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PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION

OF THE

NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1879-80 AND 1880-81.



SAN FRANCISCO:

H. S. CROCKER & Co., PRINTERS.

1881.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE 483 CAL. ST.

STATED MEETINGS.

Regular Monthly Socials are held on the second Friday Evening of each month.

Annual Reunion, in commemoration of Vermont's independence, on January 16th.

Annual Picnic and Vermont "Sugaring-off," in the latter part of May.

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Officers for 1879.

President :

DR. TRUMAN CROSSETT,
(Of Bennington, Vt.)

Vice-Presidents :

BRAINARD C. BROWN,
(Of Woodstock.)

S. W. SHAW,
(Of Windsor.)

A. C. TAYLOR,
(Of Westford.)

Secretary :

GEO. W. HOPKINS,
(Of Bethel.)

Treasurer :

DR. G. C. HOADLEY,
(Of Woodstock.)

Executive Committee :

H. C. BARNES,
(Of Burlington.)

BRAINARD C. BROWN,
(Of Woodstock.)

MATTHEW BLAIR,
(Of Ryegate.)

GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
(Of Burlington.)

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(Of Bakersfield.)

Vice-Presidents :

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(Of Athens.) (Of Montpelier.)

DR. G. C. HOADLEY,
(Of Woodstock.)

Secretary :

GEO. W. HOPKINS,
(Of Bethel.)

Treasurer :

E. P. MONROE,
(Of Wells.)

Executive Committee :

CHAS. F. BASSETT, GEO. P. RINFORD,
(Of Ludlow.) (Of Highgate.)
BRAINARD C. BROWN, F. A. WATERHOUSE,
(Of Woodstock.) (Of Salisbury.)
C. D. BURBANK,
(Of Danville.)

Auxilliary Committee :

MRS. L. J. HARDY, JR., MRS. M. BLAIR,
MRS. E. W. BURBANK.

Officers for 1881.

President:

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(Of Bakersfield.)

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(Of Athens.)

LUTHER C. DODGE,
(Of Montpelier.)

DR. G. C. HOADLEY,
(Of Woodstock.)

Secretary:

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Office, 11 Montgomery Street.

Treasurer:

E. P. MONROE,
(Of Wells.)

Executive Committee:

H. D. JAMESON,
(Of Irasburgh.)

C. H. BLINN,
(Of Burlington.)

H. A. DEMING,
(Of Chester.)

F. E. MARSH,
(Of Sheldon.)

DR. G. C. HOADLEY,
(Of Woodstock.)

Auxilliary Committee:

MRS. L. J. HARDY, JR., MRS. NELLIE HOLBROOK-BLINN,
MRS. H. D. JAMESON.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

IN the latter part of the year 1878, three or four native Vermonters were conversing together in this city on their reminiscences of the dear old Green Mountain State, when one of them suggested the formation of an association of Vermonters resident on the Pacific Coast. The others grasped enthusiastically at the idea, and the immediate result was a call for all native Vermonters who were interested in such a movement to meet and talk the matter over. That meeting was held on the evening of December 5, 1878. There were present: H. N. Tilden, H. C. Barnes, Dr. C. L. Pierce, Dr. G. C. Hoadley, L. H. Parker, T. H. Underwood, H. K. Cummings, Capt. A. C. Taylor and Geo. W. Hopkins. After an informal exchange of ideas it was agreed to organize an association. To that end a meeting was called at private parlors of the Palace Hotel for December 10, 1878. At that meeting among those present, were: Wm. G. Barrett, B. Burr, Matthew Blair, N. J. Bailey, H. C. Barnes, H. K. Cummings, Dr. Truman Crossett, Geo. W. Chamberlain, S. M. Collins, A. F. Goss, H. A. Haskins, L. A. Hayward, Dr. G. C. Hoadley, Geo. W. Hopkins, T. B. Hurlburt, H. D. Jameson, W. H. Orne, L. H. Parker, Maj. Rodney Smith, S. W. Shaw, L. P. Tenney, H. N. Tilden, Capt. A. C. Taylor, J. B. Whitcomb and Dr. C. L. Pierce.

A committee, consisting of Gen'l G. W. Chamberlain, S. W. Shaw, Dr. C. L. Pierce, Dr. Truman Crossett, H. C. Barnes and G. W. Hopkins, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on the 16th of the same month. At the third meeting the Committee on Constitution and By-laws were granted further time. Addresses were made by Drs. Crossett and Pierce, and Messrs. Chamberlain, Crane, Barnes and Capt. Taylor.

The permanent organization was effected January 6, 1879, at a meeting held at the same place, by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and election of the following named officers: President, Dr. Truman Crossett; Secretary, Geo. W. Hopkins; Treasurer, Dr. G. C. Hoadley; Vice-Presidents, B. C. Brown, S. W. Shaw and Capt. Taylor; Executive Committee, H. C. Barnes, (chairman,) B. C. Brown, Matthew Blair, Geo. W. Chamberlain and A. F. Goss.

The next meeting was held on the evening of January 13, 1879, at Washington Hall, 35 Eddy Street, which had been temporarily engaged for the meetings of the association. The evening was chiefly devoted to making arrangements for the first anniversary festival of the association, the details of which had been in the meantime considered by the Executive Committee, whose report was adopted. At the anniversary meeting which was held at the same place on Friday evening, January 17, 1879, the worth of the organization was for the first time fully appreciated.

It was the first time on this coast that a large meeting of Vermonters and their friends had ever been held. Up to this time the meetings had of necessity been mainly devoted to the details of business, but now there was nothing to be done but to renew old acquaintances and form new ones, to talk over old times and to make inquiries and give responses to questions regarding mutual acquaintances in that State, so beloved by all members.

Many a man was astonished at meeting acquaintances at that gathering whom, although he had known for years, he never dreamed they were from his own native State. Never was a social gathering more happily provided with a common ground of sympathy, and the only regret was that the hours passed so quickly. The early part of the evening was devoted to dancing. When supper was announced the assembled company formed in march to the banquet hall, being led by Hon. Jas. McM. Shafter and his daughter. After the company had partaken of a bountiful repast, President Crossett arose, and after a few remarks, proposed the first toast of the evening,

“*The Day we Celebrate;*” which was responded to by Hon. JAS. McM. SHAFTER.

The other toasts were as follows :

“ *Vermont* ;”

“ ’Tis a rough land of rock and stone and tree,
Where lives no castled lord, no cabined slave ;
But hand and tongue and thought are free,
And friends will find a welcome—foes, a grave.”

Responded to by Hon. G. W. TYLER.

“ *Vermont Soldiers in the Rebellion* ; they proved that when the ‘federal cheer’ was to drown the ‘rebel yell,’ it was well to do as General Sedgwick did : ‘*Put the Vermont Brigade in front and keep the column closed up.*’” Responded to by U. S. Internal Revenue Agent, A. M. CRANE.

“ *The Schools of Vermont* ; the supporting columns of our intelligence and virtue ; may the schools of the Sierras never fall below those of the Green Mountains.” Response by City Supt. of Schools, A. L. MANN.

“ *Middlebury College.*” Response by Col. J. S. BYINGTON.

“ *The Newspaper Press of Vermont.*” Response by G. P. RIXFORD, of the “Evening Bulletin.”

“ *The Vermont University.*” Response by E. H. RIXFORD, Esq.

“ *The Daughters of Vermont.*” Response by Gen’l GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

“ *Green Mountain Grit* ; ever ready to sharpen the sword of freedom or dull the sword of oppression.” Response by Capt. A. C. TAYLOR.

“ *The Heroic Dead of Vermont* ; the memory of those who died that the government ‘of the people, by the people and for the people’ might not perish from off the earth.” Response by Rev. JNO. KIMBALL.

“ *John G. Saxe and other Poets of Vermont.*” Response by Prof. W. T. ROSS.

“ *San Francisco* ; the Queen City of the Pacific ; when, like Cornelia, she points to her children as her jewels, may Vermonters be among them.” Reponse by Supervisor A. W. SCOTT.

The company then adjourned to the main hall and enjoyed themselves socially for an hour, before retiring to their homes.

From that time to the present the association has steadily increased in numbers and prosperity. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony of its gatherings. Monthly meetings have been held regularly, and for a year or more last past, these have been held at Cambrian Hall, 1133 Mission Street. These meetings have been largely attended and have been almost exclusively devoted to sociability, the business details of the organization being arranged by the Executive Committee.

At these monthly gatherings the early part of the evening is devoted to musical exercises, recitations, readings, addresses, &c., and after an hour has passed in this pleasant manner, refreshments are served. The floor is then cleared, and the remainder of the evening is devoted to dancing. Three picnics have been held. The first at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on May 24, 1879. About two hundred persons were present, and the affair was a success in every way.

The second picnic was held at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, May 27, 1880, and was attended by about six hundred persons.

The third picnic was held at the same place, May 27, 1881, at which upwards of nine hundred persons were present. Among the features of the last two picnics were a genuine old-fashioned Vermont "sugaring-off," with nut-cakes and New England cider, literary exercises, dancing, games, &c. At the last picnic an interesting and eloquent address was delivered by Hon. GEO. W. TYLER. This address will be found in the later pages of this volume.

The second annual reunion of the association was held at B'nai B'rith Hall, on the evening of January 16, 1880, being 103 years since the day on which Vermont declared itself an independent commonwealth. Upwards of three hundred Vermonters and their friends were present at this exceedingly enjoyable meeting. The first part of the evening's programme consisted of a few admirably rendered musical exercises, closing with an eloquent address by City Supt. of Schools, A. L. MANN. The floor was then cleared, and after two or three dances the company ad-

journed to the banquet hall below, where was served a genuine Vermont supper, prepared entirely by the lady members of the association. After supper the following toasts were proposed by President Scott :

“ *The Day we Celebrate.*” Being 103 years since the day when

“ Hampshire grants were tracts of land, somewhat in disputation ;
Tracked by the most intractable of all the Yankee nation ;
When Ethan Allen ruled the State with steel and stolen Scriptur—
Declared his beech-seal-war against New York, and took and whip’t her.”

Response by Mr. H. L. DODGE, Supt. San Francisco Mint.

“ *Vermont* ; among whose green hills we were cradled ; may the rugged virtues of the Green Mountain State ever cling to her sons and daughters.” Response by Hon. JAS. McM. SHAFTER.

“ *California* ; the State of our adoption.” Response by Capt. A. C. TAYLOR.

“ *Memories of Childhood.*” Response by Mr. F. M. HUSTED.

The company then returned to the hall, and dancing was resumed until a late hour.

The third anniversary was held at the same place, on the evening of the 17th of January, 1881. The character of the entertainment was similar to that of the second reunion, though there was a much larger attendance, the spacious hall being filled to overflowing.

The communications from noted Vermonters and others in the East, which were read at these reunions, will be found further on.

It will be seen from this hasty review that a successful and prosperous organization of Vermonters on the Pacific Coast is an accomplished fact, and that the hopes of the most sanguine members have been more than realized. But the success thus far attained, only leads us to hope for greater things. Up to within a short time the membership has been principally confined to San Francisco. It is now rapidly branching out, and Vermonters are joining from all parts of the State. There are over two thousand native Vermonters now living in California, and it is earnestly

hoped that the day is not far distant when all these children, who have strayed so far from their mother—dear old Vermont—shall have joined themselves to this association, meeting together from time to time, to recall incidents of early days, and to draw from them fresh inspiration, so that ere long, the spirit and teachings of our fathers shall be manifested visibly all over this our adopted State.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1881.



ADDRESS

Delivered at the Second Annual Reunion of the P. C. A. Native Sons of Vermont, at B'nai B'rith Hall, January 16, 1880, by Supt. of Schools, A. L. MANN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT :

One hundred and four years ago to-day our forefathers met at Dorset to organize a new and independent State ; one hundred and three years ago yesterday they met again at Westminster, completed their organization, and adopted the name of "New Connecticut, *alias* Vermont." In commemoration of the birthday of our native State, we have assembled this evening, and our thoughts naturally revert to the circumstances attending that interesting period. Our ancestors were mainly emigrants from Connecticut and Massachusetts—of the old Puritan stock. They had settled upon the "New Hampshire Grants ;" had subdued the wilderness, felling the forests to let in the light of heaven upon their rude hearth-stones, overcoming savage beasts and still more savage men. But now they had to face a new difficulty. The products of their industry were claimed by the State of New York. A long and bitter contest followed. After a hundred years we are moved to smile at Ethan Allen's fiery proclamations, and at the grim humor attending the impression of the "beech-seal" upon the backs of the meddling New York officials, and even at the curious complication of difficulties which perplexed our fathers' souls, just as we laugh at their home-spun clothes, and their frugal diet of brown bread and pumpkin-sauce ; but it was all terrible earnest to them. They asserted their independence not only of the British Crown, but of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and the Continental Congress itself. Only 20,000 strong, they were yet sufficient for themselves ; they refused to submit the question of self-government to any higher tribunal, holding that the sacred question of human liberty could be settled by no extraneous arbitrament. They joined the Federal Union only when their deliberate judgment told them it was their interest to do so, and that in so doing, they would still retain the essentials of freedom.

Surely we need not travel south of Mason and Dixon's line for a clear-cut illustration of the much-abused doctrine of states' rights.

