Mrs. John Kent Finley, Vice President General from New Jersey, at the formal presentation of the Special Achievement Award and Medallion of the Order from the ancient and Honourable Order of the Jersey Blues. The award was given for Mrs. Finley’s “quote” untiring, unselfish, brilliant, inspirational leadership in the fields of General Education, Patriotic Education and Citizenship, these many years, not only among adults, but more particularly young people “unquote.” Officiating were Colonel C. Malcolm B. Gilman, M.D. (left), Governor General of the Jersey Blues and Mr. Charles G. Miller (right) a member of the Jersey Blues and Past President of the New Jersey Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Finley is a candidate for Curator General of the National Society on the ticket of Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan of Washington, D. C.

Contributed by the Ex Regents' Club of New Jersey and General Washington Chapter of Trenton.
A recent acquisition of the DAR Museum is the Mills-Houdon bronze bust of George Washington pictured on the cover for American History Month. Clark Mills was commissioned by the United States Government in 1849 to do the equestrian statue of Washington which is at Washington Circle in the Nation's Capital. Mills then received permission from Col. John A. Washington, the last of the Washington family to reside at Mount Vernon, to copy the 1785 plaster Houdon bust. This is the only time that the 1785 bust, which remains at Mount Vernon, has been copied. The bust is now on display in the DAR Museum.

The cover photograph is by David Myatt of Alexandria, Virginia.
The American people make their voice in government heard through their elected representatives. This painting from the Corcoran Gallery of Art by Samuel F. B. Morse shows the old House of Representatives.
DEAR MEMBERS:

February is American History Month.

We take a special pride in saying American History, so let us take a look at why American History is so important to us and the rest of the world.

American History has been developing for about five hundred years and like the history of other nations, those who are recorded and remembered in history are those women and men who have materially affected the course of events in their nation for good, or for evil.

Those nations in the past who have followed evil leaders have failed, but America has progressed, because our American leaders have been women and men who have worked to build a better country in which to live.

We Americans have never followed evil leaders who wished to destroy our great country. We have always been able to tell the difference between good men and women who were trying to build a better America and those who were trying to change the principles that made her great. We have rejected time and again those men and women who did not base their ideals for this country on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Once again we are in a period of American History when false so-called leaders are raising their sinister banners and tempting us to follow their false and destructive ideas. Once again our good people will reject the men and women in our country who are trying to destroy all, or part, of what is good for America.

You, as an individual citizen, can assure that American History is carried forward for the next five hundred years by rejecting these destructive, so-called leaders.

You, as an individual citizen, can assure that only real, constructive Americans are the elected leaders of our country through your vote. The will of the American people speaks through the power of the ballot box.

Faithfully,

Adela Erb Sullivan
Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Fellow Citizens:

One hundred years have now elapsed since the patriot hero whom we delight to honor first entered on his grand career. Time in its course has swept away the generation of that day: another and another has succeeded and yet is the memory of Vernon's Chief still green in the bosoms of Americans. It is identified with the origin of their national greatness: It will descend to posterity and survive when the marble monument that entombs him shall have crumbled into dust.

The close of the eighteenth century was a gloomy era in the history of our country. The spirit of despotism that had so long brooded over the whole eastern world then crossed the Atlantic. Danger and death following in its wake encompassed our land: darkness dwelt in the political firmament and "clouds obscured Columbia's day." It was at this period of our national existence, when our hero was blending the vour of youth with the maturity of age, that the storm which had been gathering in the horizon of the east burst in fury over our devoted land. Great Britain indignant at her revolted Colonist and determined to crush the germ of liberty in the bud, precipitated upon the young America her vast colosal power to cripple the energies of the Nation in its youth.

She vested our cities with her conquering armies and blockaded our harbours with her ships of war. Against this fearful armament our brave forefathers assembled an untrained band and called upon Washington to lead them on, to conquer or to die. How awful was the responsibility here imposed. How perilous the distinction here conferred—But Washington ascended with firm step the dangerous eminence and braved the wrath of England's King. With a wisdom almost superhuman did he direct the martial energies of his country-men and against the Myrmidons of Britain most miraculously prevailed. Like the Roman Fabius he pursued towards the enemy a temporizing policy, and in a seven year war he exhausted the resources of England and drove her armies in discomfiture, from our shores.

The era of the revolution was indeed "the time that tries men's souls." Shadows clouds and darkness rested on our prospects and many a patriot here despaired; but the undaunted spirit of their leader never for a moment quailed. "If," said this great man, "I am destined to be defeated in fighting the battles of freedom and our armies should be cloven down in the field, I retire from the Atlantic States and beyond the Western Mountains will I erect again the standard of Liberty." There behind the native bulwarks of his country would he have entrenched remanent of his patriot band; and like the Ancient Caledonians he would have harassed with a perpetual and eccentric warfare the invaders of his soil, till worn down and despairing they would have abandoned a land whose inhabitants emerged like the Phoenix from defeat and who encompassed them around with battle and danger and death—By the achievement of American independence Washington laid the foundation of a mighty empire and filled the earth with his glory. His name has an electrical influence in the regions of despotism; it is uttered with reverence in the Palace of Kings.

The proud Napoleon in the zenith of his power contemplated with humility the moral grandeur of his character. He who sported with the destinies of Nations and dragged Kings bound to the wheels of his chariot; who "shrouded the sun with a cloud of battle and unveiled the night with its fires," who lived and moved and had his being in the element of war;—Even this terrible being who was himself the admiration of mankind, sighed after the pure fame of the American...
Patriot. "Alas" exclaimed the warlike Corsican, "the name of Washington will be remembered as the founder of a happy empire; it will be canonised by posterity when mine shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions."

You have heard this evening, fellow citizens, the valedictory address of Washington announcing the close of his political career. It is now near forty years ago since it was delivered to the National Assembly of our country. The voice that gave it utterance is now silent in death. That thrilling voice that was heard in the morning of the revolution cheering on the sons of freedom to the contest, is heard no more. And that noble and commanding form that towered our Fathers in the van of battle is mouldered into dust and incorporated with the elements. Aught now remains to benedictions and counsels. Let then these solemn adus of the "Father of his Country" but his paternal monitions sink deep into the bosoms of Americans. They will prove to them a legacy of inestimable worth—a talisman more conservative than the Palladium of Minerva—

Death, fellow citizen, has disbanded the noble army of the revolution. Most of the patriots of that day have followed their great Captain to the land of silence and perpetual night. But the fruits of their toils and sufferings we trust will long survive them; they will be as lasting as time and co-extensive with the earth. The sacred flame of liberty kindled on our shores has cast its radiance far and wide. It has shot athwart the Atlantic into the night of despotism that has shrouded the old world for ages. Europe's hereditary bondsmen now feel its kindly glow. Long since has South America unfurled the republican standard. The roar of her canon announcing the triumph of Democracy has echoed and re-echoed her Andes and every gale that wafts from that genial clime bears on its wings the shouts of a people disenthralled.

—No intelligent mind can look abroad and not discern the gathering elements of a moral revolution. A spirit of bond and manly inquiry is now pervading Europe which the "Holy Alliance" of Kings will not be able to suppress.

The democratic voice long treated with contempt has now a formidable influence over all the states of Europe, it clamours loudly around the thrones of Kings. And let them listen to its call; let them relax their iron grasp; let them restore to their fellow man his birthright long usurped, or a tragic end will shortly be their doom. The plains of Europe will be converted into an arena of sanguinary warfare and that continent a slaughter house for Monarchs. Too long already have Kings and venal Priests united in unholy league, combined to plunder and oppress mankind. The earth has groaned beneath their weight. It is time that man should assert his native dignity and shake off this mental thraldom. When the monstrous doctrine that intelligent man is incapable of self government, with all other heresies and superstitions that disgrace the age, shall be exploded, then and not till then, may we expect that grand Millennium that prophetic inspiration has promised to make glad the earth. But a more cheering prospect than the present has never yet dawned upon our race. The whole world almost is now reposing in the bowers of peace.

Integrity and international faith is beginning to characterize the most barbarous people of the globe. Wars waged formerly for conquest and prosecuted as the great highway to glory are becoming now an object of abhorrence. The present century is rolling away in its course the corruptions and abominations of past ages and the era of a moral and political regeneration seems fast approaching. May it not prove a delusive day-dream of the philanthropist, but the glad harbinger of better days to man. May we of the present generation yet live to behold our principles triumphant and the whole world one vast republic. Then shall that primeval happiness sung of by the poets of Antiquity revive, and the long lost "Golden Age" return once more to bless mankind.

When is the time for brave men to exert themselves in the cause of liberty and their country, if this is not? Should any difficulties that they may have to encounter at this important crisis, deter them? God knows, there is not a difficulty, that you both [Schuyler and General Montgomery] very justly complain of, which I have not in an eminent degree experienced, that I am not every day experiencing; but we must bear up against them, and make the best of mankind as they are, since we cannot have them as we wish.

—George Washington
to Major General Phillip Schuyler,
December 24, 1775.
HAPPY BIRTHDAY,
Mississippi—1817-1967

By Florence Sillers Ogden
Mississippi Delta Chapter, Rosedale, Mississippi

On December 10, 1967, the State of Mississippi celebrated one hundred and fifty years of statehood—1817-1967.

This sesquicentennial year marks a century and a half of joys and sorrows, births and deaths, victories and defeats, achievements and failures. Yet Mississippi marches on.

Here is where de Soto discovered the Mississippi River in 1541.

The Natchez Indians were living here when La Salle and de Tonty visited them in 1662.

Five flags have flown over Mississippi—the French, British, Spanish, United States and Confederate.

It was here that La Salle came in 1682 to take possession of the Mississippi Valley and to name it Louisiana in honor of Louis XIV, King of France.

It was here that d'Iberville came in 1699 to plant the first colony, Fort Maurepas on the Gulf Coast and to name the first settlement which sprang up around it, Biloxi, capital of Louisiana.

It was here in 1716 that Bienville established the first fort on the lower Mississippi, on the present site of Natchez. He named it Fort Rosalie for the beautiful Duchess of Ponchartrain. The fort was destroyed by the Natchez Indians in 1729 and the French priests, citizens and soldiers were massacred. The French retaliated by destroying the Natchez tribe, and the fort was rebuilt.

In 1763, at the end of the Seven Years War between the French and British, England gained possession of the Louisiana area east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans, and the English province became Florida.

In 1779 Spain declared war on Great Britain and the Natchez territory fell to the Spaniards.

On March 30, 1798 the American flag was first officially raised on Mississippi soil, over Fort Rosalie at Natchez by Captain Isaac Guion. This was the final relinquishment of the territory by Spain to the United States. On April 7, 1798 President John Adams signed a law creating the Mississippi Territory.

It is on the site of Fort Rosalie that the ante-bellum mansion "Rosalie" was built in 1820. It is now the property of the Mississippi Society Daughters of the American Revolution (purchased in 1938). Every year during the Natchez Garden Pilgrimage in March Daughters from many states come to receive at "Rosalie" dressed in hoop skirts and crinoline of the Long Ago Time.

In 1918 the Mississippi Daughters marked the historic spot and planted a flag staff on the top of Fort Rosalie hill and raised the Stars and Stripes in a public ceremony.

A lot of water has run down the Mississippi River since Mississippi was experiencing her birth pains.

An act enabling the territory to proceed toward statehood was signed by President Madison March 1, 1817. A convention was held in the Methodist Church in Washington, six miles east of Natchez. Natchez was designated as capital. It was not until December 10, 1817, that the State of Mississippi was formally admitted to the Union, the 20th state. David Holmes, a native of Pennsylvania, was Mississippi's first governor.

The treaties with the Indians 1820-1832 opened up the lands for settlement and the Indians folded their tepees and turned their faces to the Setting Sun, to the land of few trees and little rain.

Elizabeth Female Academy created by act of February 17, 1818, was the first chartered institution of higher learning for young women in the South and...
GOVERNOR'S MANSION—Built in 1842, this beautiful mansion in Jackson, Mississippi, is a classic example of ante-bellum architecture. Mississippi has the distinction of being the first state to build a home for its Chief Executive. The front entrance is a replica of the east entrance of the White House. Recently renovated and modernized, the structure is still used as the home of Mississippi governors.

probably in the United States. A great fuss was raised by this nonsensical move to improve the fritter brains of women. Critics cried out:

“Were colleges to contest what God had wrought, what Paul had advised, what Blackstone had set forth with the assurance of immutable law? Girls’ gossamer intellects would not stand the strain. If some, indeed, survived the ordeal, who would marry them anyway?”

Mississippi State College for Women, originally Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, established in 1884, claims to be the first state-supported institution of higher learning for women in the United States. The University of Mississippi at Oxford was established in 1844. The oldest college is Mississippi College at Clinton, established in 1826. Alcorn College was the first land grant college for Negroes in the nation, chartered in 1871. The first tax supported school to be chartered was Jefferson College at Washington in 1811.

The first newspaper, the Mississippi Gazette, was founded in 1800 at Natchez. The oldest weekly paper now in existence is the Woodville Republican first published in 1823. The oldest daily is the Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, 1838-1967.

Mississippi’s second Convention, 1832, provided some early reforms: No man could serve in public office who participated in a duel after January 1, 1833. No person who denied the being of God or a future state of rewards and punishments could hold office in the state civil department. The introduction of slaves into the state as merchandise or for sale was prohibited by law. Imprisonment for debt was virtually abolished. All property qualifications for voting or holding office were abolished. All judges would be elected by the people.

The state capital was removed in 1821 from Natchez to LeFleur’s Bluff, now Jackson, named for Andrew Jackson. A handsome capitol was erected in 1837. The present, or “New Capitol” as it is still called, was built in 1900. The Old Capitol has been restored and now houses the State Museum.
Mississippi has the distinction of being the first state to build a home for its Chief Executive, 1842. The Mansion is a classic example of ante-bellum architecture and is used today as the home of Mississippi's governors. It is, in 1967, occupied by Governor and Mrs. Paul B. Johnson.

Mississippi was the first state to accord married women property rights, by legislative action, 1839. This act was considered radical and shocking and caused much comment. Speakers on the floor of the House of Representatives ridiculed legislation that would give women the right to own property. By this law a wife could own separate property from her husband, real and personal, not subject to his debt or his sale or devise, without her consent. It continues in force to this very day.

The first railroad authorized by the legislature was in 1831.

The first counties were Adams (Natchez) and Pickering, 1799. The first divorce was granted eighteen years before Mississippi became a state, in 1799, to John and Elizabeth Hawkins. Grounds not listed. The first city to be incorporated was Natchez, 1809.

In 1861 the tocsin of war sounded down the valley. Mississippi was the second state to secede from the Union, January 1861. Mississippi provided the first, last and only president of the Confederacy—Jefferson Davis. The Civil War left death and devastation in its wake. It would take Mississippi one hundred years to recover.

The Mississippi penal system is just and humane. The State Penitentiary at Parchman, a plantation system, was established in 1904. It has four outstanding features: (1) Adequate open farm land on which the prisoners may work, mainly cotton; (2) A rehabilitation program which teaches trades, manual training; (3) Ten day leaves once a year to deserving inmates to visit their families; (4) Private visitation by wives to husbands. This has helped to keep families together. Mississippi has, in 1967, the second lowest crime rate of any state in the Union.

Mississippi is, in the main part, a peaceful, happy state. It is primarily an agricultural state, chief product of which is cotton, though in recent years it has diversified, producing dairy products, soy beans, rice and other crops. It has shown a remarkable industrial development, and is fast becoming one of the leading oil-producing states.

Mississippi is famous for its beautiful women. Two have won the Miss America crown and several have been chosen First Alternates. In 1967 the lovely and winsome Joan Myers was chosen First Alternate at the Atlantic City pageant.

The First Lady of Mississippi, Mrs. Paul B. Johnson, can well claim distinction among the beautiful First Ladies of America, and she is an active member of the Mississippi Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

In its sesquicentennial year Mississippi can look back with pride upon one hundred and fifty years of growth and development, of success and achievement against great odds.

So it is Happy Birthday, Mississippi!

Note: The author is indebted to Dr. William B. McCain, distinguished historian and President of Mississippi Southern University for much of the material used in this article.

Chaplain General Outlines Plans For
MEMORIAL SERVICE AND CONGRESS BREAKFAST

The Memorial Service and the other events of the Sunday preceding the formal opening of Continental Congress will have added significance this year because it is Easter Sunday. It is hoped that every Daughter attending Congress will participate in the events of the day and that each will be inspired and blessed in doing so.

Chaplain General's Breakfast—Sunday morning, April 14, in the Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel, Time 7:15 a.m., Price $4.00. Mail reservations accompanied by check and self-addressed, stamped envelope to Mrs. George D. Nolan, 209 University Boulevard, West, Silver Spring, Maryland 20901. Reservations may be made at the Business Office, NSDAR on Friday, April 12, and Saturday, April 13. Every member is invited to the breakfast and is welcome to having guests. State and Chapter Chaplains are especially urged to attend.

Immediately after breakfast buses will be provided for a trip to Arlington Cemetery and to Mount Vernon for the laying of wreaths by the President General and the Chaplain General. Bus tickets ($1.25) may be obtained from Mrs. Nolan or at the Business Office no later than noon Friday, April 12.

The Memorial Service will be conducted on Sunday afternoon in Constitution Hall at 2:30 p.m. All State Chaplains are invited to sit on the platform; if they plan to attend the services, they should notify the Business Office so that the correct number of chairs may be provided. All participating in the service will please assemble in the President General's Reception Room by 2:00 p.m. All members are expected to attend this service for our beloved dead, and each State Regent is asked to fill her box. The Memorial Service Committees will assist with arrangements.

The Service will be continued at the Founders' Memorial Monument, DAR, where the President General, accompanied by the Memorial Service Committees and the Daughters, will pay tribute to the Founders.
OPERATION APPRECIATION: As a result of the visits Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, made to the Bethesda Naval and Walter Reed Hospitals in Washington, D.C., word has been received at National Headquarters of the response to the President General's recent memorandum to all Chapter Regents that the members undertake a program of visiting military or veterans' hospitals in their vicinity to help boost the morale of the young men returned from combat in Vietnam. After her visits to the hospitals, Mrs. Sullivan arranged to have blocks of tickets available to events in Constitution Hall for some of the wounded veterans. The President General suggested ways in which Chapter members could show their appreciation to hospitalized servicemen: gifts, such as cigarettes, magazines and books if permitted by the hospitals; writing letters to parents, wives, or other loved ones of these fighting men; arranging trips to ball games or movies; periodic visits to the hospital, particularly during holidays.

In line with the President General's wish, members of one Chapter took homemade cookies and cakes and punch to a nearby naval hospital. The four DAR members, two of them young juniors, distributed the many dozens of cookies, fruit cake, and flat cakes cut in squares, along with gallons of cider in four wards. Visiting members of the servicemen's families were also served from the beautifully arranged trays. The Red Cross Hospital Field Director thanked the DAR members for their "wonderfully old-fashioned spread of homemade goodies which lent a holiday air to the wards" and the soldiers themselves enthused: "Good for the DAR." Two more visits to this hospital, spaced a month apart, are planned by the members of this Chapter in continuing this very worthwhile endeavor.

DAR PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMENDED: A representative for George Washington University who attended the recent meetings of the National Association of Public Relations in Philadelphia, telephoned National Headquarters to say that the Association spoke highly of the DAR and its fine public relations.

DAR MUSEUM REPRESENTED IN NEW BOOK ON AMERICAN REVOLUTION: The National Geographic Society's current contribution to American history includes among its many excellent illustrations in color several photographs of DAR Museum items. Among these are: the tea chest, a reminder of the Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773; the Capture of Major John Andre, a favorite subject of 19th century limners; hand whittled chessmen by John Cotton, a soldier of the American Revolution; spectacles belonging to Benjamin Franklin and an English enameled patch box once the property of Sarah Franklin Bache.

PORTUGUESE WRITES TO PRESIDENT GENERAL: A friendly letter from the Azores, expressing appreciation for the DAR Manual for Citizenship and for the material and cultural benefits Portuguese immigrants enjoy in America, has been received at National Headquarters. The writer is studying English to better understand "the great and powerful Republic of the United States, the greatest bulwark of the Christian and Western Civilization."
Mail Order Constitutions—
The Twilight of the States?

by
Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes

Because of Mrs. Barnes' familiarity with the subject of Constitutional revision in her own State as well as throughout the Nation, we have asked her to alert our readers to the salient issues involved, inasmuch as Constitutional revision is now being sought in more than 20 States.

Of supreme importance to every voter in the United States is the pressure being exerted by certain organizations in this Country to modify, revise and, as in the State of Maryland, to rewrite completely the State Constitutions. On all sides, the attack stems from the theme that the State governments are so outmoded and cumbersome that they cannot meet the challenges of modern society. The State Constitutions are said to be lacking in flexibility, modern management capability and quick responsiveness. These documents are called imprecise and bulky, archaic, old-fashioned. Regional government is advocated to supplant existing county governments and ultimately State governments or to be superimposed upon them.

To understand the present drive to "modernize" State Constitutions and to promote metropolitan or regional government in the United States, one must take a long look back to 1894 when the National Municipal League was organized in New York to fight graft and corruption in municipal governments. After 19 years, the League abandoned its plan to reform city governments and undertook agitation for appointed experts called city managers. The public was told that by hiring such experts it could by proper use of the democratic process secure better government for less money.

The National Municipal League became the parent organization of many similar and related organizations now located at 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago, Illinois. Most of these groups have interlocking directorates and are tax exempt, financed by such tax free foundations as Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford. One of the oldest of these organizations and also one of the most important is the International City Managers' Association, whose Model Charter was adopted by the citizens of San Antonio, Texas in October 1951. Es-
sentially, this Charter replaces govern-
ment by elected officials and sub-
stitute government by appointed
officials. Mr. Clyde Watland, in an
address at St. Mary’s University in
1959 showed how Metropolitan Gov-
ernment (Metro) first began at the
growth roots in San Antonio and to
which lengths it went in establishing
power in the hands of the few: “The
City is authorized to own and operate
every type utility and private
business, to tax and control every
service and occupation or profession;
to seize every parcel of property and
to operate or resell it; to take with-
out court action every item of per-
sonal property and sell it to the high-
est bidder from the front door of
the City Hall.”

The philosophy of the City Man-
ger advocates was detailed nine
years ago in the August 1958 issue
of Harper’s Magazine. The United
States was to be divided into twelve
districts, erasing State, County and
other existing boundaries. Each of
these Districts is to be governed by
a Metropolitan District, at the center
of which is a professional administra-

Thus, the federation of sovereign
states united by a central government
of limited powers would be changed
for a nation divided into numerous
urban areas spread across former
state boundary lines. In charge
of each area would be an appointed
expert. Until the entire Nation was
so constituted, each area government
would levy taxes directly on its own
citizens; but on completion of the
“Planners’” dream, the central Gov-
ernment in Washington would levy
all taxes, and then distribute them
to the regional governments. At about
the same time as this plan to divide
the United States into Districts was
revealed, an article regarding the
“obsolescence” of State government
appeared in the Times Dispatch of
Richmond, Virginia. Those of us who
would like to preserve our States as
vital units in our Federal system
should pay special heed to the words
of Dr. Warner Moss, then head of
government at the College of William
and Mary. He declared in a talk to
the Virginia section of the Interna-
tional City Managers’ Association:
“The growth of urban areas is null-
ifying the need for State governments
and for political parties. Urban citi-
izens are ‘nationally minded’ and po-

the Virginia section of the Interna-
tional City Managers’ Association:
“The growth of urban areas is null-
ifying the need for State governments
and for political parties. Urban citi-
izens are ‘nationally minded’ and po-
itical power is expressed more ef-
effectively through mass communi-
tations and pressure groups than
through political parties.

“In some ways, State governments
are obsolescent. To be effective the
authority of local government must
coincide with the areas of the prob-
lems.

“We must admit that the bound-
aries of our State bear little relation
to political and economic reality. Far
more real are the metropolitan areas
of Hampton Roads and Washington,
both bound to the National Govern-
ment by ties which make the Com-
monwealth of Virginia appear an in-
truder.”

In addition to the International
Managers’ Association and very in-
fluential in the effort to influence leg-
islation in State Legislatures is the
Council of State Governments, also
located at 1313 East Sixtieth Street,
Chicago, Illinois. The Council’s sec-
retariat controls almost half of the
Metro core which promotes various
features of Metropolitan Government
and is exclusively supported by ap-
propriations of the Legislatures of all
the State governments. From 1933 to
1936, this organization was merely
a title on a letterhead. According to
Jo Hindman, a recognized authority
on problems dealing with Metro Gov-
ernment: “1313’s Council of State
Governments has sent into the States
platoons of agents, newsletters, direc-
tives and a flood of 1313 periodicals.

The 1313 law factory public-
ishes the prepackaged laws in form
convenient for copying, with a blank
space for insertion of a bill number.
The whole thing can be handed to a
Legislator to be introduced to the
State Legislature. The State of Texas
received a mental health bill in just
that manner.

“When Metro draft legislation is
considered ready for publication in
Suggested State Legislation, the cata-
log of mail-order laws, the process
is handled by 1313’s Committee on
Suggested State Legislation, a sub-
committee of the Council of State
Governments.”

It has been reported that the Coun-
cil of Intergovernmental Relations,
another group connected with 1313,
has been financed by Rockefeller
money. Formed in the 1940s in Wash-
ington, it selected counties in dif-
frent States for research and experi-
mentation. State Commissions on In-
tergovernmental Relations are 1313’s
beachheads in our State govern-
ments. The influence of this organiza-
tion is found in the “Draft Constitu-
tion” recently under consideration by
the Maryland Constitutional Conven-
tion in which several sections are
devoted to intergovernmental rela-
tions.

A spokesman for the National
Municipal League, the mastermind
of the 1313 clearinghouse, said at a
constitutional convention rally in De-
etroit (Detroit Times, July 22, 1960),
that the basic wrongs with most arca
archaic State constitutions was the
manacling of the State and the hand-
cuffing of government. It might seem
that the National Municipal League
is interested in helping State govern-
ments survive and yet experience has
shown that “Metro by practice and
Metro by statement is violently op-
posed to limited government.”
The public is therefore confused when it
hears “that revitalizing the States and
re-establishing their natural position
and power in a strong Federal sys-
tem is a goal now more eagerly
sought.”

We find that seven years later, the
“Planners” are still hammering away
at their determination to change State
governments to their liking.

In July 1967, the Research and
Policy Committee of the Committee
for Improvement of Management in
Government, under the Chairmans-
ship of Emilio G. Collado, Executive
Vice President of the Standard Oil
Company (New Jersey) published a
pamphlet entitled “Modernizing State
Government,” whose purpose was
(1) to describe reasonable require-
m ents for any State government seek-
ing to utilize its major opportunities,
and (2) to set forth measures for ob-
taining necessary reforms. The au-
uthor of the pamphlet stated that most
State governments are poorly organized to fulfill their growing responsibilities and to perform the functions clearly within their province. He quoted with approval from a speech of Governor Daniel J. Evans of Washington: “State governments are unquestionably on trial today. If we are not willing to pay the price, if we cannot change where change is required, then we have only one recourse. And that is to prepare for an orderly transfer of our remaining responsibilities to the Federal Government.”


