the world has ever had, that the American Continent has ever had in its period of development, driven from the place of refuge that he had by all of the taxes that taxed him from the cradle to the grave, coming in droves of twelve thousand annually clear up until the very commencement of the French and Indian War when the Divine playwright had set the stage for the evolution of human society and the time had come for the Scotch-Irish to step forth, take this burning torch, liberty to worship God, liberty of conscience, take it in this red bloody hand of Ulster, not with a dove of peace but with a rifle and sword, and carry that dogma out over the ridges of the Alleghenies into the trackless forest of the Ohio and down in the mountains of Kentucky and Virginia and then out across the prairies.

Somebody may be able to trace the trail of the Pilgrim Fathers from Plymouth Rock. I never have been. There was only one place I was ever able to trace it, and I have walked practically all the Indian trails in Pennsylvania on foot from the Delaware to the Ohio and up along the endless

mountains where the Connecticut settlers came into Pennsylvania—about the only Pilgrim Father influence that ever came into Pennsylvania was that settlement of Wyoming, which was the result of a fraud at the Treaty of Albany in 1754 and which led to the massacre of Wyoming, and all the conflicts between the Connecticut settlers and the settlers of Pennsylvania, and then the influence of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Connecticut classical school teacher went on up into New York, and, as I said once before, while the Scotch-Irishman was slaughtering Indians in Pennsylvania the New England school teacher was slaughtering Indian names up in New York State, blotting them from the face of the map, and putting Scipio and Virgil and Homer and the Ilaid and all the balance of them where there were once had been Tioga and Onondaga and so on. I suppose Camillus, Scipio and all these other names sound more classical, but personally I prefer Indian names even if I am on both sides Scotch-Irish. That was the New England influence and that was the trail of New England and Plymouth Commonwealth into Pennsylvania and that is where it touched Pennsylvania, and so far as I have ever been able to discover, the only place. Then when you come to all of the pioneers, the men who broke the pathway through the wilderness and made a pathway out not only into the prairies but clear out to the Pacific, Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, General Anthony Wayne, Samuel Houston, Arthur St. Clair, and the whole list of others—I was going to give a list of all those famous men but I thought it would be unseemly, that it would be a sort of "Who's Who in America" and there would not be anything left, and that would be rather an uninteresting proceeding on my part to read a list of all the pioneers who blazed the trails. One of these men went with George Washington, Barnaby Curran. Curran is pretty nearly as Scotch-Irish as Schaffer or Herman or some of these other names—Barnaby Curran, William Stewart, and all of these men who went out in 1753, 1754 and 1755, along through that period, blazing the pathways of civilization into the trackless wilderness, they are all Scotch-Irishmen. Of course once in a while they were accompanied

by a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," but some how or other, notwithstanding the fact that there was a sort of feeling down in York, Adams, Lancaster and all of these counties in the early days when they were fighting at elections and everything of that sort, there was rivalry and antagonism of these two classes, yet somehow the Scotch-Irishmen blazed the trail and right back of him always was the "Pennsylvania Dutchman." It has been that way ever since. It does not make much difference where you go, clear out to the Pacific you will find a sort of progression—like measles, mumps, whooping-cough and so on, all these different diseases-you have the Scotch-Irishman and then the Pennsylvania Dutchman, going right on down through the list until you come finally as the tide sweeps on to the Bohemian, Czecho-Slavian and so on. With racial microbes there is a certain sort of evolution, a preparation for them, just as there is for these microbes which the Agricultural Department and the Health Department are dealing with all the time, and as this gradually went on westward into the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia and then on down the Ohio, you can follow the trail of the Scotch-Irish in their country graveyards as easily as you can follow Broad Street. I have followed it from down here at Donegal and Derry clear across the mountains into Ohio, down into Kentucky, then into Louisiana and then into Texas. You will find Ramseys and Shields and McMullens, Stewarts, Kennedy, and so on in all of the country gravevards along this trail, and I have many times said that if I wanted to trace the genealogy of any family that developed from this Scotch-Irish clan that landed at Newcastle, I would simply start across to old Donegal and study tombstones from there clear on westward.