We may well be proud of our native State. Other States did noble work in the great struggles that were necessary to found and to preserve the republic; other States had their peculiar trials and difficulties, but none overcame severer obstacles with feebler resources, with a more dauntless spirit, or with a more glorious success.

A hundred years have wrought a wondrous change—20,000 have become 350,000; three-fourths of the State, mountains and all; is under cultivation; there are thriving villages in every valley; prosperous hamlets in the very heart of the Green Mountains; factories by every stream; and the church, the academy and the school with their necessary attendants, intelligence and virtue, all over the little State. Happy indeed would it be for the whole country, if every State had developed in the same way, and now presented the same characteristics as Vermont. It has but one large city, and that has but 15,000 people. Its population is mainly agricultural, owning the soil on which its labor is expended. Its farms are small, averaging but little over a hundred acres. Its farm industry is diversified, each farmer raising several crops, devoting his attention now to corn and now to hops or sugar or stock; thus taxing his ingenuity, calling for the use of tact and fertility of mental resource, as well as for hard work, and furnishing employment for himself and his "boys" and "hired men" the year round. It has a comparatively small foreign population, the proportion being one to seven, no larger than it can easily assimilate, and so it avoids the disorders so frequent where an unassimilative element is in excess. Its town-population is no greater than the necessities of the agricultural districts demand. Hence the extremes of social condition are not so wide and strongly marked as elsewhere. The lowest social unit is the "hired man," generally of the same origin as the farmer himself, a neighbor's son, it may be, who hopes to save from his wages enough to buy a farm, or to "go West." Hence the town-meeting is a real democracy; one man's opinion is as good as another's; the demagogue has no field in which to ply his baneful trade; the best men rule; the State government is simple, inexpensive and practically out of debt. There is no stock-market with its demoralization of sudden wealth and sudden ruin; no special legislation, no great monopolies of land or transportation, no Chinese, and hence—no Dennis Kearney.

It is fortunate in its soil, climate and natural scenery. These have been powerful factors in shaping the character of its people.

The climate while rigorous is yet healthy, and the soil fertile enough to yield subsistence to unremitting toil, and to provide a modest competence as a reward for a laborious life, does not furnish homes for idlers, nor a "Garden of Eden" for those content with fig-leaves for clothing.

Its scenery is full of romantic beauty, and engenders the attachment that all mountaineers feel for their native land. I have traveled from Bellows Falls to Manchester in a mountain stage-coach, from Rutland to Bethel in a family carriage, from Whitehall to Burlington, down the beautiful Champlain, in a steamboat, over all the railroads of the State, along the Connecticut River on foot, crossed Lake Champlain in midwinter on the ice to Fort Ticonderoga, have ridden in a sleigh through St. Albans, Sheldon and Highgate to the Canada line, all in the fresh vigor of early youth, filling my memory with beautiful pictures of lakes and mountains, winding rivers, crystal brooks, peaceful meadows and paternal mountains, that have not been effaced by later impressions of the immense expanse of our own broad valleys, or the awful glories of the Yosemite; and when the day shall come to me that comes to all, when the world and all its scenes shall fade from view, I expect, like Falstaff, in my last moments to "babble of green fields"—the green fields of Vermont.

Two of these unequaled landscapes are before me now—the view from the summit of Ascutney, and the view from the cupola of the main building of the University of Vermont, at Burlington.

From Ascutney we see the greater portion of Vermont and New Hampshire, the Green and the White Mountains, the Valley of the Connecticut and, in every direction, rolling hills, silver streams and green meadows, the beautiful environment of an intelligent, industrious and liberty-loving people.

The view at Burlington is pronounced by Bayard Taylor the finest in the world. In front, the broad lake with the noble Adirondacks for a back-ground, and in the rear Mount Mansfield, the Camel's Hump and the lovely Valley of the Winooski. I have been reminded of the front or lake view by the prospect from the Twin Peaks, looking east. The bay is not unlike Lake Champlain, and the Mount Diablo Range bears some resemblance to the Adirondacks. But the hills are generally brown and bare, the bay is only for a moment like its prototype, the pure, blue lake, and on the other side there are only the sand dunes in place of the lofty mountains, and for the bright Winooski, that brackish blessing in disguise, Laguna de Merced.

The late Stephen A. Douglass, when in the height of his fame, and a prospective candidate for the presidency, said in a speech at Brandon, his native town, that "Vermont was a good State to emigrate from." His remark was not taken quite in the sense he intended; indeed, the good Vermonters thought it rather the reverse of complimentary, and by their votes in the following election showed that, in their opinion, it was a good State for him to emigrate from. But there is a sense in which the sentiment is both just and redundant to the praise of our beloved State. For to be a native of Vermont is to afford *prima facie* proof of industry, intelligence, frugality and virtue.

For one, I have a greater pride of ancestry resulting from the fact that my father and grandfather wrung a scant subsistence from the rugged hill-slopes and the narrow brook-sides of Vermont, than if I could trace my lineage to any of the robber chieftains that founded the noble families of Europe, or to the great Julius, first of all the Cæsars. As Vermonters we have a true patent of *nobility*; we have all the honors and responsibilities of genuine American aristocracy. It is ours to perpetuate the institutions and the virtues of our sires—to exert our talents and energies to the utmost, to make this land of our adoption a counterpart of the land of our nativity. Three thousand miles from our birth-place our country is unchanged. In the language of S. S. Prentiss upon a similar occasion: “We do not meet as a band of exiles upon the banks of a foreign river to mingle our bitter tears with its flowing waters. Though far away from the homes of our childhood, our country is still the same. There still floats over us the same bright banner of freedom, only its folds are broader, and on its blue field there is a more numerous galaxy of stars.”

Our adopted State of California is large enough for eighteen States like Vermont. If it were as thickly settled, it would contain 6,000,000 of people. The County of San Bernardino alone is nearly large enough for two Vermonts. What shall be the future condition of California? As intelligent men and women we are driven to ask ourselves this question. Only brutes live only in the present. We are vindicating our claim to manhood this evening by indulging in pensive or pleasant memories of the past. The future, too, demands a moment's thought. Already we begin to hear the confused sound of the voices of the coming time. Shall they be voices of blessing and contentment, or of cursing, anarchy and strife? With us, individually and collectively, rests in part the answer to the question. “We have no way of judging of the future but by the past.” The lesson of the past to us, is that the prosperity and happiness of Vermont depend in a great measure upon these elements: Her population is homogeneous; her pursuits are mainly agricultural; farms are small, owned by the tiller of the soil, and devoted to a variety of cultures; labor is respected, as there is no servile, alien class of menial laborers; there is a liberal, well sustained system of public schools, including high and normal schools. It is for us then to foster such institutions here; to hold as a public enemy any man who attacks our school system; to discourage the holding of large tracts of land; to foster new industries; to encourage respect for honest labor; to uphold the hands of upright officials, even if they may not be what is called “popular;” and to spare no pains to rid this State speedily of the plague of Chinamen. To these arduous and beneficent duties we are called by the memories of the fair land we have left behind; by the traditions of six generations of

freemen, who have made that land what it is to-day ; by our hopes for the integrity and glory of the American Union ; by the innocent voices of our children, and by our immediate successors, the shadowy forms of coming generations, who will find for a country that which we shall leave to them.

With others we will open mines, reclaim marshes, levee rivers, cultivate corn and cotton, silk and wine ; if possible, break up our immense wheat prairies into orchards and hop-fields, build railroads and engage in the countless varieties of manual, mercantile and professional enterprise ; but let it be our peculiar province, our "labor of love," to add to all these efforts in the line of material prosperity, an earnest, constant endeavor to plant on this congenial soil the public spirit and the domestic virtues of our native State—our own Vermont.



COMMUNICATIONS

TO THE

SECOND ANNUAL REUNION, B'NAI B'RITH HALL, FRIDAY
EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1880.

From Hon. T. W. FREELON.

CHAMBERS JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT, DEPARTMENT NO. 11,
SAN FRANCISCO, January 16, 1880.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Esq.,

Secretary Pacific Coast Association, Native Sons of Vermont:

DEAR SIR—I felt honored and pleased by receiving your invitation to attend the exercises of your society. I understand also that it was expected that I should make a few remarks on the occasion. I deem it a high compliment. Where there is a fitting word to be said, Vermonters at home or abroad will never lack the fitting man to say it. By your invitation you assume that my utterances would be such as a Vermonter might give forth, and such as Vermonters might listen to. In this, so far as the spirit goes, you only do me justice. The history of Vermont among the States is an exceptional one, and the student of our institutions will find her action in the time that tried men's souls, exceptionally brave and wise. I feel pride in the State, and proud that I was born upon the banks of her beautiful river. What influence greater wealth and luxury and ease of communication may have had upon her social and religious and political character, I do not know, but down to a very late period I should say that Vermont furnished the best illustration I have ever heard of, of the capacity of man for self-government. She was independent in her form of religion, in her schools, and in her township and county and State systems. The town meeting was a better exemplar of free government by the people and of and for the people, than has ever been furnished us by the cantons of Switzerland, or by Athens or Sparta. The bed-rock of this was, of course, the virtue and intelligence of the individual. The people were of good old English independent stock, whose motto was *steadfast and thorough*. The only tyranny was that of public opinion, an opinion quite sure to be right in essentials, and if wrong in forms, the greater good overbalanced the evil. But if I had not already passed the limits proper in such a note as this, I should like, *con amore*, to say a word about the schools of Vermont. Should I express fully what I feel, it would lead to long dissertation and to unlimited praise. I know of no other system so perfect in theory and practice. The common schools were the nurseries of the public spirit and action. The boy there showed the man. He there became fitted to assume and carry on the duties of his father on the old homestead, and he there acquired the elements necessary to develop, by after study and thought, whatever there was in the individual worthy of farther development and scope. He did not leave the common school learned in all arts and sciences and languages, but he there laid the foundation of all knowledge; and Yankee quickness and industry, where they existed, were sure to raise the superstructure. My physician forbids me, on account of a soreness of the throat, to go out in the air to-night, so I am debarred the privilege of meeting with you on this interesting occasion. My best wishes are with you at all times.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. FREELON.

To the members of the Pacific Coast Association, Native Sons of Vermont, at their annual meeting, to be holden at San Francisco, Cal., January 17, 1880.

A POEM

BY

MRS. M. S. TARBELL,

Of Craftsbury, Vermont.

WRITTEN BY REQUEST.

To the "Native Sons of Vermont," commingling as friends
 At their annual feast, near the famed "Golden Gate,"
 A Vermont aged matron friendly greeting extends,
 In behalf of old friends in the "Green Mountain State."

The honor your fraternal reunion bestows
 On the land of your birth, that is far, far away,
 (While robed in its mantle of white winter snows)
 Speaks language we gladly would echo to-day.

It tells us its landscapes of beauties untold
 On memory's tablets are legibly traced,
 And so deeply engraved, that your treasures of gold
 Have never as yet the impressions effaced.

Aye, more; it assures us you are proud to belong
 To the race whose ancestry did firmly unite—
 And scorned to submit to oppression and wrong,
 And State Independence assumed as their right.

And full well may Vermont claim with maternal pride
 Her esteemed, noble sons, found in every State;
 The learned, who o'er thousands of students preside—
 The lawyer, the statesman, the good, and the great.

One delicate link hasps the encircling chains
 Of reciprocal friendship, at home and abroad;
 The dearly beloved ones, whose mortal remains
 Lie safely encased 'neath Vermont sacred sod!

The parent, the brother, the sister, the friend,
 Sleep—'til Gabriel, the ending of time, shall declare,
 When all shall awake—to the Judgment ascend—
 Shall we joyfully meet with the sainted ones there?

From Hon. WM. M. EVARTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th of December. I beg you to convey my hearty thanks to the "Sons of Vermont" upon the Pacific Coast for the kind invitation to the second annual reunion, and my regrets that I shall not be able to avail myself of it. With my best wishes for the prosperity of the association, I am, very truly yours,

WM. M. EVARTS.

To GEO. W. HOPKINS, Secretary,
San Francisco.

From Hon. GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, January 7, 1880.

DEAR SIR—I have received yours of the 27th ult., enclosing invitation to the second annual reunion of the Sons of Vermont on the Pacific Coast, for which I thank you sincerely. It is a source of great pride to all Vermonters that, although she suffers at home from so large a number of her children seeking new fields of activity in the distant West, they have carried everywhere with them the spirit of her institutions, and have made that spirit grow and be felt in the new communities where they have taken up their home. We thus feel that the loss we have suffered by your departure has been greatly counterbalanced by the benefit you have done in your new fields of labor, and by the honor you have conferred upon her name. I wish you, and I am sure all Vermonters do, every joy in the festivities of your reunion, and every success in the future.

Very truly yours,

GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Sec'y, &c.,
San Francisco.

From Lieutenant-Governor E. P. COLTON.

IRASBURGH, Vt., January 7, 1880.

DEAR SIR—Please accept our sincere thanks for your kind remembrance, tickets of admission to the second annual reunion of the Native Sons of Vermont on the Pacific Coast. We send greeting to our many friends on that far-off golden coast, and would be pleased if we could enjoy the pleasure of taking them by the hand upon the occasion of the second annual reunion of the society. It is a pleasure to know that those who have found homes in far-off lands, kindly remember their native hills and valleys, the old hearth-stones around which we clustered in our youthful days, and the dear friends they left at home. Our hearts go out in sympathy towards our friends who have cast their lot on that Western shore, trusting that they have carried principles along with them which will be towers of morality and monuments of strength and beauty in the State of their adoption. It is an honor to the State which gave birth to sons who annually convene for the purpose of cherishing the recollections and associations of their native commonwealth.