Of special interest in this group of pamphlets is “The Model Constitution” which embodies the most recent ideas of the “Planners” whose theory is that all State Constitutions should be short, concise documents, modeled on the Constitution of the United States of America. They should greatly increase the power of the executive, streamline the judicial system, institute regional government, etc. It is their theory that we should now trust our public officials with enlarged governmental power so that they can perform the enlarged governmental services allegedly necessary because of the increase in population. It is suggested that the reader compare pages 165-172 of the Salient Issues of Constitutional Revision published in 1961 by the National Municipal League and page 18 of the Introduction to the Model State Constitution (Sixth Edition). These publications by the National Municipal League and others, including, How to Study a State Constitution by Mrs. Charlotte Irvine of the League of Women Voters and Dr. Edward M. Kresky, Associate Director of the Temporary State (New York) Commission on the Revision and Simplification of the Constitution and currently attached to the office of the Governor of New York, have been financed with the assistance of a grant from the Ford Foundation.

In response to the drive by the “Planners” to revise State Constitutions and reform State governments in accord with regional and Metro concepts, studies are being initiated in many of the States with a view to bringing up-to-date their so-called archaic Constitutions. These include Massachusetts, for which it has been reported that the Federal Government approved a $722,000 comprehensive study—$480,000 of this appropriation will be paid by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Another study, financed over a two-year period by the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, was recently concluded in North Carolina. All major proponents of “reform” agreed apparently that State Constitutions must be revised, membership of most State Legislatures be reduced to expedite the legislative process and Governors should have more executive power and authority.

It is interesting to note that many States are now being pressured to achieve these “reforms.” Connecticut (1965), Michigan (1963), New Jersey (1966) and Tennessee (1965) have recently completed a revision of their Constitutions. New York has just rejected the product of its recent Constitutional Convention. At this writing the Maryland Constitutional Convention has completed a new Constitution to be submitted to the State’s electorate in May 1968. Rhode Island also held a Constitutional Convention in 1967. Pennsylvania’s Convention met in December; other States in which Constitutional Conventions have been recommended by Constitutional Study Commissions or in which drafts have been prepared by Commissions include Arkansas (1965), California (1966), Florida (1967), Idaho (1967), Illinois (1967), Kentucky (1966), Louisiana (1965), New Mexico (1967), North Dakota (1967), Utah (1966) and Washington (1967). Furthermore, in several other States: Massachusetts, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas and Vermont, Constitutional Conventions were recommended by the Governor or the Legislature; and in Delaware and Indiana, by the Legislature.

A very interesting article entitled “Maryland Constitution Could Be Model For All of Nation,” by Richard Homan in The Washington Post for September 7, 1967, indicates clearly the significance of the Constitutional Convention recently held in Maryland which adopted in large measure the provisions for a State Constitution propounded by the National Municipal League in its “Model Constitution.”

“Maryland could be about to write a state constitution for the Nation.

“Throughout the Country, State governments are beginning to feel new powers and flex new muscles—especially since reapportionment forcibly brought them abreast of mid-20th century problems.

“Caught in a power squeeze between the action layers of government, Federal and local, the state governments now seem willing to fight their way back and reclaim a healthy chunk of the governing structure.

“But many, including Maryland, can’t because their state constitutions fail to give them the flexibility, modern management capability and quick responsiveness they need.

“There is no constitution they can look to as a model to provide the tools they need.

“Maryland’s Constitutional Convention, which opens Tuesday after nearly three years of exhaustive preparation with H. Vernon Eney as president, would like to write that kind of constitution.

“The proposal drafted by the Constitutional Convention Commission.
and the 142-member Convention itself, will primarily be concerned with the needs of Maryland and its 3.5 million citizens.

"The delegates also are aware of the broader needs of State governments and they consider Maryland—a state often called an America in microcosm, straddling the North-South border, with western mountains and Atlantic seashore, with industry, farms, fisheries and offices—an ideal testing place for progress. "Much of what is wrong with State constitutions is simply old age. "Maryland's is 100 years old. Thirteen are older. Except for Hawaii and Alaska, only five States have written new constitutions since 1930, and 21 still use their first. "The United States Constitution is 180 years old but it is a different kind of constitution. It is a basic grant of power from the people to the Government and presumably never will need a complete overhaul. "Since states already have power, their constitutions are not grants of power. Instead they detail the organs of State and local government, their functions and limitations. "These obviously need regular updating. "Maryland lived under its first, revolution-inspired constitution for nearly a century, then wrought radical changes with a series of three constitutions during the tumultuous Civil War years, before settling down for another century of relative inaction with its Constitution. "Still, changes had to be made and 124 amendments covering more than 200 topics have been added to the present Constitution. "The resulting document is imprecise and bulky, faults common to nearly every old state constitution. With 17,000 words, Maryland's is still below the 27,000-word average. . . . "From all indications so far, a majority of the convention is prepared to draft a new constitution that would expand power of the executive branch and unify the governor's control of it; set broad guidelines but leave many details of government and its maintenance to the legislature; revise state-local relationships by strengthening the county and allowing for future regional governments within the state; establish the first statewide, unified court system and bring state guarantees of individual rights into line with the United States Constitution." . . .

According to delegates who attended the Maryland Constitutional Convention, much of the reading material provided them came from the National Municipal League.

It is notable that a comparison of the Draft Constitution prepared by the Maryland Constitutional Commission appointed to study and revise the Maryland State Constitution with the Model Constitution, indicates that in general theory and format, and in some instances in the language used, the draftsmen of the Draft Constitution were definitely guided by the Model Constitution. It would seem that the National Municipal League reached the wrong conclusion on the facts on which it relies. The very concentration of population, the ever increasing restrictions and regulations from both the present State and Federal Governments make constitutional limitations on the exercise of governmental power more necessary today than at any time in our history. The limitations should be strengthened, not relaxed.

Of significance, also, is the basic theory relied on by the National Municipal League that State Constitutions should use the general language embodied in the Constitution of the United States and copy its comparative brevity. When this theory is examined more critically, however, one can see that the Constitution of the United States is a poor model indeed for a Constitution of a State.

In the first place, the Federal Constitution was drawn for a government of strictly delegated powers only and was to operate on a national level, while the State government was the principal governmental body, with many more and varied functions. Hence, it was not thought to be necessary to spell out the more limited delegated powers as it was in the State Constitutions. Secondly, even in 1787, there were substantial differences in sectional interests, culture, point of view and economic position between the original thirteen States, and in addition, there was a vast territory in which would be created new States having interests and problems which could not then be foreseen. The Federal Constitution, of necessity, was kept general and more open to interpretation than was necessary or desirable for a State Constitution which would provide for an established State, with people of similar interests and generally with the same culture and point of view. The Federal situation made a general and short Constitution necessary; there is no necessity for such a State Constitution.

Thirdly, the very generality of provisions of the Federal Constitution has led to an amazing increase in Federal power by all branches of the Federal Government and particularly in the executive and judicial branches during the past three decades. There would be a corresponding enormous increase in State governmental power if the general provisions of the Model Constitution were adopted. Indeed, the draftsmen of the Model Constitution do not seriously dispute this. Their theory appears to be that this increase in State governmental power is necessary to protect the State from encroachment of Federal governmental power. The individual citizen who desires freedom from unreasonable and overbearing governmental power—either Federal or State—will take small comfort from this. An Executive functioning under this type of Constitution with plenary powers in the exercise of most executive power and a substantially unrestricted Legislature are far more likely to cooperate with their Federal counterparts than they are to resist them.

It would be well for the citizens of States whose Constitutions are attacked as verbose and archaic to examine them carefully to see if the charge is true. For example, where these allegations were made regarding the Maryland Constitution, it was by no means the case. It is true that the public interest requires that
a State Constitution spell out as specifically as practicable how its provisions apply so that unnecessary and expensive litigation construing its provisions in specific factual situations will not be necessary. The relatively small number of Maryland cases construing the present Maryland Constitution indicates that it has not required constant construction by the Courts.

The most important defect in the Model Constitution and also in the present Draft Constitution recently pending before the Maryland Constitutional Convention is in the elimination to a marked extent of selection of many important officers of the State government by election. In the Draft Constitution, the important State offices of Attorney General and Comptroller of the Treasury, now required to be elected, are eliminated from the Constitution and the draftsmen state in the commentary to the Draft Constitution that these officials should be appointed by the Governor. There would apparently also be such appointment of the State Treasurer, now elected by the General Assembly. The Board of Public Works, now composed of the Governor, the Comptroller and the State Treasurer would be abolished as a Constitutional Board. This Board sits at stated intervals and considers various fiscal and other matters of importance in the operation of the State government. It acts as a check upon the power of the Governor. In addition to the Comptroller and the Attorney General, the election of judges in either a primary or general election in which there might be candidates opposing the judge is eliminated (a judge after 8 years would “run against his record”), and the election of States Attorneys, Registers of Wills, Sheriffs and Clerks of Court would also no longer be elected as a matter of Constitutional mandate. In short, approximately 50% of the officers now elected would no longer be subject to election.

The avowed purpose of the draftsmen of the Draft Constitution in Maryland is to strengthen substantially the already powerful Governor and to eliminate any constitutional checks or balances within the executive department itself. The Governor’s power in granting executive clemency is strengthened by the elimination of the requirement of giving public notice prior to action by the executive in this delicate field and his power of appointment and removal of various State officials has also been increased. With his power in the formulation of the State’s budget and his usual position as head of the dominant political party controlling the General Assembly, the Governor of Maryland would be the dominant figure in the State government.

In the Draft Constitution, there is also a substantial concentration of power in the hands of the proposed Chief Justice of the proposed Supreme Court of Maryland. The Chief Justice would appoint the Chief Judges of the newly proposed Superior Courts (the new trial courts of original jurisdiction) who would hold office at his pleasure and the Chief Judges would in turn appoint the Clerk of the Superior Court who would hold office at the Chief Judge’s pleasure. The Chief Justice would also have enlarged powers to send the lower court judges to other jurisdictions to try cases. The entire judicial system of the State would be a unified judicial system of which the Chief Justice would be the administrative head.

Equally alarming, are the changes in the Draft Constitution in regard to State finances. At the present time there are firm restrictions in the present State Constitution which insure that Maryland will have a balanced budget. The State bonds must be secured by the allocation of a specific tax to pay their principal and interest. Most importantly the principal of the bonds must be paid in 15 years—that is, during the “political life times” of the Legislators who vote for the issuance of the bonds. There is also an absolute prohibition against the loan or pledging of the State’s credit to any private person, firm or association. This absolute prohibition was first placed in the Constitution of 1851 as a result of the near bankruptcy of the State because of its loan of the State’s credit to advance works of internal improvement by private companies, principally in the construction of canals and railroads. This absolute prohibition was continued in the Constitution of 1864 and in the present Constitution of 1867.

The Draft Constitution would substantially modify these provisions by increasing the time for repayment of the principal of the State bonds from 15 to 25 years, the elimination of the requirement of the allocation of a specific tax for repayment and the permission of the loan or pledging of the credit of the State to private persons, firms or corporations if a public purpose would be served and with a vote of three-fifths of both Houses of the General Assembly required. In spite of guarded assurances by certain brokers that, in their opinion, the relaxation of the present constitutional restrictions would not adversely affect the present high rating of the State’s bonds (AAA, the highest rating in the United States), there are many who think to the contrary. A comparison of Maryland’s high credit rating with the credit rating of States having similar constitutional provisions to those in the Draft Constitution, indeed, indicates the contrary.

In addition to these extraordinary proposals, the requirement of the number of names for a referendum petition is substantially increased from the present 3% of the total number of votes cast for Governor at the last gubernatorial election to 5% of the number of such votes cast; the power of the General Assembly over local government is substantially increased; regional governments may be set up with power to borrow money and collect taxes imposed by the General Assembly or by local government; the General Assembly must require a county to have a charter form of government after four years whether the county wants it or not; and, the credit of local governments may under certain conditions be loaned to individuals, associations or corporations.

(Continued on page 176)
Columbia, South Carolina, Remembers America’s First Native-Born Architect

By

John D. Kretschmer,
Assistant Director, Travel and Tourism, South Carolina

An escorted tour through the Robert Mills Historic House and Park at Columbia, South Carolina, reveals that houses and living aren’t what they used to be.

The newly opened nationally recognized Mill’s preservation project on a four-acre park in the downtown area takes a person back to the days when “the living was easy” and “cotton was king.”

The restoration of what was once called Ainsley Hall House was done to preserve an outstanding example of domestic design of the early 19th Century and to serve as a memorial to its famous architect, Robert Mills.

Mills was the nation’s first native-born professional architect and served as the first Federal architect holding his office under seven presidents. Some of the famous structures he designed are the Washington Monument, the Treasury Building and the Old Post Office in Washington, D.C. and the first fireproof building in Charleston, South Carolina, along with bridges, barge locks and courthouses throughout South Carolina.

The Columbia house was commissioned by Ainsley Hall to Mills to outshine Hall’s first house which is still standing across the street. He sold it to Wade Hampton, who, as the story goes, placed a vast sum of money before Hall and demanded immediate occupancy. To appease his wife for this cruel upheaval, Hall promised to build a new and finer house. However, the house was barely begun when Hall died.

The beautiful house sits in the center of the four-acre park and gives a true insight into the ideals and living standards of the affluent southerners of the early 1800’s. Flanking the main house are two identical outbuildings where the servants conducted domestic chores such as making soap, cooking and washing clothes. The flanking buildings were placed some distance away from the main house in order that the “offensive” domestic odors would not bother the occupants.

The stylish residence is two stories high on an elevate basement, so in actuality it is a three-story house. And unless a person is familiar with houses of this period he would probably be fooled into thinking the rear portico, called the “South Colonnade,” was the front entrance.

The front facade is a handsome Ionic portico, raised on a brick arcade and the rear facade is a striking seven bay arcade porch extending across the rear.

The entire house is completely architecturally bal-

(Continued on page 156)
The Baylor Massacre

By Louise Howes Burnett

Historian for David Demarest Chapter DAR; former librarian and trustee of the Bergen County Historical Society; member of various Historical and Genealogical Societies, local and national.

Recent research in the Rockland-Bergen area turned up new material which led to the actual discovery of the legendary burial place of the massacred Baylor Dragoons in River Vale, N.J. ABC televised the story of the massacre and brought the scene of the gravesite to the public.

On Sunday, September 27, 1778, Colonel George Baylor, in command of the Patriot Virginia Regiment of Cavalry better known as Baylor's Dragoons, moved his mounted troops northeasterly through the deceptively peaceful countryside of northern Bergen County in New Jersey, toward the New York-New Jersey boundary line.

They arrived at the bridge which spanned the Hackensack River between present day Old Tappan and River Vale just as dusk was falling. They found a convenient arrangement of homes, barns and water along Overkill Road (present day River Vale Road) between the bridge and Old Tappan Rd., on the south, and present day Prospect St., on the north. Col. Baylor decided to rest here for the night and accordingly posted a guard of twelve men at the bridge with orders to patrol the roads on both sides of the river to keep an eye out for the British, whom he knew were stationed at New Bridge near Hackensack about ten miles to the south in an area he had recently vacated. With him was Major Alexander Clough, Chief of Intelligence to General Washington.

Although there were several houses along this road where they might have spent the night, Baylor and Clough selected the home of Cornelius Abraham Haring, a half mile to the north. They could not have made a more unfortunate choice. Had they stopped at the first house nearest the bridge they would have placed their lives in the hands of the only Patriot family in the neighborhood, for this was the home of Lt. Cornelius D. Blauvelt, a member of the Bergen County Militia. Instead, their host, Cornelius A. Haring, was already known to be a Tory leader and sympathizer in the area. In July of 1777 he had been arrested and sent to the Morristown gaol where he was held until August and then released for lack of enough evidence to convict him. He promptly took the necessary oaths and returned home. His son, Ralph Haring, had married Lt. Blauvelt's sister, Elizabeth. In truth, most of the farmers in this very pro-British neighborhood were related either by blood or marriage. Feelings ran high in war torn Bergen County where both armies had stripped the people of food, clothing and necessities and left them hungry and frustrated. Dutch tempers soared, houses were divided with father against son, brother against brother, while their mothers, wives and sweethearts sat by in anguish. Violent arguments broke out over the most trivial matters between Tory and Patriot on the home front while others sought middle ground and pacified whoever happened to be in power at the moment in order to salvage what little they had left. In this dangerous atmosphere Baylor and Clough unknowingly dined and retired, their confidence placed in the twelve men guarding the bridge and the roads.

Tradition among local people has long related the story of their Tory neighbor who, while driving his cows along Overkill Road, noted Baylor's Troops bedding down for the night and promptly set out to warn the British. Although his actual identity is unknown,
traditional fingers point to one other Ackerman who found it expedient to leave home, bag and baggage, the very next day with the British army.

The British, consisting of the 2nd Battalion of Light Infantry (men trained for skirmishes and reconnaissance supported by the 2nd Grenadiers, a more powerful unit used for heavier combat), followed by the 33rd and 64th Regiments under the command of General Charles (No-Flint) Gray had left New Bridge earlier that evening and marched northward toward River Vale where they met the Tory informer somewhere along the road. Gray had earned his title at Paoli, in Pennsylvania where he ordered his flints removed from the muskets, and through the use of bayonets, destroyed an encampment of Wayne's troops without a shot. It is said that a dozen or so of Bergen County's most dangerous, active, Loyalists were moving along with the army. It may be that some of them shared Cornelius A. Haring's brief sojourn in the Morristown gaol. Certainly the British were led by men of the neighborhood who knew every inch of the narrow winding road and the uneven ground of the farmland.

It was between one and two o'clock in the morning of the 28th when they reached the bridge, captured all but one of the guards and quietly spread out and surrounded the neighborhood. The escaped guard had just enough time to alert the Harings and to give Col. Baylor and Major Clough seconds to attempt an escape through the fireplace up into the huge chimney which was so common in the graceful Dutch sandstone homes in this area. Upon being discovered they were both severely wounded by Bayonets, brought down and captured. Col. Gray had ordered no quarter given to the sleeping Virginia Dragoons in the barns and they were slaughtered as they slept in the hay. Accounts differ as to the number killed that morning but it was said that the bars “ran red with blood from the wounds.” An estimate of fifty was made, but the actual records give the number as eleven killed outright and four who died the next day. The military journal of James Thacher, M.D., surgeon in the American Army tells us that cries for mercy were disregarded; prisoners were not to be taken.

The attack was so brutal that Congress asked for particulars and Dr. Griffith, surgeon and chaplain in General Woodford's Brigade, who actually attended Col. Baylor and the other wounded was asked to collect all evidence. Affidavits and depositions of soldiers who witnessed the massacre declared that after surrender they had asked for quarter and it was denied them. A man named Cullency, of the first troop, who had been sleeping in a barn told how he had been wounded twelve times by bayonets, and left for dead. He said that under the orders of a Capt. Bull five or six of the wounded were clubbed to death with the butt end of their muskets. Another soldier named Southward, of the fifth troop, said that "five men out of thirteen of their regiment in the barn with him were killed outright and the rest, excepting himself, bayoneted; that he heard the British officers order his men to put all to death, and afterwards ask if they had finished all; that they offered quarters to some, who on surrendering themselves, they bayoneted." Some few lucky ones escaped into the surrounding woodland while the rest were captured and moved on to Tappan where Major Clough died the next day.

Records show that Captain John A. Haring of the Bergen County Militia was given the burial detail, but here again we become dependant upon local tradition for the rest of the story. There is some confusion over who actually did bury the soldiers.

It remained for Howard I. Durie, title searcher, doing research on the Kakiat Patent, to discover that this land had belonged to the Patriot, Lt. Cornelius D. Blauvelt and not to the Harings as presumed for so many years. In this manner it came to the attention of historians that the two markers on River Vale Road commemorating the Baylor Massacre contained errors. Now that the burial site has been located it does seem logical that the only Patriot in the neighborhood should have offered his land for their last resting place. True to local tradition, the slaughtered soldiers were carried down the road and buried in the leaf strewn tanning vats abandoned by Arie Blauvelt many years before. The old grindstone remained at the burial site as a marker and as such, remained undisturbed through the years. A century or more ago, Abram Holdrum, a resident farmer, who had purchased a pair of new oxen began
to brag about their superior strength to one of the Blauvelts in the neighborhood who bet him they could not pull the enormous old grindstone out of its place near the river bank. Tradition tells us it took him three days to drag the stone up the road to his farm where it remained on his lawn for many years. Later it was removed to the Garret Holdrum School where a bronze marker was attached commemorating the massacre.

No documents have been found to pinpoint the actual site of the burial. The area was known up to the mid 1800’s, and after the removal of the grindstone became lost in the confusion of time and legend. The story of the dedicated, determined people who worked so hard to locate the graves is as fascinating as the story of the massacre.

Thomas Demarest, historian from Old Tappan, born and raised only a mile or so away from the bridge over the Hackensack River, was well acquainted with the area. Much of his youth had been spent fishing and trapping and looking for Indian artifacts along the river and in the adjacent woods as well as in the area now under the new reservoir. He had heard the legend of the massacre from a neighbor, Otto Lein, as well as from his uncle, Luther Demarest, both of whom had heard it from old residents and relatives in the area. Having worked on the Kakiat Patent with his friend, Howard I. Durie, he was aware of the incorrect markers placed along the road. He now discovered the land along the river where the soldiers were presumably buried was for sale and a builder was soon busy marking out roads. Realizing the unmarked graves somewhere in the area were about to be bulldozed away, he set about to do something toward either locating the graves or correcting the markers.

He began acquiring depositions from the older residents who still recalled the story. The Lewis brothers told him the old millstone had been just north of the bridge, on the west side of the river, and also mentioned an old mill dam near the tannery. Howard I. Durie plotted out the land, and Claire K. Tholl, a cartographer drew a suitable map. Armed with sufficient evidence and information he now sought help from higher authorities.

D. Bennett Mazur, Freeholder in Bergen County, amateur historian intensely interested in the preservation of historic sites in the county, was already working with three college students in an attempt to locate all the old cemeteries and Dutch sandstone houses still standing in the county. Members of the Bergen County Historical Society were helping them with the list when he received Tom Demarest’s letter and depositions. He promised to help in the search as much as he possibly could, and true to his word, the owners of the property were approached and permission was received from them to dig. In one of the depositions made by a Mr. Platt, who is 90 odd years of age and presently residing in a nursing home, is the statement that his father-in-law, Jacob B. Eckerson, had stopped on the bridge one day while on their way to Westwood in a horse and buggy and with the buggy whip had pointed out the area north of the bridge and told him the story of the massacre. Eckerson said the bodies had been placed in the tanning vats and the millstone placed there as a marker. Freeholder Mazur set aside the house and cemetery project and immediately, with Richard Siegel of River Vale, Brett Dankoff of Tenafly and James Fay of Upper Saddle River, all of New Jersey (the three students), set to work under the direction of Tom Demarest and began to dig trenches at intervals along the bank of the river immediately north of the bridge where they assumed the gravesite to be. They found nothing. Meanwhile their quest attracted a great deal of attention in local newspapers and interested parties began dropping in to see how the search was going. George Fournier of Westwood, N.J. whose grandfather had once owned this land stopped by one eve-

Digging at the site of the Baylor Massacre began in an extremely careful fashion to uncover as much as possible of the soldiers killed so long ago. The first bone uncovered was identified by an osteopath as a human leg bone. The search then went on in spoke-like trenches from what was determined as the center of a wheel.
ning and made some valuable suggestions. He told them his father always said the soldiers were buried near a huge tree and that contrary to traditions the soldiers had been buried around rather than beneath the stone. He said a large hole had been left in the earth when Holdrum's oxen had dragged the stone away and that no effort had been made to refill it and the depression had been there for years. At this point the volunteer services of Martin Wilson of New Milford and Charles Hodum of Teaneck were added to the group.

Armed with new information and more help they stopped digging long enough to search for the tree and depression in the ground which they finally found a considerable distance upstream. The original tree was gone and other large trees in the area tended to cause some confusion. Treating this depression as one would the center hub of a wheel, they began to dig spokelike trenches outward in all directions. When asked who found the first bone Mr. Demarest finally modestly admitted that he "had the lucky shovel."

The first bone uncovered was part of a leg bone and they were not sure if it was human or part of an animal. They took it to Dr. Robert Wylie, an Osteopath in Westwood who identified it positively as a human bone. They knew they had found the Virginians at last! The old legends were true! Soon they located buttons, and then a beautiful silver stock buckle, remarkably well preserved. It became obvious that they needed professional help to uncover the rest of the remains and they contacted T. Robert Kammer, president of the Bergen County Historical Society, who recommended Wayne Daniels, of Maywood, N.J., Director of the Society, with some experience in archeology. The services of Mr. Daniels were obtained and the area was roped off and the tedious time consuming work of excavating the bodies began.

They were plagued by summer rainstorms and Jersey mosquitos who lived up to their reputation. The Park Commission came in and sprayed several times so work could continue with some measure of comfort. Wayne Daniels organized the plan of operation and using a master grid sheet they began to excavate. In an effort to determine the normal ground they began digging trenches on the downstream side of a culvert which the builder had placed there some time previously. They discovered a layer of topsoil, a layer of sandy red clay and below it subsoil, sand, clay and a lot of glacial till, small stones tightly packed together and difficult to dig through. Because it was late August and time was important they worked seven days a week, the maximum work time which also afforded security during daylight hours. At night the county police provided protection. As they progressed upstream toward the point where the bodies were they came across bits of bone and a human knee cap. Meanwhile, during the excavation of Vat #1, they located two bodies. One was complete, while the other one was mysteriously scattered. They found buttons in place and knew that at least the complete one had been buried in his uniform. The buttons were plain, and none were found for the second soldier leading them to believe he had been sleeping in the barn in his underwear when killed and probably buried the same way. This section had been bulldozed over when the culvert was set in place and then back filled and they came to the conclusion that the bones had been scattered at that time. This error in judgment was corrected one day when a gentleman from Maywood, N.J. stopped at the site and told them that back in 1916 when he was about ten years old he had been down there digging for fishing worms on the bank when he accidentally uncovered the remains of a body. He scooped up a good part of it and took it home to show his horrified father who made him take it back and bury it immediately, which he did (Continued on page 164)
"An American Naval Battle" was the subject of the 1967 American History Month Essay Contest. More than 68,000 entries were received.

The Constitution
Fights The Guerriere

By Dale Alexander

5th Grade, O’Connor Elementary School, Victoria, Texas
(Sponsored by Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Victoria, Texas)

This is the old tale of me, the Constitution, a ship of the American Navy. I was made of live oak and red cedar. My bolts were made in a famous American’s shop, the shop of Paul Revere. When I used all my sails, I had 72 in the wind. I was launched at Boston on September 20, 1797. I carried 400 men and 44 cannons.

My most exciting adventure was when I was attacked by seven British ships. We outraced the ships by kedging.

Now this is where the main part of my tale begins.

My orders were to guard merchant ships.

On August 19, 1820, my commander spotted a British ship just off the coast of Nova Scotia. The ship fired shot after shot at me. Meanwhile we were getting closer to the ship, and my men were preparing for battle. Master Hull told the men to hold their fire. He wanted to get close enough to the enemy before firing back. Finally when I was close enough to get the wits shot out of me, Master Hull yelled “Fire!” We let the cannonballs go. This tore down all but one mast. During the fighting, the enemy fired a cannonball at me. The cannonball hit me but bounced off my side. Then a sailor yelled, “Her sides are made of iron!” After that people started calling me Old Ironsides.

After about 30 minutes, the enemy’s main mast fell. This left the British ship helpless, so Master Hull sailed me some distance away and made some repairs. We sailed back at sunset and the British surrendered. It was then that we found out that we had defeated the Guerriere, one of the toughest ships of the British Navy. We wanted to tow the Guerriere back to Boston

(Continued on page 102)

“. . . To the Shores of Tripoli”

By Michelle Mentzer

6th Grade, Horace Mann School, Beverly Hills, California
(Sponsored by Beverly Hills Chapter, Beverly Hills, California)

This past weekend I went down to Camp Pendleton near San Diego to see my cousin off. He is going to Viet Nam as a Marine sergeant. He and other men were singing the “Marine’s Hymn,” as they marched proudly in line. The last words, “. . . to the shores of Tripoli,” lingered in my mind like a puzzle. What were the shores of Tripoli? Why were they important to the Marines?

