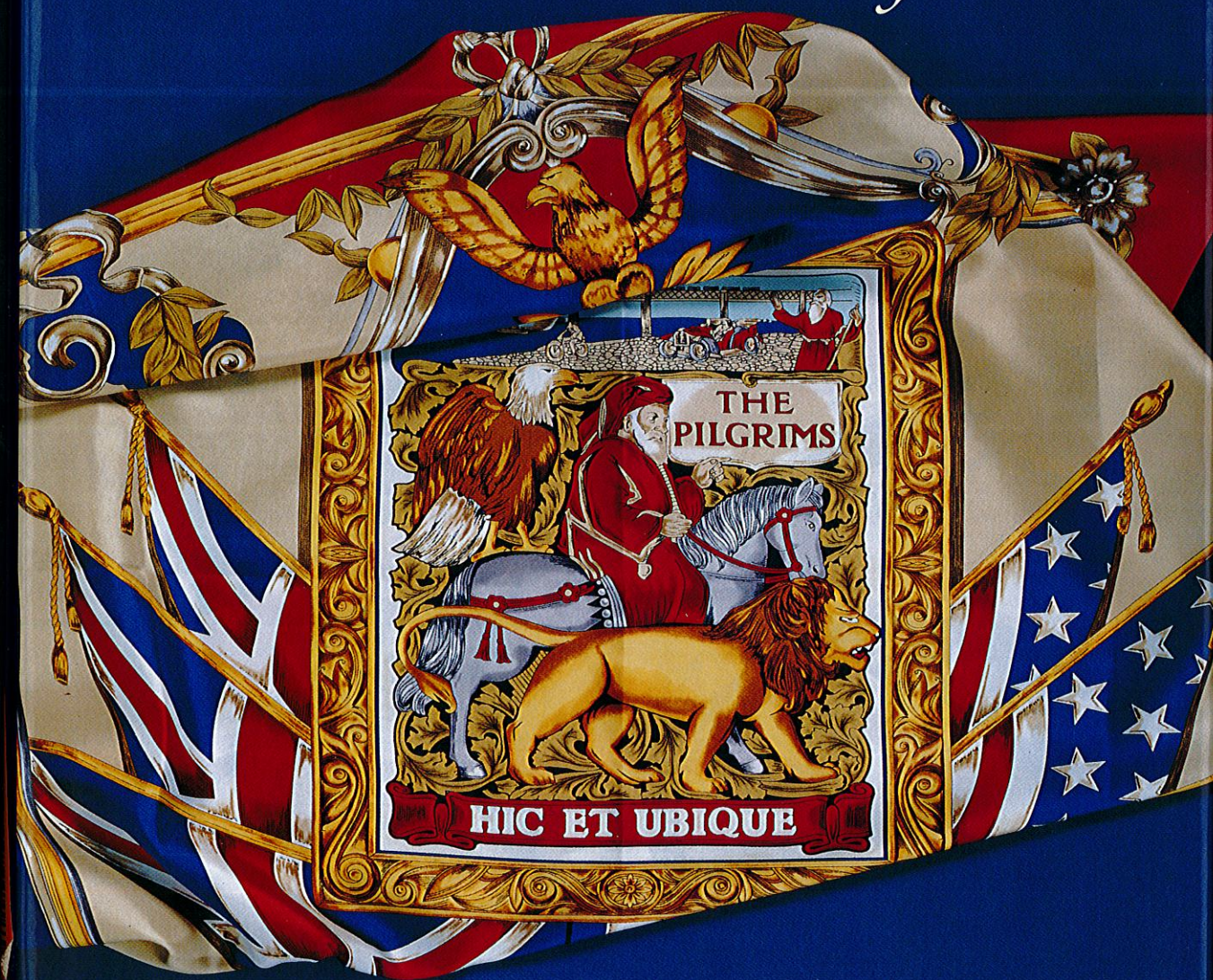
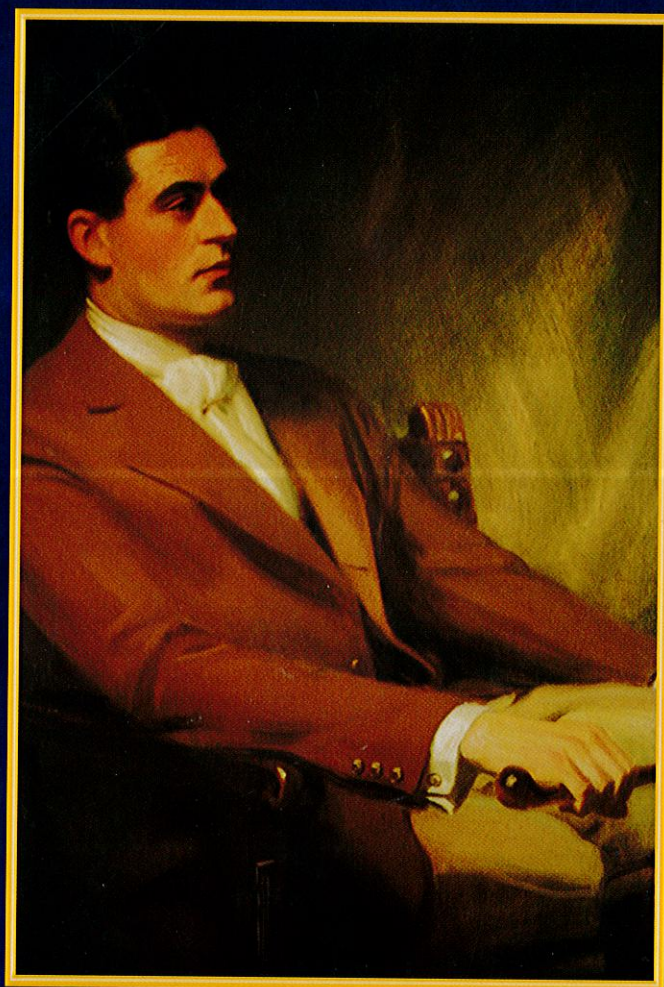


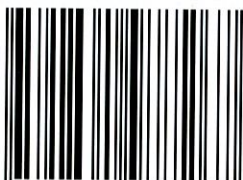
THE
PILGRIMS
— OF THE —
UNITED STATES
A Centennial History



Anne Pimlott Baker



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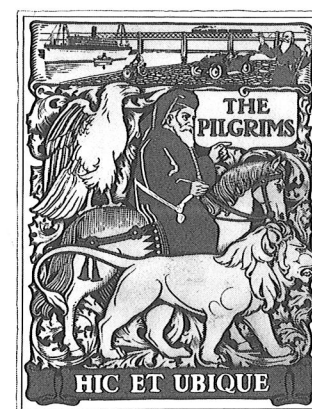
The Pilgrims of the United States: A Centennial History celebrates a great institution and is an important record of 100 years of discreet influence on relations between two great nations. The Pilgrims Society of the United States was formed in January 1903, after an historic meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York the previous year, to promote "the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations, and especially the cultivation of good fellowship between citizens of the United States and . . . the subjects of the British Empire." Throughout the twentieth century, the Pilgrims' glittering dinners and banquets formed a focus for those who saw the abiding importance of an alliance of interests across the Atlantic. In the opening years of the twenty-first century, as the world faces threats and crises that would have been unimaginable to the founders of the Society a hundred years before, the special relationship between the USA and the UK endures. The Pilgrims has its own special part to play in that relationship by cultivating mutual interest, understanding, and friendship between the two countries.

The fascinating story of the Pilgrims of the United States is one of distinguished public figures such as Lindsay Russell (the first chairman, who helped to establish its "exclusive" tone). Notable among the Society's officers was the dignified and well-connected Hugh Bullock, during whose 40-year presidency from 1955 to 1996 some of the Pilgrims' most memorable receptions were held.

More than 130 seldom-seen illustrations with detailed captions supplement this meticulous history, graphically evoking the personalities and special atmosphere of the Pilgrims. An introduction by Henry Luce III, Hugh Bullock's successor as president, together with details of past and present officers, Gold Medal winners, founder members of 1903, and a record of functions through the years, complete this unique and authoritative chronicle.

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THE
PILGRIMS
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STATES



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A Centennial History

Anne Pimlott Baker

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*During our centennial year and the centennial
of his presidential term, this book is dedicated to*

Theodore Roosevelt

peacemaker, conservationist, plainsman

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Introduction

The Pilgrims is a society dedicated to the cultivation of and adherence to the special relationship between Americans, the British, and peoples of other English-speaking countries. We are proud that the Pilgrims of the United States, the counterpart of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, are this year celebrating their Centennial. This book is presented to commemorate that event.

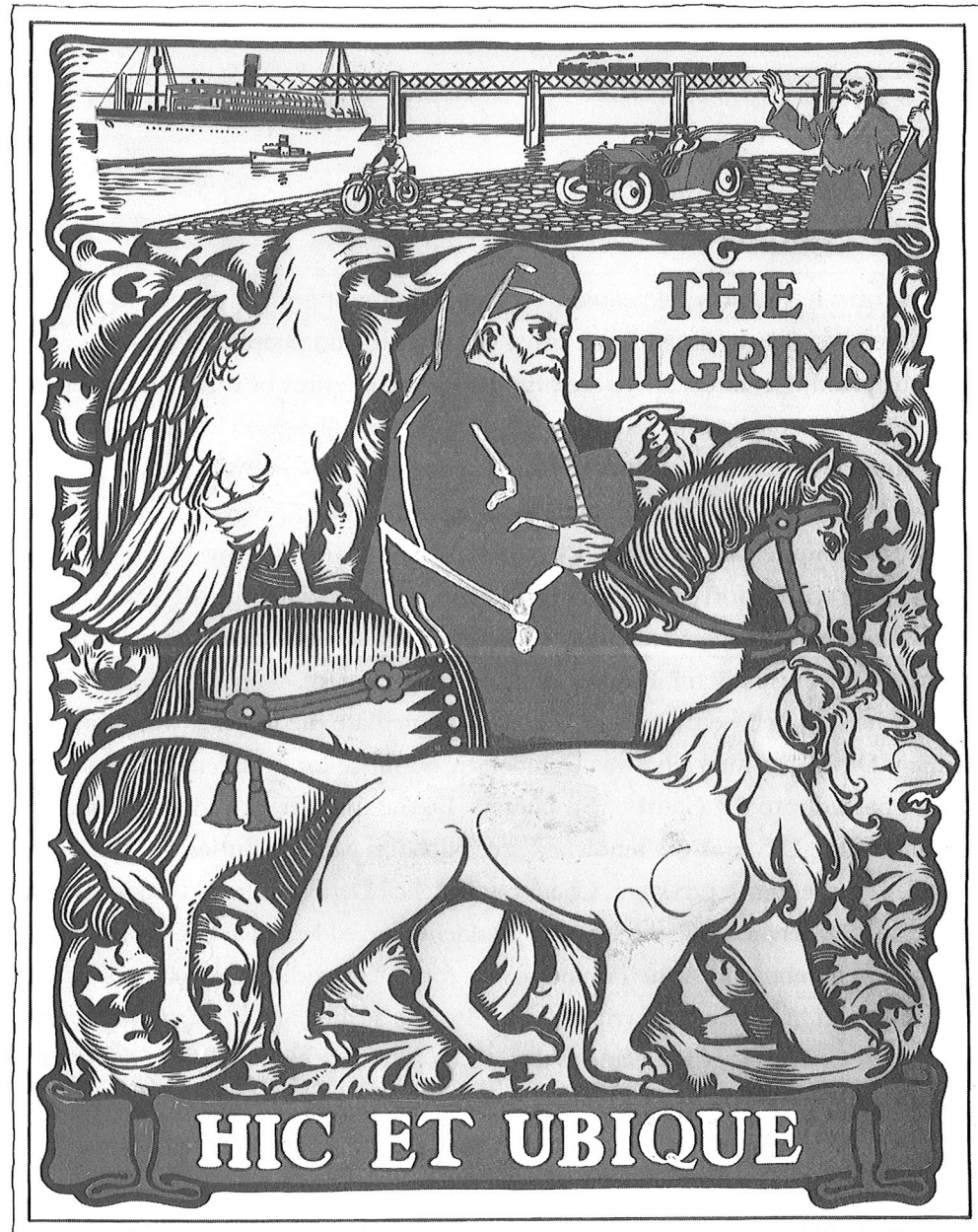
With it we must honor the memory of Hugh Bullock, Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire, who was the seventh president of the Pilgrims of the U.S. and who served for forty-one years from 1955 to 1996, when he died at the age of ninety-eight. A banker, as well as a soldier, Hugh Bullock had a passion for sailing—and unusually for a sailor, he stood ramrod erect.

It is hard to believe that Hugh Bullock's immediate predecessor was John William Davis, the man who was Democratic nominee for president in 1924 and also ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Before that, the president of the Pilgrims of the U.S. was the renowned seer Nicholas Murray Butler. He was preceded by the fourth president, Chauncey Mitchell Depew, railroad tycoon, orator, politician, and senator. The three earlier presidents served less than five years each.

We are indebted to Anne Pimlott Baker for her splendid authorship of this biography. An historian and writer, she is also the author of *The Pilgrims of Great Britain—A Centennial History*, and is a research associate of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.

Allow me to enthusiastically adopt the words of our fellow Pilgrim, Caspar Weinberger, former U.S. Defense Secretary: "The English-speaking people are those who have demonstrated time and again that they are the ones most determined to keep peace and freedom secure for our friends and for ourselves." As Pilgrims we treasure these values and cherish the fellowships that unite us.

Henry Luce III
President
April 2003



The Pilgrims emblem. This was designed in 1902 by Hugh Fisher of the Illustrated London News following Lindsay Russell's ideas, and approved by Rider Haggard, author of King Solomon's Mines. Above the head of the medieval pilgrim is a scroll showing another ancient pilgrim gazing with amazement at a motor car, steamship, bicycle, and train. The British lion is in front, with the American eagle on the back of the horse. Some subtle changes crept in during the early years, including the design of the motor car.

A HISTORY OF THE PILGRIMS

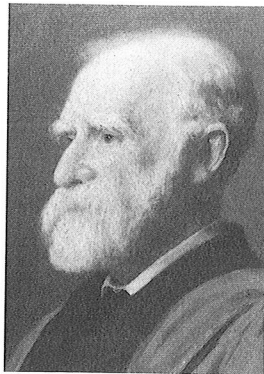
A FEW MONTHS AFTER the inaugural banquet of the Pilgrims on August 8, 1902, at the Carlton Hotel in London, on the evening before the coronation of King Edward VII, an organizing committee met at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to launch the Pilgrims of New York. The idea came from a group of Americans working in London; unlike similar American institutions in London, such as the American Society, whose membership was exclusively American, the intention of the Pilgrims from the start was to form a truly Anglo-American society. The idea grew out of a conversation held in the smoking room of the Carlton Hotel between Lindsay Russell, a member of the New York Bar, in London to open the London office of his law firm, Alexander and Colby, George Wilson, a vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Co., and William Goode, special correspondent of the Associated Press of America, about the inadequacy of the American Society in London for bringing Americans and Englishmen together,¹ and a similar inadequacy on the part of English societies, such as the St. George's Society, in America. London was full of American journalists at the beginning of July, there for the coronation, planned for June 26, which had had to be postponed at the last minute because of the King's operation for appendicitis, and Lindsay Russell wrote to many of them, and to various prominent Englishmen



Lindsay Russell



George Wilson



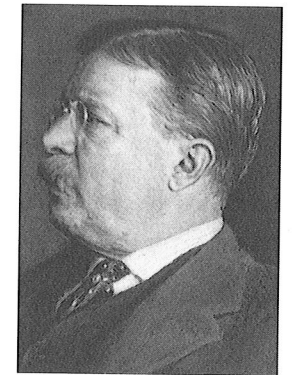
James Bryce

with American interests, including James Bryce, inviting them to attend a meeting at the Carlton Hotel on July 11 to discuss the launching of an "International Club."² Among the American correspondents who replied enthusiastically were Albert S. Crockett and Milton V. Snyder of the *New York Herald*, Walter Neef of the *Associated Press*, I. N. Ford of the *New York Tribune*, and H. R. Chamberlain of the *New York Sun*, all interested in the prospect of easier access to British statesmen and men of affairs. At the meeting on July 11, chaired by the famous Confederate cavalry commander General "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, a committee was formed. To launch the new society, the meeting resolved that "a great Anglo-American Banquet, in the nature of a joyous commemoration of His Majesty's recovery to health and Coronation, be held at or about the time of the Coronation."³

While the immediate aims were practical, stemming from the desire of American newspaper correspondents in London for a means through which they could meet "the public men of England,"⁴ the Pilgrims Society was formed against a background of a growing feeling that it was important to preserve the bonds between the English-speaking peoples, especially the British and Americans. Theodore Roosevelt, in *The Winning of the West* (1889), a history of the white settlement of Indian lands west of the Alleghenies, proclaimed the spread of the English-speaking peoples over the world to be the most important feature in the history of the world, and the winning of the American West to be the greatest achievement of the expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race.⁵ About half of the population of the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century was of "Anglo-Saxon" descent, but they dominated the upper ranks of society and government, and to most Britons, who paid little attention to the waves of immigrants of non-English origin who had settled in the United States in the nineteenth century, America was still seen as a former part of the British Empire which had broken away. In the United States, great respect was accorded to Britain as the bearer of the Anglo-Saxon cultural heritage, and the belief was widespread that the two nations shared the same values of political freedom, truth, and right. Pilgrims' speeches in the early days were full of references to

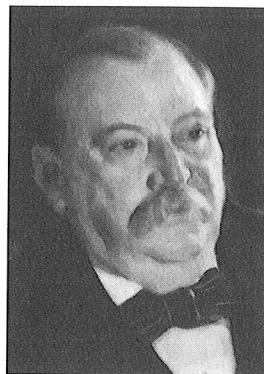
the "dear old mother country." Although not all Americans, especially those of German and Irish origin, shared this feeling of kinship, and although even among "old" Americans there was still a certain traditional hostility to Britain as the old enemy, dating back to the eighteenth century, there was also a consciousness in the United States that as foreign influences and attitudes became more widespread there was a danger of losing the attachment to institutions developed from English models.⁶ From the 1880s onwards, following a series of strikes and riots, and the Chicago Haymarket bombing of 1886, fear of anarchy grew, together with the feeling that immigration was the source of the increased violence and crime.⁷ Although the Boer War (1899–1902), which was perceived by many Americans as British aggression against the two small Boer republics, caused much anti-British feeling, this seemed to be forgotten by the time of King Edward VII's coronation, accompanied as it was by much rejoicing in the United States at the King's recovery to health, and the overwhelming sentiment among Americans of British origin was that the best hope for the future of the human race lay in the Anglo-American community.

From the start, it was intended that there should be a New York branch as well as a Pilgrims Society in London, and while membership of one would carry all the privileges of membership of the other, each would have its own president and committee: roughly one-third of the London members should be Americans, and one-third of the New York members British, and from the start it was intended to be exclusive.⁸ In this, they were inspired by the Gridiron Club, founded in Washington D.C. in 1885 by three leading newspapermen as a dining club for correspondents to enable them to meet prominent political figures.⁹ Such was the prestige of the Gridiron Club that the President and most of the cabinet and justices of the Supreme Court attended regularly, along with leading members of Congress and foreign ambassadors. Other models were the Clover Club of Philadelphia, which welcomed famous visitors to the city, and the British Schools and Universities Club in New York, of which William Goode was organizing secretary. The object of the Pilgrims was "to increase and perpetuate the present



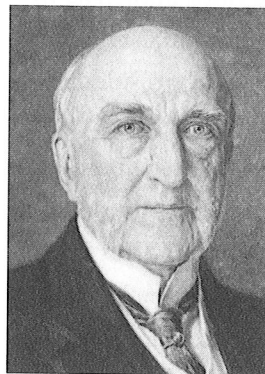
Theodore Roosevelt

friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries."¹⁰ Although at first only two centers were planned, it was hoped that the Society would expand to open branches in Washington and Chicago, as well as in Paris and Berlin. They could see no need for a club house, as all members would already be members of clubs in London and New York, and so it was decided to engage rooms at the



Grover Cleveland

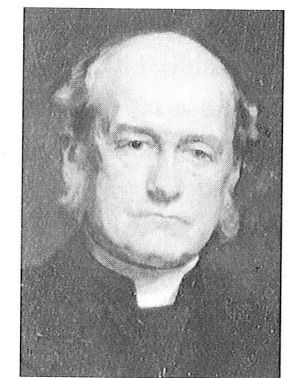
Carlton Hotel in London, and the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, in order to entertain Americans in London and Britons in New York. At the meeting on July 11, an organization committee was appointed to consult leading Americans about setting up the New York branch, and a few months later, on January 8, 1903, the committee met in the drawing room of the state suite at the Waldorf-Astoria, with the backing of prominent Americans including former President Grover Cleveland,¹¹ Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), and Senator Chauncey Depew. Lindsay Russell, who had brought back to the United States a letter from William Sinclair, Archdeacon of London, soon to be elected the first chairman of the Pilgrims of London, to Bishop Henry Potter and J. Pierpont Morgan urging the idea of setting up an American society in New York, stressed that the function of the organization would be to entertain



Chauncey Depew

prominent British visitors to the United States in the same way as the Pilgrims in London were entertaining visiting Americans. Henry Codman Potter, Bishop of New York, was invited to choose a committee to draw up the details of the organization, and this committee, at which Bishop Potter presided, met on January 13, to form the American branch of the Pilgrims. The original charter of 1902 stated that the object of the Society was "the promotion of Anglo-American good-fellowship," but the charter of the Pilgrims of the United States stated that "the object of the Society shall be the promotion of the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations, and especially the cultivation of good fellowship between citizens of the United States and its dependencies and the subjects of the British Empire."¹²

The Pilgrims emblem, designed in 1902 by Hugh Fisher of the *Illustrated London News*, with the motto "*Hic et Ubique*" ("Here and Everywhere"), shows Father Time gazing with amazement at modern means of transport, with a medieval pilgrim on horseback traveling with the British lion and the American eagle. The choice of the name "Pilgrims," made at the meeting on July 11, 1902, had no connection with the Pilgrim Fathers, but was intended to convey the idea of members of the Society peregrinating from one side of the Atlantic to the other.¹³



Henry Codman Potter

In England in the early years, Harry Brittain, the Pilgrims secretary, negotiated a reduction in the steamer rates for Pilgrims traveling to New York on Cunard liners, and also a reduction in some hotel rates in New York, but the New York committee was dubious about this.¹⁴

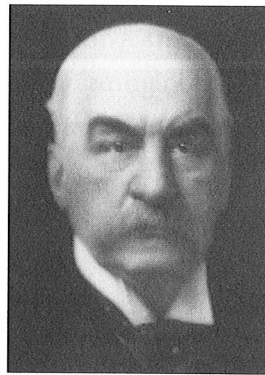
With a banquet for 175 guests in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on February 4, 1903, in honor of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Pilgrims of the United States came into formal existence. In a rousing speech, Lord Beresford made a plea for Britain and the United States to draw closer together: "the nearer we can draw together the better for the peace of the world . . . People have been accustomed to speak of the sea as dividing us, but with the new methods of communication the sea connects us." His final sentence brought the guests to their feet: "I look forward to the reuniting of the United States of Great Britain and America."



Harry Brittain

Under the presidency of Bishop Potter, Lindsay Russell was elected chairman, resigning the following year to make way for George Wilson.¹⁵ Benjamin Woodward, Professor of Romance Languages at Columbia University, was elected honorary secretary, the beginning of a long connection between the Pilgrims and Columbia.¹⁶ The organization committee included Richard Watson Gilder, editor of *The Century*; Colonel John J. McCook, member of the "fighting McCooks," an Ohio family of Civil War veterans; and General Joseph Wheeler. Not surprisingly, lawyers, bankers, and other professional men featured largely in

the early membership, including James Waddell Alexander, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Thomas Jefferson Coolidge Jr., founder of the Old Colony Trust Company; Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; and George W. Perkins, a partner in J. P. Morgan and Company. Several members described themselves as "capitalists," including Henry M. Flagler, owner of hotels and railroads in Florida, and George Gray Ward, chairman of the board of the Commercial Cable Company. There were a number of army officers, such as Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, organizer of the inaugural parades for Presidents Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt; General Adna Romanza Chaffee, appointed Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army in 1904; and Major-General Henry Clark Corbin, one of the first vice-presidents of the Pilgrims. Leading New Yorkers included John Jacob Astor IV; Morris K. Jesup (another vice-president), president of the



J. P. Morgan Sr.

Chamber of Commerce of New York; Adolph S. Ochs, owner of the *New York Times*; and Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. Andrew Carnegie joined the Pilgrims in 1906, and J. P. Morgan Sr. in 1910. Distinguished former statesmen of national importance included ex-President Grover Cleveland and Levi Parson Morton, ex-Vice-President of the United States. One of the qualifications for membership of the Pilgrims was "literary and artistic achievement," and the New York Pilgrims included the actor Richard Mansfield, writer and publisher Frank A. Munsey, and

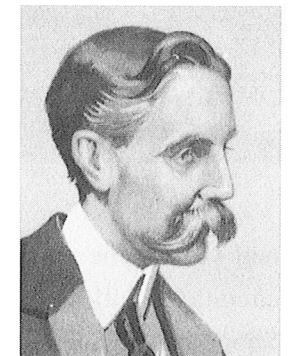
Hamilton W. Mabey, associate editor of *The Outlook*. Despite the original rationale for the founding of the Pilgrims, there were few journalists: one was R. J. Mooney, on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*.

In getting Bishop Henry Potter to agree to add the presidency of the Pilgrims to his many other affiliations, Lindsay Russell helped to establish the "exclusive" tone from the beginning.¹⁷ Although he did not play an active role (he suffered from ill-health, and died in 1908), and attended only one annual meeting, Bishop Potter brought prestige to the Pilgrims. Widely traveled, with friends in high places on both sides of the Atlantic, in his heyday he was much in demand as a guest at banquets and public events in New York. A great Anglophile, he

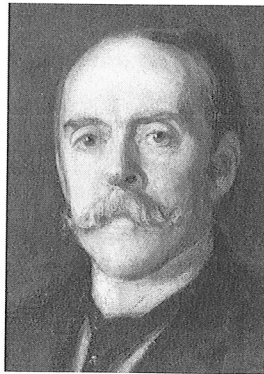
preached frequently in Canterbury Cathedral, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, and held honorary degrees from both Oxford and Cambridge universities. When he returned to New York from a world tour as a representative of the American General Convention, he referred to the sense of security he felt every time he saw the English flag.¹⁸ Following Bishop Potter's connection with the Pilgrims, the tradition developed that the Bishop of New York should be a Pilgrim—though not *ex officio*—and the Rt. Rev. David Greer joined the committee in 1910.

To start with, membership was limited to 500, and it was agreed that any names of American residents in London proposed for membership should be submitted to the committee in New York first, for recommendation to the London committee. But at the annual meeting in 1910 it was resolved that annual dues should be paid in the place of permanent residence, irrespective of the place of election, so that Americans elected while living in London should pay their dues in New York, and vice versa. By January 1910 membership in New York stood at 488, but after the success of the banquet for Lord Kitchener on April 18, 1910, widely reported in the press, a waiting list developed, which all agreed was a good thing.¹⁹ Nevertheless, in 1912 the membership was increased to 600. The annual meeting, which had always been held in the afternoon, was first held at lunchtime in 1913, and it was such a success that from then on it became a luncheon meeting, a tradition that has continued.²⁰ From 1911, the speeches at Pilgrims dinners were printed in a booklet after each dinner, and distributed to libraries and educational institutions: in 1933 the American Pilgrims began sending a supply of pamphlets to London, enough for each British Pilgrim, after each dinner, and the British Pilgrims began to do the same.²¹ Speeches continued to be printed into the 1970s, when it became too expensive.

As in London, where the dinner in 1905 to welcome Whitelaw Reid, the new American ambassador, helped to establish the tradition that the first public speech made by the incoming ambassador would be made to the Pilgrims, the Pilgrims of the United States wanted to be the first to entertain any new British ambassador to Washington. The first speech of any length made by Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador from 1902 to



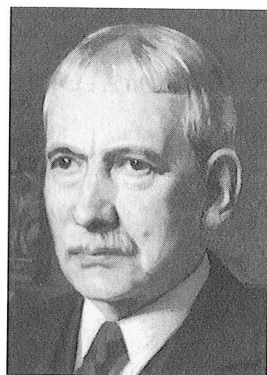
Sir Michael Herbert



Sir Mortimer Durand

1903, was to the Pilgrims, on May 25, 1903.²² When Sir Mortimer Durand arrived in the United States in November 1903, his first public function was dinner at the Gridiron Club, and it was two months before he was able to accept an invitation to the Pilgrims banquet,²³ so they were determined to be the first to welcome his successor, James Bryce, in 1907.²⁴ But there was no welcome banquet for Sir Cecil Spring-Rice in 1913.

As well as dinners for the British ambassadors, the Pilgrims gave occasional banquets for eminent Englishmen visiting New York, and these glittering occasions soon came to be seen in the same light as the dinners put on by the Chamber of Commerce and the New England Society.²⁵ There was sometimes a shortage of suitably distinguished English guests, and the American Pilgrims would appeal to London for advance information on who was likely to be sailing across the Atlantic in the near future.²⁶ They took the view that they should invite Americans as guests of honor only if they had some English connection.²⁷ Inevitably they failed to secure everyone they wanted: the Prince of Wales and Lord Roberts both declined invitations in 1908, and President Roosevelt refused an invitation for March 1909. Sometimes



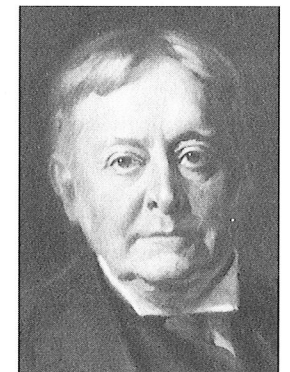
Elihu Root

the Pilgrims moved too quickly, as when they organized a dinner for the visitors to the Hudson-Fulton celebrations in 1909, in consultation with the American Embassy in London, and then had to change it after the date for the official reception was chosen.²⁸ Among the most important dinners in the years before World War I was that given for Earl Grey on March 31, 1906, the first official visit by a Governor-General of Canada to New York. Attended by Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and over 400 guests, as usual George Wilson proclaimed it "a brilliant and magnificent success—the best one the Pilgrims have

had yet."²⁹ The executive committee also often invited visiting Englishmen to committee lunches, and their guests included the Polar explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1907, and Dr Wilfred Grenfell, founder of the Labrador Medical Mission, in 1911.

On February 4, 1913, the Pilgrims of the United States celebrated its tenth anniversary at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were woven together in the decorations in the grand ballroom, the words "Hands Across the Sea" were picked out by electric lights in gold letters on the walls, and the guests sang both national anthems. Greetings from President Taft and the King and Queen were read out, and the toast was "Anglo-American friendship," while Harry Brittain, on behalf of the British Pilgrims, presented President Choate with a gold salver containing bread and salt, the traditional pilgrims' fare. The New York papers gave generous coverage to the event, and the *New York Tribune* declared: "There is no public office or organization in New York which has the means, the power or the equipment for the suitable entertainment and welcome of the notable guests from the various parts of the British Empire. The Society of American Pilgrims undertake this pleasant and hospitable duty here."

With the outbreak of war in Europe in August 1914, the sympathies of the American Pilgrims were with the British, although Woodrow Wilson's government was maintaining a policy of strict neutrality.³⁰ While the Society was not a political body, because so many Pilgrims wanted to send an official expression of sympathy to the British Pilgrims, as befitted an Anglo-American society founded for the purpose of promoting Anglo-American friendship, the committee decided that President Choate should send a cable to Lord Roberts, president of the Pilgrims in London. Many American Pilgrims tried to use their influence to bring the United States into the war on the side of the Allies, none more so than Joseph Choate, who used the occasion of the Pilgrims dinner on September 30, 1915, in honor of Lord Reading and members of the Anglo-French Credit Commission, who were in New York to negotiate a war loan of 500 million dollars, to plead the cause of the Allies.³¹ The Pilgrims of Great Britain celebrated the entry of the United States into the war in April 1917 with a banquet at the Savoy, while after the signing of the Armistice the Pilgrims of the United States held a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton on December 7, 1918, the week before "Britain's Day" on December 17; the day set apart all over the United States to commemorate the part Britain played in the war.



Joseph Choate



*The Prince of Wales,
later King Edward VIII*

Like many Americans, the Pilgrims held the British Royal Family in great respect, and when the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) visited New York in 1919, the Pilgrims gave a splendid banquet in his honor. In the face of stiff competition from other British societies in New York, the Pilgrims managed to secure their own event for the Prince, held at the Plaza on November 21, 1919, on the last night of the Prince's North American tour, and attended by 1,000 guests.³² The other societies, including the St. George's Society, the Sulgrave Institution, and the Canadian Society, had given a joint dinner for him two days earlier. Members of the Pilgrims were urged "to lay all other arrangements aside to participate in what promises to be the greatest demonstration of Anglo-American friendship in the history of the Pilgrims."³³ In his speech at the banquet, President Depew, presenting the Prince with a silver loving cup, said he had appealed to Americans more than any of the famous generals, great statesmen, and powerful financiers who had visited the United States during the war: "He has grasped and tactfully interpreted our American ways and habits of looking at things. He speaks the American language. He has won our hearts." At the dinner, the Prince was elected an honorary member of the Society. Despite misgivings in England about the wisdom of the Prince's visiting New York, a very anti-British city with its large Irish population, the visit was deemed a great success, and the Prince became very popular in the United States.³⁴

After the war there was some rethinking on the part of the Pilgrims in both the United States and Britain as to the future direction of the Society. The success of the



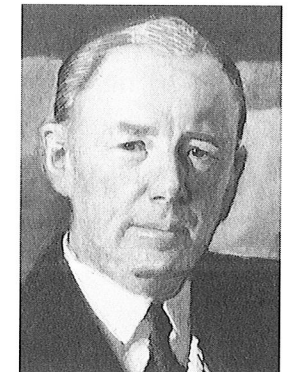
Evelyn Wrench

American Officers' Club in London³⁵ led to discussions about establishing permanent Pilgrims club houses in London and New York. George Wilson had a vision of a place where "distinguished and the right sort of Britons" would stay when in New York, "the head-quarters and clearing-house of Anglo-American friendship and co-operation."³⁶ Meanwhile, the founding of the English-Speaking Union (E.S.U.) in London in 1918 by Evelyn Wrench, with the intention of opening branches all round the world, with large club houses in London and New York, stimulated the Pilgrims

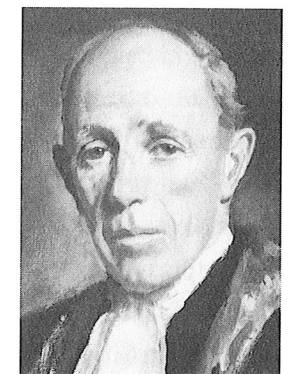
to consider establishing chapters of the Society in different parts of the United States. At the end of 1918 a specially convened sub-committee suggested they should start with Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco.³⁷ They were keeping a careful eye on the efforts to establish the E.S.U. in the United States: George Wilson told Harry Brittain that although the E.S.U. had put some well-known men onto its committee, it had not asked any Pilgrims, and he thought this was probably because the E.S.U. wanted a mass membership, whereas the Pilgrims was more exclusive.³⁸ Nicholas Murray Butler, a future president of the Pilgrims, worried that to establish other branches would be to change the character of the Pilgrims and would involve great loss of prestige and dignity, but he made the suggestion that the Pilgrims should help the newly established "union of English-speaking peoples" instead, without using the Pilgrims' name.³⁹ In the end, the idea of forming Pilgrims committees in other American cities was dropped, and the sub-committee disbanded.⁴⁰ The E.S.U. had a more educational aim than the Pilgrims, arising out of Wrench's awareness of the mutual ignorance in America and Britain of each other's society and institutions, and it did such things as promoting educational exchanges, providing speakers, and organizing "Books Across the Sea." Twenty years later, Thomas Lamont, the Pilgrims chairman, attempted to explain the difference between the two societies in a letter to Lord Halifax, the new British ambassador:

The Pilgrims . . . is made up with its guests very largely of New York men of affairs, a strong sprinkling of lawyers, etc. The English-Speaking Union has a somewhat different clientele. Women are largely engaged in its activities as well as men, and you could call it a more central or uptown outfit than the Pilgrims.⁴¹

Despite this difference, considerable rivalry developed between the two societies in New York, even though the same people tended to hold office in both, including



Thomas Lamont



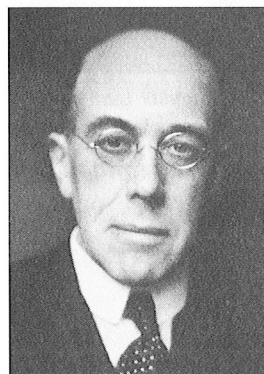
Lord Halifax



John Davis

John Davis, who was president of the E.S.U. from 1921 to 1938, and later became president of the Pilgrims.⁴² Meanwhile, in 1919 the executive committee voted to increase the membership of the Pilgrims to 1,000; it had already been increased to 650 in 1917 because of the long waiting list.⁴³

The personal feuding that had characterized the early days of the Pilgrims of the United States was also evident in the early 1920s,⁴⁴ and this affected the running of the Society. There was only one big function between May 1920 and October 1921, and the turnout for this dinner, in honor of the British ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, on May 25, 1920, was the lowest in the history of the Pilgrims, though George Wilson attributed this partly to the effect of Prohibition,⁴⁵ as well as to the rampant anti-British feeling in the city. After the failure to get Balfour to a dinner, the Pilgrims, "in desperation, to show that the Society was still in existence, and as a dernier resort, gave *another* dinner to the British ambassador."⁴⁶ But in 1928 the Pilgrims moved into a period of nearly twenty years under the presidency of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He had been a Pilgrim since 1909, a member of the committee since 1910, and a vice-president since 1913. Widely known and respected in Britain and Europe, an advocate of the International Court and the League of Nations, and an opponent of the isolationist policy of

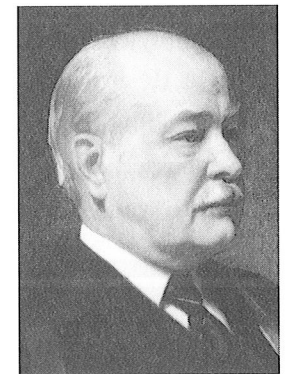


Sir Auckland Geddes

the United States government in the interwar period, Nicholas Murray Butler was in many ways an ideal president of the Pilgrims.⁴⁷ He loved social occasions⁴⁸ and meeting important people, and he belonged to the most exclusive New York clubs. While many made fun of him for his social climbing and his self-importance,⁴⁹ he was very concerned to maintain the prestige of the Pilgrims, and he understood how to do this. For example, when the Pilgrims heard that Sir James Irvine, vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, was coming to New York, Elihu Church suggested that the executive committee

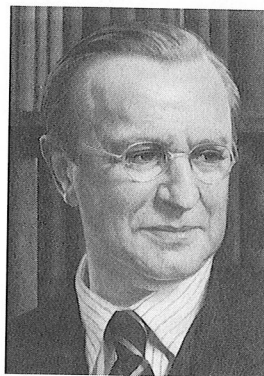
entertain him at lunch. But Butler said he was much too important not to be welcomed in New York by the Pilgrims in a distinguished fashion, pointing out "the importance at this world crisis of our not failing to give distinguished welcome to so important a Briton."⁵⁰

But despite all the efforts of Nicholas Murray Butler and Elihu Church, there were few notable occasions in the years before World War II. Despite several attempts, they failed to get Winston Churchill to a dinner, and when he was organizing a dinner for Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong in December 1930, Church was turned down by seven potential speakers before he found someone. After the limit on membership had been raised to 1,000 in 1919, it was reduced to 900 in 1930, and membership dwindled to about 650 in the early 1930s. The most important occasion during these years was the dinner for Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, on April 26, 1933, an event arranged at the request of the British Embassy in Washington. In the presence of 1,000 Pilgrims and other guests, MacDonald proclaimed that "the Pilgrims exist for one purpose and for one purpose only; that is to keep hands stretched across the Atlantic." His speech was broadcast across America by NBC, and widely reported in the press.⁵¹ While the Prime Minister was speaking, his daughter Ishbel was listening from a box in the grand ballroom in the company of Mrs Butler and her guests, thanks to the initiative of Nicholas Murray Butler. For some years ladies had been invited to listen to the speeches from the boxes, and he thought that the enthusiasm of the gathering and the prestige of the Pilgrims would be promoted by "a row of boxes filled with well dressed women."⁵² But he was concerned about the lack of attention paid to the wives of the distinguished guests invited to Pilgrims dinners, and in 1930 he had proposed that the dinner committee should arrange for a small ladies' dinner party in a room next to the main dining hall, presided over by the wife of one of the committee members, who should take it in turns to invite a few other ladies from among her own friends, as well as ladies suggested by the guest of honor. They would then be escorted to the best boxes in the ballroom in time to listen to the after-dinner speeches.⁵³ This became established practice whenever a guest of honor was accompanied to New York by his wife.⁵⁴



Nicholas Murray Butler

By the middle of the 1930s, as the international situation deteriorated, it became increasingly important for the British government to maintain good relations with the United States, and there was an instance early in 1937 when the Pilgrims of the United States were able to avoid embarrassing the British government. The Pilgrims had been asked by Lord Fairfax, chairman of the finance committee of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, to entertain members of the Imperial Policy Group, a right-wing Conservative parliamentary organization, who were coming on a mission to the United States, led by Lord Phillimore. At first, the Pilgrims planned to invite them to a dinner, but after pressure from Sir John Wilson Taylor, secretary of the British Pilgrims, they decided not to offer hospitality, as the group had no official status.⁵⁵ This was at a time when the Neutrality Bill was going through Congress, and the British government did not want attention focussed on opinions that did not represent its views. But the Pilgrims continued to worry that they were not giving enough dinners.⁵⁶



The Marquess of Lothian

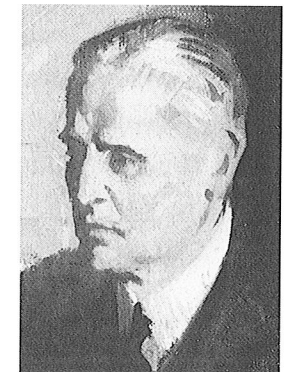
On August 29, 1939, a few days before Britain declared war on Germany, the Marquess of Lothian arrived in Washington as the new British ambassador. His speech to the Pilgrims on October 25, 1939, was one of the key moments in the British efforts to win American public opinion to the cause of the Allies. Lothian, an old friend of many leading Pilgrims, including the chairman, Tom Lamont—their friendship dated back to the days in 1919 when they both attended the Paris Peace Conference—had been associated with Nancy Astor and the “Cliveden set,” and was identified with appeasement in the mind of the public. But by 1939 he was convinced of the need to make a stand against Hitler, and saw that American cooperation was essential if Britain was to avoid defeat. In his speech⁵⁷ he said it would be impossible for him not to talk about the war, even though he knew he would be accused of propaganda,⁵⁸ because in order for American citizens to form their own judgments about it they needed to know the facts. He said it was inconceivable that the United States should not have its own contribution to make to the solution of “the greatest problem that has ever presented itself to the genius of mankind.” After outlining the causes of the conflict and the reasons why Britain was at war with Germany, he made an impassioned plea:

But let there be no mistake. We feel that we today are fighting for some of the vital principles upon which a civilized world alone can rest, a world in which both the individual and the nation will be free to live their own lives in their own way, secure from sudden attack and destruction. There we stand. We can do no other. And unless I misjudge my fellow countrymen, there we shall stand until that cause is achieved.

In his later speeches—he made sixteen public speeches and one broadcast during his year as ambassador—he did not appeal to sentiment, but, arguing from the standpoint of America’s own security, stressed that it was in the best interests of the United States that Germany be defeated, and that meant helping the British. Shortly after this dinner, Lamont wrote to Lothian to suggest that he speak informally to a group of about 400 university men, and Lothian followed his suggestion, making frequent trips to New York to talk to groups invited by Lamont.⁵⁹

After the fall of France in June 1940,⁶⁰ the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies was formed, with the aim of giving Britain all aid short of war, as Britain was now America’s only line of defence against Hitler.⁶¹ Many members were Pilgrims, including Thomas Lamont, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Davis, James Gerard, Frank Polk, and Bishop James de Wolf Perry.⁶² Lothian kept in close touch, leaking them confidential information on British naval positions in order to help in their pressure for the “destroyers for bases” deal,⁶³ and doing whatever he could to draw the United States into the war.⁶⁴ He had the task of convincing the American government of Britain’s determination never to surrender, but also of the impossibility of winning the war without American help. In his final speech, delivered for him the day before his death in December 1940, Lothian ended: “We are, I believe, doing all we can. Since May, no challenge have we evaded, no challenge have we refused. If you back us, you won’t be backing a quitter.”