It is not difficult to follow that trail of evolution and development of the Scotch-Irish, but I have never run across the trail of the Pilgrim Fathers. That is not said to be funny, it is a fact. I have never run across it. It does not exist in anything I have ever seen yet, but in the histories that are written in New England and, of course, it is very easy for a man writing history in New England to piece over it all

the trail of the influence of the Pilgrim Fathers from Plymouth Rock, but somehow the influence of the Fathers at Plymouth stopped not very far from Plymouth Rock and these other things went on with the race that never had a country of its own, that took this land of its refuge and made it its native country by giving its blood in every conflict for human liberty and righteousness from the time that he first touched this continent down to the present time, so that at Brandywine, Valley Forge, King's Mountain and every place else you find the same class of men giving themselves in the conflict for human liberty and righteousness and that met in that clash which was the most tremendous that ever took place on the soil of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, because on both sides you had leaders who were Scotch-Irishmen and you had the men who were Scotch-Irishmen, brothers fighting each other in the conflict which ended only when the weaker, from loss of men and everything had to give up, a conflict which was a hard one because Ulster men met each other at Devil's Den and on all this bloody ground at Gettysburg. So has it been ever since. As Doctor MacCracken said at the dedication of the monument of the Battle of Saratoga, "that the Battle of Saratoga was won by Morgan's rifle men of Virginia, who were nearly all Scotch-Irishmen from Pennsylvania." Not only that, but at a meeting one time of the D. A. R. I stirred up trouble (and I always like to stir up trouble because I am Scotch-Irish) by saying to the Regent of the Richmond Chapter of the D. A. R., "that practically all of the first families of Virginia were first families of Pennsylvania before they became first families of Virginia," and that is true, because there was a trail of emigration on down the Cumberland Valley of the very people who went from Newcastle across to Donegal and Derry and Paxton and went on down the Cumberland Valley into the Shenandoah, and made not only such great names as that of the Breckenridges but practically all of the "F. F. V's." She had herself an ancestry which traces back through these trails of history and not of theory or romance, to this land in which the Scotch-Irishman has developed because it is his home land. The Bohemian,

the Slovak, the Englishman, the German, the Hollander and all these others look back with a longing to the homeland. You did not find the Scotch-Irishman in 1773 and 1774 worrying any about his homeland because he was making his homeland. He was making it here, making it in Pennsylvania. Other places had been places of refuge but the only home that Scotch-Irishmen ever had was Pennsylvania, and the biggest Scotch-Irish city on the face of the earth is the city in which I spent the greater part of my life, Pittsburgh, a city built by men who went from Lancaster, Cumberland and Franklin and all these other counties, over the Forbes Trail and founded that sterling city of steel which has produced such men as Carnegie and all the others who have added lustre to the glorious name of the Scotch and the Irish in the history of the development of Pennsylvania. I noticed incidentally in one of the addresses which I read a short time ago (I think it was A. R. McClure who was delivering the address at one of the Scotch-Irish Conventions) and he turned to Doctor MacIntosh and said, "Doctor MacIntosh, in your address you gave a very good definition of a Scotch-Irishman but I have forgotten it now. What was it?" Doctor MacIntosh said, "Why, Colonel, what I said was that the Scotch-Irishman kept the Ten Commandments and everything else that he could lay his hands on." He laid his hands on this State, and took it with the ideals of William Penn, freedom to worship God. He built his church and by the side of the church he built the school-house. There you have a brief history of the development of Pennsylvania and the history of the development of the Scotch-Irishmen in Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT:—The speaker who has just taken his seat has called attention to the fact that the greatest Scotch-Irish city on the face of the globe is at the headwaters of the Ohio. There is a historical question about the City of Pittsburgh which is of interest today. No man can be absolutely sure where the highest tribute should be placed if he intended to place it on the man after whom Pittsburgh is named, whether the highest tribute should be given to the elder

or the younger Pitt, and that singular circumstance still exists in the City of Pittsburgh, because at the great bar of Allegheny it cannot today be accurately determined where the brightest laurel wreath of professional distinction is to be placed, whether on the brow of the elder or the younger Reed. (Applause.) Pittsburgh has ever had a great bar. Pittsburgh, Scotch-Irish in her foundation, has bred those men as lawyers who have worn the brightest chaplets of the bar. The mantel of Knox and of Watson today finds shoulders well able to receive it. I present to you, Gentlemen of the Society, the leader of the Pittsburgh bar, Mr. David A. Reed.