At the end of the 18th century, America, being a young nation, was weak and small. We were powerless against older and stronger nations. But in 1800 America fought back. Our rights, so recently and proudly earned, could not be taken from us. The Battle of Tripoli marks America’s beginning as a world power.

In 1800 an American captain, Captain Bainbridge, came to North Africa to pay usual tributes to the cruel Dey of Algeries, the ruler of the Barbarian Powers. Bainbridge was insulted and sent on manual errands. The Captain’s refusal to be humiliated angered the Dey.

Soon afterwards, a squadron of ships was sent to Africa. They discovered that Tripoli had declared war on the United States.

The next year, another squadron was sent over. One of these ships, the Philadelphia, was captured after hitting a rock in the harbor at Tripoli.

Then! . . . To the rescue! A small ship named the Intrepid drifted into the harbor of Tripoli disguised as a distressed ship. It floated near the Philadelphia's side.

Then there was a surprise attack! Led by Commodore Decatur, a brave, gallant man, the Intrepid’s crew boarded the Philadelphia and slew the pirates who had

(Continued on page 102)
Way down east in the State of Maine is a small peaceful town called Machias. Time was when Machias was far from peaceful, because it was here that the first naval battle of the Revolution was fought off the Machias Bay. Before one can understand the importance of this battle, he must first be acquainted with the conditions that existed there.

A colony of sixteen persons settled in Machias during the spring of 1763, having been lured there by the vast pine forests. Their objective was to build mills and convert the pine into lumber. These first settlers were a hardy lot and well-suited for the many trials they would encounter.

The twelve years preceding the Revolutionary War were busy ones for the colonists. They built homes and mills. Trade increased each year and Machias was fast becoming a place of prominence.

In the spring of 1775, however, the people became short of provisions. In their need, they sought the help of Captain Ichabod Jones, a merchant, who in previous years had furnished them with food supplies in exchange for their lumber.

The “Boston Port Bill” had gone into effect and this posed a problem for Jones. He appealed to Admiral Graves, commander of the British fleet. The Admiral was in urgent need of lumber to build barracks for his troops. He consented to give Jones a permit to return to Machias with the food, but expected two shiploads of lumber in exchange. To insure the safe return of the lumber, Admiral Graves sent an armed schooner, the Margeretta, to accompany Jones’s two sloops, the Unity.
to show our great prize, but she was too badly wrecked to move.

It took me ten days to get home after the battle. When we got to the lighthouse in the Boston Harbor, Master Hull sent his report by a small boat to Boston. From Boston it was to be taken to Washington. The sailors on the small boat couldn’t keep the news. Before long everyone in Boston knew of our great victory. When we finally docked in Boston, the whole town was celebrating.

The news finally reached other parts of the world, and it shocked the world to find out that such an untrained crew had beaten one of the best ships of the British Navy. Our victory over the Guerriere also made the Americans proud of their Navy and was a great boost to their morale.

Well, this is my old tale of me, the Constitution or Old Ironsides as some people call me. It was my best adventure. Now I’m retired and at the Boston shipyard. People come by and see me from all over the world.

Michelle Mentzer

(Continued from page 100)

boarded her. The Americans departed in victory with not a single man harmed.

On September 2, 1804, another well co-ordinated attack was staged. The Intrepid, converted into a floating mine, drifted noiselessly into the Tripolian harbor in the still of night. The small ketch vessel was loaded with gunpowder, shots, and shells, scattered over with sharp pieces of iron.

The crew, led by Commodore Preble, spread the ammunition over the towns, houses, and everywhere else in the vicinity of the harbor. Then the Intrepid crept slowly away in the gloom.

A crash! . . . A burst of flames! . . . Utter chaos for the Tripolian pirates!

The damage was done, but the tiny, heroic ship was never seen again.

The shores of Tripoli still remain a symbol of heroism, inspiring the Marines who are marching on the side of law and order today.

Ellen Sullivan

(Continued from page 101)

and the Polly. She was a ship of about one hundred tons and carried a crew of forty men. Captain Moore was in command. They arrived in Machias on June 2, 1775.

The Battle of Lexington was still fresh in the minds of the Machias citizens. Realizing this, Jones tried to persuade the people to sign an agreement that would allow him to take the lumber to Boston, and also protect him and his property. When they refused, he tried again on the sixth of June. This time the people gave Jones enough votes to carry on his business because their need was so great.

On the surface all seemed quiet. There were, however, a minority of men who were discontented with the outcome of the meeting. They were determined that British barracks would not be built from lumber furnished by them.

A secret meeting, led by Benjamin Foster was held in the woods outside of town. The people decided that if the men of Lexington were truly their brothers, and if they were to live as free men, they must take action. They made plans to take possession of the Margaretta.

The seriousness of this decision must be considered as Machias was still a feeble community. Its people were few in number. The men were unskilled in the art of war. Their only means of communication with the outside world was by sea. If this should be cut off by the enemy, they would be isolated. Some might regard them as impractical and foolhardy, but they were true patriots. The British later called the town “a hot bed of patriotism.”

It was a warm June day, and Captain Jones and the officers of the Margaretta were attending church services. If they could be taken prisoners, it would be possible to secure the Margaretta without bloodshed. The men approached the meeting house armed with muskets. Unfortunately, they were seen and an alarm was given. The officers escaped through the opened windows and made their way to their ship. Once on board they set sail, sending back word that if the two sloops were molested the town would be burned. The warning went unheeded.

The next morning the sloops were boarded by the men of Machias who went in pursuit of the Margaretta. Foster commanded the Polly and Jerimiah O’Brien was chosen captain of the Unity. They were armed with thirteen pitchforks, twelve axes, and only twenty muskets with a few charges of powder.

The Polly had the misfortune to go aground, but the undismayed O’Brien continued on to make the attack.
alone. He and his crew of forty men planned to bring the Unity along side the Margareta and jump aboard her. They were now approaching the enemy and Moore warned them that he would fire. The fearless O'Brien requested him to do so, but instead Moore crowded all sail to get away. In doing so, the main boom of the Margareta was carried away and she was forced to enter a small bay where a spar was taken from a vessel lying there. Starting out to sea again, the Margareta tried to make her escape. By now the Unity was in range of the Margareta and Moore opened fire on her.

He was answered by O'Brien's muskets. The battle lasted approximately sixty minutes. Moore threw hand grenades until he was wounded. It was at that exact moment that the men of Machias boarded the vessel of the enemy. A young midshipman, who was now in command, fled to the cabin enabling O'Brien and his crew to take possession of the Margareta without any further resistance.

June 12, 1775, proved to be a triumphant day for the people of Machias. Perhaps this battle may seem insignificant compared to bigger and more famous battles fought in the defense of our country. However, let it be remembered that events such as this one helped to lay the cornerstones and very foundation of America.

Evans Simmons

(Continued from page 101)

her sturdy hull, and the New England States supplied the white oak. Boston supplied her sails and rigging. She was built for 44 guns, but she carried more than 50. She was one of the most powerful ships afloat.

Such a ship as the Constitution could not be put into the hands of an irresponsible captain. The man to command the ship was to put wonder into the eyes of the world. He was Isaac Hull. The thing that can put power into a man's hands against the enemy is revenge. Since his father had died of mistreatment as a British prisoner, Isaac could truthfully claim "Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all."

On August 19 the spark finally hit the barrel of powder! The Constitution was on prowl off the Maine coast. She detected a large sail bearing east, southeast, and leeward, which soon proved to be the British ship Guerriere, so properly named by the French word for "female warrior." It was a cloudy and windy day, and what a day for a fight! The Guerriere had just come from the northwest. She lay on the starboard side of the Constitution under easy canvas. Then serious cat-and-mouse play began, each of them trying to shoot into the other's spars and rigging, thereby disabling the other. The ships came at close range, so Captain Hull decided to come around to the decisive broadside fighting and to quit playing games. The Guerriere opened up on the Constitution. Suddenly the Constitution retaliated. Within ten minutes, the Yankees had shattered the Guerriere's mizenmast. The secret of the Yankee gunners' art was to shoot on the downward roll of the ship, thereby destroying the ship below the waterline. Then the boarding parties massed on deck. Barrels of pistols and rifles were placed to do their bloody business. This wasn't successful, however.

Captain Dacres of the Guerriere was wounded severely while he was cheering on his defeated but gallant men. The Americans beamed with wonder and delight as they watched the English cannonballs bounce from the iron-hard timbers of their ship. (No wonder she was later christened Old Ironsides!) The British wore expressions of awe, not delight. One exclaimed, "Ye gad, the d—— things bounce off!"

Now Captain Hull's ingenious erratic course paid off. He, being a seasoned sailor and having a ship built for mobility, was able to outmaneuver his enemy. His aim was to fire as many broadsides as fast as humanly possible. The remaining mast of the ill-fated Guerriere toppled overboard, and she was left a wallowing, pitiful, helpless wreck. Then the Constitution moved away for minor repairs on spars and rigging. Total time involved in this victory was approximately 30 minutes.

The British loss was 23 killed and 56 wounded. The American loss was 7 killed and 7 wounded. The Constitution had more guns and more crewmen than the Guerriere, but the losses of the Guerriere were out of proportion to those of the Constitution. Since the Guerriere was taking water, its captain surrendered, and its crew taken prisoners, she was blown to pieces.

Heroic gallantry was exhibited on both sides of this naval battle. When Captain Dacres was helped aboard the Constitution, Captain Hull said, "Give me your hand, Dacres. I know you are hurt." These captains remained friends thereafter.

The British said that the Guerriere lost because of the decayed state of the ship, but up to that time it was considered one of her best ships. It was said that the Guerriere could take a ship in the same time that the Shannon could. In this case, it could be said that Britain's bragging choked her own throat.

The victory of the Constitution was the much needed booster to the American morale. Now the world had come to learn that a new era of naval warfare had begun. The Mistress of the Seas had been humbled and her young offspring, America, had the right to a free sea.

This battle between the Constitution and the Guerriere serves as a symbol of American courage and strength. May Americans bear in mind that superior purpose, equipment, and leadership determined this victory. May the painting of the Constitution continue to hang in our Naval Academy, and may the Constitution itself continue to be preserved in Boston Harbor, carrying its message to our posterity.
January at National Headquarters

Christmas Hymns and Carols: The DAR Five—Messrs. Steve Denhup, Eugene Cuppett, Robert E. Byrne, Roy Richardson and Hubert Rock (at the piano).

Mrs. Fred Osborne accompanying a singing DAR Magazine Office group (below).

HOLIDAY PARTIES AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: The Executive Committee were hostesses at a Christmas party for the staff in the Banquet Hall of Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General (above). (Left) The President General, Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General, and Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Treasurer General.

National Headquarters personnel in the Staff Dining Room during their joint office party.
Boxed shelves for storing and assembling literature orders and for sorting incoming mail were installed in the modernized and enlarged work area.

The Lafayette Room

The garden trellis design (shown in photo on right) selected in re-decorating this windowless room in Constitution Hall, is receiving compliments from the performing artists and others. The room is used as a dressing and rehearsal room by noted performers.
Lincoln Boyhood Home
Now a National Memorial

By Betty Boyd
Historian, Spicer Spencer Chapter
Rockport, Indiana

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Spencer County, southern Indiana, is now part of the National Park Service. It was once the pioneer home where Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood. This acreage was for many years included in Lincoln State Park, Indiana's own tribute to a great American and his mother. It finally grew to encompass more than 1700 acres, taking over farms that once were owned by Lincoln neighbors.

A total of 200 acres was authorized for the national memorial but only some 127 acres are now in federal ownership. Within this space is the site of the Lincoln cabin, long since gone, and the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. It was presented by Indiana to the Federal government in 1962 and established in 1963, but not until August 21, 1966 was the new Visitor's Center completed and formally dedicated.

This Center is an addition to the lovely stone Memorial building already located there. As state property this consisted of two halls facing each other across a small court and connected by a semi-circular cloister. This was open except for a roof and fronted by five bas-relief stone panels but now enclosed and the Park Service has built into it from the rear their offices, a museum and an auditorium which seats a hundred visitors. Carvings on the five panels depict the steps in the life of Lincoln which led from a log cabin to
the White House—and to his death. The central one is the death scene and captioned “Now he belongs to the ages.”

Colored movies are shown in the auditorium each day-time hour. These are based on the boyhood years of Lincoln and roles are played by local young people. (Mrs. Ellen Claire Stateler, member of Spier Spencer Chapter portrays Lincoln's step-mother, Sarah Bush Lincoln.)

As you approach the Center, to the right is “Abe Lincoln Hall” which is a lovely chapel finished in native hardwood. This is open to any group making reservation for some special occasion. Memorial services also are held here each February 12th. “Nancy Hanks Hall” on the left is an immense room with a stone fireplace and a braided rug that covers most of the floor. This is a favorite gathering place for members of a local arts and crafts club who weave, knit or paint pictures. Here and there along the halls are scenes by local artists.

On a wooded knoll north of this is the little cemetery where sleeps the mother of Abraham Lincoln, along with several of her relatives and neighbors. Her grave is enclosed by an iron fence and another surrounds the entire burial ground.

The very first efforts toward a Lincoln Memorial centered around this neglected and then unmarked grave. Like many another pioneer resting place, it first was marked by a simple stone slab, which crumbled in time and was trampled underground by cattle which roamed these hills.

A newspaper article, somewhere around 1878, said that the mother of a great President lay in an unmarked grave. It was read by P. Studebaker, Indiana industrialist, and he immediately ordered at his own expense the monument which still marks the spot.

Still farther to the north is the home site. A low wall marks off the dimensions of the log cabin living room and a bronze fireplace stands in the place of the old stone one where Abe studied by the firelight.

Here the Lincoln family lived for fourteen years, one fourth of Abe Lincoln's life. When Thomas and Nancy Lincoln crossed the Ohio from Kentucky to build a home in these woodlands Abe was seven years old and his sister Sarah was nine. He had passed his twenty-first birthday when the family left for Illinois. His character was well molded by that time and whatever of education and training he received was found mainly in this community.

A mile to the south of the Memorial building, in the cemetery of the Little Pigeon Baptist Church is the grave of his sister. She married Aaron Grigsby, a neighbor boy, and died the following year giving birth to her baby, which was buried with her.

A white frame building replaces the old log church here, which Abe and his father helped to build, where the family worshipped and where he was sexton by the time he was fourteen. Services are still held here each Sunday. It is a short distance from the man-made lake, camping and picnic areas of Lincoln State Park.

The dusty trail over which Abe trudged to the country store is now Indiana 162, a paved highway winding through the hills. Billboards label it “The Boyhood Trail.” It leads to the entrance of both the Boyhood Memorial and the State Park opposite, then wanders off toward the Disneyland of Indiana, Santa Claus.

A fence made of rails like those Abe used to “split” runs along a road that separates the Memorial park from the village of Lincoln City. It also blocks off the old path to the spring from which the family carried water. This is now brick-walled, and a railroad track runs alongside it.

It was with that coming of this railroad that the village sprang up on what was part of the Lincoln farm and grew to be quite a trading post. The one-room school stood on the site of the cabin home. Then in the 1920's when the State Conservation took over this land all of the town which then occupied any part of the Lincoln farm had to be re-located.

Thus within the span of a century these hills changed from unbroken woods to a pioneer farm, then a thriving village, and back again to quiet forests.

Young Lincoln's life here may often have been harsh and monotonous, but not without its high spots. During those years John James Audubon was painting birds up and down the river valley and was well known

(Continued on page 172)

The gravesite of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln.
Delaware
Some points of interest in the first state to ratify the Constitution

By W. Emerson Wilson
News-Journal Company, Wilmington, Delaware

Delaware is a small state with only three counties, but it has a wealth of historic homes, buildings, and museums which each year attract thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. These date from the Swedish settlement in the early 17th Century, through the Dutch period, the days when William Penn controlled his “Three Lower Counties on the Delaware” on through the Revolutionary War and the Federal period up until the Civil War when Fort Delaware was known as “The Andersonville of the North.”

If the visitor to the state is coming from the north he will discover one of the state’s most fascinating spots only a few hundred yards inside the border. This is Naamans on Delaware, a stone blockhouse built in 1654 by John Rising, the last of the Swedish governors, to protect the mills there from the Indians. In the mid-18th century Thomas Robinson built a stone mansion near the blockhouse. Mad Anthony Wayne was related to the Robinsons and visited there frequently. In August, 1777, Washington, Lafayette, Wayne and others were frequent visitors there and later Light-horse Harry Lee captured three British officers who had come ashore from a ship in the river and were having breakfast there. Some changes have been made in the house over the years, but the property has been acquired by the state and both the home and the blockhouse will be restored.

In Wilmington just north of the Brandywine River is the old settlement of flour millers which is being restored by Old Brandywine Village, Inc. The Lea-Derickson house, dating back to 1765, has been fully restored along with the William Lea house built a few years later. The home of Joseph Tatnall, friend of Washington, Lafayette, and Wayne, and that of Edward Tatnall, are in private hands but very well kept. The old Brandywine Academy which was built in 1798 on land donated by John Dickinson, signer of the Constitution, for educational use now has an 18th Century school room on the first floor and the headquarters of the Caesar Rodney Chapter of the DAR on the second floor.

The Old Town Hall of Wilmington which is an imposing Georgian building of the very late 18th Century has been restored in center city and is the headquarters of the Historical Society of Delaware. An historic enclave of six Georgian houses, which now face demolition because of urban renewal, is planned in back of the Town Hall with the federal government standing part of the cost of moving them to this new site.

West of the city is the Hagley Museum, which houses exhibits showing the industrial development of the Brandywine Valley. It is on the site of the first DuPont powder works built in 1802. The visitor is taken through ruins on a two mile drive through beautifully landscaped grounds along the Brandywine. This drive culminates at the home of E. I. duPont de Nemours, founder of the DuPont Company, built in the first years of the 19th Century. The Eleutherian Mills Historical Library is also part of the site now maintained by the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation.

Still farther west of the city is the Henry F. dePont Winterthur Museum with its world famous collection of antiques dating from 1640 to 1840 displayed in more than 100 period rooms.
Also in Wilmington is Old Swedes Church built in 1699 and used continuously since then, the Hendrickson House, a 17th Century home moved there from nearby Pennsylvania, and Fort Christina Park, the landing place of the Swedes in 1638, with its Carl Milles monument presented by Sweden and a replica of an old Swedish log cabin.

Six miles south of Wilmington is New Castle which retains all of its colonial beauty and atmosphere with its ancient Immanuel Episcopal Church dominating the north end of a tree shaded Green and with the old court house, which was Delaware's colonial capitol up until 1776 dominating the southern end. An old market house, an early academy, the very old arsenal, and the Presbyterian Church all are on or border the Green. The Old Dutch house, the Amstel House, and the George Read house are other outstanding spots in this charming town.

Christiana has more old homes frequented by Washington and near Stanton is the Hale-Byrnes House where Washington and all of his generals held a council of war a few days before the Battle of Brandywine. It is now being restored by the Delaware Society for the Preservation of Antiquities The Cooch's Bridge Chapter of the DAR assisted the society in acquiring this historic structure.

A few miles to the east is the Samuel Davies House where that famous colonial Presbyterian preacher and president of Princeton was born in 1723. The house was the headquarters of Lord Grey in 1777. Gen. Knyphausen commander of the Hessians, had his headquarters at the Buck Tavern several miles farther south, but the recent widening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal forced its removal. The Public Archives Commission razed it brick by brick and is now rebuilding it near the Davies House which was also recently acquired by the state and will be restored.

Midway between Newark and Glasgow is the site of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge where the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle on Sept. 3, 1777. The Thomas Cooch House whose floor was dented by the hooves of British cavalry was the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis after the battle. It is now the residence of Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, former Vice President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and former State Regent of Delaware. The grounds contain a stucco covered stone blockhouse of very early date and an old ice house.

Fighting extended over a large area and nearer Newark is the Welsh Tract Baptist Church, built in 1746, which still shows marks of the cannonading it received in that battle. The graveyard contains many early 18th stones including some in Welsh.

To the east on the DuPont Parkway is Buena Vista,
the large mansion built in the 1840s by U. S. Secretary of State John M. Clayton and now used by the state to entertain distinguished visitors. When there are no such visitors it is open to the public.

Still farther south is Delaware City, a sleepy little town along the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, from which boats are taken to Fort Delaware, a huge rambling granite fortress on Pea Patch Island. It is best known as the most notorious prison for Confederates during the Civil War.

Odessa is another quaint little town with colonial atmosphere. The Corbit-Sharp mansion, maintained by the Winterthur Museum, is a beautiful and impressive home with the David Wilson mansion also of great interest. The Collins-Johnson house, a frame structure of the early 1700s, and the hotel are among the score of other old structures in the town with beautiful Old Drawyers Presbyterian Church and a Quaker meeting house, both of brick, only a short distance from the town.

Smyrna boasts its Belmont Hall, home of an early Governor and a meeting place for the legislature during the Revolution, its pillared Woodlawn, home of another governor, and the Lindens, an interesting small preRevolutionary brick house.

Dover has its tree shaded Green surrounded by the old State House built in the 1780s, the Kent County courthouse of early vintage and many old homes. Woodburn, a large 18th Century home with an interesting history, has recently been restored as the state's executive mansion. There are many other colonial homes including the Ridgely house to be seen in the state's capital. A few miles to the south is the John Dickinson house, home of the "Penman of the Revolution" which has been restored and is surrounded by an 18th Century garden. It is maintained by the state and is open to the public without charge.

In Milford there is the Parson Thorne Mansion and at the lower tip of the state the old bay town of Lewes (pronounced Lewis) has a thriving historical society which has restored a number of old homes including the Cannonball house, damaged during the British bombardment of the town in the War of 1812. The Maull house on Pilot Town Road, one of the earliest and most interesting, is owned by the Col. David Hall Chapter of the DAR and will be restored. The home of Col. Hall, wounded at Germantown, is also in Lewes. Some miles from town is the frame Fisher house with unusual paneling and woodwork which is owned by the state. Not far away is old St. George's chapel, recently restored by its congregation. Another point of interest in Sussex County is Prince George's Chapel in Dagsboro, a shingled structure with an exquisite interior recently taken over by the state for restoration. Christ Church, Board Creek, near Laurel is another old Episcopal frame structure dating back before the Revolution.

These are but a few of the major sites of interest in Delaware, but the visitor will find many more in the towns and along the highways and byways of The First State to ratify the Constitution.

The Corbit-Sharp House at Odessa—

This mansion was built in 1772 by William Corbit, a wealthy Quaker tanner, on the banks of the Appoquinimink Creek. It was purchased in 1938 by H. Rodney Sharp, who restored it and in 1958 turned it over to the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum to maintain and operate.
The calendar tells us that spring is just around the corner, and with it, Continental Congress. This is the final year of the Diamond Jubilee Administration, and the excitement is building with each day.

State Regents should by now have submitted names of Juniors to the President General for consideration as prospective pages to serve during Congress. Many of these ladies have already received their invitations, and are making their plans. If you are a Junior Member and can be in Washington during the week of April 15-19, and if you are not serving as a delegate, ask your Chapter Regent to consider submitting your name to your State Regent. We can use each of you, and assure you that you will have a rewarding and exciting experience.

If you have never paged before, you will be interested to learn just what the Pages do. These DAR Juniors come from all over the country to serve the National Society by participating in the processions, acting as messengers, guides, ushers, escorts, flag-bearers and aids. They are easily recognized by their white dress worn while on duty, and there is no part of the DAR Buildings with which they do not become familiar in the course of their work. It is a breathtaking sight on opening night to watch them in their white gowns, carrying the flags of their respective states and lining the aisles as escorts to the National Officers.

It is not all pageantry and glamor, as these Juniors, along with the members of many other committees, make a very real contribution behind the scenes to help Congress function as smoothly as possible. During the week, while carrying out their duties, they observe the proceedings at first hand, I can think of no better way to become acquainted with each facet of the work of our National Society than being in attendance at Continental Congress, and no more interesting committee for eligible Juniors than the Pages. The knowledge acquired will be useful in your Chapter work, and the friendships made will be most enduring. Many of the present members of the House, Marshall, Platform and other Committees were formerly Pages, and are working each year with women with whom they became friendly in their previous years of service at Congress. Perhaps it is this factor which makes the atmosphere so pleasant, as all of these Committees intermesh their duties to accomplish their common aim.

If you are planning to attend, pack your most comfortable shoes and a tube of “Happy Feet,” along with your white dresses and gowns, and join us. Your duties will seem endless, but you will find a group of dedicated Juniors with seemingly inexhaustible enthusiasm and energies who will be happy to show you around and help you learn your way —and, most important—you will be rendering service to your National Society.

The Page Committee looks forward to welcoming you to its ranks. See you at Congress!

The 77th Continental Congress is almost here! Do plan to attend, and SERVE on the HOUSE COMMITTEE. ALL NONVOTERS and graduate PAGES are needed, eligible, and most welcome. Invitations are issued by the President General. Ask your Chapter Regent to send your name to the State Regent immediately, so that your name can be submitted to the President General. Applications are accepted up to and during registration. Late appointments, of course, cannot be recognized in the Program.

The HOUSE COMMITTEE is the largest Congressional Committee, consisting of 18 sub-committees (Information, Badges, Concessions, Doors, Tiers, National Defense Literature, Busses, exhibits, Lost and Found, etc.). The function of this Committee is to see that Congress runs smoothly, and provide services for the convenience, safety and comfort of the membership. The majority of the Committees do not have the nighttime duties, therefore the members are free to attend the delightful evening programs. This year, after the evening sessions have started, the ladies serving on the outside doors will be relieved of their duties, thus they may also enjoy the evening events.

Important Reminder: the New BY LAW passed by the Seventy-sixth Continental Congress, April 1967. Article XI, Section 15 (Fees and Dues), page 20: (c) Chairman of Congressional Committees shall pay a registration fee of two dollars. Members of Congressional Committees shall register with the chairman of the respective committee and shall pay a registration fee of two dollars. Pages shall be excepted from payment of registration fees. (d) A member registering in more than one capacity shall be required to pay one fee only, that which is larger.

CHAIMEN of CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES may obtain their badges the week before Congress from Miss Estella West, General Vice Chairman. Each Chairman will register her Committee, the badges will be the receipt. Please note Article XI, Section 15, (d) The

(Continued on page 147)
History of Washington State

By Mrs. Irwin C. Harper, Historian
Washington State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

The placing of the DAR markers in the State of Washington commemorates not only the actual location of important historical sites and museums, but also the hopes and dreams of the pioneers who came over 100 years ago to the “Oregon Territory,” which is now within the present states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

In order for one to receive a more complete portrayal of the history of Washington State, one must go back for centuries to the early explorations of the Pacific North West Coast, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Hood's Canal, and the Columbia River system by sea, then to the later land explorations and settlement.

The early Russian, Spanish, and English explorers had been seeking a waterway across the American continent to the western sea—a North West Passage which would shorten the voyage from Europe to the Far East. The first explorers to reach the Oregon Territory by sea were the Spaniards, Juan Perez, discoverer of Nootka Harbor on Vancouver Island in 1774, and Bruno Heceta in 1775, the same year the American Revolutionary War began. Heceta's men were the first white persons to set foot on soil which is now within the State of Washington near the present Point Grenville.

