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COVER STORY

The peaceful country scene in the Galisteo Valley near Santa Fe, New Mexico, reminds us that this is the harvest season of the year. As citizens of the richest and most powerful country in the world, we should be most particularly thankful as we gather with our families on this Thanksgiving Day. This Nation was founded on the principle of a basic faith in God. Let us be ever mindful of the words of Plutarch: "The worship most acceptable to God comes from a thankful and cheerful heart."

The cover photograph is courtesy of the New Mexico Department of Development.

Whole No. 861 Volume 101, No. 9

Daughters of the American Revolution

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DEAR MEMBERS:

NOVEMBER is the month in which free elections are held in the United States of America.

As citizens of the world’s most powerful country, we are in possession of a power as awesome as that of our military weapons—the power of the ballot box. Through the ballot box we elect the leaders who are expected to execute the will of the people.

The great Constitutional Convention of 1787 established this Nation “as a republic, if we can keep it.” Thus, it is our duty to analyze the policies of the candidates carefully prior to election. We can help keep America free only by using the secret ballot to elect those public officials who place morality, observance of the law and respect for the Constitution before anything else.

Our Nation today is faced with a crisis which threatens the very principles which made this Country great. We are faced with a breakdown of the law and order upon which this Country was founded and without which we and our children will live under anarchy. We must not take too much for granted. We must remember that patriotism and freedom do not grow on trees, but must be re-expressed at every opportunity. The challenge to the modern patriot is to get this Nation back on its true course. One must go forward with the times, but not by compromising one’s ideals. We must make our voices heard above the chorus of those who would remake America on a socialistic pattern, destroy our American Heritage and downgrade our national heroes. We must be prepared to fight for our freedom and our ideals—for freedom dies if it is not fought for eternally.

The best way to carry on our fight for the preservation of our national ideals is by assuming the responsibility we have as citizens. The National Society can take pride in the fact that, in addition to casting an intelligent vote for others, many Daughters are now serving as elected officials at community and state level. It may surprise you to know that more than 1250 of our Daughters are elected officials in their respective communities:

◇ more than 186 Daughters are serving in state legislatures;
◇ more than 404 Daughters are serving on city councils;
◇ and more than 660 Daughters are serving on their local school boards.

These courageous Daughters are setting an example for all of us by putting themselves in a position to be able to do something about the principles of good government. They have shown the way and have proven that informed Daughters can, with dignity, successfully compete with career politicians.

The women of America can be a great force today in helping to preserve the fundamentals of our great Nation through forward looking thinking and action. You have an opportunity to fulfill your destiny as a woman in this rapidly moving, rapidly changing last third of the twentieth century by becoming an informed and active voter in your community. Exercise the power of the ballot box.

* * *

Personally, as well as on behalf of the National Society, your President General extends to you the blessings of Thanksgiving. As you unite with your families on this truly American holiday, pause to remember that it was faith in God that provided a firm foundation for the founding of our great Nation.

Faithfully,

Cdale Erb Sullivan
Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
The Courage and Faith of Our People
A Nation Under God

By
LeRoy W. Nichols, Colonel, Retired
Bradenton, Fla.

It is well when discussing subjects as abstract as Faith and Courage, to inquire into their implications so that in referring to them as qualities of human behavior, we shall think of them in terms of similar meaning.

Faith, as used in this address, refers particularly to our belief in and our confidence in Almighty God. But it also means reliance upon the dependability of proven friends, and upon our Constitution, upon our chosen system of government and upon a myriad of righteous causes.

Courage to me means the firmness of mind or purpose, in spite of fear, (rarely the casting aside of fear, for fear is inherent in the human spirit) and resolution carried to its conclusion regardless of fear is the highest form of human courage.

And I believe that courage is the handmaiden of true faith.

Certainly the men and women of the Revolution must have possessed to a degree these magnificent qualities of mind and spirit.

It is quite understandable, even at this more or less remote period in the history of our country, for they themselves were products of an earlier and equally important epoch in our national life.

The Puritans of New England and the Hugenots of Virginia, together with the other Europeans who settled our country in the earlier days, bequeathed to their children and their children’s children, the faith and courage that supported them in their voyage to a new, wild and uncivilized land.

With respect to our earliest settlers when faith and courage are mentioned, the history books tell us of the men. We know of the venerable God-fearing ruling Elder, William Brewster, of the wise and dignified Governor, William Bradford, and of the impetuous and dashing Miles Standish.

But what of their partners in the great adventure—the Pilgrim mothers? They were there. That we know. But, unfortunately, they are rarely mentioned except in genealogies. We know them simply as Catherine, wife of John Carver; or Bess, wife of Stephen Hopkins; or Priscilla, daughter of William Mullins. The very given and family names of most of these devoted women are forgotten and can never be brought to light.

Was their faith, suffering, or fortitude any less than that of the men? If the trials and tribulations of the Fathers were difficult for them, what of the privations, the almost total absence of the simplest conveniences, the frightful prospect and awful actuality of being adrift on an angry, almost unknown sea in a ship deemed to be unseaworthy by its previous owners? These terrors they bore as did the men.

The women also landed “on a stern and rock-bound coast,” in the midst of a violent, angry winter as did the men folk. The women also looked with dread at the prospect of a harsh life in an almost mythical land known only to primitive Indians. In addition, they cared for their men, experienced the not unmixed joys of motherhood, nurtured and raised their young ones, transmitting to them the grandeur of their own steadfast faith and courage.

And so down through the years of our history, women have been a glorious inspiration for the momentous decisions, the fearful struggles and the heroic deeds of our forefathers.

Our nation was founded and the Revolution was fought in the black hour of oppression, with magnificent courage and with sure reliance upon the help
of a just and powerful God. From the Mayflower Compact on down through the years, in all of the great state documents we see a determined adherence to the principles and teachings of the New Testament.

History is replete with sagas of brave deeds performed by men and women of America who have upheld with conspicuous fidelity the faith in their God and pride in their land bequeathed to them by the founders of this country.

As we look around us today and observe the gentility, the respectability and the education of the majority of the people, we are carelessly liable to think that the first Americans were representatives of Europe's elite, possibly people of similar attainments. We think of the Virginia cavaliers with plumed hats, silk and velvet apparel, their swords ever ready to leap from their scabbards; the placid and dignified Dutchmen of Nieu Amsterdam, hoarding their gold doubloons and living in splendor along the banks of the Hudson, and strangely, preferring their wild new estates to their noble inheritances in the Netherlands: the haughty aristocrats of South Carolina, indentured servants and slaves attending to every want.

This picture, with its trailing perspective of English squires and sons of lords, is romantic and absorbing but for the most part untrue. Hendrik Willem Van Loon said that dukes and counts don't emigrate, and he was right.

As a matter of historical fact, America was, in general, settled by the ordinary run of poor and illiterate folks. Our land today stands as monumental evidence of the ability of simple, plain people to force a great and glorious nation out of the abundant resources of a limitless wilderness—by faith and with courage.

The fact that we are not all descended from dukes, counts and barons detracts not one whit from the heritage which is ours. The important thing for us is to be true to our heritage.

Edmund Burke, the great Englishman who befriended our colonies during their struggle for freedom, said, "People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors." It is well, therefore, that we of the Twentieth Century hold, as it were, a mirror to our yesterdays so that we may recognize, in the light of our brilliant past, a modicum of our responsibility for the present and the future of America.
There are two great and important tenets that should be followed by all Americans, both of which, by the way, were embodied in our earliest historical compact, the Mayflower Compact. It matters not whence we came, nor where we are going, nor the color of our skin, nor the character of our religion.

The first and foremost is: Duty to the one true God of the universe, without whose guidance and help in ages past, there would be no great, and strong, and blessed America today.

The second is: Duty to Country, so ably, so steadfastly, and so unselfishly exhibited by the patriots who founded this Nation, and so effectively demonstrated by responsible servants of the people since the early days of the republic.

The true power and glory of America today is not in our armed forces, fine as they are, but in the minds and hearts of her people, in the development of all of her citizens and in the culture and conscience of her brotherhood of free men combined in one nation, under God, consecrated to freedom and dedicated to equal justice for all.

It is important that all Americans know of, remember, and pass on to posterity the faith, the vision and the integrity of the great men and women who founded this nation and whose ideals molded the pattern of American life.

Through the years of our history there has developed in our people a process of spiritual awakening, an understanding, an atmosphere of toleration which has placed our land somewhat in the position of a messiah among the nations of the world. Abraham Lincoln once referred to us as "an almost chosen people."

President Monroe, in his inaugural address, emphasized the importance of an intelligent appreciation of the magnificent social ideal which we call true Americanism when he said, "It is only when the people become ignorant and greedy, when they degenerate into a populace that they are incapable of exercising their sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and the usurper soon found. The people themselves become a willing instrument of their own debasement and ruin."

If America is the messiah of nations, then our special mission in these days of wars and rumors of wars, is to furnish refuge for the oppressed of the world and to exert our tremendous moral prestige in the councils of the world to the end that self-determination may be offered to all peoples.

We must guard the idea of liberty as the never sleeping dragon of mythology guarded the garden of the Hesperides. Our armed forces must be strong. And, please God, may they be true descendants of the men and women who threw off the yoke of the oppressor and founded this nation.

All of you here today are descendants of these early Americans. Perhaps all of us are tinged at this late day with alien blood, for blood, even the bluest, seeps far and in complex channels in over two hundred years, and during this time America, true to her heritage, has offered sanctuary to countless thousands.

But we are all Americans and while we exercise our inalienable rights and privileges in the pursuit of life and happiness, we must always bear in mind that along with privilege, we have also inherited responsibility. We are responsible individually and collectively that our way of life prospers.

And let us emphasize the importance of individual responsibility. Just as the personal thoughts and programs of the early patriots became, with the enthusiastic collective support and approval of their peers, the laws of the land, so the most careful consideration by each citizen, of events and plans having a bearing upon our spiritual, social and political life, is essential if we are to be true to our God-given heritage—if we are to accept and carry out our duty as American citizens.

President Coolidge, in his address at Philadelphia at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, pronounced the inescapable, "the conclusion that in its great outlines The Declaration of Independence was the result of the religious teachings of the preceding period." There is no question that the intellectual life of our forefathers centered among the meeting house where, their minds focused upon the word of God, they rose to great spiritual heights formulating and inscribing the great documents upon whose sure basis this nation has been built and has prospered.

We must follow the spiritual and moral leadership manifested by these honored pioneers. We must not be lookers but doers as our rector said in his sermon last Sunday. And let me say in other words that it is far finer as citizens to be marchers in the parade of progress than to be spectators on its outskirts.

Looking backward then, we know that the bravery and courage of our people have been bywords in peace and in all of our wars since the birth of our nation, and in the words of the last stanza of our National Anthem:

"Oh thus be it ever when freemen shall stand Between their loved ones and war's desolation! Blessed with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation."

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Mary Boogher Arnest (Mrs. Howard P.) on September 15, 1967 in Portland, Oregon. She served as Vice President General 1942-46 and as State Regent 1940-42. She was a member of the Wahkeena Chapter of Portland.
PRESIDENT GENERAL PARTICIPATES IN DAVID SUSSKIND SHOW: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., was interviewed by Mr. David Susskind at Station WNEW-TV in New York City on September 21st. The interview, taped for showing in color in 17 cities from coast to coast, deals with current questions of interest to all Americans and, of course, of special interest to Daughters. The places and dates known are:

- New York, New York: WNEW—October 15
- Washington, D.C.: WTTG—October 21
- Houston, Texas: KHTV—October 29
- Henderson, Nevada: KHBZ—October 29
- San Francisco, Calif.: KWGN—November 5; KRMA—November 12
- Seattle, Wash.: KQED—November 7
- Boston, Mass.: WGBH—November 11
- Miami, Fla.: WTHS—November 16
- Carbondale, Illinois: WSIU—November 16
- Philadelphia, Pa.: WHYY—November 23 & November 26—or following week, twice

FIRST MUSEUM EVENT OF SEASON: Vietnam veterans at Bethesda Naval Hospital and fifty service men and women (contacted through the cooperation of the USO) were invited to tour the DAR Museum and State Rooms at National Headquarters on Sunday afternoon, October 15th. Members of the National Board of Management attending the October Board Meetings were among the guests received by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Curator General, and members of the DAR Museum Special Events Committee at the tea held in the Banquet Hall.

DAR IN READER'S DIGEST: In an article in the September Reader's Digest entitled "Try Climbing Your Family Tree" (by John J. Stewart) on genealogy and the quest for family history, the rhetorical question is asked, Why do they take up the chase? For some, "... it makes the past come alive. ... Others hope to trace their pedigree to a lineage entitling them to join such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution..."

OVER THE DESK: A letter from Tampa, Florida: "When I was a child, in the Fall of 1898 or '99, we took a dime to school to go into the fund that was used to make an equestrian statue of Lafayette, to be given to Paris from the school children of the United States. ... [Later] I said that if I ever went to Paris, I wanted to see 'my statue.' [Recently] at age 78, I ... found the statue in the Louvre gardens ... the wording on the base indicating that the DAR furnished it." This is the tablet placed by the NSDAR at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue in 1900, and the event was attended by a DAR delegation from the United States.

A letter from a librarian, accompanying an order for 10 copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship: "This is needed for class use with those students studying American Government as I find that it encompasses all the material, in the best outline form I know, by which to answer their questions quickly and concisely."

NEW AND REVISED NSDAR PUBLICATIONS: The printing activities at National Headquarters during the past few months include the following: Proceedings of the 76th Continental Congress (1967), DAR Patriot Index, Flag March, and 1968 DAR Engagement Calendar among new projects; Bylaws, The Flag Code, Fact Sheet, and DAR In Action among revisions.
SATURDAY. An hour or so left of steaming heat that glued shirts to backs and glazed faces. Humid Virginia sunlight crept through still pine branches and slid across damp red clay surfacing the Woodstock, Virginia road in the year 1776.

Down the Woodstock road clopped a tired saddle horse on an idle rein. Splinters of sunlight patterned his gun-metal rump and braided tail. More splinters of sunlight flicked across the bright curling hair of his rider, a 'lean, sun-burned twenty-nine-year-old clergyman. Eyes blue and merry, sensitive full lips compressed into thin, lines of discipline and denial. He wore an Anglican clerical collar, wilted and soiled, a buckskin rabat streaked with use, and he was entertaining both himself and his horse by singing a hymn. Roped to his saddle were sundry grime-covered boxes and bundles.

The singing rider was John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, rector of the church at Woodstock, Virginia, returning to his parish from his seat in the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, Virginia, in the late spring of 1776.

Peter Muhlenberg had been born in the colony of Pennsylvania, and, because Muhlenberg sons had been educated in the Universities of Europe since 968 A.D., Peter had been sent from Pennsylvania to a University in Hannover, Germany to study Lutheran theology.

Studying theology was not Peter's choice. He was forceful, impulsive—just not pious. But the colonies, from Georgia to Massachusetts, clamored for ministers. So Peter's father, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, sent to America by German princes as a Lutheran missionary, assisted his son to see the light, and Peter, together with his brother, Frederic—who later wrote the Bill of Rights in the Constitution—and his youngest brother, Henry—who became the first president of Franklin and Marshall College in Pennsylvania—were sent to the University of Halle in Germany to study for the ministry.

Peter took a dim view of his pious studies and was a disciplinary problem to his professors. He became a drop-out. So, for a fat fee, the pious ones apprenticed him to a renowned chemist.

The apprenticeship turned into virtual slavery. The chemist confiscated Peter's money, his fine feathers, dressed him in rags and fed him refuse.

Peter decided chemistry was for the birds and ran away. He was picked up by a regiment of German Dragoons, and, because of his aristocratic connections, became an officer. His companions in the dragoons nicknamed him "Teufel Pete"—Devil Pete.

In that era, once in the German Army you remained in it for life, but Peter's father, learning of his son's escapade, pulled an influential wire, got Peter out of Germany by sending him to London, England under the protection of George Louis, Prince of Hanover, who had become George I of England.

The young Pennsylvanian became a favorite protege of the Bishop of London, who ordained him a priest in the Anglican Church and sent him back to America to take on the Episcopal pulpit of the Church of Woodstock, Virginia.

Father Peter Muhlenberg went to Woodstock with a wife, one child, one servant, one saddle horse and a team and wagon. His new rectory at Woodstock was small and self-supporting. His wife, Anna Barbara, a girl of wealth and position, knew less than nothing of weaving and churning and hoeing. She didn't need such know-how. Peter's Virginia property came complete with "servants befitting a gentleman."

So the new priest devoted his energetic gifts to making something of his new job. In the next two years the young rector had tripled his congregation, cleared his church of debt, built stone additions to both the rectory and the church, and established a school. Then he was elected to a seat in the House of Burgesses at Williams-
General Washington was recruiting the Continental Army. His recruits needed officers. Peter had been a German officer which was considered tops. General Washington sold the young priest the idea of turning in his pulpit on a commission in the Continental Army.

Peter was singing as he rode in order to stay awake. He was weary with sleepless hours of riding. There was so little time left to finish everything that had to be done. On his way home from Williamsburg he had traversed his parish making sick calls, performing burials and marriages, christening babies, persuading parents to send their offspring to the new school. And few of Peter's parishioners lived nearer than a half-day's canter from each other. At all other times calling on them he meant staying overnight when he could spare the time. And now all that was left to do must be crowded into cramped hours between dinner this night and dawn the next day.

The rector's singing dropped to a wordless, rhythmical carrying of the tune, and anxiety clouded his sleep-starved eyes. Not only shortness of time goaded him. For one thing, his sermon had yet to be written for tomorrow. How could he write the best sermon of his life when his arms were too weighted with fatigue to push a quill, and the back of his neck ached with hunger and sunburn?

The thing gnawing Peter's heart was the decision he had made in Williamsburg. He had given General Washington a cautious answer. He must, he had said, return to his parish at Woodstock where he could weigh his life when his arms were too weighted with fatigue to push a quill, and the back of his neck ached with hunger and sunburn?

There were many who would be outraged by Peter's plans. Both his wife, Anna Barbara, and Peter knew censure of him would be harsh for making such plans in spite of an ill wife. But, Anna Barbara, listening with something close to despair as Peter outlined his plans, heard the courage behind her husband's decision. Her own courage matched—even surpassed—Peter's. There was no other choice for him.

After dinner Mattie took the sturdy child off to bed and at long last Peter locked himself in his study to write his sermon.

He chose the third chapter of Ecclesiastes from which to select his text—"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven. A time to be born, and a time to die . . . a time to kill and a time to heal . . . a time to weep, to laugh . . ."

What he had to say he found difficult. He wrote. He rewrote. He revised. He tore paper into small pieces. He wore down one quill and chewed the feather limp on the next one.

All night long his lamp burned. And when rose-grey wisps of dawn crept between the drawn curtains of the rector's study his lamp was still burning, his
quill still scratching. Finally he sanded the last sheet of writing, and rising from his desk, crossed to the prie-dieu beneath the crucifix hanging between the long ceiling-high windows. He rested his elbows on the soft silk padding with which Anna Barbara had covered the carved top of the prie-dieu and held his lean sensitive hand in his hands. Presently he entered on an earnest discussion with the angels and archangels to whom he was accustomed to offering the results of his decisions.

When the sun was bright against the windows and thin shards of bright light pierced through gaps in the drawn curtains, the rector dropped his curly head in his arms and offered a final plea to the God of his fathers and then fell sound asleep.

Mattie woke him battering on the study door threatening him with cold waffles if he didn't come right out of there and get them hot.

Peter was stiff, but refreshed. He picked up the bundles he had so carefully carried to his study twelve hours earlier. They were from shops in Williamsburg—a tailor, a boot-maker, a milliner. He opened all but the hat box. Then he dressed more carefully than he had dressed for the ceremony of his ordination by the Bishop of London, discarding each box as it grew empty. With his cassock fastened, his collar secured, his wig adjusted, he left his study and joined Anna Barbara and his son, Henry, at breakfast. Anna Barbara, both looking and feeling delicate, felt she must be in church this morning. It would quiet some of that criticism Peter was expecting.