Mr. DAVID A. REED:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society:—It is an honor that is very deeply appreciated, that one of the Scotch-Irish of the west should be permitted to bring greetings to his kinsmen of Eastern Pennsylvania. I am not wholly certain whether my ancestors went west because of the wider horizon ahead of them or because of pending indictments behind them. (Laughter.) You will understand if you please that when I speak of their virtues I am not particularly extolling my own ancestors. Mr. Boyd Crumrine, that distinguished lawyer and historian of Washington County, told me once with a twinkle in his eye that was not exactly sympathetic, that the first legal execution that took place in Washington County after its foundation was in honor of one David Reed. (Laughter.) I do not know the relationship, but much meditation on the fact has finally brought me to the conclusion that it is just as well for a family to get things like that out of its system. One feels so much safer.

I know that when I speak of the spirit of those Pilgrims of the mountains, of the quality of the pluck that they showed, it is no new theme, and it is one that has been much better handled and very often handled in your presence, but surely if the truth seems to be in danger of forgetfulness and of oblivion it needs no justification to reiterate its utterance. Of all the qualities of those ancestors of ours, yours and mine, high living and high thinking, hard praying and hard

working as they were, the one that seems to stand out most preeminently is that of self-reliance, independence of dictation, independence of alms or charity from any man, independence of the approval of another, independence of support and protection. It was that self-reliance that stood out most conspiciously in those Scotch-Irishmen who went out into the forest to clear the land and make for themselves a new home in the new country. It was that quality which most conspicuously distinguished them above all of the other settlers in this new land, and it is that self-reliance which made them conspicuous among the rulers of this country in its earlier days. To them, if they came back today, I am afraid there would be great amazement at the perplexities with which their descendants are surrounded. I wonder at their feeling if they saw swarms of Government inspectors hovering around every successful business man like buzzards about a dead covote. I wonder what they would think of the product that we have made out of the Government they founded. To them the best government was a minimum of government. To them a government that intruded into all of the affairs of its citizens was nothing more or less than a meddlesome nuisance, and I am afraid that if they were here to-day it might be some such epithet that they would give the present establishment in our country. If it occurred to them to suppress the odious and loathsome crime of stealing chickens, for example, they would have gone about it in the old fashioned way, prescribing the punishment of him who did offend that way, and when they found their culprit and convicted him they would have given him the punishment and that was the end of it, and for him who did not steal and had not been proven to steal there was the presumption of innocence. Today we have departed from all that. Today if we wanted to suppress that odious and loathsome crime I am afraid we would form an association which would start with a drive for funds. (Laughter.) Having done that it would establish a headquarters in Washington where it would give out propaganda, and presently it would elect congressmen who would form what might be called a poultry bloc. (Laughter.) They

would block all legislation until they got what they wanted. When they got it we would have a commission in a large suite of offices in Washington which, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, would examine the home of each citizen twice a week to make certain that the crime had not occurred. When it was all said and done the expenses of administration annually would be about twice the value of all the poultry in the community and the crime would be about twice as prevalent as before the device had been adopted.

I do not think that our ancestors would think much of the devices with which we have surrounded ourselves today. I have chosen an absurd illustration, of course, but it is not much more absurd, it is not much more extravagant, than some of the meddlesome activities of the government that we have to face every day. Our Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, contrived in order to make impossible discriminations and unfair rates, causes twice as much trouble each day as ever was caused by the crimes that it was set up to prevent. We have our Trade Commission doing the same thing. Next we are to have a Coal Commission to show coal men how to conduct their business, to hold inquiries, to delay action until all occasion for action has passed. (Applause.) Our Government has passed all bounds of meddlesomeness. and I am afraid our Scotch-Irish ancestors, if they were to come back today, would think that we had abdicated our voice in control to suffer such things to happen. The corollary of government meddlesomeness is an excessive leaning by the individual on his government. He makes demands upon it which are wholly outside the proper sphere of government. Projects alien to the spirit of a self-reliant government, projects of coddling and nursing of industry, are the inevitable concomitants of this meddlesomeness. Projects for nursing any group of our citizens at the expense of their country, whether that group be farmers, cotton-planters, railroads, shipbuilders, or what it be, are not consistent with the self-reliance of the pioneers whom we are here tonight to commemorate. Industry today is about in the condition suggested by the definition given

by a small boy who was asked to define a skeleton, and who answered, "A skeleton is a man who has his inside out and his outside off." (Laughter.) That is about the condition in which all industry and business finds itself today, largely (of course, not wholly, but to a very considerable extent) due to the fact that self-reliance has not had that scope that it should have had, that meddlesomeness has gone too far, that restrictions have been too many, and progress will begin just so soon as we begin to allow the self-reliant man to go ahead.