Captain John Meares, who entered the Strait of Juan de Fuca in 1788, was convinced that this was the waterway discovered by the Greek mariner, Apostolos Valerianos who sailed for Spain, commonly known by his Spanish name of Juan de Fuca, and rightfully bestowed his name upon it.

"The report of Captain James Cook's voyage was published in 1778. This hastened the further exploration of the "Oregon Country" by the Spanish, British, and Americans. Stimulus to other explorations was added by the reports of the North West coast fur trade."1

In 1790, Spanish Ensign Manuel Quimper made a rather thorough exploration of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. He was the last Spaniard to do much exploring in this area, and the first white man to visit many locations. He took possession of this land for Spain, and erected a building at Neah Bay, on the Strait, with bricks from California or Mexico. This was the first white man's house in territory which is now within the State of Washington.2 Quimper named Dungeness Bay “Porto de Quimper” on July 4, 1790. He and Don Francisco de Eliza, the commander of the Spanish 1790 and 1791 expeditions respectively, left detailed maps, charts, and diaries complete with dates and descriptions of areas explored, marked by compass bearings. In 1791 Eliza anchored his ship “San Carlos” in Port Angeles Harbor, and named it “Porto De Nuestra De Los Angeles,” or “Port Of Our Lady Of The Angels.” DAR markers have been placed on these sites.

The English explorer, Captain George Vancouver, in charge of the British scientific expedition for the Admiralty, arrived on the Pacific Coast in 1792, with two ships, the sloop of war “Discovery,” and the armed tender “Chatham.” His mission was the settlement of the Nootka Sound Controversy with the Spanish, and the exploration of Puget Sound. He made landings at Discovery Bay, Everett, Deception Pass, and the Tacoma Narrows, which have been marked by the DAR.

The American mariner, Captain Robert Gray from...
in the Oregon Territory on the fur trading and hunting of Hoquiam.

These two discoveries by him were claims to this area. Captains Merriwether Lewis and the Federal government reserved land here for military uses. Mary Ball Chapter erected a marker at Point Defiance honoring Captain Wilkes.

Thus American territorial rights to this land were established through three fundamentals of national title: discovery, exploration, and occupation.

In 1844 many pioneers traveled over the Oregon Trail in western Washington from Vancouver on the Columbia River to Tumwater on Budd's Inlet. The State DAR and Sons of the American Revolution have erected historical markers along this important pioneer trail. With determined disregard of British opposition to their settlement North of the Columbia River, a small band of pioneers under Michael Troutman Simmons, founded the town of New Market, near Tumwater, in 1846, the first American community established on Puget Sound. Through the work of the “National Old Trails Committee” of the DAR the first of the Old Oregon Trail markers was unveiled here on August 18, 1916 by Mrs. William Cummings Story, President General of the National Society, DAR. Later, other Oregon Trail markers were unveiled at Tenino, Bush’s Prairie, Jackson’s Prairie, Toledo, Kelso, Woodland, Kalama, Centralia, and Grand Mound. The “Spirit of the Trail” fountain was erected at Vancouver, Washington by the DAR and S.A.R. showing the beginning of the Oregon Trail in Washington State on the Columbia River. Fort Vancouver was hostess chapter; Waukomah Trail Chapter replaced the marker at Woodland in 1962, and Mary Lacey Chapter removed the one at Centralia to Mary Lacy Park on the Pacific Highway in 1927. All state DAR chapters contributed funds for all Oregon Trail markers.

From 1834 on missionaries came to Oregon Territory in increasing numbers. Marcus Whitman established his mission at Wailatpu, near Walla Walla, in order to teach the Indians agriculture and domestic arts, also the Christian religion; he and his family, and others were massacred by the Indians on November 29, 1847. The coming of Pioneer settlers in the 1840’s and 1850’s struck heavy blows to the monopoly of the fur traders and hunters of the Hudson Bay Company.

Congress had not provided law or civil government for the Oregon Territory at this time, so the citizens impaneled their own grand and petit juries, and designated persons to act as guardians and executors of estates. In 1843 a provisional government was established which lasted five years. When Oregon Territory was created by law on August 14, 1848, Congress recognized this extra-legal regime giving it retroactive recognition. The people north of the Columbia River constituted an ineffective minority, as Salem was the seat of the Territorial government. The Northern group assembled in convention at Monticello, near the present site of Longview, on October 25, 1852, and adopted a memorial to Congress asking that all that portion of Oregon Territory lying north of the Columbia River, and west of the northern branch thereof, should be recognized as a separate territory under the name of the Territory of Columbia. It was sent to General
Joseph Lane, Oregon's delegate to Congress. The name was changed to Washingtonia through his efforts, then later on to Washington. Mary Richardson Walker Chapter erected a marker at Longview commemorating this fact.

Washington Territory was created by Congressional Act on March 2, 1853. President Franklin Pierce appointed the new Territorial officers, and named Isaac I. Stevens as first governor. Previously Isaac Stevens had sought and obtained the work of supervision of the survey route for the Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi to Puget Sound.

In the Treaty of 1846 between the United States and Great Britain, these countries did not realize that the words "middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island", would constitute an ambiguity leading to many years of heated wrangling and almost to war between these two countries over Oregon Territory.

In 1818 the two countries had made a ten year agreement for "Joint Occupation" for their citizens to settle in Oregon Territory without impairing claims of each. In 1827 this was renewed, but each country must give twelve months notice before canceling the agreement. "The Pig War Dispute" between the United States and Great Britain over San Juan Island and surrounding islands, almost led to war. Lt. Henry Martyn Robert, United States engineer in 1859, erected the defenses at American Camp there. He is honored with a marker erected on this site by Governor Isaac Stevens Chapter.

The official survey by American and British boundary commissions was completed in 1862, and virtually ended the dispute over sovereignty in the Pacific North West. The Peace Arch fountain at Blaine, Washington, and the New Dungeness Territorial marker showing New Dungeness lighthouse as a reference point for this boundary at the 49th parallel between the United States and Canada, were marked by DAR chapters.

Another important phase of Washington Territorial history is the period of Indian Treaties and Wars. In 1854 the Medicine Creek Indian Treaty in the Nisqually Valley was signed by the first Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the Lower Puget Sound Indian tribes. This treaty purchased land for the white settlers, awarded reservations to the Indians, and paved the way for other important treaties. These documents quieted Indian titles to 100,000 square miles of land. Treaties were made with the Puget Sound tribes at Point Elliott near Mukilteo; the Sk'almall, Soko-Mo-Mish, and other related tribes at Point-No-Point; and the Nez Perce, Yakima, Cayuse, and Walla Walla Indian tribes of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho at Walla Walla. Sacajawea, Marcus Whitman, Elizabeth Ellington with Kitsap Historical Association, and Narcissa Prentiss Chapters erected markers commemorating the signing of these Indian Treaties, respectively.

"There were many incongruities in the Indian Treaties themselves, long delays in ratification by Congress, non-fulfillment of some of the government obligations and trespasses by whites on Indian lands, which resulted in disturbances and bloodshed during the years 1855-1859."8

"It is altogether probable that these Indian Treaties contributed toward the cause of wars that followed them. The Indians saw white men coming to take their lands. These negotiations were proof of the fact, so the Indians endeavored to take one last stand against civilization threatening to engulf their old way of living."9

During this period of strife many forts, blockhouses, and stockades were built by the government and settlers for protection. Earlier Fort Walla Walla had been built at the junction of the Walla Walla and Columbia Rivers; Fort George Wright with Colonel George Wright, commanding the 9th infantry, U.S. Army near Spokane, fought the Battle of Spokane Plains; Fort Bellingham was commanded by General George Pickett; Old Fort Borst Blockhouse was a government provisional storehouse; the Ebey Blockhouse on Whidbey Island; Fort Chehalis at Westport; Chambers blockhouse at Olympia; and Fort Willapa at Menlo were built. These were marked by Narcissa Prentiss, Esther Reed, Chief Whatcom, Mary Lucy, Marcus Whitman, Robert Gray, Sacajawea, and Willapa Chapters.

Other Indian battles were fought at Seattle, January 26, 1856, and the Battle of Two Buttes (PaHoTiGute), at Union Gap, between government groups helped by Oregon Volunteers. The last Indian disturbance on the Olympic Peninsula was the Tsimshian Indian Massacre by Clallam Indians on New Dungeness Spit on September 21, 1868.10 Lady Stirling, Narcissa Whitman, and Michael Trebert Chapters have marked these sites.

Chief Sealth (Seattle), of the Suquamish Indian tribe helped the pioneer settlers in the Seattle area; Indian Zack of Chlatchie Prairie, warned the white people of the Lewis River Valley of the impending raid of the Yakima Indians;11 Chief Tem-Mu-Twa of the Nez Perces and his Christian Indians helped the Steptoe government expedition at Rosalia in a battle; the Nez Perce Indian tribe protected Governor Isaac Stevens during the Indian Treaty Council at Walla Walla; and Chief Spokane Garry helped the Spokane settlers. (Chief Seattle, Waukomah Trail, Narcissa Prentiss, and Spokane Garry DAR Chapters honored these Indians and their chiefs with markers.)

The Old Telegraph Road line near Bellingham was built to connect the United States and Europe by telegraph in 1858-1859. It was abandoned with the completion of the Atlantic Cable. Many prospectors and pioneers traveled over this outlet to the North into the Fraser River gold fields of Canada. It is marked by Chief Whatcom chapter.

Many hardy pioneers established new settlements. President Abraham Lincoln on June 19, 1862, signed a Congressional Act ordering a reservation to be set
Aside at Port Angeles, Washington Territory, for light-
house and military uses. By another Act of March 3,
1863 part of this reservation became a townsite re-
serve, making Port Angeles the second national city.
Victor Smith, founder of this city, was instrumental in
having the Act of 1862 passed; he also served as
Collector of Customs for the Puget Sound district, then
later was appointed special U.S. Treasury Agent for the
entire Pacific Coast. The other pioneers of this city on
the Olympic Peninsula were Dr. Freeborn Stanton
Lewis, 1st doctor for the Puget Sound Cooperative
Colony and city mayor, and his daughter Minerva Lewis
Troy, artist and cultural leader in Port Angeles. An-
other prominent person was Elliot Cline who arrived
at New Dungeness, Washington Territory, in October,
1852; he platted the New Dungeness townsite in 1865,
and donated land for the first courthouse and jail. Mr.
Cline served five years in the Washington Terri-
torial legislature and held many county offices. Michael
Trebert Chapter has honored them with historical
markers.

Leetice J. Clark-Reynolds; 1830-1911, a pioneer of
1843 with the Marcus Whitman wagon train, com-
pleted under extreme conditions, the claim to Ransom
Clark Donation Land near Walla Walla, initiated by him
in 1855. Narcissa Prentiss Chapter marked it.

Other DAR markers honor Narcissa Prentiss Whit-
man; L. C. Beall, Sr. and his son, Magruder, for es-
tablising the famous Beall Nurseries on Vashon Island;
Captain Henry Roeder, founder of the city of Belling-
ham; Mary Richardson Walker, wife of Elkanah Walker,
of the Marcus Whitman Mission; and two statues of
George Washington were erected in Spokane and Seattle
honoring him. Mary Ball, Elizabeth Bixby, Chief What-
com, Mary Richardson Walker, Esther Reed, and
Rainier (assisted by State chapters, S.A.R., etc.) Chap-
ters placed plaques honoring these pioneers.

The site of the first Capitol building, the homes of the
first territorial Governor Isaac Stevens, and Governor
Elisha P. Ferry in Thurston County have been marked
by Sacajawea Chapter of Olympia. Many sites of first
schools, Indian forts, Independence Day celebrations,
graves of pioneers and DAR members, and museums
have been marked, also. And many trees have been
planted as memorials. Esther Reed, Willapa, Elizabeth
Ellington, Captain Charles Wilkes, and other chapters
have erected these markers.

Mary Morris Chapter of Seattle has presented a 16-
foot totem poll which was carved by Chief William
Shelton of the Tulalip Indian Tribe to the City. The
State DAR Chapters also assisted with other historical
markers erected by other organizations, as follows:
First July 4th celebration at Fort Lewis; LaConner
pioneer monument; tablet in Dayton city park honoring
pioneers; transfer of Reverend Cushing Eels and Rev.
Elkanah Walker monument (pioneer missionaries),
from Tshimkain Mission site to Ford, Washington; the
Wailialtupu marker, Walla Walla, honoring pioneers,
among them William Gray, who founded the pro-
visional government of Champoeg, May 4, 1843; Walla
Walla marker to Chief Lawyer who befriended the
white settlers at the Great Indian Council, 1855; Grave
of Indian Tom-Wil-Etch-Tid who befriended the early
white settlers of the Green River Valley during the
Indian uprising.

Thus during the period from 1894 to 1967, when
the first DAR chapter was organized (Mary Ball),
these chapters have portrayed a true picture of the
history of Washington State from its exploration, pro-
visional government as a part of Oregon Territory,
to its own territorial status, to statehood in 1889,
through the erection of historical markers.

Footnotes
1 "Coastal Explorations of the North West," Robert Ballard Whitebrook.
2 "History of the State of Washington," Lancaster Pollard, revised 1951
3 "Washington Highways To History," Washington State Highway Com-
mision, 1967; Departments of Highways, edited by Wm. Dagovich.
4 "History and Directory of NSDAR of Washington State," Washington
State DAR, Volume I, 1924; Volume II, 1924-1941; Volume III, 1941-
1961.
5 Reports of Chapter Historians of Washington State DAR on Historical
Markers Erected.
7 "Longview" by John M. McClelland, Jr., editor of Longview Daily News.
8 Encyclopaedia Britannica.
9 "History of State of Washington," Professor Edmond S. Meany, The
10 "Tsimshian Indian Massacre of 1868," National Archives, Washington,
D. C. and Records of Washington Superintendency of Indian Affairs,
1968.
11 Indian Zack's Alarm Saved the Lewis River Settlers," Grant Burke,
12 "Elliot Cline Land Patent Records," National Archives, Washington,
D. C. and Family Records
13 Other sources: "Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound," Professor Edmond
S. Meany, of University of Washington.
14 "International Boundary Report Upon The Survey and Demarcation of
the Boundary Between the United States and Canada," Treaty of 1908,

THE "DAR PATRIOT INDEX," ORDER FORM

Make checks payable to and mail to:
The Treasurer General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

Please enter my order for _____ copies of the DAR PATRIOT INDEX at $8.50 per copy.

I enclose (check, cash, money order) for __________ in full payment.

(NAME)

ADDRESS

ZIP

FEBRUARY 1968
and traders. Tillicum became synonymous with the word friend, conveying acceptance by the Indians of the early settlers of the Pacific Northwest. During the past five years, the chapter has consistently supported NSDAR objectives. It has received the Silver Honor ribbon three times and honorable mention twice. Chapter subscription to the DAR Magazine is 100 percent.

Members have served the Washington State Society by accepting several important state committee positions. Essays submitted by the chapter for the American History Month contest have placed first in the state. To recognize the winners, the Chapter Regent presents DAR History Medals on Award Days at district schools.

Serving the community, the chapter has contributed window displays during American History Month. It annually gives 25 copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship to the citizenship class taught at Highline Community College.

Tillicum's goal for the next five years is to double its membership, continue as "friends" to serve DAR and the community.—Betsy Battle Hobbs.

TILLCUM (Des Moines, Washington). During February, 1968, Tillicum Chapter will be celebrating five years of DAR work and friendship. On Feb. 1, 1963, Tillicum was confirmed by the National Board of Management to become the only chapter within a large suburban area south of Seattle.

The organization meeting was held at the home of the organizing regent, Mrs. James Lugenbeel, on January 20, 1963. Organizing members were Lucile Lugenbeel Arendt (Mrs. Uwe Arendt); Eleze Boileau (Mrs. O. C. Boileau Jr.); Merle Painter Allison (Mrs. F. T. Allison); Lora Leonard Bell Dickson (Mrs. Fred Dickinson); Evelyn Vogel Gullikson (Mrs. Thomas L. Gullikson); Florence Aldrich Guslander, (Mrs. Charles Guslander); Betsy Battle Hobbs (Mrs. Allen F. Hobbs); Marian Theilmann Jennings (Mrs. Arthur L. Jennings); Clarice Kerr Lugenbeel (Mrs. James Lugenbeel); Virginia Van Zandt McIntyre, (Mrs. Fred W. McIntyre); Audrey Quist McMullen (Mrs. Robert E. McMullen); Mary McMullen; Elizabeth Corn Nolte, (Mrs. John Nolte); Shirley Stevens; Mary Buller Sudahl (Mrs. Olander Sudahl); Ramona Hopping Tidwell (Mrs. Eddy Tidwell), and Ellan Schroeder Vane.

Chapter regents have been Mrs. Lugenbeel, 1963-65; Mrs. McIntyre, 1965-67; and Mrs. Sudahl, who will complete her first term this year.

Members choose to name the chapter Tillicum, a Chinook Indian word meaning people. It was one of the many words of the Chinook Jargon developed from years of contact with explorers and traders. Tillicum became synonymous with the word friend, conveying acceptance by the Indians of the early settlers of the Pacific Northwest. During the past five years, the chapter has consistently supported NSDAR objectives. It has received the Silver Honor ribbon three times and honorable mention twice. Chapter subscription to the DAR Magazine is 100 percent.

Members have served the Washington State Society by accepting several important state committee positions. Essays submitted by the chapter for the American History Month contest have placed first in the state. To recognize the winners, the Chapter Regent presents DAR History Medals on Award Days at district schools.

Serving the community, the chapter has contributed window displays during American History Month. It annually gives 25 copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship to the citizenship class taught at Highline Community College.

Tillicum's goal for the next five years is to double its membership, continue as "friends" to serve DAR and the community.—Betsy Battle Hobbs.

TILLCUM (Des Moines, Washington). During February, 1968, Tillicum Chapter will be celebrating five years of DAR work and friendship. On Feb. 1, 1963, Tillicum was confirmed by the National Board of Management to become the only chapter within a large suburban area south of Seattle.

The organization meeting was held at the home of the organizing regent, Mrs. James Lugenbeel, on January 20, 1963. Organizing members were Lucile Lugenbeel Arendt (Mrs. Uwe Arendt); Eleze Boileau (Mrs. O. C. Boileau Jr.); Merle Painter Allison (Mrs. F. T. Allison); Lora Leonard Bell Dickson (Mrs. Fred Dickinson); Evelyn Vogel Gullikson (Mrs. Thomas L. Gullikson); Florence Aldrich Guslander, (Mrs. Charles Guslander); Betsy Battle Hobbs (Mrs. Allen F. Hobbs); Marian Theilmann Jennings (Mrs. Arthur L. Jennings); Clarice Kerr Lugenbeel (Mrs. James Lugenbeel); Virginia Van Zandt McIntyre, (Mrs. Fred W. McIntyre); Audrey Quist McMullen (Mrs. Robert E. McMullen); Mary McMullen; Elizabeth Corn Nolte, (Mrs. John Nolte); Shirley Stevens; Mary Buller Sudahl (Mrs. Olander Sudahl); Ramona Hopping Tidwell (Mrs. Eddy Tidwell), and Ellan Schroeder Vane.

Chapter regents have been Mrs. Lugenbeel, 1963-65; Mrs. McIntyre, 1965-67; and Mrs. Sudahl, who will complete her first term this year.

Members choose to name the chapter Tillicum, a Chinook Indian word meaning people. It was one of the many words of the Chinook Jargon developed from years of contact with explorers and traders. Tillicum became synonymous with the word friend, conveying acceptance by the Indians of the early settlers of the Pacific Northwest. During the past five years, the chapter has consistently supported NSDAR objectives. It has received the Silver Honor ribbon three times and honorable mention twice. Chapter subscription to the DAR Magazine is 100 percent.

Members have served the Washington State Society by accepting several important state committee positions. Essays submitted by the chapter for the American History Month contest have placed first in the state. To recognize the winners, the Chapter Regent presents DAR History Medals on Award Days at district schools.

Serving the community, the chapter has contributed window displays during American History Month. It annually gives 25 copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship to the citizenship class taught at Highline Community College.

Tillicum's goal for the next five years is to double its membership, continue as "friends" to serve DAR and the community.—Betsy Battle Hobbs.

TILLCUM (Des Moines, Washington). During February, 1968, Tillicum Chapter will be celebrating five years of DAR work and friendship. On Feb. 1, 1963, Tillicum was confirmed by the National Board of Management to become the only chapter within a large suburban area south of Seattle.

The organization meeting was held at the home of the organizing regent, Mrs. James Lugenbeel, on January 20, 1963. Organizing members were Lucile Lugenbeel Arendt (Mrs. Uwe Arendt); Eleze Boileau (Mrs. O. C. Boileau Jr.); Merle Painter Allison (Mrs. F. T. Allison); Lora Leonard Bell Dickson (Mrs. Fred Dickinson); Evelyn Vogel Gullikson (Mrs. Thomas L. Gullikson); Florence Aldrich Guslander, (Mrs. Charles Guslander); Betsy Battle Hobbs (Mrs. Allen F. Hobbs); Marian Theilmann Jennings (Mrs. Arthur L. Jennings); Clarice Kerr Lugenbeel (Mrs. James Lugenbeel); Virginia Van Zandt McIntyre, (Mrs. Fred W. McIntyre); Audrey Quist McMullen (Mrs. Robert E. McMullen); Mary McMullen; Elizabeth Corn Nolte, (Mrs. John Nolte); Shirley Stevens; Mary Buller Sudahl (Mrs. Olander Sudahl); Ramona Hopping Tidwell (Mrs. Eddy Tidwell), and Ellan Schroeder Vane.

Chapter regents have been Mrs. Lugenbeel, 1963-65; Mrs. McIntyre, 1965-67; and Mrs. Sudahl, who will complete her first term this year.

Members choose to name the chapter Tillicum, a Chinook Indian word meaning people. It was one of the many words of the Chinook Jargon developed from years of contact with explorers and traders. Tillicum became synonymous with the word friend, conveying acceptance by the Indians of the early settlers of the Pacific Northwest. During the past five years, the chapter has consistently supported NSDAR objectives. It has received the Silver Honor ribbon three times and honorable mention twice. Chapter subscription to the DAR Magazine is 100 percent.

Members have served the Washington State Society by accepting several important state committee positions. Essays submitted by the chapter for the American History Month contest have placed first in the state. To recognize the winners, the Chapter Regent presents DAR History Medals on Award Days at district schools.

Serving the community, the chapter has contributed window displays during American History Month. It annually gives 25 copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship to the citizenship class taught at Highline Community College.

Tillicum's goal for the next five years is to double its membership, continue as "friends" to serve DAR and the community.—Betsy Battle Hobbs.
five years and has shown outstanding ability in: Service, Trustworthiness, Leadership and Patriotism.

Mrs. Frederick Hawthorne, Americanism Chairman of the chapter presented the award assisted by Mrs. Alton S. Fell, Chapter Regent. Present for the ceremony were Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Regent of New Jersey and a past Regent of the chapter; Mrs. Britton R. Hallowell, State Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Chairman; Mr. E. Wilmer Fisher, Superintendent of Washington Crossing State Park; and Mr. George Bailey, Mayor of New Hope, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Michael was reared in India where his father was stationed with the British government. His education was received at Cambridge University, England and after 1949, at Asbury College, Willmore, Kentucky and Temple University, where he received an STB degree. He has been well known in the area for many years through his radio program, “Better Health Through Prayer,” which is heard every Sunday at 2:45 p.m. on local station, WTTM. He has also conducted various mission schools and spiritual life missions.

Rev. Michael was the speaker at the State Diamond Anniversary and Chapter Seventieth Anniversary celebration held by the chapter at First Presbyterian Church, Trenton last year on October 9th. His talk, “A Grateful American,” was most inspiring and resulted in many requests to have it repeated.

In accepting the award, the Rev. Michael expressed his gratitude for the high honor and the wonderful opportunity he has had to live in this country and become one of its citizens.

An added highlight of the afternoon was speaker John Looper, principal of Horsham Elementary School, Horsham, Pennsylvania. A 1965 recipient of the American Educator Medal of Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge, Mr. Looper spoke on “The Other Three R’s,” which dealt with leadership training in today's youth.

The meeting was a most rewarding one for the General David Forman Chapter and one they shall remember for many years to come.—Charlotte B. Scheuren.

PICAYUNE (Picayune, Miss.). Through the work of Mrs. Tate Thigpen, Program Chairman, and Mrs. Jack McNail, Picayune was Constitution conscious. Mayor Granville Williams proclaimed the week Constitution Week; all merchants displayed flags and from every pulpit in the city was given a talk on the blessings of the Constitution. Hospital trays bore a short copy of it and the menu cards bore the grace George Washington spoke on the first Thanksgiving.

At the meeting of the Chapter, Mrs. H. J. Love, Regent of John Rolfe Chapter, gave an interesting account of her attendance at the 76th Continental Congress. Mrs. McNeil spoke on the advantages of the Constitution and Susan Moore spoke on the glories of our flag. The room rang with the strains of our National Anthem capably played and sung by Mrs. Tate Thigpen. Mrs. T. S. Ross spoke on the DAR Magazine and Civil Defense, of which she is chairman. A delightful coffee party followed with the Regent, Mrs. William R. Burk, and Mrs. Frederic F. Litchlater as cohostesses.

The October meeting of the Chapter was attended by Mrs. William S. Murphy, who spoke on behalf of Civil Defense. A birthday party followed commemorating the first birthday of the Chapter, which began with 12 members and now numbers 27.—Gwendalyn Moore Bark.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BARLOW (San Benito, Texas) organized over fifty-three years ago, is very much awake to the challenges of today. Continuous in an effort to build the chapter membership as a goal, according to the aim of the National Society, it now has 108 members.

The year of 1966 began with a new regent Mrs. Charles C. Buck, a retired educator having taught high school English many years. Using the Honor Roll as her measuring stick for the chapter's Guest Day, she introduced the theme, guest speakers and honored guests marked this festive annual tea. Mrs. John O. Butcher, chairman, presented D A R pins to the 14 Good Citizens. This auspicious occasion was also the chapter's Guest Day.—Jane H. Hensley.

INDEPENDENCE HALL (Philadelphia, Penn.) has had a very full year. Our programs were interesting with important guest speakers. Most of our luncheon meetings are held in the Executive dining-room of Strawbridge & Clothier's Philadelphia store. They are always presided over by the Regent, Miss Martha C. Stevenson, of Wynnewood.

September 17, 1966, after the luncheon, we walked through Independence Mall to the McIlvaine House, 315 Walnut St., where Mr. Donald Barnhouse, News Analyst of station TV-WCAU, spoke on the “Meaning of our Constitution.” There were four guest speakers, Robert Morris; Quaker City; Philadelphia; and Dr. Benjamin Rush.
Our four 50 year members, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Howard Cupitt, Mrs. Frederick Fowles and Mrs. Herbert Rassell greeted our newest 50 year member, Mrs. Walter J. Mingus.

Independence Hall Chapter was honored to present the D.A.R. Award for Distinguished Achievement as an American Citizen, to Mr. Peter Wei Lin at the March meeting. Educated at Columbia University, he was a banker in Shanghai and Canton, but lost everything to the Communists, and his son, Harry, a medical student, was killed. Mr. and Mrs. Lin came to America in 1950, were naturalized in 1956. He is now retired and a trustee of International House.

