

Sons of Revolutionary Sires

Newspaper Articles

Compatriot Marston Watson of the San Francisco Chapter (*Member Emeritus & Minuteman*) transcribed the following collection of articles from various state newspapers relating to the **Sons of Revolutionary Sires**. The words in (parentheses) have been added by Compatriot Watson for clarification.

The San Francisco Examiner

A "Son of Revolutionary Sires"

Sunday, April 28, 1889, 19

Colonel **Adolphus S. Hubbard**, at present a deputy in the office of the County Clerk, but better known as the President of the **Society of Revolutionary Sires**, certainly has every right to prominent membership in that organization, in the success of which he has shown so much interest. On the one hand he is, by direct descent, the great grandson of **Peter Hubbard**, who held a commission as Ensign in the New Hampshire line of the Continental army, and he is also a great-grandson of **Elijah Ward**, also a Revolutionary soldier, and of the same family as **Artemas Ward**, the first Major-General commissioned by the Continental Congress. That the fighting blood has not failed in the present generation is evidence by Colonel Hubbard's own good service in the late rebellion (*Civil War Union officer*).

The Indianapolis Journal

Sires of the Revolution

Sunday, May 19, 1889, 16

In the East an organization has been recently organized, composed of direct descendants of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary army against the forces of his Majesty **King George III**. Unlike the Order of the Cincinnati, of which **George Washington** was the president and **General (Henry) Knox** the secretary, and which required that members should be officers, the right of succeeding generations being given only by right of primogenitor to the oldest son, The Order of **Sons of Revolutionary Sires** does not discriminate against any of the sons of soldiers. There are, doubtless, in this city, hundreds of descendants of revolutionary soldiers, though the attempts to unite them in a society as an auxiliary to the main organization in the East appears to move slowly.

Chicago Tribune

Of Old Bunker Hill:

Memories to Be Recalled on the Battle's Anniversary

Sunday, May 14, 1893, 33

In 1876 a detachment of descendants of officers, soldiers and seaman of the Revolutionary War was collected in San Francisco, Cal., for participation in the local celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the fourth of July. It was, after the ceremonies of the day, organized as a permanent society under the title of "**Sons of Revolutionary Sires**." In 1883, a similar company of men organized in New York City under the title of Sons of the Revolution. The example was soon imitated in other states. Simultaneously with the formation of the new State societies, and, indeed as a natural and necessary part of the movement, steps were taken for the institution of a national society to bind together the various local branches of the order. As

a result, the “Sons of the American Revolution,” as a national society, came into notice April 30, 1889, with no thought of sectionalism, with no feeling except that of the purest fraternity and patriotic affection for a common country.

The San Francisco Examiner

Local Brevities

Tuesday, October 17, 1882, 3

On Thursday evening next in Courtroom No. 7, New City Hall, the “**Sons of Revolutionary Sires**” will celebrate the 101st anniversary of the surrender of (Charles) Cornwallis (*1st Marquess Cornwallis*) at Yorktown. Miss Nellie Holbrook and several other professionals will assist. To show that they are as brave as their sires, the “Sons” have invited the Board of Supervisors to attend.

The Davenport Daily Leader (Iowa)

Patriotic Orders

Sunday, June 11, 1893

But from the (Society of the) Cincinnati sprang the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, two orders which merit public approval and the generous cooperation of all Americans, whether they be of Revolutionary stock or not. To be historically correct, it must be stated, however, that San Francisco is the real birthplace of the latter-day societies, for on July 4, 1876, a number of descendants of revolutionary soldiers and sailors met in that city and organized the “**Sons of Revolutionary Sires.**” This name was slightly changed and subsequently adopted by the national organization (*Sons of the American Revolution*) at its meeting in 1889.

The Boston Globe

Sires Fought the King:

Old South Will Ring with Patriotic Speeches

Sunday, April 7, 1895, 30

To California belongs the credit of organizing the first body in inception, institution and organization to unite the descendants of revolutionary patriots and to perpetuate the memory of all those who took part in the American revolution.