Very truly yours,

E. P. COLTON.

To G. W. HOPKINS, Secretary,
San Francisco.

Telegram from Governor HORACE FAIRBANKS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., January 16, 1880.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Sec'y, &c. :

Most cordial greetings to the Pacific Coast Association of the Sons of Vermont, at their second annual reunion.

HORACE FAIRBANKS.

Telegram from the Illinois Association, Sons of Vermont.

CHICAGO, January 16, 1880.

DEAR SIR—The sons of Vermont in Chicago, four hundred strong, assembled this evening, send greeting to their Pacific brethren who are also honoring the natal day of the Green Mountain State.

NORMAN WILLIAMS,

For the Executive Committee.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Secretary,
San Francisco.

In reply to which the following was telegraphed.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16, 1880.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, Chicago :

The Pacific Coast Vermonters, three hundred strong, assembled, return hearty greeting to our Chicago brethren. We love all who were born in the Green Mountain State.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Secretary.

Following is a toast proposed at the second annual reunion, at B'nai B'rith Hall, on Friday evening, January 16, 1880 :

"The Day we Celebrate." Being 103 years since the day when

"Hampshire grants were tracts of land, somewhat in disputation;
Tracked by the most intractable of all the Yankee nation;
When Ethan Allen ruled the State with steel and stolen Scriptur—
Declared his beech-seal-war against New York, and took and whip't her."

Responded to as follows, by HENRY L. DODGE, Esq., Supt. of the U. S. Mint, at San Francisco—

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

To attempt to review the events foreshadowed in the sentiment just proposed, would be out of place, in the time allotted to each speaker on this occasion.

We have met together as the native sons and daughters of Vermont, and it is no disparagement to our adopted State that we

do so. We should indeed be recreant to our duty if we allowed the memories of our noble defenders to pass into oblivion. It is creditable to the Green Mountain State, that her sons are loyal to her memory. In a family gathering like this, a little self-laudation may be indulged in with propriety.

We are wont to regard that old hero with iron sinews and leathern lungs, Ethan Allen, as a man of God-like qualities. To his memory every true Vermonter brings a tribute. To him more than to any other man, Vermont to-day owes her proud position in the constellation of States. From him, and his kind, sprang the sturdy men who, by emigration to the West, and the *far West*, have aided largely in moulding the destinies of our younger States.

You will find on the Congressional register, and on the roll of nearly every Constitutional convention since Vermont has been a State, and in nearly every legislature, as well as at the bar and on the bench of every Northern and Western State, able men from Vermont. You may scan the records of their actions for deeds of questionable honesty, and you will find they compare more than favorably with their neighbors. You may search the records of the recent civil war, and you will find Vermont furnished the largest percentage of soldiers to the Union army, for her population, of any State in the Union. You may search for deeds of daring and valor, and you will find that the Green Mountain boys were *never* shot in the back. In 1791 Vermont became a State, after a long series of contentions and struggles with the adjoining States for the supremacy of government on her own soil. In these struggles the names of Allen, Warner, Baker, Schuyler, Montgomery, Robinson, and many others were most prominent, and to their memory is due the reverence of every son of Vermont. But little more than one hundred years ago, Vermont was an unbroken wilderness, occupied chiefly by wild beasts and hostile Indians.

What she is now with her churches and colleges, her excellent common schools, with her unflinching loyalty to the Union and Republican institutions, is largely due to the sterling qualities of her early settlers. Those were qualities which make *men*, and where you find a *Vermonter*, you will find a *man*, or better still, a *woman*.

I say no word of disparagement of any other State. Let every loyal son of a loyal State sing the praises of his native land. I venture to challenge any State to show a better representation than we see here to-night. We left our old homes and firesides, most of us, in the bloom of youth. We have labored, toiled and grown gray in our new homes, and if we have laid one sound timber in the structure of our new commonwealth, if by our example or influence we have made one human being better, or aided in any way the civilization we enjoy, it is due to the same moral principles we inherited from our ancestors.

Many of us have been here thirty years, many twenty years, others a shorter time, yet who of us does not feel that he owns a portion of this new State? Who does not feel that *Vermont grit* played a prominent part in forming and maintaining our liberal, social and civil institutions on this coast?

I repeat, we have a right to congratulate ourselves on the part Vermonters have taken in this and almost every other young and prosperous State. Will you glance over the list of distinguished Vermont men who have passed away?

You will find Crittenden, Douglass, Wright, Thad. Stevens, Foote, Collomer, Phelps, and one who recently graced our bench, Shafter, and a host of others. Of the living I will not speak. Their deeds will be recorded by the historian if worthy of record—otherwise must pass into oblivion. I, for one, am proud of my native State. I believe every true son and daughter of Vermont has reason to rejoice in the same pride. I am proud of the record of the Green Mountain heroes, whose bravery and daring won for us our soil, and aided so largely in securing for us our liberty. I am proud of old Ethan Allen. I am proud of his memorable reply to De la Place, on the 10th day of May, 1775, when asked by what authority he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga—"In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"—and the authority was respected. I am proud of the author of those spirited words so expressive of the sentiments of early Vermonters. I know he was a Vermonter, and am sorry his name has not been handed down to us. Although familiar to you all, you will pardon the recital of a verse or two—

“Ho! all to the borders
 Vermonters come down,
 With your breeches of deerskin
 And jackets of brown;
 With your red woolen caps
 And your moccasins, come
 To the gathering summons
 Of trumpet and drum.

* * * * *

Come York or come Hampshire,
 Come traitor and knave,
 If ye rule o'er our land
 Ye shall rule o'er our graves;
 Our vow is recorded,
 Our banner unfurled,
 In the name of Vermont
 We defy *all the world!*”

AN ADDRESS

On the Life and Character of Ethan Allen, delivered before the Pacific Coast Association, Native Sons of Vermont, at Cambrian Hall, September 10, 1880, by CAPT. A. C. TAYLOR.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

In all ages there have appeared on the stage of public action men of herculean minds and bodies that raised them high above their fellows, who towered upward, and upward, as do the great trees of our Sierras, until those crested plumes rattle and sparkle with the stars as they make their obeisance to the God that created and gave them power of action ; brave, truthful, energetic, determined men. Such a man was one of Vermont's earliest pioneers, COLONEL ETHAN ALLEN. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 13, 1739. His lineage was most illustrious—the yeomanry of New England—men that are the stability of States in peace, and its defenders in war. Such men as in our late civil strife thrust their lives into the breach and rolled on in triumph the Union car.

What book learning he possessed was acquired by a few months' study in the winter at the old brown school house on "Litchfield Hill." The master's rod or books had little to do with forming the character of Allen. The great braun and brain were so rubbed for a living on Connecticut's sterile soil that when he arrived at manhood he was like the roughest stone ground on the lapidary's wheel, the friction had worn off the surface. Then was seen the beauty and brilliancy of the fiery gem. This, with the moral training of a more than Roman mother, cemented as one of those great gifts of nature, and made this Leonidas of Vermont—this Spartan hero of the eighteenth century.

At the period of colonial history when young Allen was marching step by step from youth to manhood, Vermont, the land of our birth, although a century had elapsed since its discovery by De la Mont and Champlain, remained an unbroken wilderness. It was not until after the close of the bloody strife between France and England, that ended as far as it effected the colonies on the plains of Abraham at Quebec, on the 13th day of September, 1759, where fell two of the most consummate commanders of the age, General Montcalm and General Wolfe. That ensanguined battlefield sealed forever the supremacy of England in North America. Shortly thereafter the green mountains were to hear

other music besides the screech of the owl and war-whoop of the wild Indian. The sound of the woodman's ax, the bleating of the domestic flocks, was soon to produce more congenial music, for New England civilization was taking a long stride over the Mount Verd Mountains.

In 1763, Ethan Allen, with three brothers, joined the throng of emigrants to seek their fortunes in Vermont. By the well-directed blows of the axman, the forests receded before them. They cleared farms, planted orchards, built rude homes, and laid a solid foundation for family associations, happiness and prosperity. Whilst thus pursuing these peaceful employments another cloud burst upon them in the shape of a claim to these lands promulgated by the Governor of the State of New York. To understand the legal status of Allen and his associates, we must turn back on history's page. There we find that notwithstanding the bull of the Pope, giving all of the discovered and undiscovered lands of the New World to his pious children, Portugal and Spain—that some of his more distant relatives ignored this “bull of bulls,”—this division. France, Holland and England made discoveries, and by right of such claimed territories in America. England, whose voyagers had “bumped” along the coast from Nova Scotia to Cape Fear, early in the sixteenth century divided this claimed territory into sections, called North and South Virginia. The latter included the territory south of Chesapeake Bay to Cape Fear, and west of the Pacific Ocean. North Virginia, from a parallel of latitude striking the Bay of Flushing—Long Island—on the south, to the Canadas on the north, from the Atlantic on the east to the great Pacific Ocean on the west.

Thus, it will be seen that there was an intervening space of more than two hundred miles between North and South Virginia. This intervening territory was claimed and colonized by other European nations, *i. e.*, Holland and Sweden. These two great divisions of the claims of England, were in the year 1605 granted to two companies called the London and Plymouth. To the latter belonged all North Virginia. In 1606 the Plymouth Company, soon after receiving their charter, dispatched an agent to America to inspect their property. The interior of the country now called New England was an unknown land until 1614. The energetic Captain Smith not only explored the coast, but the rivers penetrating the wilderness. He laid his report before Prince Charles, the heir apparent to the throne. This report so pleased the Prince that he named the country “New England.” The Plymouth Company, after this favorable report of their agent Smith, in order to make their claims doubly sure, applied to the King in the name of the Plymouth Council for a new patent, which was granted. Thus, this new corporation, under the name of the

“Plymouth Council,” superseded the original “Plymouth Company.” This patent is noted by being stamped with the seal of King Charles First, as one of his last acts between the Crown and colonies before he dispensed with the use of a British patent. This patent gave to the assignors of the Plymouth Company, namely, the Plymouth Council, the vast domain of more than a million square miles, lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude, thence to the Pacific Ocean. These immense possessions were conveyed to them as absolute owners of the soil. They embraced the finest portion of the Continent. The patent of this domain was signed and sealed by the Crown on the 3d of November, 1629.

Under this grant of the British Government to the Plymouthers of all North Virginia under the patent given to those assigns, the Plymouth Council, stamped with the seal of the Crown in 1629, our forefathers obtained title to those lands, and settled the New England States.

In or about the year 1755, Bennington Wentworth was by the Crown appointed Governor of the State of New Hampshire. His commission authorized him to grant or sell unimproved lands within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of his province. Under this power so derived, he surveyed one hundred and thirty-six townships of land in the wilderness of Vermont, and issued grants for its settlement. These New Hampshire grants, coming through a long line of patents and grants from the British Government, were the title deeds of our Vermont fathers to these possessions. Thus is seen by this short but correct abstract, that these Green Mountain Boys had all the title any government can give its subjects, in addition to that inalienable one God has given to all men, to occupy and till for their sustenance the land he created for that purpose. On the other hand, the title under which the State of New York set up their claim was of subsequent date, namely, 1664. And its very ear-marks entitle its author as possessing the attributes of his age, low cunning or “king craft.” This grant was given by the pious Charles the Second to his more pious brother, James, Duke of York. Now, what does this grant confer on James? Not a whit more or less than what he stole from innocent parties. It robbed the heirs and assigns of the Plymouth Council, and the New England States west of the Connecticut River. *Secondly*, it stole from Sweden and Holland their lands and subsequent jurisdiction over their subjects in America. View this document in the light of common sense, and it must be pronounced one of the most audacious attempts at kingly thievery made in that or any other age. These conflicting titles to land were in 1770 agitating the minds of the fathers of Vermont.

In 1769 Gamar Wentworth and James Dismore left these

conflicting claims of jurisdiction to King George Third. He decided in favor of the strongest party, *i. e.*, New York. The Vermonters paid little attention to this decision, for they scarcely expected that it would affect their rights of property. In 1771 they were served with writs from the King's Bench, and for Allen to appear before them. One settler had been served with a writ of ejectment, returnable to the Court at Albany. The time had now come to attend to the matter, for if judgment was given against this settler it settled the *status* of all. Allen was appointed agent to attend the Court. He, and the ablest lawyer of Connecticut, with their saddle bags filled with title deeds, appeared before the Court. The case was called, and the answer was made—that of previous title and occupancy, and improvement. This answer was ignored by the attorney of New York, and he argued that the Court could not go behind the "Returning Board," that King George's decision was final. So said the Court, and that ended the case. Allen gathered up his papers and was departing, when the State's Attorney commenced reading him a lecture. He told him "might made right," and advised him to tell those settlers to make the best terms possible for themselves with this united band of land thieves, for it was now well understood that their farms were already parceled out amongst judges, attorneys, juries, and others who at this time were "toadying" to kingly power. This lecture excited the ire of Allen. It made his bosom heave with Norman fire, and he broke the sentence with these laconic words, worthy to be uttered by a Roman Senator in the best days of the Republic: "Sir," says he, "I see the Gods of these valleys are not the Gods of the Green Mountains." The State's Attorney asked an explanation. He is told to cross the Rubicon and enter Vermont, and he shall receive one he will ever remember. Allen returns; the settlers are assembled in convention; the decision is made known. Allen tells them there is but one alternative left, and that is to defend their firesides, wives and children with all the powers God Almighty has given them. So said they all. Allen is chosen commander in chief, and Warner his lieutenant. Then and there, the first of 1772, he drew his sword for right, justice and liberty. And it was never returned to its scabbard until victory was achieved. Soon surveying parties and settlers from New York made their appearance. They were ordered homeward, and those who lagged were treated to a dose of medicine from doctor's hickory, birch and beech, which proved an effective remedy. And sometimes they varied the medicine. Near Bennington there resided a physician who displayed great zeal in opposition to the Vermont settlers. He was one day called before "the Boys." His case was reported upon as one that required a peculiar remedy. There, before the Mountain Tavern, stood a forty foot

pole, and on its apex for a sign was a stuffed catamount, with gnashing teeth, glaring eyes and outstretched tail, and nose pointing towards New York. The crowd decided to have the Doctor keep it company for two hours.