Lothian was succeeded in January 1941 by Viscount Halifax, until then the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at a time when the Lend-Lease Bill⁶⁵ was going through Congress, and the Pilgrims decided that they should postpone their welcome dinner until the bill had become law, in case anything Halifax said could



Frank Polk

be interpreted as British propaganda and might endanger the passage of the legislation.⁶⁶ The Act was passed on March 11, and on March 25 the Pilgrims entertained Lord Halifax at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was clear where the sympathies of the Pilgrims lay: Halifax was applauded when he referred to the race between the mounting total of British shipping losses and the increase in the defensive weapons that would reduce those losses, adding, "and I have no doubt, with the help that you will be able to give, of our ability to win this race." His speech was broadcast live throughout the United States and Canada, and was sent by short-wave radio to Australia, India, and South Africa. Lamont had written to Halifax shortly after Lothian's death to try to explain why so many Americans were unenthusiastic about entering the war.⁶⁷ Once Halifax had arrived in the United States, Lamont gave him all the help he could, arranging dinners at his New York house to meet leading American newspapermen,⁶⁸ giving advice on which New York groups he should speak to, and offering him ideas for his speeches.⁶⁹ During 1941 public opinion moved toward support of American intervention,⁷⁰ and the United States entered the war in December 1941, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war by Germany.

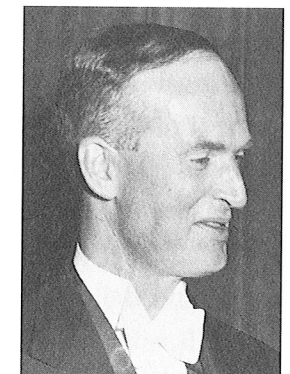
Nicholas Murray Butler remained president of the Pilgrims until after the war, giving the address, in which he proposed a federal Germany as the best postwar reconstruction plan,⁷¹ at his last annual meeting, in January 1946, when he was elected honorary president for life. Although nearly blind, he continued to attend Pilgrims lunchtime events, and gave a short speech at a committee lunch on May 22, 1946, for John Winant, the returning American ambassador to Britain.⁷² He was succeeded as president by John Davis. A distinguished lawyer from West Virginia, former ambassador to Britain, and former president of the Council on Foreign Relations, and of the English-Speaking Union, Davis was convinced of the importance of Anglo-American friendship.⁷³ Apart from presiding at Pilgrims functions he did not play an active role, and it was left to Gano Dunn, who had succeeded Thomas Lamont as chairman, to do the work needed to keep the Pilgrims going. Gano Dunn, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, was not a typical Pilgrim. A member of the first class to complete a postgraduate electrical engineering



Gano Dunn

program in the United States, gaining his E.E. degree in 1891 while working as an operator for the Western Telegraph Company, he had no obvious connections with England, although he had been a Pilgrim since 1904. As chairman, he kept up a regular correspondence with Sir Campbell Stuart, chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and even he acknowledged that the Pilgrims of the United States were in effect being run from London during these years, referring to himself as Sir Campbell's "secretary and agent."⁷⁴ For example, when Stuart heard that Lord Halifax was to be in New York in November 1951, he told Dunn exactly what to do in order to secure him for a dinner, while remaining behind the scenes.⁷⁵ Dunn looked enviously across the Atlantic to the flourishing state of the British Pilgrims; invited to the fiftieth anniversary dinner in 1953, he wrote, "I wish to goodness I could be at your brilliant prospective dinner. You are able 'to make magic' to a much greater extent than we are here."⁷⁶ Although he remained chairman until his death in 1953, he was in poor health at the end of his life.⁷⁷

In March 1946 Winston Churchill made his famous speech at Fulton, Missouri, where he referred to the "iron curtain" that had descended across Europe. It was in this speech that he first used the words "special relationship," calling for the wartime cooperation of the British Commonwealth and the United States to continue.⁷⁸ But in Britain after the war the mood was anti-American, stemming from resentment that the United States had waited until Britain was on the brink of defeat before entering the war. When Sir Oliver Franks, the new British ambassador, arrived in 1948, the Pilgrims were worried that if they gave the customary welcome banquet during the summer it would be sparsely attended and that this might be interpreted as further evidence of the poor relations between the two countries.⁷⁹ So they waited until October, and while there were not as many present as usual, Sir Oliver's speech went down well. He said that although the war had put great strain on the British economy, the European Recovery Program (the Marshall Plan) had set Britain on the road to recovery: "I do not think all of you quite realize the extent to which the European Recovery Program brought hope to the nations of Western Europe in a dark hour when the natural calamity of blizzard and flood was superadded to the dislocation and devastation of war."



Sir Oliver Franks



Sir Denys Lowson

The next big occasion for the Pilgrims of the United States was the dinner on September 18, 1951, for Sir Denys Lowson, Lord Mayor of the City of London. This was the first time a Lord Mayor of London had visited New York while in office, and there were important civic events planned for him, but he accepted the Pilgrims' invitation for the final night of his stay. Gano Dunn wanted background information on the history of the office of Lord Mayor, which Mrs Ada Doyle, the secretary of the British Pilgrims, sent, and Miss Kathleen Rushe, her American counterpart, photostatted for all the members of the Society. Mrs Doyle also sent *The Story of Dick Whittington and his Cat*, which Miss Rushe read to Gano Dunn over the telephone. At the suggestion of Sir Campbell Stuart, who busied himself with most of the preliminary arrangements, the Pilgrims decided to invite the Lady Mayoress to the dinner at the Plaza, and to allow Pilgrims to bring their wives, as the British Pilgrims had when they entertained Eleanor Roosevelt in 1948. This was the first time in the history of the American Pilgrims that women guests had been entertained at a dinner, although there had been many previous requests for the inclusion of ladies. After Lady Lowson had replied to the speech of welcome by saying that the presence of ladies at a Pilgrims dinner was a real case of "Pilgrims Progress," her speech was deemed to be the best of the evening.⁸⁰ But the Pilgrims were clearly going through a difficult period at this time—there were no dinners in 1952—and in an effort to revive the Society the executive committee decided at the end of 1952, after a very close vote,⁸¹ to continue to invite ladies to Pilgrims dinners because of the decline in attendance, which would otherwise mean abandoning the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria and holding functions in a smaller room. It was feared that this would diminish the prestige of the Pilgrims, especially as the English-Speaking Union was now inviting ladies to its annual dinners, and packing the Grand Ballroom to capacity.

With the setting up of the United Nations after the war, with its headquarters in New York, the Pilgrims of the United States decided in 1951 to invite the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations to become *ex officio* an honorary Pilgrim, and on February 24, 1954, they held a din-

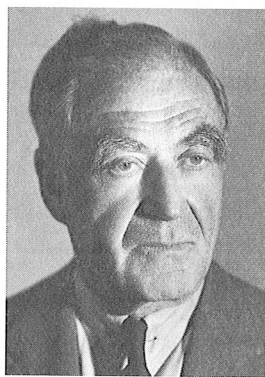
ner in honor of Sir Gladwyn Jebb, who made a strong plea for cooperation between the United States and the British Commonwealth: "If we drift apart, then the future belongs to international communism." The Pilgrims also regularly invited the Permanent Representatives of the Commonwealth countries to the United Nations to their dinners.

In 1954, the Queen Mother visited New York, and the Pilgrims hoped to put on a big event in her honor where the whole membership could be present, but as she had already agreed to be guest of honor at an English-Speaking Union dinner she was only able to accept an invitation to a small private luncheon. Hugh Bullock, elected chairman in 1953, wrote to Sir Campbell Stuart: "In view of the fact that Her Majesty the Queen is a patron of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, it makes me a little sad that when any member of the Royal Family honors my country by coming here, the senior Anglo-American society, namely The Pilgrims, does not have the opportunity to be host to them."⁸² At the lunch, the Queen Mother unveiled a gift from the Pilgrims of Great Britain of a painting by Frank Salisbury, *The Inauguration of the Festival of Britain*, a celebration which she said made the British realize that "the dark days of war were over at last, and that our country could once again look forward to a bright future." She said that Britain owed a great deal to "the prompt and generous help given to us by the United States. I hope that everyone in America realizes the depth of our gratitude."

By now, officials at the Foreign Office in London were becoming aware of the problems facing the Pilgrims of the United States. As often before in the history of the Society, part of the problem lay in the popularity of the English-Speaking Union in New York, although it had now conceded the right of the Pilgrims to be the first to entertain the new British ambassador.⁸³ When Lewis Douglas, a vice-president of the Pilgrims, was elected president of the E.S.U. in 1951, Gano Dunn referred to the *entente cordiale* that now existed between the two societies, but by 1954 the Foreign Office feared that the Pilgrims might be in danger of disappearing altogether.⁸⁴ It was clear where their sympathies lay, and they promised to help by giving the British consulate advance notice of distinguished British visitors to New York,⁸⁵ although one official complained about the length of the speeches at Pilgrims dinners. The Foreign Office view was that the Pilgrims were better than the E.S.U. at "the job of Anglo-U.S. understanding,"⁸⁶ and were worth keeping going.

After the death of John Davis in 1955, Hugh Bullock reflected, in a memorandum to members of the Society, on the problem of continuing to provide a platform for outstanding guests of honor.

Neither New York, nor the National scene, is what it used to be. Time was when a Pilgrims dinner was an event. Now, during the New York season, three important dinners of various organizations take place almost every night. Furthermore, other British and Commonwealth societies have numerous luncheons and dinners with excellent speakers—the same speakers the Pilgrims have. The St. George's Society, St. Andrews, Australian-American, the Canadian Society. We know the English-Speaking Union has tremendously active officials and is doing a superlative job in a wide field—and their speakers are the best. It is no longer enough that our tradition permits us to entertain an impending British Ambassador. Unless our affairs are the best in New York, with the most eminent speakers and audiences, we will lose our place at the top.⁸⁷



Hugh Bullock

Hugh Bullock was elected president in 1955, and continued to combine the offices of president and chairman for forty years. He had served as a lieutenant in World War I and a lieutenant-colonel in World War II, when he was a liaison officer with British forces, and he believed wholeheartedly in the "special relationship."⁸⁸ Occupying a leading position in New York society, he had a wide range of friends and acquaintances in the United States and abroad, and it was rumored that he had been considered for the post of ambassador to Britain in 1957, in succession to Winthrop Aldrich. Tony Gishford, honorary secretary of the British Pilgrims, described him as a tremendous Anglophile: "By this I mean that he is an American who loves Great Britain and everything that Great Britain stands for in history, but not an American who is more English than the English."⁸⁹ As guest of honor at a luncheon of the Pilgrims of Great Britain in 1960, at the end of an eloquent summary of what England meant to him, he rejected the description of himself as an "English-American": "No, I am an American, and deeply proud to be. I love my country first and foremost. But I

think you can see, my fellow Pilgrims, that I love your country too."⁹⁰ A perfectionist, and a stickler for accuracy and detail, he always noticed if the British flag was not hung properly at a dinner, and demanded that it be taken down and rehung the right way up.⁹¹ He was later described as "the epitome of an East Coast Republican grandee."⁹² Under Hugh Bullock, the fortunes of the Pilgrims began to improve almost immediately,⁹³ with dinners for Sir Robert Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, in May 1955, and in June for Harold Macmillan, the British Foreign Secretary, attended by the American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.⁹⁴ With an American mother, Macmillan was a strong advocate of the "special relationship," and in his speech he compared the English and the Americans to a family or business partners: "Like partners in a business, we may disagree—sometimes disagree completely. But we are all in the business together. That's what we are really, in this world business today—partners." The Foreign Office continued to keep an eye on the activities of the Pilgrims, intervening occasionally.⁹⁵ Meanwhile, Bullock was making an effort to get the E.S.U. to agree to restrict its activities to one dinner a year, "leaving the dinner field to us," but William Griffin, its president, refused to agree to this, and made it clear that if anyone like the Queen came to the United States, the E.S.U. would try to secure her.⁹⁶

On November 20, 1956, the Pilgrims held a dinner for Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, who was in New York for the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to discuss the Suez situation, two weeks after the ceasefire, and the vote of the United Nations General Assembly requiring the invading forces to leave Egypt. Lack of American support had forced the British to back down, and they felt badly let down by their ally. Selwyn Lloyd used the dinner as an opportunity to explain the background to British actions in the Middle East, and he welcomed the creation of an international force that might be capable of keeping the peace in the Middle East as "a milestone along the road to peace." But he did refer to the strain the Suez crisis had put on Anglo-American relations. His speech was given front-page coverage in the *New York Times*. Before he spoke, Governor Averell Harriman, ignoring the convention that Pilgrims gatherings should avoid party politics, criticized President



Selwyn Lloyd

Eisenhower for his failure to take effective action before the crisis developed, and pointed to the recent election of a Democratic Congress as evidence of lack of confidence in the Republican Party: "from all quarters of the dining room came murmurs and cries of 'no, no'," and there were "vigorous sounds of dissent."⁹⁷

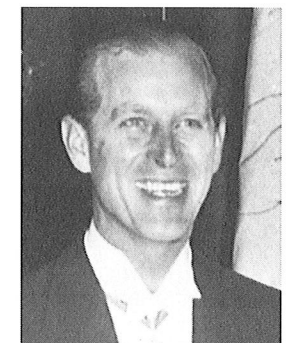
Ever since the 1930s, the Pilgrims of the United States had been trying to get Winston Churchill to accept an invitation to dinner,⁹⁸ and in 1955 Hugh Bullock had the idea of inviting him and President Eisenhower, honorary president of the American Pilgrims since 1953, to a "mid-century dinner." He approached the British ambassador to see if he had any objection to this idea, but Makins saw that the purpose behind the proposal was "to mark their renaissance as an active and vigorous organization in the field of Anglo-American relations,"⁹⁹ and cleared it with the Prime Minister. Churchill, who had been elected an honorary life member in 1955, refused. The next idea was to award him a Gold Medal as a token of their admiration for "the mightiest English leader of them all, with symbolic parentage of English father and American mother, the greatest man of the twentieth century, who has done more than any man in history to advance the unity of the English-speaking peoples,"¹⁰⁰ in the hope that he would come in person to receive it. Instead, he designated Sir Francis Rundall, the British consul in New York, to accept it on his behalf, at the annual meeting in January 1957, attended by 500 people.

As soon as Sir Campbell Stuart heard rumors, in February 1957, that the Queen was to visit the United States in the autumn, he wrote to Hugh Bullock urging him to invite her to dine with the Pilgrims. For the next few months there were extensive negotiations between the Pilgrims in Britain and the United States, the British Embassy, and the Royal Household.¹⁰¹ In the end, the dinner was jointly organized by the Pilgrims and the E.S.U., although the Pilgrims insisted on their name coming first on all the invitations, the menus, and the publicity material.¹⁰² This was a compromise, for as early as 1954 Bullock had worried that for the E.S.U. to give a dinner for the Queen would be the "death knell" of the Pilgrims. "The one function above all others that The Pilgrims has had here—and has had for fifty years—is to provide the most distinguished platform from which any Anglo-American might speak. Our other friends must not usurp that position."¹⁰³ Although Bullock failed to get either President Eisenhower or Vice-President Nixon to attend the function, the dinner for 4,000 guests, in the Grand Ballroom and several other dining rooms

in the Waldorf Astoria, was the most memorable dinner New York had ever seen, according to Lewis Douglas, who presided,¹⁰⁴ and it was the first time that a British sovereign had dined in New York. No expense was spared, by the organizers or by the guests: "tiara-topped socialites and celebrities" were there, and "costly furs, jewels and fashions of day-after-tomorrow" were on view,¹⁰⁵ while "dashing males in smart uniforms or formal civilian clothes gave the handsome Prince Philip some competition."¹⁰⁶ While the Queen was in the United States, she conferred an honorary knighthood on Hugh Bullock,¹⁰⁷ in the first investiture ever performed by a British monarch in the United States.

In the 1950s the membership of the Pilgrims began to grow,¹⁰⁸ and in 1955 the limit was increased from 900 to 1,000. By 1957, there was a five-year waiting list,¹⁰⁹ and at the annual meeting in 1961, when the waiting list stood at 131, Walter Marvin, the membership secretary, first made the joke that if the waiting list were not so long it would be much longer; for years this joke was repeated at each annual meeting. The waiting list hovered at around 100 until the early 1970s. It was not only Pilgrims who came to the dinners: Firms and individual Pilgrims were encouraged to buy tables and to invite their own guests. In 1957 Piers Dixon¹¹⁰ undertook an analysis of attendance at the dinners, and discovered that only one-third of the membership had attended at least one of the previous five dinners, and only nine had been at all five, while on average fewer than two of the twenty-six executive committee members and vice-presidents had attended each dinner. He found that while about three-quarters of the tables were taken at a company level, in some firms the head was the only Pilgrim, maintaining his membership so that his subordinates could attend the dinners.

After the success of the Royal Dinner of 1957, the Pilgrims and the E.S.U. collaborated again in entertaining Prince Philip,¹¹¹ who was visiting New York to open the British Exposition of Trade and Culture at the New York Coliseum, and in 1965 the two societies held a ball in honor of Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon. In 1967 Archbold van Beuren, president of the E.S.U., was invited to an executive committee lunch to discuss plans for the future, and the desirability of cooperation between the two organizations. It seemed that the rivalry of the



Prince Philip

1950s was over.¹¹² When the Pilgrims decided to award a Gold Medal to Prince Philip, always very popular with the Society, the executive committee agreed "that the English-Speaking Union should be alerted as to our action since there was something of an unwritten agreement that entertainment of any outstanding member of the Royal Family should be joint entertainment,"¹¹³ and although this was obviously a Pilgrims affair, Archbold van Beuren was invited to sit on the dais at the dinner on November 5, 1969. Prince Philip said he was not sure why he had been chosen as the third recipient of the Pilgrims Gold Medal (the first two had been Sir Winston Churchill and General Eisenhower), and protested that he did not deserve it, but he said he would treasure the medallion as one of his most highly valued possessions, and it would remind him to live up to the expectations of all who believed in the continuing value of Anglo-American friendship.

Against a background of tension in international relations, the Pilgrims did what they could to maintain the ties of Anglo-American friendship. Just before the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, they entertained Lord Home, the British Foreign Secretary, who was in New York to attend meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and they continued to entertain British and Commonwealth statesmen and diplomats during the Vietnam War, despite the ill-feeling caused by the British refusal to send forces to fight alongside American troops. Like his predecessors, Hugh Bullock often found it difficult to get speakers, and in 1964 there were no Pilgrims functions at all: Lord Mountbatten declined the invitation, Robert Menzies



Lester Pearson

had to cancel a dinner arranged for him, Sir Patrick Dean was unable to fit in a farewell dinner, and the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary also refused invitations. Although a dinner was arranged for the new Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, in February 1965, this was canceled a week before it was due to be held.¹¹⁴ One important dinner was that for Lester Pearson, the Canadian Prime Minister, on November 6, 1963. He stressed that friendly visits and a friendly atmosphere could not resolve all the differences between Canada and the United States: "These things can help, and help greatly, but our relations are too

complicated and too deep-rooted for that." After a long list of refusals in 1967, the Pilgrims held five receptions and one dinner in 1968, the dinner for Roy Jenkins,

Chancellor of the Exchequer, on April 8, 1968, at which he defended the devaluation of the pound as the only way to strengthen the British economy and set the stage for Britain's entry into the Common Market. On May 22, 1963, General Eisenhower was presented with his Gold Medal. At the dinner, the British ambassador, Sir David Ormsby Gore, told the assembled guests that the British and American governments were cooperating with each other more closely than any other two free and sovereign powers had ever done before in peacetime: At a time when Britain was being "penalized . . . for having such a relationship and is being asked to either limit or abandon the Anglo-American partnership as a price for their admission to the community of Europe, I think the time has come for us to put aside . . . modest reticence."



Sir David Ormsby Gore

The Pilgrims had broken with tradition in January 1966 when instead of holding a formal dinner they gave a reception in honor of the British and Canadian consuls-general in New York.¹¹⁵ This was so successful that early evening receptions became the usual form of entertainment, and there was rarely more than one formal dinner a year¹¹⁶—but when they did have a banquet, white tie and decorations continued to be worn long after the British Pilgrims had abandoned them in favor of black tie dinners.¹¹⁷ When the Pilgrims entertained David Bruce, the retiring American ambassador to Britain, to dinner on May 21, 1969, it was the first time since 1908 that they had entertained an American ambassador, unlike the Pilgrims of Great Britain, who always gave dinners for their own ambassadors before they left Britain, and on their return home.

In the 1970s, the Pilgrims dinners and receptions were mainly for diplomats, not only British ambassadors to Washington and to the United Nations, but those from Canada and Australia as well, including Saul Rae, Canadian representative at the United Nations, in 1973, and Alan Renouf, the Australian ambassador, in 1978. There was a dinner for the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, on September 25, 1972, and a reception for Margaret Thatcher, the Leader of the Opposition, on September 16, 1975—as Prime Minister from 1979, she developed a close friendship with President Ronald Reagan, and was much admired in the United States.¹¹⁸ In 1976, the United States celebrated its bicentennial, and Pilgrims events

were held on both sides of the Atlantic to mark this. The Pilgrims of the United States, once more jointly with the E.S.U., gave a luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria for the Queen and Prince Philip on July 9, 1976, and Hugh Bullock reminded the 1,800 guests of the influence the British had had on the United States:

Her Majesty's people have had by far the greatest influence on our country of any other people—the influence of blood and language, the influence of literature and law . . . Britain has had immense influence on American thought and culture through our adoption of her language . . . England means Magna Carta, the most important document in the history of government. The idea that the state exists for the people, not the people for the state. American Law is the formal enactment of English Common Law.

Soon after this dinner, Lord Astor wrote to Hugh Bullock. Astor had been chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain since 1967, when he had put forward various ideas to revitalize the organization, which he wanted to be more than just an exclusive dining club; he had also wanted to encourage younger people to join the Society.¹¹⁹ His latest idea was to set up a scheme whereby young Englishmen working in New York could be nominated by the British Pilgrims to be attached in some way to the Pilgrims of the United States and attend its functions, with a similar scheme for young Americans working in London. He was particularly concerned that while the American Pilgrims had “an abundance of nostalgia and emotion” toward Britain, they had little contact with what young people were thinking and doing in Britain. He suggested that “an injection of contemporary, active British business and professional men . . . would have a stimulating and beneficial effect, and would spread a more direct knowledge of and interest in our country.”¹²⁰ But the idea met with a lukewarm response, and nothing was done about it. Under Hugh Bullock, the Pilgrims of the United States never went through this kind of soul-searching: He *wanted* the society to remain an exclusive dining club, and with a seven-year waiting list of 104 in 1976 he saw no need to change direction.

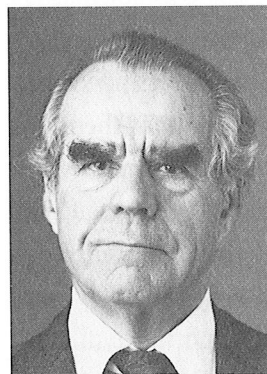
Although ladies had been invited as guests to most Pilgrims events since the 1950s, there were still no women members in 1977, when the Pilgrims were forced to confront the issue by the refusal of the new Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance,¹²¹ already a Pilgrim, to accept honorary membership of the society *ex officio*: This was because he would not agree to be identified with organizations that had no women,

Jewish, or black members.¹²² This was announced at a meeting of the executive committee in March 1977. The committee, realizing that it would be likely to get a similar response from the White House when it approached the President about becoming honorary president of the Pilgrims, decided to defer this approach until it had had another meeting. The questions of whether to include women in the membership, and whether to make an effort to include black people (though they had never been excluded), were discussed on April 27, and it was again pointed out that no changes were needed to the written rules of the Society, as there was nothing in them prohibiting such members, although by tradition there had never been any, “yet current thinking was different from when the Pilgrims was formed.” They rejected the idea of writing to the membership to point out that applications from ladies, especially widows of former Pilgrims, and from minorities would be acceptable, because they were afraid of being overwhelmed. It was agreed that these questions should be decided on their own merits, regardless of whether this would make the Washington officials change their minds about accepting membership, but no decision was made at this meeting: “It was determined to give these major matters of policy most careful thought.”¹²³ Bullock wrote to Lord Astor about the contemplated moves because, according to the rules of the Pilgrims, membership of one society automatically carried membership of the other. Astor replied that there was nothing in the rules restricting membership to men, and that any color prohibition would be illegal in England anyway.¹²⁴ In October it was decided to prepare a list of half a dozen suitable women, which would be submitted to the committee in November: “The criterion for their choice would be not necessarily that they were widows, but that they were known to be deep believers in the importance of close co-operation between the English speaking peoples.”¹²⁵ By then President Carter had declined the invitation to become honorary president, and the Pilgrims had also received a notice informing them that tax exemption would be barred to social clubs with a written policy containing language which discriminated against any person on the basis of sex, color, or religion. At the November meeting, the names of eight women were put forward, and of these five accepted the invitation to apply: the Hon. Anne Armstrong, Mrs Lewis Douglas, Mrs Douglas MacArthur, Mrs Walter Marvin, and Mrs Ronald Tree. It was also decided to approach Dr. Clifton Wharton Jr., president-elect of the State University of New York, and he also accepted, becoming the first black member of the Society.¹²⁶ However, in October 1978

*Dr. Clifton Wharton Jr.*

President Carter declined the honorary presidency for a second time, despite a letter from the Pilgrims urging him not to break a long-standing tradition, and it was not until 1981, when Ronald Reagan became President of the United States, that the Pilgrims again had the incumbent of the White House as honorary president.¹²⁷

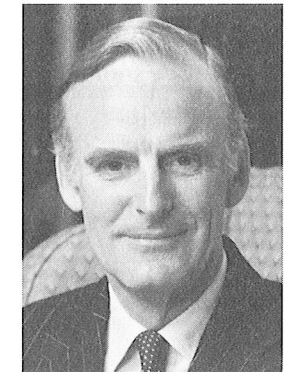
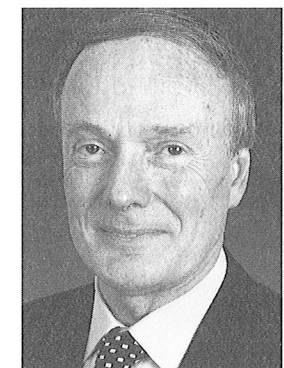
During the 1980s there were no further changes. The Pilgrims gave dinners to welcome the two new British ambassadors, Sir Oliver Wright and Sir Antony Acland (and entertained a former ambassador, Lord Caccia), and there were receptions for several Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom to the United Nations. The two guests in 1981 were Kingman Brewster, returning from four years as ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, soon to be elected president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain. On September 26, 1983, there was a dinner for Lord Carrington's predecessor, Sir Geoffrey (now Lord) Howe, and in 1984 and 1985 receptions were held for the Australian ambassador, and in 1988 and 1989 for the Australian and New Zealand representatives at the United Nations. They entertained Jeane Kirkpatrick in 1985, the first time that the Pilgrims had extended their hospitality to an American Permanent Representative to the United Nations. At the Waldorf Astoria on October 15, 1991, there was a dinner to welcome Sir Robin Renwick as British ambassador to the United States. In his speech, Sir Robin referred to the Gulf War of 1991 as the most recent exam-

*Sir Oliver Wright*

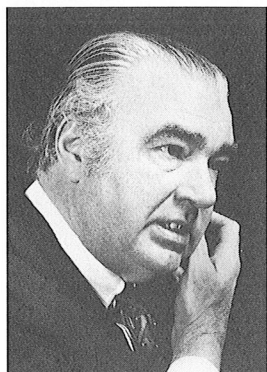
ple of Anglo-American collaboration, in what he described as a "remarkable victory."

There were to be no more Pilgrims events, other than the annual lunch meetings, until after the death of Hugh Bullock. Born in 1898, he was now over ninety years old, and determined to carry on. Although in 1991 there were 913 members, the Society was to a considerable extent financed by Bullock. The executive committee existed in name only, and the Society kept going through the dedication of the executive secretary, Jean Turash,¹²⁸ with the help of Mark Dixon.¹²⁹ There was very little contact with the British Pilgrims.¹³⁰ In January 1996, for the first time since he

became president, Bullock missed an annual meeting because of ill-health. It was soon after this that Dixon realized that, if the Pilgrims were to survive, day-to-day affairs needed to be run by a younger and more active person, acting as a chief executive officer under the continued presidency of Bullock. Although Bullock accepted the idea, he would have liked this person to be Dixon. Dixon thought it should be an older person, but he was worried that the Pilgrims might die out altogether, so he approached John Train, head of an investment counsel firm and a newly elected member of the executive committee. Train made various suggestions as to the future direction of the Pilgrims, which Dixon welcomed, though with the reservation that for Bullock's sake it was necessary to move slowly. Train stressed that the Pilgrims needed to start having events again, and his ideas included the recruitment of younger members, the expansion of the executive committee to include younger members, an increase in the number of women, new committees including a women's committee and a speaker selection committee, the holding of receptions in private homes, liaison with the English-Speaking Union, and a special committee to liaise with the British Pilgrims. He also proposed that for the next few years each member of the executive committee should make a fixed annual contribution in order to provide the income needed to pay for the events. Hugh Bullock appreciated the need to appoint a deputy to run the Society for him, and he agreed to call a meeting of the executive committee on April 17, 1996. He was worried about two things in particular: The proposal to admit women on the same terms as men, and the suggestion that the Pilgrims might hold events at the premises of the English-Speaking Union, and even enter into a "club within a club" arrangement. Very few women had been admitted to the Pilgrims since the first five were elected in 1977, and he still held the view that while it would do no harm to have a few well-known women, too many would not be advisable. He would have liked the Pilgrims to retain the atmosphere of a gentlemen's club, but eventually he appeared to be convinced by the argument that to admit more

*Sir Antony Acland**Sir Robin Renwick*

women would help to revive numbers and inject new energy into the Society. As far as the English-Speaking Union was concerned, he had always felt very strongly that the Pilgrims were different than the E.S.U.,¹³¹ and he was worried that if the Pilgrims were to meet on E.S.U. premises they would take second place to it and might even lose their separate identity altogether. After more informal discussions, Hugh Bullock



Henry Luce III

appeared to be in agreement about the proposals, but in May he went off to Martha's Vineyard for the summer, and the matter seems to have been shelved. It was not clear whether John Train was intended to be Hugh Bullock's successor as president—the title of “president-designate” was suggested at one point—or as a chief executive officer to run the Pilgrims until Hugh Bullock retired, nor was it determined whether he should start at once or at some point in the future. During the summer, Bullock changed his mind and decided he wanted to retire completely, and at a meeting of the executive committee on October 28,

1996, he was given the title of President Emeritus, Henry Luce III was elected acting president, and a search committee was appointed to find a new president. Hugh Bullock died the following week, on November 5, 1996, at the age of ninety-eight.

At a meeting of the executive committee on February 26, 1997, Henry Luce was elected president. Even before his election, the Pilgrims had begun to take on a new lease of life with the election of five new committee members in December 1996, including Ann Brownell Sloane, the first woman to be so elected. At this meeting, the committee also decided to change the wording of the rules of the Pilgrims of the



Ann Brownell Sloane

United States, a change first suggested by John Train. The object of the Society henceforth was to be the cultivation of good fellowship between “peoples of the United States of America” and “the British Commonwealth of Nations,” rather than “citizens” of the United States and “subjects” of the British Empire. One pressing issue was the need to move the Pilgrims' office, which had been in Hugh Bullock's office at 1 Wall Street (though with the official address of 80 Broadway) since 1984. Two ideas were discussed: The English-Speaking Union had offered space in

its New York premises, and it was also suggested that the Pilgrims might share an office—and a secretary—with the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York. In deference to the late Hugh Bullock's strong feelings about the E.S.U., the Pilgrims decided to move to 122 East 58th Street, home of the St. Nicholas Society. Henry Luce had also visited London at the beginning of 1997 to meet Robert Worcester, chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and had had several discussions with him and other British Pilgrims about the future direction of both societies. As the Pilgrims launched a program of events, beginning with a reception on June 23, 1997, for Robert Worcester, applications for membership (many from younger people)¹³² increased, encouraged by the admissions committee chaired by Mark Dixon. Membership reached a peak of 914 in 2000, and there was a large turnout of 290 for the Australian ambassador, Andrew Sharp Peacock, on November 18, 1997, and an even larger attendance for Prince Philip on March 19, 1998, with 356 present, and a waiting list of fifty-one. As at every stage of the Pilgrims' history, it was difficult to get the speakers they wanted: For example, Tony Blair, the British Prime Minister, refused several times. Although Bishop Moore suggested that on some occasions, as an alternative to having a speaker, there could be a debate or discussion group, and that this might particularly interest younger members, the committee decided that most members would prefer to continue to have a “name” speaker, but they agreed to widen the scope of speakers to include American diplomats.¹³³ To help with the task of inviting speakers, a speakers committee was formed in 2001. Another innovation was the setting up of the Pilgrims Foundation in 2002, incorporating the William Donovan Foundation, with the intention of sponsoring an annual William Donovan Lecture.

As it entered its Centennial Year, the Pilgrims of the United States was in good health, and, while intent on maintaining its original purpose, the cultivation of good fellowship at a personal level,¹³⁴ the Society also had a more carefully delineated approach to the future, as indicated by the new mission statement, adopted in 2002:

Founded in 1903, the Pilgrims of the United States, an association of men and women, in alliance with the Pilgrims of Great Britain, seeks to foster fellowship between Americans, the British and other English-speaking peoples. In addressing current national and international issues, it emphasizes enduring historic, cultural, economic, and social bonds.

NOTES

1. The American Society opposed the founding of the Pilgrims, and Joseph Choate, U.S. ambassador to London, at first refused to support it, declining the invitation to the August 8 banquet, although he later changed his mind and accepted, provided that he would not be called upon to speak.
2. Lindsay Russell wrote that he did not know whether his proposed International Club would be feasible, but "many think it will serve a useful purpose, particularly to the transient Americans in London." (Lindsay Russell to J. Arthur Barratt, July 10, 1902.)
3. For a fuller account of the founding of the Pilgrims in London, see A. P. Baker, *The Pilgrims of Great Britain* (2002).
4. Letter from Lindsay Russell, *New York Times*, July 9, 1918.
5. While the Roosevelts were not of British descent, the descendants of the old Dutch families in New York had adopted British ways, and Theodore Roosevelt referred to himself as "Anglo-Saxon."
6. A large percentage of the population "no longer thinks and acts instinctively as Americans have habitually thought and acted." (Richard Watson Gilder, editorial, *Century*, June 1888.) Gilder became a member of the organization committee of the Pilgrims in 1903, and served on the executive committee from 1904 to 1906. The new immigrants from southern and eastern Europe were "utterly alien to us, not only ethnically, but in civilization and tradition and habits of thought." (Henry Cabot Lodge, in *Century*, January 1904.)
7. "There is not an evil thing among us . . . which is not for the most part of foreign origin." (Theodore Munger, *Century*, March 1888.) For a fuller discussion, see A. E. Campbell, *Great Britain and the United States 1895-1903* (1960).
8. "We propose to make it very exclusive." (Lindsay Russell to J. Arthur Barratt, July 4, 1902, about the plan to begin with fifteen English and fifteen American charter members.)
9. The club was to be "conducted somewhat along the lines of the 'Gridiron Club' of Washington." (Lindsay Russell's proposals for the International Club, July 1902.)
10. Report of the committee on organization, July 11, 1902.
11. "I am in full sympathy with the purpose of the Pilgrims Society and heartily approve the formation of an American branch in New York." (Grover Cleveland to Lindsay Russell, January 9, 1903.)
12. After the dinner for Lord Reading on September 30, 1915, there was a newspaper attack on the Pilgrims saying that they should not have given this banquet because of the rule that the object of the Society was the promotion of the sentiment of brotherhood among the nations. But when George Wilson suggested at the committee meeting on November 23, 1915, that the original language of the British Pilgrims be substituted, and the committee agreed, George Burleigh, honorary secretary, wrote to Wilson objecting to the use of the term "Anglo-American": It is "a hyphenated expression, which I am sure will be deeply resented by many of the Celts, now members of the Pilgrims" (November 30, 1915), and the old wording was restored.
13. "It will be composed of Americans like ourselves who have made the pilgrimage over here and have received and have appreciated British hospitality, and there will be English members who have made the pilgrimage to the United States and have discovered that we are not all Red Indians." (George Wilson, quoted in the Preface to the anniversary booklet *The Pilgrims. Fifty Years* [1953].)
14. "It cheapens membership in The Pilgrims, which is a high-tone and elegant thing, to be trying to knock down prices to hotels." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, April 2, 1906.)
15. He left the Pilgrims altogether for a number of years, before being readmitted to membership in 1913. The early history of the Pilgrims of the United States was clouded by squabbles between the two founders, Lindsay Russell and George Wilson. Russell was put up for re-election by his

- friends, including Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, a vice-president, and later chairman of the Pilgrims, while Wilson was away in the south, because Wilson would have opposed it. He regarded Russell as a mischief-maker, and "in view of his history and certain things known to me, I am free to say that he is not the kind of man I wish to be associated with myself." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, June 25, 1913.) Wilson was clearly extrovert and boisterous. Much later Cunliffe-Owen wrote to Lord Desborough that Wilson "had to be got rid of in a hurry following the first visit of the Prince of Wales, not just because of outrageous behavior on that occasion but also for reasons which involved his dismissal from the vice-presidency of the Equitable Life Assurance Company and the Bankers' Club" (June 22, 1925). And J. Arthur Barratt recalled an incident at a dinner in London when Wilson threw a hard bread roll across the table which hit the Archdeacon full on the shirt front. (J. Arthur Barratt to Lindsay Russell, February 25, 1939.) But he was the leading light in the early years of the American Pilgrims, and responsible for establishing the reputation of the Society as one of the pre-eminent dining clubs in New York.
16. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, 1902-45, was elected a vice-president in 1913, and Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia, 1953-68, was a vice-president from the mid-1960s until 1996.
 17. "He was called, indeed, to be pastor of the rich. In Boston and New York he was brought into intimate relations with the most privileged people. Wherever he went, he entered naturally, as by right, into the best society. It was as a matter of course that at Baden-Baden he walked with the Prince of Wales, and that in London . . . he was sought out by the Archbishop of Canterbury." (George Hodges, *Henry Codman Potter, Seventh Bishop of New York* [1915], pp. 343-4.)
 18. Joseph Choate, a vice-president and future president of the Pilgrims, in the memorial address he gave at the Century Club, commented on Potter's resemblance to himself: "we were so often together on the same platforms and in the same causes that we must have grown to look alike. At any rate, I was often taken for him in the cars, in the street, and in the elevators, much to the Bishop's amusement." (Quoted in James Sheerin, *Henry Codman Potter. An American Metropolitan* [1933], p. 160.)
 19. "We believe in having a 'waiting list,' which is a good and healthy thing for any Club or Society. We could have filled the limit long, long ago if we had sought new members, which we have never done. All those elected to membership have been those who applied spontaneously." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, May 19, 1910.)
 20. It was held on the fourth Wednesday in January until 1997, when it was moved to the spring.
 21. "This is one of the best ways I know of binding the two bodies more closely together." (Nicholas Murray Butler to Elihu Church, May 10, 1933.)
 22. Harry Brittain, *Pilgrim Partners* (1942), pp. 32-3.
 23. January 29, 1904. The dinner was held simultaneously with a Pilgrims supper in London. Harry Brittain borrowed the Atlantic cable, and the two groups were able to exchange greetings. (Brittain, *Pilgrim Partners*, pp. 37-41.)
 24. "The thing that we want to accomplish above all others, is to have Mr Bryce accept the invitation of The Pilgrims as his first public function in New York after presenting his credentials to the Government. He has undoubtedly received other invitations. In fact I know that Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has cabled to him about a reception by the Union League Club of New York . . . The Lotos Club are also after him for a dinner, and the St. George's Society . . . hold their annual dinner this year on March 31st. The new British ambassador will undoubtedly be invited to that function . . . but we must try to get him first . . . It would seem eminently appropriate for the Anglo-American society here, which is neither wholly English nor wholly American . . . should be the first to publicly extend its greetings and welcome to him." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, January 16, 1907.)
 25. "By common consent . . . The Pilgrims banquets are the most distinguished, and at the same time the most enjoyable of any big functions given here." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, May 19, 1910.)

26. "Say, I wish very much that you would ship some distinguished Britishers over here this Autumn and Winter. I don't know what we Pilgrims are going to do for a feed if you don't." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, September 14, 1908.)
27. "The preponderance of opinion is that we should, as far as possible, limit our entertainments, when it comes to Americans, to those who have been in some way connected with affairs in the 'dear old Mother Country'—Choate, Reid, Henry White, et al." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, March 18, 1910.)
28. "Some people seemed to resent our alertness in the Pilgrims getting a date for the British guests before they had moved, but if we wanted to act quickly that isn't 'any of our funeral' but characteristic of the Pilgrims." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, August 30, 1909.)
29. George Wilson to Harry Brittain, April 2, 1906.
30. "Although there is a difference of opinion as to the advisability of an official expression of sympathy, owing I think wholly to a desire to obey the injunction of the President to maintain strict neutrality in word and deed, I think I am correct in thinking that the entire Committee (with possibly one exception) is heart and soul with the Mother country . . . I hope with all my heart that the Dove of peace will soon prevail over the Prussian Eagle of destruction." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, October 6, 1914.)
31. It was this speech that led to the publication of the article on the American Pilgrims in *The Fatherland*, a pro-German newspaper, on October 20, 1915, seeking to demonstrate "the great peril to our country of this sinister organization, the Pilgrims of the United States." As a result, the Pilgrims discussed altering the wording of the rule book.
32. Harry Brittain, who had been asked by George Wilson to book the Prince for a function when he came to New York, talked to the Comptroller of the Prince's Household, and to his private secretary, and was told that he was already inundated with invitations, "but I pointed out the difference, of course, of the Pilgrims to the others which were pouring in, and that, I may say, is well understood." (Harry Brittain to George Wilson, July 30, 1919.)
33. Notice from the Honorary Secretary, November 11, 1919.
34. Sir Edward Grey, British ambassador in Washington, thought the visit had done "more good than any number of political speeches . . . His Royal Highness has created in New York a feeling of personal affection so strong that, though it may have no direct influence on politics, it must do something to create kindly feeling in New York itself." (November 24, 1919; quoted in P. Ziegler, *King Edward VIII* [1990], pp. 121–2.)
35. See Baker, *The Pilgrims of Great Britain*, pp. 19–20.
36. George Wilson to Harry Brittain, April 18, 1919.
37. Report of sub-committee, November 22, 1918.
38. The E.S.U. will appeal more to the *hoi polloi* than the Pilgrims, "which is a more exclusive affair . . . and also the oldest. I have no fear of competition in our particular dominion if we continue along as we are." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, April 18, 1919.) But Lord Desborough, chairman of the British Pilgrims, was worried that the influence of the Pilgrims did *not* reach more people: "I wish that the relations between our two peoples were better . . . one cannot help feeling that Societies like the Pilgrims and others . . . do not and cannot get at the mass of the people, and I only wish I knew how that could be done." (Desborough to Charles Sherrill, February 15, 1921.)
39. "I do believe that we ought to use our influence to extend throughout the United States an organized movement to promote the union of the English-speaking peoples. Why can we not do this under the auspices of the Pilgrims, but without giving our name and any share of our prestige or authority to these local organizations . . . Why not lend our influence to this organization throughout America, and so accomplish the aim which the sub-committee have in mind without sharing our name or endangering our prestige?" (Nicholas Murray Butler to George Wilson, January 10, 1919.)