The congregation had been gathering for hours. Teams and saddle horses were hitched in the horse shed behind the church, and tethered to trees and hobbled on the commons. Perhaps there had never been such a throng of communicants even on Easter Sundays. The church was packed till the very seams in its stone walls seemed to stretch. As the rector crossed from the rectory to the sacristy of the church he was intercepted by two lads each with a drum strapped across his shoulder. Peter walked with them to the church portico, gave them brief instructions and placed them one on each side of the door to the Narthex.

He glanced through the door and saw the choir, robed in their home-made cottas, were assembling. He hurried back to the now empty sacristy, slipped a surplice over his cassock, adjusted his stole and joined the choir in the tiny Narthex.

The procession moved down the central aisle to the martail music of W. Williams' hymn, "Guide me O thou Great Jehovah."

To Anna Barbara the ritual this morning seemed endless. The hymn before the sermon brought her very real relief. Peter had chosen Isaac Watts' hymn based on the ninetyieth psalm, "Oh God, our help in ages past."

As Peter crossed the chancel to his pulpit, pausing to genuflect before the rough-hewn wooden cross on the altar, the congregation was aware that this was a very special moment for their grave young rector. There was an aura about him of dedication. This would not be an ordinary sermon. Had he not ridden day after day, sleepless and weary and often unfed, to every settlement and plantation in the parish urging all of them to be here this Sunday, making as many calls as he could crowd into the daylight hours, riding the long miles in a frenzy of haste as if time were so scarce he could no longer afford to share it?

When the rector made his short supplication before his sermon there was no sound but his own resonant voice. "In the Name of The Father, and of The Son, and of The Holy Ghost." Not a child whimpered. Not an old man coughed.

His sermon was about Time. He spoke of the universality of time—he told them everyone had the same allotment of minutes and hours in each day and that the use to which that allotment was put was the measure of spiritual difference between men. From this Peter turned to a delineation of the wrongful and wasteful uses of time. And presently he was describing with slashing sentences the wrongs their country had sustained at the hands of England, the time wasted in taxpayers' labor and Governments' obligations, and men's lives trying futilely to right those wrongs.

His voice which had been grave and quiet grew in strength until his clear words rang out across his congregation's heads and echoed against the cool stone walls of the church. "There is a time for all things," he said, "a time to preach and a time to pray." He paused and looked into their upturned, waiting faces. Then, almost quietly, he said, "But there is also a time to fight. And," he thundered, "THAT TIME HAS NOW COME."

Almost before his congregation was aware of his swift movements he whipped off his surplice, unbuttoned and removed his cassock, and displayed beneath it a full military uniform of a colonel of the Virginia militia.

Into the stunned silence of the church Peter's next words snapped like the crackling of wood burning on the hearth in an empty room.

"Our Commander-in-Chief, General Washington," said Peter, "has asked me to accept the commission of Colonel. I have agreed to accept the commission with one provison. And that is that he permit me to raise my own regiment. I ask those of you in my congregation who earnestly wish to devote their strength and time and hope for the future to righting the wrongs under which our country is dying, to rise."

The entire male audience capable of bearing arms rose as one man.

The young rector's ice-blue eyes flashed.

"There are two recruiting stations on the church portico, one on either side of the church door," he said, and added, "I have ordered drums to be beaten beside them following the benedication."

He turned toward the altar and bent his head. "And now unto God, the Father, and God, the Son, and God, the Holy Ghost be ascribed as is most justly due all resident spirit in all Americans."

(Continued on page 830)
MRS. WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN, JR. VISITS VIETNAM CASUALTIES: The President General accompanied by Mr. James Merna, Post 1853, Catholic War Veterans U.S.A., Chairman Operation Appreciation and Mr. Edward Holland, Treasurer Post 1853 (l. to r.) touring the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md. Mrs. Sullivan spoke with many of the Marines there recovering from wounds suffered in Vietnam and left 50 complimentary tickets to Constitution Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL ON A BRIEF VACATION: Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., caught by the camera enjoying a visit to New England.

DAR 1968 ENGAGEMENT CALENDAR: The President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., in her office at National Headquarters with the first copy of the NSDAR most recent publication, the 1968 Engagement Calendar, featuring Constitution Hall Auditorium and Lobby in color on the front and back covers, respectively.

NEW CONSTITUTION HALL BILLBOARD: In the process of construction is one of two concert, etc., billboards being erected at the 18th Street entrance to Constitution Hall.
At the very outset, let me reaffirm and restate my sincere congratulations to this Organization for its relentless defense of American liberty and national independence. For this, every patriotic American owes you a deep debt of gratitude, and by the same token, we all love you dearly for the enemies you have made in the process.

The charm of your audience in this grand and glorious auditorium, the charm and beauty, I might add, are always disarming but your distinction is positively terrifying.

What I am pleading for tonight is a brand new up-to-date emancipation proclamation. I am pleading for an emancipation proclamation directed at one billion God-fearing people who are now enslaved in over twenty nations captured by the communist conspiracy.

I am doing this deliberately, not merely because all of our moral, spiritual and civilized imperatives call for such an emancipation. I am doing it deliberately because I, personally, am convinced that all of the fine things that Mrs. Griswold outlined for you tonight as the indispensables for retention of our national interests are in a state of suspense until all of the slaves behind the Iron Curtain are liberated.

This is the predicate of all reform aimed at the direction of liberty in this Country. Until these people are free, there is no hope for the revival of liberty in the United States of America. This is the horrible fact which we are forced to face tonight, which brings me to my text.

Let me say that the constitutional liberty of the American people is definitely “on its last legs.” I am sorry to say that the Government of the United States, your Government and mine, has already phrased its official congratulations to the Soviet Union, congratulations which will soon be delivered on the fiftieth anniversary of what is euphemistically called the Communist Revolution in Russia; and now when the United States Government congratulates officially fifty years of continuous communist terror and tyranny, then certainly, and unfortunately, human liberty will have died here and all over the world, and our efforts to revive it I am afraid will be in vain.

In this extremity, the best and the only defense for our belief in American freedom is a strong moral and psychological offensive for the liberation of the communist slaves in Europe, Russia, Mainland China, Cuba and North Vietnam. In football parlance, this is the time for what the boys call “the bomb.” This is the time for the long forward pass of liberation. You may be sure that the eligible receivers are eager and ready to grab it in all of the four corners of the big world field.

From these four corners, one billion tortured people are now beaming their distress signals at us 24 hours a day, and they have been doing precisely this for the past fifteen or twenty years but, unfortunately, we have lost their wave length. Instead of establishing our last contact with
this great and captured army of freedom-hungry people, we are paying blackmail to their captors while we strive to form worthless alliances with these deadly enemies.

This drives me to a digression which I perhaps should avoid but which, in candor and honesty, I cannot side-step. It brings me to a recollection of the Consular Treaty with the Soviet government which, unfortunately, was ratified with two or three votes to spare, more or less, by the Senate a few weeks ago. This is a Consular Treaty. This is a Treaty to establish new outposts of di-

film proofs of what he said to the people of the free world. Our Government now has all of this in the files of the State Department; for what purpose I have not yet been able to discover, because what Penkovskiy warned us against is being ignored.

His actions were uncovered and he was shot as a spy three or four years ago in Moscow.

In speaking of consular establish-

ments Colonel Penkovskiy wrote that in a Soviet Embassy the ratio of KGB (Committee of State Security of the Soviet General Staff) officers was 60 percent—in other words, six out of every ten are spies. Now this is in addition, of course, to the char-

woman and the janitors and the grass cutters and the others. Subtract the grass cutters and the charwomen from the 40 percent and maybe you will find a diplomat here and there. Who knows? Keep looking.

Embassy personnel, 60 percent of them, he says, are spies, either KGB or GRU (Chief Intelligence Directorate of the Soviet General Staff). These are policemen, spying on each other and upon the United States.

Here he goes about consulates. We are going to have a lot of these, apparently. He says, "I have noted already the ratio of KGB officers in an embassy. In a Soviet consulate, almost 100 percent of the personnel are KGB, with one or two GRU officers included. Even the GRU has always had a hard time trying to use consular cover for its people; every opening is taken by the KGB."

You see, the Soviets trust nobody, not even their secret police, and these two organizations are personally on the job here in Washington and will be on the job in every consulate that is established, to spy on each other, just to be sure, you see, that nobody is cheating the Kremlin out of information that it ought to have.

"Every opening is taken by the KGB if possible. In an embassy, the KGB spies on all personnel, including us," Penkovskiy says, "in the GRU. The KGB men watch absolutely everything that goes on. . . . In short, almost every move in an embassy employee's life is known to the KGB. Meanwhile, we of the GRU watch the KGB in turn."

Where, may I ask, are the diplomats? Where are the people who are going to do what we were told they were supposed to do when this Treaty was ratified by the Senate? And where was the opinion and the intelligence of the American people? I judge from the confessions made on the floor of the Senate during that debate that a great many more of the American people had read Penkovskiy's papers and allied documents than apparently was evident in any of the debates in which the Senators indulged. It seemed that all of the people who voted for ratification of the Treaty acknowledged that the protests against the ratification of this Treaty were preponderant. One distinguished Senator, who confessed his uncertainty as to how he would vote on the subject, queried another Senator who had previously confessed that he was supported in his correspondence by a whopping one-half of one percent of the people from his State. Whereupon the inquiring Senator said that his mail was much heavier on the side against the Treaty than that, and then he put into the record an astounding statistic. He said that his letters against the Treaty were running 7,000 to 46 as of the day he spoke. Nevertheless, the Senator who was supported by one-half of one percent of his constituents managed to convince the Senator who had received a protest of 7,000 to 46 that he should vote for the Consular Treaty; and he did!

This sort of performance, written into the Congressional Record, is very discouraging to people like you and me, because we learn things about the nature of our enemy from confessions like Penkovskiy's and we try to transmit these things to our elected Representatives; but like the voices from behind the Iron Curtain, we are not heard.

Personally, I have made a private resolution. I vote for no Senator and no Congressman who hasn't given me an assurance that he has read the Penkovskiy Papers from cover to cover.

Now, it is obvious why the Senators voted for the ratification of this Treaty. The President of the United States told them to do it, for reasons which as yet have not been publicized. It is obvious, then, that somebody has our signals very badly crossed in our foreign relations department and we desperately (going back to football again) need a time-out period for the purpose of pouring some sobering icedwater on our confused coaches and quarterbacks.

Just fifteen years ago, a very memorable time for me and others, the communists decided that in order to conquer the world they would first have to capture the American mind. They weren't doing so well, in other words, judged by what happened fifteen years ago. That was 1952. Both political parties in 1952 (and
I still have copies of the platforms) pledged themselves to work for the liberation of the communist-held slaves behind the Iron Curtain, and the Republican Party and General Eisenhower again and again and again, in the language of the candidate and all of his supporters, pledged all of the efforts and energies of that party, as did the Democrats, to liberate these people.

All of the people of the United States were conversant then with the presence of these slaves and the abject terror of their communist masters. The Kremlin was frightened to its fingertips that, if the American people felt this way, then the Achilles heel of the communist conquest was exposed because liberation was the one thing—and it is still the one thing—that the communist slave masters fear the most. In order to sidetrack that fear and to console themselves and ensure themselves of continuity in power, they decided to take over, capture and fundamentally change the American mind, not only upon this but upon everything else.

If and when they could change the American mind, they could then proceed to make us turn all of our incomparable strength within.

Fifteen years later they have captured it. What strengths did they have in mind? What strength of America did they plan to turn against ourselves? First, the great strength of the Constitution of the United States, the great basic bulwark of American strength! If the mind of America was captured, they could then turn this great Constitution to the protection of communist sabotage and to the protection of communist agents and to the frustration of every attempt by Congress to control communists and communism in the United States. Before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Hearings several weeks ago, where I had the honor to appear, it was generally admitted that everything Congress has attempted to do to contain communism and subversion in this Country has been struck down by one decree after another of the United States Supreme Court.

There is absolutely nothing left in the way of law that is enforceable now against communist saboteurs, communists and communism in this Country. The great strength of the Constitution has been turned toward the destruction of the United States in favor of the communists. The strength of the Constitution has been used to take Almighty God and prayers to God out of our public schools and in the same State and in the same school, and by virtue of the same cited provision of the Constitution of the United States, this same provision of the Constitution has now been made to hold communist teachers in that same classroom to teach atheism to the American people. This is certainly not a sweetly solemn contemplation by any means, in spite of strict and specific State laws against it.

Second, what is our next greatest strength in the United States which the capture of the American mind would enable the communists to turn against ourselves? The strength of our great free enterprise system could, with the American mind captured, be employed to support and subsidize the collapsing economies of communist countries and to bring free food and free machinery across the one-way bridges that our hypnotized Government officials would build to reach communist governors of the Red-rulled countries.

At the moment, this Red tactic for our self-destruction has an added barb of viciousness because much of what we ship to the communists is in one form or another immediately forwarded to North Vietnam where it supplies the weapons and the ammunition that now kill American soldiers. I can tell you from the testimony of my own son, who fortunately returned from Vietnam's fighting front just two or three weeks ago, that the soldiers in Vietnam know this. They know that our aid to Russia is turned against them. To these soldiers, this aid is treasonable, whether the law recognizes it as such or not. They all know it; they all cry out against it. They all believe with General MacArthur, that there is no substitute for victory in this war, and they wonder why we don't do something about it.

Third, we come to another great strength, the strength of our multibillion-dollar educational system. Once the American mind was captured, then this great institutional complex could be used to make a mockery of American purposes in peace and war, and to ridicule the principles of (1) personal morality; (2) the principles of constitutionally limited governmental power and the protection for God-given personal liberty; and (3) to ridicule the principle of private property and free enterprise for personal profit and the creation of capital for expansion and new employment opportunities. These are the basic principles upon which the great structure of our amazing Country has been built. Each and all of them are now being discredited, dismembered and disgraced in our college classrooms, on the campuses and on the streets by parading professional peaceniks and deliberately misguided idealists whose education, if you want to call it that, is being subsidized by the American taxpayer.

This is disgrace in capital letters. This is a perversion of an eminently praiseworthy purpose. This is the great and final strength that is now being turned against us most effectively by our communist enemies. On "Meet the Press" last Sunday, I heard Secretary of State Rusk confess that these demonstrations for the end of the war in Vietnam were communist-inspired, although of course he truly said that not all of the people who participate in the senseless parades and demonstrations by the hundreds of thousands are communists. Thank God, he is right about that. Only a small fraction of one percent of those who participate in these treasonable activities are communists. Nevertheless, they do what the communists want done and they do it very, very well, indeed.

I brought you an exhibit to prove it. This is an interesting piece of documentation. It comes out of a report issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities last
March 31. Here is a picture, a very clear photograph of a great demonstration. This was published long before last week end. You saw hundreds of these last week end, but I have seen this one before. Do you know where? Last summer I was in Formosa, Taiwan and Free China. Mrs. Manion and I had the great privilege of flying to Kinmen—Quebec to you and me—just 1,200 yards off of the Mainland China coast, and which is bombed every odd day by the Red Chinese.

Ever since 1949 this continuous, continual bombardment has been taking place. Originally, they bombarded them with shrapnel, with sure enough shells, but during the last twelve to fifteen months, the bombardment almost always takes the form of an explosive shell which throws out not shrapnel but propaganda directed at the Free Chinese people. This propaganda was not against Chiang Kai-shek but against the United States of America. We were invited to help ourselves to some of the accumulated propaganda which had been shot over the ocean onto the Island of Kinmen to convince the Free Chinese that we are “paper tigers,” that we are ready to fold up, that we are false friends, and that they should join up with Mao Tse-tung and his crowd and come back home.

This is one of the pictures that I have in my files which I scraped up, all annotated with Chinese editorialization, demonstrating to the Free Chinese that thousands of Americans are against their Government; thousands of Americans want us to pull out of Vietnam; that we are ready to cave in.

You think that our strength isn't being used against ourselves? This is the ultimate destination of pictures like these. The poor bearded innocents who carried their banners around last week end perhaps don't know that close-up pictures are taken of all of them to be sent over the ocean and shot back into Free China in a matter of five or six weeks from the time that the demonstration takes place.

This is another pitiful example of how our own strength is being used to defeat us. The Reds know that they don't have any of the things to knock us out with that we think they have. They don't need them. We are knocking ourselves out.

Finally, the last great strength, the great strength of our matchless military power! This, too, is now being used against ourselves, and how? Well, our military power, now that our mind has been captured, is pictured to our brainwashed mentality as a dangerous provocation for a destructive world war and used as an unanswered argument for the unilateral disarmament of the United States. It is taking place now. We are too strong to let alone in the world because our very strength, they say, will invite our own destruction, and so we must disarm whether the other side does or not.

Of course, this doesn't make sense. It isn't intended to make sense. This kind of propaganda is not directed at people in their right minds. The right mind of America has been captured. Until we recognize that we are in a deluded state of myopia and hypnotic influence, we aren't going to make very much headway in doing what has to be done.

All of these things, planned fifteen years ago, have been accomplished or are being accomplished before our very eyes. We are now being urged, in addition to this, to pull out and surrender in Vietnam. Why? As it was stated the other day by a very eloquent gentleman on the television, for the reason that our great strength will enable us to surrender without the intolerable loss of face that would be suffered by our weak enemy, North Vietnam, if it were forced to surrender to us. Can you follow that ring-around-the-rosie? We are so strong we can afford to surrender. The stronger you get, the quicker you ought to throw in the sponge, in other words. In Vietnam, as elsewhere, our great strength has suddenly become our greatest weakness.

Now, to conclude, how has this strange suicidal transformation of the American mind been accomplished? The explanation is startling but relatively simple. We have been cornered and conquered by slick, systematic communist judo. Did you ever hear about that? If there are any congressional secretaries present, this is what you have been practicing in the basement of the Capitol, if I am correctly informed, so that you can make your way home at night in relative safety through the Washington streets.

Communist judo is what we have been subjected to. How does it work? This is what the Japanese used to call the gentle way by which the weak can conquer their strongest adversaries. This, to the communists, is what Lenin was describing when he told his followers to take one step backward as a prelude to two steps forward. Did you ever hear of that? It never made sense to me until very recently, but it makes sense today, a great deal of sense.

The backward step in judo brings the stronger adversary charging forward, of course, off balance. At that moment of unbalance, the communist uses the adversary's own positive momentum to throw him out of the ring. It is just as simple as that, and our powerful momentum, generated by the Constitution, by our military power, by our great private enterprise system—all of these things are being used to defeat ourselves and make our enemy victorious.

Let us face it. The hypnotized leaders of our Government and of our industrial system, or a great part of it, and of our schools who foolishly follow the directions of our enemies, are not consciously surrendering our freedom—quite the contrary. On the contrary, they are the innocent, unfortunate victims of a gigantic enemy-propelled false pretense. The great casualty in this cleverly maneuvered judo warfare is what? It is the truth. That is the catch. We are being seduced into slavery because the truth that made us free has suddenly been eclipsed.

The truth is that one billion people in more than twenty communist-captured countries are praying, fighting
and dying every day in the cause of their hoped-for eventual liberation. Every bloody human being who hurries the Berlin Wall in a hail of communist bullets tells us just that, and so does every new dispatch from Red China, but we no longer listen to these tortured cries.

Brigham Young, the great Mormon leader, once said that “There comes a time when by God’s command we must tell the truth and divide the people.”

This is the very last moment for a renewed proclamation of truth—truth about the virtue of freedom and the diabolical horror of communist slavery. The truth is that every communist-held country on earth is a tightly corked bottle of hell on earth. The people of China have blown the cork out from the inside and the communists there and all over the world are trying frantically to put the cork back in place.

The question is: Shall we let them do it again as we did in Hungary in 1956? Let me pause here to say that all of the difficulties, all of the demoralization, all of the unfortunate and scandalous increase in crime, and worse, in this Country is a moral judgment upon the mortal sin we committed when we turned our backs upon the Hungarian Revolution in 1956.