“ There, at the cat and pole’s extended top,
These mountain boys made sure the rope ;
The other end made fast and sure,
Through the doctor’s breeches they secure.
Up goes the doctor, with open mouth the cat to grace,
Dangling like a globe in empty space.”

The settlers continued in a successful manner to baffle the New York authorities. The Governor was aroused to more decided action. He sent the Sheriff Ten Eyck, with a posse of six hundred men, to eject nine farmers and bring them prisoners to Albany. The Sheriff found the men ready to receive him. They were entrenched in their dwellings. The Sheriff commanded them, in the King’s name, to surrender. They told him to come on if he wanted hash meat for breakfast, for they were ready for the slaughter. Whilst thus parleying, there appeared on his right flank, Warner, with eighty men, and on his left, Allen, with one hundred more, and with their rifles at a poise. The Sheriff concluded that retreat was the better part of valor, and so immediately returned to Albany. Tryon, the Governor, was so enraged at this defeat, that he offered £250 reward for the apprehension of Allen and others. Allen retaliates on the Governor by offering £5 for the delivery of New York’s State Attorney into the hands of the Green Mountain Boys. The low price set on this officer’s head they considered the greatest of all outrages.

In 1774, the State of New York by an act declared Allen and others outlaws, and if they did not surrender within seventy days sentence of death should be passed on them. This had no other effect than to make them more watchful. They continued to clear the State of land thieves, and protect all in their honest employment. It is a noted fact that during this border warfare for the rights of these settlers, Vermont increased in population from four to over twenty thousand, and this the *elan* and fiery spirit, the best part of New England’s production. For over four years this hardy band of men, headed by Ethan Allen, had like tigers kept the sleuth hounds of kingly power at bay, when early in 1775 all is changed. The storm which had for years been brewing between the mother country and the colonies had burst forth, and driven Tryon and his Tory hordes from power. Scarcely had the blood of liberty’s martyrs dried on the soil of Lexington, when Allen and his boys took in the whole situation, and for right and liberty they were ready to fight all creation. There on the borders

of Champlain Lake stood Fort Ticonderoga, the key of the northern gate. Allen saw the value of this great prize. On May 10, 1775, he takes it by surprise; within its walls, hurrah God's echo through the skies. De la Place asks by what authority he is commanded to surrender; learns it's the will of Jehovah, the Continental Congress, endorsed by Green Mountain thunder. The capture of this strong position in this early period of colonial struggles for liberty, was of the utmost importance. For there fell into their hands over one hundred cannon, and other military stores sufficient to equip a small army. In the fall of that year might be heard the voice and whip of the teamster, as he urged onward his ox teams dragging these guns to the vicinity of Boston. There they were soon in position, sending fiery compliments in shot and shell of the Green Mountain Boys to General Howe, and his Tory friends in Boston.

We will next notice our hero in his attempts to surprise and capture Montreal. True to his word he crossed the St. Lawrence on a stormy night, June 26, 1775, with eighty-one men, mostly Canadian volunteers. Failing of Major Brown's support, as promised him, morning found him isolated and helpless before the city, with no chance of retreat. He is soon surrounded by 600 British Canadians and Indians. Bravely fighting them for two hours until his ranks were reduced over one-half, he said he thought the "kingdom to come" at hand. Being sorely pressed on all sides by wild Indians, he projected an immediate fortification, not then, or now laid down in the military books. He seizes a small Frenchman by the shoulder and spins him around his head, and thus kept the Indians at bay, until a British officer comes to the front and receives Allen's sword in token of their surrender as prisoners of war. All received that treatment due to such as prisoners of war by the British officers at Montreal. Soon St. John surrenders to General Montgomery; Montreal is invested; for safety the prisoners are removed down to Quebec. Then commenced the inhuman treatment of Allen and his associates, which is a lasting disgrace to civilization. They are entrusted to the keeping of the notorious Guy Johnson, that old Tory who had just been driven by Herkimer from the upper Mohawk. He ordered a blacksmith, who forged rude hand ruffles clinched to the wrists by iron grips. Thus ironed, they were confined in prison and on shipboard for months. Montreal fell into the hands of Montgomery. The English Governor-General retreated to Quebec. These Vermont boys were but on board a British ship bound for Bristol, England, still accompanied by the brutal Johnson. On this voyage down the St. Lawrence occurred an incident showing the love of right, and herculean strength of Allen. Whilst handcuffed, walking around on deck, one of these unprotected men was grossly insulted, and most inhumanly treated

by an officer. This so enraged Allen that he bit off the nail by which his handcuffs were fastened, and with one well-directed blow of his Green Mountain maul sent the officer bleating and bleeding like a stabbed calf to the scuppers. For this daring infraction of the rules of His Majesty's government, all of the prisoners were double ironed, and confined in the ship's hold for over thirty days when they reached England. Imagination can better conceive than tongue express the forlorn condition of these men when they again saw sunlight, and breathed the sweet air of heaven. With trembling limbs and swollen and ulcerated bodies, covered only by the remnants of unchanged clothing in which they were taken prisoners long months before, unshaven, and uncombed locks filled with all the accompaniments of crawling life, these martyrs in the sacred cause of liberty presented a spectacle piteous and deplorable. From Bristol they were removed to Fundise Castle, which was in charge of a humane man named General Hambleton. Although he could not knock off their shackles, yet he alleviated their sufferings to the best of his ability. All, by a change of clothing, were made to appear decent. As to Allen, he fared sumptuously. The General sent him every day a bottle of wine, and dinner from his own table. But there was a report earnestly believed by all, that these men were soon to grace the gallows, to be hung as rebels, to strike awe into the minds of men, of the end of all those who dared raise their arms against the despotic power of a kingly government. The idea of hanging did not suit Allen's fancy. He asked for and received materials to write a letter to the Continental Congress. The officers thought that he would tell Congress of the power of the King, and the utter helplessness of their cause, and that he would advise them to make the best terms they could for peace. But no! Not a bit of such twaddle. He wrote a plain and succinct history of their captivity and treatment since they were made prisoners, and advised Congress not to retaliate if in their power until they heard the final sequence of their fate. He sealed the letter, and with a bold hand directed it to His Most Excellency, the President of the Continental Congress. This epistle was sent to the British Ministry, where Allen designed it to go. It had its effect—to set the Ministry to thinking. It was seized upon by the friends of the colonists in Parliament. The irons were taken off the men, who were ever after treated as prisoners of war. And ultimately it led the Ministry to write to their commander in America to open up a correspondence with General Washington for an exchange of prisoners. We next find Allen with the other prisoners on board a ship joining the fleet, then moored in Cork harbor, and soon to sail for America. No sooner is it known that these unfortunate men are on board this vessel than the warm hearted sons of Erin become their true Samaritans, administering to their every want.

All are furnished with a change of raiment, with tea, sugar, rice, etc., to make them comfortable on their voyage to America. These stores were taken from them by the orders of the inhuman Captain. To Allen had been presented two suits of broadcloth and two beaver hats, one being trimmed *a la militaire*. We next behold our hero pacing the deck of an English man of war. He is ordered down below, and informed the deck is for the use of *gentlemen only*. Obeying, he appears the next day on deck attired in his best clothes, and head covered with the soldier beaver. The Captain thus accosted him: "Did I not tell you the deck is for gentlemen?" "Yes; I am a gentleman and a soldier." "Well," said the Captain, "you may walk on the lee side; but the windward is reserved for His Majesty's officers." On every fair day might be seen on the windward side of the ship, strutting, this pimp of despotic power; on the leeward, the broad strides of Allen, the representative of American freedom. We next notice him on board the frigate "Lark," bound to New York, Captain Smith. On coming on deck, he is met by the Captain with both hands extended, and told that he knew of his sufferings, and that he and his fellow prisoners should receive only just treatment on board his vessel. These kind words moved Allen to tears, for they were the first spoken to him by a British officer since his imprisonment. He thanked him, and said if it ever was in his power he would reciprocate this kindness, little thinking then that he could soon repay it, and reward the humanity of this noble man, principal and interest. For scarcely were they well on their voyage before a mutiny was planned to kill the Captain, plunder the ship, divide the gold on board, and steer for some Spanish island. Allen was approached by a delegation of the crew and prisoners to take the leadership of the plot. "What," says he, "murder the only humane Englishman I've seen for years? No! never. Abandon this unholy enterprise, or I will see you all hanged on the yard arm." And they did abandon it.

And next Allen is seen in New York, surrounded by men high in the councils of the British nation. He is approached by one of the King's own, praising his bravery and prowess, telling him of the utter hopelessness of freedom's cause, and advising him to abandon it and espouse that of the King. He should be enriched with plenty of gold, be elevated to a higher office, and at the close of the rebellion stand on "Camel's Rump," and have all the land his heart could wish. Allen was no Benedict Arnold. He answered this proposition like a Spartan. "Your offer," says he, "reminds me of a tale much sacred, and read by my mother: how Old Beelzebub took Christ up on a high mountain and pointed out all the kingdoms of the earth, and assured him if he would fall down and worship him they all should be his. At the same time the Devil, like your King, did not own one foot of land on earth."

Again, Allen is seen holding a national jubilee in the Provost Prison, where he was confined on bread and water for protesting against the inhuman treatment of American prisoners at the "Wallabout," where they were dying by hundreds through poison and starvation, brought on by that old Tory and villain, then at the head of the British Commissary Department, Old Cunningham. Whilst he was in confinement, a prisoner from below shoved up a paper containing the news of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. This so elated him that his lungs made the roof tremble. The prison keeper thought he had gone crazy, as peal after peal of hurrahs shook the whole fabric. Citizens, officers and soldiers gathered at the bars of his cell to learn the cause of all this noise. Allen tells them he is holding a national jubilee over the glorious news that the whole British army, under Burgoyne, are marching on to Boston, keeping step to the tune of Yankee Doodle. On May 3, 1778, he is seen embracing Major Campbell, a British officer on Staten Island, where the meeting of both was equally cordial. The officers were there exchanged, and both regained their liberty. Next he appears with Washington at Valley Forge, and again before the Continental Congress at York, thanking them for the great interest they had taken in his treatment and long captivity. He receives from Congress their thanks for his fidelity, and a commission as Colonel in the Continental army, and with an unlimited furlough, in order that he might recruit a constitution shattered by hardships and prolonged imprisonment.

Early on the evening of the last day of May, 1778, Allen, unheralded arrived at his old stamping ground in Bennington. The news of his arrival soon spread all around, from valley to hill and mountain, and before two o'clock on the day following thousands of men, women and children had gathered from the country to bid him welcome. Colonel Hearch, he who had so nobly seconded Stark the year before at Bennington, brought out one of the cannon captured by Allen at old "Ti," and fired a salute of fourteen guns—thirteen for the Continental Congress, and one for the little "North Star," Vermont. For it must be remembered that she applied in 1776 to be admitted into the Confederation, but was opposed by New York. She withdrew her petition, and on the 17th day of January, 1777, declared her independence not only from New York and New Hampshire, but from all the rest of "God's creation." She adopted an organic law, sufficiently broad to protect all of her people in freedom's fullest enjoyment. Ever after this Vermont has stood like her mountains, on the solid granite beneath her surface. Allen fully comprehended the situation. Her citizens asked for and cheerfully received his undivided attention and support. He was again elected the Commander-in-Chief of her soldiers. The British in Canada and in New York saw her isolated position. Soon they sent emissaries to

sound these Vermont leaders. Allen saw that now was the opportunity to "play possum" in favor of Vermont. A correspondence was presently opened with the commanders in Canada, which stopped the invasion and led to a *cartel* for an exchange of prisoners. During this coquetry, that gave Congress some uneasiness, Allen wrote his famous letter to Congress reiterating in the strongest terms Vermont's claims to independent sovereignty, and referred indignantly to the attempts of neighbors to abridge her rights and destroy her existence. He said: "No one can doubt my sincere attachment to the cause of my country and liberty; and I am as resolutely determined to defend the independence of Vermont, as you are that of our common country. And before I will succumb to the dictation of States, or be foiled by enemies, I will, rather than fail, retire with the hardy Green Mountain Boys to the caverns of their mountains and wage war with human nature at large." This Talleyrand coquetry was carried on only by Allen with General Haldamand, and kept back an invasion of the Colonies by the way of the lakes, until Washington had matured his plans for corraling Cornwallis at Yorktown, which victory ended the war for American Independence.