40. October 8, 1919. In 1941 a Canadian, Warwick F. Chipman, in Montreal, asked for a copy of the Pilgrims charter as he wanted to organize a "Society of Pilgrims" in Canada. Elihu Church told him that it would be difficult to include a third group in the Pilgrims, and said that the executive committee was very jealous of the name and reputation of the Society, and in the past had always refused the suggestion even for the formation of branch societies in the United States. (April 16, 1941.)
41. Thomas Lamont to Lord Halifax, October 15, 1941. Thomas A. Lamont Collection, Baker Library, Harvard Business School, Box 84–23.
42. For example, the American Pilgrims were disgruntled in 1922 because the former British Prime Minister Arthur Balfour refused all Pilgrims' invitations but came over to New York expressly for a dinner given in his honor by the English-Speaking Union. Charles Sherrill thought the E.S.U. was chosen because it championed the League of Nations—but Balfour was also the first president of the British branch of the E.S.U. (Charles Sherrill to Lord Desborough, February 9, 1922.)
43. "We are not making a general canvass for members. Men ask to be permitted to join, and if they are up to the standard, we graciously permit 'em. We are very particular as to who we let in." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, April 18, 1919.)
44. George Wilson told Harry Brittain that Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, the new chairman, was disliked by the committee, and it was not the same happy family it used to be (April 15, 1920). By 1922 he was telling him that Sherrill, now chairman, was absent most of the time, and Cunliffe-Owen ran the Society: "it is as incongruous as if a fourth rate American in London were to run the affairs of the British Pilgrims" (September 10, 1922). Cunliffe-Owen referred to "that boulder Charles Sherrill," who had been forced to resign from the chairmanship. "By his tactlessness and indiscretion, he had queered himself with everybody, with the Government at Washington . . . with the British Embassy . . . as well as with the French Embassy, with the Morgans, the Standard Oil people and all the big interests including the Chamber of Commerce of New York, being known as the champion butter-in, endeavoring everywhere to make social capital out of his Chairmanship of The Pilgrims . . . He has been a source of endless trouble and mortification." (Cunliffe-Owen to John Wilson Taylor, February 8, 1924.)
45. "Prohibition undoubtedly had something to do with it, as there are men who will not sit through a public dinner nowadays, on a dry basis." (George Wilson to Harry Brittain, June 3, 1920.) The diplomatic corps, on the other hand, was given permission by the federal government to import wine and spirits for its own consumption; this caused a lot of ill-feeling, which came to a head in 1929 when there were riots outside the British embassy as cases of Bordeaux were unloaded and taken to the cellar.
46. George Wilson to Harry Brittain, September 10, 1922.
47. Surprisingly, for he delighted in his role as president of the Pilgrims and took his responsibilities seriously, there is not a single mention of the Society in his two-volume autobiography, *Across the Busy Years* (1939–40).
48. Thinking it important for the Pilgrims to be represented at the annual gatherings of societies representing any part of the British Commonwealth, he took every opportunity to attend these functions himself, only sending Elihu Church in his place if he was already booked.
49. H. G. Wells referred to him as "the champion . . . retriever of foreign orders and degrees," and he was anxious that his biography should remain the longest entry in *Who's Who*.
50. Nicholas Murray Butler to Elihu Church, October 19, 1933. He continued: "Inviting him to an Executive Committee luncheon means nothing whatever and really should be resented rather than accepted."
51. At the dinner, a relay of stenographers took turns to take down the speeches, going outside to type up what had been said, and making stencils, so that every reporter had a transcript within ten minutes of the Prime Minister's leaving the banqueting hall. (Nicholas Murray Butler to Elihu Church, November 11, 1933.)
52. Nicholas Murray Butler to W. C. Demorest, September 7, 1928.

53. Nicholas Murray Butler to Charles Paulding, February 6, 1930.
54. Sometimes ladies were invited anyway, as in 1939, when Lord Lothian, who was unmarried, addressed the Pilgrims, and Nicholas Murray Butler asked his wife to bring a group of ladies who were friends of Lothian to listen to the speeches.
55. "Their reception by the Pilgrims in New York at a public dinner might conceivably lead to an erroneous impression of their status . . . Public opinion in both countries is particularly sensitive at this moment." (John Wilson Taylor to Elihu Church, February 9, 1937.) "I am very sceptical about all such unofficial and self-appointed missions . . . The New York papers have been calling me on the telephone to know what The Pilgrims were planning to do to entertain the 'Mission' and I have been happy—under the circumstances—to be able to reply that we were not planning to do anything." (Elihu Church to John Wilson Taylor, March 15, 1937.)
56. "One of the things that worries me is the fact that no Englishman has appeared on the scene for quite a while to whom we can give a dinner—and it is principally by giving dinners that we do the work you and I have in mind." (Elihu Church to Sir John Wilson Taylor, January 18, 1938.)
57. His speech is reprinted in *The American Speeches of Lord Lothian*, ed. Lionel Curtis (1941).
58. He was very aware that Americans were on their guard because of the widespread perception that they had been tricked by British propaganda into entering World War I. This was reinforced by Lamont, who urged him to avoid using the "propaganda machine," as this would upset the American public. (Thomas Lamont to Lord Lothian, December 15, 1939.)
59. Thomas Lamont to Lord Lothian, November 22, 1939.
60. Elihu Church wrote to Sir John Wilson Taylor expressing the feelings of the Pilgrims: "We are shocked and appalled at the collapse of France . . . I would to God . . . that we were in the fight with you, and in a position to be of real assistance. I think we will be in before long." (June 28, 1940.)
61. "I hold no brief for Great Britain but she is holding the gun away from the enemy who, sooner or later, will head in our direction if Great Britain and the British fleet do not stand between us and the menace of Hitlerism." (William Allen White, national chairman of the CDAAA, June 26, 1940.)
62. Frank Polk was the only Pilgrim member of the Century Group, formed at the same time by members of the Council on Foreign Relations, which put pressure on the government for armed intervention. (See M. L. Chadwin, *The Hawks of World War II* [1968].)
63. The government agreed to send fifty obsolete World War I destroyers to the British, concluding the deal on September 2, 1940, in order to help in the defense of the Atlantic.
64. See Nicholas Cull, *Selling War* (1995), for a discussion of the part played by members of the East Coast establishment in selling Britain and another world war to the American public.
65. The Lend-Lease Bill allowed the President to lend or lease military equipment to nations whose security was essential to American interests.
66. Lamont had told Nicholas Murray Butler that Halifax wanted to have the Pilgrims dinner as soon as possible, but Butler replied that it would be a grave error for the British ambassador to make an important speech until the Lend-Lease Bill became law. Once the Act was passed, the ambassador would be able to say whatever he wanted. (Nicholas Murray Butler to Thomas Lamont, January 31, 1941.)
67. "Most Englishmen, unfamiliar with this country through personal visits, have an idea that it is just a New (Anglo-Saxon) World . . . essentially the same as England." But there were other large concentrations of Americans, including Germans in St. Louis and Milwaukee, and Irish in Boston and Chicago, and this is "one reason why 'America' does not respond at one leap, as many of your countrymen think it should, to a cry from the Anglo-Saxon Motherland to come over and jump into the war as a combatant." (December 22, 1940. Thomas A. Lamont Collection, Baker Library, Harvard Business School, Box 97-6.)
68. Including Henry Luce, founder of *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune*, and father of Henry Luce III, president of the Pilgrims from 1997. A leading interventionist, Luce was a member of the Century Group, but he was not a Pilgrim.
69. See Edward M. Lamont, *The Ambassador from Wall Street* (1994).

70. When President Conant of Harvard asked in his speech at the graduation ceremony in June 1941, "How long will the people of the United States think it is right to let the British do all the fighting for them," he was loudly applauded. Quoted in Lord Halifax, *Fullness of Days* (1957).
71. He arranged to have copies of his speech sent to all members of Congress, but instructed Gano Dunn to include a statement that it was sent by the Pilgrims: "That will relieve me of the charge or suspicion of having done this myself." (January 1946.)
72. "I never heard you speak to better advantage. Your speech was nothing less than a gem, condensed out of years of wisdom and experience, and informed with the point of view of the very hour in which it was delivered." (Gano Dunn to Nicholas Murray Butler, May 27, 1946.)
73. "No one has ever played a greater part, save perhaps Sir Winston Churchill himself, in cementing relations between our two countries." (Bill Ormerod, British Information Services, New York, to Hugh Bullock, March 25, 1955.)
74. Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, August 17, 1951.
75. "This is a private letter to you which I should ask you not to show your Committee as I do not want to appear to be interfering in your arrangements." (Sir Campbell Stuart to Gano Dunn, July 19, 1951.)
76. Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, February 24, 1953.
77. "I am still hanging on to my several jobs here but with decreasing interest and conviction and the feeling I owe it to my associates to retire." (Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, September 23, 1952.)
78. See Robin Renwick, *Fighting with Allies* (1996), chapter 42, "The Special Relationship."
79. "With the present status of relations between Great Britain and the United States we want to be meticulously careful to have a successful dinner lest a sparsely attended one might give a wrong impression." (Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, June 2, 1948.)
80. "The speech of the Lady Mayoress was epoch-making." (Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, September 19, 1951.)
81. When consulted by Gano Dunn, Sir Campbell Stuart cabled back "no ladies" (October 13, 1952), but when the result was a tie, Dunn used his casting vote, and "notwithstanding your admonition, voted most reluctantly with those members desiring to invite the ladies." (Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, December 3, 1952.) The British Pilgrims did not start to invite ladies to dinners until 1974 (apart from the dinner for Eleanor Roosevelt and members of the Royal Family in 1948).
82. Hugh Bullock to Sir Campbell Stuart, February 19, 1954.
83. "There is no longer any competition between the English-Speaking Union and us for the first entertainment of a British Ambassador. I have had it definitely settled in a very friendly manner that that honor falls to The Pilgrims." (Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, October 30, 1951.)
84. "I am sorry to hear that the Pilgrims Society in the United States has fallen on bad times . . . The Pilgrims can be a much more effective forum than the English-Speaking Union. Many influential Americans are proud to belong to the Pilgrims Society who might avoid the E.S.U. because of its many and positive anglophile activities." (Minute from Peter Mennell, Information Policy Department, Foreign Office, December 22, 1954. Public Record Office, FO 371/114371.)
85. Although they often did not hear in time of visits "by people who would rank sufficiently highly to address the Pilgrims Society," they would try to improve their channels of information. (Peter Mennell to Francis Rundall, January 14, 1955. PRO, FO 371/114371.)
86. Memo from "JAH," January 3, 1955. PRO, FO 371/114371.
87. Hugh Bullock, memorandum, April 29, 1955.
88. "Mr Bullock devotes himself in the most selfless manner to the furtherance of good relations between Britain and the United States. He has doubled his efforts since the Suez crisis, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that we cannot be sufficiently grateful to him for all that he is doing here to promote the objects of the Pilgrims." (Kathleen Graham, Deputy British Consul, New York, to Sir Campbell Stuart, May 1, 1957.)

89. Tony Gishford to Lord Birkett, March 23, 1960.
90. Hugh Bullock, April 8, 1960.
91. Information from Jean Turash, September 2002. Hugh Bullock did this as a sign of respect for the many thousands of British lives lost in two world wars. (Mark Dixon, January 2003.)
92. *Daily Telegraph*, November 12, 1996.
93. "We all admire the work which you personally have done to enlarge the activities of the Pilgrims." (Sir David Ormsby Gore to Hugh Bullock, November 20, 1961.)
94. Macmillan accepted on the advice of the British ambassador, Sir Roger Makins, who telegraphed Sir A. Rumbold in the Foreign Office to say that he should address the Pilgrims as his public appearance if he went to New York. "This would be the most appropriate forum." (May 27, 1955.)
95. Sir Roger Makins alerted Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick at the Foreign Office that William Griffin of the E.S.U. was trying to get the Prime Minister for a dinner, and reminding him that the Pilgrims had the prior claim should he visit the United States, as the P.M. had promised Hugh Bullock he would accept on his next visit. "Since there is a good deal of competition and jealousy between the strongly entrenched E.S.U. and the nascent Pilgrims in New York, it is very important to hold the balance perfectly true between them." (May 4, 1955.)
96. "I lunched today with William V. Griffin . . . and tried to define a clear field for our respective activities. Griffin granted we were the senior dinner society but was unwilling to pledge in the future that they would give only one dinner in the year." (Hugh Bullock, December 14, 1955.) He was still hoping to get this promise in 1957, when the joint Pilgrims-E.S.U. dinner for the Queen was being planned, but the executive committee vetoed the proposal to ask the E.S.U. to restrict its future dinners to one a year, at the time of its annual meeting. (Executive committee minutes, April 24, 1957.)
97. Printed record of the dinner.
98. In 1946, Nicholas Murray Butler put pressure on Gano Dunn to approach Churchill again, despite his declining an invitation to dinner when he would be in the United States in March. He couldn't understand why Churchill had accepted other invitations but not that of the Pilgrims, so, reluctantly, Dunn wrote again, pointing out that the Pilgrims would provide a very good platform for anything he might want to say: "We know of no one whom Americans would more delight to honor than you, and no group who would give you a warmer or more grateful welcome than the Pilgrims of the United States." (Gano Dunn to Winston Churchill, January 12, 1946.) Gano Dunn asked Sir Campbell Stuart in March 1950 to invite Churchill for him, believing that if anyone could secure Churchill, it would be he. Sir Campbell did his best, and got Lord Halifax, president of the British Pilgrims, to send the invitation, but to no avail. Gano Dunn wrote plaintively to Sir Campbell Stuart in November 1955: "We hear a lot about Mr Churchill coming over in January and Mr Eden accompanying him. We have invited Mr Churchill for dinner so many times without success that we have a hunch that he does not regard The Pilgrims as an adequate platform but we should be honored to invite him again if you advise it." (Gano Dunn to Sir Campbell Stuart, November 14, 1951.)
99. Sir Roger Makins to Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, May 4, 1955. PRO, FO 371/114371.
100. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, January 23, 1957.
101. Hugh Bullock was quicker off the mark than Gano Dunn had been. When Sir Campbell Stuart told him to write to the American ambassador in London, John Hay Whitney, because he had heard that Lewis Douglas of the E.S.U. had already approached him about having the Queen to dine, Bullock said he had already done so: "Perhaps you yourself can orient him respecting the importance of the two organizations competing for the honor of entertaining the Queen." (March 19, 1957.)
102. The wording continued to be "The Pilgrims of the United States and The English-Speaking Union of the United States" at future events, the E.S.U. conceding that the Pilgrims was the senior Anglo-American society.

103. Hugh Bullock to Sir Campbell Stuart, November 5, 1954.
104. "No dinner quite so glittering as this has ever, in the past, been held within the limits of this city. No list, so lengthy, of exalted guests has ever graced one single board before." (Opening remarks of Lewis Douglas at the dinner.)
105. *Daily News*, October 22, 1957.
106. *New York Mirror*, October 22, 1957.
107. This entitled him to be called "Sir Hugh" when on British soil. His G.B.E. was conferred in 1976.
108. This growth was helped by Hugh Bullock, who thought a waiting list was needed to give the Society additional prestige. In a letter to John Davis he expressed the opinion that it ought to be easy for executive committee members to nominate enough members to achieve this, and he offered to provide fifty himself. (Hugh Bullock to John Davis, May 20, 1953.)
109. "Due to Mr Bullock's efforts, we now have a waiting list of a very distinguished group. It moves very slowly these days. Now that it is harder to become a member, candidates are more eager. It is the same at dinners where reservations have been filled long before the closing date." (Miss Rushe to Mrs Field, May 2, 1957.)
110. Son of Sir Pierson Dixon, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations from 1954 to 1960, Piers Dixon worked for Hugh Bullock at Calvin Bullock Investment Bankers in the 1950s. Bullock delegated a lot of Pilgrims work to him, including negotiations with the E.S.U. over the dinner for the Queen. His son, Mark Dixon, was honorary secretary of the Pilgrims of the United States from 1996 to 2000.
111. Miss Kathleen Rushe, the Pilgrims secretary, was thrilled to be given the opportunity to meet the Prince at a small reception after the dinner: "We all think of your Philip as a veritable 'Prince Charming' over here—his ease, his apparent enjoyment of what life brings and his youthful good looks. I felt exceedingly favored." (Miss Rushe to Mrs Field, June 22, 1960.) Miss Rushe retired in 1964 after twenty-one years as executive secretary, and she was presented with a framed resolution thanking her for her deep devotion to the interests of the Pilgrims and her efforts to further the cause of Anglo-American understanding.
112. When the Duke of Gloucester visited New York in 1978 to address the Society of St. John, Hugh Bullock was aggrieved that the E.S.U. had invited him to dinner: "For years I have had an agreement with E.S.U. that the superb work they do throughout the United States is all theirs; aside from occasions when they have their annual meeting in New York any large or formal dinner for a distinguished Britisher is the Pilgrims responsibility." (Hugh Bullock to Lord Astor, May 12, 1978.) He asked Astor to alert him if a member of the Royal Family were coming to the United States, but Astor replied that the only way to deal with this would be for Bullock to have a personal understanding with the chairman or president of the E.S.U.
113. Executive committee minutes, November 27, 1968.
114. Hugh Bullock was annoyed about this as, when he canceled, Wilson had promised to come the next time he was in New York. Bullock then learned that Wilson was to come in April, and would be addressing the Economic Club. He was afraid that this showed that the Prime Minister's advisers were unaware that the Pilgrims could provide an economic forum if that was what was wanted, and were also unaware of the history of the distinguished dinners given by the Pilgrims in New York for over half a century. "Now, the first time in a generation that the Queen's First Minister speaks in New York, he speaks somewhere else. Eyebrows are rather active." (Hugh Bullock to Lord Evershed, president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, March 23, 1965.)
115. As early as 1942, Elihu Church had suggested having occasional afternoon receptions, similar to those given by the New York Society of the Cincinnati, but Nicholas Murray Butler was scornful of this and said the Pilgrims would not care for afternoon receptions: "To me such receptions are a distinct bore." (April 13 and 14, 1942.)
116. The last dinner was on October 15, 1991, in honor of Sir Robin Renwick, the new British ambassador.

117. When Sir Nicholas Henderson flew to New York in 1979 to make his maiden speech to the Pilgrims, he remarked on the friendliness of the Pilgrims, but found the occasion an ordeal because he had to wear white tie and decorations. (N. Henderson, *Mandarin: The Diaries of an Ambassador 1969–1982* [1994].) Even in 1991, for the dinner for Sir Robin Renwick, the guests were given the option of wearing white tie and decorations or black tie.
118. As she pointed out, she was the first woman to address the Pilgrims of the United States as leader of a Western political party.
119. See Baker, *The Pilgrims of Great Britain*, p. 40.
120. Lord Astor to Hugh Bullock, July 28, 1976.
121. He was elected a vice-president of the Pilgrims in 1997.
122. Hugh Bullock then telephoned him to explain that women attended Pilgrims gatherings, that the Society had some very distinguished Jewish members, and that “if no blacks were presently in the membership it was usually because the qualifications for membership were primarily that a candidate believe deeply in furthering the close association of the English-speaking peoples. Logically, the greater number of members would be apt to have an English background of some nature, and no blacks had ever applied although they are eligible.” (Committee minutes, March 23, 1977.)
123. Executive committee minutes, April 27, 1977.
124. See Baker, *The Pilgrims of Great Britain*, p. 44.
125. Committee minutes, October 27, 1977.
126. “I am delighted to learn that a coloured gentleman has for the first time been elected a Member of The Pilgrims of the United States. This will be a great distinction for him, and I am sure will present a more contemporary image of the Society.” (Lord Astor to Hugh Bullock, December 15, 1977.) Wharton was not in fact formally elected until December 28.
127. He was the last to hold this office, as the Pilgrims did not invite any subsequent American President to become honorary president, although they continued to elect him an honorary member *ex officio*.
128. At the annual meeting on May 1, 1997, President Luce made a presentation to her in recognition of her twenty-two years of service.
129. The son of Piers Dixon (see note 110), who was personal assistant to Hugh Bullock in the 1950s, Mark Dixon was Bullock’s godson. He had a strong sense of what Hugh Bullock wanted for the Pilgrims, and made sure that nothing was done that he would have objected to.
130. In earlier days, Hugh Bullock and Lord Astor corresponded frequently about Pilgrims matters, and Bullock was entertained by the British Pilgrims on two occasions. Shortly after his election as chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, Robert Worcester attempted to revive contacts between the two societies: “One of the priorities of my Chairmanship of the Pilgrims will be to re-introduce a stronger relationship between the American and British Pilgrims organizations.” (Robert Worcester to Christopher Forbes, December 22, 1993.)
131. For example, in 1980 the committee discussed holding a dinner jointly with the E.S.U. for the Archbishop of Canterbury, but “there was decided lack of enthusiasm for joining with other organizations.” (Committee minutes, October 22, 1980.) The committee left it to the president to decide, and there was no dinner. When in 1982 the E.S.U. suggested the Pilgrims join it in sponsoring an international speaker to be called “The Distinguished Pilgrims Society–English-Speaking Union Speaker,” the committee voted against the idea. (December 1, 1982.)
132. When Craig Weaver joined the Society in 1983, Walter Cronkite told him he didn’t have enough grey hair to be a Pilgrim. (Craig Weaver, January 2003.)
133. Committee minutes, November 19, 1997.
134. As the former British Foreign Secretary David Owen wrote in his memoirs, *Time to Declare* (1991), p. 798, “the Anglo-American relationship depends on personal relations at every level.”

A CENTURY IN PICTURES

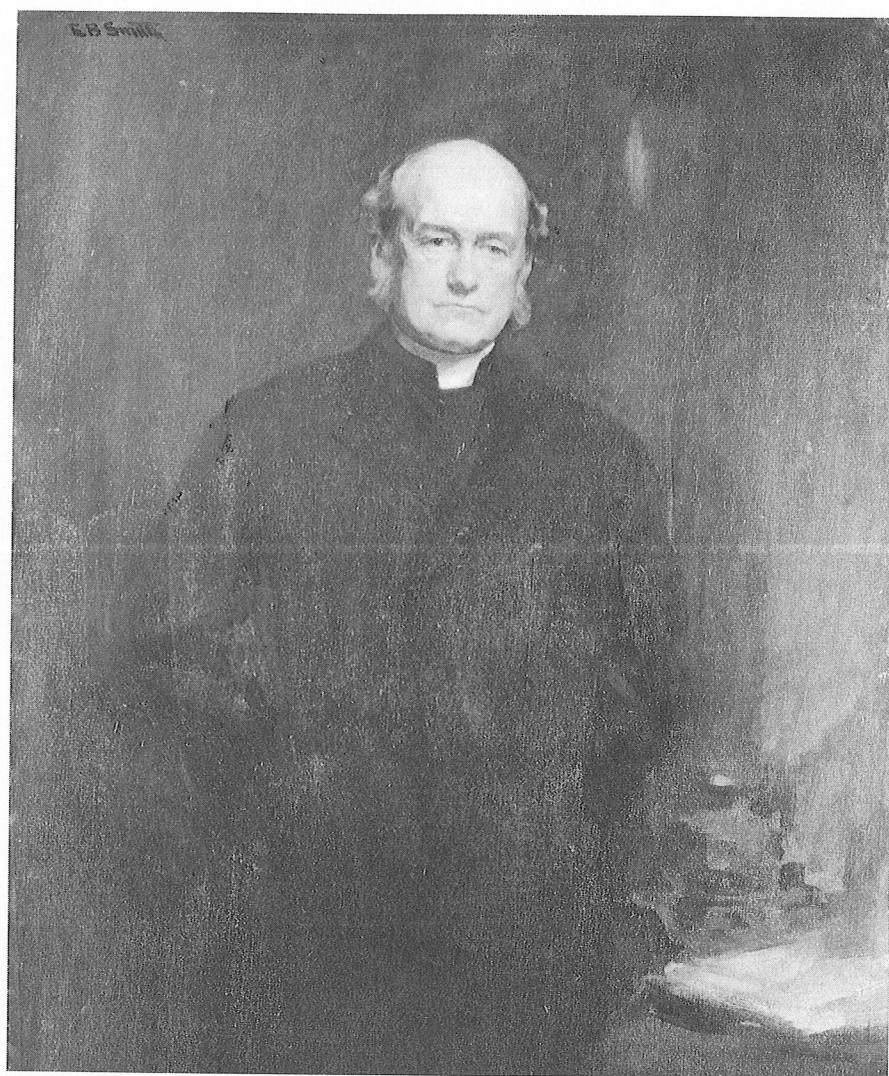


Edward VII, King of England, 1901-10. Portrait (1902) by Luke Fildes.

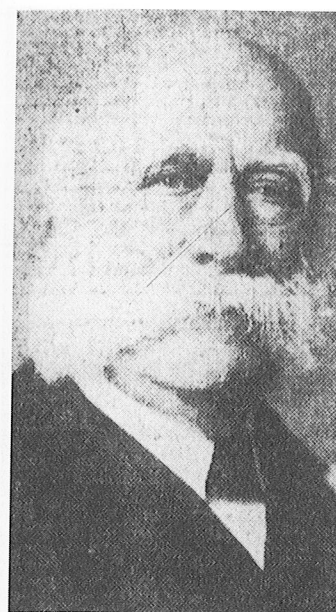


Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, 1901-9. Shortly after the first Pilgrims dinner, President Roosevelt and King Edward VII gave their permission for the Pilgrims to couple the King and the President in a single toast. Portrait by J. W. de Rehling-Quistgaard.

PRESIDENTS

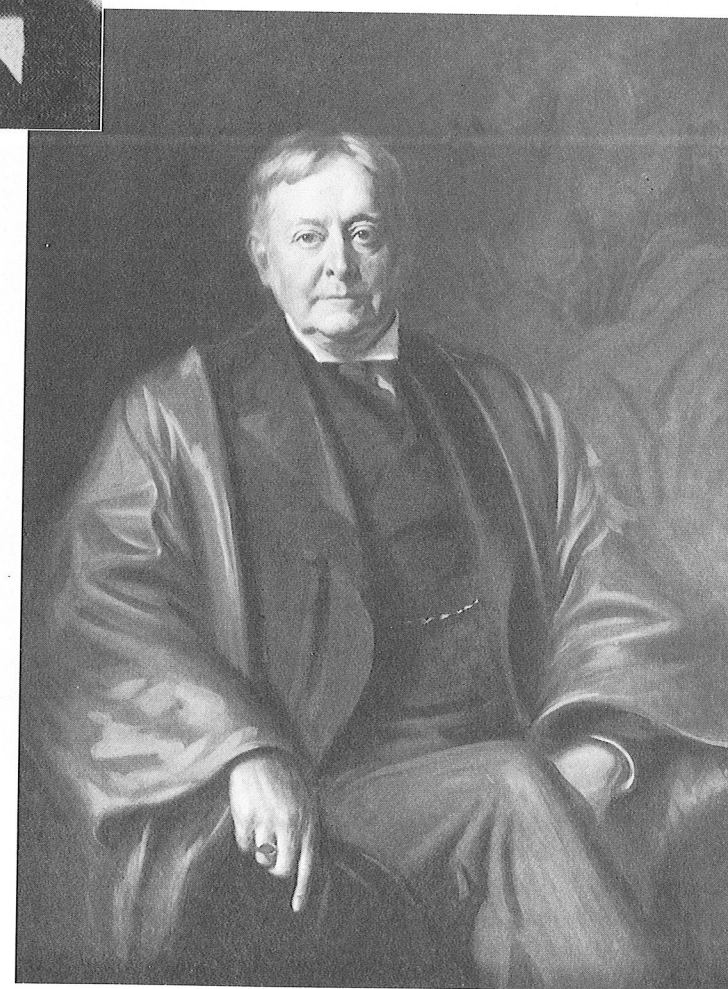


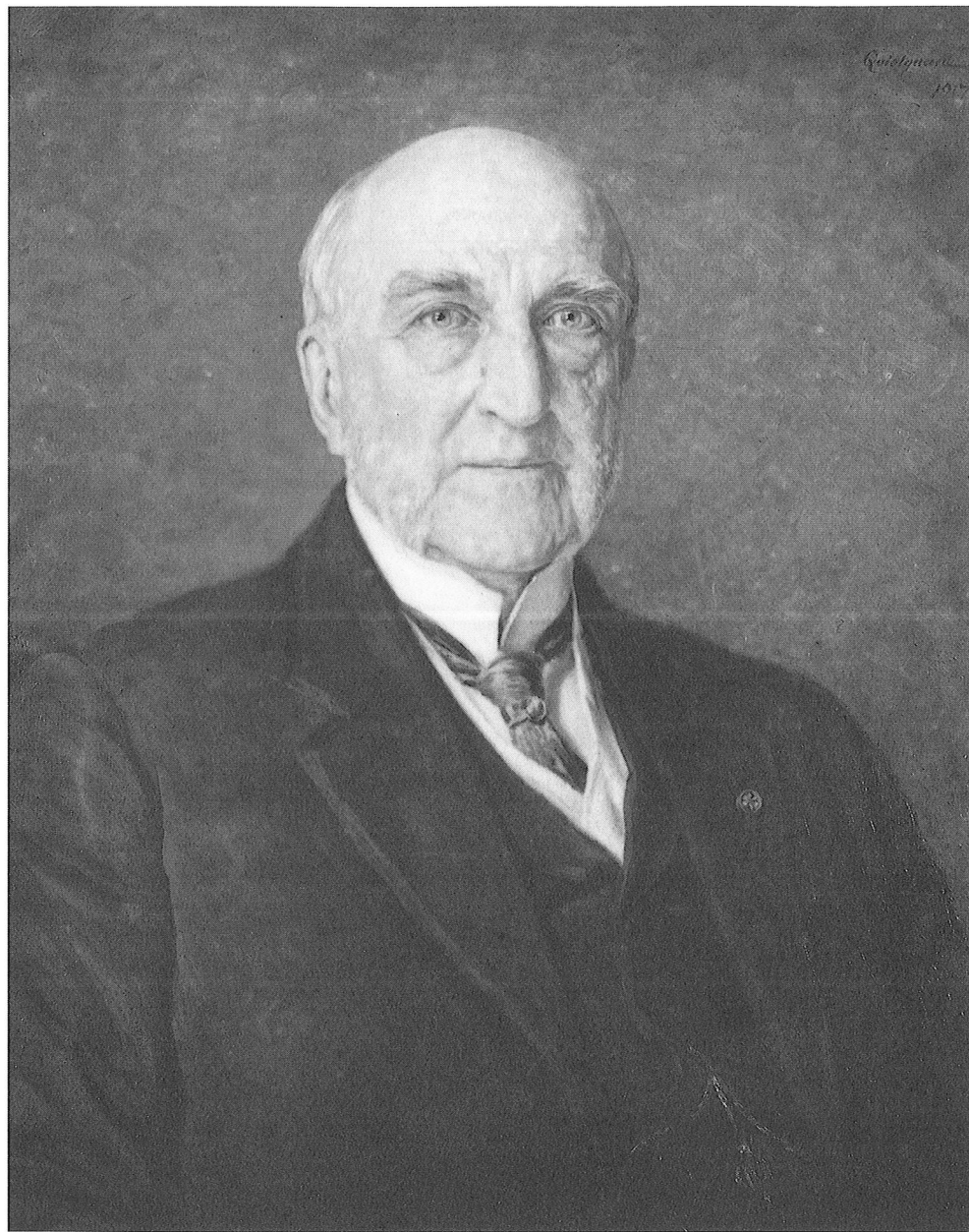
Henry Codman Potter, president of the Pilgrims from 1903 to 1907. Son of Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, he succeeded his uncle Horatio Potter as Bishop of New York in 1887. He was said to remind English church dignitaries of the most distinguished Victorian bishops. With a congregation including the wealthiest New York families, he officiated at the wedding of Consuelo Vanderbilt and the 9th Duke of Marlborough at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue. But he was also a leading advocate of the Social Gospel, a movement similar to Christian Socialism in England, and, as Rector of Grace Church, New York, he founded Grace House, a center for social work in the city. In 1973, to mark their seventieth anniversary, the Pilgrims held a reception at the Union Club in memory of Bishop Potter, to which they invited his descendants. Portrait by E. B. Smith.



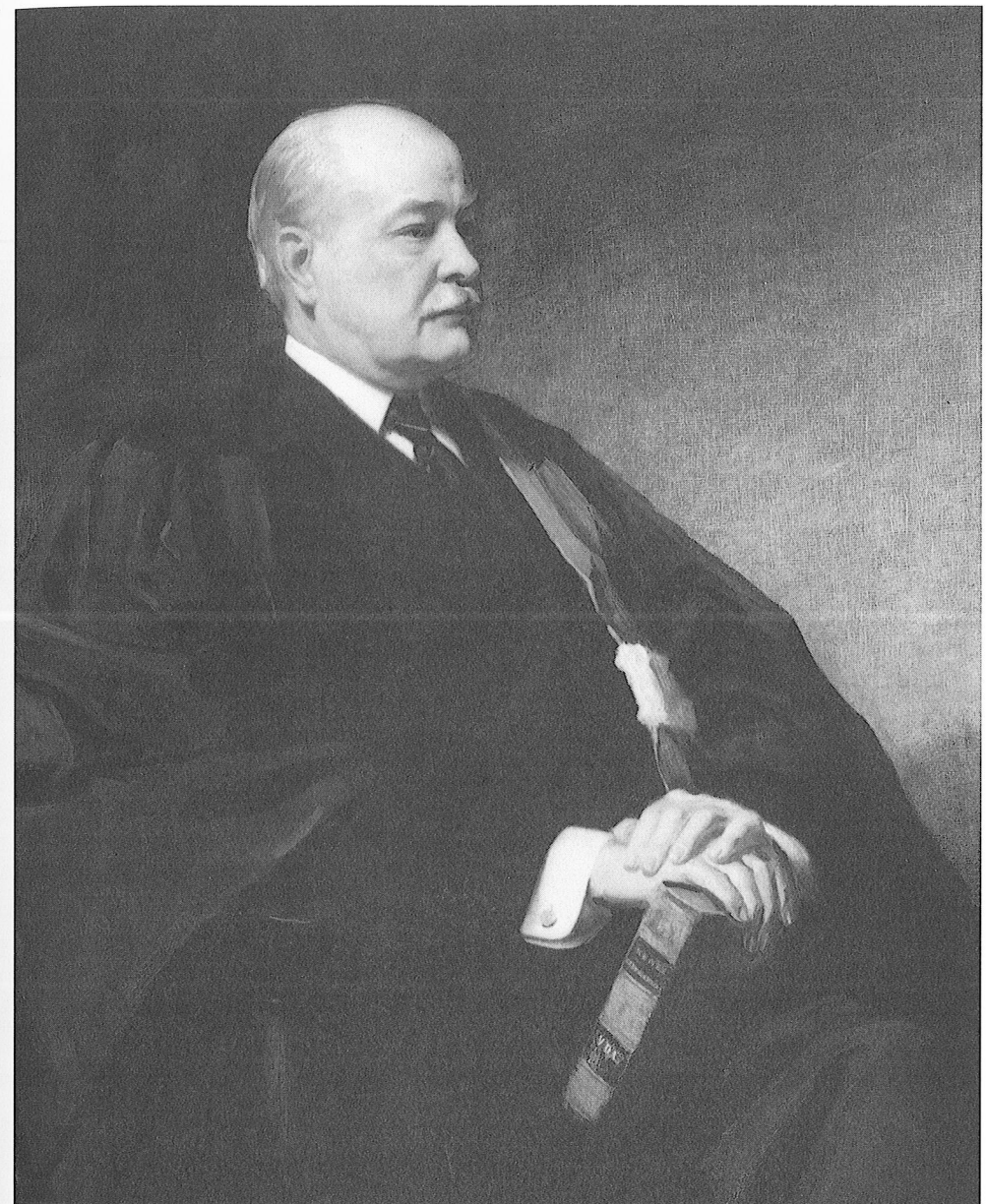
Left William Butler Duncan, president from 1907 to 1912, having previously served as chairman, 1905-6. Born in Edinburgh and of Scottish descent, he moved to the United States as a young man and pursued a business career, becoming president of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. Chairman of the committee of New Yorkers organized to welcome the Prince of Wales in 1860, he became a friend of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, and third president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain. He took great pride in his striking resemblance to Emperor Franz Josef of Austria. New York Tribune, June 21, 1912.

Right Joseph H. Choate, president from 1912 to 1917. A New York lawyer, Choate was American ambassador to Britain from 1899 to 1905, and a friend of Arthur Balfour, British Prime Minister from 1902 to 1906. He urged American entry into World War I, and was chairman of the committee appointed by the Mayor of New York to welcome the British and French War Commission in April 1917.





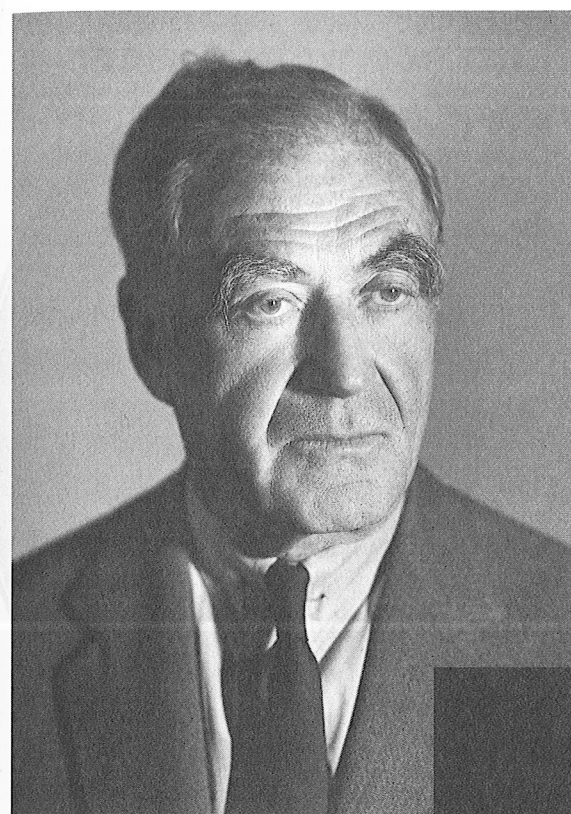
Chauncey M. Depew, president from 1917 to 1928. He was Cornelius Vanderbilt's lawyer. On the boards of over two dozen railroad companies, he was president of the New York Central Railroad from 1885 to 1899. Much in demand as a public speaker, Depew gave the main address at the dedication of the Statue of Liberty in 1886. He served as Senator for New York from 1899 to 1911. He remained president of the Pilgrims until his death at the age of ninety-five. Portrait by J. W. de Rehling-Quistgaard.



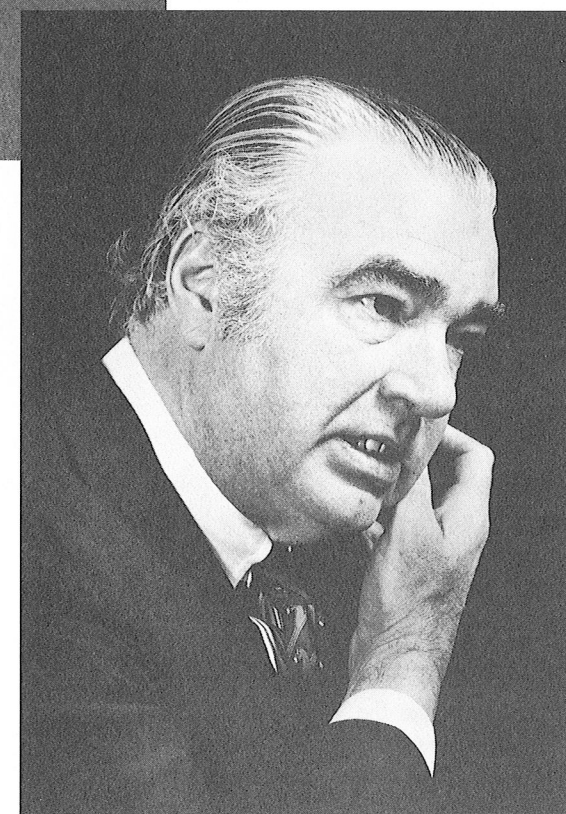
Nicholas Murray Butler, president from 1928 to 1946. Until their quarrel in 1908, he was a friend of President Theodore Roosevelt, who described him as "Nicholas Miraculous Butler." From 1902 to 1945 he was president of Columbia University, a position he regarded as second in importance only to that of President of the United States, an office it was also his ambition to hold, until he was defeated in his bid for the Republican nomination in 1920. President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace from 1925 to 1945, he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931 for the part he played in the making of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Portrait (1931) by Frank Salisbury.



John W. Davis, president from 1946 to 1955. A lawyer from West Virginia, Davis was elected to Congress in 1910, and served as Solicitor-General of the United States from 1913 to 1918. President Woodrow Wilson sent him as ambassador to Britain in 1918, where he remained until 1921. Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1924, after his overwhelming defeat by Calvin Coolidge he retired from political life and returned to the legal practice he had founded with Frank Polk, which became Davis, Polk, Wardwell, with a clientele that included J. P. Morgan and Co. Davis became a leading constitutional lawyer, arguing more cases before the Supreme Court than any other lawyer of his day. He was co-president with Elihu Root of the Council on Foreign Relations for twelve years, and president of the English-Speaking Union of the United States from 1921 to 1938. In 1953 he was awarded an honorary G.B.E. (Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire).



Left Hugh Bullock, elected chairman in 1953, and president from 1955 until his death in 1996. An investment banker, in 1944 he became president of Calvin Bullock, the firm started by his father, with offices at 1 Wall Street. Founder of the Calvin Bullock Forum, he was awarded an honorary K.B.E. (Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire) in 1957 and an honorary G.B.E. in 1976.



Right Henry Luce III, president since 1997. Former publisher of Fortune and Time, and director of Time-Warner, he has been chairman of the Henry Luce Foundation since 1958. Photograph by Ken Haas.

CHAIRMEN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Right Lindsay Russell, chairman from 1903 to 1904. A lawyer, he was presented with a silver loving cup inscribed with the words "The Founder of the Pilgrims" at the first annual dinner of the Pilgrims of Great Britain on June 19, 1903. *New York Daily Tribune, February 5, 1903.*



Left George T. Wilson, chairman in 1904 and from 1908 to 1919. He played an important part in founding the Pilgrims of Great Britain while working in London as a vice-president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and on his return to New York in January 1903 he was a member of the committee that organized the Pilgrims of the United States. He was vice-chairman under Joseph Choate of the committee of New York citizens which welcomed the British War Mission in 1917. *New York Sun, June 22, 1919.*

His successor as chairman in 1920 was Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, described by the *New York Times* as perhaps the best-known Englishman resident in the United States. He came from an English county family and moved to New York in the 1880s, marrying an English countess. On the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, he also wrote for the *New York Times*. He was a director of the St. George's Society of New York.

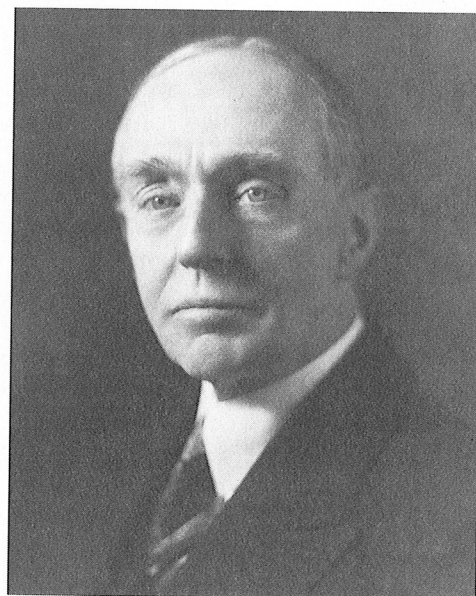
Right Stewart Woodford, chairman in 1907. A New York lawyer, General Woodford was appointed American ambassador to Spain by President McKinley in 1897, in the months leading up to the Spanish-American War, but resigned at the end of the war. He became general counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in 1898. *New York Tribune, June 21, 1912.*



Left Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, chairman from 1921 to 1923. A lawyer, United States Minister to Argentina from 1909 to 1910, and American ambassador to Turkey from 1932 to 1933, in his youth General Sherrill was a famous sportsman, becoming American 100-yard champion in 1887. He started a series of international athletics matches between Yale and Oxford universities in 1894. He was the author of many books on stained glass, including *Stained Glass Tours in England* (1909).



Frank Lyon Polk, chairman from 1924 to 1931. Appointed Acting Secretary of State by President Wilson in July 1919, Polk headed the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. He joined the legal practice set up by John Davis, becoming chief partner. Portrait (1919) by J. C. Johansen.