This sounds perhaps like a wail of distress, as if I were a despondent reactionary, but I assure you I do not mean anything of the sort. When for example we see the Governor of this great State rising above politics to send to the Senate for Pennsylvania a man who is as conspicuous for his fearless independence as for his high character and his great ability, we cannot lose hope. (Applause.) In recent years every race but ours has ruled in America. It is time that the Scotch-Irishman assert himself more vigorously. It is time that he took a greater part in the government of his State and of his Country, and when he does I think it is too sure for argument, it is too sure to be debatable that he will insist on free play for the self-reliant man, for a reduction in this eternal meddling, for a restoration of the presumption that one is innocent until one is proven guilty. That proverb has almost passed from our daily life. We are presumed today by government inspectors at least, to be guilty until we have proved ourselves, by copious reports and affidavits, to be innocent. That day has got to pass and it will pass, and it is bound to pass when men of our race, with Anglo-Saxon and Scotch-Irish traditions, take the reins of government as they must, and when that time comes we will have freedom from meddlesomeness, freedom from impertinent despotism, the freedom of self-reliance. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER:—In those good old days in the world, when there were two-bottle men, Charles James Fox and Sheridan had been out dining in the early evening, and they came into parliament arm and arm as the clock struck three,

and Sheridan turned to Fox and said, "Charlie, I can't see the speaker." Fox said to Sheridan, "That's all right, Sheridan. I can see two." (Laughter.) There are two Fords in America. (Laughter.) I present to you the other one. (Applause.) (Mr. Ford's speech omitted at his request.)

REV. JOHN B. LAIRD, D. D.:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Neither you nor the Society knew that I was going to make a speech. Indeed until two or three minutes ago, I did not know it myself. 'It would be difficult to describe my relationship to this order of exercises. I am reminded just now of an incident that I recently heard of with respect to a colored boy who worked around a newspaper office. A man coming into the office one morning, addressing the colored boy said, "Sam what position do you hold here? What is your office?" "I-I don't know, sir." "Well are you the devil?" "No, sir, I'm not the debil, but some of de people say I'm the colored supplement." So far as this program is concerned, I am a kind of a supplement. A certain distinguished Scotch-Irishman once said, that if one is to make a three-minute speech, he needs at least three hours for preparation, but if he is to make a three-hour speech, he needs only three minutes preparation. If this be true I ought to be able to talk three hours this evening. I am not going to however, but as representing the Scotch-Irish Society, I am here to express its appreciation of the successful and splendid way that you, sir, have conducted the affairs of the Society during the past year. This has not been an ordinary year for Scotch-Irishmen. Ulster has had her troubles, and we have deemed ourselves most fortunate in having at the head of our organization a distinguished member of the Supreme Court bench. And whilst this is the day of "open covenants, openly arrived at," we have not the slightest doubt but that you have been in close conference with our brethren across the sea in their deliberations upon the great things having to do with old Ulster's future. We, therefore, this evening (and I am sure, sir, that you are greatly surprised, although I suspect that you remember former presidents having received a

similar gift) present to you a token of our high appreciation of your splendid administration, and also that you and such as may come after you will ever have, a tangible evidence of the fact that you were president of this Society. For these and many other reasons, we present this spoon. I do not know just to what use a member of the Supreme Court may put such a spoon. A few years ago it was my pleasure to present a similar spoon to a very distinguished physician and surgeon, and in doing so I reminded him that in this day when there is a manifest decline in the use of drugs of high potency, that for his own reputation, as well as for the well being of those whose health was at his tender mercy, it might be well for him to hesitate before using the spoon for portioning out such curatives as digitalis, etc. It may be however, that in your measuring out the great things having to do with the interpretation and application of law according to the old Scotch-Irish way, you will find some use for this rather large spoon. On one side of the spoon you will observe is carved the Shamrock, and on the other, the Thistle, and linking the two together is the hand which has been referred to this evening as the bloody hand of Ulster, but which we hope and trust in the future, shall in reality be a hand holding these two great peoples of North Ireland, and Scotland together in peace and concord. As the representative of the Scotch-Irish Society, I therefore present to you Mr. President, Justice Schaffer, this token of our esteem for you personally, and our appreciation of your good services as the President of the Society.