May 20, 1967, the Regent, Miss Martha Stevenson, presented our speaker, Lt. Col. Donald Estes, U.S. Marine Corps, Philadelphia Naval Base. He spoke on “The Importance of the American Flag in the World Scene.” A special Flag for the blind was presented to the sight saving class, Logan Elementary School. One of the blind students, Mark Baker, a Boy Scout, accepted the Flag for his school. The Principal, Mrs. Murial G. Korn accompanied him. Reports were given by the Delegates to the Congress.

June 10, we had our historical trip which, each year, closes the years activities. Going by private cars, we went first to Washington Crossing Inn for luncheon and a short meeting. Then to the Library to see the large painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware, and hear the story told by a recording. Then to the Thompson-Neely house where the final decisions were made. Nearby is a little cemetery where the boys who died there—just before the Crossing, are buried. The final point of interest was the Artist Colony of New Hope, very quaint and interesting.—Esther A. Jones.

JUDITH ROBINSON (McComb, Miss.). The accompanying photograph pictures Mrs. R. P. Stedman of Judith Robinson Chapter, being presented by Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, State Regent, with a 50-year membership pin, provided by the chapter in recognition of that many years of loyal membership in the DAR. Mrs. Stedman is an ex-regent of Judith Robinson. Honored with her, with 25-year pins, were Mrs. W. F. Cotton, Mrs. T. J. Ogletree, Mrs. J. A. Rodgers, Mrs. G. J. Willoughby, and Mrs. C. W. Stewart.

The occasion was the annual Guest Day Luncheon, May 11, 1967, Mrs. S. H. Beaman, Regent, presiding. The State Regent brought a report from Continental Congress. Other guests included Mrs. Edgar Shaifer, State Chairman of Motion Pictures, Mrs. Frank Padon, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Nunnery, State Chairman of Transportation, and Mrs. William D. Lum, State Organizing Secretary.

Guest chapters represented were Copiah of Crystal Springs, David Thompson of Centreville, Ole Brook of Brookhaven, Pathfinder of Port Gibson, and Mississippi Delta of Rosedale, seventy members and guests in all. The delicious meal was prepared and served by the Cecelian Circle ladies of Centenary Methodist Church where the meeting was held.

A notable event took place recently, the like of which has never before occurred in the more than fifty-four years of this chapter’s history. Mrs. S. H. Beaman, Regent, had the special privilege of giving the official welcome to her own daughter, Mrs. C. E. Jackson, coming into the chapter as a junior member.

Judith Robinson Chapter has for its present project the enlarging and expanding of the genealogical section of the local public library. Upwards of one hundred volumes are now available for reference and they are constantly being added to. Mrs. Jimmie Lou Lyons, who was librarian at that time, was a guest and reported that never a day passed that someone or several people did not come by seeking just such information. Some days she has calls from other States, and one family came from New England. People are interested in history and heritage, and Judith Robinson Chapter is doing its share to help.

CHEPONTUC AND JANE MC CREA CHAPERS (Glens Falls, New York).

A permanent memorial in honor of former United States Secretary of War, Robert Porter Patterson, was presented on September 17, 1967 to the Glens Falls Historical Association Museum. Chepontuc and Jane McCrea Chapters were joint sponsors of the ceremony, which was held in observance of Constitution Day. The memorial to Secretary Patterson, a native of Glens Falls, consists of photographs, flags and memorabilia from the Secretary’s life, from his early days in Glens Falls, through his distinguished World War I and II military service, to his elevation to United States judge and Secretary of War.

The DAR committee on arrangements consisted of Mrs. Lyman A. Beeman, Mrs. Philip R. Peck, Mrs. Frank L. Moore and Miss Margery A. Sawyer. Mrs. H. Glen Caflry, Regent of Chepontuc Chapter, greeted the invited guests and introduced Mrs. Patterson, widow of the late Secretary, as guest of honor. Mrs. Patterson responded graciously. Mrs. Caflry then presented Mr. Harold M. Dong, President of the Glens Falls Historical Association, who spoke on “Robert Porter Patterson—Citizen—Soldier—Jurist.” Presentation of the permanent exhibit to the Museum was made by Mrs. Stuart Sturges, Regent of Jane McCrea Chapter.—Frances D. Sturges.

MAJOR PIERSON B. READING (Redding, California), “It is a privilege to belong to the largest and greatest woman’s organization in the world,” said Mrs. Donald Spicer, California’s State Regent, at a luncheon in her honor May 31st, 1967, at the Bonanza Restaurant, Redding, Ca. Major Pierson B. Reading Chapter was hostess; their Regent, Mrs. Willis R. McNeel, presided. The three other northernmost California Chapters were represented by Regent, Mrs. S. Clinton Jackson of Yreka; Regent, Mrs. William A. Price of Chico, and past Regent of the Willows Chapter, Mrs. Estelle Soeth, and members. Mrs. F. George Herlihy, State Corresponding Secretary, accompanied the State Regent. Rev. Haven Martin of Trinity Methodist Church, Anderson, delivered the Invocation, and Mrs. Martin sang a solo, “America the Beautiful.” Red, white and blue flowers, ribbons and tiny flags, arranged by an enthusiastic...
committee, decorated the long, U-shaped table.

Mrs. Spicer reported several awards at Congress to California, especially the Student Loan Award, won by Miss Joan Reynolds, now at UCLA.

Mrs. Earle McKellar publicly rebuked a pacifist Art Show for disrespect to the flag (over which a skeleton was sketched). The picture in question was withdrawn. She obtained a favorable legal opinion from Judge Richard Eaton, and defended her stand on the Don Chamberlain Radio hour, KVIP, her second appearance.

District 1 Chairman, Miss Beatrice Kempf, gave girls from five high schools DAR Good Citizen Awards, Feb. 11th, at a dessert lunch in Redding's Methodist Church Hall, with Judge Richard Eaton, Speaker. Chairman of History, Miss Mona Wilder, awarded Karen Doty an American History Certificate.

An Indian woman, great-granddaughter of a lone survivor of the Pitt Massacre, and a Wintu tribeswoman from Castle Crags, contributed to an Indian Lunch, which featured the unpublished "Recollections of Pitt Indians," by early author C. Harper Manning, loaned by Tilda Bunn, his descendant.

A rare and complete glass collection, both early and modern, belonging to Mrs. Gene Hammons, was displayed and discussed on at an invitational DAR Lunch at her home.—Anna Lingelbach McNeel.

EULALONA (Klamath Falls, Oregon). It is with deepest regret that Eulalona Chapter, DAR, Klamath Falls, Oregon reports the death of Mrs. Arch Greenlee Proctor (Ruth Phelps) December 22, 1966. She was a past registrar; a past Regent of Siskiyou Chapter, Yreka, Calif., and had been a chairman of most every phase of DAR work. Her leadership, understanding, helpfulness, and executive ability are a great loss to DAR. Mrs. Dick Henzel, Regent of Eulalona, will place the DAR marker at the grave.

CAPTAIN JOHN WALLER (Lexington, Ky.). On June 10, 1967, the Captain John Waller Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky, marked the Boone Station site of five graves of Daniel Boone's relatives—one of his sons, two of his brothers, a nephew and a sister-in-law. All four Boone men were revolutionary soldiers.

The stockade that Boone built in this Athens community in Fayette County Kentucky is long gone and all that remain are five grave stones, weather-beaten, without lettering and overturned, located on the farm of a direct descendant, Robert Strader.

The six foot granite marker that was dedicated honoring the Boone family revolutionary soldiers bears the name and dates of each relative.

Three former Regents of the Captain John Waller Chapter were in charge of arrangements, Mrs. W. E. Bach, chairman; Mrs. T. F. McConnell and Mrs. Edith Barker Stivers. Mrs. Bach is both state and chapter chairman of Revolutionary Graves in Kentucky.

Mrs. L. J. Horlacher, Regent, presided. Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General, NSDAR, gave the invocation following the National Guard color guard's twenty-one-gun salute and two high school buglers playing echo taps.


Speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Thomas D. Clark, historian and distinguished professor of the University of Kentucky, was introduced by Mrs. Reece D. Bach, Sr., vice-regent.

Unveiling the marker and placing of the wreath were two great-great-great-grandchildren of Samuel Boone, Frances Elizabeth Bramlage and Forrest Spanton Stivers.

The cast from the "Legend of Daniel Boone," a summer long theatre production at historic Fort Harrod, Harrodsburg, Ky., attended in costume. Among the two hundred present were representatives of several DAR chapters and other patriotic organizations, the press, and relatives and friends, both local and from seven states.

The reception that followed at the old Athens Christian Church was given by friends of the community—Mrs. L. J. Horlacher.

ANNE HUTCHINSON (Bronxville, N.Y.) participated with great pride in the first Americana Festival held in Bronxville, September 30-October 14, 1967. Pride because the Festival had common objectives with those of the NSDAR—that of promoting patriotism and appreciation of our national and local heritage. The Festival not only offered the Chapter an opportunity to work with community residents, organizations, merchants and government officials, but a means of improving the DAR image.

Anne Hutchinson Chapter with the Leonard Morange Post of the American Legion terminated the two week's festivities with a Colonial Ball. The proceeds of the Ball went to the St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, National Historic Site of the Bill of Rights and the only national historic site in Westchester County, New York. The church is associated with the beginning of religious freedom and freedom of the press. On it a bronze plaque commemorates Anne Hutchinson who, in 1643, along with fifteen of her sixteen children, was massacred by Indians near the site. Many Revolutionary Soldiers are buried in the church graveyard.

The ballroom at Siwanoy Country Club was decorated with DAR, Legion and American flags, one of which was made in 1815. Glover's Fife and Drum Corps, in colonial costume, greeted ar-

Pictured at the Bronxville Americana Festival Colonial Ball are William Rabrey, Vice-commander, Leonard Morange Post, American Legion; Mrs. Edeard G. Comstock, DAR Chairman of the Ball; Patrick Cooperman, Mount Vernon Glover's Fife and Drum Corps; Mrs. Robert E. Hilton, Chapter First Vice Regent.
riving guests and later came indoors for a short concert and drill. Senator Jacob K. Javits (Republican, New York) sent the following telegram: “It is a pleasure to send warm greetings to the distinguished gathering of the American Revolution, the Leonard Morange Post of the American Legion, as you hold your Colonial Ball for the benefit of St. Paul’s Church. I send my best wishes to all present for a most enjoyable evening and hope that my schedule will permit me to join you sometime in the near future.”

As part of the American Festival, a walking tour of old and historic Bronxville houses was conducted by Mrs. David M. Bartlett, former Chapter Historian and now Historian for the village of Bronxville. This event netted funds which will be used in the restoration of The Marble School House, 1835.

Fourteen Colonial costumed C.A.R.’s (Gramatan Society, Bronxville) marched in the parade that opened the Americana Festival.

Thus the Chapter sponsored or took part in three of the Festival’s activities. Other activities included a fashion show, bridge, an art exhibit in store windows, an antique auto parade, film of Bronxville, church prayer services, concert by the U.S. Navy Band, newspaper edition honoring local Vietnam Servicemen, etc.—Anita Inman Comstock.

MAHONING (Youngstown, Ohio) is the second oldest DAR Chapter in Ohio and number 64 in the National Society. We were organized April 18, 1893 and received our charter February 10, 1894. Our official 75th anniversary celebration will be a luncheon meeting April 9, 1968.

Our first Regent was Mrs. Rachel Wick Taylor whose husband Robert Walker Tayler was Comptroller of the United States Treasury, having been appointed by President Lincoln. We are proud to have Miss Elizabeth Wick Taylor, granddaughter of the first Regent, a member of Mahoning Chapter.

Coins of silver and copper were collected at the first meeting, which was held in a log cabin, and were sent to the National Office for the new Liberty Bell which the daughters had arranged to be cast on April 30, 1893.

We have been fortunate in having many active members who throughout the years have contributed services in the various wars. The Chapter is responsible for the Genealogical and Historical books in the Historical room of our Public Library. In 1931 a Memorial was erected by the Chapter to honor all defenders of our county. The granite boulder was brought from the Lexington-Concord battle area.

Each year contributions are sent to Bacon, St. Mary’s, Tasmanee, and Kate Duncan Smith schools. We participate in American History Month, Good Citizens Awards, the Renovation, American Scholarship, Helen Pouch Memorial Fund, and the naturalization programs for new citizens.

Our programs for our 75th anniversary year will include the various phases of the DAR program, a dinner meeting with the Nathan Hale Chapter S.A.R. and participation of State Officers at a luncheon meeting. In July we began our celebration with a brunch which was most rewarding.

Washoe County Library received DAR Patriot Index. Seated left to right are: Mrs. C. J. Thornton, State Chairman; Public Relations; Mr. Elmo P. Humphrey, Library Genealogist; Mrs. Norman B. Baxter, Regent; standing, Mrs. Joseph L. Coppa, State Regent.

JOHN C. FREMONT (Carson City), Nev.). A first edition of the DAR Patriot Index was recently presented to the Washoe County Library in Reno by Mrs. C. J. Thornton, to be placed with the more than 200 Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books now on the shelves in the genealogy section. The “Index” was officially accepted by Mr. Elmo P. Humphrey for the genealogical department, and was given in memory of Mrs. Thornton’s mother, the late Mrs. William J. Stevenson, who was a member of John C. Fremont Chapter and long active in DAR programs.

Taking part in the presentations was Mrs. Norman Baxter, Regent of John C. Fremont Chapter and Mrs. Joseph L. Coppa, State Regent. The project of Mrs. Coppa, during her term of office, is the acquisition of more genealogy books for the libraries in the State and the Patriot Index is a welcome addition to the Washoe County Library, one of the most beautiful in the Nation, where it will be available for public use.—Jeanne S. Thornton.

BILL OF RIGHTS (Woodbridge, Va.). On Sept. 20, 1967 at 3:00 P.M. celebration of Constitution Week, the Bill of Rights Chapter NSDAR of the Woodbridge-Lorton area, Va. marked with iron fences and bronze plaques two old 1783 boundary stones. These stones are located on the property of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Ferris’s Craig Fair Farm on historic Mason’s Neck in Fairfax County, Va. The still legible inscriptions on the stones read, “At this place the lands of Mason and Cockburn’s corner on Bushrods line.” One stone was broken in two and had to be cemented together, but both are in direct line and of equal importance and are approximately a quarter mile apart in virgin forest lands. Paths were cut through the beautiful woodlands leading to the fenced marked boundary stones.

Mrs. J. P. Roysdon, Chapter Regent, was in charge of the marking ceremony. The Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. J. B. Grafton, gave the opening prayer followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Flag Chairman, Helen McMahon (Mrs. T. F.). Mrs. Roysdon welcomed the many distinguished guests present from Gunston Hall, State, District V and National DAR Officers, County Officials and history minded residents of the Mason’s neck area.

(Continued on page 148)

Three fifty-year members from the Mahoning Chapter are (l. to r.): Miss Frederica Mayer, Miss Gertrude Ilgenfritz and Miss Hazel Ilgenfritz.
The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., at 12 noon, Thursday, December 7, 1967, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Osborne, gave the invocation, preceded by her Christmas wish:

May you have the Joy of Christmas which is Hope.

The Spirit of Christmas which is Peace.

The Heart of Christmas which is Love.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Morse; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Smith, Virginia; Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Ward, District of Columbia; Mrs. Warren, Maryland; Mrs. Utz, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Jones, moved that 200 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Ward. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 806; resigned, 785; reinstated, 200.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Peters, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,274 applications presented to the Board.

Evelyn C. Peters, Registrar General

Mrs. Peters moved that the 1,274 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Utz. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Thomas, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 18th to December 7th:

Through their respective State Regents the following Members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Mabel Thomas Lovendahl, Lauderdale, Florida; Mrs. Ruth French Calderwood, Oakland, Maryland; Mrs. Glenna Jean Ridgway Bigger, Lynchburg, Tennessee; Mrs. Winfrey Kerr Robinson, Selmer, Tennessee.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Carolyn Ann Stickerod Snyder, Houston, Mississippi; Mrs. Martha Francis Berg, Worthington, Ohio.

The following reappointment of organizing regents is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Carolyn Ann Stickerod Snyder, Houston, Mississippi; Mrs. Martha Francis Berg, Worthington, Ohio.

The State Regent of Iowa requests authorization of a chapter in Corydon.

The State Regent of California requests an extension of time for one year from expiration date of Tierra Alta Chapter, which is below in membership.

Through the State Regent of California Henry Sweetser Chapter requests permission to change its name to Captain Henry Sweetser.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Mount Massive, Leadville, Colorado; Henry Purcell, Chicago, Illinois; Benjamin Du Bois, Liberty, Indiana.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Feather River, Oroville, California; Katuktu, Tustin, California; Youghiogheny Glades, Oakland, Maryland; Hugh Rogers, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina.

Amanda A. Thomas, Organizing Secretary General

Miss Thomas moved the confirmation of four organizing regents; reappointment of two organizing regents; authorization of one chapter; extension of time for one chapter; change in name of one chapter; disbandment of three chapters; confirmation of three chapters and one additional chapter provided the telegram of organization is received by four-thirty this day. Seconded by Mrs. Warren. Adopted.

The President General wished the members a happy and blessed Christmas.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the minutes which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Charlotte W. Sayre, Recording Secretary General
Genealogical Department