Right *Charles Cook Paulding, chairman from 1932 to 1938. A lawyer, Paulding was the nephew of Chauncey Depew, and vice-president of New York Central Lines from 1927 to 1933.*



Left *Thomas W. Lamont, chairman from 1939 to 1945. An international banker and a partner in J. P. Morgan and Company, he became chairman of the board following the death of Morgan in 1943. Lamont represented the U.S. Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, and supported the entry of the United States into the League of Nations. One of the founders of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies in 1940, he opposed American entry into World War II but supported Roosevelt's call for all aid short of war. Portrait (1932) by Charles Hopkinson.*

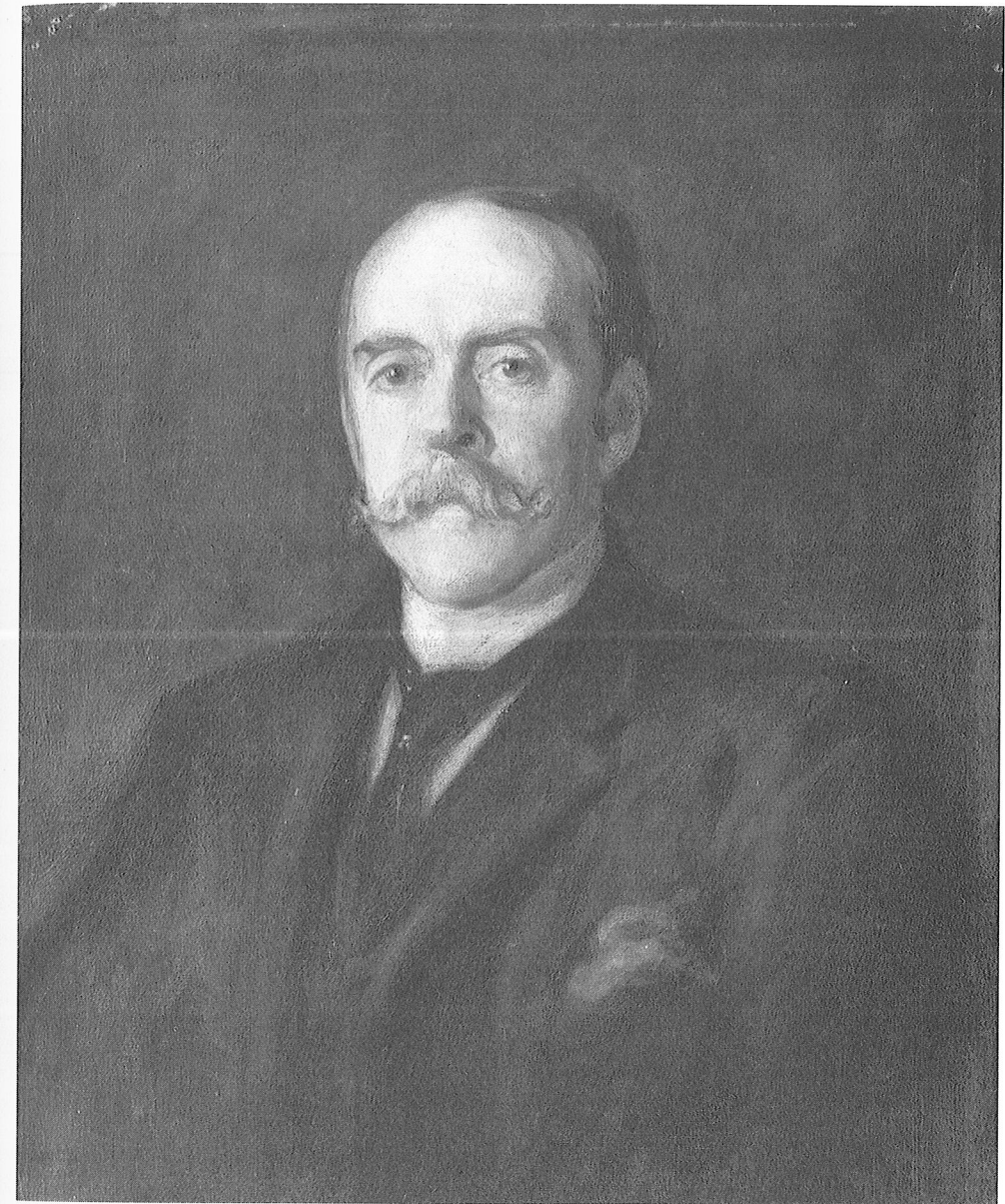


Right *Gano Dunn, chairman from 1945 to 1953. An electrical engineer, from 1913 Dunn was president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, one of the largest engineering consulting and construction firms in the United States, whose projects included the construction of the U.S. naval oil base at Pearl Harbor. He was president of the board of trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art from 1935 to 1951.*

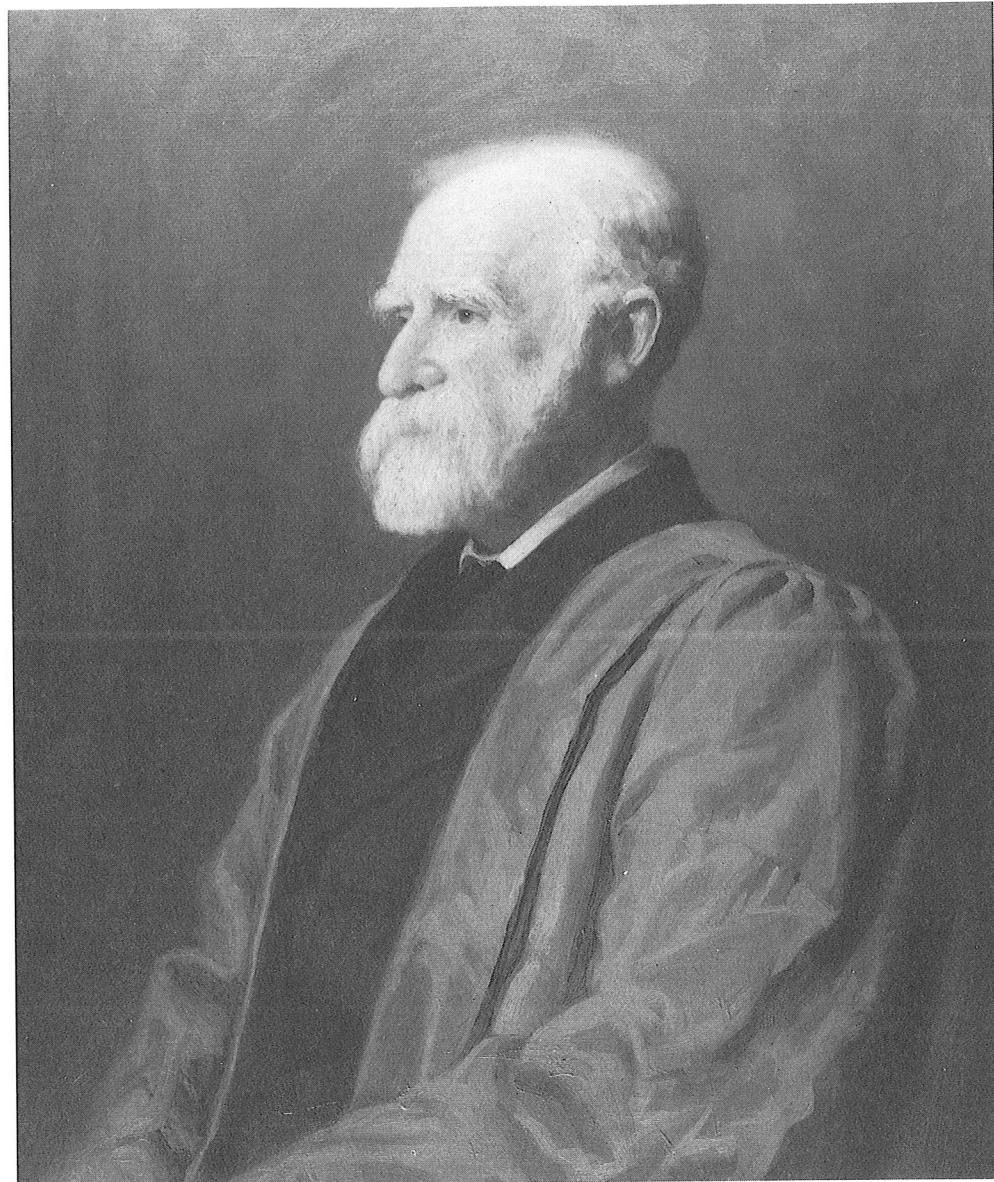
BRITISH AMBASSADORS



Left Sir Michael Herbert, ambassador from 1902 to 1903. He helped to set up the Alaskan Boundary Commission, appointed to settle the dispute over the boundary between the United States and Canada in Alaska, but he died before it was settled. A 'Spy' cartoon by Leslie Ward.



Sir Mortimer Durand, ambassador from 1903 to 1906. Appointed after a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, and more recently British Minister in Persia, Durand loved America and the Americans, but he was unpopular in Washington, and was recalled after pressure from President Roosevelt. Portrait (1904) by W. Thomas Smith.

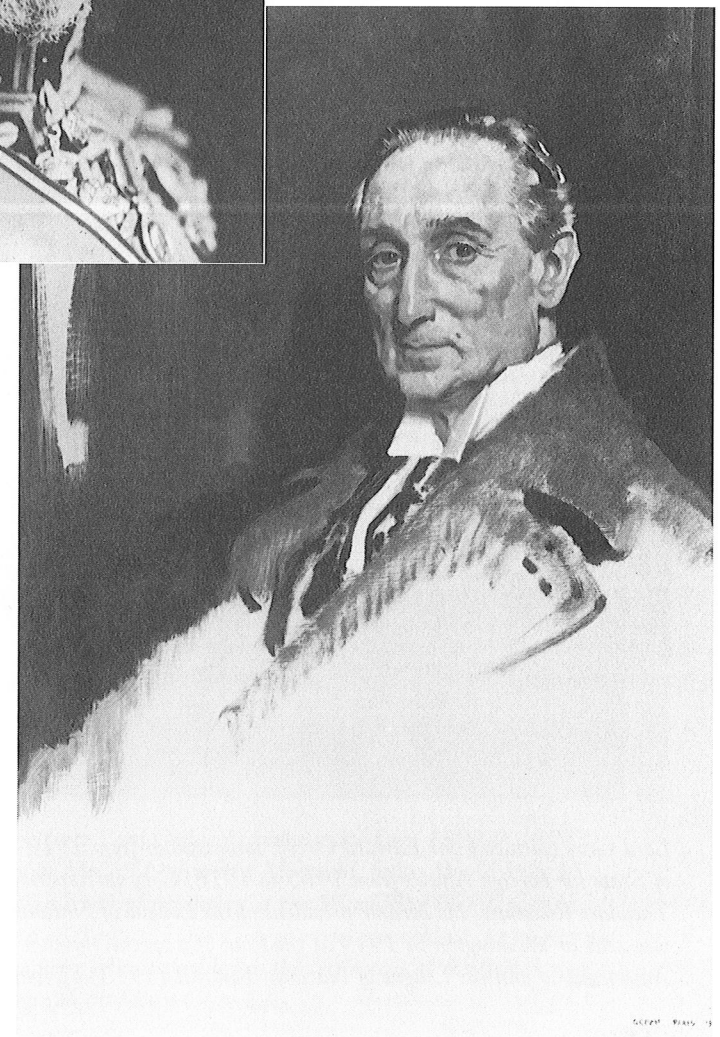


James Bryce (later Lord Bryce), ambassador from 1907 to 1913. Bryce was Regius Professor of Civil Law at the University of Oxford from 1870 to 1893. One of the founders of the Anglo-American League in 1898, he was much admired for his public speaking. Portrait (1907) by Ernest Moore.



Left Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, ambassador from 1913 to 1918. A very close friend of Theodore Roosevelt, Spring-Rice was best man at his second wedding, and introduced Roosevelt to British society. He was secretary of the British Legation in Washington in 1887, and was already well known in the United States when he became ambassador.

Right Lord Reading (formerly Sir Rufus Isaacs), ambassador from 1918 to 1919. Lord Chief Justice from 1913 to 1920, in 1915 he led the Anglo-French mission to the United States to secure a war loan. As ambassador he coordinated the Anglo-American war effort. Lord Reading went on to serve as Viceroy of India from 1921 to 1926, and was briefly Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Ramsay MacDonald's government in 1931. Portrait (1919) by Sir William Orpen.

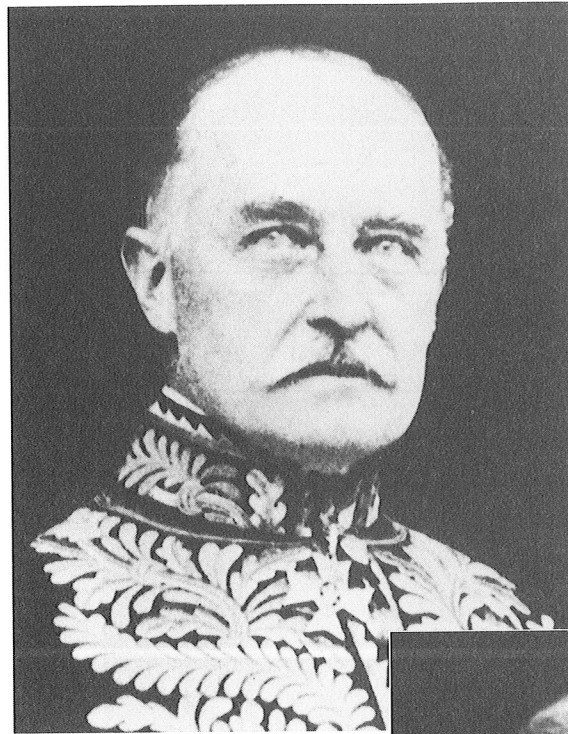




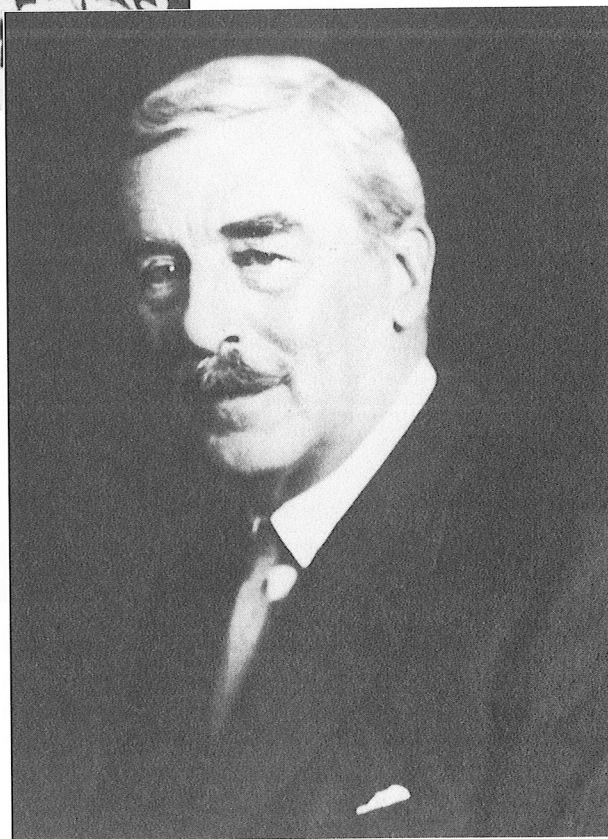
Lord Grey (formerly Sir Edward Grey), ambassador from 1919 to 1920. As Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1905 to 1916, Grey corresponded regularly with Theodore Roosevelt. He became president of the League of Nations Union in 1918, and was sent to Washington in 1919 at the head of a special mission to persuade the Americans to join the League of Nations. Portrait (1913) by John Singer Sargent.



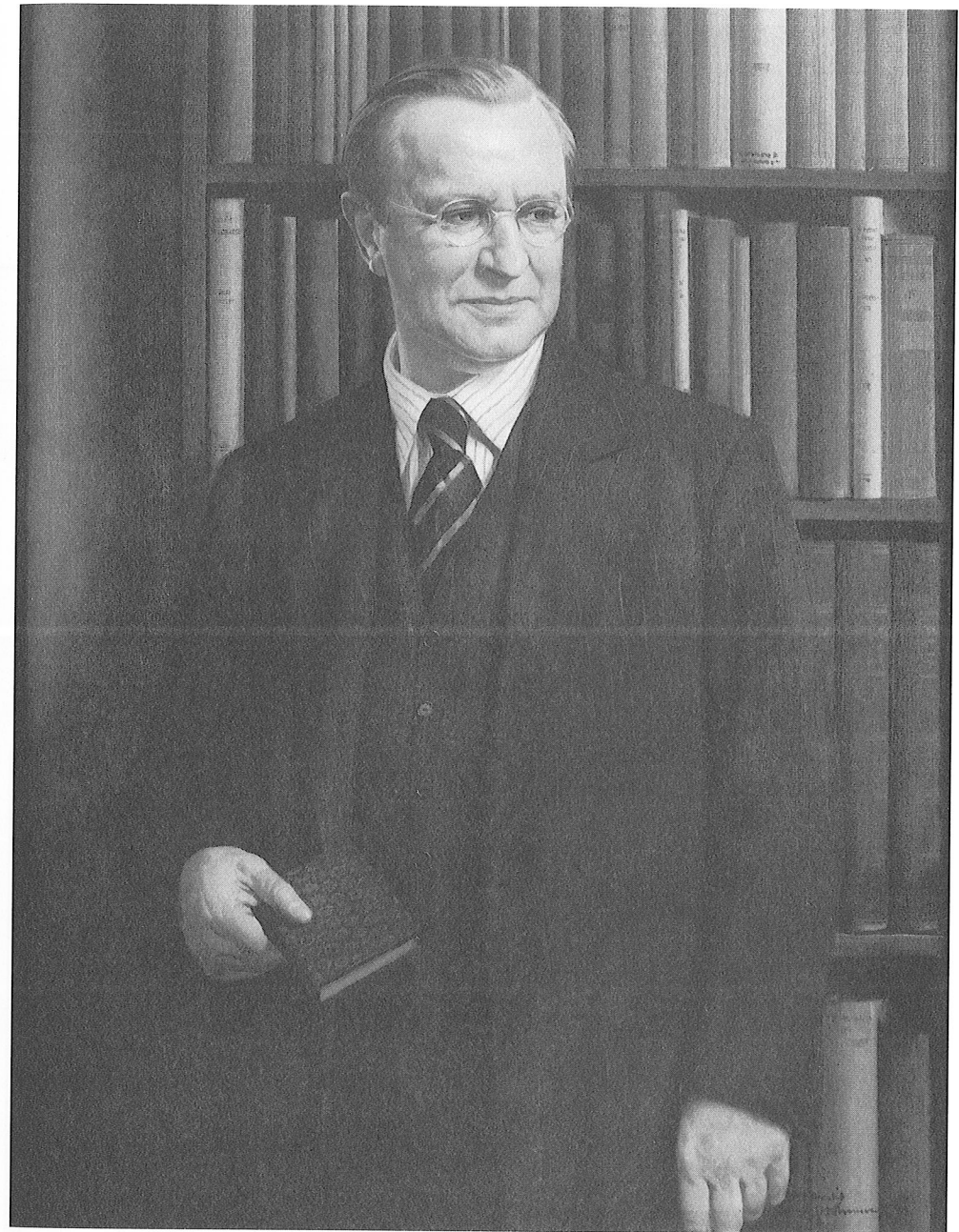
Sir Auckland Geddes (later Lord Geddes), ambassador from 1920 to 1924. Professor of Anatomy at McGill University, Montreal, before World War I, Geddes was appointed director of recruiting at the War Office in 1916. As President of the Board of Trade in Lloyd George's postwar cabinet, he played an important part in the negotiations that led to the settlement of the British war debt in 1923. Photograph by Mary Olive Edis.



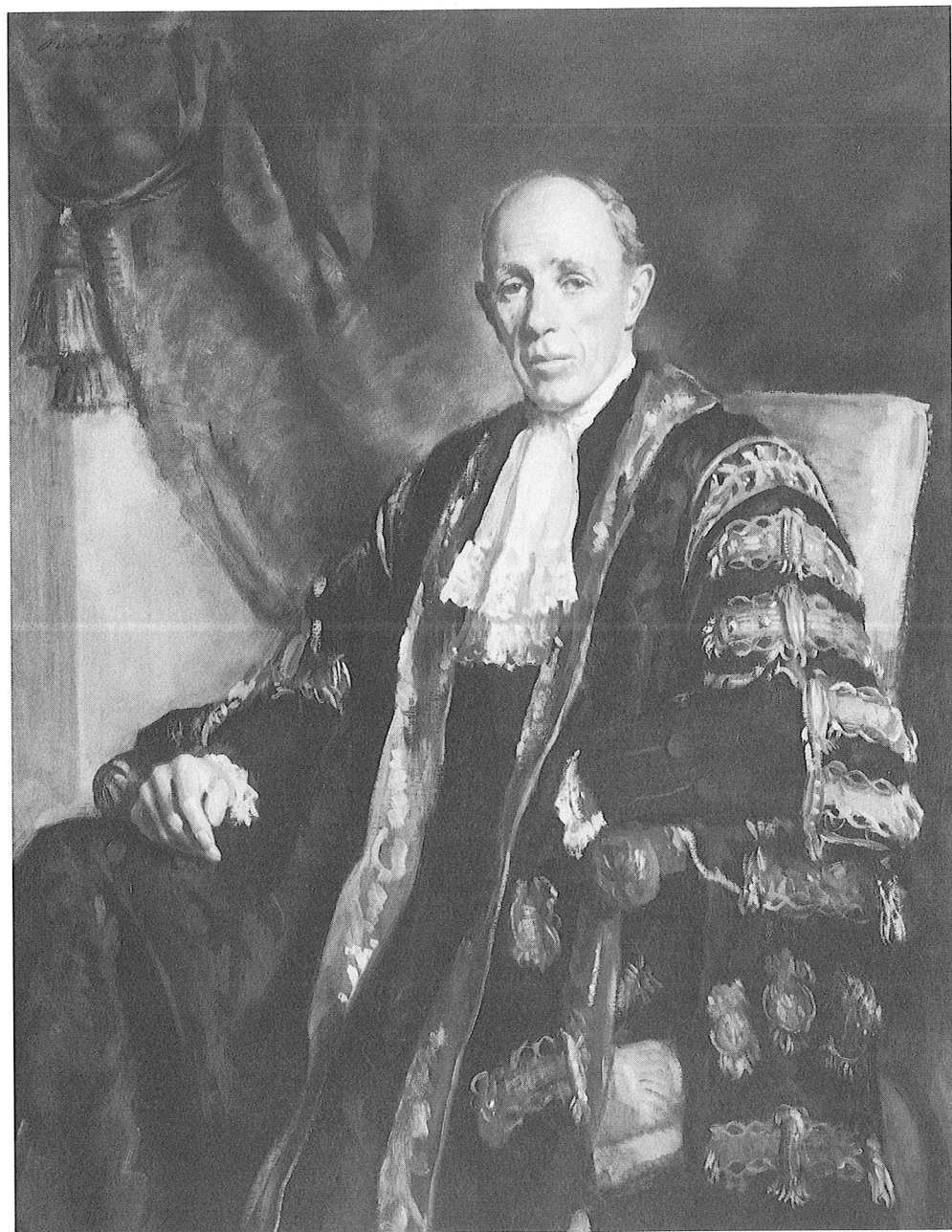
Left Sir Esmé Howard (later Lord Howard), ambassador from 1924 to 1930. Howard spent World War I as British Minister in Stockholm, and was responsible for persuading Sweden to blockade enemy countries. Although he had had no previous contact with the United States, he was a very popular ambassador.



Right Sir Ronald Lindsay, ambassador from 1930 to 1939. Lindsay had previously been ambassador to Constantinople and Berlin. Both his wives were American.

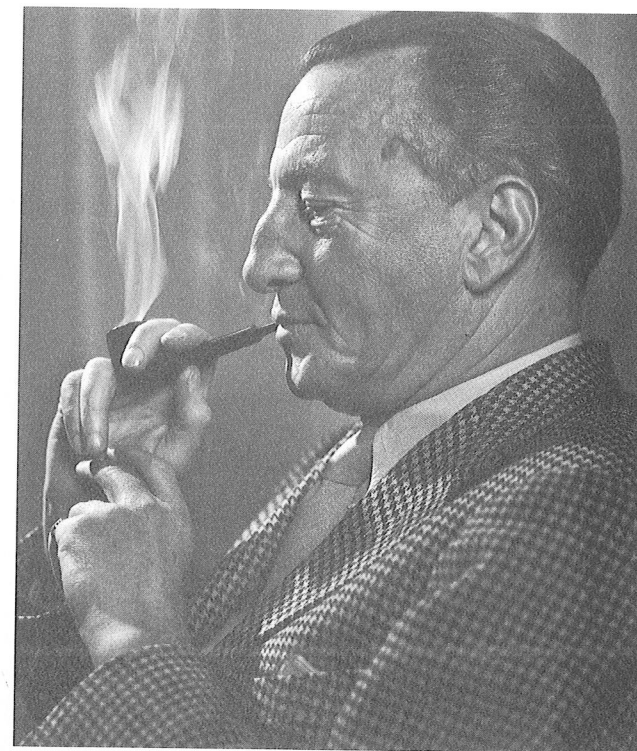


Lord Lothian (formerly Philip Kerr), ambassador from 1939 to 1940. One of the founders of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Lothian had been secretary to the Rhodes Trustees since 1925, and had traveled widely in the United States. His embassy, cut short by his sudden death, was very successful, and his speech to the Pilgrims on October 25, 1939, was widely reported. Posthumous portrait (c. 1941) by James Gunn, at Rhodes House, Oxford.



Lord Halifax, ambassador from 1941 to 1946. Viceroy of India from 1926 to 1931, Halifax was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1938 to 1940. He was president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain from 1950 to 1958. Portrait (c. 1947) by Sir Oswald Birley.

Right Lord Inverchapel (formerly Sir Archibald Clark Kerr), ambassador from 1946 to 1948. As ambassador to China from 1938 to 1942, he developed a close relationship with Chiang Kai-shek, and went on to serve as ambassador to Moscow from 1942 to 1946, participating in the conferences at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam. In Washington, he helped Secretary of State George Marshall launch the European recovery program. Photograph (1945) by Yousuf Karsh.

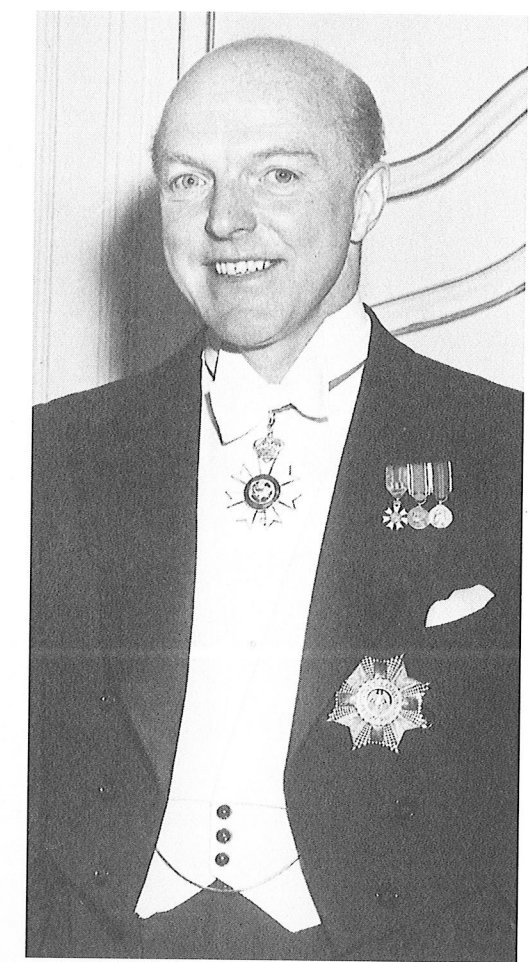


Left Sir Oliver Franks (later Lord Franks), ambassador from 1948 to 1952. Franks led the British delegation to the Paris talks on the Marshall Plan in 1947, and was largely responsible for drafting it. He developed a close friendship with Secretary of State Dean Acheson at a difficult time in Anglo-American relations, and was in Washington during the Korean War.



Sir Roger Makins (later Lord Sherfield), ambassador from 1952 to 1956. Makins was responsible for liaison with the United States over the development of the atomic bomb during World War II. A very successful ambassador, he was recalled to London in 1956 shortly before the Suez expedition, about which he had not been informed. He was chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority from 1960 to 1964. His American wife was daughter of Dwight Davis, founder of the Davis Cup. Photograph by Patricia Makins.

Right *Sir Harold Caccia (later Lord Caccia), ambassador from 1956 to 1961. Caccia faced the task of repairing Anglo-American relations after the American reaction to the Suez crisis of 1956 had shaken British confidence in the "special relationship." After his retirement from the Diplomatic Service, Caccia became Provost of Eton College.*



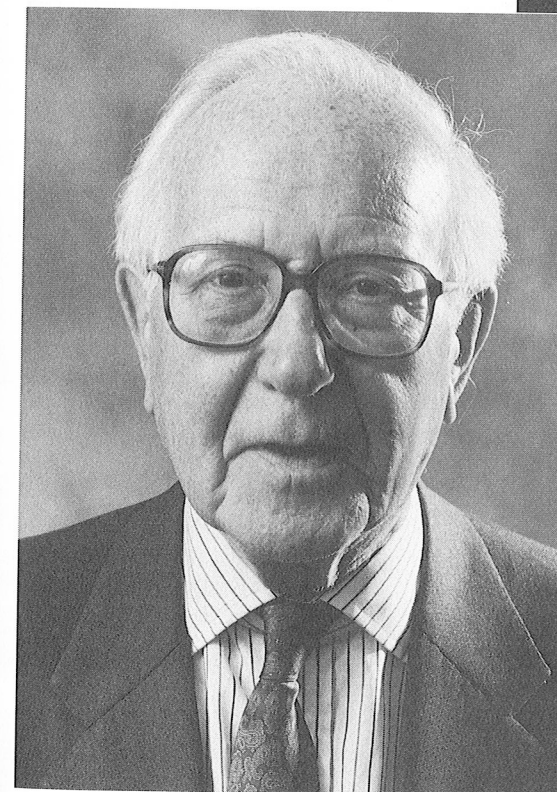
Left *Sir David Ormsby Gore (later Lord Harlech), ambassador from 1961 to 1965, and president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain from 1965 to 1977. Ormsby Gore had been a close friend of President Kennedy since before World War II—they met in London when Joseph Kennedy was American ambassador—and he and his wife were a great success in Washington. He had the job of trying to persuade the Americans that British entry into the Common Market would not be disadvantageous to American interests; the British bid to join ended with President de Gaulle's veto in 1963. Ormsby Gore faced his greatest challenge during the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962.*

Right Sir Patrick Dean, ambassador from 1965 to 1968. Already well known in New York after serving as Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations from 1960 to 1964, Dean was in Washington at the time of the escalation of the Vietnam War, when the British government refused repeated requests from the American government to send troops to join American forces in Vietnam.



Left John Freeman, ambassador from 1968 to 1971. Editor of the *New Statesman* from 1961 to 1965, Freeman was in Washington during the later years of the Vietnam War. He was chairman of London Weekend Television from 1971 to 1984.

Right The Earl of Cromer, ambassador from 1971 to 1974. Managing director of Baring Brothers, the merchant bank founded by his ancestor Sir Francis Baring in the eighteenth century, Cromer had been Governor of the Bank of England from 1961 to 1966. He represented Britain in Washington when the Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath took Britain into the Common Market. He was in the United States during the Watergate crisis of 1973.



Left Sir Peter Ramsbotham, ambassador from 1974 to 1977.

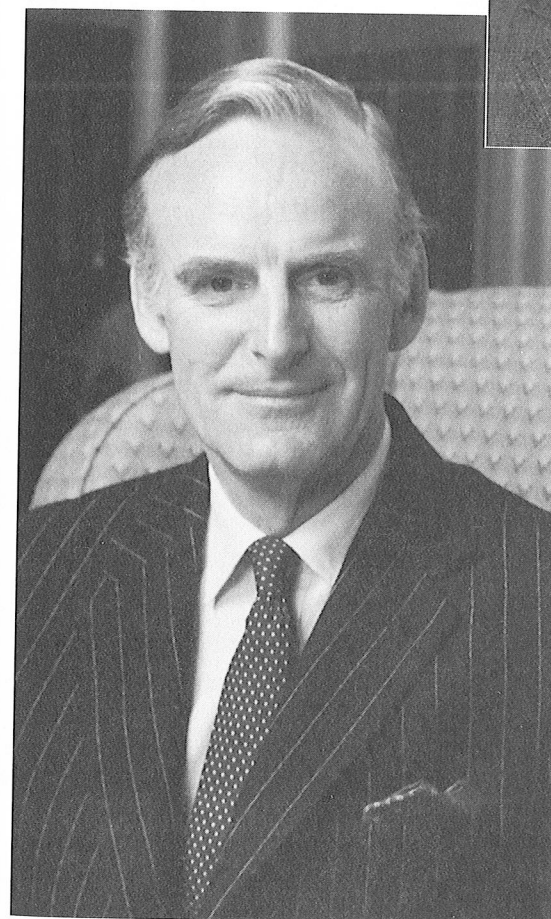
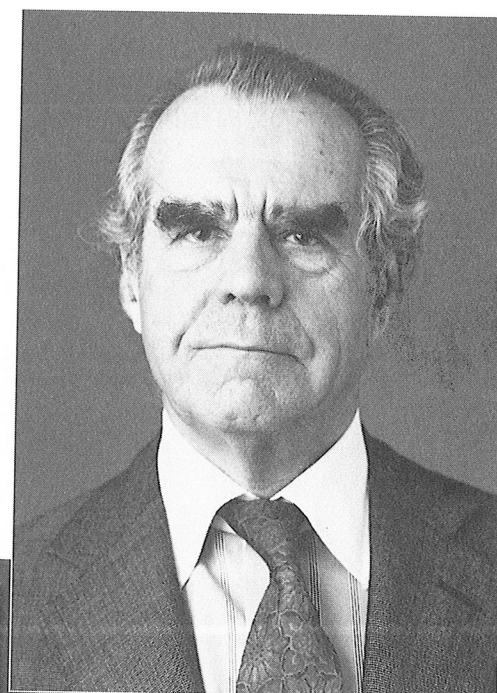


Left Peter Jay, ambassador from 1977 to 1979. Son-in-law of James Callaghan, Prime Minister from 1976 to 1979, Jay was economics editor of *The Times* from 1967 to 1977.



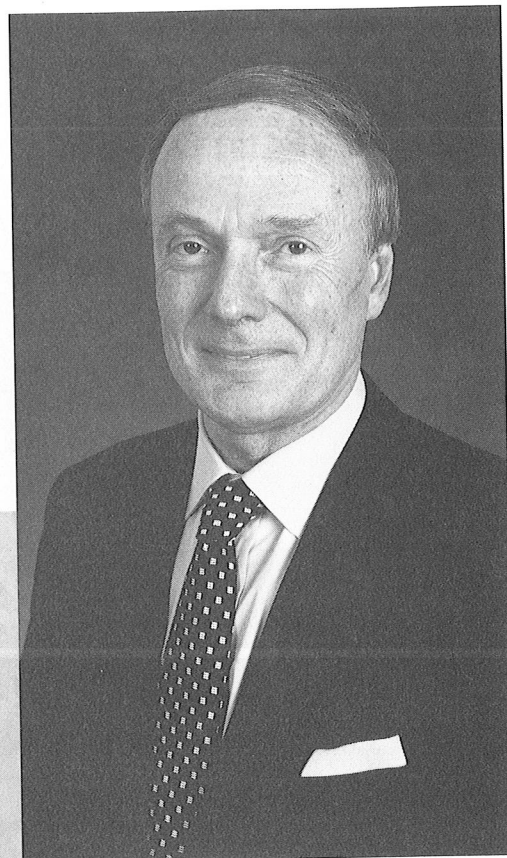
Right Sir Nicholas Henderson, ambassador from 1979 to 1982. He had been ambassador to France from 1975 to 1979. Henderson was in Washington during the Falklands conflict of 1982, the severest test of the "special relationship" since Suez.

Right Sir Oliver Wright, ambassador from 1983 to 1986. Previously ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany from 1975 to 1981, he came out of retirement to take the Washington post.

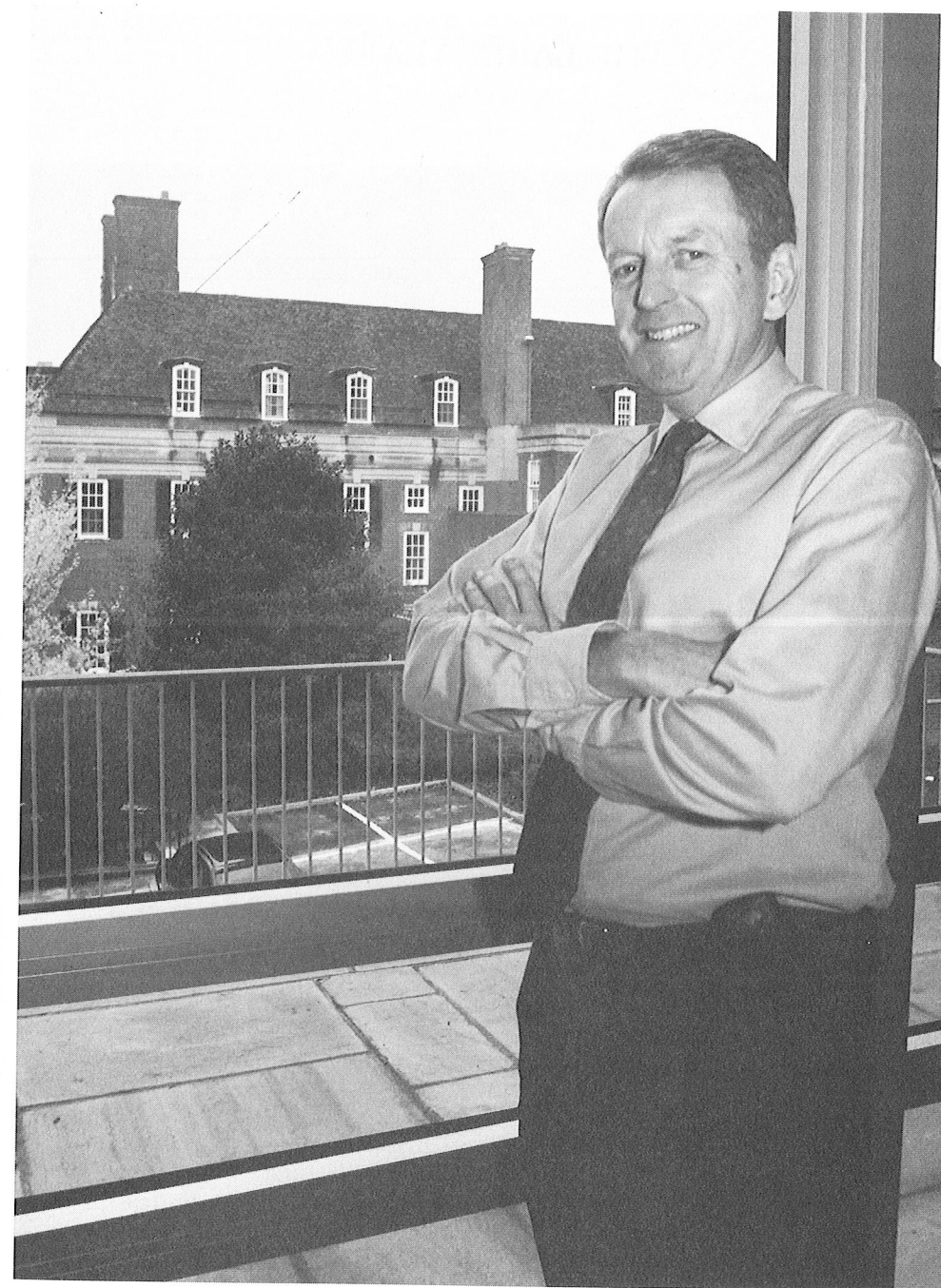


Left Sir Antony Acland, ambassador from 1986 to 1991. Head of the Diplomatic Service from 1982 to 1986, he was in Washington during the events leading up to the Gulf War in 1991, when British forces fought alongside American troops. He was Provost of Eton College from 1991 to 2000.

Right Sir Robin Renwick (later Lord Renwick), ambassador from 1991 to 1995, and author of *Fighting with Allies* (1996). He preferred the term "especially close relationship" to "special relationship."



Left Sir John Kerr, ambassador from 1995 to 1997. On his return to Britain he became head of the Diplomatic Service.



Sir Christopher Meyer, ambassador from 1997 to 2003. He was ambassador at the time of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack. Photograph by Yuri Gripas, taken at the British Embassy in Washington.

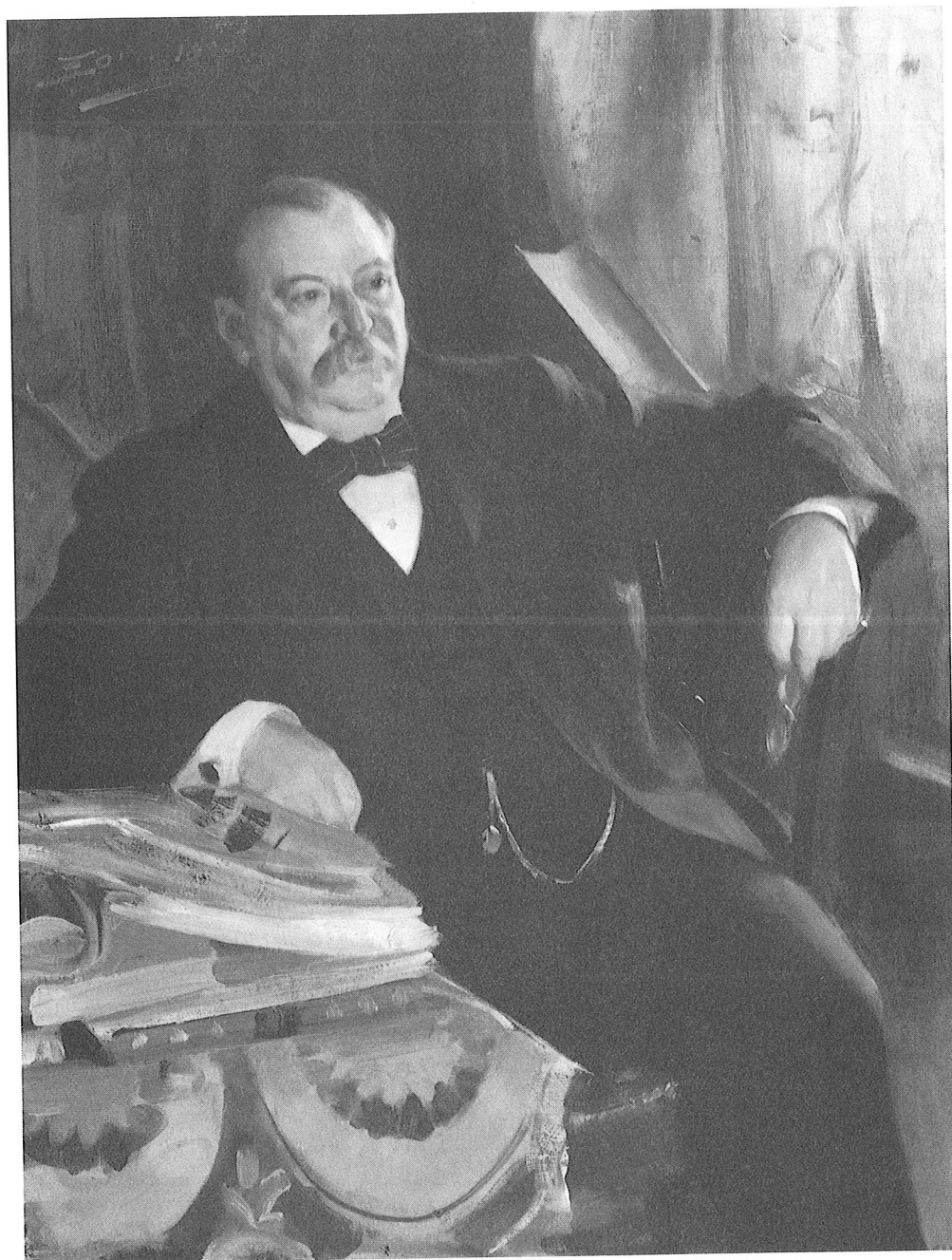
THE EARLY YEARS



Lindsay Russell (in doorway) with Harry Brittain (under blanket) at the Brittain family home near Sheffield, Yorkshire, in the early summer of 1902. Russell was engaged to Brittain's sister Winifred (seated on right) at the time, but the engagement was later broken off. Harry Brittain, secretary of the Pilgrims of Great Britain from 1903 to 1913 and chairman from 1913 to 1919, was working in Russell's London office at the time when Russell was organizing the Pilgrims, and was brought in to help. As a vice-president he remained closely involved in Pilgrims affairs for the rest of his life, and the title of "Pilgrims Emeritus" was conferred on him in 1971. He died in 1974 at the age of 100.