Few men engaged in the struggle for American liberty were more highly appreciated by their companions in that struggle than Ethan Allan, the hero of Ticonderoga.

At length he retires from public toil to the peaceful pursuits of a farmer, beloved and respected by all, and adored by his old companions in arms.

Allen was not perfect; for he was human. He was not polished, as some fancy a man must be to be great. He had but little book learning, for he had no chance to acquire it. As for a polished exterior, he neither possessed nor needed it; for his whole life was spent with the rugged pioneers of the borders. But he was endowed by nature with a mighty mind; a body of adamant, a soul of fire. Beneath his broad shoulders was encased a heart as big and verdant as the Green Mountains, ever beating in sympathy with oppressed humanity.

Colonel Ethan Allen died at Burlington, on April 12, 1787, and was buried on the bluff overlooking the blue waters of one of Vermont's loveliest rivers, along whose shores his herds and flocks did feed and roam; and so long as the silvery spray of the Winooski mingles with the sunbeams of Heaven, so long will the sons and daughters of Vermont remember the name and fame of the man who abandoned the peaceful life of a farmer and drew his sword in the defence of their mothers' homes and firesides—of right, and man's liberty. And as they gaze on his tomb, amidst the roar of the falls of the Winooski, they will say to the cataract's roar—roar ever, for you are but chanting a requiem to Vermont's noblest pioneer hero.

COMMUNICATIONS

TO THE

THIRD ANNUAL REUNION, B'NAI B'RITH HALL, MONDAY
EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1881.

From Hon. GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, December 22, 1880.

DEAR SIR—I have your kind invitation to attend the third annual reunion of the Native Sons of Vermont, at San Francisco, January 17th. Of course, it is impossible for me to have that pleasure, but I appreciate highly your remembrance of me on your far-off coast. I hope the sons of Vermont will have what they deserve—a most agreeable and profitable reunion, and I am sure they will never forget their native hills, and that they will continue to be examples of true Vermont character. Very sincerely yours,

GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

To GEO. W. HOPKINS, Sec'y, &c.,
San Francisco.

From Gen'l GARFIELD.

MENTOR, OHIO, December 22, 1880.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 14th inst. came duly to hand. I regret that it is impossible for me to attend the reunion. Thanking you and your committee none the less for the kind invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Secretary,
San Francisco.

From Rev. C. L. GOODELL.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 20, 1880.

GEO. W. HOPKINS:

DEAR SIR—Mr. and Mrs. Goodell beg to present their hearty thanks for the courteous invitation to be present at the third annual reunion of the Native Sons of Vermont. We shall be sure to be there in *soul* any way, and if we get *wings* before that time, we shall be there in *body* also. With best wishes for a pleasant time, I am, sincerely yours,

C. L. GOODELL.

From President HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, December 28, 1880.

To the Native Sons of Vermont of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast:

All hail "the star that never sets"—best wishes to her sons.

R. B. HAYES.

Accompanying the greeting of President Hayes, was the following speech, delivered by him at the first annual dinner of the New England Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., December 21, 1880:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New England Society: We have often heard the phrase—"New England ideas." It is said, and I think said truly, that those ideas have a large and growing influence in shaping the affairs of the people of the United States. It is not meant, I suppose, that the principles referred to in this phrase are peculiar to New England, but merely that in New England they are generally accepted, and perhaps there they had their first practical illustration. These ideas, these principles, generally termed New England ideas and New England principles, it seems to me have had much to do with that prosperity which we are now enjoying, and about which, perhaps, we are apt to be too boastful, but for which it is certain we cannot be too grateful. [Applause.] The subject of New England ideas is altogether too large a one for me, or for anybody, to discuss this evening. If it was to be done at length, in protracted speaking, we have our friends here, who have a reputation, and who have a capacity that way—my friend Mr. Evarts, for example, [applause,] and Mr. Beecher, [increased and enthusiastic applause,] and I am confident that I shall be excused for naming in this connection, above all, our friend General Grant. [Tremendous applause.] Leaving, then, to them the discussion of the large topic, I must content myself with the humble duty of merely naming the New England ideas to which I refer. New England believes that every man and woman, under the law, ought to have an equal chance and an equal hope with every other man and woman. [Applause.] It believes that in a country where that is done, individuals and society will have their highest development and the largest allotment of human happiness. [Applause.]

"New England believes that equal rights can best be secured in a country where every child is provided with the means of education. [Applause.] New England believes that the road, the only road, the sure road, to unquestioned credit and a sound financial condition, is the exact and punctual fulfillment of every pecuniary obligation, public and private, [applause,] according to its letter and spirit. [Renewed applause.] New England believes in a home, and in the virtues that make home happy, [applause,] and New England will tolerate, so far as depends on her, no institution and no practice, in any State or Territory, which is inconsistent with the sacredness of the family relation. [Hearty applause.] New England cherishes the sentiment of nationality, and believes in a General Government strong enough to maintain its authority, to enforce the laws, and to preserve and perpetuate the Nation. [Applause.] Now, with these New England ideas, everywhere accepted and received, and prevailing, and with just and equal laws, administered under the watchful eyes of educated voters, with honesty in all money transactions, with the New England home and the New England family as the foundation of society, with national sentiments prevailing everywhere in the country, we shall not lack that remaining crown of New England life, which leads to every peopled landscape its chief interest and glory—the spires pointing to Heaven, that tell to every man who sees them that the descendants of the Pilgrims still hold to and cherish and love that which brought their fathers to this continent, which they here sought and which they here found—freedom to worship God."

AN ORATION

Delivered at the Vermonters' Picnic, held at Shell Mound Park, Friday, May 27, 1881, by Hon. GEORGE W. TYLER, of Alameda :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—NATIVE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT :

It cannot be truthfully said of the State of our nativity that it is "a land of brown heath and shaggy moor," but it can be truly said that it is a land of green mountains and fertile valleys ; of gurgling rills and pleasant vales. It is a land of loving and virtuous women, and of liberty-loving and brave men. It is a land in the lexicon of whose children is found "no such word as fail." It is a land whose truthful history sounds more like romance than reality. In short, it is a land in which we ought to feel very proud that we were born, and from which we ought not to regret very much that we emigrated to this golden land of the West, where every one can sit under his own vine and fig tree and enjoy the fruits of his industry, with no one to molest him nor make him afraid.

I believe it will not be uninstructional for us, at this annual meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont, to take a short retrospective glance at the early history of our native State. It is well for us to remember who we are, and from whom we are descended. It is eminently proper that we should celebrate their deeds, and try to emulate the virtues and the heroism of our ancestors.

Whatever may have been at times claimed by the early settlers of the New Hampshire grants, there is no doubt that the now State of Vermont was originally granted by Charles II of England to his brother, the Duke of York, and that the State of New York succeeded to all his rights. It is well, however, to remember that the Duke of York never took possession of any part of the territory granted to him, and before the State of New York had exercised any act of sovereignty over the grant, New Hampshire had not only claimed control of the whole territory, but the Governor and Council of that State had, for a valuable consideration, granted to the Green Mountain Boys one hundred and thirty-eight townships of land, of six miles square each, and those boys had taken possession. You know possession is deemed nine points in the game of law, but their possession, backed up by brave hearts and willing hands, won the game.

The controversy between the authorities of New York and the settlers, under the grants from New Hampshire, commenced in 1762 or 1763, when there were not more than three or four hundred families within the now territory of Vermont.

In 1763 the Governor of New York issued a proclamation claiming the whole State, under the grant to the Duke of York, which proclamation the Governor of New Hampshire met with a counter one, declaring the grant to the Duke of York to be obsolete, and asserting the right of New Hampshire to the whole territory.

The Green Mountain Boys, who had bought their lands in good faith, and who had taken possession and commenced to cultivate them, never dreamed, up to that time, that their right to the lands they had purchased would ever be seriously disputed by New York. They were content to be either citizens of New York or New Hampshire, as the right to the sovereignty over the territory should be determined to be in the one or the other; and at that time the idea of independence was not thought of by them.

About this time the State of New York issued a decree annulling the grant of New Hampshire, and granted the lands to other parties—citizens and partisans of the State of New York—and these grantees brought suits of ejectment in the Courts of New York, at Albany, and recovered judgments against the grantees of New Hampshire, and the Sheriff was required to put the winning parties in possession of the lands so won; but this was by no means so easy a thing to be accomplished as the New Yorkers supposed.

It may be well here to make a little digression and look into the situation in which the Green Mountain Boys were placed. They had paid for their lands to New Hampshire. Like most of the pioneers of every new country, the early settlers upon the New Hampshire grants were poor and wholly dependent upon their own exertions to carve out homes for themselves and families. We cannot at this day very well realize the sufferings and privations they endured. In many instances, families went to the farms they had purchased, miles from any human habitation, and encamped in the wilderness, until, by their own efforts, they could erect a log cabin in which to reside.

Many families traveled on foot, carrying all their household effects upon their backs. The heads of other families proceeded to their farms in summer, erected cabins, cleared a little land, and in the winter brought their families to their rude and solitary homes. It was no uncommon thing for them to travel on foot, drawing their household utensils on handsleds, and frequently when the wife was unable to endure these trials, the husband would draw her also in the same manner.

If there be any who would censure the Green Mountain Boys for what they did, in taking the law, as it were, into their own

hands, they should remember these things, and should not forget that if they had permitted New York to get a foothold in the grants, legally, they would all have had to buy their lands over again at an extravagant price, or become wanderers on the face of the earth.

The Sheriff of Albany went with his writs and his posses, and endeavored to evict the settlers and place the grantees of New York in possession of the lands. As soon as they arrived they were seized by the Green Mountain Boys, tied to saplings and received on the bare backs thirty-nine lashes, well laid on, and then sent back to New York sorer if not wiser men. This was denominated "administering to them the becch seals," or, as Ethan Allen quaintly put it, "flaggellating them with the twigs of the wilderness."

A volume could be easily filled in recounting the daring and heroic acts of our ancestors, in defending their homes against what they firmly believed were acts of tyranny and oppression on the part of the authorities of New York. In some instances the Sheriff went with posses numbering hundreds of men, fully armed, but in no one instance did he succeed in placing any New Yorker in possession of land in the New Hampshire grants and keeping him there.

From 1763 to 1775 the Green Mountain Boys induced as many of their friends as they could, from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire, to come into the grants and share with them their lands and fortunes, and during that time the inhabitants of the grants increased to about twenty thousand.

Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, and a few others, had been leaders of the settlers in their opposition to the New York authorities, and the Governor of New York offered large rewards for their apprehension and delivery at Albany; whereupon Allen and others issued a counter proclamation, offering a reward for some of the New York officials.

Ethan Allen, to show his contempt of the authorities of New York, and in fulfillment of a bet, proceeded to Albany, and riding up in front of the most prominent tavern in that town, alighted and went in and called for a bowl of punch—of which, by the way, he was very fond—drank it down at one draught, went outdoors through a large crowd that had gathered to get sight of the famous outlaw (one of which was the Sheriff of Albany), remounted his horse, and giving a hearty "huzza for the Green Mountain Boys," departed free and unharmed.

About the year 1774 the King and Council of England recognized the rights of the settlers to their lands under the New Hampshire grants, giving them, for the first time, something of a legal status in opposing the pretensions or the authorities of the State of New York.

This was about the condition of things in April, 1775, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, which put an end, temporarily, to the strife between the New Yorkers and the Green Mountain Boys, and turned their attention to another and broader field of adventure and glory.

You all know how Ethan Allen, with the aid of less than a hundred Green Mountain Boys, and in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," on the 10th of May, 1775, surprised and captured Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, with its garrison, over one hundred cannon, and an immense amount of ammunition and military stores. You have all read of the bravery, heroism and hardihood of the Green Mountain Boys in the struggle of the Colonies for independence, but I have not now time to call those incidents particularly to your remembrance.

During nearly all the time of which I have been speaking the New Hampshire grants were without political government, and without Courts. The people held town meetings, in which every male citizen had a voice, decided disputes between individuals, taxed themselves, raised soldiers, purchased supplies and provided for their payment, governed only by their own sense of what was right and just.

In January, 1776, the inhabitants of the grants met in convention at Dorset, framed and forwarded to Congress a petition that the New Hampshire grants might be henceforth free from the control of New York, and promising to do all in their power in aid of the common cause; but Congress, owing to the powerful influence of the representatives of New York, took no action upon the petition, except to advise them to submit to the jurisdiction of New York for the time being, and until hostilities ceased with England, and promising that such submission should not prejudice their rights in the future.

This action of Congress convinced the settlers that "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow," and they again met in convention in January, 1777, at Westminster, and declared as follows:

"This Convention, whose members are duly chosen by the voice of their constituents, do hereby proclaim and publicly declare, that the district of territory comprehended and usually known as the New Hampshire grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be, considered a free and independent State, called, known and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut, *alias* Vermont," etc.

You will see by this, gentlemen, how near you all came to being wooden-nutmegs, instead of greenhorns.

Congress was immediately notified of this action, and the representatives of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut urged upon Congress the propriety of recognizing Vermont as an independent State; but the representatives of New York bitterly opposed such action, and had influence enough to prevent it.

During a long series of years the Green Mountain Boys had to protect themselves, first against one enemy, then another, and then against nearly all combined. New Hampshire claimed the State, and New York claimed it also. They had to fight the New Yorkers, the Indians and the British, and at one time had to protect themselves against a most formidable combination between New York and New Hampshire to partition the State between them, making the Green Mountain range the dividing line.