MRS. IRVIN C. BROWN
National Chairman
Genealogical Records Committee


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date of Mar.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thornton Nichols</td>
<td>Delilah Pancake</td>
<td>6-13-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Thompson</td>
<td>Mary Ann Hurl</td>
<td>4-10-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Pittenger</td>
<td>Christene Southward</td>
<td>6-27-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cockrell</td>
<td>Prescilla Smith</td>
<td>6-27-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Bowman</td>
<td>Nancy Seony</td>
<td>7-25-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Cutlip</td>
<td>Jane Steward</td>
<td>8-22-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Chambers</td>
<td>Sally Adkison</td>
<td>9-17-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Kinney</td>
<td>Polly Barnhart</td>
<td>9-26-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Pillers</td>
<td>Mary Beekman</td>
<td>9-26-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas S. Nelson</td>
<td>Susannah Pennisten</td>
<td>9-20-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Downing</td>
<td>Elizabeth Henderson</td>
<td>10-31-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi Davis</td>
<td>Nancy W. Kinnison</td>
<td>License issued 10-29-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Chenoweth</td>
<td>Isabel Bristol</td>
<td>11-7-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gehn Wood</td>
<td>Elizabeth Bellar</td>
<td>1-2-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Glines</td>
<td>Jane Howard</td>
<td>12-1-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Beekman</td>
<td>Amelia O'Briant</td>
<td>12-19-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Evans</td>
<td>Sally Rodrick</td>
<td>12-26-1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Parrill</td>
<td>Nancy Wolfs</td>
<td>2-2-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wood</td>
<td>Mary Ann Wilson</td>
<td>2-13-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Rupell</td>
<td>Jane Adams</td>
<td>2-18-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Nolind</td>
<td>Rachel Taylor</td>
<td>2-20-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Dixon</td>
<td>Polly (Mary) Smith</td>
<td>3-12-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch Parrill</td>
<td>Esther Sappingter</td>
<td>3-22-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Givens</td>
<td>Susannah Daniels</td>
<td>3-27-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Brown</td>
<td>Polly Heath?</td>
<td>4-10-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bull</td>
<td>Levina Brust</td>
<td>License issued 4-11-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wheaton</td>
<td>Catharine Keen</td>
<td>4-17-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Wicker</td>
<td>Sarah Glaze</td>
<td>4-17-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kimberly</td>
<td>Phebe Drake</td>
<td>4-24-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Souther?</td>
<td>Mary Williams</td>
<td>License issued 5-13-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Moore</td>
<td>Anna Chenoweth</td>
<td>5-29-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Garrett</td>
<td>Sally Combist</td>
<td>6-26-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Drake</td>
<td>Anna Bead</td>
<td>7-31-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laun Mayhugh</td>
<td>Margaret Swinney</td>
<td>9-12-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Smith</td>
<td>Rebecca Bennett</td>
<td>9-25-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George King</td>
<td>Nancy O' Brien</td>
<td>9-28-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nickens</td>
<td>Eillner Taylor</td>
<td>10-20-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliphatet Derrell</td>
<td>Eliza Hammad</td>
<td>10-27-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Rains</td>
<td>Rebecca Woolum</td>
<td>License issued 10-10-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Moore</td>
<td>Polly Combist</td>
<td>License issued 10-10-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Howard</td>
<td>June(Jane)McDougall</td>
<td>10-23-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jourden Drake</td>
<td>Lydia Daniels</td>
<td>11-6-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Nepell</td>
<td>Priscilla Perrills</td>
<td>11-9-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Burk</td>
<td>Anna Ridgeway</td>
<td>License issued 11-11-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Grimes</td>
<td>Rebecca Davis</td>
<td>11-20-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Bansinger</td>
<td>Catharine Schier</td>
<td>11-28-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indrick Hiley</td>
<td>Ragan Stiger</td>
<td>12-8-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander McMullin</td>
<td>Eillner Hampton</td>
<td>12-9-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William D. Peters</td>
<td>Lyrida Gutheray</td>
<td>12-16-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Richards</td>
<td>Matilda Perrill</td>
<td>12-21-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Davis</td>
<td>Elizabeth Pillers</td>
<td>12-25-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wicker</td>
<td>Elizabeth Glaze</td>
<td>License issued 12-22-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Bennett</td>
<td>Susannah Huff</td>
<td>12-31-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Whitmore</td>
<td>Marrieta Summer</td>
<td>12-31-1817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon Femple</td>
<td>Nancy Hastings</td>
<td>1-7-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Downing</td>
<td>Margaret Mathews</td>
<td>1-8-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph’ Pennissen?</td>
<td>Rusha Lumbeck</td>
<td>7-20-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Strange (String)</td>
<td>Nancy Thompson</td>
<td>1-1-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Mathews</td>
<td>Sally Hanson</td>
<td>1-22-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Foster</td>
<td>Patsy Hammond</td>
<td>1-28-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Taylor</td>
<td>Elizabeth Nepel</td>
<td>2-6-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date of Mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johathan Ridgeway</td>
<td>Hannah Murphy</td>
<td>(License issued 2-22-1818)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Drake</td>
<td>Elizabeth Thomas</td>
<td>(License issued 4-11-1818)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hezakiah Plummer</td>
<td>Ann Gardner</td>
<td>4-29-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Starr</td>
<td>Sarah Lewis</td>
<td>5-10-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Combs</td>
<td>Martha Davis</td>
<td>6- 4-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Silvaster</td>
<td>Mary Eubanks</td>
<td>6-16-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abner Cooper</td>
<td>Nancy Wynn</td>
<td>8-11-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hines</td>
<td>Margaret Armstrong</td>
<td>8-13-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Griffen</td>
<td>Ellener Ishmael</td>
<td>8-20-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Bliss</td>
<td>Polly Howard</td>
<td>8-20-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Butcher</td>
<td>Sally Bumgarner</td>
<td>9- 8-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Johnson</td>
<td>Polly Adkinson</td>
<td>9-16-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange (Stringe)</td>
<td>Rebecca Adkinson</td>
<td>9-22-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Byrd</td>
<td>Mary Yumbeck</td>
<td>10- 6-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Plummer</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey Wheaton</td>
<td>Lacey (Losey)</td>
<td>10-22-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Bassett</td>
<td>Polly Walls</td>
<td>10-18-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Starr</td>
<td>Elizabeth Beavers</td>
<td>10-22-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Clary</td>
<td>Elizabeth Moore</td>
<td>11-26-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McCorkle</td>
<td>Darsci Hubbs</td>
<td>12-10-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisha Rains</td>
<td>Peggy Sims</td>
<td>12-18-1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Monroe</td>
<td>Ruth Slavens</td>
<td>1- 7-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Barnes</td>
<td>Nancy Talbiet</td>
<td>1-14-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Nelson</td>
<td>Elizabeth Furnau</td>
<td>(License issued 2- 2-1819)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine Varner</td>
<td>Nancy Bull</td>
<td>2-28-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Henderson</td>
<td>Nancy Scott</td>
<td>3-11-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Waddell</td>
<td>Joanna Wickham</td>
<td>3-22-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Chenoweth</td>
<td>Sally Steenbergen</td>
<td>(License issued 3- 23-1819)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph Wilborn</td>
<td>Rebecca Satterfield</td>
<td>3-23-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Wilburn)</td>
<td>Sally O'Brien</td>
<td>4- 1-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Wyckoff</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cotrell</td>
<td>5- 1-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilky</td>
<td>Elizabeth Starr</td>
<td>5- 6-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Carter</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kellison</td>
<td>5-13-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Downing</td>
<td>Abigail Smith</td>
<td>5-14-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Collier</td>
<td>Jane Walls</td>
<td>5-26-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Sanford</td>
<td>Polly Davis</td>
<td>(License issued 6- 3-1819)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christison Sowers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Taylor</td>
<td>Mary Ann Southward</td>
<td>6-10-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Brown</td>
<td>Antha Kerr</td>
<td>6-17-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Taylor</td>
<td>Pheobe Rodgers</td>
<td>6-24-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rogers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Clark</td>
<td>Margaret Hartley</td>
<td>6-10-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Robinson</td>
<td>Anna Henness</td>
<td>(License issued 7-27-1819)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Beauchamp</td>
<td>Dolly Juvenall</td>
<td>8-30-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nixon</td>
<td>Leanna Ragon</td>
<td>9- 9-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Smith</td>
<td>Muriah Cavit</td>
<td>9-14-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Gardner</td>
<td>Elizabeth Davis</td>
<td>10- 7-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Beekman</td>
<td>Ann O'Brient</td>
<td>10-21-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Yeager</td>
<td>Peggy Beaucoup</td>
<td>10-28-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Kinkaid</td>
<td>Jemmima Allison</td>
<td>11- 4-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Emmitt</td>
<td>Nancy Combest</td>
<td>11-11-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Deves</td>
<td>Nancy Lad</td>
<td>11-23-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Sailer</td>
<td>Rhoda Pawley</td>
<td>11-25-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Huff</td>
<td>Sarah Ann Sargent</td>
<td>12- 5-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Duncan</td>
<td>Patty Drake</td>
<td>12- 7-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Wadkins</td>
<td>Levise Reed</td>
<td>12-23-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William S. Wynn, Jr.</td>
<td>Jane Sappington</td>
<td>12-30-1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Williams</td>
<td>Sarah Walls</td>
<td>1- 2-1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shepherd</td>
<td>Fanny Foster</td>
<td>1- 9-1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisha P. Peters</td>
<td>Drussilla Guthery</td>
<td>1-18-1820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FEBRUARY 1968 [122]**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date of Mar.</th>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date of Mar.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Sharp</td>
<td>Ellener Drake</td>
<td>(License issued 8-8-1821)</td>
<td>Anderson Stewart</td>
<td>Polly Kelly</td>
<td>10-24-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John B. Kilbrease</td>
<td>Mary Bupon</td>
<td>8-23-1821</td>
<td>Joseph Collins</td>
<td>Rachel Akins</td>
<td>10-31-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel McCorkle</td>
<td>Jane Scott</td>
<td>8-30-1821</td>
<td>John Davis</td>
<td>Mary Davis</td>
<td>7-3-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McCrery</td>
<td>Margaret Scott</td>
<td>9-4-1821</td>
<td>Lawrence James</td>
<td>Amelia Kerr</td>
<td>11-7-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foroner</td>
<td>Sarah Peters</td>
<td>9-6-1821</td>
<td>Benjamin Welch</td>
<td>Abigail Peters</td>
<td>11-14-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Grimes</td>
<td>Ruth Chenoweth</td>
<td>9-6-1821</td>
<td>Abel Wilkinson</td>
<td>Nancy Shopshire</td>
<td>(License issued 12-5-1822)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Long</td>
<td>Margaret Kinney</td>
<td>9-13-1821</td>
<td>James Pittenger</td>
<td>Elizabeth Browning</td>
<td>12-19-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Drake</td>
<td>Celah Pawley</td>
<td>(License issued</td>
<td>Lewis Moore</td>
<td>Rachel Cross</td>
<td>12-19-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Daniels</td>
<td>Polly Plowman</td>
<td>10-13-1821</td>
<td>George Ridgeway</td>
<td>Hanah Walcutt</td>
<td>12-22-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Juvinall</td>
<td>Elizabeth Huff</td>
<td>10-27-1821</td>
<td>Jacob Osborn</td>
<td>Patty Cruels (Cruery)</td>
<td>12-26-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Peabody</td>
<td>Susan Elliott</td>
<td>10-29-1821</td>
<td>Thomas Sartin</td>
<td>Sally Dodrell</td>
<td>12-31-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Chenoweth,</td>
<td>Elizabeth Smith</td>
<td>(License issued 11-1-1821)</td>
<td>David Rhea</td>
<td>Betsy Givens</td>
<td>12-31-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>11-2-1821</td>
<td>Henry Delay</td>
<td>Rebecca Merritt</td>
<td>(License issued 12-1-1823)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Peck</td>
<td>Margaret Shane</td>
<td>10-11-1821</td>
<td>John Slavins</td>
<td>Mary Ruckman</td>
<td>1-10-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Reed</td>
<td>Mary Hicks</td>
<td>12-6-1821</td>
<td>William H. Douglas</td>
<td>Jane Rupel</td>
<td>1-28-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Schooley</td>
<td>Lydia Lespy (Lacey)</td>
<td>1-20-1821</td>
<td>Robert Kinkead</td>
<td>Susannah Huff</td>
<td>2-13-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezra Rockwell</td>
<td>Elizabeth Southward</td>
<td>(Southwark)</td>
<td>Isaac Cunningham</td>
<td>Elizabeth Lucas</td>
<td>2-13-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Hollenback</td>
<td>Rebecca Chenoweth</td>
<td>1-1-1822</td>
<td>John J. Arnold</td>
<td>Keshia Mitchell</td>
<td>2-13-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Hempstead</td>
<td>Mary H. B. Cisna</td>
<td>1-17-1822</td>
<td>Levi Morris</td>
<td>Jemima Long</td>
<td>2-23-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H. Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>Harriet Beauchamp</td>
<td>1-24-1822</td>
<td>Isaac Smith</td>
<td>Jane Williams</td>
<td>3-9-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Lawrence</td>
<td>Elizabeth Bennson</td>
<td>1-24-1822</td>
<td>Nathaniel C. V.</td>
<td>Cynthia Good</td>
<td>4-3-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. McConnell</td>
<td>Nancy Wilson</td>
<td>2-12-1822</td>
<td>John Carpenter</td>
<td>Catharine Willis</td>
<td>4-20-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Williams</td>
<td>Sally Chaves</td>
<td>2-14-1822</td>
<td>Frederick Mitchell</td>
<td>Fanny Davis</td>
<td>5-21-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Houlton</td>
<td>Nancy Elliott</td>
<td>2-17-1822</td>
<td>Philip Corwine</td>
<td>Charity Gibbs</td>
<td>6-17-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Heartley</td>
<td>Pasty Cotterill</td>
<td>3-5-1822</td>
<td>William Moore</td>
<td>Penelope Nevill</td>
<td>6-12-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Foster</td>
<td>Margaret Bowyer</td>
<td>3-14-1822</td>
<td>John Delay</td>
<td>Eleanor Rolls</td>
<td>6-10-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Leath</td>
<td>Anna Walls</td>
<td>(License issued 3-13-1822)</td>
<td>John Slavins</td>
<td>Rebecca Davis</td>
<td>7-31-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin McCord</td>
<td>Nancy Elliott</td>
<td>3-24-1822</td>
<td>William H. Douglas</td>
<td>Margaret McGuire</td>
<td>8-10-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Cisna</td>
<td>Elizabeth Dunham</td>
<td>3-23-1822</td>
<td>Robert Kinkead</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cross</td>
<td>8-8-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Lewis</td>
<td>Nancy Lewis</td>
<td>(License issued 5-18-1822)</td>
<td>Abraham Bumgarner</td>
<td>Christena Butler</td>
<td>9-18-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William White</td>
<td>Margaret Morris</td>
<td>3-31-1822</td>
<td>Joseph Pascal</td>
<td>Nancy Goddard</td>
<td>10-7-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Clark</td>
<td>Eliza Dounan</td>
<td>3-28-1822</td>
<td>Joseph Pascal</td>
<td>Margaret (Mary)</td>
<td>10-16-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wilson</td>
<td>Clarissa McKinnis</td>
<td>4-18-1822</td>
<td>Daniel Rotrack</td>
<td>Collison</td>
<td>11-16-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald Lawrence</td>
<td>Mary Brown</td>
<td>4-18-1822</td>
<td>Laura Bromley</td>
<td>Sarah Huff</td>
<td>11-18-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Newill</td>
<td>Polly Cotterell</td>
<td>4-25-1822</td>
<td>Lewis Bromley</td>
<td>Jane Givens</td>
<td>12-4-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimrod Taylor</td>
<td>Jane Harris (House)</td>
<td>5-12-1822</td>
<td>Lakeland Howard</td>
<td>Sarah Ramsey</td>
<td>(License issued 12-6-1823)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Reynolds</td>
<td>Maria C. Summer</td>
<td>5-5-1822</td>
<td>Solomon Rotrack</td>
<td>Daniel Rotrack</td>
<td>12-10-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castlemore Street</td>
<td>Margaret Moore</td>
<td>5-7-1822</td>
<td>Elia Parker</td>
<td>Catharine Morris</td>
<td>12-18-1823/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Bennett</td>
<td>Matilda Young</td>
<td>5-23-1822</td>
<td>Timothy Downing</td>
<td>Catherine Woolcott</td>
<td>8-14-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Currey</td>
<td>Nancy Allen</td>
<td>5-26-1822</td>
<td>James Leach</td>
<td>Benedicte Smith</td>
<td>10-8-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Lewis</td>
<td>Lydia James</td>
<td>(License issued 6-5-1822)</td>
<td>Henry Carter</td>
<td>Sally Brewer</td>
<td>10-8-1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Lowman</td>
<td>Rachel Davis</td>
<td>6-13-1822</td>
<td>John Daniel Hottman</td>
<td>Elizabeth Bryant</td>
<td>1-1-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micah (? Cooper</td>
<td>Nancy Starr</td>
<td>(License issued 8-2-1822)</td>
<td>Cornelius Connor</td>
<td>(O'brient)</td>
<td>1-1-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nichols</td>
<td>Nancy Guthery</td>
<td>(License issued 8-13-1822)</td>
<td>Samuel Lewis</td>
<td>Timothy Downing</td>
<td>1-8-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Trent</td>
<td>Julia Comber</td>
<td>8-15-1822</td>
<td>James Addison</td>
<td>Rachel Davis</td>
<td>1-14-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Truet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Allison)</td>
<td>Nancy Guile</td>
<td>1-14-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch Baldwin</td>
<td>Fanny Shorde (Shoart)</td>
<td>9-9-1822</td>
<td>Samuel Convoy</td>
<td>Neomy Bennett</td>
<td>1-15-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Truet)</td>
<td>Sally Tucker</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Conser)</td>
<td>1-22-1824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Clark</td>
<td>Margaret James</td>
<td>10-3-1822</td>
<td>James Leah (Leeth)</td>
<td>Nancy Moore</td>
<td>(License issued 1-26-1824)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Bryan</td>
<td>Amy Duncan</td>
<td>10-6-1822</td>
<td>Bersheba Walls</td>
<td>Lydia Davis</td>
<td>2-5-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnett Collins</td>
<td>Hannah Fortney</td>
<td>10-17-1822</td>
<td>Samuel Kelly</td>
<td>Margaret Guthery</td>
<td>2-3-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Eggen</td>
<td>Achsia Fitch</td>
<td>10-18-1822</td>
<td>David Berdslee</td>
<td>Rachel Brumley</td>
<td>2-12-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Masters</td>
<td>Anna Short (Amy)</td>
<td>10-22-1822</td>
<td>William Davis</td>
<td>James Addison</td>
<td>2-13-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Glenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Johnsson</td>
<td>(Conser)</td>
<td>2-20-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jacob Nichols</td>
<td>James Leah (Leeth)</td>
<td>3-4-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anna Pownell</td>
<td>4-1-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Edwardhead</td>
<td>4-18-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Betsy Elliott</td>
<td>4-18-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Beekman</td>
<td>4-29-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Ann Keller</td>
<td>4-22-1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date of Mar.</td>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date of Mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewing</td>
<td>Mary Wilson</td>
<td>6-10-1824</td>
<td>Joseph Smith</td>
<td>Elizabeth Graham</td>
<td>10-9-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Steenbergen</td>
<td>Polly Reed</td>
<td>6-6-1824</td>
<td>Dennon Howard</td>
<td>Rebecca Howard</td>
<td>10-16-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Scott</td>
<td>Sally Slavens</td>
<td>6-10-1824</td>
<td>John Ware, Jr.</td>
<td>Sarah Hall-</td>
<td>10-20-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Adams</td>
<td>Eleanor Leath</td>
<td>7-8-1824</td>
<td>Samuel Hibben</td>
<td>Phillissa Hicks</td>
<td>10-20-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asa West</td>
<td>Margaret Staley</td>
<td>7-8-1824</td>
<td>Lewis Branson</td>
<td>Jane Cisna</td>
<td>11-3-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channey (Chancy)</td>
<td>Rebecca Vilet</td>
<td>7-12-1824</td>
<td>Richard Cousins</td>
<td>Delilla Hampton</td>
<td>11-8-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Carter</td>
<td>Sarah Friend</td>
<td>7-20-1824</td>
<td>Daniel Pry</td>
<td>Eleanor Wright</td>
<td>11-10-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Jenkins</td>
<td>Margaret Ninemire</td>
<td>1-29-1824</td>
<td>James Jones</td>
<td>Elizabeth Smith</td>
<td>11-17-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Rotrack</td>
<td>Eliza Ingersall</td>
<td>9-2-1824</td>
<td>William Butcher</td>
<td>Nancy Slavens</td>
<td>11-10-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Riley</td>
<td>Elizabeth (Betsy)</td>
<td>9-5-1824</td>
<td>David B. Gould</td>
<td>Anna Ward</td>
<td>11-23-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Pyle</td>
<td>Anna Wood</td>
<td>9-2-1824</td>
<td>James Wakeman</td>
<td>Margaret Hixson</td>
<td>11-24-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Starr</td>
<td>Letitia Hemipore?</td>
<td>(License issued) 9-15-1824</td>
<td>Wade Loofborough</td>
<td>Nancy Swinney</td>
<td>12-4-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beekman</td>
<td>Orapsa? (Mussery)</td>
<td>9-30-1824</td>
<td>Alexander W. Clifford</td>
<td>Lydia Clark</td>
<td>12-27-1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presley T. Talbott</td>
<td>Sarah Welch</td>
<td>10-10-1824</td>
<td>Parham Boswell</td>
<td>Adah Chenuweth</td>
<td>1-1-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Davis</td>
<td>Patty Chenoweth</td>
<td>10-14-1824</td>
<td>Mark Snyder</td>
<td>Betsy Galford</td>
<td>1-5-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Hoskins</td>
<td>Catharine Young</td>
<td>10-21-1824</td>
<td>James B. Turner</td>
<td>Mary Barnes</td>
<td>1-29-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Townsend</td>
<td>Permelia Boldston</td>
<td>10-24-1824</td>
<td>Alexander Gibbin</td>
<td>Elizabeth Brown</td>
<td>3-9-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Nancy Poulson</td>
<td>12-2-1824</td>
<td>John Perkins</td>
<td>Sarah Clay</td>
<td>3-23-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcy Buck</td>
<td>Mary Beauchamp</td>
<td>12-2-1824</td>
<td>Caleb (?) Bryan</td>
<td>Lydia Harrell</td>
<td>3-26-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Daniels</td>
<td>Elizabeth Plowman</td>
<td>12-9-1825</td>
<td>John Wright</td>
<td>Judith Lumbeck</td>
<td>4-16-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scott</td>
<td>Rachel Barnett</td>
<td>12-28-1824</td>
<td>Reuben Bungarner</td>
<td>Nancy Slavens</td>
<td>4-13-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Smith</td>
<td>Nancy Wadkins</td>
<td>1-9-1825</td>
<td>James Shepherd</td>
<td>Eleanor James</td>
<td>(License issued) 5-11-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch McComb</td>
<td>Polly Elliott</td>
<td>1-6-1825</td>
<td>Rosamond Long</td>
<td>Hannah Davis</td>
<td>8-10-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absalom McCorkle</td>
<td>Caroline Baker</td>
<td>1-5-1825</td>
<td>Charles Anderson</td>
<td>Hannah Stanford</td>
<td>8-17-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Combest</td>
<td>Nancy McCurdy</td>
<td>1-5-1825</td>
<td>Barnes</td>
<td>Catharine Howard</td>
<td>9-12-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilson</td>
<td>Mary Vandervort</td>
<td>1-20-1825</td>
<td>Abraham Seibert</td>
<td>Hannah McCurdy</td>
<td>(License issued) 9-19-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Sailor</td>
<td>Phebe Beck</td>
<td>2-3-1825</td>
<td>Jacob Shunkwiler</td>
<td>Nancy Southworth</td>
<td>9-21-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Peters</td>
<td>Sally Wiley</td>
<td>2-6-1825</td>
<td>George Beard (Baird)</td>
<td>Mary McNamer (McNamee)</td>
<td>9-5-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bridges</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kelly</td>
<td>2-10-1825</td>
<td>Edward Ford</td>
<td>Mary Ann Handy</td>
<td>10-1-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark (Mark)</td>
<td>Phebe Houchins</td>
<td>2-17-1825</td>
<td>George G. Givens</td>
<td>Martha Rhea</td>
<td>10-12-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>David (Davis)</td>
<td>Catherine Townsend</td>
<td>11-2-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William G. Mick</td>
<td>Martha Knole</td>
<td>3-11-1825</td>
<td>William Devorse</td>
<td>Anna Acton</td>
<td>11-5-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Parker</td>
<td>Rebecca Pillers</td>
<td>3-17-1825</td>
<td>William Bendure?</td>
<td>Sarah ?</td>
<td>11-18-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Lewis</td>
<td>Rachel Glaze</td>
<td>(License issued) 3-19-1825</td>
<td>Rosamond Long</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kilpatrick</td>
<td>(License issued) 12-20-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Johnson</td>
<td>Nancy Bowyer</td>
<td>3-24-1825</td>
<td>George B. Beard</td>
<td>(McNamee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Laney</td>
<td>Mahala Burris</td>
<td>3-29-1825</td>
<td>Edward Ford</td>
<td>Mary McNamer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Castle</td>
<td>Elizabeth Wells</td>
<td>4-9-1825</td>
<td>George G. Givens</td>
<td>Mary Ann Handy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Townsend</td>
<td>Nancy Williams</td>
<td>(License issued) 4-9-1825</td>
<td>Jacob Shunkwiler</td>
<td>Elizabeth Sounders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td>Therese Legg</td>
<td>4-16-1825</td>
<td>Edward Ford</td>
<td>Elizabeth (Sanders)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eli Bowman</td>
<td>Peggy Powell</td>
<td>4-14-1825</td>
<td>John Morrow</td>
<td>Katharine Skowden</td>
<td>2-1-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Finley</td>
<td>Ruth McCaleb</td>
<td>5-9-1825</td>
<td>William Clark</td>
<td>Catherine Ninemires</td>
<td>1-28-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Reeves</td>
<td>Rebecca Ann Mitchell</td>
<td>5-5-1825</td>
<td>Samuel Humes</td>
<td>Mary Ann Smith</td>
<td>2-6-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Lucas</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cunningham</td>
<td>5-12-1825</td>
<td>Hiram M. McDowell</td>
<td>Betsy Lee</td>
<td>(License issued) 2-9-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enos Thomas</td>
<td>Nancy Collins</td>
<td>5-19-1825</td>
<td>Jovan Beekman</td>
<td>Arvilla James</td>
<td>2-25-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibald McCoy</td>
<td>Christena Nepell</td>
<td>6-4-1825</td>
<td>James Southworth</td>
<td>Sarah ?</td>
<td>3-8-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Masters</td>
<td>Rebecca Pry</td>
<td>6-5-1825</td>
<td>William Douman</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kilpatrick</td>
<td>3-18-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Musters)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Morrow</td>
<td>Pricy Moore</td>
<td>12-27-1826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William S. Wynn</td>
<td>Hannah Kerr</td>
<td>6-9-1825</td>
<td>William Clark</td>
<td>Anset Collison</td>
<td>1-11-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Stinson</td>
<td>Sarah Wilson</td>
<td>6-16-1825</td>
<td>Samuel Humes</td>
<td>Rebecca Lucas</td>
<td>1-12-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kinney</td>
<td>Mary Boydston</td>
<td>6-30-1825</td>
<td>Lucy Humes</td>
<td>Nancy Howard</td>
<td>1-18-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Newland</td>
<td>Mary Beekman</td>
<td>7-14-1825</td>
<td>Hiram M. McDowell</td>
<td>Elizabeth (Sanders)</td>
<td>1-25-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Cook</td>
<td>Julia Ann Peckers</td>
<td>2-19-1825</td>
<td>Jovan Beekman</td>
<td>Katharine Skowden</td>
<td>2-1-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch O'Brien</td>
<td>Elizabeth Vanderman</td>
<td>2-26-1825</td>
<td>James H. Fisher</td>
<td>Catherine Ninemires</td>
<td>1-28-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Renner</td>
<td>Rachel Parrel</td>
<td>7-21-1825</td>
<td>Elias Doughty</td>
<td>Mary Ann Smith</td>
<td>2-6-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Clark</td>
<td>Rebecca Polson</td>
<td>8-25-1825</td>
<td>James Starr</td>
<td>Betsy Lee</td>
<td>(License issued) 2-9-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asher Howard</td>
<td>Lydia Mustard</td>
<td>9-11-1825</td>
<td>Jacob Freeland</td>
<td>Arvilla James</td>
<td>2-25-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Smith</td>
<td>Nancy Long</td>
<td>10-9-1825</td>
<td>Frederick Cooper</td>
<td>Sarah Downing</td>
<td>3-8-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Kearns</td>
<td>Sealah Brient (Bryan)</td>
<td>10-5-1825</td>
<td>Henry Hayman</td>
<td>Comfort Slavens</td>
<td>3-13-1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisha Chestnut</td>
<td>Elizabeth HipShear</td>
<td>9-25-1825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboy Russell</td>
<td>Mary Freeman</td>
<td>9-20-1825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Juvenall</td>
<td>Mary James</td>
<td>9-22-1825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi Townsend</td>
<td>Rebecca Lucas</td>
<td>10-2-1825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date of Mar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foster</td>
<td>Eliza Bowyer</td>
<td>3-22-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Kinney</td>
<td>Eleanor Shaw</td>
<td>3-25-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Will</td>
<td>Sarah Southward</td>
<td>3-22-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providence Williams</td>
<td>Dorcas Gardner</td>
<td>(License issued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Sailor</td>
<td>Sarah Lawrence</td>
<td>4-3-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cissna</td>
<td>Sarah McMurray</td>
<td>4-15-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Templin</td>
<td>Catherine Swan</td>
<td>4-26-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Dukes</td>
<td>Hannah Downing</td>
<td>6-27-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Beck</td>
<td>Elizabeth Stewart</td>
<td>5-1-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Shockey</td>
<td>Mary McCoy</td>
<td>5-2-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrad Newson</td>
<td>Lydia Sargent</td>
<td>5-28-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wilson</td>
<td>Eliza Foster</td>
<td>7-3-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hezekiah Southward</td>
<td>Elizabeth Linet (Linch)</td>
<td>7-12-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Thompson</td>
<td>Polly Walls</td>
<td>7-19-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wood</td>
<td>Ellen Cavit</td>
<td>(License issued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bass</td>
<td>Nancy Foster</td>
<td>7-29-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Tucker</td>
<td>Harriet Doughty</td>
<td>8-2-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td>Letitia Henry</td>
<td>8-2-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Steen</td>
<td>Sarah Sailor</td>
<td>8-9-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elton Byers</td>
<td>Dolly Cook</td>
<td>8-9-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Delay</td>
<td>Elizabeth Johnson</td>
<td>8-9-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuben Beeman</td>
<td>Hannah Long</td>
<td>9-24-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Patterson</td>
<td>Mary Jackson</td>
<td>8-13-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Cameron</td>
<td>Elizabeth Groves</td>
<td>9-11-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Mathews (Campbell)</td>
<td>Sally Henderson (Givens)</td>
<td>9-1-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Smith</td>
<td>Sarah Lynch</td>
<td>(License issued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Lawrence</td>
<td>Martha Sharp</td>
<td>9-13-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Sickles</td>
<td>Elizabeth Smith</td>
<td>9-30-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Cartwright, Jr.</td>
<td>Jenty Beckman</td>
<td>10-11-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uriah Pinnisten</td>
<td>Tobitha Penissen</td>
<td>10-13-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch Cressey (Creapssey)</td>
<td>Betsy Travis</td>
<td>(License issued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Lawrence</td>
<td>Mirah Carson</td>
<td>11-3-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Downing</td>
<td>Betsy Ann Peters</td>
<td>11-11-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Graham</td>
<td>Nancy Givens (Boyles)</td>
<td>11-14-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel Daniels</td>
<td>Polly Reynard</td>
<td>11-24-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>Hannah Keen</td>
<td>11-29-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Sharp (Thump)</td>
<td>Martha Ervin</td>
<td>12-19-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas O'Brien (t)</td>
<td>Mary Ann Rodgers</td>
<td>12-24-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Smith</td>
<td>Nancy Henderson</td>
<td>1-1-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cross</td>
<td>Phebe Beekman</td>
<td>1-10-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Lewis</td>
<td>Jane Taylor</td>
<td>1-8-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada Banning</td>
<td>Polly Ward</td>
<td>1-11-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uriah Beach (Beck)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Howard</td>
<td>1-17-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Jermine</td>
<td>Cynthia Elliott</td>
<td>1-31-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zacheriah Grooms</td>
<td>Martha Shanks</td>
<td>7-27-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southey Copes</td>
<td>Martha Waldron</td>
<td>1-29-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. Hibben</td>
<td>Mary Chenoweth</td>
<td>2-14-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elisha Lucas</td>
<td>Delilah Townsend</td>
<td>2-28-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Ragon</td>
<td>Lydia Ware</td>
<td>3-9-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Johnson</td>
<td>Mary Skowden</td>
<td>3-13-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis P. Cartwright</td>
<td>Sally Elliott</td>
<td>3-25-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McCurdy</td>
<td>Anna Whickers</td>
<td>3-30-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner Slaughter</td>
<td>Nancy Miller</td>
<td>4-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuben Hughes</td>
<td>Abbe Satterfield</td>
<td>4-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Boydston</td>
<td>Rhoda Taylor</td>
<td>4-1-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Chestnut</td>
<td>Lydia Collings</td>
<td>(License issued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hezekiah Merritt</td>
<td>Pegge Groves</td>
<td>4-13-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enos Lindsey</td>
<td>Letitia Daley</td>
<td>(License issued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cochran</td>
<td>Elizabeth Kinkaid (Kinkead)</td>
<td>5-22-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rogers (Rodgers)</td>
<td>Catherine Lucas</td>
<td>5-22-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wibley</td>
<td>Elizabeth Sargent</td>
<td>5-29-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Boydstone</td>
<td>Effie Violet</td>
<td>6-15-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Guthery</td>
<td>Betsy Pry</td>
<td>7-10-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enoch O'Brien, Jr.</td>
<td>Nancy Walls</td>
<td>8-21-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Gordon</td>
<td>Mariah (?) Beauchamp</td>
<td>8-24-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Smith</td>
<td>Jane McCurdy</td>
<td>8-28-1827</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Lucas</td>
<td>Frances Brown</td>
<td>9-11-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsey James</td>
<td>Elizabeth Davis</td>
<td>9-4-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Ninemire</td>
<td>Margaret Countryman</td>
<td>9-11-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jess R. Henderson</td>
<td>Maria Odie</td>
<td>9-9-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simeon Skowden</td>
<td>Nancy Andrew (?)</td>
<td>9-11-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Wolf</td>
<td>Nancy (Sally) Smith</td>
<td>9-21-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Daniels</td>
<td>Sally Slight</td>
<td>9-21-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W. Cooper</td>
<td>Ann Elz O'dell</td>
<td>9-28-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scott, Jr.</td>
<td>Nelly McCreary</td>
<td>10-2-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutter Powell</td>
<td>Hetty Owens</td>
<td>10-8-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Saxton</td>
<td>Aby Corwine</td>
<td>10-19-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Burgess</td>
<td>Mary Ann Lawrence</td>
<td>10-28-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Lumbeek</td>
<td>Mary Synonyms</td>
<td>10-30-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Givens</td>
<td>Francis Graham</td>
<td>11-5-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols Dukes</td>
<td>Leahvinah Downing</td>
<td>11-6-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silas Parrill</td>
<td>Elizabeth Switzer</td>
<td>11-27-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>Eliza Rodgers</td>
<td>12-16-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham</td>
<td>Melinda Evans</td>
<td>12-17-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beasley</td>
<td>Rebecca Swinney</td>
<td>12-28-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Campbell Dunham</td>
<td>Horatio W. Sumner</td>
<td>12-18-1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunham</td>
<td>Minerva E. B. Lucas</td>
<td>1-14-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Wilson</td>
<td>Barbary Callendar</td>
<td>1-7-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clark</td>
<td>Abigail Sumner</td>
<td>1-17-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Cline</td>
<td>Nancy Wilday</td>
<td>1-22-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Wilson</td>
<td>Sarah McMillin</td>
<td>1-29-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Long</td>
<td>Nancy Plowman</td>
<td>2-1-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Campbell</td>
<td>Ruth Lewis</td>
<td>2-1-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walls</td>
<td>Sarah Campbell</td>
<td>2-5-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presley Walls</td>
<td>Letitia Bowers</td>
<td>2-5-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Porter</td>
<td>Elizabeth Steenberger</td>
<td>2-8-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sharp</td>
<td>Mary Givens</td>
<td>2-13-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Groves</td>
<td>Polly Cook</td>
<td>2-26-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Ninemires</td>
<td>Catherine Brown</td>
<td>3-1-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi Cress</td>
<td>Mary Foster</td>
<td>2-5-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Engle of</td>
<td>Elizabeth Daniels</td>
<td>3-3-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Sewell</td>
<td>Letitia Henry</td>
<td>3-8-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Wes</td>
<td>Sarah Leek (Lecke)</td>
<td>3-6-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Vulgamore</td>
<td>Susanna Layton</td>
<td>3-12-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Potts</td>
<td>Ruth Moore</td>
<td>3-10-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starling (Sturling) Clark</td>
<td>Nancy Machaffy</td>
<td>3-12-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Daniels</td>
<td>Winney (Minny) Huff</td>
<td>3-28-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Loney</td>
<td>Nancy Wilson</td>
<td>3-29-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Ford</td>
<td>Catharine Slaughter</td>
<td>3-29-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Pancake</td>
<td>Sarah Ann Berry</td>
<td>4-2-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiram Chenoweth</td>
<td>Nancy Wolfe</td>
<td>4-2-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kincaid</td>
<td>Anna Howard</td>
<td>4-14-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas McClelland</td>
<td>Mercy Willis</td>
<td>4-19-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Plummer</td>
<td>Mary Fisher</td>
<td>4-28-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Scot</td>
<td>Jane McMillen</td>
<td>4-25-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Ware</td>
<td>Maria Dunham</td>
<td>4-26-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Pennisten</td>
<td>Elizabeth Bayles (Boyles)</td>
<td>5-1-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Colender (Callender)</td>
<td>Olive Cook</td>
<td>5-21-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Bennett</td>
<td>Nancy Lawson</td>
<td>5-24-1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Joshua Smith Family Bible (Conn.), Copied by Marana Norton Brooks Chapter, Torrington, Conn. (Several hand-writings).