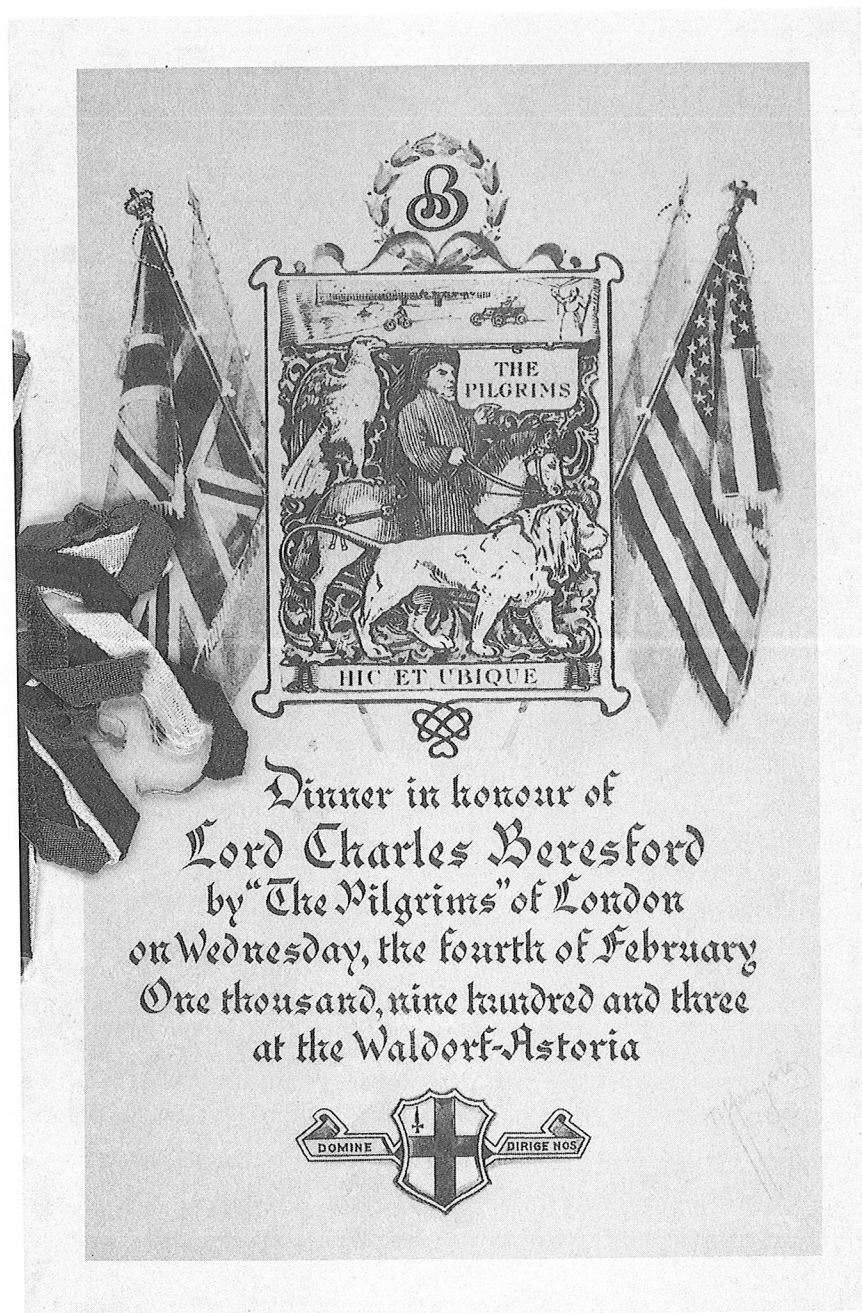
The signatures of those present at the first dinner of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, at the Carlton Hotel, London, on August 8, 1902, including several Americans who were to be responsible for founding the Pilgrims of the United States the following year, Lindsay Russell, George Wilson, and General Joseph Wheeler among them.



Grover Cleveland. Elected President of the United States in 1892, he served two terms, and was the only Democrat in the White House between 1860 and 1908. In 1894 he threatened war with Britain in the dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. He became a Pilgrim in 1903. Portrait (1899) by Anders Zorn.



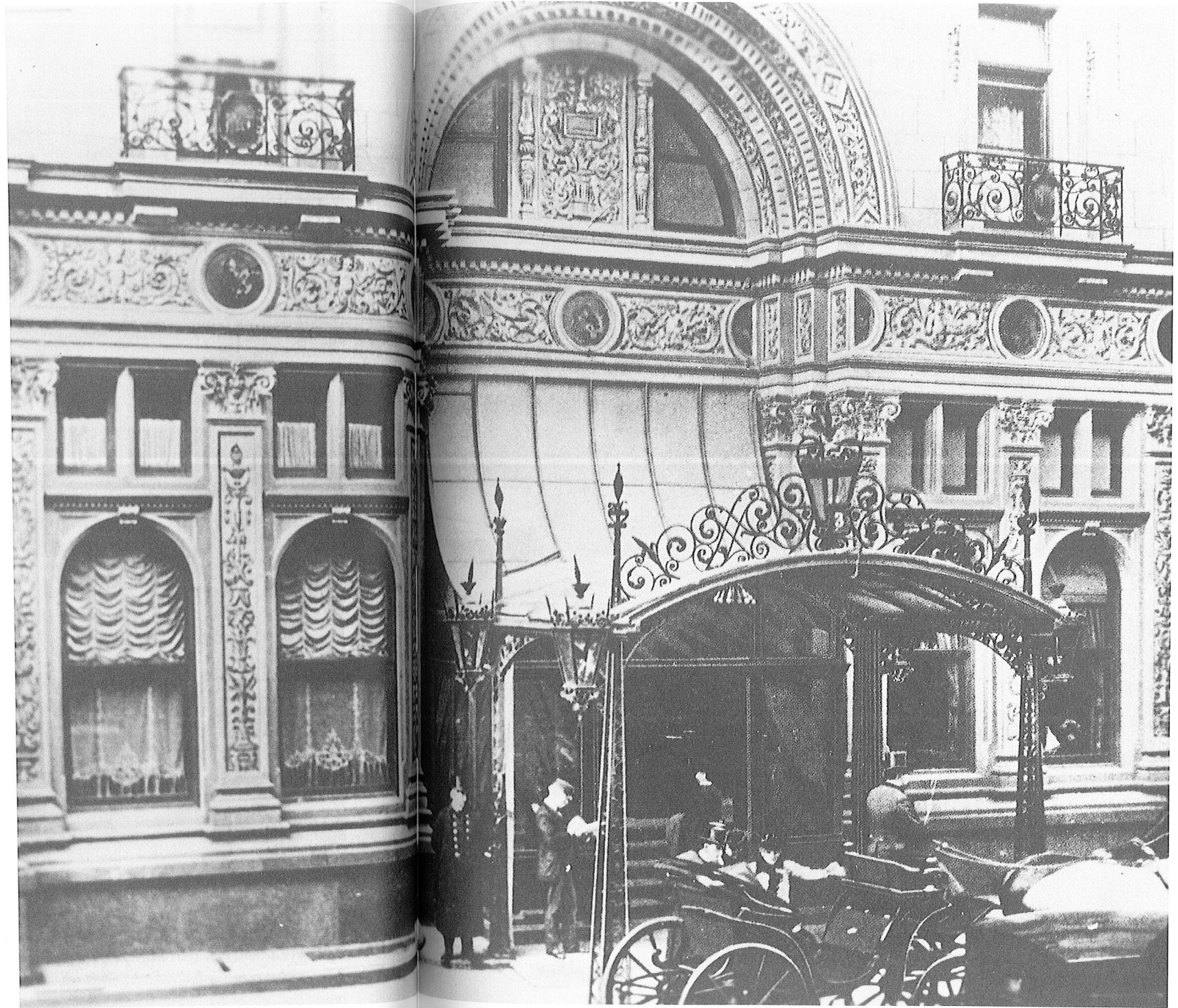
Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. The Pilgrims of London arranged a dinner on February 4, 1903, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to welcome Beresford, recently arrived in the United States. Beresford, a close friend of King Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales, had accompanied the Prince to India in 1875. He was on the staff of Lord Wolseley, sent to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum in 1884. After his first visit to the United States, in 1899, he became very enthusiastic about the idea of Anglo-American accord. The Pilgrims of the United States came into formal existence on this occasion. Beresford was elected to the executive committee, and became a vice-president, in 1903, as part of the policy of having Englishmen on the executive committee of the American Pilgrims, and Americans on the British committee. Portrait by Charles Furse.



The guest list for the dinner for Lord Beresford. At the dinner the American and British flags were entwined, toasts were drunk to President Roosevelt and King Edward VII, and dessert was served in battleship favors and carried by waiters three times round the dining hall in a procession led by a miniature of the battleship Condor, which Lord Beresford had commanded at Alexandria in 1882.



The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The Pilgrims held many banquets and all their annual meetings there, and after its demolition in 1929 to make way for the Empire State Building, and the opening of the new hotel further up Fifth Avenue in 1931, they continued to hold most of their functions there. Before its demolition, thirty-eight organizations which had made the Waldorf-Astoria their banquet home gathered in the ballroom at what was billed as "The Final Dinner." This was organized by a committee headed by Nicholas Murray Butler, and George Wilson was the toastmaster.



The entrance to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.



The dinner for Sir Michael Herbert.
New York Herald, May 26, 1903.



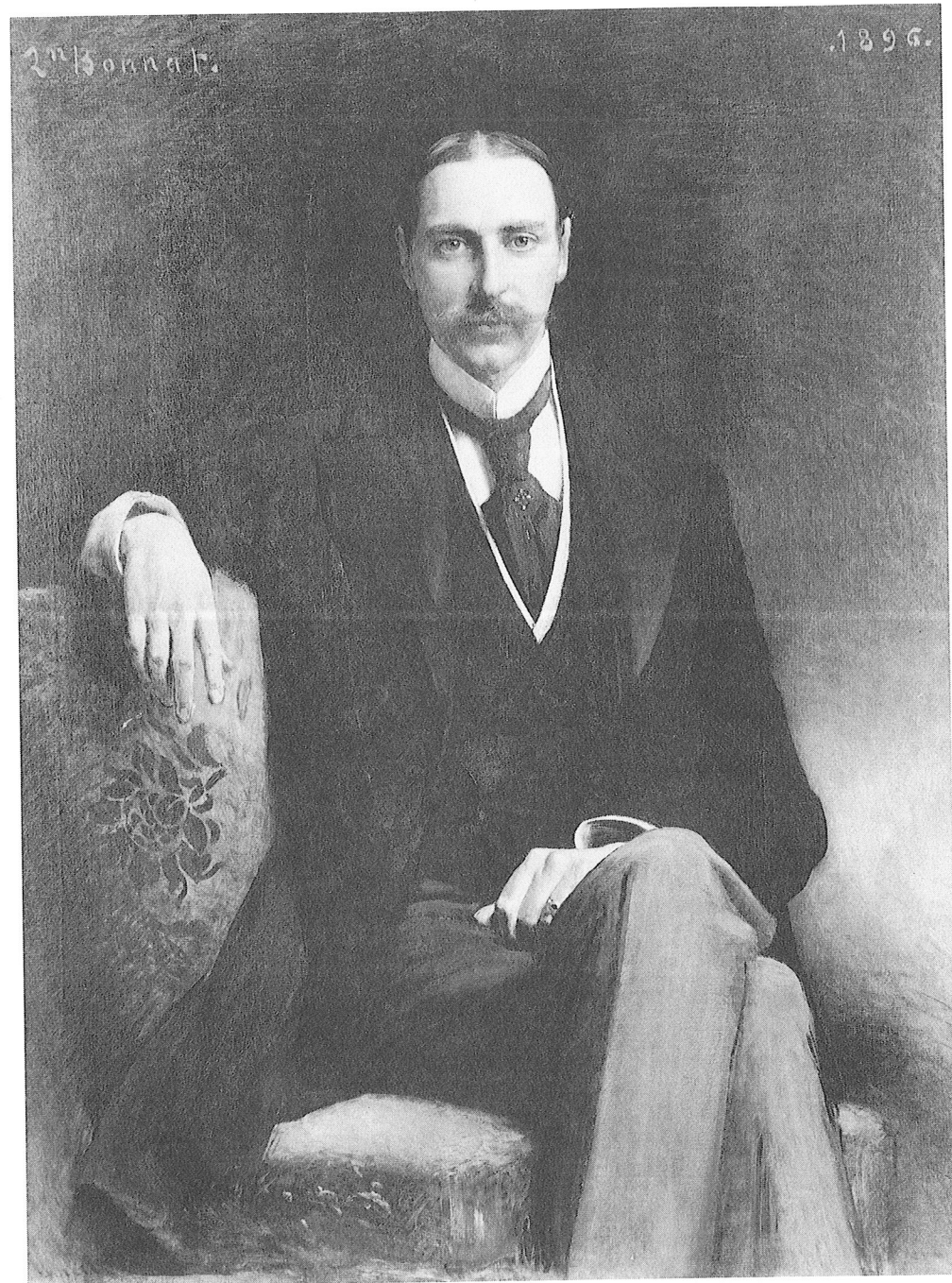
The menu cover for the dinner at Delmonico's on May 25, 1903, to welcome Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador to Washington.



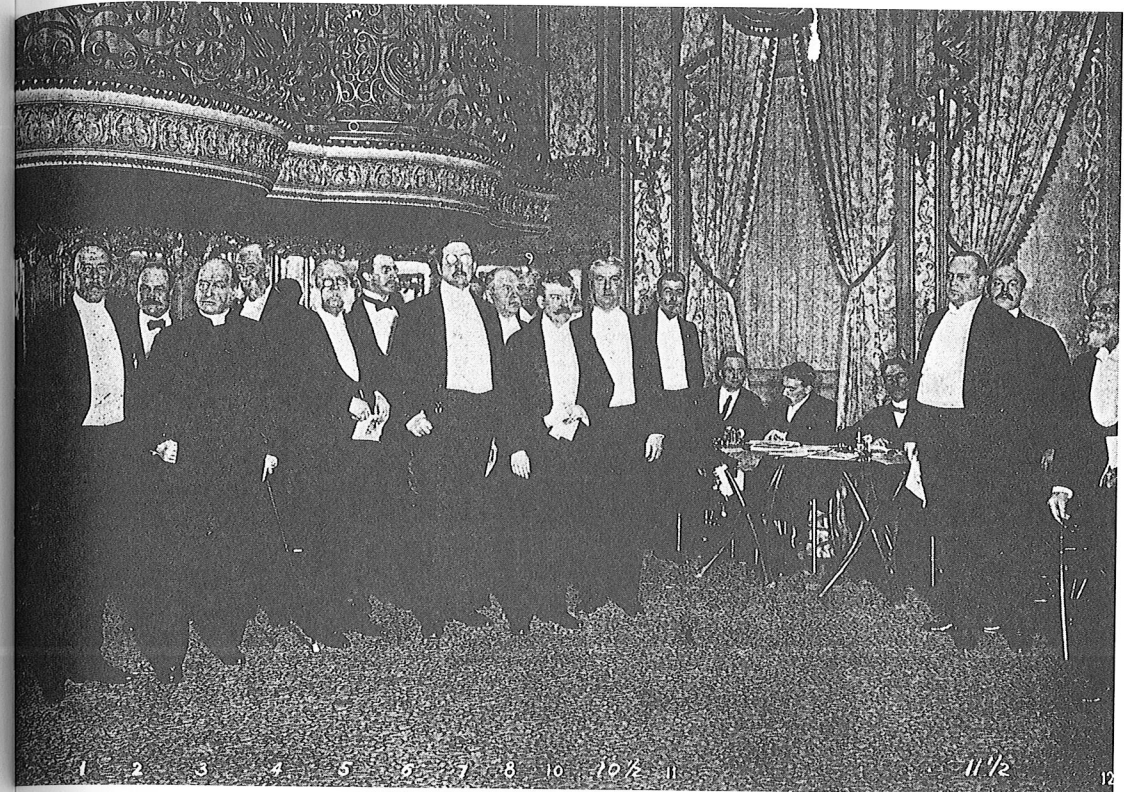
Elihu Root, Secretary of War from 1899 to 1904, and Secretary of State from 1905 to 1909, a guest at the dinner on May 25, 1903. He was the first president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1912. He became a vice-president of the Pilgrims after World War I. Portrait by George Rufus Boynton.



Menu cover for the dinner on September 4, 1903, in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton, self-made millionaire and founder of the Lipton chain of grocery stores. A keen yachtsman, he made many unsuccessful challenges for the America's Cup, and was in the United States to prepare for his next challenge.

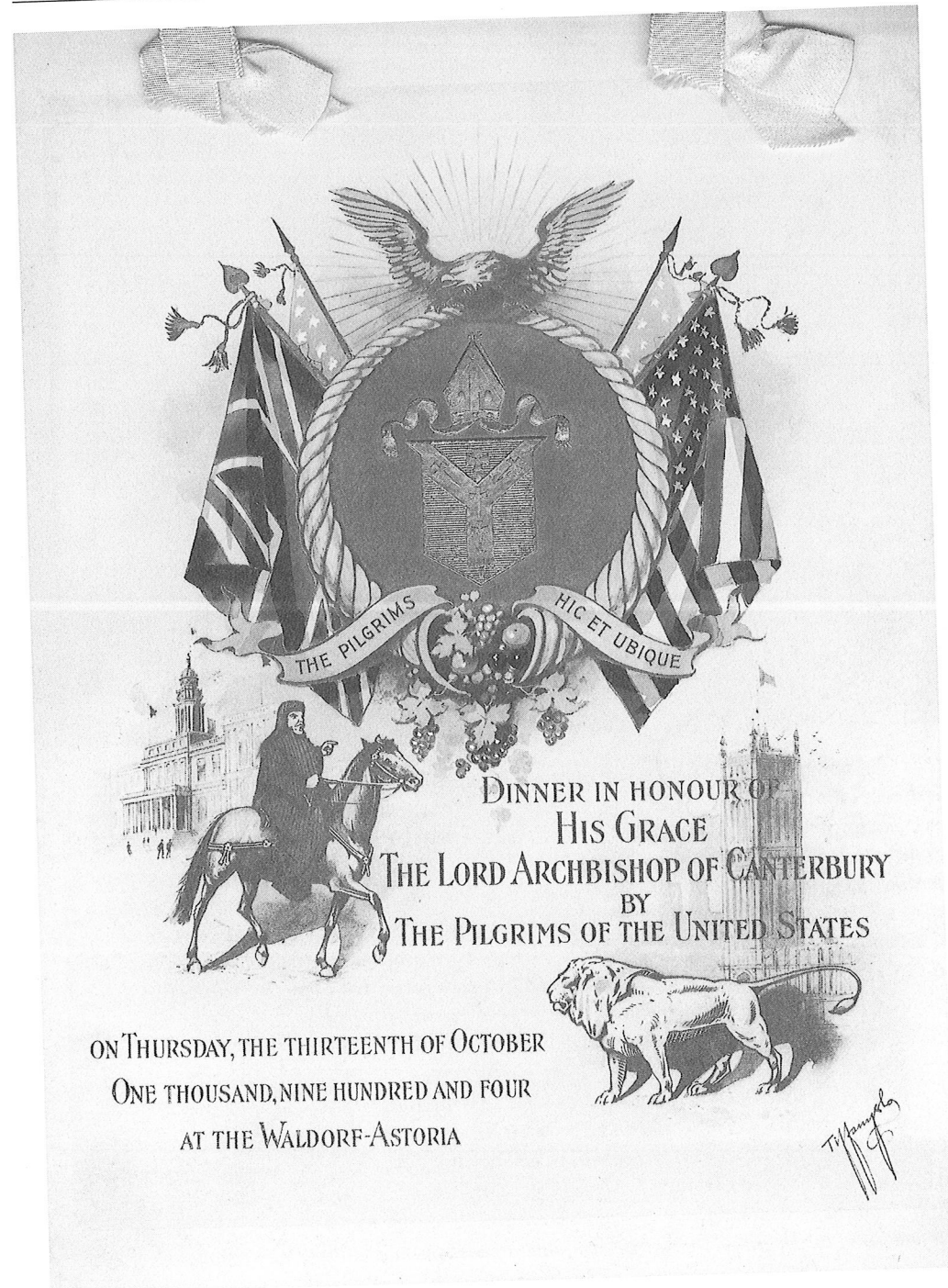


John Jacob Astor IV, who joined the Pilgrims in 1904. Great-grandson of J. J. Astor, he managed the Astor family's real estate in New York City, and built the Astoria section of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in 1897. He went down with the Titanic in 1912. Portrait (1896) by Léon Bonnat.

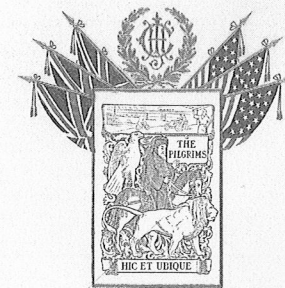


The Pilgrims of the United States welcome the new British ambassador, Sir Mortimer Durand, at a dinner on January 29, 1904, at Delmonico's. At the same time, a group of British Pilgrims was meeting for early supper at the Carlton Hotel in London. Thanks to George Gray Ward, an American Pilgrim and a vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company, they were able to borrow the Atlantic cable for two hours and exchange toasts and greetings before they sat down to their respective feasts. According to the *St. James's Gazette*, "entering the supper-room of the Carlton is like coming into a weird wonderful land where walls have ears and tables are alive. Great globes dot the centre, from which radiate wires vibrating with life, the tables are connected by networks of wires, and where one should find luscious fruits or exhilarating wines, stand quivering, thinking, talking machines."

Left to right: Sir Mortimer Durand (1); Nicholas Murray Butler (president of Columbia University) (2); Bishop Henry Codman Potter (3); Sir Percy Sanderson (British Consul-General) (4); William Butler Duncan (5); Dr. Seaman (a charter member) (6); R. A. C. Smith (treasurer) (7); Austin B. Fletcher (8); Col. John J. McCook (a charter member) (9); George Wilson (10); Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers (10 1/2); George Gray Ward (11); General Joseph Wheeler (a founder of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and a famous Confederate cavalry commander) (12).



Menu cover for the dinner on October 13, 1904, for the Most Rev. Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury.

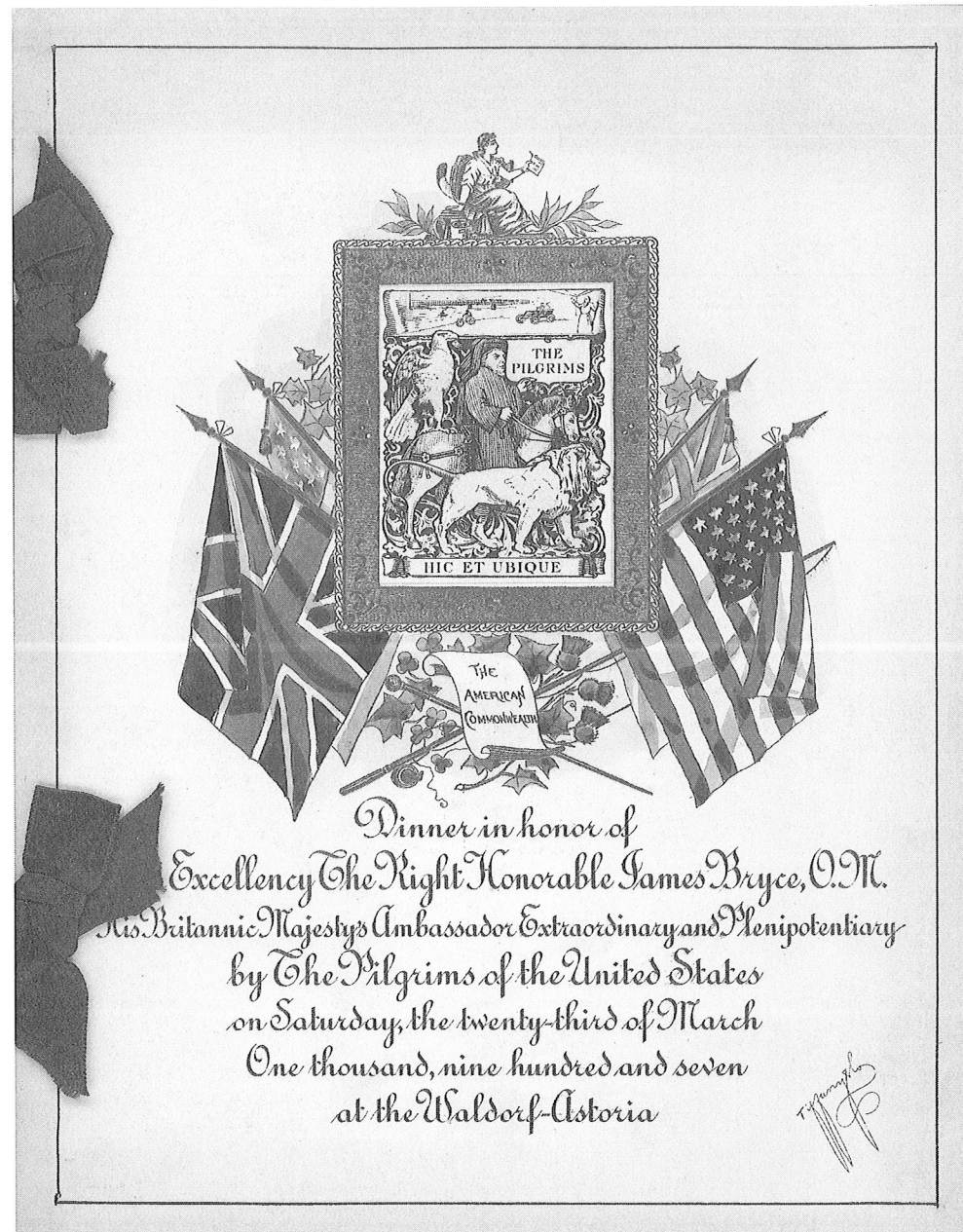


*Dinner to the
Honorable Joseph H. Choate
upon his retirement as
Ambassador to the Court of St. James
given by
The Pilgrims of the United States
on the evening of Friday, the ninth of June
One thousand nine hundred and five
at the Waldorf-Astoria
New York*

The menu cover for the dinner on June 9, 1905, to honor Joseph Choate on his retirement as American ambassador to Britain.

WITH STARS and STRIPES, and UNION JACK entwined,
Transcendent mentor of the master mind,
We bid thee welcome home! Across the sea
Ten thousand spirit-waves of amity,
Glad of thy hold on manhood's Golden Fleece,
Bear on their breast sweet messengers of peace.
And our own North, and South, and East, and West,
Moved by a single heart-throb, yield their best
Of that most blessed thrill of mind or soul;
Pride in a son Kings gladdened to extol,
AMBASSADOR, whose diplomatic tact
Was ne'er enfeebled by a single act;
Who sealed the bond but grudgingly began
That made two kindred people seem as one,
We welcome thee! Seer of a Nation's Bar,
Whose wisdom tempers Justice near and far;
Whose eloquence has never in its might
Upheld the wrong against a sense of right,
A thousand welcomes! But above them all
Thy land rejoices in the magic thrall
That binds again a patriot to his own,
And higher seats on Admiralty's throne,
BRITANNIA moans a friendship rent apart,
COLUMBIA clasps an idol to her heart:
And both unite in that accord sublime
That sings his praises to the end of Time.

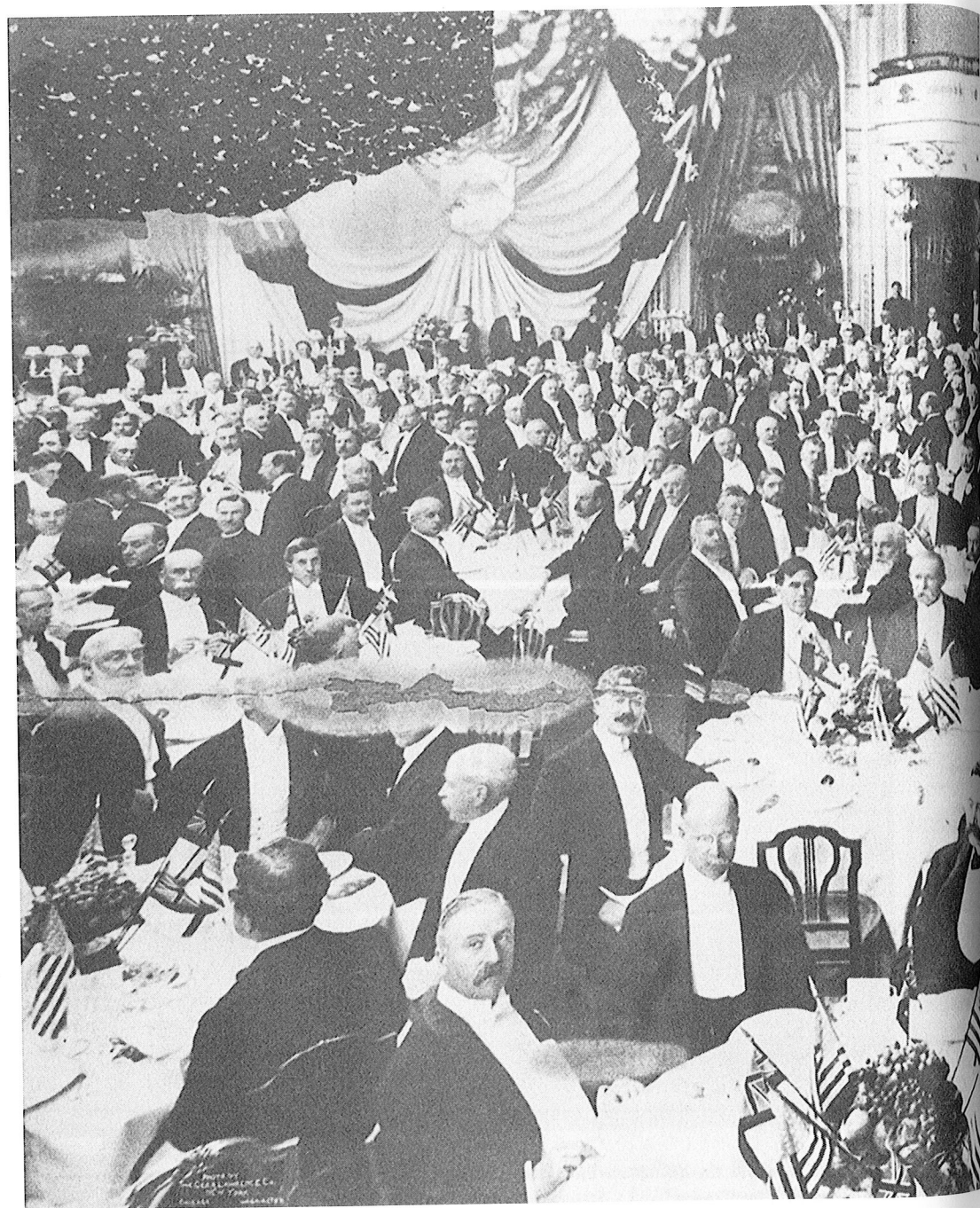
The poem written for the occasion of the dinner for Joseph Choate.



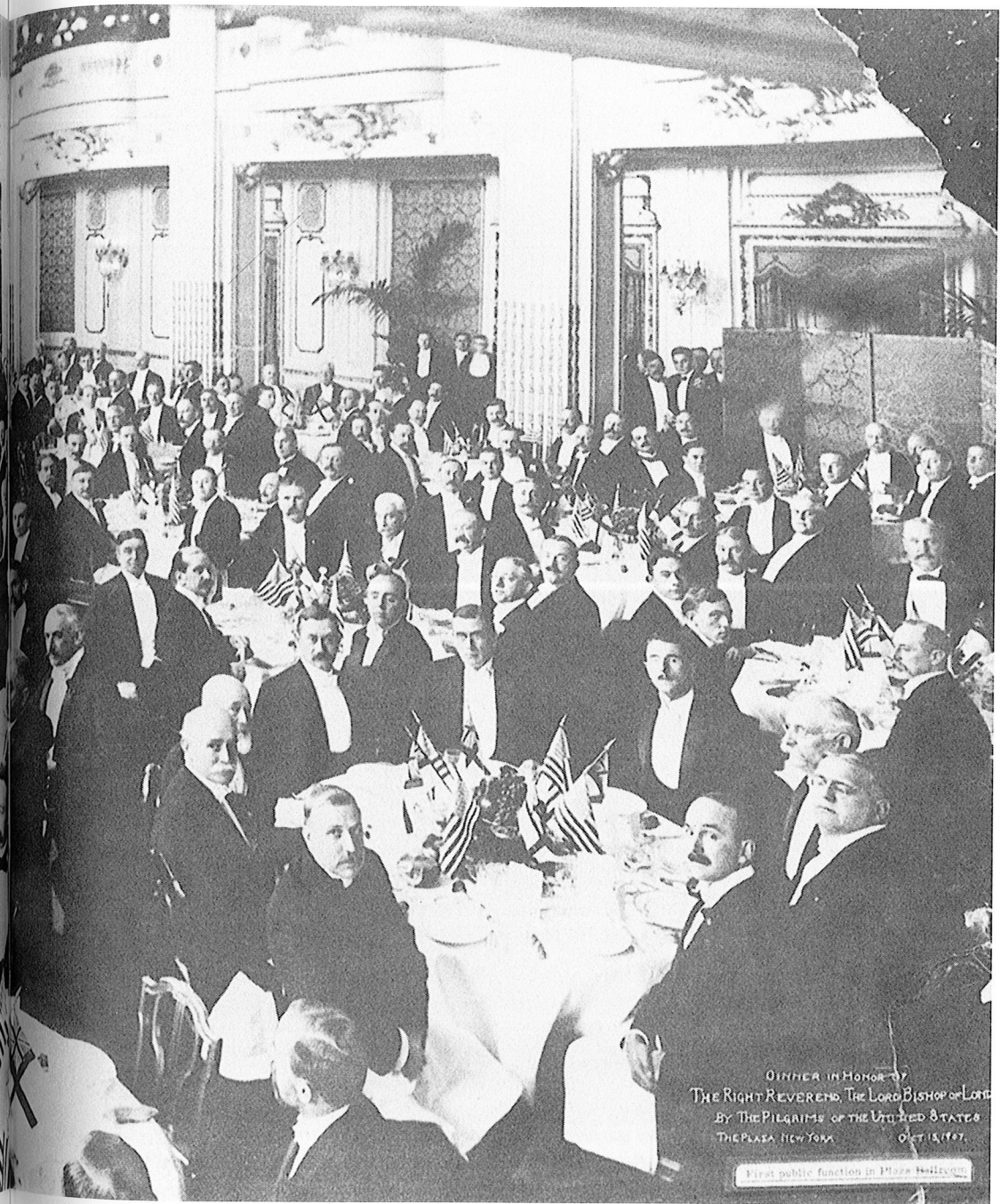
The menu cover for the dinner on March 23, 1907, to welcome James Bryce as British ambassador to Washington. In *The American Commonwealth* (1888) he praised American democracy and American society.



The menu cover for the dinner on November 5, 1908, in honor of Lord Northcliffe, chief proprietor of *The Times*.



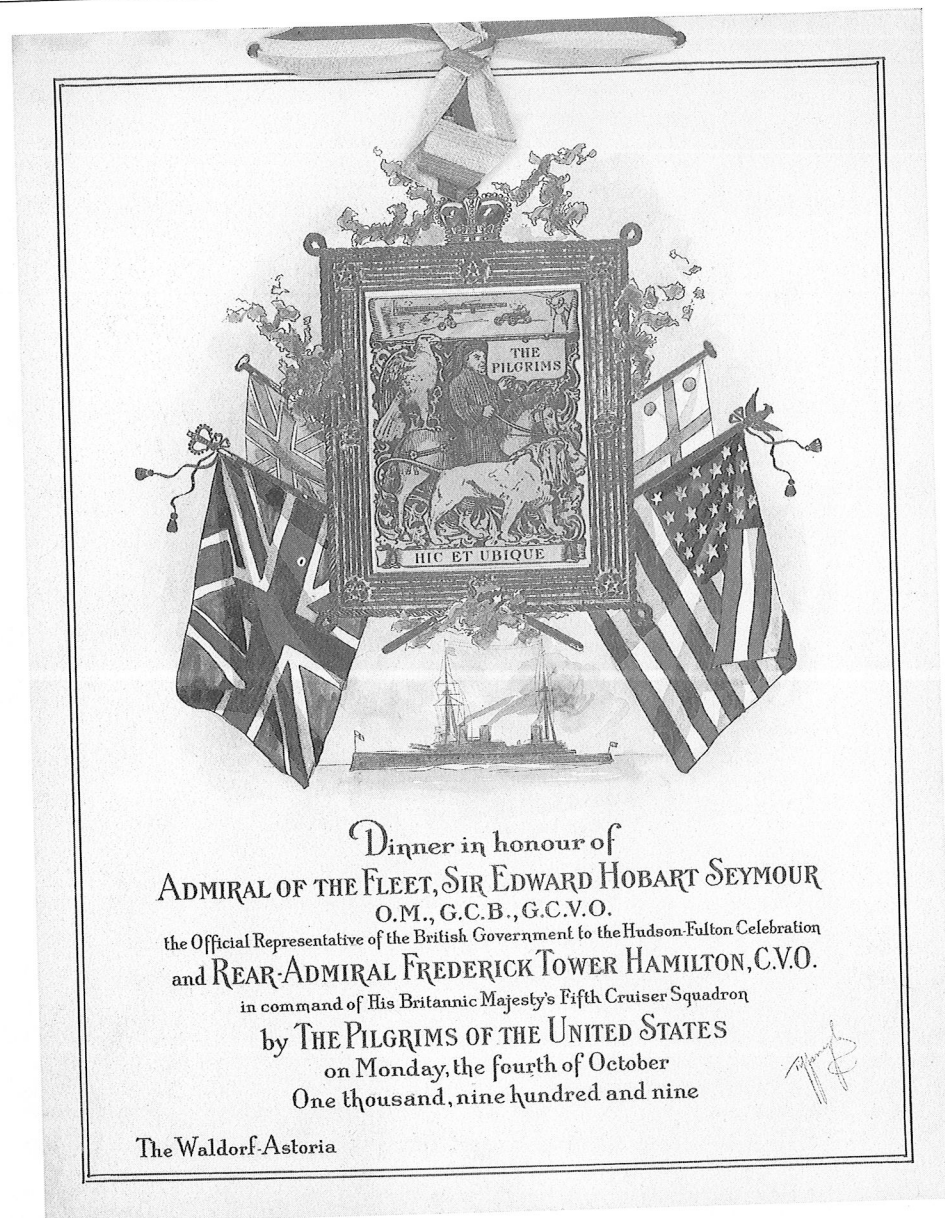
The dinner on October 15, 1907, in honor of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, the first public function in the ballroom of the new Plaza Hotel, which replaced the original Plaza, demolished in 1905. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was one of the speakers.



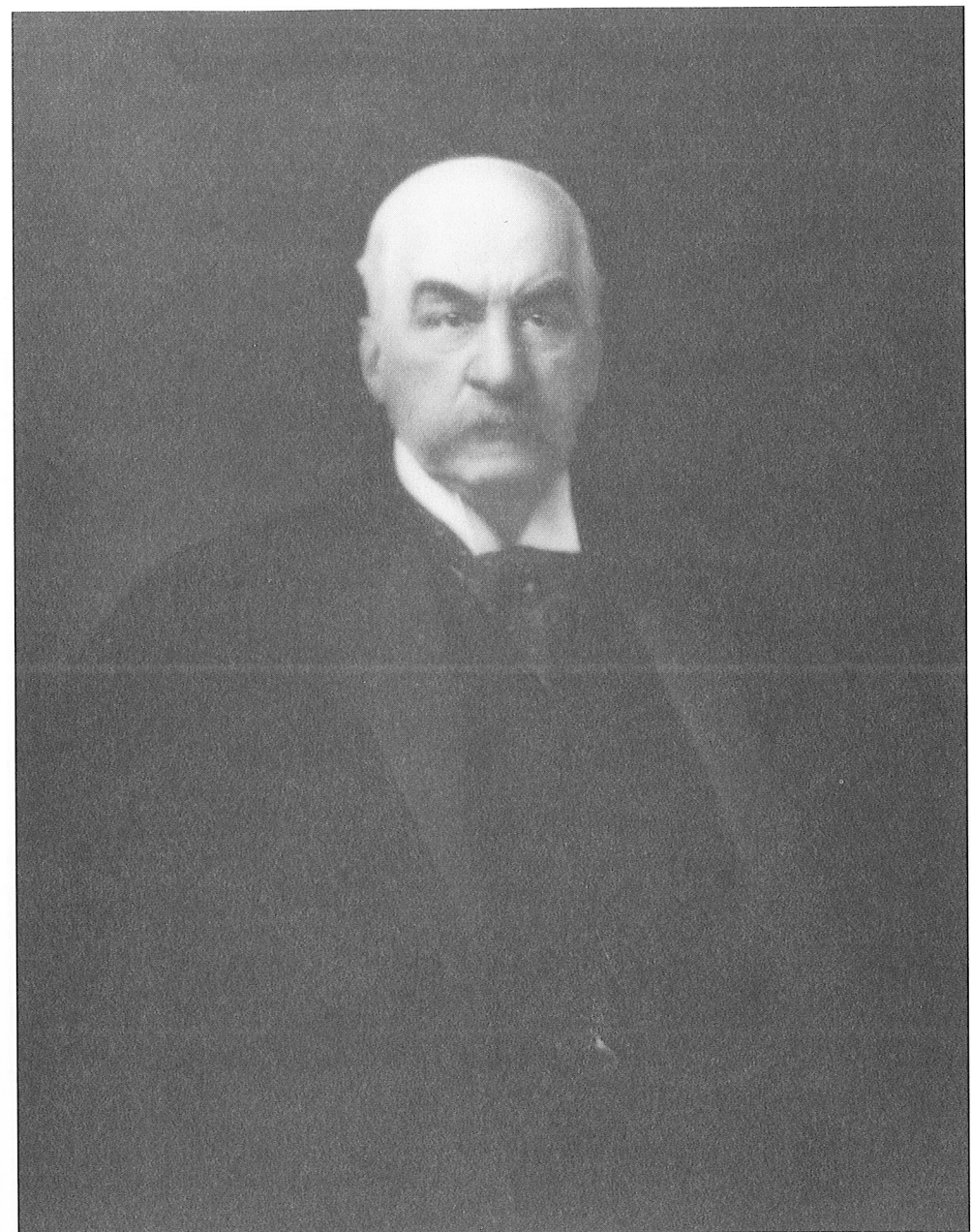
DINNER IN HONOR OF
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON
BY THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES
THE PLAZA, NEW YORK OCT. 15, 1907.

First public function in Plaza Ballroom

Following the example of the British Pilgrims, they had abandoned the long banquet tables in favor of round tables seating eight, as a means of making conversation easier.



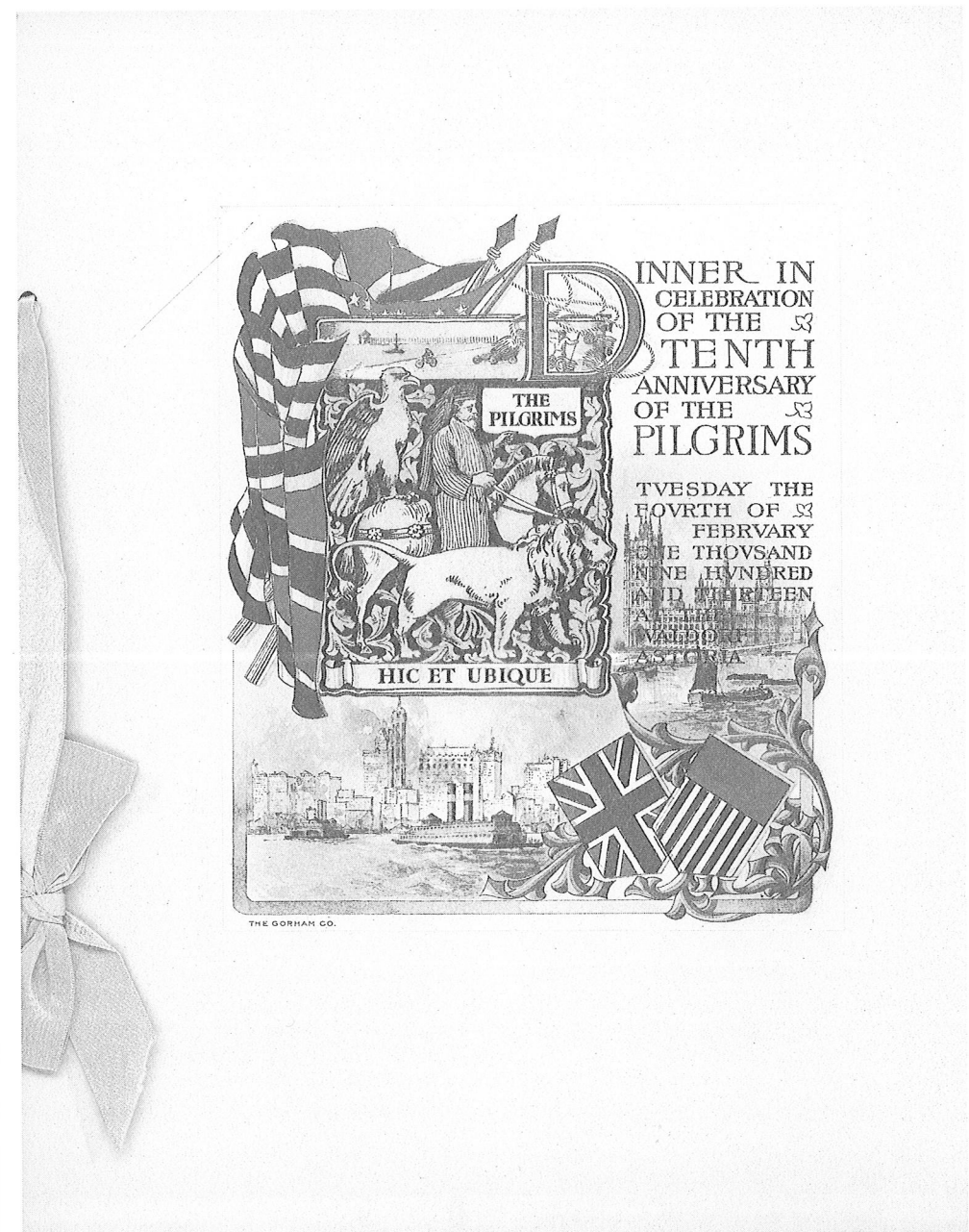
The menu cover for the dinner on October 4, 1909, in honor of the British naval officers in New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebrations to mark the 300th anniversary of Henry Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River, and the 100th anniversary of the first application of steam to navigation by Robert Fulton. Former Pilgrims chairman Stewart Woodford was president of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. During the dinner a Scottish bagpipe and drum corps and an American fife and drum corps marched round the room from time to time.