Honorable William I. Schaffer:

MR. GIFTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—This is one of the occasions when it would not be in keeping with the traditions of the Society if the present President was not too surprised for words. It has been a very great distinction to me to be your President. It is really one of the blue ribbons of my life that I have been for the allotted time head of your Society. I have enjoyed my association here year after year as I have enjoyed few others. In accepting this symbol of the Society and this token of your regard it is

an emblem to me of the strong simplicity of the people from whom we have descended. After all is said, it matters not what men of the Scotch-Irish race have achieved, they are simple, direct men, of an ancestry that led plain and simple lives, they were plain men and plain women, living in a plain way as this spoon testifies. One of the simple pleasures most deeply valued is the due regard of one's fellows, and to have had that from you gentlemen is more than worth while. (Applause.)

Gentlemen of the Society, the last official act that I shall perform is that of introducing my worthy successor. It was a great thing to be made president and it is a great thing to be succeeded by a bishop. That makes me more fully realize how worth while the presidency of the Society is. There is one man among us who year after year in the association we have had here has grown closer to all of us, has increasingly won our high regard and our great admiration, and it affords me very great pleasure now to present to you the new president of the Society, Bishop Garland. (Applause.)

RIGHT REVEREND THOMAS J. GARLAND:

Gentlemen of the Society:—Following the usual custom, it is not necessary for me to make a speech on this occasion. I think that is deferred until the next meeting, but I cannot but express my gratitude to you and say that I consider it a great honor to fill this position. At the same time, following some of the speeches tonight,I think I would warn you that this new system which has been so deplored tonight is apt to creep into our own Society within the next year. I had almost forgiven our President for the lawyer-like way in which he passed over the treasurer's report and merely said, "That is received and filed," but I want to call your attention to the fact that when he was made president there was a comfortable balance and it is reduced to a minimum, so if there is a sur tax this year I hope you will not blame the new president. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT:—The Thirty-third Annual Banquet of the Society is at an end.

APPENDIX A.

Report of W. Logan MacCoy, Treasurer, Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, for The Year Ending December 31st, 1921.

Dr.		#402.10
Balance from preceding year	\$646.00 1,180.00	\$483.12
Interest on deposits	8.07	1,834.07
		\$2,317.19
Cr.	#60.20	
Postage, telegrams, gratuities, etc Subscriptions returned	\$60.38 25.00	
Rellevine-Stratford Hotel, 243 covers, cigars,		
decorations and music	1,072.65	
Hoskins & Company, engraving invitations	35.00	
Allen, Lane & Scott, printing first and		
second notices, bills, envelopes, table	140.50	
Edward Maene, carving spoon	55.00	
Hoover & Smith, box and silver plate	12.50	
Dreka Company, engraving menus, place cards	94.00	
I. E. Caldwell & Co., silver platter for		
C. L. McKeehan	200.00	
Trinity Court Studios, photographs of Judge Stewart, used in making plates.	20.00	
Clerical Services	108.80	
Allen, Lane & Scott, printing and mailing	269.00	
32nd annual report Stenographer, reporting annual dinner	40.80	
Speakers' honorarium	100.00	
Singer and accompanist	35.00	
	\$2,268.63	
Balance January 1st, 1922	48.56	\$2,317.19
Balance in Historical Fund, January 1st,	1922	\$369.49

The above report has been audited and found correct, showing a balance of \$48.56 to the credit of the Society in its general account and a balance of \$369.49 in the Historical Fund, January 1st, 1922.

J. O. MacIntosh, Garfield Scott,

Auditors.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

I. NAME.

The name of the Association shall be the "Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society," and it shall constitute the Pennsylvania branch of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

II. OBJECTS.

The purposes of this Society are the preservation of Scotch-Irish history; the keeping alive the *esprit de corps* of the race; and the promotion of social intercourse and fraternal feeling among its members, now and hereafter.

III. MEMBERSHIP.

- 1. Any male person of good character, at least twenty-one years of age, residing in the State of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent through one or both parents, shall be eligible to membership, and shall become a member by the majority vote of the Society or of its Council, subscribing these articles, and paying an annual fee of two dollars: *Provided*, That all persons whose names were enrolled prior to February 13th, 1890, are members: *And provided further*, That three officers of the National Society, to be named by it, shall be admitted to sit and deliberate with this Society.
- 2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.
- 3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for two consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

IV. ANNUAL MEETING.

1. The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in their absence, by two members

of the Council.

V. Officers and Committees.

At each annual meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and twelve Directors, but the same person may be both Secretary and Treasurer.

They shall enter upon office on the 1st of March next succeeding, and shall serve for one year and until their successors are chosen. The officers and Directors, together with the ex-Presidents of the Society, shall constitute the Council. Of the Council there shall be four Standing Committees.

1. On admission; consisting of four Directors, the

Secretary, and the First Vice-President.