We cannot sufficiently admire the skill and ability displayed by the leaders of our brave ancestors in their long struggle for independence. Congress refused to aid them; they were preyed upon by New York and New Hampshire. Their territory was made the battle ground between England and the Colonies, they having no voice in Congress, and all this after they had poured out some of their best blood on the altar of their country.

The British, finding their conquest of the Colonies somewhat difficult, determined, if possible, to detach Vermont from her allegiance to the Colonies. They knew how Vermont had been treated. They were aware of the indignation of her sons towards Congress and towards New York, and they offered the leaders every inducement to take sides with them.

The leaders were true as steel to their country, but found it policy for a time to temporize, and thus prevent being attacked by the British. Instead of replying to the numerous letters received from the British authorities, they sent messengers to reply, under the pretext that they could not write, and kept up the delusion of the British for some considerable time.

The leaders determined to use these letters to show Congress and the people where they stood, and to compel Congress to admit Vermont as a State. Ethan Allen (who had been a prisoner for two years in the hands of the British), selected by them for that purpose, forwarded all these letters, so received, to Congress, and also a letter of his own in these words: "No person can dispute my attachment to and sufferings in the cause of my country; but I do not hesitate to report that Vermont has an indubitable right to agree on terms of cessation of hostilities with Great Britain, provided the United States persist in rejecting her application for a union with the States. Vermont, of all people, would be the most miserable were she obliged to defend the independence of the United States, and Congress at the same time had full liberty to overthrow and ruin the independence of the State of Vermont. I am persuaded when Congress considers the circumstances of this State, they will not be more surprised that I have transmitted these letters than that I have kept them in custody, for I am as resolutely determined to defend the independence of Vermont, as Congress is that of the United States, and rather than submit, I will retire with the hardy Green Mountain

Boys into the desolate caverns of the mountains, and wage war with human nature at large."

Brave and noble words, nobly and bravely uttered! May the grass forever grow green over the grave of the hero who uttered them!

Those letters and this declaration aroused the attention of Congress and of the whole country, and fixed it upon Vermont. They knew the loyalty of the Green Mountain Boys very well, but they did not know what a people, brave and determined, might do when driven to desperation.

About the same time a letter from Lord Germaine, then at the head of the American Department in England, to Sir Henry Clinton, at New York, was intercepted and sent to Congress, and afterwards published in a newspaper called the *Pennsylvania Packet*, printed in Philadelphia. In that letter the importance to England of securing the people of Vermont to return to their allegiance was fully set forth, and he was urged to use every effort to bring it about. This letter swelled the excitement.

In August, 1781, Congress, fearing that Vermont might make terms with England, passed a resolution that she should be entitled to admission into the Union as a State, upon the performance of certain conditions, which conditions were soon after complied with by Vermont, and yet Congress subsequently failed and refused to comply with its promise, so great was the influence of New York in the councils of the nation.

New York continued to press her claim of sovereignty over Vermont, both by persuasion and force, until 1791, when she gave up the contest and consented to the independence of Vermont. For this consent Vermont paid her the sum of \$30,000, and on the 18th of February of that year, Vermont, by the unanimous vote of Congress, became a component part of the United States of America, being the first State admitted into the Union after the adoption of the Constitution.

I have given you this brief sketch of the early history of our native State, to show you with what consummate ability our ancestors managed their affairs to secure as well their own independence as the independence of the other Colonies. They proved true to themselves, true to the State they so much loved, and true to the independence of their country; and the names and deeds of Ethan and Ira Allen, of Chittenden, Warner, Baker, Robinson, Safford, Brownson, Fassett, Fay, and many others of the early heroes of our native State, will forever remain engraven upon the hearts of Vermonters and their descendants.

During their long struggle for independence the people of Vermont willingly submitted to the advice and direction of the few men developed in the town meetings and conventions, who showed themselves worthy to be leaders. They have followed the same

course since. Without personal application or solicitation for office, the best men in the State have generally been elected to represent her in Congress, and that is why she has always stood so high, and deservedly so, in the councils of the nation.

Of the history of the State since her admission into the Union, you are all familiar. She took a prominent and honorable part in the war with England in 1812; and in the great life struggle of the nation, with a population of less than 325,000 she gave 35,256 volunteers—more than one in ten of her inhabitants—to the cause of human freedom, over 3,000 more troops than all the calls upon her by the Government. It will thus be seen that Vermonters have in no way degenerated. They proved themselves to be “worthy sons of worthy sires,” and Liberty, if she ever does perish upon this continent, will find her last and bravest defenders way up among the Green Mountains of New England.

It is with pride that Vermonters remember that in an educational point of view, Vermont is the first State in the Union; that the first regiment of Vermont cavalry was officially declared to be the banner regiment of the late war; that no Vermont troops ever turned their backs to the foe on any field of battle; that a Vermont brigade went into the battle of Gettysburg thirty-three hundred strong and came out with only nine hundred that were not either killed or wounded, and were complimented on the field of battle by General Meade for their bravery. One of that immortal band was a brother-in-law of mine, and I tell you I would far rather have been in his place and helped turn back the tide of war than to be Governor of California to-day!

Of the sons of Vermont who have staid at home, we need say but little. They have proved true in all the relations of life, and Vermont can point with pride to the fact that among the first, if not the very first, statesmen in the land, is her own Senator Edmonds, at once the Chatham and the Cato combined of the United States Senate.

Of the many who have left the old homesteads and came out into the western world, I shall not speak to-day.

There is, however, no western State or Territory of this Union in which the hardy sons of Vermont are not to be found; and wherever they are you will find that they have been generally successful.

They carried with them the moral principles instilled into them in their early years, which, with their habits of industry and frugality, have caused them to stand with the foremost of the land in mercantile business, in literature, in law, and in statesmanship; and the instances are rare, indeed, in which it will be found that any Vermonter has proved recreant to any trust reposed in him.

While we are somewhat proud that we are natives of Vermont, we ought to feel far prouder of the fact that we are citizens of that broader and grander country known as the United States of

America, and that we did not have to leave our native land when we left our native State. That we are citizens of that "Union strong and great," of which the poet speaks: Of that Union, "one and inseparable now and forever," to which the oppressed and enterprising of all lands are now hastening, and upon which the universal world is gazing with admiration to-day.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION
NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be known as "THE PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT."

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Association are the promotion of acquaintance, and the cultivation of social intercourse among Vermonters, the collection and preservation of important information relative to the early and subsequent history of the Green Mountain State, and the mutual advancement of the interests of its members.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Association shall be divided into two classes, active and honorary.

SEC. 2. The active members shall consist of natives of the State of Vermont, resident on the Pacific Coast, without restriction of age or sex.

SEC. 3. The honorary members shall consist of—*First*, the husbands, wives, sons and daughters of natives of Vermont. *Second*, persons who have resided in Vermont, and who hold dear the recollections of such residence. *Third*, natives of Vermont who are not resident on the Pacific Coast. No one who is eligible to active membership may become an honorary member, except by a three-fourths' vote of the members present at a regular meeting of the Association, and then only as a mark of special distinction.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND THEIR ELECTION.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, three Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee of seven, of which the President and Secretary shall be *ex-officio* members.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the regular annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee; to sign demands on the Treasurer, and to sign only such demands as are by the Association or the Executive Committee ordered paid.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the President from meetings of the Association, the duty of presiding shall devolve upon the first, second or third Vice-Presidents, precedence being given in the order named.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee; to keep an accurate record of the transactions of such meetings; to conduct the correspondence of the Association under the direction of the Executive Committee; to countersign all demands on the Treasurer only when ordered by the Association or the Executive Committee; to collect fees, dues and assessments, and

pay them over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; to notify members who are delinquent for dues or assessments, and to perform such other duties appertaining to his office, as he may be directed to perform by the Association or the Executive Committee; he shall render an annual report on the last monthly meeting of the Association preceding the regular annual meeting. He shall notify members of the Executive Committee of the time and place of holding special meetings of committees. He shall be exempt from all fees, dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to safely keep all moneys paid him by the Secretary, and to disburse the same only upon demand signed by the President and Secretary. On the monthly meeting preceding each annual meeting, he shall render a report of all moneys received and paid out by him, and submit vouchers for payments. He shall render a like report at any time, when directed by the Association or the Executive Committee. On the election of his successor he shall turn over to him all moneys and records in his hands.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to pass upon applications for membership, and to attend to all business of the Association when not otherwise disposed of by the Association. They shall elect a chairman, whose duty it shall be to preside at their meetings in the absence of the President, and who shall sign such demands on the Treasurer as are ordered paid by the Executive Committee in the absence of the President. They shall have full control of the affairs of this Association, subject to the restrictions of the Constitution and By-Laws. They shall attend to the financial interests of the Association, and are authorized to adopt any measure within the scope of this Constitution, that in their judgment will increase the funds or advance the interests of the Association. They shall render an annual report at the monthly meeting last preceding the annual meeting. They shall have the power of excluding from the meetings of the Association any person, except an active member, who in their judgment should, for the best interests of the Association, be excluded. They may appoint an Auxiliary Committee, whose duty it shall be to assist them in the details of refreshment and entertainment at the meetings of the Association.

SEC. 6. The Secretary and Treasurer shall give such bonds as may be required by the Association, said bonds to be approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

QUORUM.

SECTION 1. Twenty members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at meetings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Three members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at meetings of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

VACANCIES IN OFFICE.

SECTION 1. In case of a vacancy in any office of this Association, the Executive Committee shall appoint a member to serve for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall not be amended except at a regular monthly meeting by a two-thirds' vote; notice, specifying the amendment, having been given at a previous meeting.

BY - LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Application for membership, either active or honorary, shall be made to the Secretary, who shall submit the same to the Executive Committee, which committee shall determine on the propriety of admitting the applicant. If their action be favorable, the applicant, if for active membership, shall sign the Constitution and By-Laws and pay the admission fee, before he is admitted to membership.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of this Association shall be held on the second Friday of February, at 7.30 P. M.

SEC. 2. The regular monthly meetings shall be held on the second Friday of each month, unless postponed by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. There shall be held on the 17th day of January of each year, an anniversary reunion, in commemoration of the day on which the Green Mountain Boys asserted their right to popular sovereignty.

SEC. 4. Special meetings of the Association may be held at any time, by order of the Association, or on call of the President and the Executive Committee.

SEC. 5. The Association may hold executive sessions for the transaction of such business as should, in their judgment, be kept secret; at such sessions, none but active members in good standing shall be present. No member shall disclose to any person not a member in good standing, anything which has transpired at an executive session.

ARTICLE III.

FEES, DUES AND ASSESSMENTS.

SECTION 1. The admission fee for active members shall be one dollar (\$1.)

SEC. 2. The dues of resident active members shall be four dollars (\$4) per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

SEC. 3. The dues of non-resident active members shall be two dollars (\$2) per annum, payable in advance. (Amendment adopted July 1, 1881.)

SEC. 4. Any active member in good standing, may become a life member, on payment of twenty-five dollars (\$25,) which payment shall forever after, exempt him from paying dues.

SEC. 5. The Association, by a majority vote of the members present at a regular monthly meeting, may levy such assessments as they in their judgment, deem necessary. On the death of a member in good standing, the Executive Committee may, if they deem it required by the necessities of the surviving relatives, levy an assessment on the members, not to exceed one dollar (\$1) each, the proceeds thereof to be disbursed to the family of the deceased, under the direction of the committee.

SEC. 6. No fees, dues or assessments standing against any member, can be remitted except by a two-thirds' vote of the members present at a regular meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

PENALTIES.

SECTION 1. Upon written charges preferred by any active member in good standing, against another active member, specifying that the latter has committed any offense against any member, or against the Association, or specifying any conduct having a tendency to bring disgrace upon the Association, the following action shall be had:

SEC. 2. The charges shall, at a regular meeting, be referred to the Executive Committee, or to a Special Committee, as directed by the Association.

SEC. 3. If the Association, by a majority vote, determine to refer said charges to a Special Committee, they shall, in the same manner, determine the number of said Special Committee, which shall not be less than three or more than seven, and which shall be appointed by the President, or be elected by ballot, as the Association may determine.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee or the Special Committee shall proceed to try the case, giving both sides a fair hearing. Having concluded the trial, they shall by a majority vote, determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. If they find the accused guilty, they shall, in the same manner, determine the penalty.

SEC. 5. The penalty shall be suspension or expulsion. If the committee determine on suspension, they shall determine the term of the same.

SEC. 6. They shall at a regular meeting, report to the Association the result of their action. Their action shall be final, except the Association, by a three-fourths' vote of the members present, grant a new trial; in which case proceedings shall be again had as provided in this article.

SEC. 7. Any member who permits himself or herself to fall in arrears six months for dues or assessments, may, by the Association, be suspended.

SEC. 8. No member expelled or suspended for any cause, shall have any of the privileges of the Association; nor shall any member over six months in arrears for dues and assessments, have the privilege of voting.

ARTICLE V.

OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Honorary members shall be exempt from fees, dues and assessments; but those who attend regularly the meetings of the Association, shall be expected to contribute to the expenses thereof.