The California Society was organized on July 4, 1876, under the name of “**Sons of Revolutionary Sires.**” On the 30th of April 1889, a number of similar societies of different states, of which Massachusetts was one, formed a general society under the name of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Boston Daily Globe

Had Patriotic Grandsires:

Sons of American Revolution Annual Congress

Monday, April 29, 1895, 5

The society had its origin in California, 19 years ago, when a society known as the **Sons of Revolutionary Sires** was founded, July 4, 1876. From this has sprung both the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, the latter being organized April 19, 1889.

The San Francisco Call

Sons of Revolutionary Sires

Tuesday, April 21, 1896, 16

The **Sons of Revolutionary Sires** had a meeting last night at Pioneer Hall for the purpose of arranging for a commemoration of the Battle of Lexington. There were about twenty-five persons present. The meeting was a short one.

The Courier-Journal (Louisville)

The Work of the Patriotic Societies

Sunday, December 12, 1897, 29

To mention the various the general and corps societies based on the service in the civil war would require more space than is available. In 1876 there was formed in California, the 4th of July, a society known as the "**Sons of Revolutionary Sires.**" This society has maintained a continuous existence to this day, being now the California Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

San Francisco Chronicle

Fourth of July, 1876-1899

Tuesday, July 4, 1899, 8

Dawson Mayer reopened the hack (*horse-drawn carriage*) question, the main issue appearing to be whether Sammy Dannenbaum, Martin Fragley and Assemblyman (Charles F.) Kennealy should ride or walk. Kennealy said he sent his application for a section of a hack. He declared that the members of the (Fourth of July) committee should ride, even if they had to sit with the driver. The **Sons of Revolutionary Sires** were given six carriages "as a matter of courtesy," with the understanding that not more than five of the members and possibly none of them would demand seats. Dawson Mayer made a gallant fight for a carriage for Sammy Dannenbaum, but the riding question was left to the committee on hacks. James H. O'Brien, chairman of that body, who had expressed himself as opposed to a "vulgar display of wealth," remarked: "The committee is going to do that way anyhow, no matter what you vote here."

The Times Dispatch (Richmond)

Urgent Appeal to Virginians

Sunday, December 4, 1904, 11

The independence of "the old Thirteen" was fought for and on, or near, the shores of the Atlantic, but the idea of banding together as brothers "the **Sons of Revolutionary Sires**" originated on the Pacific coast in San Francisco October 22, 1875. Every such son in the West has to come eastward for the genealogy of his sire, and a number of them are Virginians.

The Oregon Daily Journal

Conspicuous at Sons of Revolution Congress

Wednesday, July 21, 1915, 9

The total membership of the Sons of the American Revolution is 13,000. State societies exist in 43 states, District of Columbia, Hawaii and France. It was organized in San Francisco July 4, 1876, as **Sons of Revolutionary Sires**, from which was organized in 1889 the California Society Sons of the American Revolution.

San Francisco Chronicle

Native Sons' Order Typifies California Spirit

Sunday, January 30, 1916, 58

General **(Albert Maver) Winn** was born in Loudoun (Loudoun) county, Va., April 27, 1810, and when a young man served in the State militia at Vicksburg, Miss. He arrived in California during the days of '49.

In 1850 Winn, who on several occasions had proved his readiness to battle for law and order, was appointed Brigadier-General of militia by Governor (Peter Hardeman) Burnett (*first governor of California*). In that year occurred the squatters' rights in Sacramento.

Organized Native Sons

In one of the desperate encounters between the squatters and the duly elected authorities Mayor (Hardin) Bigelow of Sacramento (*first mayor*) suffered injuries which resulted some time later in his death. Brigadier-General Winn organized several companies of militia and restored peace. He was Mayor of Sacramento in 1873, organized the Native Sons of the Golden West, the **Sons of Revolutionary Sires**, and was a leader in relief work. In 1865, he married the widow of James King of William. He died in Sonoma County, August 26, 1883.