J. Pierpont Morgan Sr., elected a Pilgrim and a vice-president in 1910. Founder of the banking house of J. P. Morgan, his friendship with King Edward VII was the start of a long relationship between the house of Morgan and the British Royal Family. Portrait (c. 1906) by Carlos Baca-Flor.



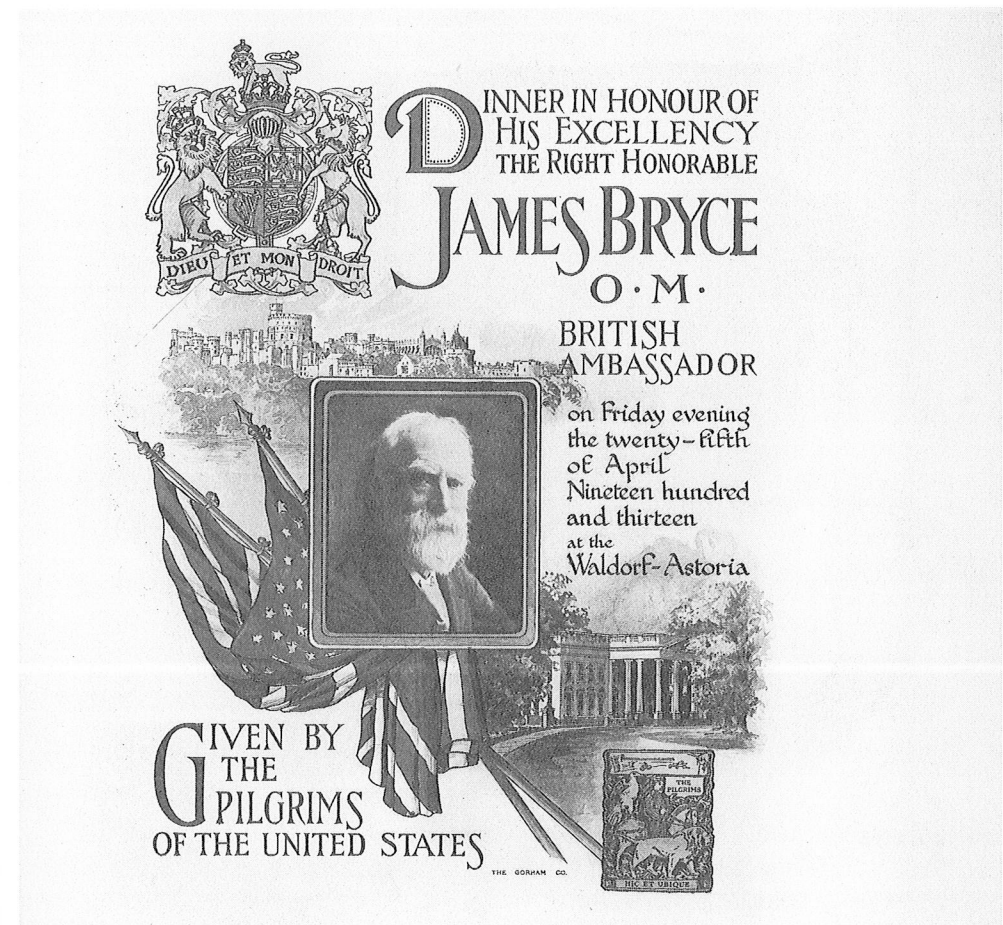
The menu cover for the dinner on April 18, 1910, in honor of Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, a British Pilgrim. During the Boer War (1899–1902) Kitchener had been chief of staff to Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and first president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain. He is probably now best remembered as the face on the World War I recruitment poster with its slogan, "Your Country needs YOU." The Pilgrims of the United States donated \$1,000 to the Kitchener Memorial Fund in 1917. After the dinner, the executive committee passed a resolution that it was "by universal consent, the most successful function of the kind ever held in New York."



The menu cover for the dinner on February 4, 1913, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Pilgrims of the United States. Held in the middle of the crisis in Anglo-American relations over the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 and the question of Panama Canal tolls, the speakers played down the dispute, referring to it as "the little difficulty." The toast was "Anglo-American friendship."

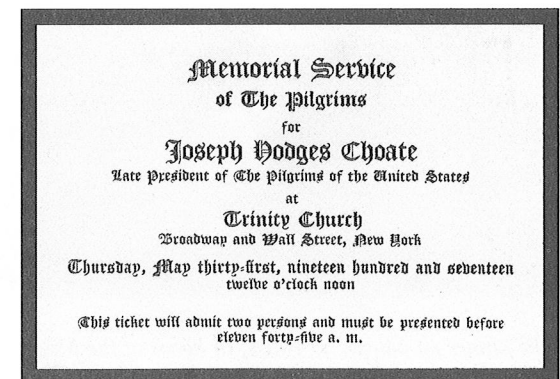


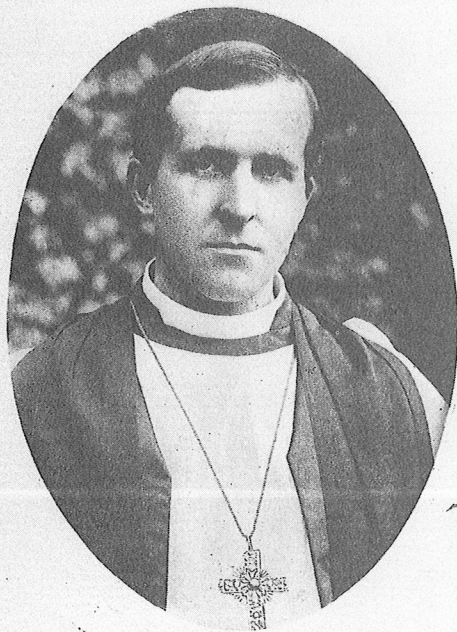
Harry Brittain, honorary secretary from 1902 to 1913 and then chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain from 1913 to 1919. He was guest of honor at the tenth anniversary dinner. Portrait (c. 1910) by Sir William Orpen.



The menu cover for the dinner on April 25, 1913, to say farewell to James Bryce at the end of his ambassadorship.

A ticket for the memorial service for Joseph Choate at Trinity Church, Broadway, on May 31, 1917, conducted by Rev. William Manning, Rector of Trinity, and later Bishop of New York and a vice-president of the Pilgrims. In his address Manning said that Choate's highest service to his country had been in the years since 1914, for he had seen that a world dominated by "the principles of Prussian militarism" would be a world unfit to live in.





Dinner in honour of
The Most Reverend
Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.
The Lord Archbishop of York
Primate of England

by
The Pilgrims of the United States
on Tuesday, the fifth of March 1918
at The Waldorf-Astoria, New York

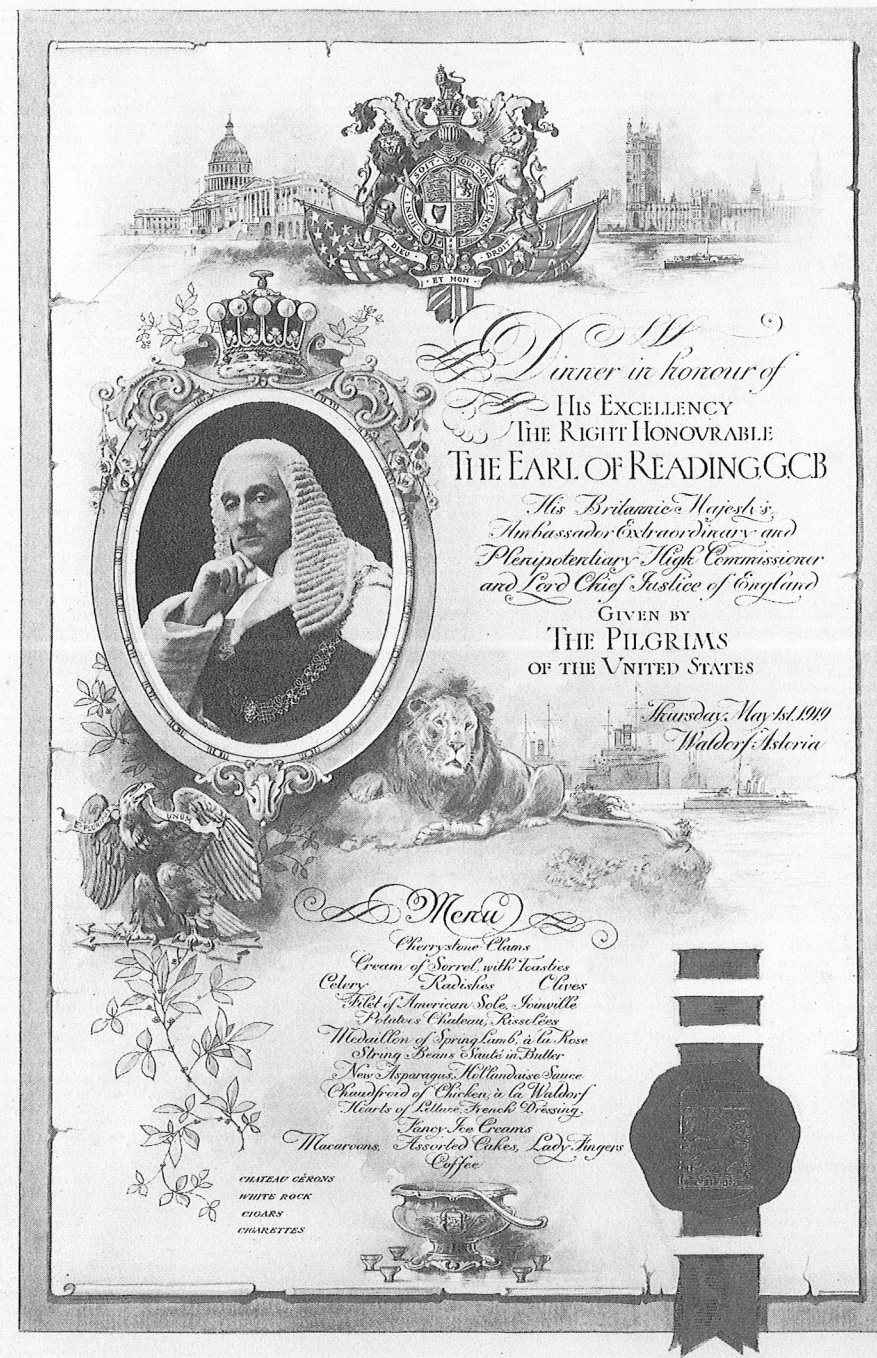
Menu

Huitres de Cape Cod
Potage Westmoreland, au Madère
Céleris Radis Olives
Mousse d'aloise, sauce écrevette
Salade de concombres
Champignons frais Eugénie
Poitrine de poutade, à la Tyrolienne
Petits pois sautés au beurre
Cœurs de laitue, Long Island
Bombe de vanille et chocolat
Gateaux assortis
Café



TIFFANY & CO.

The dinner on March 5, 1918, in honor of the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York. This dinner also marked the fifteenth anniversary of the Pilgrims of the United States.



The menu for the dinner on May 1, 1919, in honor of Lord Reading.



Executive Committee.

GEORGE T. WILSON, Chairman

James M. Beck
Nicholas Murray Butler
William Allen Butler
Frederick Cunliffe-Owen
E. F. Darrell
Wm. Curtis Demorest
Chauncey M. Depew
Samuel W. Fitch
Lawrence L. Gillespie
John W. Griggs
Louis C. Hay
Job E. Hedges

A. Barton Hepburn
The Rev. W. T. Manning, S.T.D.
Herbert Noble
Eugenius H. Outerbridge
Alton B. Parker
Herbert L. Satterlee
R. A. C. Smith
Cornelius Vanderbilt
George Gray Ward
Thomas L. Watson
Hunter Wykes

New York, November 11th, 1919.

Dear Sir:-

The Pilgrims have been signally honored by the acceptance of their invitation to a farewell and Godspeed dinner by

His Royal Highness

Edward

Prince of Wales

on the last night of H. R. H.'s visit in New York.

The dinner will be given at The Plaza on Friday Evening November the twenty-first at half past six o'clock.

Our President, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, will preside.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be a large gathering of Pilgrims on this notable and historic occasion. It should be a record meeting of this, the senior American Society having for its sole object, cementing the ties of sympathy and fellowship between Britons and Americans, and you are urgently requested to lay all other arrangements aside to participate in what promises to be the greatest demonstration of Anglo-American friendship in the history of The Pilgrims.

The price of tickets will be \$15.00 per person. The tables will be arranged for eight.

Applications will be accepted in order of receipt. When the capacity of the banquet hall has been filled, all further applications will be returned, but in no case will applications be considered later than Monday, November the seventeenth.

No applications will be received by telephone.

You are kindly requested to respond immediately to the Secretary on the attached blank.

Faithfully yours,

HUNTER WYKES, Secretary,

43 Cedar Street

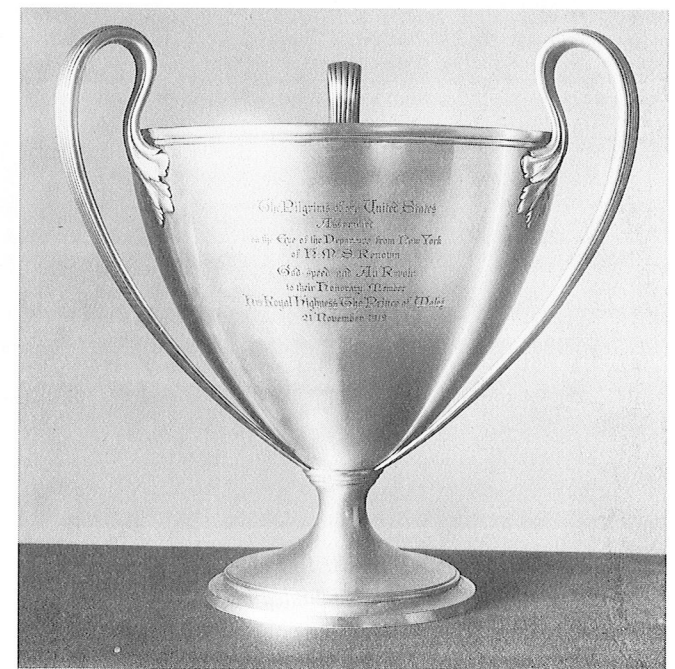


The Prince of Wales in the snow during his visit to North America.

The announcement of the dinner for Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII, and then Duke of Windsor), on November 21, 1919, the last night of the Prince's visit to New York. Although there had been some doubt as to whether the Prince should extend his North American tour to New York for fear of a hostile reception from the Irish, he wanted to go ahead, and he was given an enthusiastic welcome.



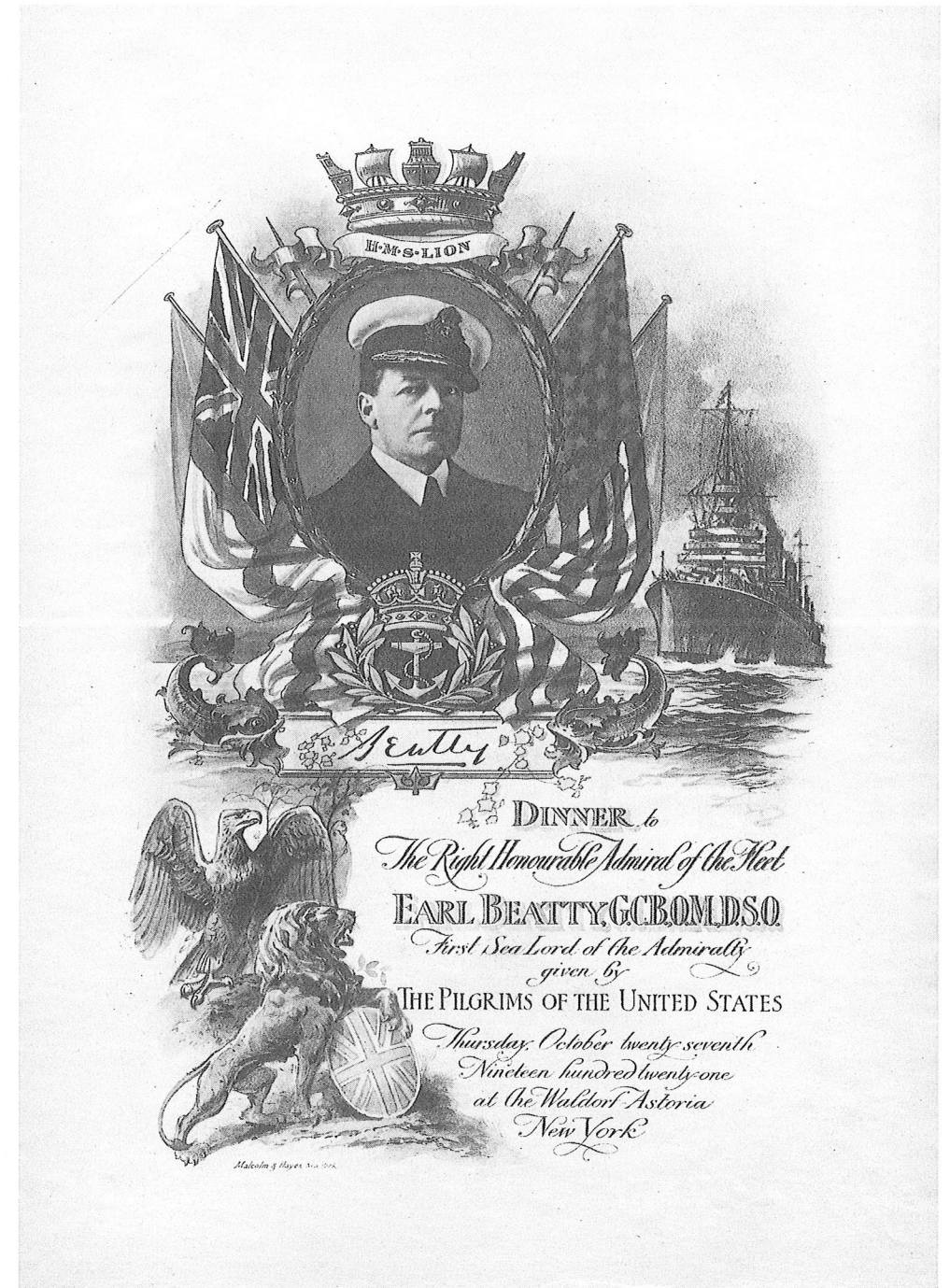
The menu for the dinner for the Prince of Wales.



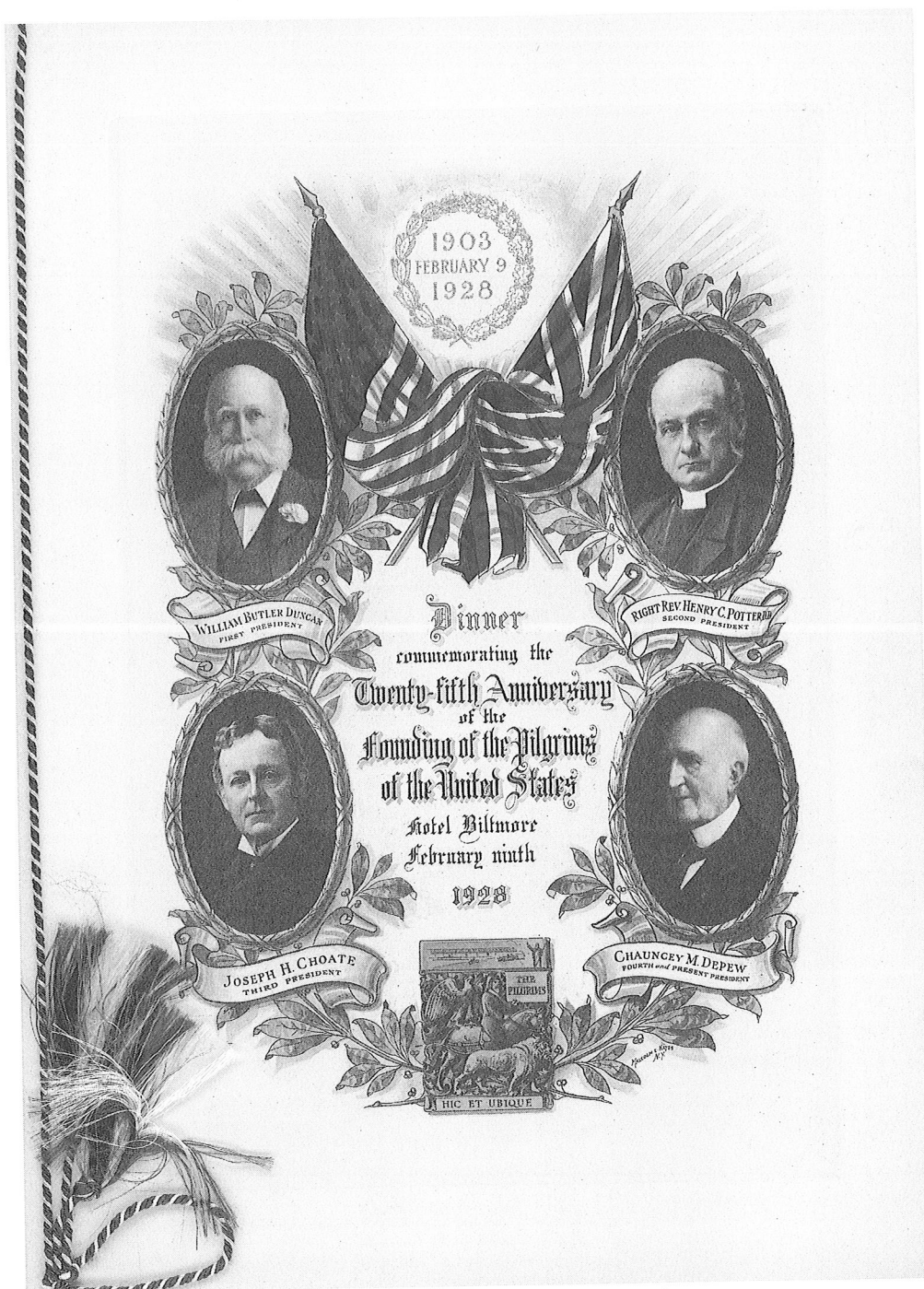
The loving cup presented to the Prince of Wales by the Pilgrims of the United States.



Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the English-Speaking Union in 1918. The English-Speaking Union of the United States was founded in 1920 as a sister society, "to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world." Its first president was the former U.S. President William Taft.



The menu cover for the dinner on October 27, 1921, in honor of Earl Beatty, First Lord of the Admiralty.



The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner on February 9, 1928, at the Hotel Biltmore. The captions are inaccurate: Bishop Potter was the first president and W. Butler Duncan the second.

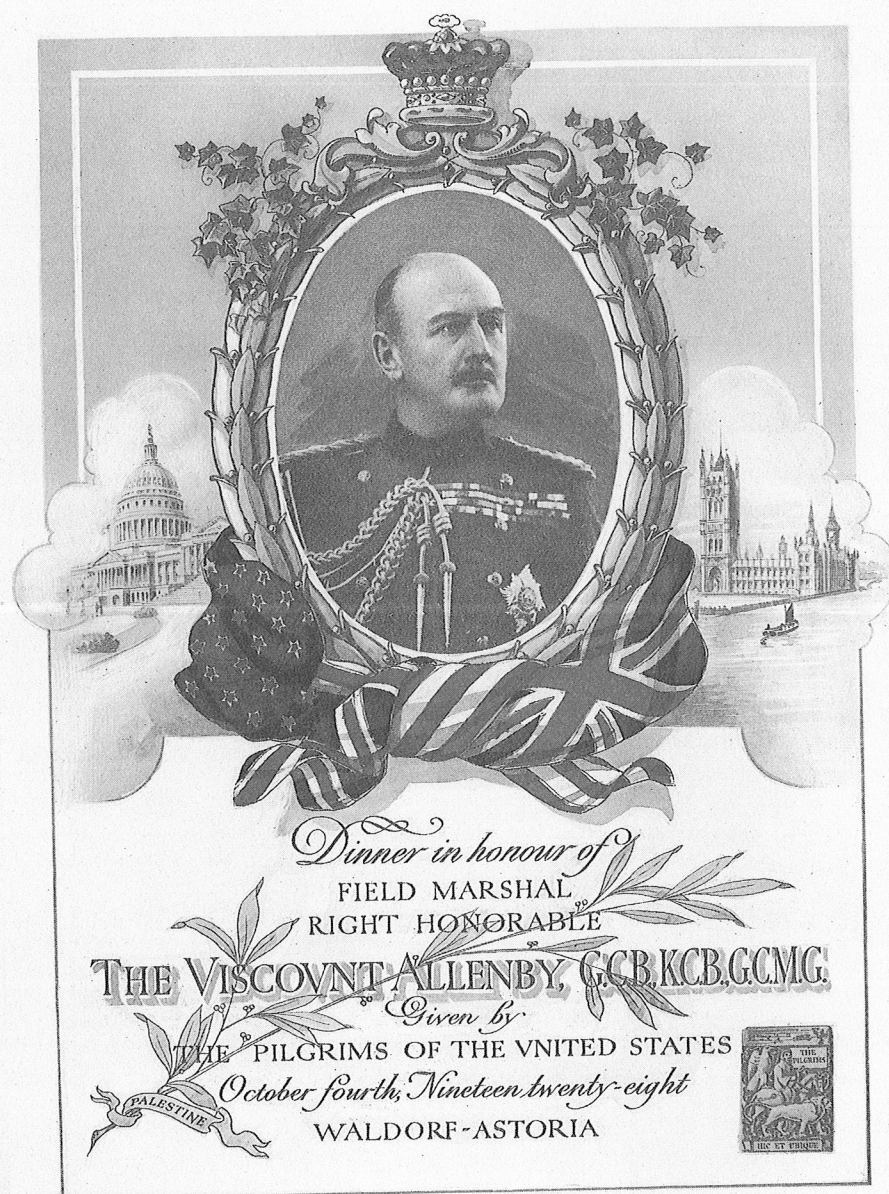


ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S.W.

As a Pilgrim of nearly nine years standing, I am very glad to send to my brother Pilgrims in New York my warmest congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Club's inception in the United States. There have been many changes in the world during the past quarter of a century, but the ties which unite Pilgrims on each side of the Atlantic remain as firm as ever. To a Society such as ours the passage of time brings only a growing sense of its value, and a stronger confidence in its power for good in the future.

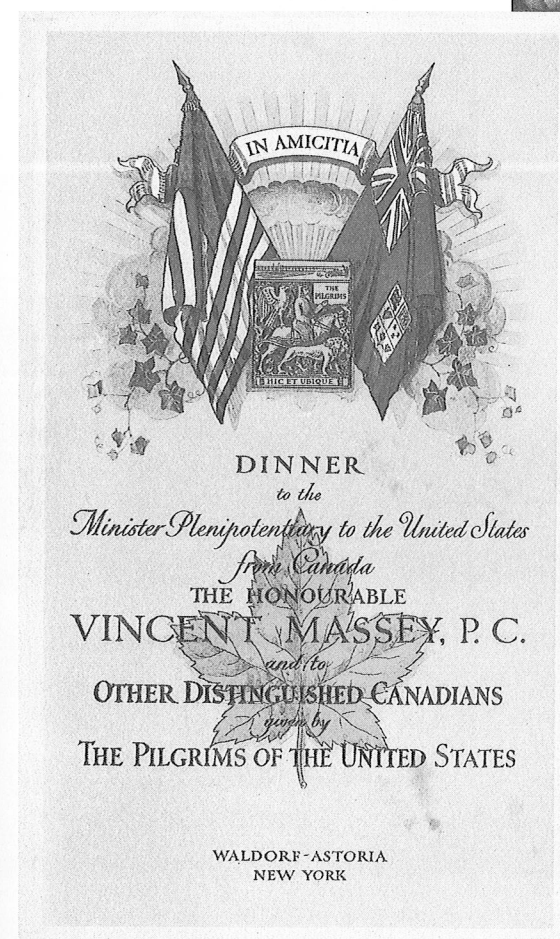
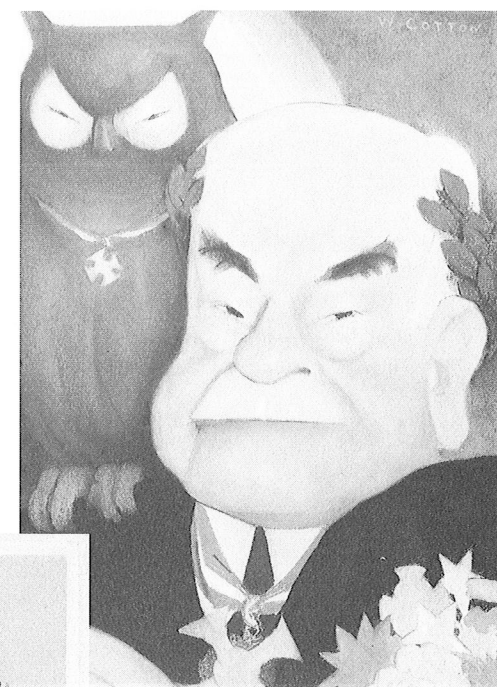
EDWARD. P.

A letter from the Prince of Wales congratulating the Pilgrims of the United States on its twenty-fifth anniversary.



The menu cover for the dinner on October 4, 1928, in honor of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby. Allenby commanded the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1917, and served as British High Commissioner in Egypt until 1925.

Right Nicholas Murray Butler.
Drawing (1933) by William Henry Cotton.



Left Menu cover for the dinner on December 10, 1928, in honor of Vincent Massey, the first Canadian Minister, appointed in 1927, and other distinguished Canadians. The previous year the Pilgrims had held a dinner to welcome him to the United States, and they continued this tradition during the 1930s, with welcome dinners for W. D. Herridge in 1932 and Sir Herbert Marler in 1937. After Marler had accepted the invitation, Elihu Church (hon. sec.) wrote to Nicholas Murray Butler: "he desires to carry out the tradition established by Massey and Herridge and make his first public appearance in this country before the Pilgrims."



The Plaza Hotel, New York (west side of Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Streets), scene of several Pilgrims banquets, in 1923.

WORLD WAR II AND BEYOND

TELEPHONE
HUTTON 147.KNOWSLEY,
PRESCOT,
LANCASHIRE.Lord Derby's letter to Secretary of American Pilgrims

I write on behalf of the Pilgrims of this country to thank you and our American Pilgrim colleagues most sincerely for the very generous gift which they have made to us of 2 Mobile Canteen Trailers.

Your gift will be very greatly appreciated by those who, being driven out of house and home by German bombs, generally in the early hours of the morning, will now get some of that refreshment which is doubly welcome at a difficult time by homeless people.

We welcome your gift not only for its intrinsic value, which is great, but perhaps even more for the sympathy which it shows the American Pilgrims have for their British Pilgrim colleagues; and moreover I think it is a true indication of American feeling towards this country in these very critical times.

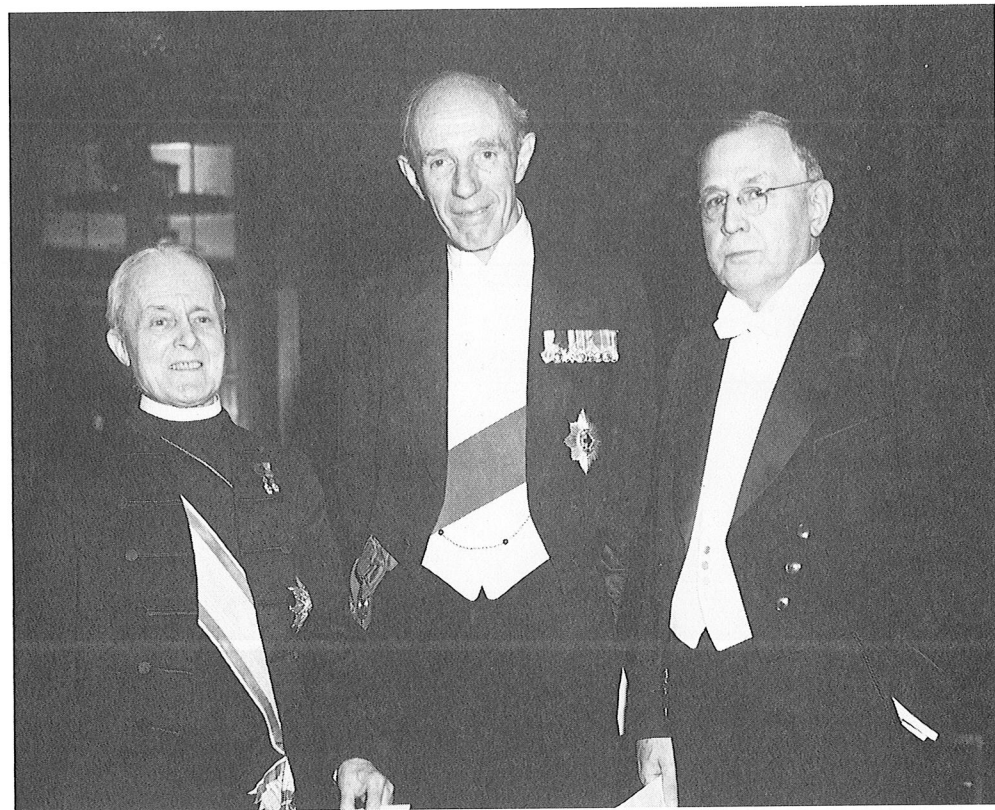
Speaking for the British Pilgrims, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

Elihu Church Esq.

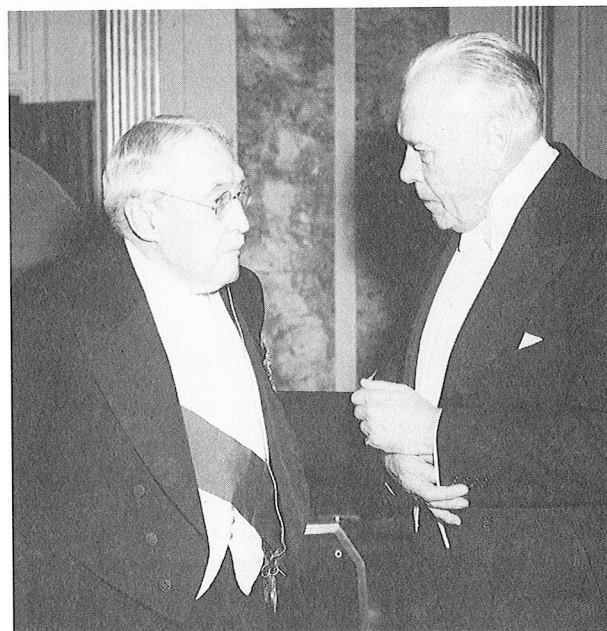
A letter from Lord Derby, chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, thanking the Pilgrims of the United States for their donation of two mobile canteen trailers in November 1940. Operated by members of the W.V.S. (Women's Voluntary Service), they were used to feed those who had been driven from their homes by air raids.



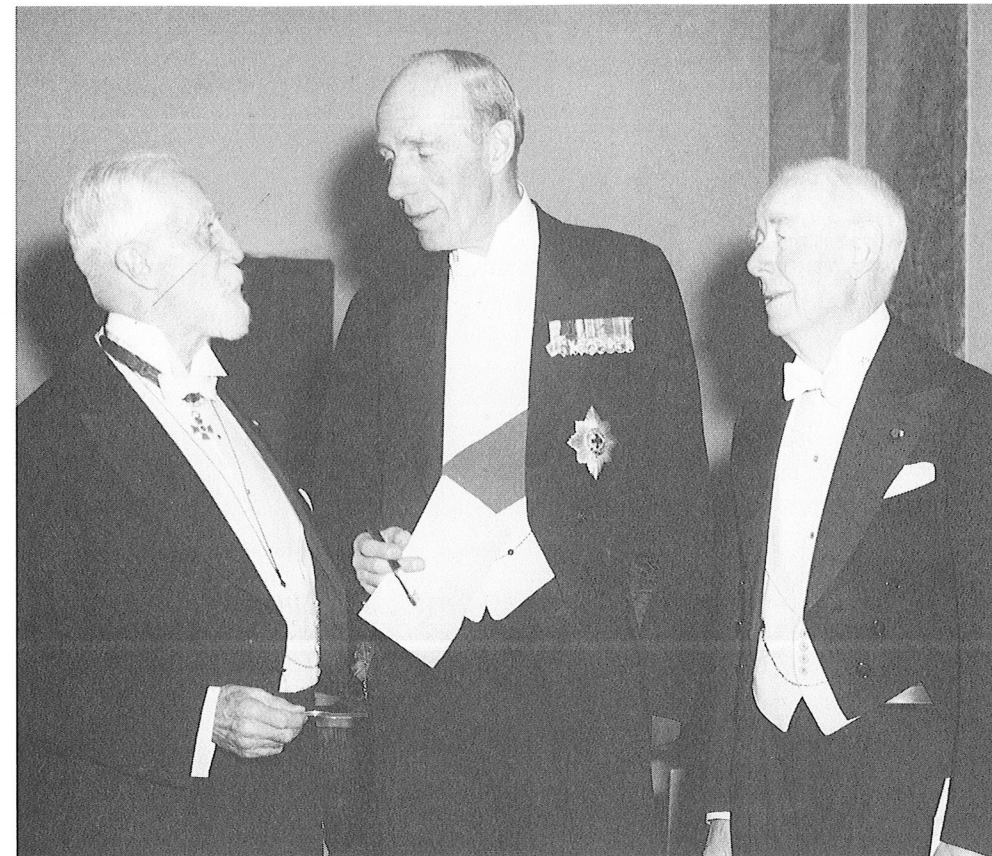
A W.V.S. mobile canteen similar to those donated by the Pilgrims. Here members of the Pioneer Corps and other helpers enjoy cups of tea while clearing the wreckage caused by German bombs. The Pilgrims trailers were marked "From the Pilgrims of the United States to the Pilgrims of Great Britain."



Above The dinner on April 22, 1946, to say farewell to Lord Halifax, British ambassador from 1941 to 1946. Left to right: Rt. Rev. William T. Manning (Bishop of New York), Lord Halifax, Gano Dunn (chairman).

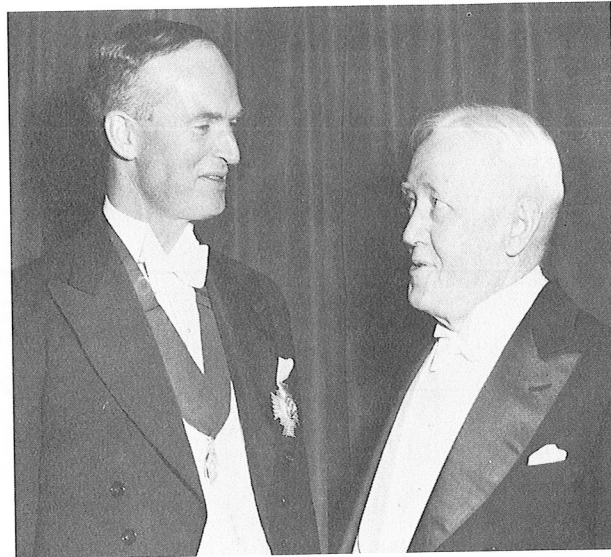


Right James W. Gerard (ambassador to Germany 1913-17, and a vice-president of the Pilgrims) and Myron Taylor (chairman of U.S. Steel, the President's personal representative to the Vatican, 1939-49, and soon to be a vice-president of the Pilgrims) at the dinner for Lord Halifax.

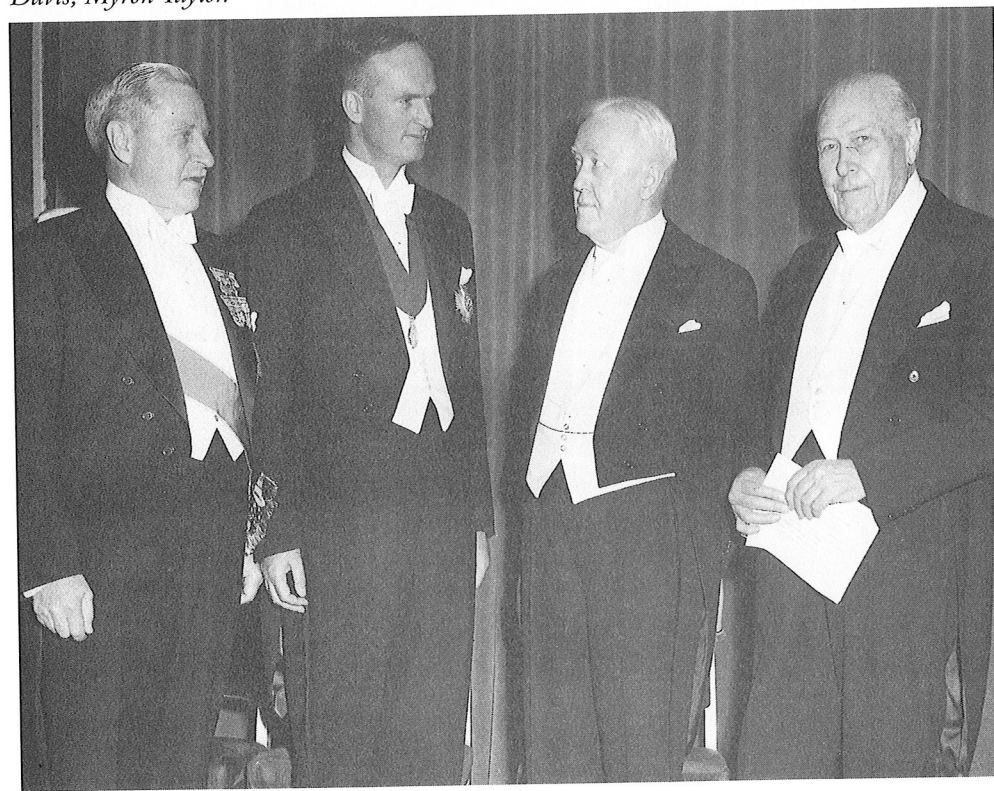


Herbert L. Satterlee (at left; a vice-president of the Pilgrims, and son-in-law of J. P. Morgan Sr.) and Thomas Lamont (at right; former chairman) with Lord Halifax at the dinner on April 22, 1946.

Right The dinner on October 13, 1948, to welcome Sir Oliver Franks as British ambassador. Sir Oliver is talking to John Davis, president of the Pilgrims. The committee had been worried that as relations between Great Britain and the United States were at a low ebb the dinner would be sparsely attended, but although there were not as many there as had been hoped, many Pilgrims thought it the best dinner for some years. Sir Oliver's speech was hailed by Davis as "the voice of Bryce speaking once more."