SEC. 2. Honorary members shall not be subject to the preferment of charges; but it shall be in the power of the Executive Committee to cause the name of any such member to be erased

from the roll whenever said committee deems such action for the best interests of the Association. And it shall, in like manner be in the power of said committee to exclude any honorary member from attendance on meetings of the Association.

SEC. 3. No honorary member shall have the privilege of voting or taking any part in the conduct of the affairs of the Association, except requested by the Association or the Executive Committee to do so. Any honorary member infringing this rule may, by the Executive Committee be excluded from attendance.

ARTICLE VI.

WITHDRAWALS.

SECTION 1. Any active member clear of the books, may withdraw from membership by written or oral request made at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

REINSTATEMENTS.

SECTION 1. No member suspended for non-payment of dues shall be reinstated, except he pay all his indebtedness to the Association. Having made such payment, his application shall be considered as provided in Article I, Section 1 of the By-Laws.

SEC. 2. No member having been expelled shall be reinstated except on payment of all his indebtedness to the Association. His application shall be referred to the Executive Committee, and if they report favorably thereon, vote shall be had at a regular meeting of the Association. If less than three-fourths of the votes cast be for reinstatement, the applicant shall be rejected.

ARTICLE VIII.

BADGE OF THE SOCIETY.

SECTION 1. The badge of the Association shall be of the design of a maple leaf, silver or gold, to be worn on the left breast at meetings of the Association. No one except members shall be privileged to wear the badge at such meetings.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds' vote. All amendments shall be proposed in writing at a regular meeting, to be acted upon at the next meeting. No portion thereof may be suspended, except by a two-thirds' vote.



ROLL OF MEMBERS.

LIFE MEMBERS.

NAME.	BIRTHPLACE.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Barrett, Wm. G.	Chester	Sec'y. S. F. Gas Co.	1000 Pine Street.
Blinn, Mrs. Nellie H.	Northfield .....	.....	1527 Post Street.
Clark, Mrs. R. C.	Essex	Milliner	906 Market Street.
Dodge, Henry L.	Montpelier	Supt. U. S. Mint.	1011 Bush Street.
Hardy, Mrs. L. J., Jr.	Corinth .....	.....	6 Beaver Street.
Hopkins, Geo. W.	Bethel	Accountant.	11 Montgomery Street.
Howard, Chas. Webb.	Cabot	Pres't S. V. Water Wks.	516 California Street.
Ingerson, Dr. H. H.	Morgan	Physician	323 Geary Street.
Scott, A. W.	Bakersfield	Hay and Grain	Steuart, near Folsom Street.
Shafter, Hon. Jas. McM.	Athens	Attorney.	951 Chestnut Street.
Towle, Allen.	Corinth	Lumber Merchant	Dutch Flat, Cal.

RESIDENT ACTIVE MEMBERS.

NAME.	BIRTHPLACE.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Aiken, H. M.	Barnet	Wood and Coal Dealer.	22d and Valencia Streets.
Andross, P. H.	Bradford	Clerk.	28 O'Farrell Street.
Bailey, N. J.	Peacham	Butcher.	515 Bryant Street.
Barney, Mrs. V. A.	St. Johnsbury .....	.....	1126 Market Street.
Bartlett, Geo. C.	Lyndon	Bookkeeper.	404 Battery Street.
Bassett, Chas. F.	Ludlow	Merchant.	520 Davis Street.
Belcher, Hon. W. C.	Stockbridge	Attorney.	304 Montgomery Street.
Blair, Matthew.	Ryegate	Hay and Grain.	224 Capp Street.
Blair, Mrs. M.	Danville .....	.....	224 Capp Street.
Blake, I. E.	Derby	Sup't Con. Oil & T. Co.	2124 Howard Street.
Blinn, Chas. H.	Burlington	Permit Cl'k Cus. House.	1527 Post Street.
Bradford, W.	Chester	Printer.	2123 California Street.
Brown, Brainard C.	Woodstock	Short-hand Reporter.	604 Merchant Street.
Bryant, Mrs. John.	Salisbury .....	.....	127 Shotwell Street.
Burr, Bartlett.	West-Fairlee.	Poultry Dealer.	Mission Market.
Buxton, Mrs. N. E.	Chester .....	.....	1710 Geary Street.
Carleton, Jerome.	Vershire.	Police Officer.	334 Turk Street.
Carleton, Mrs. Jerome.	Corinth .....	.....	334 Turk Street.
Chamberlin, R. H.	Ryegate.	Laundryman.	1540 Ellis Street.
Champion, T. E.	Vergennes.	Clerk.	International Hotel.
Chase, Gilbert.	McIndoes Falls	Clerk.	444 Second Street.
Childs, Miss Aggie.	Wilmington. ....	.....	823 Golden Gate Avenue.
Clark, C. S.	Burlington.	Composer.	2111 Jones Street.
Collins, J. A.	Manchester.	Attorney.	1 Boston Place.
Collins, S. M.	Middlesex	Merchant.	119 Mason Street.
Colton, A. O.	West Bolton.	Attorney.	Webster and O'Farrell Sts.
Cook, D. S.	Troy	Merchant.	8 Davis Street.
Crossett, Dr. T.	Bennington	Dentist.	916 Twentieth Street.
Cudworth, A. W.	Putney	Capitalist.	2420 Fillmore Street.
Cummings, H. K.	Guildhall.	Merchant.	424 Battery Street.
Cypriot, Mrs. Julia.	Corinth .....	.....	8 Mason Street.
Darling, Ebenezer.	Grafton	Expressman.	1139 Market Street.
Davis, F. E.	Derby.	Salesman C. O. & T. Co.	511 Fourth Street.
Denning, H. A.	Chester.	Mercantile Agency.	534 Bush Street.
Dickson, D. M.	Ryegate.	Grocer and Butcher.	Second and Bryant Streets.
Dodge, Eleazer E.	Montpelier.	Physician.	407 Leavenworth Street.
Dodge, L. C.	Montpelier.	Merchant.	325 Front Street.

RESIDENT ACTIVE MEMBERS—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BIRTHPLACE.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Doton, Mrs. A. E.	Craftsbury.		234 O'Farrell Street.
Drew, O. C.	Glover.	Clerk.	302 Davis Street.
Eaton, E. R.	Monkton.	Police Officer.	1811 Dupont Street.
Edminster, Wm. S.	Fayetteville.	Teamster.	2225 Greenwich Street.
Edmonds, Hon. M. A.	Sterling.	Superior Judge.	905 Bush Street.
Ewer, Warren B.	Windsor.	Publisher.	1512 Folsom Street.
Freelon, Hon. T. W.	Norwich.	Superior Judge.	1310 Webster Street.
Gale, J. W.	Barnard.	Merchant.	402 Davis Street.
Gibbs, R. F.	Westford.	Miner.	Brooklyn Hotel.
Giddings, B. F.	Cavendish.	Man. Pub. Dept. Crocker & Co.	373 Minna Street.
Goss, A. F.	Canaan.	Timekeeper.	Palace Hotel.
Green, Julius C.	Stockbridge.	Milkman.	322 Fulton Street.
Hardy, W. A.	Barnet.	Clerk.	821 Kearny Street.
Haswell, J. C.	Bennington.	Printer.	526 Greenwich Street.
Hatch, Rev. E. B.	Hardwick.	Clergyman.	134 Twenty-sixth Street.
Henry, W. W.	Bennington.	Clerk.	37 Second Street.
Herrick, G. E.	Burlington.	Inspector S. V. W. W.	516 California Street.
Hoadley, Dr. G. C.	Woodstock.	Dentist.	5½ Kearny Street.
Hunt, Carl.	Barnet.	Stableman.	1925 Bush Street.
Hurlburt T. B.	Glover.	Dairyman.	1601 Geary Street.
Hynes, M. J.	Rutland.	Clerk.	19 Guerrero Street.
Jameson, H. D.	Irasburgh.	Harnessmaker.	518 Mission Street.
Johnson, C. A.	Barnet.	Salesman.	1010 Jackson Street.
Kimball, Rev. John.	Barton.	Publisher "Pacific"	132 McAllister Street.
Ladd, C. D.	Danville.	Gunsmith.	821 Kearny Street.
Lamb, M. W.	Granville.	Capitalist.	8 Second Avenue.
Lauder, L. G.	Topsham.	Hay and Grain Dealer.	427 Sixth Street.
Lauder, S. W.	Topsham.	Hay and Grain Dealer.	427 Sixth Street.
Loop, S. J.	Alburgh.	Merchant.	406 Bryant Street.
Marsh, F. E.	Sheldon.	Letter Carrier.	Post Office.
McClure, P. L.	Ryegate.	Teamster.	312 Post Street.
McLaren, W. J.	Barnet.	Laundryman.	1540 Ellis Street.
Moore, J. B.	Burlington.	Employee U. S. Mint.	701 Stockton Street.
Monroe, E. P.	Wells.	With S. F. Gas Co.	Cor. First and Natoma Sts.
Mott, J. H.	Brandon.	Storage Merchant.	647 Market Street.
Morgan, H. W.	Westford.	Car Conductor.	234 Langton Street.
Needham, Chas. E.	Ferrisburgh.	Revenue Inspector.	Internal Revenue Office.
Orne, W. H.	Westfield.	Foreman "Evg Post"	11 Monroe Street.
Parker, L. H.	St. Johnsbury.	Scale Builder.	401 Market Street.
Perham, J. P. M.	Athens.	Merchandise Broker.	2808 Laguna Street.
Piper, E. W.	Middlebury.	Quarterm's Clerk U.S.A.	Presidio.
Putnam, C. B.	Grafton.	Merchant.	327 Geary Street.
Rice, A. W.	Weathersfield.	Milkman.	2041 Howard Street.
Rice, Mrs. A. W.	Granville.		2041 Howard Street.
Riker, H. H.	Montpelier.	Sexton.	6½ Lewis Street.
Rixford, E. H.	East Highgate.	Attorney.	526 Oak Street.
Rixford, G. P.	East Highgate.	Man'g'r "Evg Bulletin"	1825 Bush Street.
Roberts, Peter.	Burlington.	Woodmolder.	339 Bryant Street.
Robinson, Heman.	Bennington.	Employee U. S. Mint.	518 Second Street.
Rogers, R. K.	Newbury.	Dairyman.	206 Valencia Street.
Ruggles, A. B.	Sutton.	Broker.	206 Powell Street.
Roberts, N. H.	Groton.	Saddler.	1116 Harrison Street.
Scott, John J.	Burlington.	Carpenter.	577 Minna Street.
Shaw, Mrs. W. A.	Barnard.		728 Grove Street.
Shaw, S. W.	Windsor.	Artist.	608 Buchanan Street.
Small, Mrs. R. G.	Brookfield.		113½ Mission Street.
Smith, Major Rodney.	Burlington.	Paymaster U. S. A.	36 New Montgomery Street.
Soulé, Dr. A. G.	Alburgh.	Physician.	325 Larkin Street.
Soulé, Dr. Milan.	Alburgh.	Physician.	325 Larkin Street.
Somers, H. C.	Danville.	Hay and Grain.	Twenty-fifth and Folsom Sts.
Somers, W. J.	Danville.	Capitalist.	1034 Mission Street.
Stanton, Chas. H.	Danville.	Teamster.	323 Jessie Street.
Steen, E. T.	Brattleboro.	Machinist.	702 Post Street.
Taylor, A. C.	Westford.	Capitalist.	659 Harrison Street.
Tenney, L. P.	Orwell.	Miner.	511 Mason Street.
Tilden, H. N.	Barre.	Merchant.	119 Mason Street.
Tullar, A. G.	East Troy.	Printer.	969 Harrison Street.
VanSicklen, F. W.	Burlington.	Salesman.	47 South Park.
Waterhouse, F. A.	Salisbury.	Bookkeeper.	2213 Howard Street.
Waterhouse, H. K.	Salisbury.	Bookkeeper.	1819 Jessie Street.
Waterman, F. H.	Johnsbury.	Attorney.	Room 12, Montgomery Block.
Waters, E. D., Sr.	Bennington.		518 Clay Street.
White, Carlos.	Topsham.	Publisher.	320 Sansone Street.
Whitmore, Mrs. Mary V.	Pittsfield.		1408 Howard Street.
Willard, Edd.	Hartland.	Carriage Maker.	605 Natoma Street.
Wiley, C. J.	Danville.	Carriage Dealer.	108 Prospect Place.
Wiley, O. F.	Wheelock.	Carriage Dealer.	522 Third Street.
Williams, Henry B.	Woodstock.	Shipping Merchant.	202 Market Street.
Wing, R. W.	Lyndon.	Chife S. A. Trade.	607 Sutter Street.

NON-RESIDENT ACTIVE MEMBERS.