2. On Finance; consisting of the officers of the Society.

3. On Entertainments; consisting of the Second Vice-President and four Directors.

4. On History and Archives; consisting of four Directors.

VI. Duties of Officers.

1. The President, or, in his absence the First Vice-President, or if he too is absent the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence at any time of all these, then a temporary Chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceed-

ings of the Society and of the Council.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction

of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of said committee next preceding the annual meeting of the Society shall make a full and detailed report.

VII. DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report, to the Council or to the Society, upon all names of persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society, and through a sub-committee, shall

audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Entertainments shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the annual banquet.

4. The Committee on History and Archives shall provide for the collection and preservation of the history and records of the achievements of the Scotch-Irish people of America, and especially of Pennsylvania.

VIII. CHANGES.

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure, and fill vacancies occurring during the year by death or resignation.

IX. Quorum.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council five members, and of the committees a majority.

X. FEES.

The annual dues shall be two dollars, and shall be payable on February 1st in each year.

XI. BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Society shall be held on the second Thursday of February, at such time and in such manner, and such other day and place, as shall be de-

termined by the Council. The costs of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XII. AMENDMENTS.

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been

submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, and not less than twenty-five voters for such alteration or amendment.

PENNSYLVANIA SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

PRESIDENTS.

1890	REV.	J.	S.	MACINTOSH,	D.D.
------	------	----	----	------------	------

1891 Col. John A. Wright.

1892 Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.

1893 C. STUART PATTERSON, Esq.

1894 W. W. PORTER, Esq.

1895 REV. HENRY C. McCook, D.D.

1896 JAMES A. LOGAN, ESQ.

1897 WILLIAM RIGHTER FISHER, Eso.

1898 Hon. Henry W. Williams.

1899 Mr. James Pollock.

1900 Hon. John Stewart.

1901 BAYARD HENRY, Esq.

1902 Rev. J. D. Moffat, D.D.

1903 Mr. John P. Green.

1904 ROBERT SNODGRASS, ESQ.

1905 Hon. John B. McPherson.

1906 Hon. NATHANIEL EWING.

1907 Rev. M. A. Brownson, D.D.

1908 Hon. Harman Yerkes.

1909 Hon. Edwin S. Stuart. 1910 Hon. William P. Potter.

1910 HON. WILLIAM P. POTTER

1911 Mr. John McIlhenny.

1912 Mr. M. C. Kennedy.

1913 Rev. John B. Laird, D.D.

1914 Mr. SAMUEL REA.

1915 Dr. John B. Deaver.

1916 REV. WILLIAM BEATTY JENNINGS, D.D.

1917 Hon. Joseph Buffington.

1918 Mr. AGNEW T. DICE.

1919 Mr. WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

1920 Mr. T. ELLIOTT PATTERSON.

1921 Hon. WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

1890-1895 C. WATSON McKeehan, Eso.

1896-1921 CHARLES L. MCKEEHAN, Esq.

1921- W. Logan MacCoy, Esq.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

	35 1 70 7 1 4 4 4
T. RAWLINS ADAMS	
J. Chalmers Agnew	
E. G. ALEXANDER, M.D	
King Alexander	
WILLIAM ALEXANDER	
James H. M. Andrews	.1317 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM H. ARROTT	
Louis H. Ayres	.1321 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. AYRES	.4th and Cumberland Sts., Philadelphia.
RICHARD L. AUSTIN	. Rex and Seminole Aves., Chestnut Hill.
	. 228 South Third St., Philadelphia.
Thomas E. Baird, Jr	
John Baird	
Hon. Thomas J. Baldridge	
James M. Barnett	. New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa.
J. E. BARR	.1107 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Dr. John C. C. Beale	.41 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.
ROBERT BEATTY	.Coral and Adams Sts., Philadelphia.
	.144 Long Ave., Hamburg, N. Y.
JOHN CROMWELL BELL	.1333 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
TAMES S. BENN	.2035 Commercial Trust Building, Phila.
	.607 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
Hon. Edward W. Biddle	
	.133 South Twelfth St., Philadelphia.
BENIAMIN R. BOGGS	. Philadelphia & Reading Ry., Phila.
	.1109 Melrose Avenue, Oak Lane.
R. A. Bole	
REV. J. GRAY BOLTON, D.D	
T Fra Tox Down	.317 W. Springfield Ave., Chestnut Hill.
REV. WILLIAM BOYD	Janasana D
REV. WILLIAM BOYD	Lansdowne, Pa.
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	. 1005 Morris Building, Philadelphia.
	. Fourth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
J. Woods Brown	
WILLIAM LAIRD BROWN	
	.400 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.
Hon. James I. Brownson	
Robert J. Brunker	.1000 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
John W. Buchanan	
Hon. Joseph Buffington	
Joseph C. Buchanan	. Conestoga Road, Wayne, Pa.
WILLIAM H. BURNETT	.400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
A. A. Cairns, M.D	.1539 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia.