Children

Nathan Smith, b. Oct. 29, 1804; m. Cynthia Winch Nov. 15, 1829.
Daniel Smith, b. Dec. 17, 1815; m. Betsy Hassom March 21, 1836.
Dianah Smith, b. June 5, 1821; m. Wm. H. H. Gilman June 21, 1842.

Deaths

Joshua Smith, d. December 1857.
Katurah Smith, d. July 1872.
Ira Smith, d. Sept. 1880.
Otis Smith, d. May 1874.
Nathan Smith, d. April 4, 1888.
Mason Smith, d. June 4, 1886.
Daniel Smith, d. August 1892.
Dianah Smith, d. May 6, 1893.

Deaths of Mason Smith's children’s husbands

John P. Stannard, d. Feb. 11, 1891.
Henry Hill, d. Feb. 1878.

Other Deaths

Mason Smith, d. Jan. 4, 1886.
Lydia Smith, d. April 25, 1866.
Henrietta Smith Downing, d. Nov. 22, 1900.
George Avery Evans, d. Jan. 11, 1935.

Births

Lydia Moore, born Corinth, Vt. April 5, 1810.
Emery Downing, Jr., born Hampton, Ct. May 21, 1828.
Henrietta Smith, born Hartford, Ct., Oct. 29, 1833 (dau. of Emery Downing Jr., & Henrietta Smith).
Jennetta Isabelle Downing, born Nov. 7, 1852-Hartford, Ct., mar. George A. Evans, born Rockville, Ct., June 12, 1851.

Children of J. I. Downing and George A. Evans:

Annie Downing Evans b. Aug. 18, 1874, Hartford, Ct.
Henrietta Jennie Evans b. Feb. 11, 1878, Hartford, Ct.
George Evans Gabriel, born May 8, 1913.

Harder Family Cemetery, situated on 9 Mile Road in Valatie, N. Y. Sent in by Mrs. Edmund T. Reilly, Polly Wykoff Chapter, N. J.

In memory of Molly Harder, died April 20, 1811.
In memory of Sophia, wife of Philip Harder died May 16, 1817 aged 60, 2 months, one day.
In memory of Sarah Harder, wife of Peter W. Harder. She died July 25, 1820, age 61 years, 2 mos. 18 days.
In memory of Peter W. Harder. He died Oct. 10, 1829, age 70 years.
August 20, 1820, Philip Knickerbocker, age 80.
Stone with only identifiable inscription, Peter II Other stones undecipherable.

QUERIES

Lanning-Wilson: Wanted ancestry of Lewis Lanning b. 1806 Ky., (Bible record), d. 1869, Iowa; mar. Lana Wilson, said to be from N. C.—Mrs. Ruth E. Richardson, # 408, P. O. Box 5000, Salem, Oregon 97304.

Rucker-Stephens: Who was Catherine Stephens 1828-1883, mar. Elliot Rucker? Said to be of Penn. Dutch descent. Lived in Ohio before moving to Iowa.—Mrs. Ruth E. Richardson, # 408, P. O. Box 5000, Salem, Oregon 97304.

McElhaney-Stewart: Wanted parents' names and place of birth of Robert McElhaney born 1794. Same for Catherine Stewart born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Would appreciate knowing whereabouts of Bible once owned by Lucy Redd Wise, Churchland, Va., "Poplar Hill," in which appears info. on Lucy Rogers b. 1731, dau. of Samuel Rogers born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Would appreciate knowing whereabouts of Bible once owned by Lucy Redd Wise, Churchland, Va., "Poplar Hill," in which appears info. on Lucy Rogers b. 1731, dau. of Samuel Rogers born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Would appreciate knowing whereabouts of Bible once owned by Lucy Redd Wise, Churchland, Va., "Poplar Hill," in which appears info. on Lucy Rogers b. 1731, dau. of Samuel Rogers born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Would appreciate knowing whereabouts of Bible once owned by Lucy Redd Wise, Churchland, Va., "Poplar Hill," in which appears info. on Lucy Rogers b. 1731, dau. of Samuel Rogers born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Would appreciate knowing whereabouts of Bible once owned by Lucy Redd Wise, Churchland, Va., "Poplar Hill," in which appears info. on Lucy Rogers b. 1731, dau. of Samuel Rogers born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Could appreciate knowing whereabouts of Bible once owned by Lucy Redd Wise, Churchland, Va., "Poplar Hill," in which appears info. on Lucy Rogers b. 1731, dau. of Samuel Rogers born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

Lanning-Wilson: Wanted ancestry of Lewis Lanning b. 1806 Ky., (Bible record), d. 1869, Iowa; mar. Lana Wilson, said to be from N. C.—Mrs. Ruth E. Richardson, # 408, P. O. Box 5000, Salem, Oregon 97304.

Rucker-Stephens: Who was Catherine Stephens 1828-1883, mar. Elliot Rucker? Said to be of Penn. Dutch descent. Lived in Ohio before moving to Iowa.—Mrs. Ruth E. Richardson, # 408, P. O. Box 5000, Salem, Oregon 97304.

McElhaney-Stewart: Wanted parents' names and place of birth of Robert McElhaney born 1794. Same for Catherine Stewart born Va., what county?—May 20, 1794. Married to one another Dec. 26, 1816, Ross County, Ohio.—Ruth Gullborg, 2 Lamertin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63122.
Little Known Facts About Presidents and Their Families

By Katherine Trickey
Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams both died the same day—July 4, 1826.

James Madison, 1809-1817, is well known as the Father of the Constitution. He was also our smallest President, standing 5’4” and weighing 100 pounds. He had a tiny voice to match his small stature. Whereas William Howard Taft, 1909-1913, was the largest President, being 6’2” tall and weighing over 300 pounds. He was the only man to have been both President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was first to set foot on foreign soil (Mexico in 1909) while President, and, having a mighty arm, he was first also to toss out a baseball to start the season.

Dolley Madison, 1809-1817, who is remembered for having saved a portrait of Washington from the burning White House during the War of 1812, had as her trademark jeweled and feathered turbans. Being of Quaker ancestry, she was the “talk of the town” when she dipped snuff, used rouge, and applied lipstick with a generous hand.

James Monroe, 1817-1825, is noted for his Monroe Doctrine, but around Washington in the old days he was known as the last President to wear knee breeches. To Virginians he is recalled as the last of the so-called Virginia Dynasty.

John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829, was, as his father before him, chubby, bald, and so very dignified. However, John Quincy, as Harry Truman, believed in exercise, and Adams often swam in the Potomac River early in the morning. One day he had all of his clothes stolen and had to hail a small boy to run to the White House for another suit.

Also he loved to play billiards, or pool, and charged the government for the whole works—table, cues and balls. The total was $61.00, and when Congress squawked, he paid it out of his own pocket.

Andrew Jackson, 1829-1837, one of Tennessee’s favorite sons, almost had the White House destroyed by his fans before he could move in after the inaugural ceremonies. People crowded inside, breaking glasses,
tearing clothing, and even standing on $150 chairs. Finally Jackson escaped out the back and spent his first night as President in the Gadsby Hotel.

Later in his administration some so-called friends of his, I think I would call them enemies, lugged 1400 pounds of cheese right inside the White House and presented it to Jackson. It was eaten for hours by men, women, and boys. They just stood there hacking on it until there was only a small piece left for the President.

John Tyler, 1841-1845, a Virginian, was the first Vice-President to reach the White House, succeeding William Henry Harrison. When found and notified of his Presidency, he was playing marbles with his children in Williamsburg, Virginia. He is outstanding in the fact he did nothing the whole time he served in the White House.

James Polk, 1845-1849, another Tennessean, was the first so-called “dark horse” to become President. He was called “Young Hickory” because he was a close friend of Jackson’s and had been encouraged by him throughout his political career.

Zachary Taylor, 1849-1850, had never cast a vote in his life when the Whigs decided he was to be their man for President. He was far from handsome, having a very large head, a short, dumpy body, and legs so short that an orderly had to help him mount a horse. He was the first regular Army man to be President. Millard Fillmore, 1850-1853, came to the White House and established the first bathtub.

James Buchanan, 1857-1861, was the country’s only bachelor President. He had the habit of carrying his head slightly to one side and thus had the nickname of “Pol-Parrot.”

Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-1877, despite his outstanding career as a soldier during the War Between the States, hated game hunting and never shot an animal or a bird. He never swore, and “off-color” stories left him cold. His wife, the former Julia Dent, was cross-eyed and when she became the first lady of the Land, she wished to correct her condition with an operation. Grant refused, saying he liked her as she was. President Grant liked and kept fast-stepping horses. Once in Washington he was arrested for speeding, but the charges were not pressed.

Later on, in 1877, when Rutherford Hayes, 1877-1881, became President, his wife was known as “Lemonade Lucy” because she refused to allow any type of alcohol in the White House. However, the servants apparently disagreed because before each Diplomatic Dinner rum-filled oranges were served to the guests. Hayes claimed later he knew about it and the rum wasn’t rum, but just something that tasted like it. Heaven knows which story is right. First Lady Lucy also held the first egg-rolling at Easter at the White House.

James Garfield, 1881, despite his short months as President, was held in high esteem in Washington society for his parlor tricks. He could write Latin with one hand and Greek with the other, all at the same time.

(Continued on page 160)
The Trance State of Woman

By Mrs. Clark Waring, read before the Woman's Section of the Insurance Congress, June 21, 1893. Reprinted from the February, 1894 American Monthly Magazine.

Woman! No mightier name on earth to-day than the name of woman! Falling from the lips of man when as yet the darkness was but lifted from the face of the deep, and the spirit of God "first breathed among the stars," it comes reverberating down to us through all the ages—"She shall be called woman." Named by man, she was an inspiration from man's Creator.

The whole scheme of the great architect was not perfected in man, nor in the magnificent glory of the sun and the moon and the stars; nor in creeping things, nor in winged fowl, nor fish, nor whales, nor cattle, nor in any "living thing that moveth." These have in turn responded to the touch of the Life-maker, and thrilled through that touch into being, one more divine impulse was required to complete the circle of the divine will. Hence Woman.

Her name is a volume in a word; many volumes in two syllables. Recall but the presence of the few, in the vast array of many. Our Mother Eve losing a Paradise; Our Lady Mary regaining it; Miriam among the prophets; Ruth gleaning in the fields after the reapers; Volumnia saving Rome; Cleopatra with the asp in her bosom; Joan leading armies into battle; Catherine de Medicis mixing her posion; Ninon de l'Enclos, the veteran heartbreaker; Josephine bereft of two empires; Isabella, the patroness of a world yet undiscovered (cheers); Jenny Lind, the "Swede greater than Sweden;" Florence Nightingale ministering in the hospitals; Grace Darling braving the wild waves; Rosa Bonheur painting pictures; Mrs. Browning making poetry; George Eliot and George Sand writing novels; Adelina Patti out-thrilling the songbirds; Victoria, Empress of India and Queen of England, wearing her sceptres; Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of an organization greater in extent, more comprehensive in character, than any organization ever before formed among women; Mrs. Henrotin, presiding over the Woman's Branch of the most magnificent series of World's Congresses ever inaugurated to commemorate the growth and progress of women; Miss Haden designing the Woman's building; Miss Vandell modeling caryatides; Miss Rideout modeling statuary—here they are, passing along the line of review, and no end to the procession. Materials enough for many volumes, and one-tenth of the available supply not even touched upon. Heroines high and low, rich and poor, good and bad, wise and simple. Volumes in blue and gold, and volumes in cloth; editions in silk and editions in paper; holiday editions and popular editions; old editions and new editions; each a complete story in itself, but all bound together and labeled—Woman! Wondrous being! Not even America could be discovered without her. She owns the earth; the world is full of her. She owns the Heaven; and Eternity will be full of her. For the story of mankind is the story of woman.

I shall speak to you first of her condition in those twilight years of early history—vast, vague, infinitely solemn—whose dim strange shapes and black fantastic shadows flit before our vision in moments of dreamy retrospection. What of woman then?

Barbaric gloom enshrouds her. With mind wholly bent on little things, energies solely intent on sordid necessities, she is little less than a slave, little more than a nonentity. A mere mole burrowing at random in the ground, a mere insect blundering through the lights and shadows of primitive life in the sea-caves or in the mud hut; in misty caverns neath woodclothed cliffs, or under the golden leafage of deep dells hidden out of sight in the impenetrable recesses of immemorial forests.

Her blind eyes resting upon the sweet faces of the flowers, saw no "unuttered warnings" there; her ignorant mind searching into the silent pathways of the stars, and over the unmeasured spaces of the sea, forces no perception of their secrets upon her; her dull faculties groping earthward in dim conjecture, decipher no edict of disenthrallement in the eternal purpose. She is a creature to be yoked like the ox, to be driven like the cattle, to be burned at the stake for the devil's daughter. Held in the hollow of another's hand, by that other regarded as of no greater sanctity than the dog, which like her obeys his every behest, her rights are only the rights of the lower animals.

Thus Woman in the stone—Woman in the raw material. Time moves on. It is night still—a moonless night for woman. Her powers remain dumb and slumbering within her. She is the receiver of blows she cannot return, and takes them quietly as a part of her birthright.
Where would be the use of complaining? To whom would she complain? She is weak; she has no redress; her doom seems to her inevitable. Doing many kinds of work, and much hard work, she rises with the sun; she tills the fields; she dresses the meat; she plait the straw; she threshes the wild oats; she twirls the flax, and spins the hemp, and fills the water-jars, and fashions the goatskin garments, and kneads the corn into bread, and brings forth the children. Doing all these things, there is very little pleasure or profit to herself in them; for she had no mind of her own, it was said, and very little soul, if any, it was believed—this woman the inferior.

More time passes on. It goes at a snail’s pace for woman. She is bought and sold; she has no spirit of free inquiry; no spirit to resist oppression. No matter what goes wrong in the domestic environment, it is all her fault, and she comes in for all the opprobrium. Through it all she holds her tongue; for what is the use of saying anything when nobody pays any attention? This, no doubt, is the reason why she has never ceased to talk since ever she found a listener.

Troubled oftentimes, imposed upon at will and knocked about at pleasure, pain-stricken, lowly, untrained, she reads no books, she has no school, her education even is prohibited. That fell dispair which numbs, deadens, destroys, lays its hold upon her and she continues to look into the meaning of things with only the mute eloquence of a look—and never a smile of prophecy. Can you imagine it—the commingling of wrong and inhumanity that this woman endured? Can you at this day realize her tragedies? her futile agony, her cruel limitations, the tears she wept that never fell, the patient hope patiently waiting for the kinder winds that never blew? Through all the black haze of the slow-footed centuries, her piteous cry comes borne back to us—woman, the inferior.

More time glides along. The slender thread of light that now breaks upon her senses is like unto the dull burning of an old wick flickering feebly. Of little consequence as yet, however, on the stage of the great world, she does not in her wildest moments of wakening, nor yet in “the fine drawn cobwebs” of her dreams, think once to herself: “Some day I shall go up higher; some day I shall be at the head of the social fabric, and an industrial factor, and an educational factor, and peradventure a political factor.”

Nevertheless, a vague disquietude begins to disturb the hopeless apathy of her thought, and some instinct leads her soul to enter into a dialogue with the visible kingdom about her. Where was her Creator? Having created her, had he lost sight of her? In giving man a companion, why did he give him a second rate one? Nothing is, I think, in a man’s philosophy, except the effect of his imagination, was not—it is hardly necessary to mention—imbued with the spirit of American enterprise. Her diversions (she has no duties) consisted principally in wearing French bonnets, picturesque costumes, light kid gloves, and ready-made smiles on all occasions. It was incumbent upon her always to look pretty, never to be worried or cross no matter what happened, and to skim above the turbid waves of matrimony like a seagull dipping her long wings now and then to catch any stray fish wandering around with no one to take care of it. When not thus employed, she would pluck the lilies, or gaze at the languorous moon, or chafe at her silver bit, but nothing more prosaic or more practical. Her life was now velve-
studded with a vengeance, and for a time the charm of it was as a potent philter to keep her quiet. But, she yawned, and she yawned, and she kept on yawning, while the impression grew on her apace that she had only ceased dragging one chain to drag another. In other words, she was as much custom-bound and hedged in as ever. So, do you wonder that she became just as tired of being an angel as she had become of being an inferior; and that she spread her wings and took flight into those higher regions of heroic enterprise, where the lines may be hard and the effort exhausting, but where is recognized “the human law of equity, the divine law of justice?”

Thus through devious ways we have traced woman’s gradual transition from the exclusive sphere of domestic servitude and untutored simplicity into the crush of modern progress. Out of the chaos and the darkness, she stands before us distinct, luminous, strong in character, exalted in purpose, deeply versed in many kinds of learning, and fitted to shine not alone in the home, but wherever her duty leads her. It has been reserved for our day thus to see her—the founder of a new dynasty among women.

Her soul is her own; her property is her own; her genius is her own. But oh, what a school of patience has been hers! What a school of endeavor! What toil from step to step, and book to book! What industry of the hand for bread and what industry of the brain for enlightenment! What climbing of mountains of prejudice and turning of sharp corners of conventionality! What wonderful leaps in the direction of great and glorious womanhood!

For the cypress, lo the palm branch. And now, with a full play of light, and air, and freedom all around her, to what may not this untrammeled being, “God-built,” instinct with life, panting for opportunity, stimulated with a delicious sense of new-born liberty, not aspire?

Are there laurels to be won? Let her win, and she may wear them. Shining stars, fine balanced in ethereal skies, to touch? Let her upward reach white fingers and dip them in the burning essence. None may hinder; none deter.

Good days have come to woman; her best days are yet to come.

“Oh!” but some man will say, “I do not like her, this superior being with her restless mind and her many missions, and her rights, and her strivings after the unattainable. She is not so attractive as the turtle-dove woman of the good old times. There’s a yawning void in her somewhere—a something gone out of her.” So there is, Mr. Critic, undoubtedly. A good deal of nonsense, for one thing, has gone out of her, and besides that, a tremendous amount of weak sentimentality, and utter shallowness, and littleness, and uselessness. “The gone thing was to go,” as the poet tells us, and for my part I say let it go.

We have seen that this remarkable change in the condition of woman, this extraordinary growth in her intellectual forces, has been brought about not entirely through her own exertions. There is a balance here, as elsewhere, between the law of supply and demand so nicely adjusted, that woman’s place in the mart of intellect, woman’s part in the safety and glory of the commonwealth, has been long foreseen. Urged forward by the internal forces of her own nature, she had been alike urged forward by the genius of events. This era of intense activity in commercial, scientific, economic and intellectual pursuits, this energetic seeking in every department of human lore, calls for the commercial woman, the intellectual woman, the scientific woman, the capable woman whatever her specialty.

Called, she has answered. Hewn out of the times, with faculties sharpened, capabilities reset, requirements amplified, the impossible woman of the past is the actual woman of the present.

And right in this place I desire to enter a protest. There is no reason known to me why a sensible woman may not make the best kind of a turtle dove. A turtle dove’s instincts are divinely implanted; and so are a woman’s. Dearer to her than her right to vote is her woman’s “small sweet need to be loved.” It stands to reason that the woman who knows most, loves best. The highest knowledge is love. I respectfully suggest the use of the following couplet, to the wooers of advanced womanhood:

“Love me, my love, from those heights of thine, And I shall grow tall, so tall.”

It becomes us now to contemplate our subject under another aspect—woman as a business man. In this capacity I tell you frankly she will never be a success—not in my opinion. The masculine woman may be briefly described as a disagreeable sensation. She is a mere copyist, and are we then to be mere copyists? Has a woman no inventive talent, no constructive bent, no artistic freshness and spontaneity? If she has, let her melt the old business methods of man into the mould of her own nature, thereby generating a new school of method. Into this she must embody some of her own personal fascination; the greatness of a woman’s heart, the beauty of a woman’s soul; the subtleness of a woman’s brain, and her easy adaptability. She must exercise the commonplace out of common things, subject them to a new treatment, reproduce them in a new harmony, write them in an unique and distinctive tonality. For, as with music, so with men and women—an undertow of discord lies at the bottom of all their concord. This is God’s law—a law formulated in the womb of thought.

Do a man’s work, but put a woman’s way into it. Into that way crowd every feminine charm; breathe into it a whiff of fragrance; clothe it in a woman’s proper garments, tact, delicacy, modesty. Throw about the dry and technical details of all business the charm of graciousness, holding on the while to that womanly reserve which only enhances graciousness.

Are your hands soft? Keep them so if you can. Soft hands are as much needed in this hard world as soft words and soft hearts. The velvet touch accomplishes more in the long run than the hard mailed stroke of the giant.

But with all your being, be withal practical when it comes to business; be accurate; be definite; stick to the point till the point sticks to you; and in acquiring that extra sense we call the business sense, hold well in hand your sighs and tears and disappointments. Business per
se has no heart, and emotion mars instead of making business.

The business woman who combines the highest business qualities with the highest womanly qualities will be the highest product of modern civilization. There will be nothing too hard for her to do; nothing too high for her to reach.

But, she won’t be a man—nor the feeble imitation of a man. At this point, beware lest we err in another direction. We do not want “too much Ego in our Cosmos.” We are not exactly in a position to scoff at man, nor to underestimate his powers in magnifying our own.

—“in the play
Of this world’s business he hath ever been
Chief actor”—

and woman’s stronghold. No law of the times, no logic of events, no grandeur of disenthralled powers and unbounded possibilities, can dislodge true manhood from the heart of true womanhood, and vice versa. “Male and female created he them”—born in the soil, mutual dependence is the quality fast rooted in the soil. Our boasted advancement will be after all but the bootless collapse of a miserable failure, unless, while maintaining our equality with man, we at the same time rigidly maintain our womanly integrity—maintain it untainted, unstained, uncorrupted, incorruptible. The unqualified respect of all honorable minds is the highest percentage in any business; the consciousness of personal integrity the best dividend.

And, mind you, we may be skilled physicians, and successful jurists, and learned divines, and splendid insurance agents, and what not, but there will ever remain one profession among us far exalted above all others, peculiarly our own—the beneficent ministry of motherhood. Ah, to be a good mother, to come”—to fit a mortal to inherit immortality—this is a divine message for woman.

For, “men,” Emerson pertinently tells us, “are what their mothers make them.”

This occasion is a great concession, women of the nineteenth century, the greatest woman has ever known.

Women do about all the reading and play-going that is done in America; at least they are responsible for most of the play-going, since men mostly “go along” under their influence. They keep up most of our music, they maintain most of our painting and sculpture, they are the mainstay of our churches, our educational, cultural, and social institutions, they are arbiters of taste and style for both sexes and in all particulars.—Henry A. Beers.
Inflation and The DAR

By Sara Roddis Jones, Treasurer General
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. . . Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper."—Daniel Webster, in a speech before the Senate in May 1832, upon the question of renewing the Charter of the Bank of the United States.

These words have as much significance today as when they were first uttered. The United States of America faces a year of crisis in 1968. The British pound has been devalued. The dollar is threatened. After years of profligate spending on the part of the Federal Government, the American people are faced with the stern necessity of shoring up the dollar and, with it, the free world. To do otherwise is to court national disaster.

Over a period of years, the NSDAR has warned that this crisis would one day be upon us. In 1965, a resolution of the National Society stated:

"Whereas, national solvency is essential to continued American freedom, and the preservation of the free world economy hinges on the soundness of the dollar which has declined in value by more than 50 percent over a 30-year period; and . . .

"Whereas, the United States is endeavoring to stem the flow of gold, without acknowledging that the root of its trouble is excessive Federal spending;

"Resolved, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, express firm conviction that the fiscal solvency of the Nation can be assured only by balanced budgets, curtailed foreign spending, and maintenance of adequate gold reserves behind the currency."

It is to the everlasting credit of the DAR that in the years both before and after that resolution was adopted, the National Society has been at pains to keep its own financial house in order. Inflation has come to the DAR as it has to its members, but, thus far, the Society has remained in remarkably good financial position.

The most conspicuous contribution to its present well-being has been the direct result of the air-conditioning and refurbishing program for Constitution Hall. Gross rentals have more than doubled receipts of just two years ago. Furthermore, the increased rentals forced the Society to seek a new formula for real estate taxes for Constitution Hall with the result that taxes paid last year were approximately $5,000 less than those of the preceding year. The new formula should provide substantial savings in the years ahead.

It cannot be truthfully said that increased rentals were not also attended by increased expenses. However, the fact remains that Constitution Hall is able to contribute substantially to the liquidation of the debt incurred to modernize it. The National Society is, therefore, in the enviable position of not being entirely dependent upon contributions from its members for the orderly reduction of the loan, which stood at $215,000 as of December 31, 1967. Further substantial reduction is anticipated before the end of the fiscal year on February 29, 1968.

During the first 10 months of the present fiscal year, the loan has been reduced in the amount of $100,000. In addition to this amount, approximately $65,000 was paid on final bills for the air conditioning program, and $15,974 was paid in interest. However, it should be noted that of these total expenditures, $45,102 represented the balance held in the Air Conditioning and Refurbishing Account as of February 28, 1967, in anticipation of bills that had not been presented at the time.

The membership will be interested in knowing that their own contribution to the debt reduction program during the first 10 months of fiscal 1968 totaled $36,836 of which amount $6,920 came in the form of bequests.

Also noteworthy is the fact that interest payments were substantially less than originally anticipated during
$3.00 Dues—disbursed as follows:

- CONTRIBUTION TO PENSION TRUST: .07
- EQUIPMENT: .02
- OFFICIAL EXPENSE PRESIDENT GENERAL: .04
- SALARIES: 1.75
- PAYROLL TAXES: .11
- CONTRIBUTION TO PENSION TRUST: .07
- EQUIPMENT: .02
- OFFICIAL EXPENSE PRESIDENT GENERAL: .04
- PRINTINGS & PHOTOS: .10
- REPAIR & MAINT.: .04
- UTILITIES: .10
- SUPPLIES: .09
- POSTAGE: .05

NOTE: The following assumption was made for purpose of this illustration:
After appropriations to Special Funds were made 100% from Members Dues, the remaining dues were the first source of funds drawn upon for operating expenses.
the first year of the loan for two reasons: it was not necessary to borrow the full $400,000 authorized by the Continental Congress, and interest rates fell shortly after the original loan of $315,000 was negotiated on December 30, 1966. As of December 1, 1967, the prime rate rose from 5½ percent to the 6 percent we are now paying on the balance of the loan.

Although we paid out interest during the first ten months of the present fiscal year, we were also earning interest greatly in excess of the $15,934 paid out during the same period. During the first six months of the fiscal year, earned interest totaled $28,912, which is more than has ever been earned in a single year during any previous administration.