If we do this again in the case of China, then may God help us, because in my judgment we will have crossed the Rubicon. Now is the time, consequently, for us to demand the liberation of China under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, whom we have continued to recognize and support precisely for this purpose ever since 1949.

Incidentally, since I got back from Free China, I get the Chinese News Service direct from Formosa every day, and you may be interested to know (because you haven’t read it in our papers) that at least three times within the last three weeks the Generalissimo, the President of the Republic of China, has broadcast to all of the Chinese on the Mainland that Free China is ready with helicopters to go to the assistance of any segment that frees itself and is in need of food or other assistance. This is civil war. We are close up against the hate hunters. China will be freed through political intervention first, military assistance being given to it when, and if it is needed, if the United States doesn’t stop it. That is all that will prevent the liberation of China by the Republic of China and Chiang Kai-shek. How high will your head be when we command these people, with their fine Army, their wonderful record of achievement in economic progress in Taiwan—how high will your head be when we solemnly tell these people, unequivocally, to let the communists put the cork back in the bottle and let a new piece of hell on earth be given a new lease on life?

The responsibility is ours. The people of China cannot free themselves without our moral support. That we must give them, just as we could have given it to the Hungarians in 1956. The Hungarians asked us only for recognition. If we had recognized the Nagy Government, Free Hungary would be a fact today, and every responsible emigre will say, as he has said on my program time and time again, this would have started a chain reaction which would have driven the communist gangsters out of the control of every communist-held country of Europe.

We are reaping the harvest of that mistake to this day. Let us, for God’s sake, not repeat this mistake of history tomorrow or the next day, because the challenge is coming and coming soon.

The communists are now off balance everywhere. That is why they are suddenly so interested in American subsidies and trade. Let me say, I am for bridges—yes, I am for bridges to communist Europe, but I want the bridges to go to the people of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, not to the gangsters who control them.

The bridges we built to these communist countries must go directly to their oppressed and enslaved people. Across those bridges we should transmit continuously our earnest, prayerful hope for the early liberation of the people in each respective captive country. All of us must remember that our dealings with communist countries cannot be made to serve the cause of freedom and slavery at the same time. We cannot have our cake, in other words, and eat it, too. We cannot keep faith with the captives while we aid and trade with their kidnappers.

The choice we make in this critical respect will go to the very heart of the matter, which is the future of freedom, if there is to be any, in the United States of America. Lincoln spoke for the world as well as for this Country when he said, “A house divided against itself cannot stand. Such a house must cease to be divided. It must and will become either all slave or all free.”

If we are finally and foolishly reconciled (which God forbid) to a slave world which will include and enslave the United States, then let us continue to tighten the hold of the communist slave masters upon their oppressed and very properly rebellious subjects.

On the contrary, if we are to preserve the freedom and interest of the United States, then let us say so, loud and clear, once and for all.

There are distinguished committees for the liberation of China and for the liberation of a Free Cuba. I had the honor of participating in the sponsorship and in the organization of a Committee for the Liberation of China a few weeks ago. The response has been very encouraging. I urge all of you to give your attention to it. The Honorable Spruille Braden, a former Ambassador to Cuba, now heads up a distinguished Committee for the Freedom of Cuba. I direct your attention to that, but let me urge you to go further and if I have said this before, the repetition won’t hurt. We need a committee for the liberation of Czechoslovakia, a committee for the liberation of Poland, a committee for the liberation of Hungary and, finally and ultimately, a committee for the op-

(Continued on page 832)
New IBM Data Processing equipment in the Magazine Office makes subscription processing more accurate and more efficient. This office recently was able to send a complete list of subscribers to each Chapter Regent for a double check of the current subscription list. This list will be sent yearly during the summer months.
Molly Brant was the granddaughter of Sa Ga Yean Rash Tow, Vande Maquas alias Coning Brant, who was one of the four Indian Kings who went to London where they were presented at the Court of Queen Anne of England. In Old Fort Johnson one can see a picture of these kings and their names, and in the very center of the picture is a Copy of the Speech which they presented to her Majesty on April 20, 1710, which reads as follows:

GREAT QUEEN:

We have undertaken a long and tedious voyage, which none of our Predecessors could ever be prevailed upon to undertake. The Motive that induced us, was That we might see our GREAT QUEEN and relate to her those things we thought absolutely necessary for the Good of Her and Us, her Allies, on the other side of the Great Waters. We doubt not but our GREAT QUEEN has been acquainted with our long and tedious War, in conjunction with Her Children against her Enemies, the French; And that we have been as a strong wall for their Security, even to the loss of our Best Men. The Truth of which Brother Queder (Colonel Schuyler) and Anadarjaux (Col. Nicholson) can testifie; they have all our Proposals in Writing.

We were mightily rejoiced when we heard by Anadarjaux that OUR GREAT QUEEN had resolved to send an Army to reduce Canada; from whose mouth we readily embraced and took up the Hatchet; and with one consent joined our Brother Queder and Anadarjaux in making Preparations on this side of the Lake, by building Forts, Storehouses, Canows and Battows, whilst Anadiafla (Col. Vetch) at the same time raised an Army at Boston, of which we were informed by our Embassadors whom we sent thither for that purpose. We waited long in expectation of the Fleet from England to join Anadiafla to go against Quebeck by Sea, whilst Anadarjaux, Brother Queder and We went to Mont-Royal by Land; But at last we were told that our GREAT QUEEN, by some important Affair, was prevented in her design for that Season. This made us extremely sorrowful lest the French, who hitherto had dreaded us, should think us unable to make War against them. The Reduction of Canada is of such Weight that after the Effecting thereof, we should have Free Hunting and a great Trade with our GREAT QUEEN's Children; and as a Token of our Sincerity of the Six Nations, we do here in the Names of all, present our GREAT QUEEN with these Belts of Wampum.
We need not urge to our GREAT QUEEN more than Necessity we really labor under obliges us, That in case OUR GREAT QUEEN should not be mindful of us, we must with our Families forsake our Country, and seek other Habitations, or stand Neuter, either of which will be much against our Inclinations. Since we have been in Alliance with our GREAT QUEEN's Children, we have had some Knowledge of the SAVIOUR of the World; and have often been importuned by the French, both by the insinuations of their Priests, and by Presents, to come over to their Interest; but have always esteemed them MEN of FALSEHOOD. But if our GREAT QUEEN will be pleased to send over some Persons to instruct us, they shall find a most hearty Welcome. We now Close All, with Hopes of our GREAT QUEEN's Favour, and leave it to her most Gracious Consideration.”

At that time France was desirous of conquering the State of New York as they wanted to form an alliance with the Six Nations which was the strongest Federation of Indian tribes in America. When England heard of this, she knew that she would have to do something very spectacular in order to keep the Six Nations as their Allies, so she invited the four most influential Sachems of this federation to come to England and see for themselves what a rich and powerful country she was at that time.

Queen Anne gave each one a gorgeous scarlet Court Robe, edged with gold, they were feasted at banquets, saw Military Reviews, the full strength of the Royal British Navy, were escorted through beautiful churches and buildings, had their pictures painted by noted artists, and everywhere they went, were treated like real Kings. Naturally they were very much impressed by all the wonderful things they saw, and when they returned home, gave a glowing report of their trip to all the other Indians.

At that time the Six Nations was composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras, and if any enemy attacked one of them, all the other tribes would unite against it. In some way they had obtained firearms from early Dutch settlers and so were able to subdue every Indian tribe from Maine to Michigan. They controlled all the fur trade in this section and allowed no canoes to pass the Great Lakes without paying tribute. They all spoke the same language and seemed able to read and write it. They lived in palisaded Longhouses which were furnished in the usual simple equipment and utensils, raised their own corn and wheat and were very skillful at trapping, hunting and fishing.
Their women played a very important place in their way of life too, and seemed to be the ones who nominated the members of their Tribal Councils, and were always consulted regarding any disputes or quarrels. They usually accompanied the men to the Council Meetings and listened to the speeches and discussions, but were not allowed to take any active part. They would sit quietly by, stringing beads but meanwhile they would be memorizing the substance of a speech so that each bead was like a shorthand note when woven into a belt, and they seemed to be able to recall the essence of a speech by just looking at a belt they had made.

One bright spring morning in 1738, a sturdy young Irishman of twenty-three stepped off a ship onto the dock of New York City. He was just under six feet tall, had a healthy, ruddy complexion, said his name was William Johnson and inquired the way to the home of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren. It seems that Sir Peter had recently come into possession of a large tract of land along the Mohawk River, which was called Warrensburg. He wanted this cleared and divided into farms so he could sell them to the white settlers, and had asked his nephew to come to America and become his Land Agent.

After a short visit with his uncle, he started up the Hudson River in a sailing sloop. When he reached Albany, he left the sloop and purchased a team of horses and a wagon, then crossed the sandy plain to Schenectady, N.Y. where he followed the Mohawk River to a large clearing opposite what is known as Amsterdam, N.Y., today. There was no shelter of any kind so he hastily built a small log cabin and a trading post as he hoped to establish a trade with nearby Indians by selling them blankets, clothing, guns, tomahawks, etc. in exchange for their furs. He always treated the Indians with respect and kindness and learned some of their language, customs and habits. Soon they began to look to him for justice and protection from the land-hungry traders, and it was he who made and enforced their treaties. It was their faith in him that gave him the power to convince the Indians that they should remain firmly allied to the British in the wars that took place during the following years.

Sir William hired Catharine Weisenberg, indentured girl, for a housekeeper; he married her later. They had three children, John, Nancy and Mary. In 1742 he purchased some land on the north side of the Mohawk River where he built a house called Mount Johnson for his family. The next year England made him Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Indians began to come to his home for counsel and asked him if they could hold their Council Meetings at his home.

Finally in 1749 he decided to build a large house with a hip roof and very thick walls, with loopholes near the roof through which guns could be fired in case of attack. He imported paneling and hardware for it from London, and all the windowpanes from France. These windowpanes and a palisade around it are still intact. In front of the house there was a large circle of black walnut trees, and in the center of them he allowed the Indians to build a large Council Fire so they could come to his home at any time and hold their meetings. This home was always known as Fort Johnson.

About this time the French began to stir up trouble around Lake Champlain, and this worried Sir William. He would often go up to Indian Castle and talk over his troubles with Nickaus Brant, a Chief of the Bear Clan of the Mohawk tribe, who was also a son of Coning Brant, one of the four kings who went to London. He was a solid-citizen type of man who always remained loyal to England and he usually attended Council Meetings at Fort Johnson with his wife Nundewago and his daughter Molly. Nundewago was the mother of six children and was also chief of the Women’s Council of the Bear Clan which handled matters of domestic policy for the Mohawk tribe.

While Sir William and Nickaus Brant talked, Molly would sit nearby listening to their conversation. Occasionally she would suggest some way of settling a dispute or offer advice. Sir William found himself listening to her remarks as he realized that she used good judgment and common sense in what she said. At that time Molly was in her early twenties and was a very beautiful Indian girl. She had ability, charm and a high spirit, plus a wide knowledge of Indian affairs. She was well known throughout the Mohawk Valley for her skill in making forest medicine. She knew all the different kinds of plants, herbs and trees in the vicinity, and also how to combine them into medicines which often cured diseases that the white man’s doctor was unable to do.

It was no wonder that Sir William soon fell in love with her and they were married according to the Iroquois Marriage Ritual with which all girls in the Mohawk tribe were married. His marriage to Molly cemented the final tie between him and the Indians for in their eyes he had become one of them in speech, manner and address so they called him “Warraghiyagey (Chief of Big Business)” and adopted him into the Mohawk tribe as a blood brother. Molly’s first child was a boy whom Sir William immediately named Peter Warren Johnson after his uncle, Sir Peter Warren who was an Admiral in the British Royal Navy. Her next two children were girls named Elizabeth and Magdalene. All three children were born at Fort Johnson.

Sir William was very fond of entertaining Royal Governors, Colonial statesmen, friends and relatives from England and Ireland, but Molly preferred the quiet Indian way of life and never attended any of these parties unless Sir William asked her to. However, she was of great help to him whenever there were Council Meetings as she always saw that there were plenty of blankets for the visiting Indians, that oxen were killed to provide meat for them, that grain was cooked and that there were gallons of rum and a barrel of beer for their enjoyment.

Molly had a younger brother named Joseph Brant.
who liked to visit Molly, play with her children and listen
to the people who came to visit Sir William. He was
fascinated hearing them tell about foreign cities and
countries, watching them play games and dance, learn-
ing how to survey land and make gunpowder. He soon
began to yearn for an education like they had. Sir
William was very fond of the boy as he was the same
age as his son John, so when he heard there was a Mis-
sionary School for Indian boys at Lebanon, Conn. he
decided to send Joseph there. Here Joseph met other
Indian boys who were studying to become missionaries.
He, too, decided to choose this course of study.

When he returned home, he acted as an interpreter
for the Rev. Stuart, the missionary at Fort Hunter
Chapel. One day Joseph told him that he would like to
translate the New Testament into the Mohawk Lan-
guage so his people could read it and become Christians,
Rev. Stuart helped him with this project and when he
had finished it, he showed it to Sir William who was so
pleased with it that he had it printed in book form, and
he also built a church at Indian Castle on land given by
Joseph Brant. Built in 1769, it was a wooden struc-
ture with a steeple, and on the interior there was a pulpit
and benches for the Indians. Today this is the only
Indian Mission Church left in New York state. Recently
it has been restored by public-spirited citizens and once
each year a church service is held there. The program in-
cludes most of the ceremonies that were used by the
Indians for many years. Molly and her family all joined
this church and became very religious people.

In 1755 the French again started raiding in northern
New York, so Sir William gathered together an army
of soldiers and Indians and built a temporary fort on a
beautiful lake which Sir William named Lake George
after the King of England. After a long siege, he finally
routed out the French but was seriously wounded in his
hip by a bullet. When England heard of this victory,
they were so elated that they gave Sir William a gift of
five thousand pounds and made him a Baronet. This
was the first baronetcy granted to an American. This
baronetcy has continued down to the present time under
the designation of “Johnson of New York.”

With this large gift of money, Sir William purchased
a huge tract of land west of Fort Johnson and founded
the city of Johnstown, N. Y. and built himself a Georgian
Colonial frame house more suitable for his new honor.
He designed it after his former childhood home in Ire-
land and asked Mr. Samuel Fuller, an architect of
Albany, to build it. In the State Library in Albany one
can see four letters that passed between the two men
regarding the building of the house.

Sir William was always very proud of this house,
especially the Blue Parlor where he entertained his
guests and the White Parlor across the front hall which

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Settlers of Cherry Valley fleeing from Brant.
doubled as a diningroom. There was a nursery on the first floor as Molly had five more children while she lived here. The kitchen and butler's pantry were in the cellar and in the rear of Johnson Hall, as it was called, were two freestanding stone blockhouses which were large enough at that time to shelter most of the people living in Johnstown. These were connected to Johnson Hall by a tunnel and there was also a deep well in the cellar in case of a long siege. A stockade surrounded the house at that time and one can see a series of irregular hatchet marks all the way up the mahogany bannister guarding the staircase which are believed to be symbols to the Indians to spare Johnson Hall during the American Revolution.

Sir William and Molly moved into this house on May 9, 1763 and they were so pleased with it that Sir William asked Mr. Fuller to build St. John's Episcopal Church for the Johnstown people so they could attend church. He also built a schoolhouse so all the children in Johnstown could have an education. This was the first free school in New York State. All of Molly's children attended this school.

In 1773 Sir William's health began to fail. He was in constant pain from the bullet wound in his hip, so finally he and Molly went to Saratoga Springs to see if the mineral springs there would be of benefit to him. This helped only for a short time so they returned home again. On July 11th there was a very important Council Meeting on the lawn of Johnson Hall with about six hundred Indians in attendance. Sir William got out of a sick bed and addressed them until he collapsed from the extreme heat. He died shortly after. He was buried beside St. John's Episcopal Church which he had built several years before. He left large bequests and cash legacies to his three white children and also to Molly and her eight children, but before the estate could be settled, the American Revolution started and his entire estate was confiscated.

Molly and her children all moved back to Indian Castle where she was born, and she was to play a very important role in the bloodiest battle during the Revolution. Word came that the American patriots were going to drive out all the Tories and Indians in the Mohawk Valley. Joseph Brant went to England and asked for soldiers and supplies to fight them. When he returned home, he took some of the English officers to an Indian Council meeting at Oswego. The Officers told the Indians that if they would assist them, they would never want for goods or money. They gave each Indian some clothing, a gun, ammunition, a tomahawk and a scalping knife and told them that England would pay them $8.00 in cash for every American scalp they could get.

The English army planned to lay siege to Fort Stanwix at Rome, N. Y. and when they conquered that, they would march down the Mohawk Valley and kill all the American patriots and burn their homes. As a part of a three-pronged attack designed to cut the Colonies in half, St. Leger was to lead an army from Oswego to Albany where he would meet General Burgoyne advanc-
Mary Townsend Steward (Mrs. Robert T.) McLean, Virginia, a member of Dolley Madison Chapter (Washington, D.C.), has been named Coordinator of Women's Activities of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. She works with National, State and local women's organizations on programs and projects furthering the national effort to promote jobs for the handicapped.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. Reed, Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee, Mary Quisenberry Chapter, Durant, Oklahoma, is the Durant Woman of the Year. She was named chiefly for her work with young people by the Durant Business and Professional Women's Club. Mrs. Reed is the fifth member of her DAR Chapter to receive this honor.

* * *

Patience Sewell Latting (Mrs. Trimble B.) was sworn in as the first woman Councilman of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma during ceremonies early this year. Mrs. Latting is a member of Oklahoma City Chapter.

* * *

Mrs. James R. Stewart has become a new trustee on the board of the Western Reserve Historical Society. With the exception of one other new female member, she is the first lady to invade the 100 year rule held by men. Mrs. Stewart has been a sustaining member since 1953 and is the newly elected President of the Women's Council. She is a member of the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

Charlotte Yokum Felt (Mrs. Arthur F., Jr.) has been elected president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans area, and, as such, she is the only woman on the Board of Directors of the Chamber. She is a former chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Women's Auxiliary. This committee has the responsibility for the promotion of the United States Day celebration in the city. Mrs. Felt is Corresponding Secretary for the Louisiana State Organization and a past Regent of the Spirit of '76 Chapter.

* * *

Mrs. George Lewis Pugh, a life-long resident of Delaware County, Ohio, and an ex-Regent of Delaware City Chapter, was recently honored when she was awarded a lifetime membership in Delaware County Historical Society for her many articles donated to the Museum and her contributions to the knowledge of local history.

* * *

Mrs. Rebecca Robert Shelley has been inducted as a member of the Executive and Professional Hall of Fame in New Orleans, La. The organization is devoted to the recognition and perpetual image of those people who have made outstanding contributions to their profession, community and country. Mrs. Shelley a member of the Valley Forge Chapter (Pa.), is also a member of the Montgomery County and Philadelphia Bars, the U.S. Supreme Court and other courts of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Cannon Dove of Gaviota Chapter, Long Beach, Calif., has been named as North Community Y's Woman of the Year by the Y. M. C. A. and was presented with two awards, one “Woman of the Year” and the other “For Service to Youth.” Mrs. Dove has devoted thirty years of work to the Y. M. C. A.

* * *

Miss Katharine Mosher Root has been named “Outstanding Woman of the Year” by the Hampshire County Business and Professional Women’s Club and was unanimously recommended for a state citation. A former selectman, Miss Root is active in the fields of conservation and public health and devotes most of her time to volunteer service to her community. She is a member of the Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton, Mass.

* * *

Mary Jane Phillips Matz, on the staff of Opera News, was the first woman and the first American to be invited to address the International Congress of Verdi Studies. She is a member of the Turtle Creek Chapter, Lebanon, Ohio.
Preservation and Publication Of Historical Records

By Edythe Rucker Whitley,
assisted by Mrs. Scobey Rogers, Regent, General Francis Nash Chapter,
and Mrs. Jack Plaisted, Chairman, Special Committee.