D.D. Mt. Aims Dhiladalahia	
REV. John Calhoun, D.DMt. Airy, Philadelphia.	
Hon. J. D. CampbellP. & R. Terminal, Philadelphia.	
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Carson	
(Honorary) 5 Eaton Place, London S. W., England	
HERBERT M. CARSON937 W. Fourth St., Williamsport, Pa.	
ROBERT CARSON	
WILLIAM G. CARSON205 S. Forty-second St., Philadelphia.	
REV. JAMES CARTERLincoln University, Pa.	
REV. JAMES CARTER Bullown Offiversity, 12.	
JOHN G. CARRUTHBellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia.	
HENRY CARVERDoylestown, Pa.	
James P. Cassidy 6 Colonial Place, Pittsburgh.	
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ROBERT M. COYLE423 Walnut St., Philadelphia.	
A. J. COUNTYBroad Street Station, Philadelphia.	
Sir James Craig (Honorary)Craigavon, Ireland.	
DR. CLARK R. CRAIG331 South Twelfth St., Philadelphia.	
D. F. CRAWFORD5243 Ellsworth Ave., Pittsburgh.	
D. F. CRAWFORD	
GEORGE W. CREIGHTON, JR3903 Clover Hill Road, Baltimore, Md	•
Samuel Cunningham (Honorary)."Fernhill," Belfast, Ireland.	
TI CD west-time West-instead	
HON. JOHN DALZELL	,
D. C.	
CHARLES GIBBONS DAVIS8204 Seminole Ave., Chestnut Hill.	
WILLIAM R. DAVISONGreencastle, Pa.	
Watson R. DavisonWaynesboro, Pa.	
CAPT. W. G. DAVISONChambersburg, Pa.	
C. M. DavisonChambersburg, Pa.	
N. H. Davison	
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I. C. DEAVER, W.D	
JOHN B. DEAVER, M.D1634 Walnut St., Philadelphia.	
James Aylward Develin400 Chestnut St., Phila., Wood Building	٠
AGNEW T. DICEReading Terminal, Philadelphia.	
S. RALSTON DICKEYOxford, Chester County, Pa.	
James M. DickeyWayne, Pa.	
JAMES L. DIVEN, M.DNew Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa.	
Franklin D'Olier Merchant and Mariner Building, Phila	ί.
J. S. DonaldsonBroad Street Station, Philadelphia.	
HENRY R. DOUGLAS, M.D1806 Market St., Harrisburg.	
Peter S. Duncan	
Terrary Devices Device	
Hugh DunlapLansdowne, Pa.	
J. EDWARD DURHAM412 Stephen Girard Building, Phila.	
THOMAS P. DYERApt. B, 504 Midvale Ave., Phila.	
Duran M. D. O. 1. D.	
DANIEL M. EASTER, M.D Greensburg, Pa.	
Dr. William T. EllisSwarthmore, Pa.	
REV. ALFRED L. ELWYN113 E. Thirty-seventh St., New York.	

	.1321 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
CHARLES H. EWING	.Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.
Edgar Dudley Faries	.617 Franklin Building, Philadelphia.
RANDOLPH FARIES, M.D	. 2007 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
	.West Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill.
	.West Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill,
	Philadelphia.
WILLIAM N. FERGUSON, M.D	.125 W. Susquehanna Ave., Phila.
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Dr. Joseph D. Findley	
Hon. Thomas D. Finletter	•
REV. WILLIAM P. FINNEY, D.D.,	
	.1012 Stephen Girard Building, Phila.
D. Fleming	.325 North Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.
	.32 North Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.
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Rev. John W. Francis	
Hon. Robert S. Frazer	
Hugh R. Fulton	
Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland	.7020 Chew Street, Germantown.
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George D. Gideon	.1412 Arch St., Philadelphia.
HARRY B. GILL	.328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
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James Gay Gordon, Jr	.710 North American Building, Phila.
Dr. John K. Gordon	. Chambersburg, Pa.
R. C. Gordon	. Waynesboro, Pa.
	. Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
George S. Graham	. West End Trust Building, Phila.
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David C. Green	.Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
Kane S. Green	.Bryn Mawr, Pa.
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George T. Gwilliam	
GEORGE T. GWILLIAM, JR	.905 Madison St., Syracuse, N. Y.
JAMES R. GWILLIAM	.3226 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.
JOHN GWILLIAM	.253 W. Fifty-eighth St., New York.
	.253 W. Fifty-eighth St., New York.