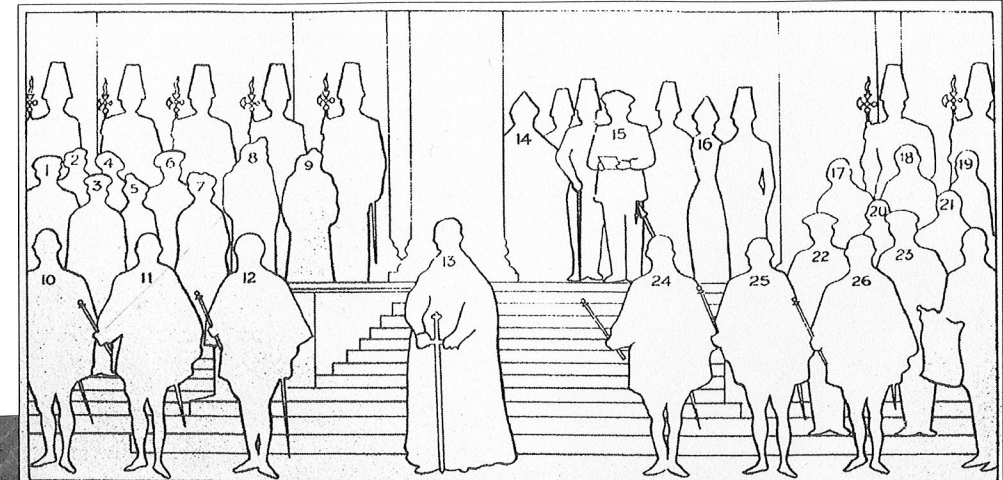
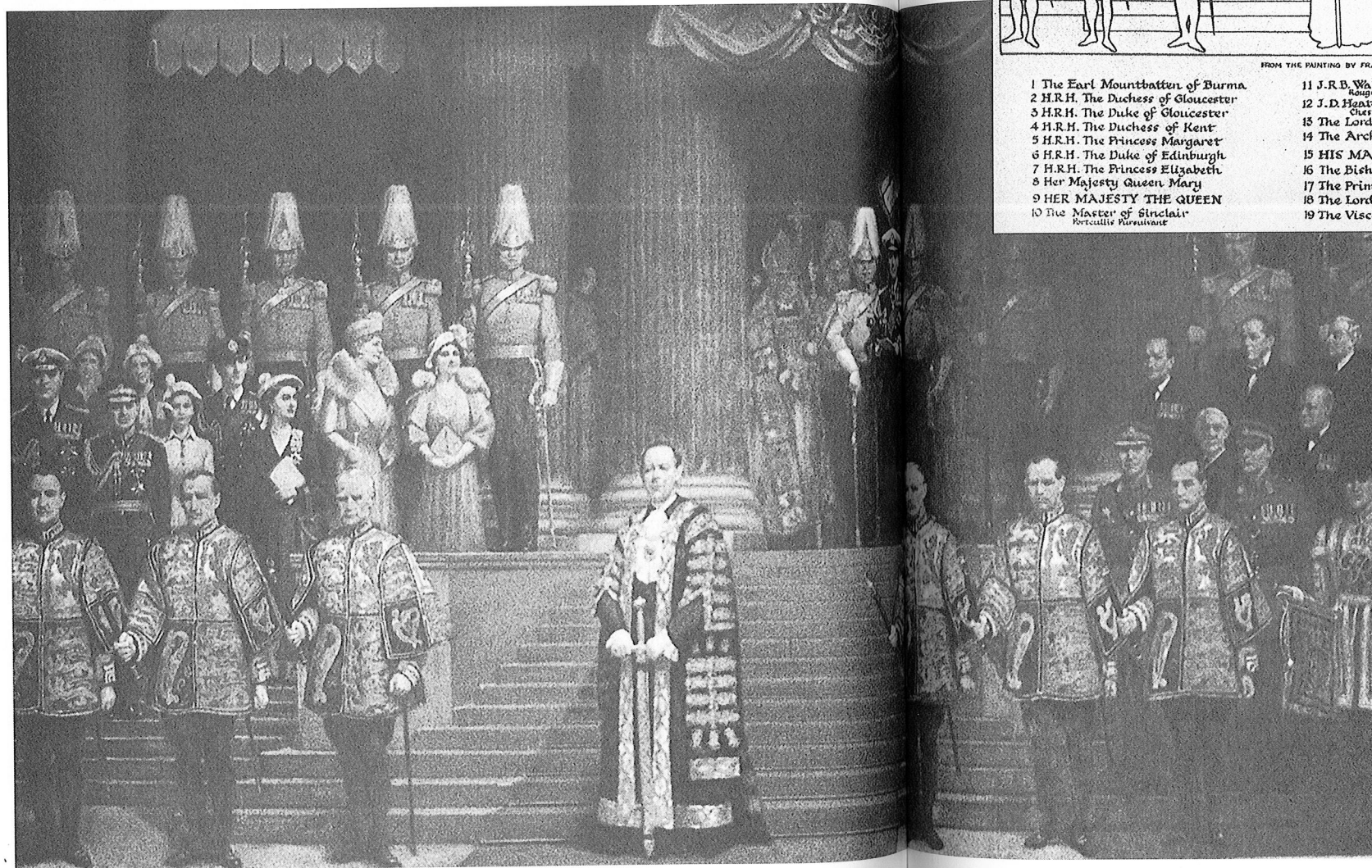


Below The dinner for Sir Oliver Franks. Left to right: Winthrop Aldrich (president of the Chase National Bank, and later ambassador to the Court of St. James's), Sir Oliver Franks, John Davis, Myron Taylor.



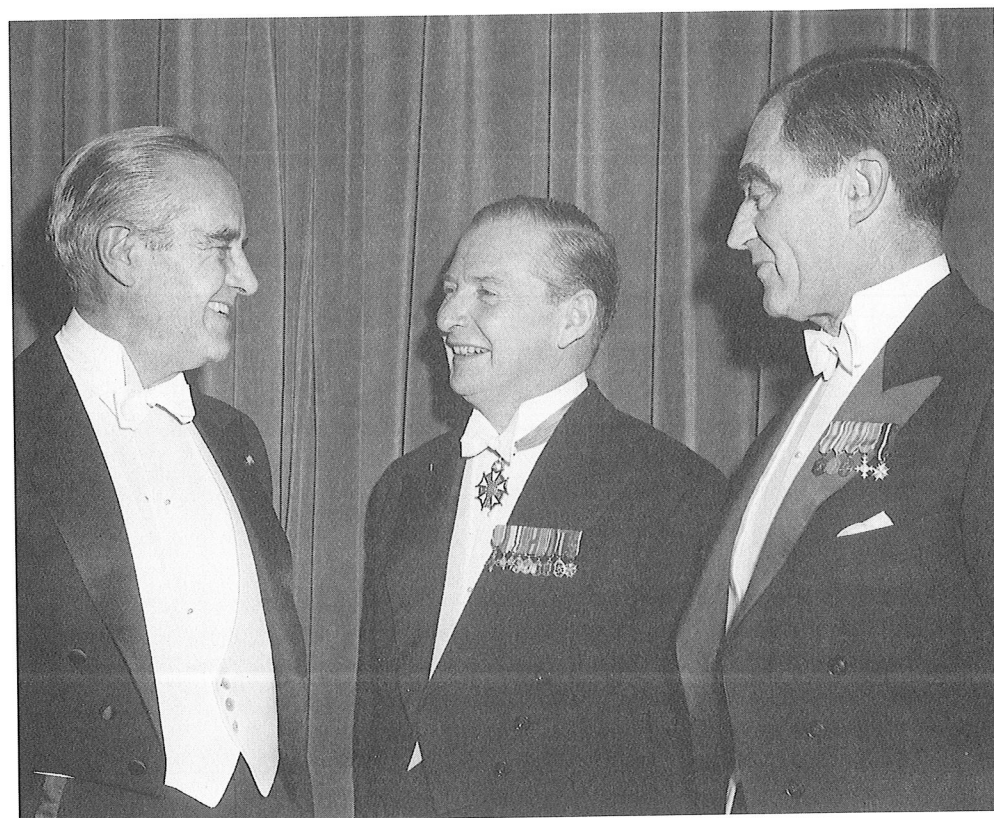
Sir Denys Lowson, Lord Mayor of London. The Pilgrims entertained Sir Denys and Lady Lowson on September 18, 1951, at the end of their visit to the United States. Ladies were included as guests for the first time in the history of the American Pilgrims, and Lady Lowson was the first woman to address a Pilgrims dinner: She called it "a notable example of 'Pilgrims Progress'." Sir Denys, in full ceremonial dress, wearing his diamond-sprinkled gold chain and accompanied by his sword-bearer, stressed the need for the English-speaking peoples to present an unbroken front to the world.

At a lunch given by the executive committee of the Pilgrims on October 28, 1954, the Queen Mother unveiled this painting by Frank Salisbury of the inauguration by King George VI of the Festival of Britain, which marked the centenary of the Great Exhibition of 1851, at St. Paul's Cathedral in London. The artist, a British Pilgrim since 1932, had presented the painting to the Pilgrims of Great Britain with the request that it be given to the Pilgrims of the United States. Frank Salisbury (1874–1962) was a leading portrait painter in Britain and the United States—he painted five American presidents and five British prime ministers—and also undertook many commissions for historical paintings and for public buildings. A strong believer in the importance of Anglo-American friendship, in his memoirs (Portrait and Pageant [1944]) he wrote: "the hope of the world lies in the unity of the English-speaking nations." Until 1980 the painting hung on the wall of the Pilgrims' dining room at the Bankers Club, 120 Broadway, where they held their monthly executive committee lunches. It is now at the Union Club.

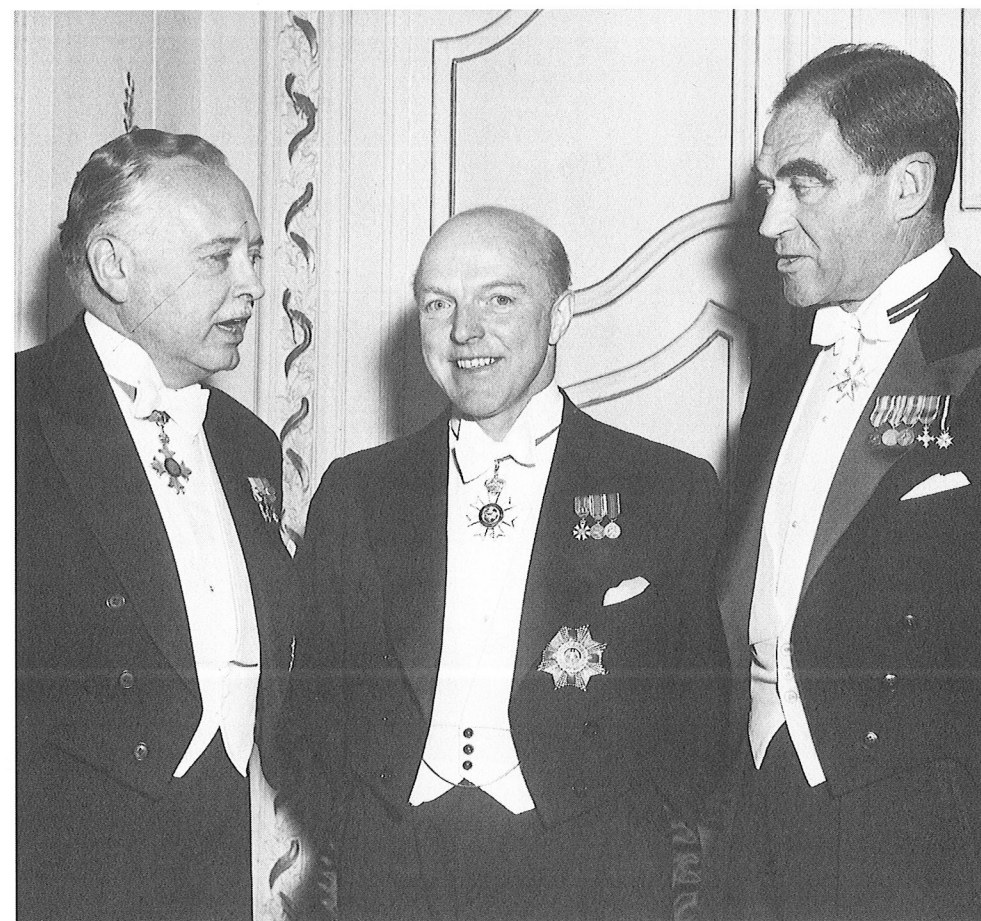


FROM THE PAINTING BY FRANK O. SALISBURY CVO, LL.D., R.C.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 The Earl Mountbatten of Burma | 11 J.R.B. Walker, Esq.
House of Commons | 20 The Viscount Addison |
| 2 H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester | 12 J.D. Huxton - Armstrong, Esq.
Chatter Herald | 21 The Right Hon. Winston Churchill |
| 3 H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester | 13 The Lord Mayor of London | 22 General Lord Ismay
Chairman of the Festival of Britain |
| 4 H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent | 14 The Archbishop of Canterbury | 23 Colonel E.H. Carkeet-James
Resident Governor of the
Tower of London |
| 5 H.R.H. The Princess Margaret | 15 HIS MAJESTY THE KING | 24 A.G.B. Russell, Esq.
Lancaster Herald |
| 6 H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh | 16 The Bishop of London | 25 A.R. Wagner, Esq.
Richmond Herald |
| 7 H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth | 17 The Prime Minister | 26 J.A. Frere, Esq.
Bournemouth Herald |
| 8 Her Majesty Queen Mary | 18 The Lord Chancellor | |
| 9 HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN | 19 The Viscount Samuel | |
| 10 The Master of Sinclair
Portcullis Pursuivant | | |



The dinner on November 20, 1956, for Selwyn Lloyd, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was in New York for the session of the United Nations General Assembly following the Suez crisis, at a time when Anglo-American relations were strained because of the lack of American support for British intervention. Selwyn Lloyd, whose speech was given wide coverage in the American press, stressed the need to restore the intimacy of the Anglo-American alliance. Left to right: Averell Harriman (Governor of the State of New York), Selwyn Lloyd, and President Hugh Bullock.

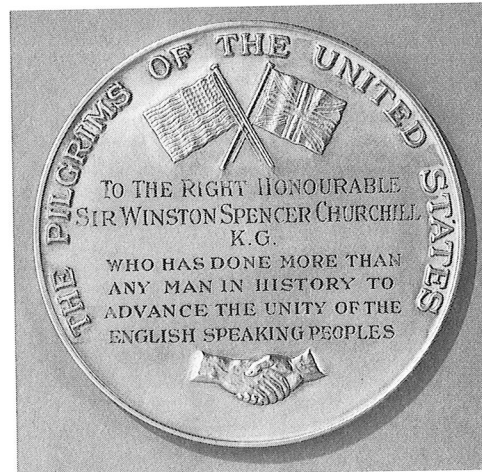


The dinner on December 18, 1956, to welcome Sir Harold Caccia as British ambassador. Left to right: Dr. Grayson Kirk (president of Columbia University), Sir Harold Caccia, and President Hugh Bullock.



Sir Francis Rundall, British Consul-General at New York (at right), accepts the Pilgrims Gold Medal from President Hugh Bullock on behalf of Sir Winston Churchill at the annual meeting on January 23, 1957.

The first Gold Medal to be awarded in the history of the Pilgrims was inscribed to Sir Winston Churchill, "who has done more than any man in history to advance the unity of the English speaking peoples." The American Pilgrims had elected him an honorary member of the society in 1955.



MESSAGE FROM
THE RT. HON. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H.
TO THE PILGRIMS

I am deeply honoured that the Pilgrims of the United States should pay me this unique honour, and it is a source of great regret to me that I cannot be present personally to receive it and to express my thanks. The Pilgrims fulfil a most important function in both our countries. You are a focus of the great store of goodwill and confidence among the English-speaking peoples. Now more than ever the paramount importance of our brotherhood is clear, in our own interests and those of the whole free world.

Left Churchill's message. The aircraft bearing this message of acceptance was diverted to Montreal by fog, and did not arrive in time for Sir Francis Rundall to read it aloud.

28, HYDE PARK GATE,
LONDON, S.W. 7.

March, 1957.

Dear Colonel Bullock,

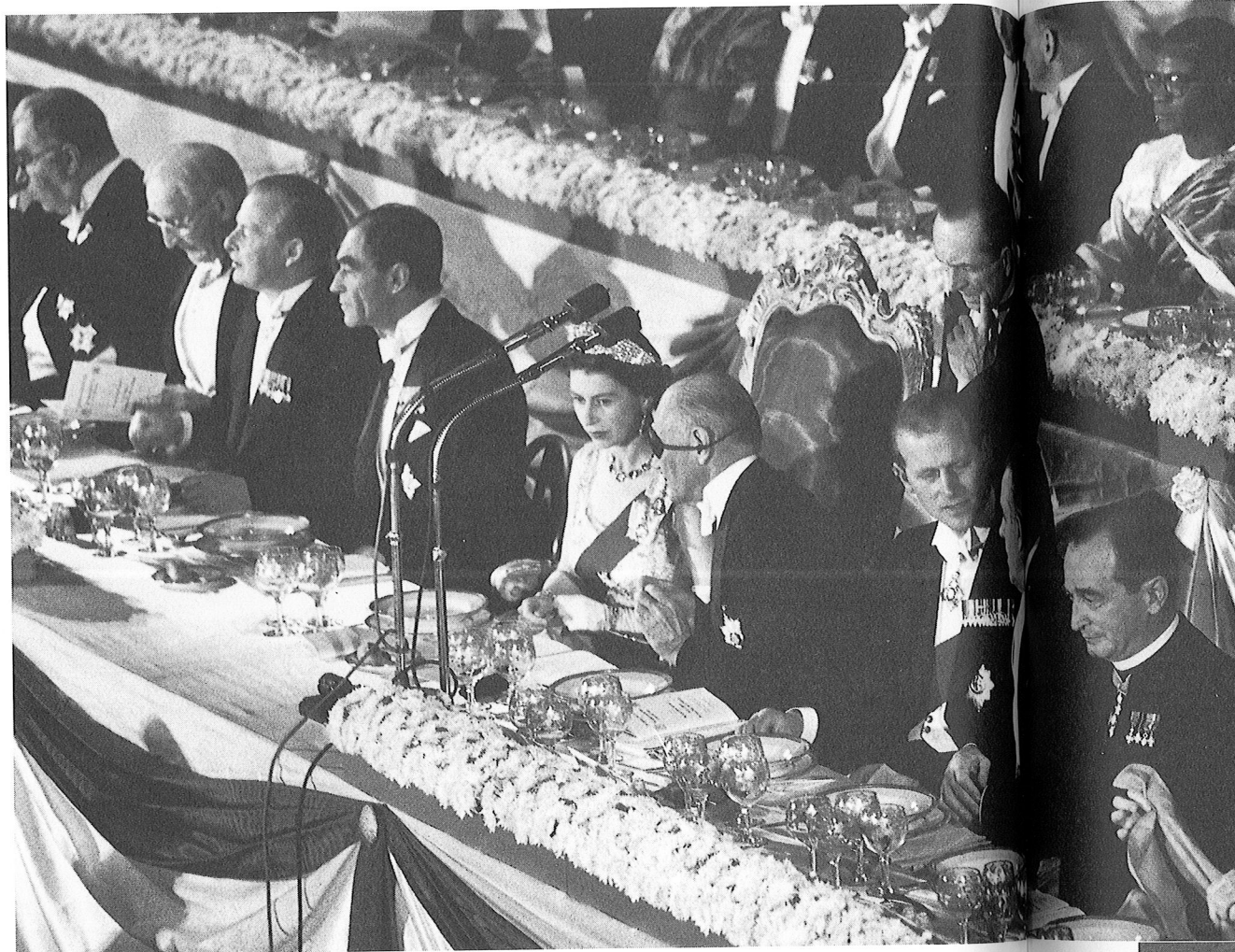
I have now received the Gold Medal with which the Pilgrims of the United States have honoured me. It is indeed a very high compliment that your members have paid me, and I am happy to have this unique and admirably designed Médal in my possession.

Would you please convey to the Pilgrims my warmest thanks and let them know what pleasure this action has given me.

Yours sincerely,
Winston Churchill

Right The letter from Churchill thanking the Pilgrims for the medal.

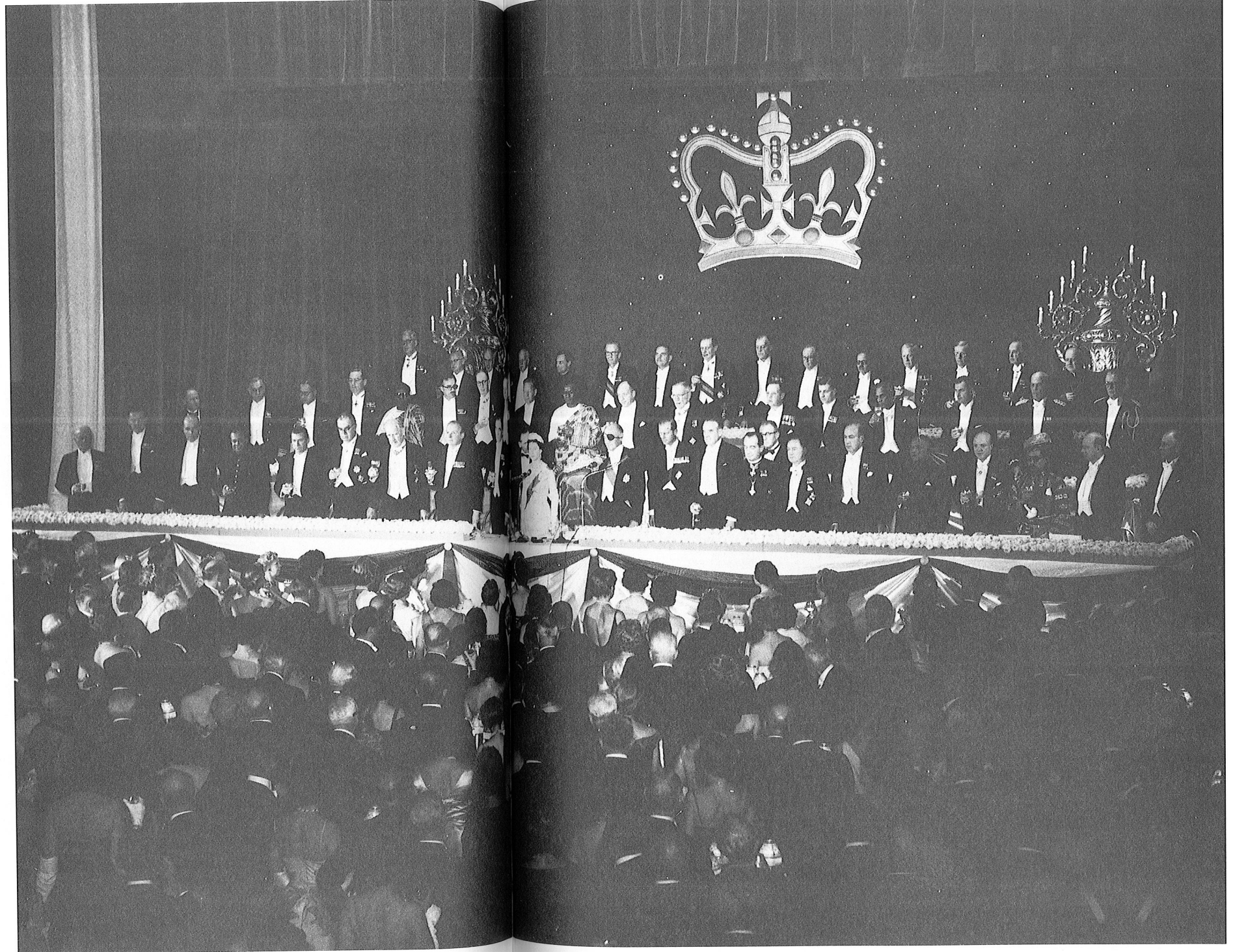
Colonel Hugh Bullock.



The Pilgrims and the English-Speaking Union of the United States gave a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria on October 21, 1957, for the Queen and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Left to right: Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand ambassador); W. V. Griffin (former president of the E.S.U. of the United States); Selwyn Lloyd (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); President Hugh Bullock; the Queen; Lewis Douglas (former American ambassador to the Court of St. James's, chairman of the E.S.U., and a vice-president of the Pilgrims of the United States); Prince Philip; Averell Harriman; Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan (Bishop of New York).



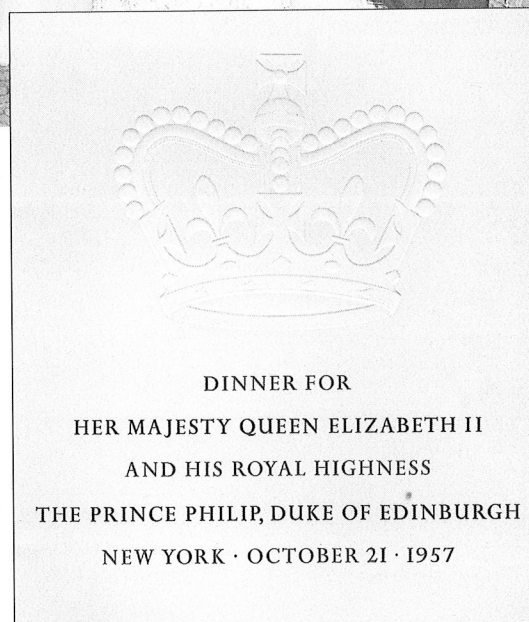
The Queen and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, were visiting the United States to take part in the 350th anniversary celebrations in Virginia. Their visit helped to revive Anglo-American friendship after Suez. Left to right: President Hugh Bullock, Prince Philip, the Queen, Lewis Douglas.



The Queen making her speech.



Left to right: President Hugh Bullock, Prince Philip, the Queen, Lewis Douglas.



Right The menu cover.

MENU		
	South Carolina Green Turtle Soup	
	*	
Chassagne Montrachet, Morgot, 1955	Long Island Striped Bass	Golden Fleurons
	Champagne Sauce	
	*	
Château Lascombes 1953	Filet of Beef with Truffle Sauce	
	Nest of Beignet Potatoes	
	New String Beans Amandine	
	*	
Besserat de Bellefont 1949	Waldorf Savarin au Rhum	
	with California Nectarines and	
	Oregon Cherries	
	Gold Sabayon Sauce	
	*	
	Haitian Coffee	

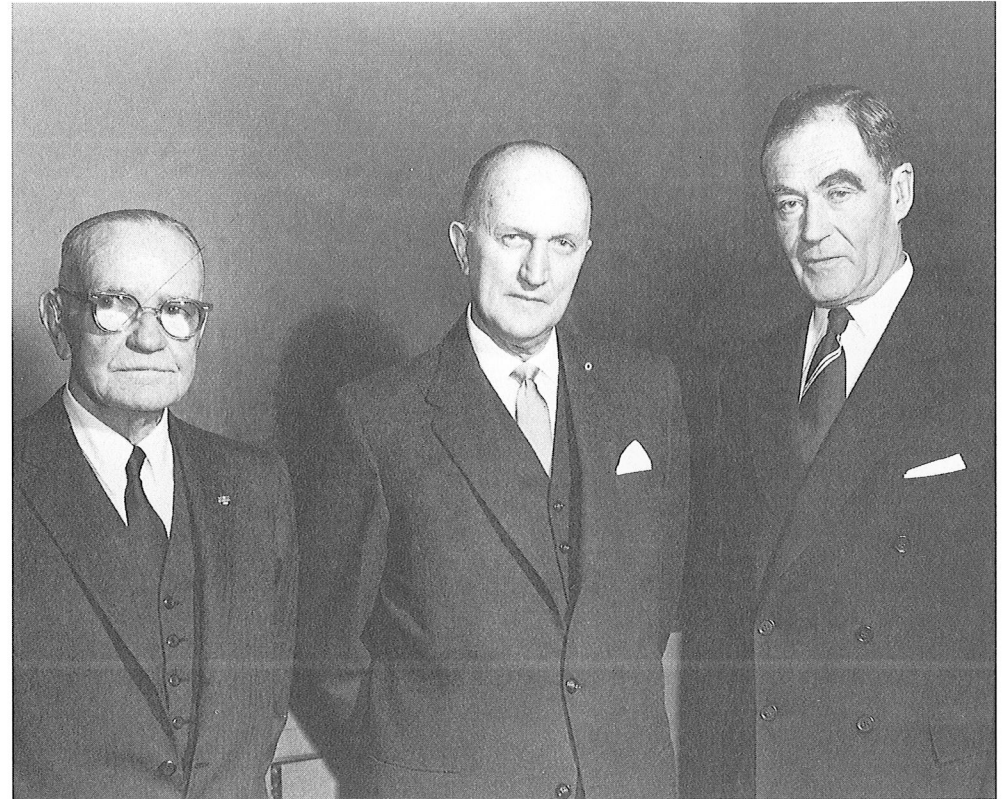
Left The menu, chosen to reflect American simplicity. It includes green turtle soup, a favorite dish of the Pilgrims, which appeared regularly on menus from 1903 onwards.

PROGRAM
Invocation
by the Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, D.D., S.T.D., D.C.L., C.B.E., Bishop of New York
*
Presiding
The Hon. Lewis W. Douglas, C.B.E. Chairman of The English-Speaking Union of the United States
Toasts
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II proposed by The Hon. Averell Harriman Governor of the State of New York
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES proposed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
Introduction of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by Hugh Bullock, Esq., K.B.E. President of The Pilgrims of the United States
THE QUEEN
Closing Remarks
by The Hon. Lewis W. Douglas, C.B.E.
*
National Anthems by The United States Military Academy Band Pipers of the Second Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada

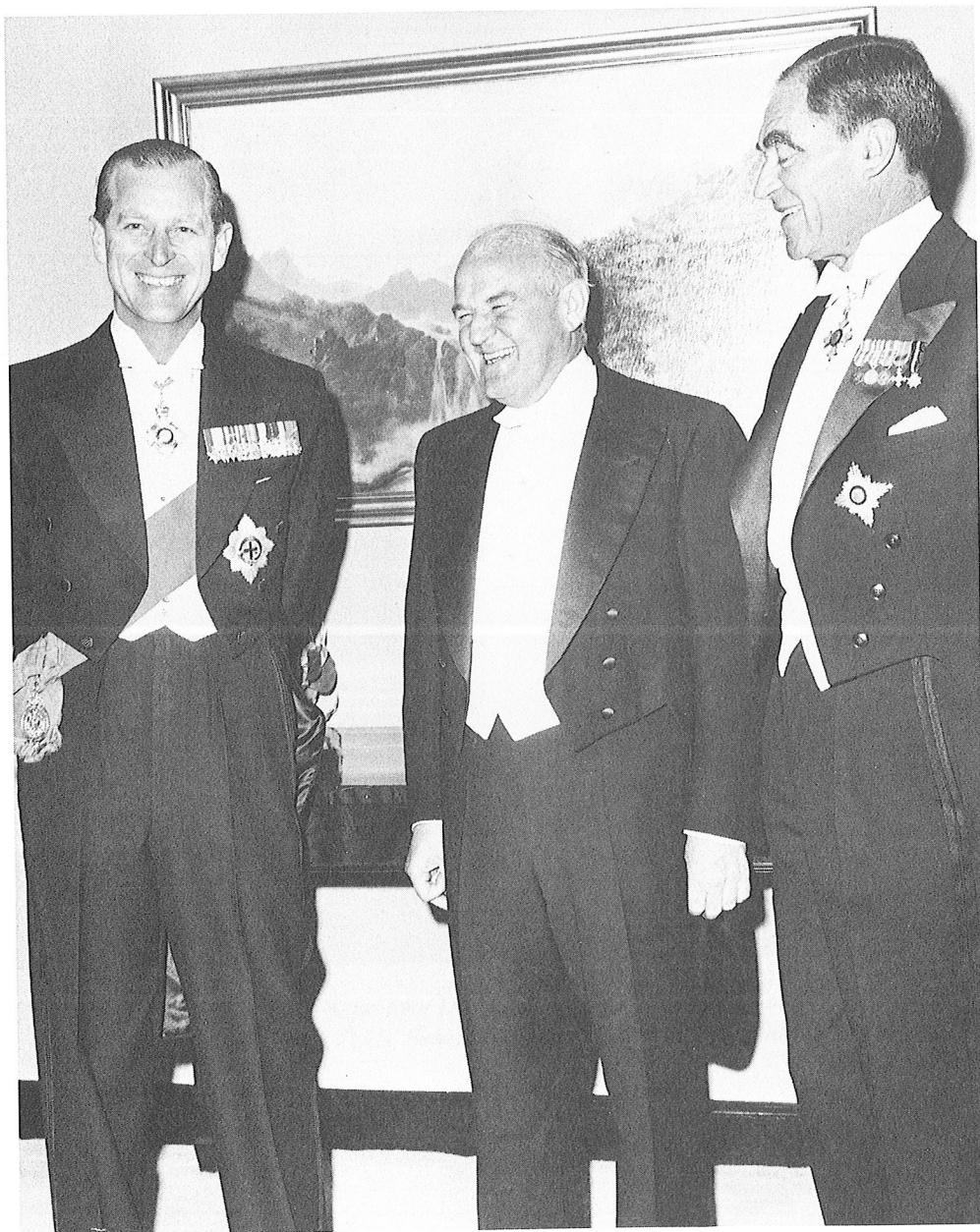
Right The program.



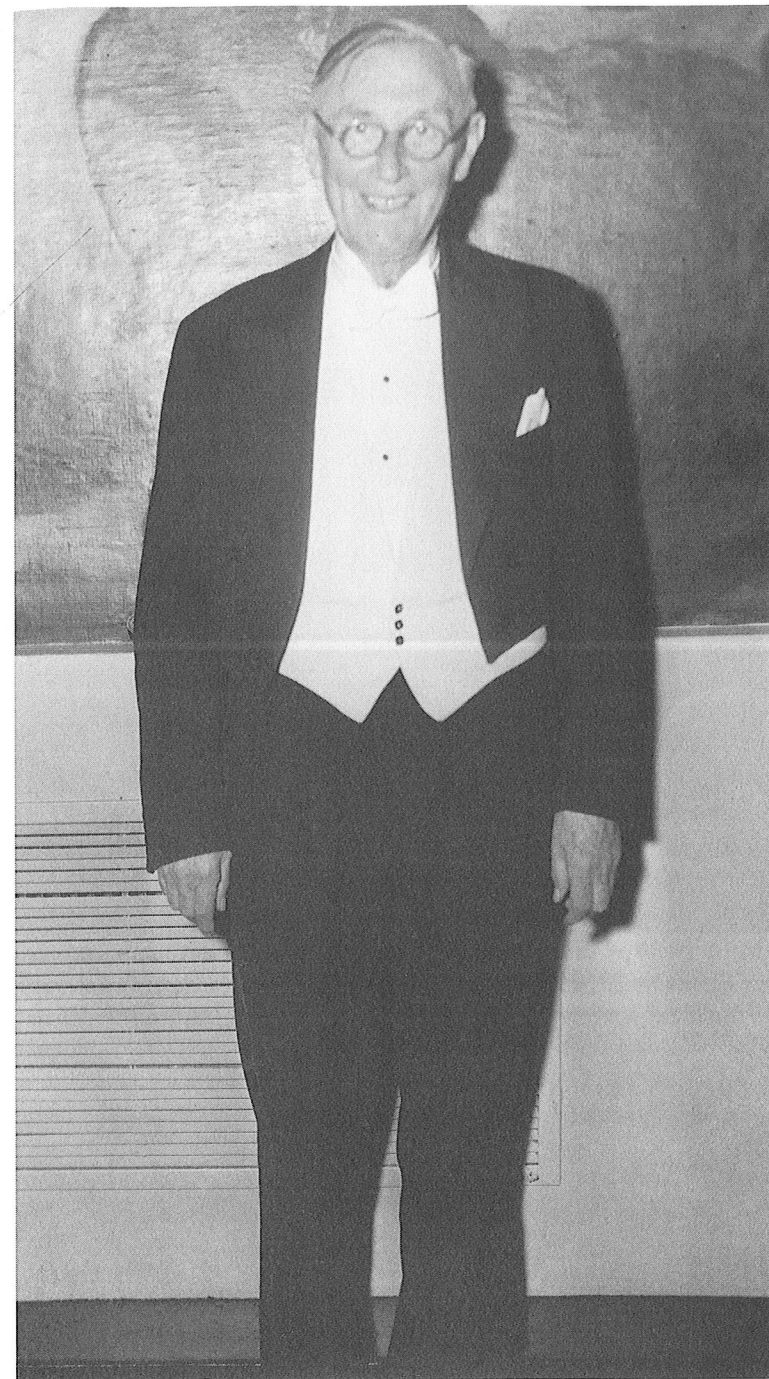
The dinner on October 28, 1958, for John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, attended by 1,000 guests. John Foster Dulles (U.S. Secretary of State) listens to Diefenbaker's speech.



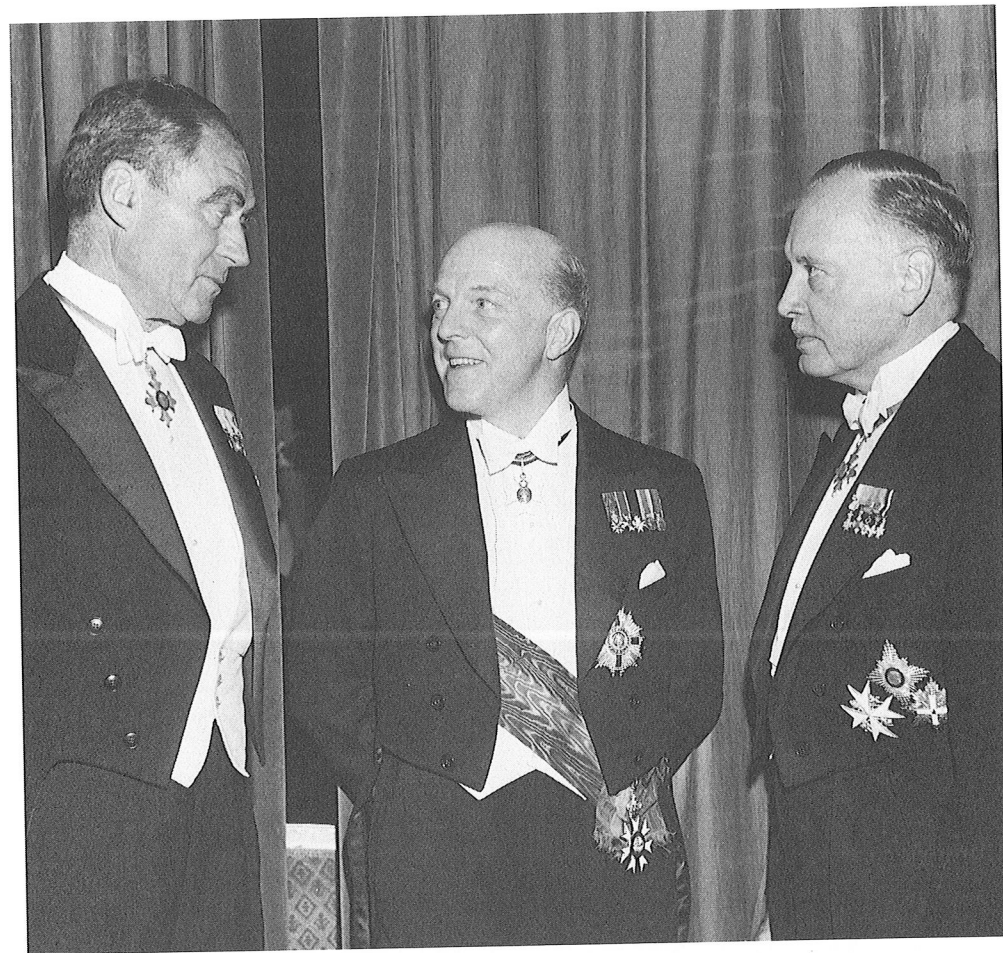
The annual meeting on January 28, 1959. Left to right: Admiral William F. Halsey (commander of the U.S. Third Fleet in the Pacific in World War II), Sir Howard Beale (Australian ambassador), and President Hugh Bullock.



The dinner on June 9, 1960, organized jointly with the E.S.U., for Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who was in New York to open the British Exposition of Trade and Culture. There were 1,400 at this dinner. Prince Philip with Arthur Dean, chairman of the E.S.U. of the United States, and President Hugh Bullock. Although there was intense rivalry between the two organizations in the 1950s, and competition for distinguished visitors to New York, many Pilgrims belonged to both, and the two organizations hosted several joint events.



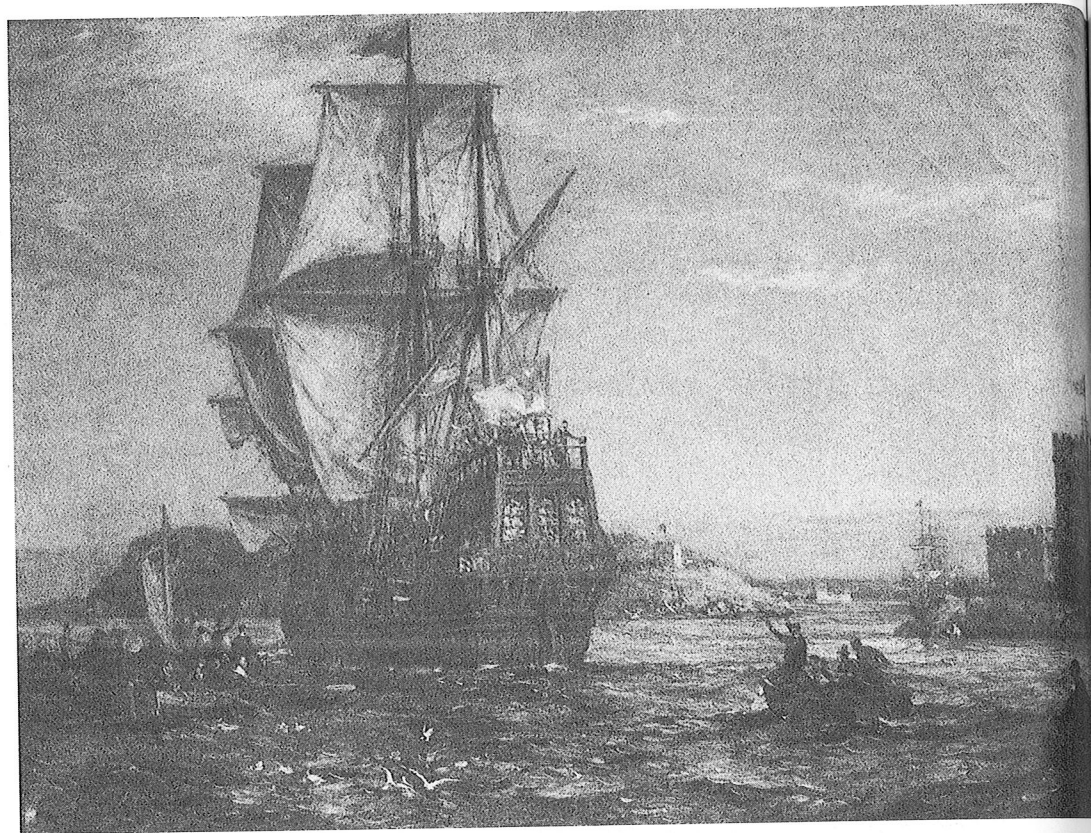
Lord Birkett, president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, at the dinner in his honor on November 9, 1960.



The dinner on September 21, 1961, to say farewell to Sir Harold Caccia on his return to Britain. Sir Harold (at center) with President Hugh Bullock and Dr. Grayson Kirk.



The dinner on November 14, 1961, to welcome Sir David Ormsby Gore as British ambassador. In his speech, Sir David expressed his optimism about future relations with the Russians, although he conceded that "you may consider it to be 'the triumph of hope over experience,' as Dr Johnson once described the actions of a man who married for the second time." Left to right: Alan Williams (British consul-general), Sir David Ormsby Gore, President Hugh Bullock, Winthrop Aldrich.



The Sailing of the Mayflower from Plymouth, a painting by B. F. Gribble, presented to the Pilgrims of the United States in 1962 by Frank Waterman Jr. (a Pilgrim from 1923 to 1938), former president of the Waterman Pen Company. It now hangs in the Union Club, New York.



The dinner on October 1, 1962, for the Earl of Home, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (and Prime Minister 1963 to 1964), just before the Cuban missile crisis. Left to right: Lord Home, President Hugh Bullock, and Dean Rusk (U.S. Secretary of State).



The Gold Medal presented in 1963 to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President of the United States, "in recognition of his great contribution to the cause of Anglo-American unity."

The presentation of the medal at the dinner on May 22, 1963. Eisenhower receives the medal from President Hugh Bullock. On the right is Sir David Ormsby Gore. In his speech, Eisenhower recalled the wartime days when the common causes of liberty and justice bound the two nations in an unbreakable bond.



DDE

GETTYSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

New York
May 23, 1963

Dear Hugh:

Again I want to tell you how much I enjoyed The Pilgrims dinner last evening. I was -- and am -- deeply appreciative of the honor you conveyed upon me, and I shall lastingly cherish the gold medal presented to me as a tribute to the close relationship that exists, and will I trust always exist, between all the English speaking peoples.

It was a great pleasure and rare privilege to be able to renew so many old friendships. I am indebted to you personally for all you did to make the dinner such a gala affair. I hope, too, that you will tell Mr. Converse of my gratitude for his friendly helpfulness.

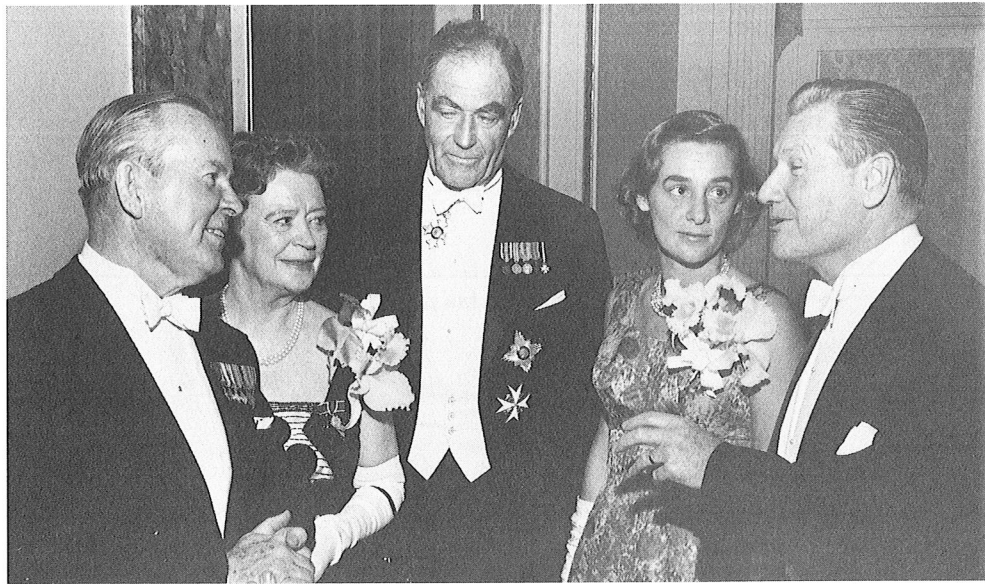
With many thanks and warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Hugh Bullock
President
The Pilgrims of the United States
74 Trinity Place
New York 6, New York

A letter of thanks from General Eisenhower.