The world has been shocked by the appalling catastrophe which recently destroyed or damaged almost beyond repair many of the priceless art treasures and historical documents of Florence, Italy. With the rest of the world, this country has mourned the loss and has contributed generously toward the salvaging and restoration of those objects which are not totally beyond repair. It will be the work of years and many millions of dollars will be required for its completion.

Yet, we here in the United States today are far short of taking the steps necessary to preserve our own treasures and to hold for posterity the records of our own culture in the arts, the sciences and our contributions to the advancement of the human race.

For a long while after we won our freedom and established our own government our art and literature and, to a great extent, our sciences, were dominated by the influence of the mother country, England. But the early records of our accomplishment in setting up an entirely new form of government, through which people learned to govern themselves without the domination of a monarchy, has, from the beginning, been our own. It is unique. It is precious. And even the most homely little scraps of paper which record its action should be preserved. It is today and will continue to be as the centuries roll on, even as valuable as the art treasurers and ancient documents of Florence, for it tells the story of the beginning of an entirely new way of life which may yet reach all the struggling peoples of the earth.

Still, while we mourn Florence's losses, we sit idly by and see some of our most important records perish through neglect, ignorance, or sometimes by misguided application of scientific methods for their preservation. It is time that we, as members of a great patriotic society dedicated to the perpetuation of the history of the Revolution which won our freedom, take a frank look at the situation—and that is just what we in Tennessee have done.

The incident which shocked us into realization that something must be done at once had to do with a thoroughly modern problem—the effort to provide space in over-crowded court houses, government buildings and libraries by microfilming documents and then destroying the originals. For some time a little known state law permitted this in Tennessee, but it was not until it was put into effect on a large scale that public attention was called to it.

About three years ago, a bonfire took place down in Memphis, Tennessee, which literally set members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United States Daughters of 1812, and members of other patriotic organizations on fire. It was a destructive thing, and its fuel was most unusual—rare historical documents taken from the Shelby County Court House and consigned to the flames under the provision of this little known, but legally sound, act of the Tennessee General Assembly.

It was a shock to historically minded citizens of Memphis, to open their daily newspapers and see from a news photograph the blazing papers and the articles accompanying it that the act of the Tennessee Legislature was actually put into effect. It was a still greater shock to citizens of other parts of Tennessee to learn that a similar bonfire could be built legally at their own county seats.

Their officials, too, could rid themselves of the unwanted papers crowding their shelves and files at any time they complied with the provisions of this law.

A great many people—particularly those who had little interest in history or the preservation of the records upon which future historical writings must be based, were all for the destruction of the old papers. Many of
these were county and city officials who were greatly
over burdened by the vast bulks of material they had to
house. On the other hand some of the most determined
opponents of the law were other county officials who
appreciated not only historical value of the old records,
but who also realized their importance to the legal pro-
profession and the court.

Everywhere there was a feeling that something must
be done—and soon. Fortunately the State Legislature
was due to be in session in Nashville, but prompt ac-
tion would be necessary if a bill was to be prepared and
presented in time to arouse public sentiment and secure
state wide support sufficient for its passage before the
session ended.

It was at this time that some of my friends came to
me and insisted that I take the chairmanship of the
informal group they were bringing together for the pur-
purpose of sponsoring legislation necessary to correct the
situation.

They felt that my experience as Lineage Research
Chairman for the National Society of the Daughters
of the American Revolution, and my long years in legal,
genealogical and historical research, and in securing the
passage of bills in the state legislature, as well as in
the Congress for a period of over twelve years during
which time I worked to secure better provisions for the
Retired Railroad Employees, made me the proper per-
son to head the group. Fortunately, I knew the prob-
lems confronting those who handled and used collec-
tions of rare manuscripts. I have worked in every imagi-
able place from the cobwebby basements to the bird
infested steeples of remote courthouses, to the National
Archives, in Washington, and am fully aware of the
fact that if original records are not preserved much
vital information will be irrevocably lost. There is simply
no bringing valuable papers back from the ashes of a
bonfire, and, there is no reading of the microfilms which
were supposed to preserve them permanently if these
films have faded, developed blemishes, or have been
otherwise damaged.

I had, for some time, been hearing about the growing
apprehension among archivists and heads of various
government departments who were responsible for the
filming and storing of valuable records—so we went to
work on this angle of the problem and soon came up
with an astonishing amount of information. We soon
had collected government reports, a detailed article
from the New York Times, personal letters from ar-
chivists, County officials, members of patriotic organiza-
tions and many others.

With the assistance of the members of the group, I
went to work compiling, condensing and re-writing this
material in order that it could be presented at once
to the newspapers, to members of the Legislature, and
to prominent citizens in all parts of the state.

All of this was done without any formal organization,
without funds, and without sponsorship of any of the
many prominent organizations to which members of
the group belonged. When stamps or paper were needed
someone offered to contribute; when long distance tele-
phone contacts or telegrams were necessary, someone
made them at their own expense—when hundreds of
mimeographed copies of the compiled findings were
necessary one of the members cut the stencils and ran
them on the mimeograph in an office.

On occasions when the group appeared in a body
before delegations of the legislature or county officials,
it was my duty to act as spokesman and chairman
though no formal election or organization meeting was
ever held—there was not time! Nor, was there time to
call upon any of the large organizations to meet, act,
pass resolutions, and set up machinery for publicity,
lobbying, and other legislative work. The Nashville
group in spite of its limitations, was, however, surpris-
ingly successful—and this success was due to a very
large extent to the 100% cooperation of its own delega-
tion in the Tennessee General Assembly.

With a copy of the amended law I sent out a state-
wide personal appeal for its support, which read in
part: 'Will you support the repeal of Tennessee Public
Law No. 15-504? . . . The attached sheets contain
the amended law which was probably passed under
the misapprehension that microfilm would preserve our
priceless records indefinitely . . . . We are not against
microfilm, but we are against destroying old Court
House records. If, in years to come, the film goes bad,
and it may very well do this, then they can always go
back to the good old permanent records on paper and
make another set of film. . . . Tennessee has a proud
heritage. People from all parts of the country come to
Tennessee to study our historical records and docu-
ments. To allow local officials to destroy our priceless
records is to deny to posterity their heritage. . . . Please
alert everyone you know to this cause. These are Public
Records—many of them made when Tennessee was
first formed—are Tennesseans ashamed of their pioneer
ancestors? If other states preserve and cherish their rec-
ords, why are we passing laws to destroy ours? Read
the attached sheets then ask yourself this question again.
What are YOU going to do to help?'

The result was that Tennessee now has a law which
provides that: "The Capitol Court of each county is au-
thesized to create within the county a County Public
Records Commission, which when created shall consist of
a member of the County Court designated by a ma-
majority vote of the County Court, a member of the Board
of County Commissioners of the County, if there be a
Board of County Commissioners in the County, a judge
of one of the Courts of Record which holds Courts in
the County, the County Registrar of the County; the
County Historian, if there be such in the county, and
a recognized Genealogist, residing within the county, if
there be such in the county . . . ."

Tennessee's own County Records Manual provided
for in the new law, will soon be off the press. It is being
prepared by Mr. Walter Jordan, State Archivist and
will be similar to that published by Mr. H. G. Jones,
North Carolina State Archivist.
Another important provision of Tennessee's amended law is one which makes mandatory the maning of a "recognized Genealogist," as well as a historian on the county commission. (Tennessee, so far as we know, is the first and, perhaps, the only State to provide for such official recognition of genealogists.) While it is true that most "recognized Genealogists" are historians, and that a great many historians are good genealogists, it does not always prove true that all historians—even the most outstanding one—are capable of judging the value of records which must be preserved if genealogical research and publishing are to continue.

The constantly increasing interest among Americans in tracing their ancestral lines and becoming members of patriotic organizations which base their membership requirements on descent from families which participated in certain historical events, makes it imperative that the genealogical information in these old records be preserved. The existence of these organizations depend upon it, for, without such information they would soon wither on the vine and die. Too many of these groups, often take existence of these records for granted and fail to see and understand that a very real peril threatens them in many parts of the nation. It is a subject to which the historically minded, patriotic citizens in all parts of the country should turn their attention before it is too late.

For this reason I should like to present for you a few direct quotations from the voluminous collection of documents and letters which came to my hands while our work to secure proper legislation was in progress in Tennessee.

Handbook No. 96. Inspection of Processed Photographic Records Films for Aging Blemishes, published and distributed by the United States Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, January 1964—"Over the years the National Bureau of Standards has conducted considerable research on the permanence of record materials, including both paper and photographic film. Recently microscopic blemishes have been observed on microfilm. Apparently, they had developed after the film was put in storage. Practically no information loss has been observed, but any potential threat to the permanence of Government records is a matter of concern not only to the National Bureau of Standards but to records officers throughout the Government. There is much to be learned from these blemishes and they are being studied in many laboratories. . . . It also describes methods used to inspect, sample, and report on the blemishes. . . . Even though such films have been prepared by the best known techniques and stored in the best known manner, the only assurance that such records are being well maintained is a systematic program of careful inspection. Improper processing or storage conditions have long been known to promote general fading and various kinds of biological attack. . . . Blemishes have so altered the size and shape of characters that they cannot be identified with certainty even in context. This constitutes information loss. . . . " etc. etc.

Industrial Photography, issue, September 1964: "The current 'measles' scare that is sweeping the microfilming world is, according to National Microfilm Association president Albert W. Dunning, 'a scare situation not warranted by the facts.' That certain microfilms have been found to exhibit a microscopic blemish is an obvious fact that Dunning does not deny but, he says: 'In no case thus far reported has the text of any important archival film been damaged sufficiently for it to be rendered illegible.'"

The Eastman Kodak Co., and its subsidiary Recordak Corp., are investigating the blemished, and their investigation team . . . recently prepared a paper which was presented at the National Microfilm Association's convention held earlier in the year at Philadelphia (1964), states: "The deterioration that has occurred cannot be ignored, however, and until a complete solution has been found the 'measles' will continue to be a source of worry to manufacturers and their laboratories."

July 13, 1964 Mr. Charles F. Hinds, Director, State Archivist and Records Center, Frankfort, Kentucky, wrote . . . "Yes, our local records are in very fine condition in our state. Of course, there are some exceptions, and this agency is doing what it can to see that old Kentucky records are preserved . . . . This agency hopes some day to have a Barrows Laminator which costs about $17,000. We are doing a great deal of microfilming in our state. . . . We are very much against destroying original deeds, wills, and marriages notwithstanding the filming of these records. Filming does not take the place of these originals. Courthouses are being enlarged to provide better facilities for them . . . . We have a very fine records and archives law. The State Archives and Records Commission composed of representatives of the University of Kentucky, State Historical Society, Kentucky Library Association, five state colleges, and State Officials is the final authority in the destruction of any State or local records. In my estimation the State Commission will never destroy deeds, marriages and wills or any of the other valuable county records, microfilmed or not. I, personally will never recommend the destruction of such and I guarantee that the Attorney General will take action against such people who have violated our laws. . . . I am not concerned about the deterioration rate of microfilm because I am against the destruction of valuable old Kentucky records."

September 9, 1964, Mr. H. G. Jones, Archivist, State of North Carolina Department of Archives and History, wrote: "You will note that no public records may be destroyed in North Carolina (regardless of whether they have been copied) without the express consent of the State Department of Archives and History. This we believe, is absolutely necessary to prevent the destruction of public records with administrative and historical value."

Mr. William J. Van Schreeven, State Archivist, Virginia State Library, Sept. 15, 1964, wrote: "You are

(Continued on page 834)
Oenological
Department
MRS. IRVIN C. BROWN
National Chairman
Genealogical Records
Committee


Guy, E. V. Died March 5, 1869, age 47 yr. 10 mo. 19 days.
Davidson, Edward, son of W. & N. J. Davidson, died Sept. 14, 1855, age 1 yr. 2 days.
Spece or Spege, Martha E. (no dates).
Wallis, Harriet, dau. of S. C. & S. Wallis, died Feb. 15, 1856, age 1 yr. 1 mo. 1 day.
Morris, R. G.—Born Aug. 28, 1819, died—stone underground and date not visible.
Reed, Anna, wife of Martin Reed, dau. of Jacob Misbler, died 1830, •age 65 yrs.
Lantis, Issac, son of D. & F. Lantis, died June 7, 1837, age 9 yrs.
Baldwin, Susan, dau. of L. & D. Baldwin, died Jan. 2, 1854, age 1 yr.
Lantis, Fanny, wife of Dan L. Lantis, died Oct. 7, 1855, age 62 yrs.
Lantis, Henry, died Dec. 22, 1841, age 77 yrs. 8 mos. 16 days.
Lantis, Susanna, wife of Henry Lantis, died Dec. 23, 1854, age 75 yr. 7 da.
Lantis, Henry C., died Sept. 27, 1837, age 21 yrs.
Pence, John, died April 16, 1879, age 65 yrs. 2 mos. 13 days.
Pence, Susannah, wife of John Pence, died Dec. 29, 1850, age 35 yrs.
Lantis, Nancy, dau. of D. & F. Lantis, died Dec. 22, 1851, age 21 yrs.
Allen, Obed H., died Aug. 16, 1843, age 21 yrs. 9 mos.
Altie, Abraham, son, died Aug. 7, 1839, age 57 yrs.
Altie, Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Altie, died March 22, 1883, age 93 yrs. 10 mos. 16 days.
Baldwin, Catharine R., dau. of D. & S. Baldwin, died Jan. 7, 1854, age 7 yrs. 1 mo. 26 days.
Minsker, Anne, wife of D. B. Minsker, died 1860.

Baldwin, Sarah, wife of Daniel B. Baldwin and dau. of J. & C. Reed, died Nov. 7, 1886, age 66 yrs. 7 mos. 4 days.
Baldwin, Daniel, died Mar. 28, 1889, age 74 yrs. 6 mos. 15 days.
Seeley, Benjamin, died Jan. 17, 1852, age 47 yrs. 2 mos. 15 days.
Hunter, William G., died Dec. 30, 1851, age 26 yrs. 4 mos. 12 days.
Craig, Adaline, wife of Wm. Craig, died Dec. 23, 1856, age 25 yrs.
Lantis, Daniel, died Nov. 24, 1865, age 73 yrs. 10 mos. 30 days.
Reed, John, Oct. 17, 1795-Oct. 26, 1892.
Reed, William, died Dec. 22, 1863, age 23 yrs. 7 mos. 28 days.
Reed, Catharine, wife of John Reed, died June 7, 1859, age 62 yrs. 20 days.
Reed, Abraham, died June 9, 1855, age 25 yrs. 1 mo. 19 days.
Reed, Daniel, died April 6, 1822, age 74 yrs.
Reed, Joh, son of J. & C. Reed, Oct. 2, 1836-Dec. 6, 1838.


Gough Cemetery
Robert Falls, b. 1 Aug. 1770, d. 28 Oct. 1838.
Annie, b. 29 Dec. 1781, d. 4 Feb. 1837.
Robert G. Falls, son, b. 7 Mar. 1807, d. 5 May, 1837.
Issac W., d. 10 Mar. 1851—a ge 41 yrs.
Arfaxed, d. 21 Feb. 1848—age 27 yrs.

Lewis Cemetery
Elizabeth Lewis, b. 1788, d. 26 Aug. 1836 age 48 yrs.
Indiana McRoberts, b. 16 Sept. 1829, d. 27 Jan. 1868.

Jones Cemetery
John Jones, b. 8 Oct. 1764—age 82 yrs. 10 da.
Polly, wife, b. 8 Jan. 1777—age 88 yrs. 9 mo. 1 da.
William Jones, d. 18 July 1889—age 77 yrs. 9 mo. 12 da.
Caroline, wife, d. 11 Sept. 1877—age 67 yrs. 11 mo. 5 da.
Celia, dau., d. 22 Sept. 1885—age 7 yrs. 1 mo. 2 da.
Medora, dau., d. 23 Sept. 1876—age 24 yrs. 18 da.
Martha, wife of S. H. Wallace, b. 8 June 1864, d. 31 Oct. 1887 a. 23 yrs.
Diane, Joseph, Dale, Hattie, Adam.
Isabella, wife of Thomas Sullivan d. 1814 a. 30 yrs.
Gordon, twin bro. to Bryon Jones.

Frierson Family Bible—Contributed by Mrs. Ben. C. Cubbage John Parke Custis Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama.
Ervin J. Frierson born Feb. 12, 1805.
Ann P. Frierson born April 12, 1819.
Mary A. Frierson born Dec. 27, 1834.
William Frierson born March 14, 1839.
Albert Frierson born Feb. 6, 1841.
Robt P. Frierson born Aug. 23, 1843.
Ervin I. Frierson born Sept. 17, 1845.
John W. Frierson born Sept. 19, 1847.
Ervin I. Frierson 3rd born Nov. 30, 1849.
John W. Burton married to Mary A. Frierson 24th Nov. 1852.
Wm. Frierson married to Lucy T. Swift May 19, 1865.
Hebert Frierson married Felicia E. Corran (Coiran)- Dec. 12, 1865.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Marriage</th>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 26, 1839</td>
<td>Washington Anderson</td>
<td>Sarah Lee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 9, 1839</td>
<td>Seymore Bates</td>
<td>Eliz. Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 16, 1839</td>
<td>William B. Bell</td>
<td>Mary T. Threat</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 8, 1839</td>
<td>D. A. Bonner</td>
<td>Hannah Forehand</td>
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<td>Jan. 28, 1839</td>
<td>Samuel Bowden</td>
<td>Caroline Rhodes</td>
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<td>Oct. 20, 1839</td>
<td>Joseph Boyden</td>
<td>Angelin Wilson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 5, 1839</td>
<td>Lewis Boyman</td>
<td>Louise Stacey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 26, 1839</td>
<td>John Brantley</td>
<td>Tabitha Dennerd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 2, 1839</td>
<td>Charles R. Broughton</td>
<td>Mary Snell</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 17, 1839</td>
<td>Zeptha Byrd</td>
<td>Milly Ann Woodham</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 6, 1839</td>
<td>Frances B. Carter</td>
<td>Sarah McConnell</td>
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<td>Feb. 5, 1839</td>
<td>George W. Chapman</td>
<td>Rosa Brown</td>
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<td>Oct. 8, 1839</td>
<td>A. Clark</td>
<td>Emily Hollingsworth</td>
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<td>Dec. 27, 1839</td>
<td>William H. Clark</td>
<td>Margaret Lynch</td>
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<td>Aug. 31, 1839</td>
<td>George Clothes</td>
<td>Sarah M. English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 2, 1839</td>
<td>James M. Collie</td>
<td>Mary Ann Boney</td>
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<td>July 25, 1839</td>
<td>Robert A. Couch</td>
<td>Mary Ann Eubanks</td>
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<td>Aug. 2, 1839</td>
<td>Jackson Couch</td>
<td>Parmelia Couch</td>
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<td>Dec. 23, 1839</td>
<td>Byrant Crawford</td>
<td>Nancy Jane Atkinson</td>
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<td>June 3, 1839</td>
<td>John O. Davis</td>
<td>Mary I. McNeil</td>
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<td>Jan. 7, 1839</td>
<td>Philip H. Davis</td>
<td>Milinda Roberts</td>
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<td>Feb. 18, 1839</td>
<td>Evander Eubanks</td>
<td>Elizabeth Eubanks</td>
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<td>March 27, 1839</td>
<td>Charles H. Foster</td>
<td>Martha B. English</td>
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<td>July 25, 1839</td>
<td>William A. Graham</td>
<td>Margaret Eubanks</td>
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<td>Nov. 20, 1839</td>
<td>Christopher W. Green</td>
<td>Francis Watson</td>
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<td>Jan. 15, 1839</td>
<td>William A. Hall</td>
<td>Elizabeth A. English</td>
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<td>Feb. 11, 1839</td>
<td>William Harrison</td>
<td>Mona Hatcork</td>
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<td>Aug. 31, 1839</td>
<td>Aawn Hendrix</td>
<td>Mary Hixon</td>
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<td>June 24, 1839</td>
<td>Joseph E. Hutto</td>
<td>Susan Dailey</td>
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<td>Sept. 30, 1839</td>
<td>Joseph L. Irwin</td>
<td>Amelia Locklin</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 29, 1839</td>
<td>Edwan S. Jones</td>
<td>Mrs. Hannah Malette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 26, 1839</td>
<td>John Kearley</td>
<td>Susan Falkenberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 9, 1839</td>
<td>Stephen Kennedy</td>
<td>Mary Ann Caldwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 26, 1839</td>
<td>Eli Loften</td>
<td>Elizabeth Aarons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 13, 1839</td>
<td>Alexander Martin</td>
<td>Susan Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11, 1839</td>
<td>John McClanney</td>
<td>Martha Scoggin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 11, 1839</td>
<td>James Mcnis</td>
<td>Mary A. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29, 1839</td>
<td>Elbert McKinley</td>
<td>C. Chapman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 1839</td>
<td>Stanford Mims</td>
<td>P. McCary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1839</td>
<td>Dreywe Mopey</td>
<td>Margaret Holley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16, 1839</td>
<td>John H. Moses</td>
<td>Jane Norwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 24, 1839</td>
<td>L. Parker</td>
<td>Henretta Hudson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11, 1839</td>
<td>William H. Powell</td>
<td>Elena Balton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 23, 1839</td>
<td>Hiram Salter</td>
<td>Jane McInnis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 18, 1839</td>
<td>Jacob Snider</td>
<td>Mrs. Nancy Steward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 4, 1839</td>
<td>Armsted Taylor</td>
<td>Sarah Harbin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 27, 1839</td>
<td>John Taylor</td>
<td>S. Cupps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 4, 1839</td>
<td>John Taylor</td>
<td>Jane Newberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 9, 1839</td>
<td>James R. Thanes</td>
<td>Elizabeth Powell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 14, 1839</td>
<td>Jackson E. Watson</td>
<td>Dolly Ann Lambert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 7, 1839</td>
<td>Richard H. Withers</td>
<td>Jane Robson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 14, 1839</td>
<td>Benjamine F. Wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following persons were mentioned in the Committee of Observation, as proper to be elected for a General Committee for the City and County of New York in the present alarming Exigency. New York, April 28, 1775. Taken from poster in possession of the Americana Room of the NSDAR.