REV. ANDREW NEELY HAGERTY,	
D.D	.Carlisle. Pa.
Francis J. Hall	. Harrisburg. Pa.
	N Baronscourt, Newtown-Stewart, Ire-
Duke of Abercorn (Honorary) land.
Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamili	
	.1510 Pennsylvania Building, Phila.
	.3336 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.
	.Front St. and Montgomery Ave., Phila.
	.410 West Chelten Ave., Germantown.
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WILLIAM LATTA HAMMERSLEY	
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	.West Clapier St., Germantown.
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George M. Hays	
R. S. Hays	
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	.,430 South Fourth St., Colwyn, Pa.
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Snowden Henry	.7830 Winston Road, Chestnut Hill.
Major T. Charlton Henry	.Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
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	.Harrisburg, Pa., P. O. Box 774.
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Edwin L. Hoopes	
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	.Bank of Commerce Building, Norfolk, Va.
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	.2902 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia.
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	.Front and Berks Sts., Philadelphia.
	.Front and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
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THOMAS LOVE LATTA	3819 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
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HARPER F. LEEPER	
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JAMES S. MAGEE	New Bloomfield, Pa.
Prof. F. S. Magill	
ROBERT M. MAHON	
MAJOR WILLIAM E. MAIR	Harrisburg, Pa.
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	904 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.
	. 1068 Terrace Ave., Wyomissing, Pa.
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JAMES S. MOORHEAD	
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W. Logan MacCoy	.732 Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.
Dr. John Henry MacCracken.	

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THOMAS M. McCachran	.1006 Twenty-third Ave., Altoona, Pa.
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	.6387 Sherwood Road, Overbrook, Pa.
Hon. J. P. McCaskey	
SAMUEL McCLAY	.Pittsburgh, Pa.
WILLIAM ARCH McCLEAN,	
	. West End Trust Building, Philadelphia
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Hon. Vance C. McCormick	
Dr. Horace G. McCormick	
SETH T. McCormick, Jr	
	, 3237 N. Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.
ROBERT T. McCracken	
W. H. McCrea	
J. BRUCE McCreary, M.D	
	.1426 Denniston Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
EDWARD C. McCune	.374 Dupont Bldg., Wilmington, Del.
JOHN M. McCurdy	. Franklin Building, 133 S. 12th St., Phila
DANIEL W. McDonald	
JOHN C. McDowell	
	.4500 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
John D. McIlhenny	
	.1035 Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.
Dr. E. M. S. McKee	
Charles L. McKeehan	
Joseph Parker McKeehan	
GEORGE McKeown	
JOHN C. McKinney	
REV. WM. KERR McKINNEY	
J. KING McLanahan, Jr	
	.Bellevue Court Building, Philadelphia.
	.E. Washington Lane, Germantown, Pa
George Stewart McLean	
	. 1100 Commercial Trust Building, Phila.
Hon. Donald P. McPherson	
DANIEL N. McQuillen, M.D	.17th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM F. McSparran	.Furniss, Pa.
Lewis Newson	David Charles Dhiladelal
WILLIAM D. NEILSON	Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
REV TOUN CRANT NEWSCOT D.D.	. 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
REV. JOHN GRANT NEWMAN, D.D.	4642 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia.
JOHN GRANT NEWMAN, JR	.4042 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia.

H. S. PRENTISS NICHOLS	Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, M.D	2023 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
	The Blenheim, 17th and Chestnut Sts.,
H. M. North, Jr	
11. 1.1. 1.0, g	,
ARCHIRALD MACLEAN O'BRIEN	1128 South 48th St., Philadelphia.
DAVID B. OLIVER	
ROBERT A. ORBISON	
Hon. George B. Orlady	
D A Opp	710 North American Building, Phila.
John G. Orr	
J. WILLIAM ORR	1222 Common Ct. Dhiledelete
H. WILSON ORR	1323 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
II B. D	Danding Transition Dhiladalahia
	Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.
REV. WILLIAM PARK, D.D., LL.D	. [Ireland.
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