The dinner on November 6, 1963, for Lester Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada. Pearson called for closer links between the United States and Canada, but warned that Canada should be regarded as a foreign nation, whose first responsibility was the protection of the national interest of its own people. Left to right: Lester Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, President Hugh Bullock, Mrs. Rockefeller, and Nelson Rockefeller (Governor of the State of New York).

The dinner and ball in honor of Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon at the Waldorf Astoria on November 19, 1965, given jointly with the E.S.U., to inaugurate the Winston Churchill Memorial Fund. Left to right: Governor Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, President Hugh Bullock, Princess Margaret, and Lord Snowdon.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1969

Dear Hugh:

I am very grateful to you for your kind invitation to serve as Honorary President of The Pilgrims of the United States. It was thoughtful of you to send me the pamphlet describing The Pilgrims' activities with your letter and I want you to know that I will be glad to accept your invitation.

As you know, I was delighted to have the opportunity to address The Pilgrims of the United States during my term of office as Vice President some years ago, and I greatly appreciate the privilege of serving as Honorary President of this distinguished organization.

With my thanks for your generous remarks and with warm regards,

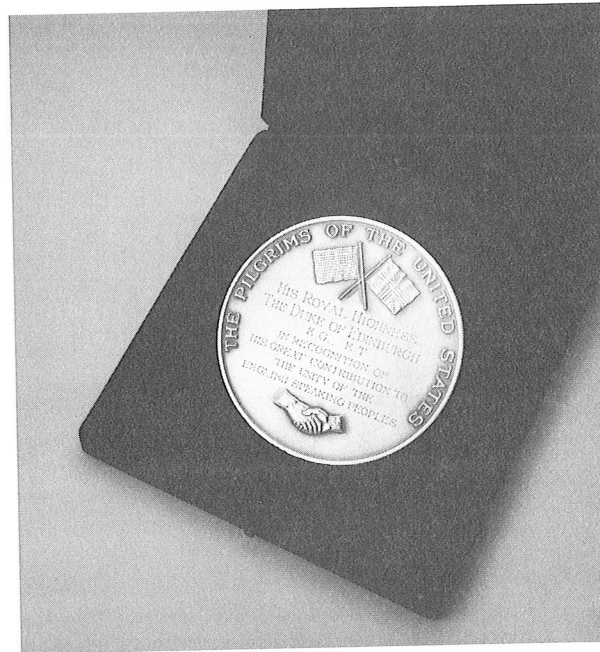
Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

Mr. Hugh Bullock
President
The Pilgrims of the United States
74 Trinity Place
New York, New York 10006

A letter from President Richard Nixon, accepting the invitation to become honorary president of the Pilgrims of the United States. In 1953 President Eisenhower was the first American President to be so invited, and the tradition continued into the 1980s. President Reagan was the last honorary president of the Pilgrims, but the President of the United States continues to be elected an honorary member. There is no reference in the Pilgrims archives to Nixon having addressed the New York society during his term of office as vice-president, but he did speak to the Pilgrims of Great Britain in 1958.

The Gold Medal presented on November 5, 1969, to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, "in recognition of his great contribution to the unity of the English speaking peoples."



The luncheon for the Queen and Prince Philip on July 9, 1976, given jointly with the E.S.U. as part of the American bicentennial celebrations. Left to right: Barry Bingham (chairman of the E.S.U. of the United States), the Queen, President Hugh Bullock, Prince Philip, Hugh L. Carey (Governor of the State of New York).



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
August 5, 1977

To Hugh Bullock

Thank you for your good letter of July 19.

While I am honored by your invitation to accept the Honorary Presidency of the Pilgrims of the United States, I hope you will understand my decision not to accept honorary memberships or offices in organizations in which I cannot actively participate.

I am most grateful for your thoughtfulness and send you my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Hugh Bullock
The Pilgrims of the United States
74 Trinity Place
New York, N.Y. 10006

A letter from President Jimmy Carter, refusing the invitation to become honorary president of the Pilgrims of the United States. It was understood that he refused because he did not want to join a society that did not have any black or women members. In October 1978 he declined for a second time, despite the efforts of the Pilgrims, who urged him not to break a "long-standing tradition" (a tradition that went back only to 1953, when President Eisenhower was elected honorary life president). President Reagan was the last U.S. President to become an honorary president; the tradition lapsed after this.

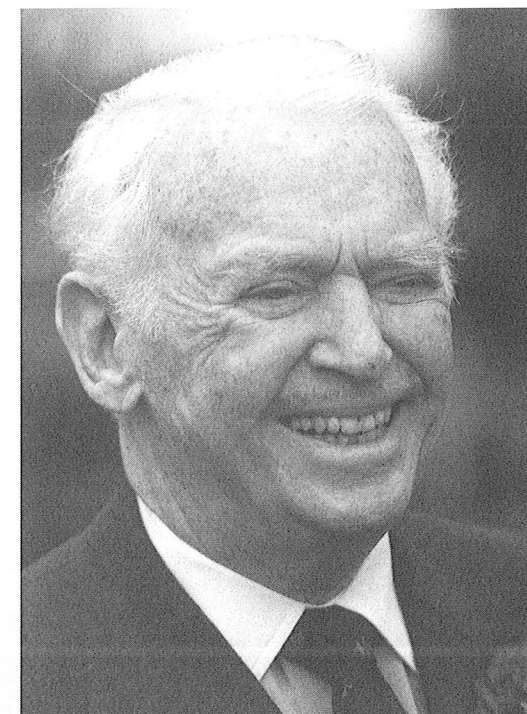


Left Dr. Clifton Wharton Jr., the first black Pilgrim, elected in December 1977. Dr. Wharton, a Harvard graduate and an economist working in the field of foreign economic development, was president of Michigan State University from 1970 to 1978, and was about to take up the chancellorship of the State University of New York, where he remained until 1987. He served as Deputy Secretary of State under President Clinton in 1993.



Right Marietta Peabody Tree, one of the five women who accepted invitations to apply for membership of the Pilgrims in 1977. She was elected in December 1977. From an old New England family (her grandfather founded Groton School), she represented the United States on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights from 1961 to 1964. She ran the New York office of the city planning firm Llewellyn-Davies for many years, and from 1980 until 1990 was chairman of the Citizens Committee for New York City. She was the speaker at the annual meeting on January 24, 1990. Photograph (1965) Hulton Archive/Getty Images.

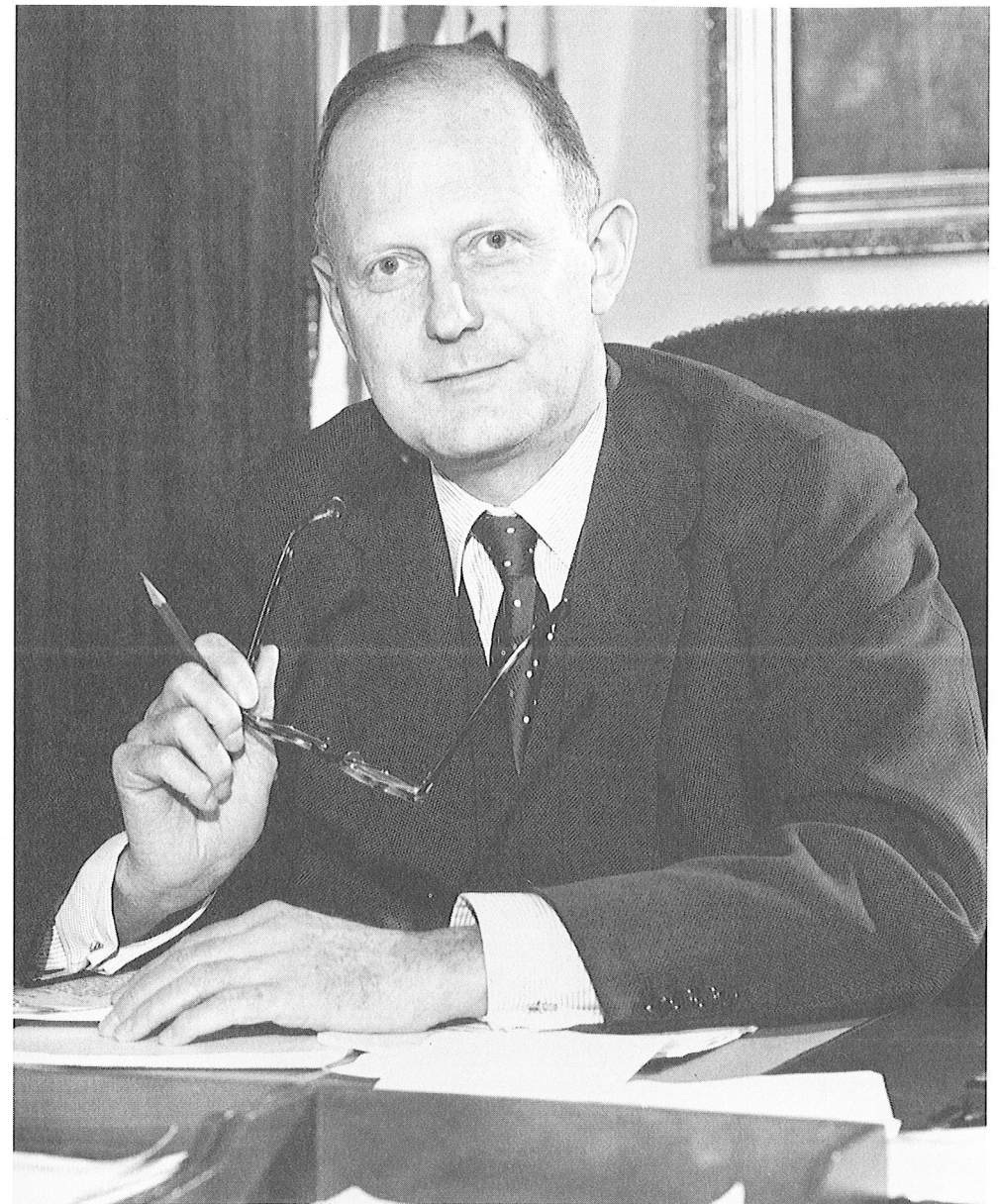
Right Douglas Fairbanks Jr., a member of the executive committee for many years before his death in 2000. After a career in Hollywood, best known for his role in *The Prisoner of Zenda* (1937), he served in the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant-commander in World War II, taking part in several Anglo-American operations, for which he was awarded the D.S.C. in 1945, conferred on him by Lord Halifax in Washington. In 1949 he received an honorary knighthood for his part in fostering "Anglo-American amity." A great Anglophile, he lived in London after the war, returning to New York in the mid-1970s.



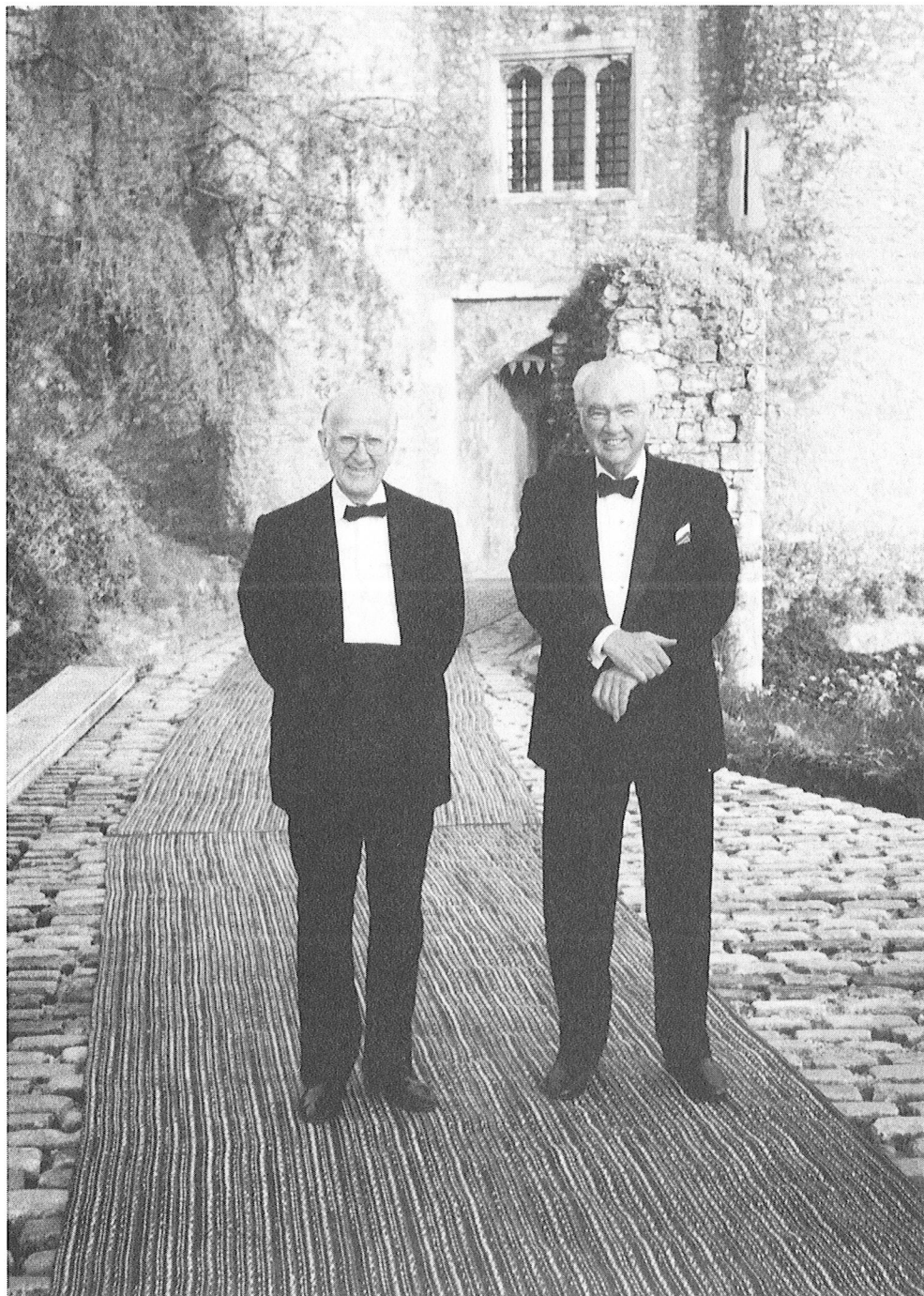
Left Ann Brownell Sloane, the first woman member of the executive committee, elected in 1996. The daughter of the late Herbert Brownell, honorary secretary from 1986 to 1996, she pursues a career in international development. Photograph (1993) by Ken Levinson.



The reception on March 19, 1998, at the University Club for Prince Philip. The Prince spoke about his International Award for Young People. Left to right: Colin Goetze Campbell (president of Colonial Williamsburg); John R. Drexel IV; Thomas L. Pulling, James W. Gerard V (members of the executive committee); Prince Philip, and President Henry Luce III. Photograph by Robert A. Ripps.



Douglas Dillon, a member of the executive committee from the late 1960s until his death in January 2003. A Wall Street investment banker with Dillon, Read, the firm founded by his father, he was ambassador to Paris from 1953 to 1957, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Kennedy in 1961, a post he held until 1965, when he left the government and moved back to New York. There he devoted himself to the affairs of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as president (1970–77) and chairman of the board (1977–83), and was responsible for building up the museum's collection of Chinese art.



Robert Worcester (left), chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, with Henry Luce III outside Allington Castle, near Maidstone, Kent, the headquarters of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, in 2000.



President Henry Luce III (right) with Henry A. Kissinger, a vice-president of the Pilgrims of the United States, and former U.S. Secretary of State, at the centennial meeting of the society on May 6, 2003, at the Union Club in New York. Photograph by Henry Grossman.

APPENDIX

PRESIDENTS

1903-7	The Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter	1928-46	Nicholas Murray Butler
		1946-55	John W. Davis
1907-12	William Butler Duncan	1955-96	Hugh Bullock
1912-17	Joseph H. Choate	1997-	Henry Luce III
1917-28	Chauncey M. Depew		

CHAIRMEN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1903-4	Lindsay Russell	1924-31	Frank L. Polk
1904	George T. Wilson	1932-8	Charles C. Paulding
1905-6	William Butler Duncan	1939-45	Thomas W. Lamont
1907	Stewart Woodford	1945-53	Gano Dunn
1908-19	George T. Wilson	1953-96	Hugh Bullock
1920	Frederick Cunliffe-Owen	1997-	Henry Luce III
1921-3	Charles H. Sherrill		

HONORARY SECRETARIES

1903-4	Benjamin D. Woodward	1947-65	Edward K. Warren
1905-7	George T. Wilson	1965-71	Walter S. Marvin
1908-9	Louis C. Hay	1971-3	Benjamin Strong
1910-19	George W. Burleigh	1973-6	Francis T. P. Plimpton
1919-21	Hunter Wykes	1976-85	Harold H. Helm
1921-7	Albert E. Gallatin	1986-96	Herbert Brownell
1927-44	Elihu C. Church	1996-2000	Mark Dixon
1944-6	Henry R. Sedgwick	2000-	Laurence Charles Windsor Jr.
1946-7	Bryce Metcalf		

HONORARY TREASURERS

1903-5	Robert A. C. Smith	1953-68	C. G. Michalis
1906-29	William Curtis Demorest	1968-85	John M. Schiff
1930-34	John S. Rogers	1985-96	John R. Drexel III
1935-53	Eliot Tuckerman	1996-	Eben W. Pyne

BRITISH AMBASSADORS TO WASHINGTON

1902-3	Sir Michael Herbert	1961-5	Sir David Ormsby Gore (Lord Harlech from 1964)
1903-6	Sir Mortimer Durand		
1907-13	James Bryce	1965-8	Sir Patrick Dean
1913-18	Sir Cecil Spring-Rice	1968-71	John Freeman
1918-19	Lord Reading	1971-4	Lord Cromer
1919	Lord Grey	1974-7	Sir Peter Ramsbotham
1920-24	Sir Auckland Geddes	1977-9	Peter Jay
1924-30	Sir Esmé Howard	1979-82	Sir Nicholas Henderson
1930-39	Sir Ronald Lindsay	1983-6	Sir Oliver Wright
1939-40	Lord Lothian	1986-91	Sir Antony Acland
1941-6	Lord Halifax	1991-5	Sir Robin Renwick
1946-8	Lord Inverchapel	1995-7	Sir John Kerr
1948-52	Sir Oliver Franks	1997-2003	Sir Christopher Meyer
1952-6	Sir Roger Makins	2003-	Sir David Manning
1956-61	Sir Harold Caccia		

WINNERS OF THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE
PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

1957	Sir Winston Churchill
1963	General Dwight D. Eisenhower
1969	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

FOUNDER MEMBERS

Dr Russell Bellamy
 William E. Carson
 General Adna Romanza Chaffee
 General Henry Clark Corbin
 William Butler Duncan
 Richard Watson Gilder
 John W. Griggs
 Morris K. Jesup
 John J. McCook
 Robert Johnstone Mooney
 Herbert Noble
 Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter
 Lindsay Russell
 Sir Percy Sanderson
 Jacob H. Schiff
 Robert A. C. Smith
 James Speyer
 General Joseph Wheeler
 Cassius M. Whicker
 George T. Wilson
 Benjamin D. Woodward

ANNUAL MEETINGS

showing the speaker at each meeting

January 24, 1917	James Montgomery Beck (former Assistant Attorney-General)
January 23, 1918	Chauncey M. Depew (president of the Pilgrims of the United States)
January 22, 1919	Sir Henry Babington-Smith (Assistant High Commissioner of Great Britain), and James Montgomery Beck
January 28, 1920	Ronald Lindsay (British Chargé d'Affaires to the United States)
January 26, 1921	Sir Algernon Firth (former president of the British Association of Chambers of Commerce), and Sir Ernest Raeburn (director-general of the British Ministry of Shipping, New York)
January 25, 1922	Hugh Chisholm (president of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation)
January 23, 1923	Viscount Burnham (proprietor of the <i>Daily Telegraph</i>)
January 23, 1924	General Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes (author of books about Persia)
January 28, 1925	General Charles P. Summerall (Commandant of the Eastern Division of the U.S. Army)
January 27, 1926	Chauncey M. Depew
January 26, 1927	Chauncey M. Depew
January 25, 1928	J. Alfred Spender (editor of the <i>Westminster Gazette</i>)
January 23, 1929	Nicholas Murray Butler (president of the Pilgrims of the United States)

THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

January 23, 1930	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 28, 1931	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 27, 1932	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 23, 1933	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 24, 1934	Ralph W. Close (Minister of the Union of South Africa)
January 23, 1935	Andrew Mellon (former American ambassador to Britain), and John Wallace Downie (former High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia)
January 22, 1936	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 27, 1937	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 26, 1938	David M. Dow (Official Secretary for Australia in the United States)
January 25, 1939	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 24, 1940	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 22, 1941	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 28, 1942	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 27, 1943	Harry Crookshank (British Postmaster-General, 1943-5)
January 26, 1944	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 24, 1945	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 23, 1946	Nicholas Murray Butler
January 22, 1947	Max Gardner (former Governor of North Carolina)

APPENDIX

January 28, 1948	James W. Gerard (former American ambassador to Germany)
January 26, 1949	Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (Congressman)
January 25, 1950	Thomas K. Finletter (head of the Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to the United Kingdom, 1948-9)
January 24, 1951	Lewis Douglas (former American ambassador to Britain)
January 23, 1952	Dr Grayson Kirk (vice-president and Provost of Columbia University)
January 28, 1953	Sir Percy Spender (Australian ambassador)
January 27, 1954	A. D. P. Heeney (Canadian ambassador), and Sir Edmund Hillary (conqueror of Mount Everest)
January 26, 1955	Sir Pierson Dixon (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 25, 1956	Sir Percy Spender
January 23, 1957	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand ambassador). Sir Francis Rundall (British consul-general at New York) accepted the Pilgrims Gold Medal on behalf of Sir Winston Churchill
January 22, 1958	Norman Robertson (Canadian ambassador)
January 28, 1959	Howard Beale (Australian ambassador)
January 27, 1960	Charles Ritchie (Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations)

THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

January 25, 1961	Sir Patrick Dean (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 24, 1962	Arthur Dean (chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests)
January 23, 1963	Sir Howard Beale
January 23, 1964	Sir Patrick Dean
January 27, 1965	Lord Caradon (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 26, 1966	General Maxwell Taylor (former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and former American ambassador to Vietnam)
January 25, 1967	John V. Lindsay (Mayor of the City of New York)
January 24, 1968	Frank Corner (New Zealand ambassador)
January 22, 1969	Sir Patrick Dean (former British ambassador)
January 28, 1970	Arthur Dean
January 27, 1971	Sir Anthony Rouse (British consul-general at New York)
January 26, 1972	Yvon Beaulne (Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations)
January 24, 1973	Sir Colin Crowe (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 23, 1974	Sir Donald Maitland (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 22, 1975	Ivor Richard (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)

APPENDIX

January 28, 1976	Lord Astor of Haver (chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain)
January 26, 1977	Sir Edwin Leather (Governor of Bermuda)
January 25, 1978	Lord Caccia (former British ambassador)
January 24, 1979	Viscount de L'Isle (former Governor-General of Australia)
January 23, 1980	Sir Anthony Parsons (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 28, 1981	Ken D. Taylor (Canadian consul-general at New York)
January 27, 1982	Allan E. Gotlieb (Canadian ambassador)
January 26, 1983	Ken D. Taylor
January 25, 1984	H. John Heinz III (Senator from Pennsylvania)
January 23, 1985	Sir Oliver Wright (British ambassador)
January 22, 1986	Sir John Thomson (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 28, 1987	General Vernon A. Walters (Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations)
January 27, 1988	Sir Crispin Tickell (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations, and President of the Security Council)
January 25, 1989	Caspar Weinberger (publisher of <i>Forbes Magazine</i> , and former U.S. Secretary of Defense)

January 24, 1990	Marietta Peabody Tree (American representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 1961-4)
January 16, 1991	Sir David Hannay (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
January 15, 1992	Thomas R. Pickering (Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations)
January 27, 1993	James C. Humes (member of the executive committee; in place of the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations)
January 26, 1994	Don Russell (Australian ambassador)
January 26, 1995	Sir Robin Renwick (British ambassador)
January 25, 1996	Sir John Kerr (British ambassador)
May 1, 1997	Sir John Kerr
April 30, 1998	Sir Christopher Meyer (British ambassador)
April 28, 1999	Sir Jeremy Greenstock (Permanent Representative of the U.K. to the United Nations)
April 19, 2000	Richard Butler (former Chief United Nations Weapons Inspector in Iraq)
April 25, 2001	Louise Fréchette (Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations)
May 7, 2002	Winston Churchill (Conservative M.P., 1970-97)
May 6, 2003	Henry A. Kissinger (former U.S. Secretary of State, and a vice-president of the Pilgrims of the United States)

SOCIETY FUNCTIONS, 1903-2002

<p>— 1903 —</p> <p>February 4 Dinner for ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Commander of the Channel squadron)</p> <p>May 25 Dinner for SIR MICHAEL HERBERT (British ambassador to Washington, 1902-3)</p> <p>September 4 Dinner for SIR THOMAS LIPTON (Founder of Lipton Ltd., and challenger for the America's Cup)</p> <p>— 1904 —</p> <p>January 29 Dinner for SIR MORTIMER DURAND (British ambassador to Washington, 1903-6)</p> <p>October 13 Dinner for MOST REV. RANDALL DAVIDSON (Archbishop of Canterbury)</p> <p>— 1905 —</p> <p>June 9 Dinner for JOSEPH CHOATE (American ambassador to the Court of St. James's, 1899-1905)</p>	<p>— 1906 —</p> <p>March 31 Dinner for EARL GREY (Governor-General of Canada)</p> <p>— 1907 —</p> <p>March 23 Dinner for JAMES BRYCE (British ambassador to Washington, 1907-13)</p> <p>April 26 Dinner for SIR PERCY SANDERSON (British consul-general at New York)</p> <p>October 15 Dinner for RT. REV. ARTHUR FOLEY WINNINGTON INGRAM (Bishop of London)</p> <p>— 1908 —</p> <p>February 19 Dinner for WHITELAW REID (American ambassador to the Court of St. James's, 1905-13)</p> <p>November 5 Dinner for LORD NORTHCLIFFE (Chief proprietor of <i>The Times</i>)</p>
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————— 1909 —————
October 4
 Dinner for
 ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
 SIR EDWARD HOBERT SEYMOUR,
 REAR-ADMIRAL FREDERICK TOWER
 HAMILTON, and special delegates from
 Great Britain to the Hudson-Fulton
 celebrations

————— 1910 —————
January 11
 Dinner for
 HENRY WHITE
 (American ambassador to France)

April 18
 Dinner for
 FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT
 KITCHENER

————— 1911 —————
May 24
 Dinner for
 JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
 (Special ambassador from the United
 States to the coronation of
 King George V)

————— 1913 —————
February 4
 Dinner for
 HARRY BRITTAIN
 (Honorary secretary of the
 Pilgrims of Great Britain)
 to celebrate
 THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
 PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

April 25
 Dinner for
 JAMES BRYCE

————— 1915 —————
July 19
 Dinner for
 DAVID THOMAS
 (British Ministry of Munitions)

September 30
 Dinner for
 LORD READING
 (Lord Chief Justice of England)

————— 1917 —————
January 27
 Dinner for
 JOSEPH CHOATE
 (President of the Pilgrims
 of the United States)

————— 1918 —————
March 7
 Dinner for
 MOST REV. COSMO GORDON LANG
 (Archbishop of York)
 to celebrate
 THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF
 THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED
 STATES

May 21
 Dinner for
 WILLIAM HUGHES
 (Prime Minister of Australia)

December 7
 Luncheon to mark
 AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

————— 1919 —————
May 1
 Dinner for
 THE EARL OF READING
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1918-19)

November 21
 Dinner for
 THE PRINCE OF WALES

————— 1920 —————
May 25
 Dinner for
 SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1920-4)

————— 1921 —————
October 27
 Dinner for
 ADMIRAL EARL BEATTY
 (First Lord of the Admiralty)

————— 1922 —————
April 21
 Dinner for
 SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

May 11
 Dinner for
 FIELD MARSHAL EARL FRENCH
 OF YPRES
 (Commander-in-Chief of the British
 Expeditionary Force, 1914,
 and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
 1918-21)

July 26
 Dinner for
 LORD SHAW OF DUNFERMLINE
 (Lord of Appeal)
 and MAITRE HENRI AUBEPIN
 (Official representative of the Bar
 Association of France)

————— 1923 —————
February 1
 Dinner for
 THE VERY REV. ALBERT BAILLIE
 (Dean of Windsor)

June 14
 Dinner for
 GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HORWOOD
 (Commissioner of Police to the
 Metropolis of London)

————— 1924 —————
January 15
 Dinner for
 SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

March 18
 Dinner for
 SIR ESMÉ HOWARD
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1924-30)

November 10
 Luncheon for
 CHAUNCEY DEPEW
 (President of the Pilgrims
 of the United States)

————— 1925 —————
January 2
 Dinner for
 VISCOUNT CECIL
 (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster)

October 23
 Dinner for
 SIR ROBERT HORNE, M.P.
 (Former President of the Board of Trade)

————— 1926 —————
October 26
 Dinner for
 RT. REV. ARTHUR FOLEY
 WINNINGTON INGRAM

December 20
 Dinner for
 STANLEY BRUCE
 (Prime Minister of Australia)

- 1927 —————
February 23
 Dinner for
 VINCENT MASSEY
 (Canadian Minister)
- 1928 —————
February 9
 Dinner to celebrate
 THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
 OF THE PILGRIMS
 OF THE UNITED STATES
- October 4**
 Dinner for
 FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT
 ALLENBY
- December 10**
 Dinner for
 VINCENT MASSEY
- 1930 —————
February 20
 Dinner for
 SIR ESMÉ HOWARD
- April 22**
 Dinner for
 SIR RONALD LINDSAY
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1930–39)
- May 6**
 Dinner for
 THE EARL OF DERBY
 (Chairman of the Pilgrims
 of Great Britain)
- June 4**
 Dinner for
 VINCENT MASSEY
- December 2**
 Dinner for
 SIR HARRY GLOSTER ARMSTRONG
 (British consul-general)
- 1931 —————
January 8
 Dinner for
 EARL BEAUCHAMP
 (Chancellor of the University of London)
- 1932 —————
January 11
 Dinner for
 W. D. HERRIDGE
 (Canadian Minister)
- 1933 —————
April 26
 Dinner for
 RAMSAY MACDONALD
 (Prime Minister of Great Britain)
- June 8**
 Dinner for
 SIR JOSIAH STAMP
 (President of the London, Midland
 and Scottish Railway)
- November 10**
 Dinner for
 SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE
 (Director of the
 London School of Economics)
- 1934 —————
December 3
 Dinner for
 JOHN BUCHAN
 (Representative of the Scottish
 universities in Parliament)

- 1935 —————
February 8
 Luncheon for
 THE EARL OF LYTTON
 (Chairman of the League of Nations
 Mission to Manchuria)
- December 2**
 Dinner for
 SIR JAMES IRVINE
 (Principal and Vice-Chancellor
 of the University of St. Andrews)
- 1936 —————
January 10
 Dinner for
 MOST REV. WILLIAM TEMPLE
 (Archbishop of York)
- 1937 —————
January 7
 Dinner for
 SIR HERBERT MARLER
 (Canadian Minister)
- 1939 —————
May 23
 Dinner for
 SIR RONALD LINDSAY
- October 25**
 Dinner for
 THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1939–40)
- 1941 —————
March 25
 Dinner for
 VISCOUNT HALIFAX
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1941–6)
- 1942 —————
December 2
 Dinner for
 W. L. MACKENZIE KING
 (Prime Minister of Canada)
- 1944 —————
April 28
 MOST REV. CYRIL FORSTER
 GARBETT
 (Archbishop of York)
- 1946 —————
April 22
 Dinner for
 THE EARL OF HALIFAX
- November 12**
 Dinner for
 LORD INVERCHAPPEL
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1946–8)
- 1948 —————
October 13
 Dinner for
 SIR OLIVER FRANKS
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1948–52)
- 1950 —————
October 12
 Dinner for
 SIR CAMPBELL STUART
 (Chairman of the Pilgrims of Great
 Britain)
- 1951 —————
September 18
 Dinner for
 SIR DENYS AND LADY LOWSON
 (Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress
 of London)

November 13

Dinner for
THE EARL OF HALIFAX
(President of the Pilgrims
of Great Britain)

— 1953 —

February 2

Dinner for
SIR ROGER MAKINS
(British ambassador to Washington,
1952-6)

— 1954 —

February 24

Dinner for
SIR GLADWYN JEBB
(Permanent Representative of
the U.K. to the United Nations)

October 28

Presentation of painting and executive
committee luncheon for
THE QUEEN MOTHER

— 1955 —

January 24

Dinner for
S. G. HOLLAND
(Prime Minister of New Zealand)

March 5

Dinner for
ROBERT MENZIES
(Prime Minister of Australia)

June 16

Dinner for
HAROLD MACMILLAN
(British Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs)

December 5

Dinner for
ANTHONY NUTTING
(British Minister of State
for Foreign Affairs)

— 1956 —

October 11

Luncheon for
SIR ROGER MAKINS

November 20

Dinner for
SELWYN LLOYD
(British Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs)

December 18

Dinner for
SIR HAROLD CACCIA
(British ambassador to Washington,
1956-61)

— 1957 —

May 4

Dinner for
SIR PIERSON DIXON
(Permanent Representative of
the U.K. to the United Nations)

October 21

Dinner for
THE QUEEN and PRINCE PHILIP,
DUKE OF EDINBURGH

October 29

Dinner for
SIR CAMPBELL STUART

— 1958 —

February 27

Dinner for
LORD HAILSHAM
(Lord President of the Council and
Deputy Leader of the House of Lords)

May 26

Dinner for
FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT
MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN
(Deputy Supreme Commander,
Allied Powers in Europe)

October 28

Dinner for
JOHN DIEFENBAKER
(Prime Minister of Canada)

— 1960 —

January 20

Dinner for
REGINALD MAUDLING
(President of the Board of Trade)

May 23

Dinner for
SIR PIERSON DIXON

June 9

Dinner for
PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF
EDINBURGH

November 9

Dinner for
LORD BIRKETT
(President of the Pilgrims
of Great Britain)

— 1961 —

September 21

Dinner for
SIR HAROLD CACCIA

November 14

Dinner for
SIR DAVID ORMSBY GORE
(British ambassador to Washington,
1961-5)

— 1962 —

January 15

Dinner for
SIR CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR
(Chairman of the Pilgrims
of Great Britain)

October 1

Dinner for
THE EARL OF HOME
(British Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs)

— 1963 —

May 22

Presentation of Gold Medal
and dinner for
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
(President of the United States,
1953-61)

November 6

Dinner for
LESTER PEARSON
(Prime Minister of Canada)

— 1965 —

March 15

Dinner for
LORD HARLECH
(Sir David Ormsby Gore)

May 4

Dinner for
SIR PATRICK DEAN
(British ambassador to Washington,
1965-8)

November 19
Dinner and ball for
PRINCESS MARGARET
AND LORD SNOWDON

———— **1966** ————

January 8
Reception for
F. S. TOMLINSON and
HARRY A. SCOTT
(British and Canadian consuls-general
at New York)

March 31
Reception for
SIR FRANCIS RUNDALL
(British ambassador to Japan; formerly
British consul-general at New York)

November 11
Reception for
SIR ROBERT MENZIES
(Prime Minister of Australia, 1949–66)

———— **1967** ————

February 27
Dinner for
SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME
(formerly Lord Home;
British Prime Minister, 1963–4)

March 29
Reception for
A. EDGAR RITCHIE
(Canadian ambassador)

April 14
Reception for
SIR PATRICK DEAN

June 8
Reception for
HAROLD HOLT
(Prime Minister of Australia)

October 3
Reception for
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA
AND THE HON. ANGUS OGILVY

———— **1968** ————

January 8
Reception for
HAROLD MACMILLAN
(British Prime Minister, 1957–63)

March 12
Reception for
LORD GLADWYN
(former Permanent Representative of
the U.K. to the United Nations)

March 20
Reception for
LORD SHERFIELD
(Sir Roger Makins)

April 8
Dinner for
ROY JENKINS
(Chancellor of the Exchequer)

May 29
Reception for
JOHN GORTON
(Prime Minister of Australia)

November 29
Reception for
SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME

———— **1969** ————

April 17
Dinner for
JOHN FREEMAN
(British ambassador to Washington,
1968–71)

May 21
Dinner for
DAVID BRUCE
(American ambassador to Britain, 1961–9)

November 5
Presentation of the Gold Medal
and dinner for
PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

———— **1970** ————

January 26
Reception for
HAROLD WILSON
(British Prime Minister)

October 23
Reception for
EDWARD HEATH
(British Prime Minister)

———— **1971** ————

January 7
Luncheon for
JOHN FREEMAN

March 23
Dinner for
THE EARL OF CROMER
(British ambassador to Washington,
1971–4)

October 15
Reception for
THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON
AND THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S
CATHEDRAL

———— **1972** ————

September 25
Reception for
SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME
(British Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs)

———— **1973** ————
January 4
Dinner for
LORD HAILSHAM
(Lord Chancellor)

May 1
Reception for
THE RT. REV. HORACE DONEGAN
(Bishop of New York)
In memory of
Bishop Henry Codman Potter

October 15
Reception for
SIR DONALD MAITLAND
(Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom to the United Nations)

December 5
Reception for
SAUL F. RAE
(Permanent Representative of
Canada to the United Nations)

———— **1974** ————

January 10
Dinner for
THE EARL OF CROMER

April 2
Dinner for
SIR PETER RAMSBOTHAM
(British ambassador to Washington,
1974–7)

December 12
Reception for
JOHN FORD
(British consul-general
at New York)

————— 1975 —————
May 13
 Reception for
 IVOR RICHARD
 (Permanent Representative of
 the U.K. to the United Nations)

September 16
 Reception for
 MARGARET THATCHER
 (British Leader of the Opposition)

October 30
 Reception for
 SIR PETER RAMSBOTHAM

————— 1976 —————
July 9
 Luncheon for
 THE QUEEN and PRINCE PHILIP,
 DUKE OF EDINBURGH

October 28
 Reception for
 WILLIAM H. BARTON
 (Permanent Representative of
 Canada to the United Nations)

————— 1977 —————
April 4
 Reception for
 IVOR RICHARD

April 24
 Reception for
 JACK H. WARREN
 (Canadian ambassador)

October 12
 Dinner for
 PETER JAY
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1977–9)

December 12
 Reception for
 PETER M. TOWE
 (Canadian ambassador)

————— 1978 —————
May 16
 Reception for
 ALAN RENOUF
 (Australian ambassador)

————— 1979 —————
April 30
 Reception for
 ANNE ARMSTRONG
 (American ambassador to
 the Court of St. James's, 1976–7)

May 2
 Dinner for
 THE DUKE OF NORFOLK
 (Earl Marshal of England)

June 4
 Reception for
 IVOR RICHARD

June 18
 Reception for
 PETER JAY

October 24
 Dinner for
 SIR NICHOLAS HENDERSON
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1979–82)

November 19
 SIR ANTHONY PARSONS
 (Permanent Representative of
 the U.K. to the United Nations)

————— 1980 —————
May 19
 Reception for
 MICHEL DUPUY
 (Canadian ambassador to
 the United Nations)

October 23
 Reception for
 SIR NICHOLAS PARKINSON
 (Australian ambassador)

November 20
 Reception for
 HAROLD MACMILLAN

————— 1981 —————
May 18
 Reception for
 KINGMAN BREWSTER
 (American ambassador to
 the Court of St. James's, 1977–81)

September 23
 Reception for
 LORD CARRINGTON
 (British Secretary of State
 for Foreign Affairs)

————— 1982 —————
January 13
 Reception for
 LORD CACCIA

April 15
 Reception for
 SIR ANTHONY PARSONS

October 28
 Dinner for
 SIR OLIVER WRIGHT
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1983–6)

December 13
 Reception for
 SIR JOHN THOMSON
 (Permanent Representative of
 the U.K. to the United Nations)

————— 1983 —————
September 26
 Dinner for
 SIR GEOFFREY HOWE
 (British Secretary of State
 for Foreign Affairs)

————— 1984 —————
November 26
 Reception for
 SIR ROBERT COTTON
 (Australian ambassador)

————— 1985 —————
January
 Reception for
 JEANE KIRKPATRICK
 (Permanent Representative of the United
 States to the United Nations)

October 16
 Reception for
 F. RAWDON DALRYMPLE
 (Australian ambassador)

————— 1986 —————
May 14
 Reception for
 SIR OLIVER WRIGHT

October 7
 Dinner for
 SIR ANTONY ACLAND
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1986–91)

———— 1987 ————
October 15
 Dinner for
 SIR CRISPIN TICKELL
 (Permanent Representative of
 the U.K. to the United Nations)

———— 1988 ————
November 14
 Reception for
 DAME ANN HERCUS
 (Permanent Representative of
 New Zealand to the United Nations)

December 13
 Reception for
 JAMES MELLON
 (British consul-general at New York)

———— 1989 ————
April 20
 Reception for
 PETER WILENSKI
 (Permanent Representative of
 Australia to the United Nations)

May 17
 Reception for
 GORDON WESLEY JEWKES
 (Permanent Representative of
 the U.K. to the United Nations)

November 28
 Reception for
 THOMAS R. PICKERING

———— 1990 ————
June 12
 Reception for
 SIR CRISPIN TICKELL

———— 1991 ————
October 15
 Dinner for
 SIR ROBIN RENWICK
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1991–5)

———— 1997 ————
June 23
 Reception for
 ROBERT WORCESTER
 (Chairman of the Pilgrims
 of Great Britain)

November 18
 Reception following lecture by
 ANDREW SHARP PEACOCK
 (Australian ambassador)

———— 1998 ————
March 19
 Reception for
 PRINCE PHILIP,
 DUKE OF EDINBURGH

———— 1999 ————
November 4
 Reception for
 PETER W. RODMAN
 (Director of national security programs,
 Nixon Center)

———— 2000 ————
March 6
 Reception for
 MARY ROBINSON
 (United Nations High Commissioner
 for Human Rights,
 and former President of Ireland)

March 16
 Reception for
 LORD HOWELL
 (Former British Secretary of State
 for Transport and Energy)

October 26
 Reception for
 LORD JUSTICE MANCE
 (Lord Justice of Appeal)

November 30
 Reception for
 CASPAR WEINBERGER
 (Former Secretary of Defense
 of the United States)

———— 2001 ————
October 17
 Reception for
 JAMES BRENDAN BOLGER
 (New Zealand ambassador,
 and former Prime Minister of
 New Zealand)

November 13
 Reception for
 GARETH EVANS
 (President of the International Crisis
 Group, and former
 Foreign Minister of Australia)

———— 2002 ————
October 29
 Reception for
 SIR CHRISTOPHER MEYER
 (British ambassador to Washington,
 1997–2003)

December 11
 Reception for
 PAUL A. VOLCKER
 (Former chairman of the
 Federal Reserve Board)

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Anne Pimlott Baker is a Research Associate of the forthcoming *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. She has an Anglo-American background (in 1898 her grandmother was the first woman to qualify for a Harvard PhD), and read Modern History at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. A contributor to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, *Missing Persons* (1993), the *Dictionary of National Biography, 1986–1990* (1996), the *Collins Biographical Dictionary of Scientists* (1994), and the *Hutchinson Encyclopaedia of Biography* (1996), she is also the author of *The Pilgrims of Great Britain: A Centennial History* (2002).

The design of the Pilgrims scarf, illustrated on the jacket, incorporates the core themes of the organizations that it celebrates. Depicted at the center of the silk is a pilgrim on horseback pointing the way to Canterbury, with the lion of Great Britain and the bald eagle of the United States following his lead. "Hic et ubique" meaning "here and everywhere" further describes the enduring relationship between the two nations, bound by a shared language, and promising a shared future. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes unfurl on each side of the central medallion, and drape together below to form a ribbon of red, white and blue. The founding dates of the Pilgrims of Great Britain and the United States, 1902 and 1903, adorn a border of early twentieth-century design elements.

Godfrey Coulson Bloch initiated, coordinated and underwrote the scarf to commemorate the centennials of the Pilgrims on both sides of the Atlantic. New York fashion mogul Marisol Deluna captured the true spirit of both organizations in her design.

Front jacket illustration: Pilgrims scarf, designed by Marisol Deluna. Copyright Deluna By Design, Inc. (2002). Photograph by Ken Adlard

Back jacket illustration: portrait of Hugh Bullock, early 1930s, by Frank Salisbury, copyright Estate of Frank O. Salisbury 2003. All rights reserved DACS. Photograph by Patience Bundschuh

Jacket design by Robert Updegraff

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