Smith-Dance Family Record—Bible in possession of Mrs. A. J. Morgan. Sent in by Mrs. H. L. Noblitt, Tullahoma Chapter, Tenn.

Stephen M. Dance, born March 8, 1788, died Aug. 19, 1853.

Sarah Smith (wife) born March 5, 1793, died June 8, 1863.

Stephen M. Dance and Sarah Smith were married Dec. 29, 1813.

**Their children:**

Sarah C. Amy Dance born Sept. 24, 1815.

Martha A. C. Dance born Jan. 31, 1818.

Mazey C. M. Dance born June 8, 1820-died Sept. 3, 1840.

James T. S. Dance born June 28, 1822-died July 4, 1897.

Lucy F. B. Dance born June 28, 1824, died Sept. 26, 1833.

John W. M. Dance born May 5, 1826.


Margaret R. G. Dance born Dec. 15, 1832 d. Sept. 12, 1840.

Stephen E. H. Dance born March 30, 1834.

Harriet Susanah Grizerd Dance, born July 23, 1836.

John Smith and Mary his wife was joined in holy matrimony Oct. 10, 1755.

**Their children:**

William Smith born Sept. 15, 1756.

James Smith born 18th Feb., 1758.

Mary P. Smith born July 14, 1786-died 19th Jan. 1806.

Elizabeth Smith born Oct. 24, 1788.

John Pomfrett Smith born Feb. 10, 1791.
Davidson Bible Record—Contributed by Mrs. Ben C. Cubbage, Regent, John Parke Custis Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama.

**Births**

Hugh Davidson born Jan. 5, 1767.
Jane Davidson born Nov. 30, 1777.
Hugh Lawson Davidson born April 17, 1814.
Ede H. Davidson born April 25, 1821.
Robert B. Davidson, born 12th March, 1817.
Narcissa S. Harrison, born 3rd (12) May, 1829.
Eliza Harrison Davidson, born 14th March, 1849.
Hugh Davidson born 18th June, 1852.
Robert P. Harrison born Oct. 24, 1878.
Eliza W. Harrison born Oct. 3rd, 1895.
John W. Harrison born Sept. 6, 1817.
Ann P. Harrison born April 12th, 1822.
Lucinda H. Harrison born Nov. 14, 1833.
Duke Williams Harrison born March 17th, 1837.
Duke Williams born February 14, 1868.
Ede Williams, his wife, born 6th Sept. 1775—they were married Nov. 4th, 1784.
First son, John Williams born 8th Jan. 1792.
Betty Williams born 3rd Oct. 1793.
Robert Harris Williams born Oct. 14th, 1833.
Christopher H. Williams (date not readable).

**Marriages**

Robert B. Davidson and Narcissa S. Harrison were married 21st August, 1843.
Robert B. Davidson and Virginia S. Buchanan were married 16th March, 1871.
Hugh Davidson and Mollie H. Thompson were married Jan. 3, 1893.
Robert P. Harrison & Eliza W. Williams were married Sept. 12, 1816.
Hugh Davidson & Jane Vance were married August 24, 1896.
Hugh L. Davidson & Ede H. Harrison were mar. April 24, 1838.
Robert H. Davidson & Sarah A. Brame were married Nov. 27, 1860.
Evin I. Frierson & Ann P. Harrison were mar. Dec. 17, 1833.
John W. Burton & Mary A. Frierson were mar. Nov. 24th, 1852.

**Deaths**

Robert P. Harrison died Aug. 5th, 1843.
Eliza W. Harrison died May 5, 1866.
Narcissa S. Davidson died May 8, 1867.
Eliza Harrison Davidson died 14 Feb., 1889.
Robert Brank Davidson died Oct. 3, 1900.
Hugh Davidson died Nov. 8, 1923.
Hugh Davidson died Sept. 21, 1941.
Jane Davidson died Jan. 12, 1858.
Mrs. Angelina Morgan—dau. of the above, died 16 Aug. 1848.
Ede H. Davidson died March 15, 1858.
Robert H. Davidson died June 21, 1863.
Robert P. Harrison died August 5th, 1843.
Ervin I. Frierson died Dec. 3, 1849.
Ann P. Frierson died May 7, 1859.

List of persons buried in the burying ground, deed by Benjamin Stevens to School District No. 5 in the Town of Canaan, (Conn.), situated near his dwelling house. (Document #985, Americana Room, DAR.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Buried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Pease</td>
<td>Wife of Febulon Stevens</td>
<td>May 25, 1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silas Fitch</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>Infant dau. of Febulon Stevens</td>
<td>Jan. 1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulany</td>
<td>dau. of Benjamin &amp; Ester Stevens (an Indian)</td>
<td>Jan. 13, 1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Deshon</td>
<td>Mother to Lucy</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Deshon</td>
<td>To Lyman Jerome son of Benjamin &amp; Esther Stevens</td>
<td>Aug. 11, 1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Robinson</td>
<td>daughter of Calvin Pease</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 1, 1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisabeth</td>
<td>wife of Sylvanus Backus</td>
<td>May 26, 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>daughter of John S. Stevens</td>
<td>April 19, 1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Backus</td>
<td>to William Green wife of William Green</td>
<td>March 13, 1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Child</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urania</td>
<td>wife of Justus Stephens</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathsheba</td>
<td></td>
<td>July 21, 1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nabby</td>
<td>dau. of Nathaniel &amp; Polly Beebe</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Infant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lurilla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thankful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fubulon Stevens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvin Pease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Infant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Infant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deaths

Robert P. Harrison died Aug. 5th, 1843.
Eliza W. Harrison died May 5, 1866.
Narcissa S. Davidson died May 8, 1867.
Eliza Harrison Davidson died 14 Feb., 1889.
Robert Brank Davidson died Oct. 3, 1900.
Hugh Davidson died Nov. 8, 1923.
Hugh Davidson died Sept. 21, 1941.
Jane Davidson died Jan. 12, 1858.
Mrs. Angelina Morgan—dau. of the above, died 16 Aug. 1848.
Ede H. Davidson died March 15, 1858.
Robert H. Davidson died June 21, 1863.
Robert P. Harrison died August 5th, 1843.
Ervin I. Frierson died Dec. 3, 1849.
Ann P. Frierson died May 7, 1859.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison</td>
<td>son of Elias Knapp Huntingdon</td>
<td>Nov. 22, 1824</td>
<td>Oct. 28, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Infant</td>
<td>son of Lyman Smith</td>
<td>May 8, 1829</td>
<td>April 6, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Infant</td>
<td>Child of Matura Knapp</td>
<td>March 13, 1830</td>
<td>June 24, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Infant</td>
<td>Child of Jacob Michael</td>
<td>April 2, 1832</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Stevens</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 5, 1838</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel French</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1838</td>
<td>March 9, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruden Pease</td>
<td></td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>March 9, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Reichardsen</td>
<td></td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>March 9, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Heady</td>
<td>wife of Nathaniel French</td>
<td>May 10, 1844</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>infant dau. of Lyman Smith</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Aug. 11, 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeline</td>
<td>wife of Nathaniel French</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard P. Stevens</td>
<td>infant dau. of Lyman Smith</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1846</td>
<td>April 7, 1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td>July 7, 1847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah I. Pease</td>
<td></td>
<td>July 16, 1848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>wife of Jesse Goodwin</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wella</td>
<td>dau. of Ichabod P. Stevens</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy</td>
<td>wife of James Baldwin</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1848</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Baldwin</td>
<td>dau. of Wheeler M. Smith</td>
<td>Feb. 17, 1849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel French</td>
<td>dau. of Jesse Goodwin</td>
<td>March 23, 1849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelia Ball</td>
<td>dau. of Wheeler M. Smith</td>
<td>Dec. 19, 1849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann</td>
<td>dau. of Jesse Goodwin</td>
<td>March 17, 1851</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>son of Wheeler M. Smith</td>
<td>July 6, 1851</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma Davis</td>
<td>colored dau. of James Spaulding</td>
<td>March 11, 1854</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>son of James Spaulding</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erastus Spaulding</td>
<td>formerly wife of Pruden Pease</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheldon Peck</td>
<td>of Peter Baltrie</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Dunbar</td>
<td>formerly wife of Pruden Pease</td>
<td>June 13, 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife Bailey</td>
<td>of Peter Baltrie</td>
<td>Oct. 24, 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Killbourn</td>
<td>wife of Nathaniel Dean</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1858</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Dean</td>
<td>dau. of Benjamin Stevens</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1863</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Daphne Knapp</td>
<td>dau. of Benjamin Stevens</td>
<td>March 21, 1863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carroll</td>
<td>Irish woman</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1863</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Keith</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec. 17, 1862</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Stevens</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 21, 1865</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Willey</td>
<td></td>
<td>July 1868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>dau. to Sherman Smith</td>
<td>Sept. 1868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Infant</td>
<td>child of Berrnet Hines</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Stevens</td>
<td>dau. to Benjamin Stevens</td>
<td>March 13, 1869</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
queries

Schenck-Morse—Want ances., parents, dates & places of birth & to whom mar. of James Bartlet Schenck (July 2, 1820-June 15, 1877) and his wife, Jane Eliza Morse (b. Sept. 25, 1825-?) and their family of seven children of Frankville, Iowa.—Mr. Larry Schenck, 911 North Main, Somerset, Ky. 42501.


Figg—who were parents of Seeli Figg b. 5-4-1776 Va. d. 9-11-1855, Monroe Co., Ind. Persons qualifying thru Aldrich, Baker, Eggleston, Hall. Also need the county in which Henretta Aldrich mar. Peter Craver in N.Y. around 1850. Will answer all letters.—Mr. Elvin E. Baker, 334 Prince George St., Laurel, Md. 20810.


(Continued on page 820)
If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land. II Chron. 7:14

At a time when our own American Heritage is at stake, and we numbly watch everything we love and hold so dear threatened with desecration in the open fires of hatred and rebellion; when our enemies are not only from without but within, and we are falling to our knees in prayer to Almighty God for a healing of our land; it becomes easier to sympathize with the "First Americans" fighting a similar battle.

Their American Heritage, too, is at stake. As we strive so desperately to preserve our own, is it so difficult to understand why they stubbornly cling to theirs? The first Congress and the first President of our United States recognized the need to remedy the problems existing between Indian and white interests. National Policy set up in 1787 and reaffirmed in an act in 1789 contained, in brief, the following: "The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberties, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them." In 1966 the last of the 370 Treaties was broken. Ironically enough, this was the "George Washington Treaty."

In the intervening years, anything but "justice and humanity" was meted out to a bewildered, disillusioned people. The Indian service reached a point in which nearly every aspect of Indian life was subject to the almost uncontrolled discretion of its officials, and many of these were completely corrupt and unscrupulous.

Since World War II, Indians have moved swiftly toward separation into two definite groupings: those involved in urban relocation and those still living on the reservation. The differences educationally, socially and economically are marked. Indians in the cities, attending public schools, may be second or third generation Indians who have never lived on a reservation and whose parents and grandparents are educated people. While he has integrated into a white society, he still fights, with and for his people, to preserve a dying culture.

They are proud to be Americans. Seventy-five per cent of their young men "volunteer" for our armed services. Many are fighting in Vietnam. Some attend our universities. Others are active as law-makers. Ben Reifel is serving his fourth term in the House. Some are beginning to serve in state legislatures. Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Robert L. Bennett, is the first Indian Commissioner in 97 years. Some serve humanity as doctors, nurses, scientists, and educators. Others are businessmen, industrialists, artists and entertainers. There are many who are less prominent but certainly not less worthy of our respect who live quietly among us in our cities and our suburbs, working hard endeavoring to provide a good education for their children in a rapidly changing society.

The reservation Indian today, too, has one of two routes he may follow to the economic self-sufficiency he so earnestly desires. He can strike out alone seeking opportunities elsewhere or he can stay with his people and job opportunities can be brought to him. In either case the Bureau of Indian Affairs will provide assistance. If he chooses to leave the reservation an employment assistance program provides cost-free vocational training, placement service, and financial aid in relocating his family. There are several hundred different training courses to choose from. Three hundred and fifty different schools in twenty-six states have been approved for this type of study. About seven out of ten complete their training and take jobs. Unfortunately, the story the Indian tells is something altogether different. Much of this training is short term, and the Indian cannot get a job because he has no previous work experience. The urban employer is not versed in
dealing with Indians fresh from the reservation nor are his fellow workmen tolerant. Prejudice, as well as inex-
perience, plus cultural differences make for an impossi-
bile situation. The Indian, not used to urban living, 
budgets, and time clocks, frustrated, discouraged and 
bewildered, returns to the reservation. Many are re-
located as many as five times. Families are constantly 
being split up and moved to different areas in a type of 
forced integration. Paper work in the Bureau of Indian 
Affairs is tremendous. There may be as many as five 
files on one Indian. According to the Indians, there is 
one employee for every five Indians. They feel this 
accounts for the great expenditures of money that never 
reaches them. Because of this many Indian organiza-
tions, clubs and centers have sprung up in the cities 
to take care of their own as they relocate. Many never 
seek Bureau help for they find it anything but what it 
is said to be.

Many Indians feel that their culture can only be pre-
served as long as there is a reservation. In 1966, the 
most prosperous year our country had enjoyed, the 
reservation Indians had the lowest standard of living 
in the United States. Large Indian families had an aver-
age income of $1500 a year. Ninety per cent of the 
Indians had sub-standard housing.

The Indian’s greatest need is a better educational 
and economic opportunity to bring about a complete 
self-sufficiency as he prepares to enter a competitive 
world.

As long as the reservation remains undeveloped, the 
land is tax exempt, and the people remain in a state 
of dependency. Develop the land, and the economic 
stability of the people is restored. The U.S. Govern-
ment through the Bureau of Indian Affairs; Office of 
Economic Opportunity; U.S. Dept. of Health, Educa-
tion and Welfare and the help of many private indus-
tries has been making bold, new plans to solve this 
problem.

While industrial development is completely new to the 
Indian people, it has given them new hope; they have 
become enthusiastic in their endeavors to get companies 
such as Amphenol, Fairchild, General Dynamics, B.V.D., 
R.C.A., and many others to locate on or near reserva-
tion areas. These companies not only lease the land

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*Bird's-Eye View, Mandan Village by George Catlin (1796-1872). This oil on canvas was done about 1832.*
but give-on-the-job training to Indians they will employ. This training period is paid for by the Government. In the last year 26 such industries have responded. This last week Quality Motor Courts were seeking Indian land for their chain of motels.

Whether it is a family-focused training center in Madera, Calif. or Choctaw, Miss. to help untrained Indians acquire job-skills and free them from tenant farming; employment assistance centers in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, or Minneapolis; home improvement programs on the reservation or self-help housing in urban relocation and adjustment to city living; no matter how much is done by all these agencies, it is still up to the American people themselves as to whether or not it will work.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is limited by law to provide assistance to Indians under Federal Trusteeship. This still involves less than one half of the Indian population today which is fast approaching the million mark. Many groups are scattered beyond the help of the B.I.A. throughout the East as well as the West Coast. Fifty-seven percent of the Indian population is under twenty years old, most of them relocating in our urban areas.

Many people have a picture of the Indian today that is damaging to him and grossly unfair. Letting the Indian shift for himself is no answer to the problem. There are many cases where Bureau bungling has been the cause and not lack of Indian intelligence. Hear the other side of the story.

Last year in the Village of Noorvik, Alaska, the Bureau supervised the building of a small sawmill for the Indians. Six men worked twelve hours a day to complete the mill. When the supervisor left, he gave half an hour's instruction to the Indians. They looked at their little mill only to find it was all wrong and would have to be completely reconstructed. The gangplank to transport the logs had not been completed. The saw blade was not adjusted, and the belt wore out in the first half hour of cutting. The planer lay on its side—unset. Everything in the mill was completely out of alignment, the foundations were insufficient, and it was unsafe to operate. This was all verified by the owner of a large construction company in Fairbanks. He also mentioned, in passing, that the machinery was excellent equipment and should have been installed properly. The Indians, intent on being businessmen, wound up instead fighting fires in order to meet their $360,000 loan.

Another case in point: The Bureau of Indian Affairs spent almost two hundred million dollars on its new construction and school improvement projects during the last six years. However, most of the new schools built were elementary schools on the reservations. It is hard to realize that with all this, the 3600 government teachers hired to teach the students had little or no training in the cultural and linguistic problems they would meet. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is just getting around to assessing the English language programs in their elementary and secondary schools where children speak an Indian tongue in their homes. $44,000 is being spent in a contract with The Center of Applied Linguistics in Washington, D.C. to send a team of three specialists to make a study of a very obvious problem. The truth of the matter is that attrition of the young college freshmen is unbelievably high. In some of our universities this is not due to his ability but rather his lack of proficiency in English. All his education in his preparatory schooling was received through this second language. Another shocking inconsistency in the lack of teacher training! With a 50% drop-out ratio among all Indian students, this is a serious problem.

In a time of rapid change in culture and social orientation of the Indian child, involved in urban relocation, school can be a frustration. It also poses a very difficult problem in the training of our teachers when five to ten variations of Indian culture may exist within a radius of twenty miles. An Indian student shows an unwillingness to compete in certain activities. These usually reside in the intellectual area. This is a learned cultural trait. The feeling to avoid competition is related to the Indian "picture" of himself and the insecurity he feels. He is "just an Indian anyway so what does it matter." An Indian student answers questions rarely. He feels a definite responsibility to protect himself and his friends from being noticeably different. Shy in his attempts at communication, in some cases he is ashamed and afraid of persecution because he is Indian. The teacher, untrained in the problem of the disadvantaged child, is used to teaching children with a middle class background. Add a cultural and a language barrier, as well as racial prejudice, and the problem becomes almost insurmountable. Many states realizing this are now making many extensive studies into the situation. They are re-evaluating their programs with specialized teacher training their goal. The drop-out ratio again is high. Some students in private schools even deny their heritage.