NAME.	BIRTHPLACE.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Adams, Moses	Waterford	Carpenter	Modesto.
Allen, Franklin R.	Brandon	Carpenter	Waterford.
Allen, Myron W.	Middlebury	Carriagemaker	Oakland.
Baxter, Morris	Norwich	Foreman C.P.R. Fndry	Sacramento.
Betty, Geo. J.	Williston	Merchant	West Butte.
Bishop, A. W.	Wallingford	City Justice	Oakland.
Bond, Geo. W.	Thetford	Carpenter	San Rafael.
Brewster, Leonard O.	Cambridge	Farmer	Modesto.
Brown, Alexander	Vergennes	Sheepraiser	Jenny Lind.
Chamberlain, Geo. W.	Burlington	Attorney	Berkeley.
Chase, Miss Martha E.	Lyndon	Principal Female Sem'y	Santa Rosa.
Childs, Marcus W.	Sutton	Hardware Merchant	Los Angeles.
Childs, O. W.	Sutton	Fruit Grower	Los Angeles.
Churchill, Seth W.	East Swanton	Hotelkeeper	San Jose.
Cleveland, S. A.	Hartland	Undertaker	Modesto.
Cole, Daniel T.	Montpelier	Lumberman	Mountain House, Sierra Co.
Coleman, David C.	Westhaven	Liquor Dealer	Modesto.
Crane, Henry F.	Panton	Attorney	San Leandro.
DeLong, Francis	Addison Co.	Capitalist	Novato.
Doane, Orson	Calais	Farmer	San Juan.
Dodge, Geo. M.	Burlington	Civil Engineer	San Rafael.
Dorrance, H. T.	Middlebury	Harnessmaker	Stockton.
Dorrance, Mrs. H. T.	New Haven		Stockton.
Dow, Dexter D.	Cabot	Teamster	San Bruno Road, S. F.
Finnegan, P. J.	Eden	Carpenter	Greenville, Plumas Co.
Ford, Jerom B.	South Hero	Pres. Mendoc'o Lum. Co.	East Oakland.
Galusha N. H.	East Arlington	Teacher	San Jose.
Gates, Benj. F.	South Ryegate	Engineer	East Berkeley.
Goodhue, O. P.	Underhill	Lumber Dealer	Sacramento.
Gould, Will D.	Cabot	Attorney	Los Angeles.
Hale, Marshall	Winhall	Merchant	San Jose.
Harrington, Wm. B.	Burlington	Mason	Marysville.
Hatch, Ephraim	Chelsea	Farmer	Ceres.
Hawley, Ashbel D.	Monkton	Clothier	Newhall.
Hayward, L. A.	St. Johnsbury	Milkman	San Bruno Road, S. F.
Hitchcock, Rev. A. F.	Chittenden	Clergyman	Suisun.
Hoadley, Jas. F.	Woodstock	Commission Merchant	Cloverdale.
Hooker, A. L.	Peacham	Milkman	San Bruno Road, S. F.
Humphrey, Morton	Waterbury	Janitor	East Oakland.
Husted, F. M.	Starksboro	Attorney	Berkeley.
Hyde, A. J.	Hydepark	Clerk	Stockton.
Jefts, Augustus	Chester	Jeweler	Modesto.
Jewell, Isaac R.	Bolton	Farmer	Petaluma.
Jewett, Rev. Henry E.	St. Johnsbury	Clergyman and Teacher	Golden Gate Academy, Oakl'd
Jewett, Solomon	Weybridge	Pres. Kern Co. Bank	Bakersfield.
Ladd, Ira W.	Danville	Farmer	Stockton.
Mack, Geo. C.	Plainfield	Farmer	Westminster, L. A. Co.
McConnell, Thos.	Pittsford	Farmer	Elk Grove.
McCoy, Henry L.	Georgia	Sheriff	Marysville.
Mills, Mrs. S. T.	Enosburgh	Teacher	Mills Seminary, Alameda Co.
Miner, Edwin R.	Peacham	Farmer and Engineer	Barton, Mono Co.
Morrill, Erastus F.	Coventry	Sawyer	Greenville, Plumas Co.
Montague, Rodney	Wilmington	Orchardist	Los Angeles.
Newton, Reuben	Hartford	Miner	Grass Valley.
Nichols, Harrison P.	Sudbury	Farm Machinery Dealer	Stockton.
Nye, Elisha	Woodstock	Grocer	Oakland.
Parker, Freeman	Orange	Farmer and Surveyor	Petaluma.
Parker, Rev. H. I.	Cavendish	Clergyman	Santa Ana.
Parker, H. G.	Wolcott	R. R. Man	Oakland.
Perry, Stephen A.	Plainfield	Merchandising	Douglas Flat.
Putnam, Geo. L.	Grafton	Postmaster	Bodie.
Ranney, Sullivan	Ryegate	Farmer	Stockton.
Roach, Thos	Burlington	Merchant	Petaluma.
Roy, J. A.	Barnet	Milkman	San Bruno Road, S. F.
Russ, John	Hartford	Emp. Evening Bulletin	Oakland.
Savage, Rev. Chas. A.	Stowe	Clergyman	Berkeley.
Sawyer, Geo. W.	Norwich	Milkman	San Bruno Road, S. F.
Shepston, John A.		Milkman	San Jose Road.
Smith, Horace	Newbury	Speculator	Bodie
Stevens, Andrew J.	Barnard	Master Mechanic C.P.R.	Sacramento.
Stevens, Richard H.	Barnet	Merchant	Visalia.
Stone, Benj. T.	Chelsea	Prof. of Astronomy	San Jose.
Stone, Eli Todd	Cabot	Attorney	Modesto.
Talcott, J. R.	Williston	Milkman	Oakland.
Tinkham, Henry	Pomfret	Butcher	Stockton.
Towle, Geo. W.	Corinth	Lumber Merchant	Dutch Flat.
Tyler, Hon. Geo. W.	Warren	Attorney	Alameda.
Varney, H. H.	Danville	Milkman	San Bruno Road, S. F.
Warren, Dr. O. P.	Peacham	Physician	Oakland.
Whitecomb, J. B.	Rockingham	Real Estate	Berkeley.
Woodward, E. W.	Tunbridge	Real Estate	St. Helena.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

NAME.	BIRTHPLACE.	OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.
Backus, Mrs. Lucy	Amherst, N. H.		605 Pine Street.
Barlow, Jos. C.	Brandon, Vt.	Merchant	Binghamton, N. Y.
Barrett, Etta G.	San Francisco		1000 Pine Street.
Beggs, Mrs. Emma G.	Boston, Mass.		1710 Geary Street.
Bradford, Wallace.	Nantucket, Mass.	Salesman	2123 California Street.
Bradford, Mrs. W.	Nantucket, Mass.		2123 California Street.
Burr, Mrs. B.	Reading, Mass.		Capp and 16th Street.
Byington, J. S.	Chazy, N. Y.	Insurance.	417 California Street.
Cady, Geo. B.	E. Greenwich, R. I.	Photographer	235 Kearny Street.
Carter, Mrs. Sarah J.	Whitehall, N. Y.		Sonora, Cal.
Chamberlain, Mrs. G. W.	Hartford, Conn.		Berkeley, Cal.
Chamberlain, Annette J.	Galesburg, Ill.		Berkeley, Cal.
Childs, W. H.	Boston, Mass.	Storekeeper, U. S. Mint	823 Golden Gate Avenue.
Clough, Mrs. J. W.	Grantham, N. H.		44 Third Street.
Cobb, F. D.	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Merchant	San Jose.
Collins, Mrs. J. A.	Coventry, Conn.		1 Boston Place.
Conner, Mrs. Jennie L.	La Colle, Canada		Cor. Market and Powell Sts.
Crosset, Mrs. T.	Greenwich, N. Y.		916 Twentieth Street.
Crossett, F. W.	Pittsfield, Mass.	Teacher	Caspar, Cal.
Crossett, E. T.	Pittsfield, Mass.	Teacher	Evergreen, Cal.
Cummings, Mrs. H. K.	Boston, Mass.		20 Perry Street.
Cummings, Kate M.	San Francisco		20 Perry Street.
Dunn, Rev. Dr. Ransom.	Bakersfield.	Clergyman and Teacher	Hillsdale, Michigan.
Dodge, Zenas U.	P. Townsend, W. T.	Stationer and Printer.	407 Leavenworth Street.
Ellis, Mrs. C. J.	San Francisco		2123 California Street.
Ewer, Mrs. W. B.	Vineyard Haven, Mass.		1512 Folsom Street.
Goodell, Rev. C. L.	Calais, Vt.	Clergyman	St. Louis, Mo.
Hale, E. W.	South Haven, Mich.	Merchant	Stockton, Cal.
Hale, Jas. M.	Scrupple, N. Y.	Merchant	Sacramento, Cal.
Hale, O. A.	Granby, N. Y.	Merchant	San Jose, Cal.
Hale, P. C.	South Haven, Mich.	Merchant	Petaluma, Cal.
Hardy, Estelle L. J.	San Francisco		6 Beaver Street.
Hardy, Lowell E.	San Francisco		6 Beaver Street.
Hardy, Lowell J., Jr.	Lexington, Mass.	Attorney	838 Market Street.
Haskins, Mrs. H. A.	Thomaston, Me.		1131½ Mission Street.
Henry, Mrs. W. W.	Steubenville, Ohio.		37 Second Street.
Hopkins, Caspar T.	Pittsburg, Penn.	Pres. California Ins. Co.	318 California Street.
Hopkins, Mrs. Geo. W.	San Francisco		Berkeley, Cal.
Hopkins, Annie F.	San Francisco		Berkeley, Cal.
Humphrey, Mrs. Morton	Halstead, N. Y.		Brooklyn, Cal.
Hurlburt, Eva	Sacramento, Cal.		1601 Geary Street.
Husted, Mrs. F. M.	Omro, Wis.		Berkeley, Cal.
Jameson, Mrs. H. D.	Calais, Me.		24 Washington Avenue.
Little, Mrs. L. G.	Oxford, Me.		6 Beaver Street.
Needham, Mrs. C. E.	Crown Point, N. Y.		San Jose, Cal.
Nelson, Horace.	Monroe, N. H.	Milkman	35 Eddy Street.
Page, Rufus.	Durian, Ga.	Collector, S. V. W. W.	200 Stockton Street.
Parker, Mrs. H. G.	Roxbury, Mass.		Oakland, Cal.
Rice, W. H.	San Francisco	Police Officer	2041 Howard Street.
Rice, Mrs. W. H.	Philadelphia, Penn		2041 Howard Street.
Riker, Mrs. H. H.	Belleville, Ont.		6½ Lewis Street.
Rixford, Mrs. G. P.	Stanbridge, P. Q.		1825 Bush Street.
Rixford, Mrs. E. H.	Lodi, N. Y.		526 Oak Street.
Scott, Mrs. A. W.	Wayne, Me.		19 Rincon Place.
Scott, Geo. W.	San Francisco		19 Rincon Place.
Scott, Albert Place.	San Francisco		19 Rincon Place.
Scott, Mrs. J. J.	Swansea, England.		577 Minna Street.
Shaw, W. A.	Quebec, Canada.	Coal Dealer	728 Grove Street.
Seaver, G. L.	Phillipstown.		509 Fell Street.
Small, R. G.	Harwich, Mass.	Master Mariner	1131½ Mission Street.
Smart, E. K.	Dutch Flat, Cal.	Bookkeeper	1313 Valjejo Street.
Smith, A. W.	Lyman, N. H.	Milkman	35 Eddy Street.
Somers, Mrs. H. C.	Thomaston, Me.		25th and Folsom Street.
Somers, Bank	San Francisco		1034 Mission Street.
Soulé, Mrs. Dr. A. G.	Chazy, N. Y.		325 Larkin Street.
Soulé, Maud.	Marysville, Cal.		325 Larkin Street.
Staniels, Mrs. Anna E.	Milford, N. H.		1528 Eddy Street.
Tullar, Mrs. A. G.			909 Harrison Street.
Towle, Mrs. E. W.	Winslow, Ill.		Dutch Flat, Cal.
Towle, Geo. G.	Dutch Flat, Cal.		Dutch Flat, Cal.
Towle, O. A.	Dutch Flat, Cal.		Dutch Flat, Cal.
Towle, Allen A.	Dutch Flat, Cal.		Dutch Flat, Cal.
Towle, Mrs. Geo. W.	Northampton, N. Y.		Dutch Flat, Cal.
Vandercook, Roberts.	Pittstown, N. Y.	Carpenter	26 Turk Street.
Wiley, Frank D.	San Francisco		522 Third Street.

☞ In addition to the foregoing, at the office of the Secretary, is a Register containing the names, occupation and present residence of over 1,700 Vermonters residing in California. This may be consulted by any one who desires.

DEATH ROLL.

NAMES.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	DATE OF BIRTH.	PLACE OF DEATH.	DATE OF DEATH.
H. A. HASKINS	Highgate	October 16th, 1830.	Edgerton, Col.	December 9th, 1879.
C. D. CAMP	Tunbridge	December 18th, 1798.	Stockton, Cal.	April 29th, 1880.
GEO. W. CLARK	Strafford	February 4th, 1824.	San Francisco, Cal.	November 24th, 1880.
W. H. FORD	Granville	September 8th, 1835.	Tucson, Arizona.	December 8th, 1880.
S. T. MINCKLER	Grand Island	December 1839.	Calistoga Springs, Cal.	April 29th, 1881.
M. C. ANDROSS	Bradford	January 27th, 1837.	San Francisco, Cal. . .	June 15th, 1881.
AUSTIN SPERRY	Cabot	April 21st, 1819.	Oakland, Cal.	July 22nd, 1881.

NOTE.—The above is probably complete, though there are several members whom we are unable to find. Members will advance the interests of the Association by informing the Secretary of any change of address; and in case of death of a member, his surviving relatives or friends will confer a great favor on us, and help to perpetuate his memory, by informing us of the fact, giving place and date of death, also furnishing us with any information in regard to the past life, cause of death, &c., of the deceased, which will be of interest for insertion among our obituary notices.

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