"Civil rights" take on a different meaning in relationship to the American Indian. His only involvement, and that rarely, has been in demonstrations over rights that he already possesses. Land rights, fishing rights and the like. His problems are vastly different. A case in point: Recently, the State of Washington wanted some waterfront land for a proposed scenic highway. The land belonged to the Lummi Tribe near Bellingham. Although severely pressured to sell, the Lumnis refused. Finally, in an effort to force submission, the State discontinued school bus service to the reservation. School attendance is mandatory in Washington. If the Indians' children aren't in school the courts could rule them "unfit parents," and they would lose custody of their children.

Also, during the recent battles over "fishing rights," many thousands of dollars worth of fishing equipment, acquired over a lifetime, were confiscated. Market own-
ers were intimidated with fear of losing their business license if they bought fish from the Indians. While the Government finally settled in favor of the Indians, there are some things that are irreparable.

“Every tribe in the United States is involved in a legal battle of one sort or another—illegal taking of Indians’ land, hunting rights, human rights, oil leases, uranium, gold, timber and fishing rights. Court battles have been going on since Andrew Jackson was president and the Cherokees fought the Indian Removal Act. The United States Supreme Court ruled for the Indian, but the Cherokees were removed anyway. The fisher-Indians have been in court, fighting since 1905, and the Federal Courts have ruled for us, yet the courts cannot enforce their own decisions. The American Indians, under the guardianship of the U.S. Government should be the richest people in the world—but we are the poorest. When the Indian people finally come of age and manage their own affairs and their own estates there won’t be anything left to manage.

“The Great Spirit and everyone else knows that America’s once poverty stricken immigrants (who flocked over here with literally nothing) are now the richest people in the world. No wonder! They are the executors of our Indian estates.” *

 Indians have a deep fear of reprisal based no doubt on past dealings with the “Indian agent.” It is very difficult to get an Indian to make a statement regardless of how he feels for this reason. He wants the white man to tell it for him. However, Joseph Vasquez, recognized leader of 40,000 Indians in the Los Angeles area sent the following to be included in this article: “Much ado had been created because of the Omnibus Bill in the Los Angeles area and throughout the entire country. Practically all the Indians in the country were ready to pick up arms and once again fight for what they thought was right. The right to protect your home and your country has always been of the utmost importance to the native of this country. To my knowledge there has never been a turn-coat or a draft-card burning Indian in this country, but in return each and every time this country has been in danger the American Indian has been ready to volunteer his services for the protection of his country, in spite of the fact that he, the American Indian, has been beaten out of his land, belongings, etc. However, the danger lies within the people of the United States because the people who are the legislators of our country have not been informed of what has really happened to the ‘so-gallant red man’ who fought almost to the last man to preserve that which, we the Americans, relish to the ump degree. And that is freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and most of all the right to protect our homes, families and belongings. The public is not aware of the fact that Indians are where they are because you, the public, don’t know the facts. The Indian is not the legislator, but you are! But do we know where we have failed the Indian? He is uneducated; no academic training, and if he gets educated he also becomes a puppet of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. All the ado created by the Omnibus Bill has died out and the Indian has again become compliant because the Indian organizations available have also become puppets.

“It is about time that we, the American people, who took away the pride of the American Indian and left him to live with a false pride, do something to correct this wrong before the Indian loses above all his culture and identity just because some certain people want to grab what little is left to the Indian.

“In Los Angeles we are trying to build a convention center that will house all the Indian activities that will be of benefit to the original American. I, Joseph C. “Lone Eagle” Vasquez, wish that I could find those people that left the old country in search of freedom of religion and freedom of oppression, to reciprocate and join me to build the Center and give back to the American Indian that which they themselves wanted and found. In this land with the American Indian you people found freedom of speech, religion, and, most of all, freedom of oppression and built the greatest nation in the world. If you have profited by what you have found in this great country you have built up, help me get my people out of oppression. Help the Indian to have an equal chance to progress with what little he has left before the land grabbers make off with it. We do not have to worry about integration. We have been doing that since John Smith and Pocahontas. We are not crying, or burning, or looting, or demonstrating because we like to believe that we uphold the laws of our country and that justice will come to the Indian. The American people should realize what has happened to the American Indian. Militarily, he was never beaten; preservation of life was the only thing left, just like there are a few buffalo left and a few eagles (our national bird). So also are a few of the original inhabitants, the gallant Red Man. “A minority with seniority.”

Knowledge is the foundation stone of wisdom and without it an Indian is left at the mercy of those who possess it. He asks for our help during this time when he is going through a new process of education and economic development so necessary to his self-sufficiency and adjustment into our society.

He asks for our help. He doesn’t want a handout. He asks us rather to “legislate” and to “help him help himself” and to tell others about the “real” situation with the American Indian today.

Write your Congressman and your Senator. Be a “watchdog” for him on these bills that “supposedly” are to do so much for him. The latest example is the famed “Omnibus Bill,” correctly known as the Indian Resources Development Act.” Now before Congress, this is the most important piece of proposed Indian legislation since the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946. While Indian leaders were consulted in many
regional meetings and some of their proposals drafted into the bill, there is still too much leeway, with too much opportunity for another massive “Land-grab.” There is just enough bait to make it look appealing.

The Indians with a familiar “ear to the ground” are hearing faint footsteps in Hopi Land. This area is an alleged depository of billions in enticing minerals and untapped oil. It is interesting to note that the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior in his remarks this July before the Indian Law Committee of the Federal Bar Association, admitted there were controversial aspects to the bill that involved risk and could cause the Indians to lose their land. While the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934 gave the Indian more latitude in handling their own affairs, this bill is the first piece of major Indian legislation to be drafted after “Full consultation” with the Indian leaders. If all this is true why aren’t the Indians embracing it with open arms? Never has there been a bill before Congress that has brought so many pleas for our help!

Most Indians realize that their relationship with the Government eventually will be changed by Congress. They want assurance on the part of all of us that their full citizenship rights and privileges will be guaranteed; that their identity and culture not be denied them; and the right to their land secured. This is the least we can do. We can “legislate.” Unfortunately, more than special legislation will be needed to guarantee their rights as citizens. Unless they are “accepted” as a people and as individuals, all will have been in vain. We are asked to be fair and judge each man on his own merit—not on the reputation of another—and respect him accordingly. Indians have strong ties and kinships that can only be penetrated through warmth, sympathy, and understanding. They ask to live in peace on their own land with their own people. Where urban relocation is taking place and assimilation is necessary, they ask for your patience, your understanding, and your compassion in their adjustment to a new society and their constant fight against discrimination. They are fighting with us to defend our American Heritage; they ask us to help them to preserve theirs. As we witness the harvest being reaped by communism in the fertile fields of racial prejudice, we can thank God they still ask us for our help. At a time when immorality encompasses us and rules seem only to be made to be broken, we come face to face with the only rule—The Golden Rule. Each one of us must decide for himself how he applies it.

"Why will you take by force what you may have quietly by love? Why will you destroy us who supply you with food? What can you get by war? We can hide our provisions and run into the woods; then you will starve for wronging your friends. Why are you jealous of us? We are unarmed, and willing to give you what you ask, if you come in friendly manner, and not with swords and guns, as if to make war upon an enemy."—Powhatan Wahunsonacock to John Smith 1609.

* Quotes used through the permission of “The Indian Historian”

**Genealogical Queries**

(continued from page 814)

Woods-Fischer—$10 reward will be paid for the following information. Name, date of birth, death and places of residence of the wife of John Woods—b. March 1792—Reserve Twp., Allegheny Co., Pa. Also date of their marriage, and where. Name of the wife of Continental soldier, Wilhelm (William) Henry Fischer—b. Berlin, Germany, came to this country as a young man. He was given a land grant in Tenn. for his services in the war.—Mrs. S. E. Hittson, Box 242, Cisco, Tex. 76437.


Caskadden-Scadden—Want to correspond with persons of these names. Var. spellings begin with C, G. K. Also shortened to Skatten, etc.—Mrs. C. E. Floyd, 1619 Emmons Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45410.

Slick-Winbush—Need proof Charles Franklin Slick (1805-1891) is the son of William Slick (or Slick) b. Hunterdon, N. J. 1754, by his first wife Barbara Winbush.—Mrs. Leo E. Weaver, 907 Florence St., Lewisburg, Tenn. 37091.

Bell—Desire information parents, names, dates, places of birth, marriage, death of the wife of John Woods—b. March 1792—Reserve Twp., Allegheny Co., Pa. Also date of their marriage, and where. Name of the wife of Continental soldier, Wilhelm (William) Henry Fischer—b. Berlin, Germany, came to this country as a young man. He was given a land grant in Tenn. for his services in the war.—Mrs. S. E. Hittson, Box 242, Cisco, Tex. 76437.


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A Thanksgiving Prayer

God, our Heavenly Father,

we lift our hearts to Thee in grateful praise and loving adoration. We have experienced Thy loving kindness throughout another year of sowing and of reaping, and we know that all we have, we have received from Thee. We thank Thee for our heritage of heroic living—for all the examples and inspirations which have helped and steadied our lives—for all the lessons which have taught us courage and faith, which have deepened our understanding and widened our sympathies—for all the gifts that have been placed in our stewardship. Forgive, we pray, our sins of carelessness and selfishness; uphold us as we seek the things above. Make us conscious of Thy ever-present help and Thy never-failing strength. Accept our devotion and bless our efforts to serve our generation.

Amen.

—Edith Kimbell, Chaplain General

Reprinted from the November 1932 DAR Magazine. Mrs. Kimbell was Chaplain General 1932-35.
MEMPHIS AND SHELBY COUNTY AREA (Tenn.). One of the highlights of the year for members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee, Area is the annual Naturalization Ceremony held at the new Federal Building in the chambers of the Federal Judge presiding over the U.S. District Court, Western District of Tennessee, Western Division, in December. Because of the number of requests for seats and because of the limited space in the room where the ceremony is held, representation of the DAR is restricted to the Regents of local chapters.

During the ceremony the Regents are presented to the group by the presiding judge, who calls the name of each DAR chapter and its representative. Following the oath of allegiance to the United States taken by the new citizens, the DAR Regents present to each newly naturalized citizen a book containing the names, addresses, and the countries of the 74 aliens from 31 countries who would take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America on the following morning in the presence of Judges Bailey Brown and Robert M. McRae, Jr., and retired Judge Marion S. Boyd.

Although Mrs. Lipford is not currently a Regent, a place is reserved for her.

Regents who participated in the 1966 ceremony are: Adam Dale, Mrs. Edwin Hill; Chickasaw Bluff, Mrs. W. C. Galloway; Commodore Perry, Mrs. Jonathan D. Hawkins, Sr.; Fort Assumption, Mrs. Charles Reid; Sanderlin's Bluff, Mrs. G. C. Moore; Watauga, Mrs. Loyd Templeton; Zachariah Davies, Mrs. Robert Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO (San Francisco, Calif.) had the pleasure of honoring its State Officer, Mrs. Gregory A. Weingetz, State Assistant Chaplain, at a reception and tea held in the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park on Saturday, October 18, 1967. Receiving and welcoming members and guests were: Mrs. Andrew Ross, Regent; Mrs. Gregory A. Weingetz, past Regent 1951-1953 and State Assistant Chaplain; Mrs. Charles H. Wright, 50-year DAR member; Mrs. David C. Mosby, past Regent, 1947-1949; Mrs. Philip C. Usinger, past Regent, 1954-1957; Mrs. Harry H. Jacobson, past Regent, 1957-1959; and Miss Eunice Hammond, past Regent, 1963-1965. Guests included local and State Officers, Committee Chairmen and Chapter Regents. Decorations Chairman, Mrs. Stanley N. Partridge, chose the beautiful Hawaiian red antherium for the center piece on the lovely tea table. Mrs. Edward Wright, Refreshment Chairman, provided delicious sandwiches, cakes, nuts and candies. Accordion music during the afternoon was provided by two students from San Francisco State College. Mrs. Samuel Harseloth gave several appropriate and delightful readings.

Henry Hampton (Yadkinville, N.C.). The organizational meeting of the Henry Hampton Chapter was held at noon on February 1, 1967. On the same day at the afternoon session of the National Board the chapter was confirmed with 13 organizing members. Mrs. Gerald Caststevens is Organizing Regent.

On February 18 the Chapter held its Formal Organizational Meeting. Mrs. A. M. Cornwell, State Regent, conducted the Installation Ceremony and Mrs. Samuel A. Harris, State Organizing Secretary, addressed the group on History of NSDAR. Mrs. Harris presented the Chapter a Flag Set (U.S.A. and DAR Flags) and also "In Washington-The DAR Story." Mrs. Ralph Sherrill, State Chairman, National Honor Roll, and Mrs. C. D. Linney, State Corresponding Secretary, both of Statesville, were also guests of chapter.

The Chapter was named for Henry Hampton (1750-1832), who served in the Revolutionary War. The father of Henry was Thomas Hampton of Pittsylvania County, Va., who was born October 17, 1728, and died December 1796. On January 1, 1749 Thomas married Mrs. Sarah Congers Pattison. Thomas was son of John Hampton II and Margaret Wade. John II was son of John Hampton I and Mary Mann. John Hampton I was son of Rev. Thomas Hampton. Rev. Thomas was son of William Hampton (b. 1586 in England and died in Gloucester Co., Va., aft. 9/5/1652.)

Thomas, the father of Henry, together with his brothers Anthony and James left Virginia and came to North Carolina in or about 1750. James settled in what is now Stokes Co., N.C., Anthony moved to South Carolina, Thomas settled in what is now Yadkin Co., N.C. (this area was formerly Rowan Co.), later Surry Co. (1770), and

Pictured from the San Francisco Chapter are (l. to r.): Miss Eunice Hammond, Mandamuses Harry H. Jacobson, Philip C. Usinger, David C. Mosby, Charles H. Wright, Gregory A. Weingetz and Andrew Ross.
still later Yadkin Co. (1850-51), where son, Henry, was born in 1750. Thomas later returned to Virginia where he served in 2nd Virginia Regiment during Revolution. His son, Henry, remained in the land of his birthplace and saw it grow and bear his name, a name made more famous by his service in the Revolutionary Army. In 1805, 100 acres of the Henry Hampton land was set aside for a town named Hamptonville in what is now Yadkin County.

Two members of the chapter, Mrs. Charles W. Gough and Mrs. William W. Hinshaw, are great, great, great, granddaughters of Henry Hampton, for whom the chapter was named. On April 8th the Chapter met at the home of Mrs. Gough, which is the ancestral Hampton home — built over 200 years ago. At this meeting Mrs. Samuel A. Harris of Winston-Salem, State Organizing Secretary was special guest and helped the group formulate work plans for the coming year.—Frances Harding Castevens.

HENRY DOWNS (Waco, Texas) began 1966-67 with observance of Constitution Week. Six Junior High School History Medal winners participated in a radio question and answer program. There were TV appearances by members of the chapter telling about the DAR and the Constitution. A church service was attended as a group and the week closed with a luncheon.

A decorated car filled with DAR members was in the Armed Forces Day Parade; the public was urged to fly the Flag and to ring freedom bells.

There were 100 copies of the Declaration of Independence and 15 copies of the Constitution and Bill of Rights presented to the new McLennan Community College by our chapter.

Subscriptions to the DAR magazine and copies of the Patriot Index were ordered for the McLennan County Waco Public Library and the library at Baylor University. At the end of each year the magazines are bound for the libraries.

Three members who have given 50 to 60 years service to the chapter were honored when white crepe myrtle was planted at East Terrace. These ladies are Mesdames Walter G. Lacy Sr., S. B. McCawley and William S. McCall.

During the Awards Day Program at Baylor University on May 5th, Mrs. Robert W. Evans, the Regent, presented a walnut and bronze plaque to the 104th Squadron for outstanding achievement. Receiving the plaque was Cadet 2nd Lt. Robert J. Meadows of Midland, Texas. The Medal of Honor was presented by Mrs. Dudley Layne to R. O. T. C. Cadet Col. Gordon R. Virgo, Jr., group commander. His home is in Waialua, Hawaii.

Each member of the chapter has been active which is evidenced by the fact we received the Honor Roll for the first time in ten years. Surely Henry Downs Chapter has been “doers of the word and not hearers only.”—Mrs. Dudley Layne.

Pictured at the dedication service of marker placed by Colonel John Donelson Chapter at the grave of Caleb Stansbury are (l. to r.): State Chaplain, Mrs. John W. DuBose; State Regent; Mrs. Walter E. Ward; descendant, Mrs. E. C. Walls; Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lesba Lewis Thompson.

COLONEL JOHN DONELSON (Washington, D. C.). The highlight of the 57th year of the Chapter was the marking of the grave of a Revolutionary War patriot. The DAR bronze marker at the grave site of Caleb Stansbury, donated by Mrs. E. C. Walls, a descendant, had been placed on February 24, 1967, and was dedicated on April 24, 1967. The ceremonies took place in historic Westminster Cemetery, Westminster, Maryland. Nearby on a knoll in the center of the cemetery is the site of Old Union Meeting House, a place of worship for the pioneer Methodists of Carroll County, built in 1760 and destroyed in 1891. It is beautifully and unusually marked by a large, graceful urn. Also close by is the imposing grave of William Winchester, who founded Winchester, now Westminster, in 1764. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lesba Lewis Thompson, presided at the dedication service which followed that suggested in the DAR Ritual. The State Chaplain, Mrs. John W. DuBose, gave the opening remarks and offered the invocation which was followed by The Lord’s Prayer by the assembled members and guests. The marker was unveiled by the State Regent, Mrs. Walter E. Ward. The Flag of the United States of America was placed on the grave by Mrs. Francis L. McDermott, Mrs. Fannie C. Scott gave the historical tribute to Caleb Stansbury which was concluded by quotation of the Patriot’s Oath signed by him in early 1778. The Chapter Regent gave the dedication and the benediction was pronounced by the State Chaplain. In addition to the D. C. State Officers and Chapter members, the immediate past State Chaplain of Maryland, Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes, a member of the William Winchester Chapter, Westminster, Md., attended the dedication service.—Lesba Lewis Thompson.

JOHN HOUTOUN (Thomaston, Ga.). Mrs. Charles G. Thompson, Regent, John Houstoun Chapter, presented the Chapter Saber to Cadet Lt. Col. George H. Hightower, Jr., Commanding Officer of the R.O.T.C. Unit at R. E. Lee Institute. Cadet Lt. Col. Hightower’s mother, Mrs. George H. Hightower, is a member of John Houstoun Chapter, as is his grandmother, Mrs. Henry Allan Ironside (formerly Mrs. Harrison Hightower). His great grandmother, Mrs. R. E. Hightower was a charter member of John Houstoun Chapter.
At the April meeting of the Chapter, George Hightower spoke in appreciation of the Chapter's interest in the R.O.T.C. Unit and also of the Championship Rifle Team of which he is a member. At the same meeting, the two Good Citizens, Karen Hazelwood of R. E. Lee and Jolynn Hammonds of Yatesville High School, spoke to the Chapter and were presented copies of "In Washington, The DAR Story."

At the May Chapter meeting, the Regent gave a report of the Congress, and Mrs. Ironside gave the Resolutions of Congress.

There was a display of pewter at this meeting and also a paper on the uses of pewter at the time of the American Revolution.

STAMFORD CHAPTER (Stamford, Connecticut) annual Colonial Tea was held this February in the home of Mrs. Arthur G. Stratton, Jr., Chapter Officer. Her lovely home and handsome antiques and early American art collection provided an appropriate New England background for the day's festivities. Miss Sara Mead Webb, who has celebrated her sixtieth year of membership in the chapter, poured. She was lovely in colonial costume, as were a number of other members.

The Regent, Mrs. Richard E. Bromfield, presented the Good Citizen Award to Miss Candace Allen, who will attend Radcliffe College this Fall with a scholarship as a student pastor of churches in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Robert T. Hallowell, Mrs. Britton R. Hallowell, and Mrs. James E. Fleming, Belvidere, presented the Americanism Award to the Rev. Andrew Szabo, pastor emeritus of the Alpha Presbyterian Church in 1923. He became a naturalized citizen in 1927. He served as pastor of the Alpha Church until last year when he retired, but he continued his active spiritual emeritus until last July.

During his pastorate he served on the Alpha Borough Council and was instrumental in founding the Alpha National Bank, the borough's public library, helped institute the community sports field and its Boy Scout Troop, aided foreign born persons to become citizens and set up welfare programs during the depression.

The Rev. Mr. Szabo received nationwide recognition for his leadership in aid to refugees from the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, assisting army officials and refugee agencies at Camp Kilmer. He has been by far one of the most outstanding in his service to his adopted country.

The Rev. Szabo very graciously and humbly accepted the Award with great pride.

After the presentation the chapter members and their guests enjoyed the beautiful colored slides taken by a chapter member, Mrs. Walton Killough, on her trip around the world. It was a memorable as well as a delightful affair to be able to present the National DAR Americanism Award to such a humble person whose life in the United States of America has been "Service to Others."—Donna Elaine Edelman.

COL. HUGH WHITE (Lock Haven, Penn.). The Col. Hugh White Chapter DAR had its biggest and most impressive public meeting April 3 when it presented the national Americanism Award to Judge A. H. Lipez, Judge of Clinton County Courts.

This awards ceremony arranged by Mrs. Brooks Swartz, Chapter Chairman of Americanism, and her committee was attended by over 500 interested persons who filled the local court room. For this occasion, the Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. George J. Walz, and the State Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. Ellis Stern, presented the Chapter with a beautiful fifty-star flag, replacing worn and outdated emblem, and further highlighting the Stars and Stripes in accordance with Mrs. Sullivan's Diamond Jubilee Program.—Mrs. Richard E. Bromfield.

GEN. WILLIAM MAXWELL (Belvidere, N. J.). On December 3, 1966, the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the New Jersey State Society DAR and the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the General William Maxwell Chapter were celebrated at a luncheon meeting at the Clarendon Hotel, Hackettstown, by the General William Maxwell Chapter DAR with the presentation of an Americanism Award to an adult naturalized citizen, the seventh to be presented by a New Jersey chapter.

During the dessert course of the luncheon a birthday cake was served and candles were lighted by the Regent, Miss Donna E. Edelman. The cake was cut by Mrs. Walton Killough, the Chapter's Defense Chairman, and Mrs. Dean Haviland, Historian, gave an interesting account of the history of our State Society and the General William Maxwell Chapter.

Following the luncheon the meeting was called to order by the Regent. Mrs. Harold Barker, Chapter Chaplain, used appropriate Scripture and Prayer befitting for such an occasion. Members read the ritual, saluted the flag of the United States of America, recited the American's Creed and sang one verse of the "Star Spangled Banner" led by Miss Majorie B. Albertson.

Then the Chapter's Americanism Chairman, Mrs. James E. Fleming, Belvidere, presented the Americanism Award to the Rev. Andrew Szabo, pastor emeritus of the Alpha Presbyterian Church. The State Americanism Chairman, Mrs. Britton R. Hallowell, was a guest.

Rev. Szabo came to the United States from Hungary in 1910 at the age of 15. He was graduated from Bloomfield Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1922. After serving as a student pastor of churches in Caldwell and Alpha, he was installed as pastor of the Alpha Presbyterian Church in 1923. He became a naturalized citizen in 1927. He served as pastor of the Alpha Church until last year when he retired, but he continued his active spiritual emeritus until last July.

During his pastorate he served on the Alpha Borough Council and was instrumental in founding the Alpha National Bank, the borough's public library, helped institute the community sports field and its Boy Scout Troop, aided foreign born persons to become citizens and set up welfare programs during the depression.

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Mrs. George Walz, State Regent of Pennsylvania, presenting Americanism award to Judge A. H. Lipez of Clinton County Courts.
participated in the ceremony. Guests from four near-by DAR Chapters were present, as well as several visiting judges and their wives from other counties. Members of the Clinton County Bar Association attended in a body to honor Judge Lipez.

To be worthy of this high honor (only fifteen have been awarded in the State since the award was established), the recipient must be a naturalized citizen and must have demonstrated the qualities of trustworthiness, leadership, service and patriotism to a high degree.

The Chairman of the National Americanism Committee reviewed the achievements of Judge Lipez presented in a beautiful typed booklet compiled by Mrs. Swartz; then deemed him worthy of this memorable award.

Mrs. James P. Webb, Chapter Regent, presided for the opening of the meeting; Mrs. Hall Achenbach, past Regent, was chairman of the refreshments committee, and Miss Vivian Geer, Vice Regent, was in charge of hostesses and the Guest Book. Every Chapter member had an assignment.

The ceremony took place in front of the plaque presented to the Court House several years ago by the Col. Hugh White Chapter for which Project Mrs. Alvin Strump was chairman. The plaque bears these words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

The Chapter feels that its efforts to have this public award ceremony have improved the image of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the thinking of many citizens in this area.

—Jessie Pleasanton Coxe.

SEMINOLE (West Palm Beach, Florida) has recently presented a new award. It is for recognition of local civic groups who have given exceptional patriotic service.

This award went first to the Jaycees of West Palm Beach for their bell-riding project on Independence Day. Everybody in the community was urged to ring a bell or to blow a horn in order to "Ring out for the blessings of freedom."

Mr. James Williams was chairman of the project and was later named Outstanding Committee Chairman by the West Palm Beach Jaycees.

Seminole Chapter's Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. William L. Tant, presented the new award to Mr. James Williams for the West Palm Beach Jaycees December 3, 1966.

Mr. James Williams was chairman of the project and was later named Outstanding Committee Chairman by the West Palm Beach Jaycees.

HEADED OF ELK (Elkton, Maryland) members represented their DAR Chapter in the Parade America held in Elkton on July 4, 1967. A cannon shot and the ringing of Church bells preceded the Parade.

The National and Maryland State Flags were carried by Peter Baker and Randal Frank both of Glenn Farms, Newark, Delaware, provided by the Boy Scout Troop sponsored by the American Legion.

The banner, designed and created by Mr. Frederick Kille and Mrs. Lester Whitman, was carried by Karl Funds and John Manning. They are members of the newly formed Elk Landing C.A.R. The marching unit comprised Mrs. Lee Cann Bowlsby, Mrs. Lester Whitman, Mrs. William West, Mrs. William Terrell, and Miss Dorothy Manning. They were followed by three convertibles. In the first car driven by Mrs. O. B. Hevelow, Jr., Chapter Editor, was Mrs. William F. Funds, Chairman C.A.R. and Chapter First Vice-Regent; Miss Rebecca Bowlsby, Terry Bowlsby, and Gary Bowlsby, C.A.R. In the second car lent by Williams Motor Co., Elkton, Md., and driven by Mr. Frank Williams, Jr., was Mrs. H. V. Davis; Maryland State Chairman, Student Loans and Scholarships, Past State Corresponding Secretary, and presently serving as Chapter Special Delegate; Miss Cindy DeWitt, C.A.R.; and Mrs. William Ray Baldwin. In the third car lent by E. D. E. Rollins, Jr. and driven by Frederick Kille, Principal Chesapeake City Elementary School, was Mrs. Kenneth Wilcox newly selected Chapter National Defense Chairman; Mrs. Frank DeMar, representing Captain Jeremiah Baker Chapter, Perryville, Maryland; Mrs. Lynn Gillespie, Chapter Chaplain; and Mrs. H. W. Bouchelle.

The Head of Elk Chapter DAR is most grateful to Warren Boulden, Jr. for asking its members to participate in the parade.—Ann D. Hevelow.

EL REDONDO (Redondo Beach, California) held a Colonial Luncheon on February 21 at the Redondo Beach Woman's Club. Hostesses were arrayed in beautiful Colonial costumes. Prominently displayed was a 13-Star Flag, picked up on the battlefield, near Valley Forge, by Captain John Holloway, ancestor of the Chapter's late past Regent, Mrs. L. J. (Opal) Hickman. It is now in the possession of her son, Mr. Norman Frye, who loaned it to the Chapter for this occasion. Miss Sharon McCausland delighted the gathering with her accordion selections while guests helped themselves to delicious home-made dishes from the lavishly-decorated buffet table.

Among those present were Mrs. Karl E. Raife, Regent; Mrs. Richard J. Friend, State Chairman of Americanism; and Mrs. Henry P. Timmers, Junior Past Regent and State Chairman of Literature.

In charge of arrangements were: Mrs. Ion M. Bethel, 2nd Vice Regent

(Continued on page 828)
Oregon

The Fifty-third Annual Conference of the Oregon State Society was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Portland, on March 23, 24, and 25, 1967, with the State Regent, Mrs. John D. Lesch, presiding. Hostess Chapters were Grande Ronde, Mt. Hood, Susannah Lee Barlow, Wahkeena, and Willamette.

A memorial service honoring 31 deceased Daughters was held Thursday afternoon. Mrs. George A. Hansen, State Chaplain, gave the Memorial message, and Mrs. J. Frederick Johnson, State Vice Regent, gave the call to Remembrance. Music for the processional was played by Miss Isabel Clark, and vocal solos were by Emma Jane Howard accompanied by Marie Rice Moore.

Of special interest to the officers and delegates was the arrival of Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General. Mrs. Sullivan was met at the airport by the State Regent, Mrs. Lesch and other State officers.

The opening dinner, held in the Oregon and Washington Rooms, was in honor of all Chapter Regents, with Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter, and Mrs. Nathan Bond, Regent, hostess.

Mrs. Lesch introduced the President General, Mrs. Sullivan, National Officers, State Officers, Honorary State Regents, Chapter Regents, and distinguished guests.

Following the dinner the opening session was held in the West Ball Room, with a colorful procession of Color Bearers, Pages, Hostess Chapter Regents, District Directors, State Officers, Past National Officers, Honorary State Regents, Vice President General, President General, State Regent and guests.

Mrs. Lesch gave the call to order and declared the Conference officially in session. Mrs. Hansen, State Chaplain, gave the invocation, followed by the Pledge to the Flag led by Mrs. William Craig Coyner, Honorary State Regent, the American's Creed led by Mrs. Ivan R. Spicer, Vice President General. Singing of the National Anthem was led by Miss Jeanette Dentler, Honorary State Regent.

Bringing greetings for the City of Portland was Mr. Wayne Leland, Public Information Officer, with response by Mrs. Lesch. Mrs. Charles G. King brought greetings from the hostess chapters, and Mrs. Johnson, State Vice Regent responded. The Honorary State Regents were introduced by Mrs. Lesch, with response by Mrs. John Y. Richardson.

Music for the evening was by the Underwood Trio, and an address was given by Dr. M. W. Barnes, Superintendent of Portland Schools. After the colors were retired, the meeting was recessed until the next morning, and a reception was held in honor of the President General, Mrs. Sullivan.

For the Friday breakfast, the State Officer's Club met in the Oregon Room, the Chapter Regents, State Chairmen, and Delegates met in the Washington Room. The divider between the two rooms was rolled back, and both groups heard an address, "Be Ye Doers of the Word, and Not Hearers Only," by Rev. Alley of the First Christian Church.

After the usual opening ceremonies, the Friday morning session heard reports of credentials, standing rules, program, and by-laws committees. The first reading of the resolutions, and reports of State Officers, District Chairmen, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. Sullivan was taken on a tour of DAR Restorations by Mrs. John Y. Richardson and other State Officers. The Mother's Log Cabin and the Robert Newell House at Champoeg was visited, the latter being the seat of the first government in the Oregon Territory, and meeting place for the first Masonic Lodge in Oregon.

The Conference Banquet held in the East Ballroom was a colorful affair with over 200 in attendance. Unusual musical numbers were provided by a group of twelve young boys known as the "Westminster Bell Ringers." The President General, Mrs. Sullivan, received a standing ovation at the close of her address, "Responsible Citizenship." Gifts of $50 from the State Society and $25 from the Officer's Club were presented to Mrs. Sullivan. Joyce Enright Bess of the Portland Women's Advertising Club initiated Mrs. Sullivan into the "Mistic Order of the Rose."

Americanism Medals were awarded to Mrs. Lehti Merilo, and Mr. Joseph Varadi, who in accepting told of their precarious life behind the "Iron Curtain," and their love of their adopted homeland.

On Saturday morning the C.A.R. Breakfast was held in the East Ball Room, with Miss Lesley Macpherson, State C.A.R. President and Mrs. John W. Carr, Senior State President, in charge of arrangements. Songs of the Revolutionary period were sung by Miss Macpherson and Miss Penelope Horter directed by Mrs. Paul Allen Hale.

The DAR Good Citizen Luncheon on Saturday, again had the accent on youth when Mrs. Claude G. Stotts, State Chairman of DAR Good Citizen, introduced the District winners. District 1, Nancy Lellelid, sponsored by Mt. St. Helens Chapter; District 2, Judy Rouse, Tillamook Chapter; District 3, Marlys Reppe, Eulalona Chapter; District 4, Marcia Jane Davis of District 4, sponsored by Linn Chapter, was the State winner and received a $100 Savings Bond. State winner for the American History Scholarship was James Coffey, North Eugene High School, who won the $100 cash award given by the State Society, and the chance to compete for the $8,000 National Scholarship.

After taking care of unfinished business, and hearing a report of the courtesy committee, the Fifty-third State Conference came to an end with the benediction by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Hansen, and the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds."—Mrs. Laurence D. Jackson.

Nebraska

The 65th Annual State Conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska was held in Hastings on March 8, 9, and 10. Chapters of District 4 hosted the event. Mrs. Willard Parks of Niobrara Chapter was General Chairman, assisted by Co-Chairmen Mrs. Cleo Harmon and Mrs. W. A. Johnson.

The State Executive Board and the State Board of Management met the evening of March 8. Following these
meetings State Officers and Honored Guests were entertained at a reception in the home of Mrs. Lloyd H. Ellis. The State Regent’s Centennial Breakfast open to all members, was held on March 9, and was arranged by Mrs. A. D. Moomey and Mrs. W. H. Holthaus. Favors, gifts of the State Regent, were Nebraska Centennial Bookmarks in blue and gold.

The March 9, 9 A.M. Assembly call was given by Mrs. Donald L. Knapp, followed by the processional. A call to order by State Regent, Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, with scripture and prayer by State Chaplain, Mrs. Nels Nelson, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Mrs. Robert B. Fancher. The American’s Creed was led by Mrs. Carl Schoenrock of the Oregon Trail, Hebron; Mrs. Harold Bothwell, Kitkihaki, Superior; Miss Helen Coffman, Quivera, Fairbury; and Miss Lo Rae Oakley, Buttler-Johnson, Sutton.

A telegram of greetings from Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr., President General, was read and Miss Amanda A. Thomas, our National Guest, was introduced. A gift of $50 honoring Miss Thomas, Organizing Secretary General, and an additional $100 were made available to Mrs. Lyda for pledging at Continental Congress for Constitution Hall Renovation.

At the afternoon session representatives of other patriotic organizations brought greetings. Miss Thomas; Mrs. Jonathan Carl Evans, Vice-President General; and Miss Francis F. Birnbaumer, Past Vice-President General were introduced and spoke briefly.

Mrs. Folsom H. Gates was in charge of the Processional for the formal opening of the Conference at 8 p.m. in the Skyline Room. A musical program was presented by the “Mother-Singers,” who appeared in Centennial costumes, with Mrs. F. E. Udluck, directing and Mrs. William Fink accompanist. Mr. Charles C. Osborn, President of the Nebraska State Historical Society, spoke on “Nebraska’s Heritage.” He spoke of the many trials and hardships endured by our ancestors and the early settlers of Nebraska. A reception following the evening meeting was arranged by Oregon Trail, Kitkihaki, Buttler-Johnson, and Quivera Chapters.

The C.A.R. Red Carnation Breakfast on Friday morning was in charge of Mrs. Royce Kent, Senior State President, and marked the opening of the day’s activities. The morning session included the report of the Credentials Committee by Mrs. Ray L. Hunter, and the report of the Resolutions Committee, by Mrs. Herbert H. Selleck, followed by reports of the Chapter Regents.

The Pioneer Luncheon, open to all members, was followed by slides on “Nebraskaland,” arranged and presented by Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn Anderson. This was followed by a very interesting tour of the House of Yesterday Museum.

At 4 p.m. a very impressive Memorial Service was held at St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, arranged by Mrs. Nels Nelson, State Chaplain. Candles were lighted by Mrs. J. Carl Evans, Mrs. Frances Birnbaumer and Mrs. Folsom Gates in remembrance of Past State Regents, Russell McKinzie, Mrs. Jean Butter Holdeman and Past State Chaplain Mary Kirtley Ross. This was followed by a call to remembrance by State Regent, Mrs. Lyda and State Chaplain, Mrs. Nelson, of the names of the other 37 members who have departed from us this year.

The Nebraska Centennial Banquet was held in the Skyline Room of the Clarke Hotel on Friday evening, with the pioneer theme being carried out in the lovely table decorations.

The program, “The Gibson Gilded Age,” arranged by Miss Jennie DeMuth and narrated by Mrs. Carl A. Royer, was very entertaining and enjoyed by all. Many dresses were modeled which had been worn by other generations.

Miss Amanda Thomas, Organizing Secretary General, of Columbus, Ohio, was our National guest at the Conference and the main speaker at the banquet. She urged friendliness, enthusiasm and sociability in all chapters and asked us to take inventory, and to think of the good that DAR has done each day in their works with schools; think of the Naturalized Citizens who are furnished the Manual of Citizenship Free; thousands of copies have been used and help has been given in addition to the Manual. Junior American Citizen Clubs have been a patriotic inspiration to thousands of children, especially in the isolated country schools.

Miss Thomas was presented a Commission as Admiral in the Nebraska Navy by Mrs. Lyda and made an Honorary citizen of Nebraska.

The Benediction by the State Chaplain and the retiring of the Colors brought to a close a very successful sixty-fifth Annual State Conference.—Mrs. Gage G. Vohland.

Illinois

The new “Spirit of ’76” prevailed throughout the Illinois seventy-first State conference held at the Palmer House Chicago March 7, 8 and 9th 1967. In the program imposed over the picture of “The Spirit of ’76” were pictures of Mrs. Theodore Irish, State Chairman of Junior Membership; B. Webster Welch, State President, Children American Revolution; Mary Louise Shipt, Tribal member of the Cherokee, Graduate of St. John’s Hospital, Tulsa, Oklahoma, on an Illinois DAR Scholarship; and Joseph Piechur, President of Kosciusko JAC Club at Northwestern University Settlement. The Credit for the theme of the new “Spirit of ’76” goes to Mrs. Harly J. Ham mond, a Junior Member.

Following the Processional and usual opening, Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., State Regent, presented Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, Registrar General and Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, Vice President General from Illinois, officers of the National Society. Honorary State Regents presented were: Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Mrs. Len Young Smith, Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson and Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey.

State Regents visiting the conference were: Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts of Kentucky, Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson,

Pictured at the seventy-first State Conference of Illinois are: Mrs. Len Young Smith, Past Vice President General from Illinois; Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Vice President General; Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., State Regent; Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, Past Chaplain General; Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Past Vice President General.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

New Mexico, Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, Ohio and Mrs. Lester La Mack Wisconsin.

Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson was the only Past National Officer from Illinois who was in attendance this year. Visiting Past National Officers were: Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Past Vice President General and Past Recording Secretary General and Mrs. John Garlin Biel, Past Vice President General from Indiana. Presented next were National Chairmen from Illinois and the dedicated State Officers.

There were nine National Vice Chairmen from Illinois introduced and four members of Special and Congressional Committees.

Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, State Regent of New Mexico thrilled all with her address on Navajo Ceremonial Arts at the new “Spirit of ’76” American Luncheon.

In the absence of the State Chaplain, Mrs. W. Freeman Privett, Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson, Past Chaplain General, presided at the “Hour of Loving Remembrance for the Illinois Daughters Who Have Passed into Life Eternal.”

The open meeting on National Defense opened at 7:30 p.m. The State Regent, Mrs. Thompson, introduced Mrs. Fred T. Colehour, State Chairman of National Defense, who presented the speaker for the evening, Lt. Col. Arch E. Roberts, M. S. C. United States Army. Wednesday the reports were given and the new “Spirit of ’76” Accent on Youth luncheon was held. Mrs. John Garlin Biel, National Chairman gave an informative speech on the DAR School Survey.

A most inspiring address with the theme of “Be Ye Doers of the Word and Not Hearers Only” by Mrs. Edwin F. Seimes, Chairman National Committee of Buildings and Grounds was given at the State Banquet. This was followed by the installation of the new State officers by the Illinois Daughters Who Have Passed into Life Eternal.”—Mrs. Lee Derrer

Rhode Island

For twelve years the State of Rhode Island has observed the month of May as Heritage Month. Many activities throughout the State are planned for this particular time. A brochure listing all the events is distributed by a State Committee. For two years the State Society of DAR has participated in this observance. Miss Helen J. Malmstead, State Regent and Mrs. Lionel J. Cardin, Chairman of the State American Heritage Committee, were hostesses for an afternoon at the John Brown House in Providence. On May 2, 1967 about fifty ladies representing the different Chapters in the State attended. The guests were divided into two groups and were given a guided tour of the three-story mansion. This beautiful house is of Georgian style architecture. It was designed by Joseph Brown for his brother John in 1786. This house has been recently refurbished by the R. I. Historical Society. The house contains an exceptionally fine collection of furniture made by famous Newport cabinet makers of the eighteenth century.

John Quincy Adams described this house in 1789 as “the most magnificent and elegant private mansion that I have ever seen in this continent.” This house was the scene of many fashionable balls. Many distinguished guests were entertained, including George Washington.

After the tour the ladies were served tea and refreshments from a beautiful arranged tea table. The pourers and members from a beautiful arranged tea table. The pourers and members attended the May meeting of the Flint-Lock and Powder Horn Chapter.

The meeting was held at the Old Slater Mill Museum in Pawtucket. This mill was built in 1793 and had the first successful water-powered textile machinery to be built in this country. At the head table were Mrs. John L. Clarke, Chapter Regent, who presided over the meeting, the State Re-

Chapter Reports

and Chairman, Ways and Means, together with her committee, Mesdames O. H. LaFevers, H. P. Timmers, W. S. Fowler, E. R. Springer, C. R. Alm-

gren, J. G. Moodie, G. Lott, D. A. Solberg, J. Gagnier, and many others.

Many fine door-prizes were con-

tributed by members, including a 15-

inch traditional footed silver tray. The net amount realized was $245.00 which stimulated the members’ decision to make this an annual event.

FLINT-LOCK AND POWDER-

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New England, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, Ohio and Mrs. Lester La Mack Wisconsin.

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gents, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, Mrs. Frederick W. Tompkins and Mrs. Ralph W. Wilkins.

Miss Mildred C. Maxcy, Chapter Flag Chairman, led the pledge of allegiance to the Flag and in the American's Creed. The flag was held by Mrs. Francis Lee, a third generation member—her mother, Mrs. Leland C. Maxcy and her grandmother, Mrs. Ernest L. Lewis.

The President General’s message was read by Mrs. Edwin Walmsley. An inspiring, outstanding, patriotic message was given by the State Regent, with highlights of the Continental Congress and admiration for the redecorated Constitution Hall.

Mrs. John Johnson of the Museum Staff told of the life of Samuel Slater, and followed her talk with a film showing the beginning of cotton spinning in America.

An interesting tour of the museum followed and an exhibition of the running of the original machines was shown.

It was a red letter occasion, because all the members, and three prospective members, prepared and served the luncheon. It was a fitting climax to the Chapter's Diamond Jubilee celebration.

PRESIDIO (San Francisco, Calif.) March 20th, Monday in Holy Week of 1967, happened this year to be the Birthday Meeting of Presidio Chapter. We took this as an opportunity to honor the Chaplains of our Society, (Continued on page 836)
Pleasures and Duties of Chapter Officers

The Chapter Regent in the National Society, DAR holds a unique office, for it is in many instances a stepping stone to State work and State office, and National work and National office. While being Regent she enjoys the privilege of being head of an hereditary group of women with the images of delightful fellowship, tradition and the highest of standards. The strength of the Chapter she heads is in the members, each and every one of them. The usefulness of the Regent depends upon the cooperation of the members in doing the work assigned to them and in their attendance at the meetings. Much pleasure and inner satisfaction will brighten the life of any member who accepts the office of Chapter Regent or any office in the Chapter.

The Regent has three primary roles just as the head of any organization. She is the leader, the presiding officer and the administrator. Her abilities are varied in each role.

As the leader she must plan the work of the Chapter. This requires the ability to sense the need of the members as well as their particular interests in the work of the National Society at the Chapter level. She should call upon the Executive Board of the Chapter for help in the planning of the work. Where will the Regent find this program of work? The “Packet Mailing” sent out in July from National Society Headquarters contains all the information and instructions a Regent needs for the year’s work ahead. The material contained in this mailing is up-to-date and is MUST reading for every Chapter Regent and State Regent as well as all the officers and chairmen in their particular work in the Chapter. Like all good leaders the Chapter Regent must keep her enthusiasm and her goal to achieve. To overcome all obstacles, she must exercise patience and graciousness, recognizing that tradition, understanding and loyalty are very important influences in the promotion of the work of the NSDAR. A Regent works with the members, making them happy while they work; her power is with the members not over them.

As the Presiding Officer, the Regent is the executive officer of the whole chapter. At a business meeting the Regent must preside if she is present, she may not delegate any other person to preside. If she is not present, the Vice Regent, next in rank, is the presiding officer. If a Vice Regent is not present, the Recording Secretary calls the meeting to order and conducts the election of a Chairman pro tem to preside. This is done by the Recording Secretary saying, “The Regent and the Vice Regent being absent, nominations are in order for the election of a chairman pro tem.” After a member is nominated, a voice vote is taken for election of a nominee to be chairman pro tem. However, an efficient Regent will see that there is a presiding officer available in her absence. A Regent or a Vice Regent presiding is addressed as “Madame Regent.” Anyone else presiding is addressed as “Madame Chairman.” It is said that the term, “Chairman,” came from the early times when the presiding officer was the only one provided with a chair; the assembly sat on benches. While presiding a person should refer to herself in the third person only, saying “the chair declares” or “the chair decides” never say, “I declare,” or “I think.” A Regent while presiding cannot make a motion nor second a motion nor nominate a candidate. The Regent presides during an election even when she is a candidate for office. She calls the Vice Regent to the Chair if a motion is made affecting her directly and she resumes the Chair after the motion is disposed of. When the time arrives for the Program, the Regent may ask the Program Chairman or some other member to preside.

The Regent never should be dictatorial; she should merit and have respect for the position she holds. This means also respect for the Chapter and for the members who elected her. As a presiding officer she should be fair to all members, exercise common sense and discretion, and never show any partiality or favoritism. She should welcome discussion on motions and make sure the members understand all motions and what effect they will generate before the vote is taken. If the members do not understand a motion, it is the duty of the Regent to see they are given an explanation they can understand. The Regent must keep order at all times and rule out of order discussions involving personalities or irrelevancies. She should keep the business moving without delaying discussion, but in a tactful manner.

Always the Regent should be at the place of meeting ahead of the time set for the meeting. When the time set arrives, if a quorum is present, she should call the meeting to order with one tap of the gavel and say, “The meeting will please come to order.” It is the duty of the members and every one present to be seated and cease talking immediately. The Regent stands looking at the assembly until there is quiet. If some talking continues she may say, “The chair is waiting for the members to come to order.” If there is no gavel, a Regent raps on the table with her hand or strikes a glass with a pencil, and she needs no help from anyone in doing this. At every business meeting, the Regent should have the agenda for that meeting written so she can follow it easily. She should have the Bylaws of the Chapter, the Bylaws of the National Society, DAR and the Bylaws of the State Organization in a pocket in the front or back of the book that holds the agenda. If she does not know every member in the Chapter, she should have the Chapter roll with her at every meeting in order to become acquainted with the members she does not know.

The Regent should know the Bylaws of the Chapter, be familiar with the bylaws of the NSDAR and the State Organization. She should be familiar with the fundamental principles of parliamentary procedure as found in Robert’s Rule of Order Revised as this is the cited authority of the NSDAR.

The Regent does not have the power to create committees nor appoint committees, nor is ex-officio a member of any committee. If she is to have these duties or any of them it must state so in the Bylaws of the Chapter or in a special situation by the adoption of a motion to that effect.

(To be continued in the next issue)
might majesty, dominion and power both now and ever-
more. Amen.”

The Reverend John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg stepped
down from his pulpit never to return to it.

The choir chanted, “Amen,” after the benediction.
The candles on the altar were extinguished and then
the drums began to roll. Softly at first, growing louder,
and reaching a triumphant, thundering rhythm.

Peter left his church as Colonel Muhlenberg and
went into the field with three hundred members of his
congregation under his command. Later, as General
Muhlenberg he had charge of all Continental troops
of the Virginia line, and at the close of the war, as
Major General Muhlenberg he served in the United
States Senate until President Jefferson appointed him
Supervisor of the Revenue of the State of Pennsylvania.

He died on the same day on which he was born,
October first, when he had lived sixty-one years.

Devil Pete

(Continued from page 794)
THE TENNESSEE STATE SOCIETY
and
THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Proudly Honor
MRS. ALLEN DENNIS O'BRIEN
State Regent 1965-1968

In appreciation of her faithful and devoted leadership and endorse her as a candidate for the
Office of Vice President General, April 1968

NOVEMBER 1967
A CORDIAL WELCOME AWAITS YOU
TENNESSEE SOCIETY DAR
1968 STATE CONFERENCE
MARCH 14—15—16

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Walnut Street Branch
426 West Walnut Street
Market Street Branch
716 West Market Street
Mountcastle Branch
Mountcastle Drive
Member FDIC

National Defense

(Continued from page 800)

pressed people of the Soviet Union themselves.

Let us have the courage to organize and publicize to the world the formation of such committees, because through the process of liberation our own freedom will be saved.

Let us proclaim courageously the truth that made us free. As Brigham Young said, this truth will divide us. This truth will segregate some of us, and I know whom it will divide. It will divide the wolves from the sheep, among whom the wolves now roam in sheep’s clothing. You know who the wolves are. You will know them if we demand the liberation of the communist world. Then, the sooner we proclaim it, the sooner we tell the truth and divide these people, the better for freedom here and throughout the world.

Use the Power of the Ballot Box
Election Day
November 7, 1967

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Rock House Chapter Meeting House of the Rock House Chapter, DAR, Sparta, Tennessee, stands amid the lofty rolling hills of White County. The Rock House was used for a "stage stop." This is where Andrew Jackson would stop while traveling across the Cumberland Mountains in horse drawn carriage from his home, the "Hermitage" in Nashville, to Washington. He was a personal friend to Samuel Denton, the owner of the property. Mr. Denton was a cotton merchant who originally came from New York. He furnished cotton bales to build barriers for soldiers to fight behind in the battle of New Orleans. The state owns the property and the Rock House DAR are custodians.

The Rock House Chapter, DAR, expresses appreciation to the following sponsors in Sparta

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Preservation of Records
(Continued from 810)
rightly perturbed if historically valuable records are destroyed after they are microfilmed. There are, of course, certain groups of records of routine nature, or preliminary fiscal records leading to the final journal or ledger (these should be preserved) which may safely be microfilmed. These are the kind of records usually filmed under records management programs. This is done in Virginia, but all such records of state agencies must first be listed on an authorization schedule and the originals may not be destroyed until approved by the head of the agency, the State Comptroller, and the State Archivist as deputy for the State Librarian. This deals with state records, and, I gather, your letter and concern is about the destruction of county records, books and papers after microfilming . . . original material of permanent historical value such as deed books, will books, minute or order books, marriage registers, etc., should not be destroyed after microfilming. The Virginia legislature as to microfilming such local records (Code Section 12.5.1) provides that certain types of local records may be destroyed after microfilming, but carefully stipulates that no court records may be destroyed, but may be stored in a safe place.”

Dr. Sam B. Smith, State Librarian and Archivist of Tennessee, after the passage of the new Tennessee law, (Continued on page 836)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
ROBERTA LEE CARTWRIGHT  
(Mrs. Oliver C. Cunningham)

A charter and active member of Robert Cartwright Chapter, DAR until her death in 1952.

Remembered with deepest affection by her daughter
Mrs. George M. Canfield

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Preservation of Records
(Continued from page 810)
also many other uses of microfilms in this important field, but in no case can it take the place of the original records.

This story has been written for the purpose of letting people in other parts of the country know how Tennessee met its problem. Perhaps it will also serve as a warning—it was almost too late in Tennessee—don't let it happen in your State

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Greetings

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Tullahoma, Tennessee

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 828)
the Daughters of the American Revolution—and particularly our own Chaplain, Mrs. Harry C. Crotty, who was to be 86 on her own March Birthday. And to make it still nicer—for our Program, we reviewed her long distinguished membership in detail. She has been Chaplain so often that we are deeply devoted to her in that office. She is a true DAR.

Highlights of her accomplishments were compiled from the records and read by the Regent.

Following the reading, the Regent presented Mrs. Crotty with a bouquet of long-stemmed jonquils and blue iris.

In her thanks, Mrs. Crotty reviewed some of her memories.

We applauded and cheered. With great fervor we sang, "Happy Birthday to You!" And still full of spirit, we asked all the March Birthday members to stand and we rose to tip-toes and sang "Happy Birthday to You" and cheered again!

Order was restored. We then asked the Chapter members to tell of their recent services to the Daughters, in the recent California State Conference and about the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. who was present.

Elizabeth Huyck Young, who is our Registrar, served as Conference Reservation Chairman for lunch and dinner reservations. Of course, there were hundreds of reservations for the very large attendance. Several other members served on the Hostess Committee around the Conference events. Among (Continued on page 837)
Belleville—Queen of Tennessee Plantations

The thirteen chapters in the Regents' Council of Davidson County, Tennessee, DAR proudly present Belle Meade Mansion of Nashville. Historical interest centers on the 1853 plantation style home with its fine original and period furnishings. Six other buildings on the grounds include the 1793 cabin, once a way-station on the Natchez Trace, an imposing carriage house whose adjoining stables sheltered Belle Meade's internationally famous stallions. State-owned, the site is maintained by the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities.

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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 836)

the State Chairmanships, we have two members, Lillian Franck Kyes, American History, and Arline Trawick Hopkins, ROTC State Vice-Chairman. And further, Elizabeth Huyck Young is Musician for the State Board and the Conference. Then our State Conference Delegate, Mrs. Ruth Pratt Gustad, read her report to the Chapter on the Conference.

Last on the Agenda, we asked our guest, the State Board's Assistant Chaplinian, Mrs. Gregory Weingetz, to speak to the Chapter. She spoke charmingly of the dignity of our Program in the Easter Season and the pleasure which our Birthday memories had given her.

We adjourned for Tea. The Past Regent, Arline Hopkins, poured the coffee and our honored Chaplain, Neva

(Continued on page 838)
**Chapter Reports**

(Continued from page 837)

Croftie, cut the cake and then took the head of the table and poured the tea. Miss Kay Priest acted as hostess assisted by Mrs. Clifford Marsh, Mrs. William Meeker, Mrs. Henry Terrell, and Mrs. Andrew Kasznay.—Mrs. Andrew Kasznay.

**ABIGAIL WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH**
(Windsor, Conn.) sponsored the town's July 4 Freedom Bell Ringing, combining it with the rededication of a bronze plaque honoring Roger Ludlow, Connecticut's first lawmaker. Originally naming a public school, the plaque was returned to the Chapter when the building was sold. Now Windsor has built a new Town Hall, and the plaque is mounted in the Court Room lobby.

On July 4th Chapter members and their husbands, Councilmen and their wives, assembled on the Town Hall portico. Over it hung a new United States flag given by the Chapter. Mrs. Philip C. Hawley, Regent, was mistress of ceremonies.

A combined DAR and American Legion Color Guard marched in and the traditional Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag opened the program. The prayer used when the first Congress was opened in 1777 was offered by the Rev. Elward D. Holman, rector of Grace Church, whose nearby bell started the Freedom Bell Ringing promptly at 2 p.m.

Music by St. Gabriel's Pipe Band (schoolboy bagpipers in kilts) included the "Marines' Hymn;" a piccolo trio of High School students, with a drummer, played "Yankee Doodle," and "America the Beautiful" as a trumpet solo.

Lloyd Fowles, Director of History at Loomis School, eulogized Roger Ludlow, saying, "Ludlow had a great belief in Democracy—which was in short supply in the 17th Century..."

**Molly Brant**

(Continued from page 806)

Regiment on June 5, 1793 in St. Mark's Church at Niagara. Ann married Capt. Hugh Earl, a Naval Captain in the Provincial Marines in 1795 and they had three daughters. Two died young but Jane the oldest daughter married Colin Miller, manager of the Bank of Montreal.

Molly's oldest daughter Elizabeth, married Dr. Robert Kerr, an eminent surgeon at Niagara and they had three sons and two daughters. Their oldest son was named William Johnson Kerr who married Elizabeth Brant, youngest daughter of Joseph Brant. It was their grandson William Johnson Osborne, and also Molly's great-great grandson, who became the last known Tekarehoges of the once mighty Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras.

And Ye say they all have passed away
That noble race and brave:
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave.
That mid the forest where they roamed,
There rings no hunter's shout,
But their names are on our waters,
Ye may not wash them out.
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November 1967

[ 839 ]
The Kansas State Capitol, first occupied on December 26, 1869, has grown with the state. Construction was begun in 1866 with the east wing and was completed with the addition of the dome in 1903. In the intervening years, the wings under construction were connected, at times, by a wooden shed. In 1880, a high wood fence surrounded the building to repel straying cattle.

The building is of native Kansas limestone with interior finish of domestic and imported marble and rare woods. Works of Kansas artists decorate the walls. On the second floor may be seen the impressive murals by John Steuart Curry in which he attempted to paint “the historical struggle of man with nature.” Murals by David Overmyer, characterized by minute attention to detail, are ranged around the rotunda. In the governor’s offices are paintings by George Stone.

The Capitol grounds are landscaped with native trees and flowers. Two monuments by the Kansas-born sculptor, Robert Merrell Gage, adorn the grounds.

Thirty-seven years in construction, the Kansas Statehouse symbolizes Kansas’ years of progress. It also bears testimony to the vision of the early legislators who planned a building which would ultimately meet the needs of a thriving and progressive state.

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Mrs. Elmer E. Huffman, State Regent
The Kansas State Capitol

TOPEKA

NOVEMBER 1967
Miss April 2, 1896, honors their Revolutionary Ancestors

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[ 846 ]

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We salute the Tennessee State Regent, Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien and her State Chairman, Mrs. Boyd Arthur, Jr., for their support during the last three years. During this time John Sevier Chapter has added $450.00. Commodore Perry Chapter attained $345.00. During the last two year period, John Babb Chapter enriched our department with $445.00. Rock House Chapter's first try in this issue added $200.00. Robert Cartwright Chapter increased from the minimum to $125.00. David Craig Chapter's first attempt added $45.00. Chucalissa Chapter attained Honor Roll for the first time. We commend the Regents' Council of Davidson County and the State Society for their combined total of $890.00.

In addition numerous Chapters have maintained Honor Roll Status for the past three years. These Chapters are: Simon Harris, Sarah Hawkins, Robert Cooke, Rachel Stockley Donelson, Nolachuckey, Moccasin Bend, Long Island, Lieut. James Sheppard, Hatchie, Gideon Carr, Gen. William Lee Davidson, Gen. James Robertson, Gen. Francis Nash, French Lick, Fort Nashborough, Col. Thomas McCrory, Col. Jethro Sumner, Col. Hardy Murfree, Capt. William Lytle, Campbell, Belle Meade, Andrew Bogle, Admiral David Farragut. Please know we solicit your support at anytime of the year and anticipate 100% state participation next year. Total for Tennessee this issue is $1,668.00.

We salute Kansas State Regent, Mrs. Elmer Huffman and her three year State Chairman, Mrs. John McGuire.
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