The stocks and bonds in the Combined Investment Fund were used as collateral for our loan. This was done to avoid mortgaging Constitution Hall, to permit the earliest possible repayment of the loan, and to give the National Society the benefit of the lowest interest rates obtainable. To use these stocks and bonds in no way jeopardizes our ownership of them as long as we continue to make an orderly reduction in the loan. To use them as collateral was a standard business procedure without which the most favorable interest rates would not have been available to us. These stocks and bonds remain in our name and we are still drawing interest and dividends from them, so there has been no sacrifice of income. Moreover, dividends and interest from this source are in addition to the earned interest mentioned above.

It should be gratifying to all members that debt reduction has been accomplished without sacrificing significant growth in the Investment Trust Fund. The Investment Trust Fund increased approximately $150,000 in the first two and a half years of this administration and rose above the half million mark for the first time in the history of the Society. Substantial bequests helped make this growth possible.

At this point, it might be useful for the members to know how their dues were used during the past fiscal year. The accompanying chart drawn by our auditors for the year ending February 28, 1967 provides a breakdown of expenses.

Attention is called to the auditors' note that after appropriations to Special Funds, the remaining dues were the first source of funds drawn upon for operating expenses. However, it should be noted that since the year ending February 28, 1963, dues alone have not covered operating expenses. The difference has been compensated by application fees, earned interest and other receipts. You will note, also, that the diagram does not include any provision for debt reduction. This is because funds for this purpose are derived from other sources.

Since this chart was made, printing and mailing costs have risen. Postage took another jump in January 1968, so that a chart based on expenses for the year ending February 1968 would show a larger amount for both printing and postage.

In the past, the annual statement of the Society has shown a modest profit from Record Copy, which is our bookkeeping name for the $2.00 charged for duplicating application papers. So long as these requests were few in number, we could absorb this work without too much difficulty. But, now that publication of the DAR Patriot's Index has greatly increased the demand for such copy, it is becoming increasingly obvious that this fee does not cover the actual cost of supplies and the accompanying workload in the offices of the Treasurer General and the Registrar General. It is very much to be feared that instead of showing a net profit for this operation, the final figures for Record Copy under realistic accounting will show a net loss.

These are a few of the many problems which confront the National Society. Actually, they fade into nothingness as compared with steering the Society through the shoals of further inflation and the ultimate deflation which is its inevitable companion. The most compelling problem facing the Society is to protect its portfolio of stocks and bonds which have been so carefully built up over a long period of years.

With this in mind, we have asked our bankers for a searching review of our portfolio of stocks and bonds to the end that we may best be able to meet whatever lies ahead. But how we meet the problems that confront us is not solely a matter of financial prudence. The future depends, also, upon our continuing courage and upon our faith in our Country and in the National Society.

PARKING FOR 77th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Due to reduced number of parking spaces allotted by the District of Columbia and the National Capital Parks, those available will be occupied by National Officers, National Chairman, State Regents and Congress Committee Chairmen. Public parking available within walking distance.
The 77th Continental Congress, which completes the Diamond Jubilee Administration, will be the highlight of the year for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Every member who can possibly come should tell her Regent, so that she, the member, can be elected a delegate or an alternate or have her name sent to the State Regent who sends it to the President General for a Congressional appointment. A member who accepts an appointment to serve on a committee during the week of Continental Congress, April 15-19, 1968 should come prepared to stay four and one-half days and be present at designated times to do the work assigned to her. Each delegate and alternate will get the optimum value of the Congress if she attends every meeting of this 77th Session. Members attending without official designation may have any available seat fifteen minutes after the daily meeting is opened. This will be a memorable Congress if all come with zest and enthusiasm and let it abound all week.

All Chapter Regents receive from the Chairman of the Credentials Committee a letter of instructions relative to the election of the Chapter’s representatives to the Congress. Those elected (not appointed) to attend the Congress will be interested in this letter, ask your Regent to let you read it.

When the Congress opens on Monday evening, there will be many members present for the first time and some 1,000 members working to make this an outstanding Congress. Observance of the Golden Rule will be the first requirement for a perfect week. When Congress is over let it be said that the DARs are the most courteous, the most attentive, the most gracious, the most fair-minded women ever gathered in Constitution Hall. This means every Daughter will command respect by the graciousness and respect she shows her fellow members. An election year generates a degree of excitement which needs calm workers and calm members to accomplish the efficiency and dignity for which the Congress of the NSDAR are noteworthy throughout this nation. After Congress last year a member wrote. “It is very clear that every member who accepts an appointment to serve on a committee to accomplish this is a challenge to the National Chairmen, the State Regents and the National Officers. The report of each of these women can be interesting or they can be dull. Each person on the program should visualize the whole program and accept herself as just one of many speakers. She should have one point, one big idea and state it. Few people care how many miles a person has gone, or how many speeches, how many Board meetings or chapter meetings a person has attended. Let your report be on action taken and achievements accomplished and it will be remembered.

For some years the Congress has been standardized in form and length of reports. Each Chairman or Officer should make her report on the outstanding accomplishment of the year in her office or State Organization, not a condensation of her statistical report which will be printed in the Proceedings of the 77th Continental Congress. In preparing a report, select not more than three points that best present the appeal, the power and the accomplishment of the office or the committee you head. Report the things that belong only to YOUR work. Think of what the listeners can absorb not of how much you want to tell them. Avoid complaints and excuses. A report should never be written in verse, it is out of place. The shorter the report the more time and preparation it takes. A President of the U.S.A. has been quoted as saying that it took two weeks’ preparation for a two-minute speech. Before typing a report for the last time read it to a relative or friend and ask, “How does this one sound to you, if you had to listen to 60 or more reports?” Read your report out loud in front of a mirror remembering that how you speak is as important as what you say, and read it slowly and distinctly. Once the red signal of time flashes on, the audience sees it and the remainder of the report is lost on the audience; their attention is now directed to whether you will finish before the President General stands up. If a person persists in finishing the report all she has said is usually lost on the hearer. If one person asks for time to finish her report, she is delaying the meeting, if the privilege is granted to one it should be granted to all.

The election of National Officers takes place at the 77th Congress. This year there are two announced candidates for each National Office exclusive of the seven officers of Vice President General and the office of Honorary Vice President General. So there will be politics and there will be many first time voters attending Congress as well as those who have attended in the past. They all will be better qualified to exercise their privilege of voting if they will study the record of each candidate in the brochures of the two Candidates for President General. Learn about them and the candidates associated with each aspiring President General. DO NOT let yourself be influenced by someone else, learn about the candidates yourself, then make your own decision on their qualification for the office they are seeking. The election of officers is not a battle of personalities, nor a popularity contest, it is a vital matter of choosing leaders to carry on the objectives of the National Society in the most efficient and effective manner with all that it encompasses.

(Continued on page 139)
Massachusetts

The Seventy-Third State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, on March 15 and 16. Following the Processional with Mrs. George O. Tapley at the organ, Mrs. George S. Tolman, 3rd, State Regent, called the meeting to order at 9:45. The Invocation by the Rev. Arthur Flaggler Fultz, Director of Counseling Service, of the Greater Boston Y.M.C.A., was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet, the State Vice Regent. The American's Creed, led by Mrs. J. Earl Penn, State Chairman of Americanism was followed by two stanzas of the National Anthem.

Greetings of the City were brought by Barry Hines, President of the Greater Boston Y.M.C.A. Miss Diane Purpura, of Orleans, last year's Good Citizen Girl, now a student at Westbrook Jr. College, was present to draw the names from a hat box, of the 233 Good Citizen Girls chosen this year. Mrs. Theodore J. Yusko, State Chairman of the Good Citizen Girls Committee, reported that there were 196 girls present. The Honorable Francis W. Sargent, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth, addressed the girls, telling them to "Be participants," everyone has a chance, noting that the present Governor, John A. Volpe, was an immigrant to these shores. Miss Diane Purpura, of Orleans, last year's Good Citizen Girl, now a student at Westbrook Jr. College, was present to draw the name from a hat box, of this year's Good Citizen Girl, Miss Rose Marie Clement of Barnstable, who received a $100 Bond. After a reception to the girls, wearing pin pink carnations with red, white and blue bows, were bussed to the Union Oyster House for lunch, as guests of their sponsoring chapters and then on a tour of Historical Boston including Faneuil Hall and the Old State House.

After the girls had left for lunch, the morning program continued with Mrs. Tolman presenting the honored guests of the Conference: Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, Historian General; the Honorary Regents, Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Carrier, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, Mrs. Willard F. Richards; the State Counselors, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Erskine D. Lord, Mrs. Richard E. Jeffery, Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman and Mrs. Willard F. Richards; and the State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Philip W. Card.

Mrs. Elliot P. Thayer, State Chairman of Credentials reported; Mrs. Harry L. Walen, State Recording Secretary read the Standing Rules, and Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet presented the program. Several State Officers Reports were given, then after Miss Elizabeth B. Storer, State Corresponding Secretary, read the communications and announcements, the meeting was recessed for lunch.

The Memorial Service for Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution Who Have Entered Into Eternal Life was convened at 1:30. Mrs. Charles H. Andersen, the State Chaplain, led the Service with Mrs. Tolman and Mrs. Lord, Chaplain of the State Officers Club, taking part. Mrs. Garry Margolius, cellist, was accompanied by Mrs. George O. Tapley, Mrs. Donald Atkins, State Chairman of Pages, and Mrs. Walter Williams, Personal Page to the State Regent, placed the memorial flowers in the basket as the names of the deceased members were read. Of the 166 members, 31 were Past Regents and 10 were Charter members.

The afternoon session began immediately following the Memorial Service. Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs was the principle afternoon speaker, telling many interesting items of the Kate Duncan Smith School. Detailed accomplishments were reported by State Officers and State Committee Chairmen. The members acted favorably on resolutions, one of which resolved that the Massachusetts DAR urge that the Congress of the United States enact a law establishing a loyalty oath that is constitutional. Another commended Bob Hope for his unselfish endeavors entertaining American men and women in the service.

It was reported that there are 159 Junior Members in Massachusetts. Mrs. Eleanor Adams of Worcester, this year's Outstanding Jr. Member was unable to be present. Miss Donna J. Zwiep of Holden, winner of the American History Scholarship, making her eligible for the $800 NSDAR Scholarship, also was unable to be present.

Mrs. E. Lawrence Parker, Jr., State Historian and State Chairman of the American History Month Committee, read the names of winners of the American History Month Essay Contest.

Although the snowstorm prevented some persons from coming into the Banquet, those there thought the entertainment most appropriate, for it was "Harriet Bonish blows in on the East Wind!", a marvelous interpretation of songs from Mary Poppins. A reception followed for State Officers and Guests.

At the Thursday morning session, opening at 10 a.m., Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, Historian General, of New Hampshire, told of interesting items in connection with her office and of acquisitions to the Americana Room. The Benediction by Mrs. Andersen, Chaplain and the Retiring of the Colors, brought the Conference to a close by Mrs. Tolman shortly before noon.—Constance W. Parker.
Oklahoma

Highlight of the fifty-eighth annual State Conference of the Oklahoma Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the "Accent on Youth" luncheon on the second day during which state winners of the various DAR contests and scholarships were announced. Mrs. Olen Delaney, State Regent, presided over the meeting held March 14-16, 1967, at the Camelot Inn in Tulsa.

Distinguished out-of-state guests included Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General; Mrs. Clarence Kemper, Vice president General; Mrs. John A. Carr, National Chairman of the American Heritage committee; and Mrs. Winslow C. Spousta, Arkansas state regent.

Preliminary events included registration, the state board meeting, and a Memorial Service honoring fifty deceased members conducted by Mrs. Ray F. Groves, state chaplain. Music was by Mrs. William L. Price, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas G. Nash. The Chaplain General gave the benediction. Dinners that evening were held for Delegates and Visitors, at which David Patterson entertained with a piano solo; and for the Past State Officers Club.

The Conference officially opened at 8 PM Tuesday, March 14th, in the Great Hall, with trumpeter Gary Pollard of Nathan Hale High School, Tulsa, sounding assembly call.

Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General, gave the opening address entitled "If," in which she stressed the necessity of maintaining both the spirituality and the sound government of our forefathers. The session concluded with the presentation of pages, introduced by Mrs. Richard A. Lush, chairman; and with greetings from Miss Priscilla Thomas, State President of C.A.R.

Members serving as Congressional Chairmen or as members of Congressional Committees have not been permitted for some years to wear campaign jewelry or hand out campaign literature nor to discuss the campaign while on duty. This action is in the interest of all and keeps the business of the Congress running smoothly throughout the week.

Voting will take place on Thursday, April 18th. In addition to the duly appointed Tellers Committee of which Mrs. Wilburn B. Walker is chairman, each candidate may name a personal teller to the committee. These women "man" a voting machine in pairs, with one teller on duty, one teller off duty at intervals of less than an hour. All personal tellers serve at stations which have been drawn by lot. There will be voting machines, some ask, "Why have voting machines?" It is in the interest of the voters that machines are used; machines make no mistakes and their tallies make the report of the tellers committee available much quicker. A specimen machine is placed where all voters may familiarize themselves with its use. When the count is read from the machine after the polls are closed, each personal teller should be prepared to keep the record on a tally sheet.

The question has been asked often, "How are the candidates chosen?" For the seven offices of Vice President General that are vacant this April, the candidates must be endorsed by ballot by their respective State Organization at the Annual State Conference not more than 15 months before they may announce they are a candidate. So the State Organizations have control over the candidates for the office of Vice President General, but no control over a member being a candidate for any other national office. When a member decides to run for the office of President General, she asks members to serve with her as candidates for the various national offices. These candidates "go on a ticket" by invitation only and without prior endorsement. Obviously a candidate for the office of President General wants to have the best qualified members she can find to serve with her on her ticket—for two reasons—one, having these well qualified women with her on the ballot will help her to win the election and having won, will help her to have a successful and fruitful regime by being able to assist her in the duties of the national offices. The excitement of the coming regime is natural and with God's guidance of the new regime all the Daughters should step forward to work for the objectives of the National Society, thus serving our Nation at this time of dire need for patriotism, loyalty and appreciation of the principles our forefathers fought to secure for posterity.

National Parliamentarian

(Continued from page 137)

Members serving as Congressional Chairmen or as members of Congressional Committees have not been permitted for some years to wear campaign jewelry or hand out campaign literature nor to discuss the campaign while on duty. This action is in the interest of all and keeps the business of the Congress running smoothly throughout the week.

Guest speaker was Ed Wheeler, author and narrator of the award-winning "Gilcrease Story," his address also concerned youth: he told of some of the unsung and little-known teen-age heroes and heroines of the Revolutionary War, "The Young Rebels."

The Outstanding Junior DAR Member, Mrs. David E. Richardson of Oklahoma City, was presented by Mrs. C. E. Melton, Jr. Mrs. W. W. Godlove announced that Junior American Citizens Clubs in Sapulpa, Guthrie, Tulsa, and Bartlesville had won the most awards during the year. There were a total of 66 JAC Contest winners sent to the National chairman for judging.

Chapter regents presented three-minute reports at the banquet that evening. Music was provided by the Choraliers of the Tulsa Boy Singers, directed by Gene Roads and accompanied by Lonnie Woods; and by Miss Mama Hers of the Tulsa Boy Singers, directed by Gene Roads and Bartlesville had won the most awards during the year. The final session Thursday morning was devoted to recommendations of the state board, resolutions, and final Conference committee reports. Adjournment followed the closing ceremonies.—Mrs. Charles Lee Smith.
The Palmetto Outdoor Historical Drama Association
and
South Carolina’s Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism
cordially invite
Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution
to see “The Liberty Tree”

A thrilling drama of South Carolina’s heroic deeds in the War of Independence, “The Liberty Tree” will open in late June 1968 and continue till early September at Sesquicentennial State Park, 12 miles north of Columbia, S. C. on U. S. 1, easily accessible from I-26, I-20, and I-85.

Members of the D. A. R. will find that “The Liberty Tree” will have special significance for them. Its dramatic story of the fight for freedom during the American Revolution by the patriots of South Carolina will be a source of pride to every American who reveres the cause for which they fought and died. It will make you proud of your heritage!

Sesquicentennial State Park where the handsome, new amphitheatre housing “The Liberty Tree” is located, is but one of many beautiful and comfortable recreational facilities operated throughout South Carolina by the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, the chief purpose of which is to make every traveler’s visit to South Carolina enjoyable, comfortable, and meaningful.

Come see us!
The Robert Mills Historic House and Park
1616 Blanding Street, Columbia, South Carolina

South Carolina's tribute to her native son and first Federal architect of our United States. Situated on a downtown city block in the State's capital city, Columbia.

**Robert Mills 1781-1855,**

First Federal Architect, whose influence moulded our architecture, and whose genius gave us the Washington Monument, the Treasury Building, the old Post Office.
—Congressional Cemetery
Washington, D. C.

The north side formal entrance of the 1823 mansion house designed by Robert Mills for Mr. Ainsley Hall. The house and its two flanking out-buildings have been authentically restored under the auspices of the Historic Columbia Foundation, Inc. It houses a collection of authentic mantels and chandeliers and some very fine furnishings of the Federal period.

The house is open for guided tours Tuesday through Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. and Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays and National Holidays. The admission is $1.00.

Sponsored by Columbia Area Chapters of DAR
Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter
Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter
Columbia Chapter
University of South Carolina Chapter
and Friends

David Hopkins Chapter
William Capers Chapter
Nearly two centuries ago, the daring and vision of South Carolinians like Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox", helped blaze America's independence trail. Today, new men of destiny like those of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company are the guidon for another challenge in their state—a kind of industrial revolution. The heroics of these men lie in their courage and skill in figuring and providing the electrical needs of half the state's 46 counties. They have blazed a good trail, because in their wake industry has come in great numbers, bearing confidence in SCEGCO's ability to provide an abundance of low-cost electrical energy. Natural gas is also available in most industrial areas.
Presenting
The Experienced RAGAN Associates
as candidates for National Office 1968

For President General
MRS. DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN of Washington, D. C.
State Regent 1962-64, Vice President General 1964-67, Chairman National Board Dinners 1965-68, National Vice Chairman of Diamond Jubilee Banquet Committee, National Vice Chairman of Radio and Television Committee 1959-62. Member since 1933.
For Chaplain General
MRS. GEORGE CASTLEMAN ESTILL
Miami, Florida
Vice President General 1963-66
State Regent
National Chairman of Radio and Television Committee

For 1st Vice President General
MRS. ARTHUR L. ALLEN
Pueblo, Colorado
Vice President General 1957-59
State Regent
Member since 1946

For Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. ROBERT BRUCE SMITH
Newport News, Virginia
Vice President General 1965-68
State Regent
Chairman of State Regents Dinners 1964-65
Member since 1946

For Treasurer General
MRS. THOMAS KNOX KENDRICK
Columbus, Georgia
State Regent
Former National Vice Chairman of DAR School and Tellers Committees
Member since 1937

For Registrar General
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN BABER
Richmond, Missouri
State Regent
National Chairman of Conservation Committee
Member since 1939

For Curator General
MRS. JOHN KENT FINLEY
Haddonfield, New Jersey
Vice President General 1965-68
State Regent
While State Regent N.J. acquired and restored old Watson House built in 1708 to be used as Headquarters for the State Society.

For Librarian General
MRS. CHARLES EMMERLYNDE
Manchester, New Hampshire
Vice President General 1963-66
State Regent
Member since 1948
NEWBERRY COLLEGE
Newberry, South Carolina
salutes with pride
the Daughters of the
American Revolution

NEWBERRY INN
Junctions I-26 & S.C. 34
80 Luxurious Rooms
Adjoining Restaurant
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peddycord
Phone 276-5850

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
IN ORANGEBURG
Orangeburg, S. C.
Member of F.D.I.C.

INSURED SAVINGS—HOME LOANS
4 1/2% (Current Dividend Rate)
Newberry Federal Savings and Loan
Association
1223 College Street, Newberry, S. C.

WINN-DIXIE

BORN BANKING COMPANY
McCormick, South Carolina
Member F.D.I.C.

WHITE ROSE OIL CO.
Greenville, S. C.
Perry Woods, Jr. Owner

Honor Roll
Reports Due
March 1, 1968
THE WITHERSPOON FAMILY CHRONICLE

The Williamsburg County Historical Society announces the reprinting of An Early Manuscript Copy of THE WITHERSPOON FAMILY CHRONICLE & Later Notes on Related Families, a rare genealogical record of some of the early settlers in Williamsburg County, South Carolina.

The first part of the record was written in 1780 by Robert Witherspoon, the son of James Witherspoon (1700-1768), and grandson of John and Janet Witherspoon who were born in Ireland. John Witherspoon brought his family to South Carolina in 1734, and settled in Williamsburg Township. Robert Witherspoon recorded a descriptive account of their conditions in settling in America, commencing with their embarkment in Ireland to their final destination—the King's Tree on Black River.

Mrs. Elizabeth Witherspoon Montgomery, a niece of the first writer, is credited with the continuation of the family history. The printed text appended has been carefully compared with the original manuscripts. This approximation should be interesting to all persons concerned with the history of Williamsburg County, and South Carolina, and especially to Witherspoon descendants. This vital record is a treasure of genealogical information, including records of the Witherspoon, James, Cooper, Wilson, Montgomery, and other related families.

Prices are as follows: 1) Hard-bound and gold-stamped editions, $10.00; 2) paper-back copies, $5.00. Please add 25¢ for postage. Anyone desiring a copy may contact:

Williamsburg County Historical Society
511 Live Oak Avenue
Kingstree, South Carolina 29556

House Committee
(Continued from page 111)

Congressional Committee member must register and pay the larger-fee first, then present her badge to you before she may obtain her Congressional Committee badge without paying the extra fee.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN will be given their Committee badges by Miss West at a Dutch Treat Luncheon, Thursday, April 11th, 1968. Details will be in the March Issue of the Magazine. All members of the House Committee are cordially invited to attend.

Monday, April 15th at 9 a.m. sharp, the MEETING of the HOUSE COMMITTEE will be held in Constitution Hall. This meeting is a MUST, since all instructions are given, and the chairmen of the subcommittees are introduced. You will then meet with your chairman, register, receive your badge, assignments, and schedules. Please sit up front.

Suggestions: Submit your name, and make your hotel reservation today. If you are unable to attend, please be sure to cancel your reservations, and inform the Office of the President General. Wear comfortable shoes during the day. Most of the ladies wear hats while on duty during the day, semi-formal or formal dresses in the evening. Protect your valuables, and your purse. Check your coats in the check rooms. Your badge will entitle you to a ticket (while they last), Monday evening at 7 p.m. at the C Street Box Office. Husbands and relatives are asked to register at the House Committee Desk.

There are check rooms, snack bars, a sub-station Post Office, photographer, florist, gift and newspaper concessions, police, firemen, a hospital room with a nurse in attendance for your convenience, and protection. Check the booklet, "General Information and Daily Events," you will receive with your program.

Congress offers you the opportunity to become better informed about YOUR National Society, its members, and its buildings. I shall look forward to seeing YOU in April at Congress!
Rutledge College, opened in 1805, is the oldest building at the University of South Carolina. On the first floor is Rutledge Chapel which, during more than a century and a half, has been partially destroyed by fire and rebuilt, used as a hospital by Confederate Army, served as quarters for Union forces, and was the assembly hall for S.C. House of Representatives 1865-66.

Sponsored by Friends of:
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia, South Carolina

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 120)

A book titled “History of Chapter Names of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution” was presented to Mrs. Kenneth Neill from the Bill of Rights Chapter. Mrs. Potter Sterne from Dinwiddie, Va., book chairman, made the presentation to Mrs. Neill, Manager of Gunston Hall for the Library at Gunston Hall. The book is a unique project which includes many interesting etchings and Virginia history and is in its third edition and has been highly complimented. The etching of the table and room on which George Mason wrote the Va. Bill of Rights is lovely and was made from photos supplied by the Board of Regents of Gunston Hall. The history was researched by Mr. Kenneth Neill (deceased) and his material was rewritten for this book by Mrs. Roysdon.

Mrs. Howard Snead, Vice Regent made the presentation of the iron fences and bronze plaques to the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Ferris. Mr. Ferris then responded with thanks to the DAR and gave a brief history of the stones. Following the ceremony a tour was taken to the other stone on a nature trail cut thru the beautiful woods especially for this occasion. Refreshments were served by the Chapter to approximately 100 guests.

This was the second marking ceremony by this small new chapter NSDAR who last May 15, 1966 marked the “Fairfax Arms” or the Old Colchester Inn, summer home of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. H. Duncan.

(Continued on page 168)
Congratulations To

Prince of Orange Chapter DAR

* Like you . . . we proudly boast our Southern tradition

"Convenience is a Southern Custom"

SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK
Orangeburg—North

Deposits Insured up to $15,000.00 by F.D.I.C.

In Memory of
MARY WOLFE KNIGHT

Compliments

THE HORNE MOTORS
Ford Dealer
Orangeburg, South Carolina

THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER
Winnsboro, S. C.

MERCHANTS & PLANTERS BANK

CONGRATULATIONS TO THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER
Winnsboro, S. C.

BANK OF FAIRFIELD

DOTY MOTORS
Chrysler-Plymouth

WINNSBORO MOTOR SALES, INC.
Chevrolet-Oldsmobile

COMPLIMENTS

THE BANK OF ORANGEBURG

ORANGEBURG,
SOUTH CAROLINA

Building For A Better Tomorrow
Since 1918

FAIRFIELD ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.
to
THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER

Stand Tall For South Carolina
Winnsboro, S. C.

Honoring
THOMAS WOODWARD Chapter
Winnsboro, S. C.
Community Federal Savings and Loan Association

ROWLAND'S ATLANTIC SERVICE
Willowbrook Shopping Center
Spartanburg, S. C.

COLLINS AND PAYNE FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Bishopville, South Carolina
JOHN DEERE EQUIPMENT

SULLIVAN-KING MORTUARY
Established 1923
401 North Main St.
Anderson, South Carolina 29622

WATERLOO LUMBER & CHIP, INC.
Waterloo, South Carolina

Compliments of
MILLWAY LUMBER CO., INC.
Troy, South Carolina

Compliments of
HIER'S DRUG STORE
George W. Morrow, Pharmacist
Bamberg, S.C.

Compliments of
Bamberg Textile Mill
and
Rockland-Bamberg Industries Inc.
Bamberg, S.C.
Best Wishes To John Rolfe Chapter, DAR

Hattiesburg, Mississippi
The Friendliest Town
in the Friendliest State in the Union
Home of the University of Southern Mississippi
and William Carey College

WALTER PARKER
Commissioner

PAUL GRADY
Mayor

W. P. HARRINGTON
Commissioner

Forrest County Board of Supervisors
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
JAMES GRAYSON, Beat Three, Pres.

W. U. SIGLER, Beat One, Vice-Pres.
ALBERT WOODS, Beat Two

J. A. P. CARTER, JR., Beat Four
HIX ANDERSON, Beat Five

First Federal Savings and Loan Association
of Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Assured Savings—Home Loans
Assets Over 47 Million Dollars
Reserves Over 4½ Million Dollars

Compliments of

First Federal Savings and Loan Association
of Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Holiday Inn® OF HATTIESBURG

Phone JU 3-1788 • Teletype HSBG-160
P.O. Box 149 • 5 U.S. Highway 11 So. & 49 at Cloverleaf
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Host to John Rolfe Chapter, DAR, for past eight years
“Here in 1849 Robert Morris, Mason, schoolmaster, began movement that resulted in creation of the Order of the Eastern Star. Schoolhouse has also housed Masons and Co. C 15th Miss. Inf., C.S.A.

Compliments of

SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., Hattiesburg

SOUTHERNAIRE MOTEL
Highway 49, 98, 11
by-pass, Hattiesburg

MONTAGUE, SIGLER and FERRELL
Insurance, Hattiesburg

MONTAGUE ENVELOPE CORPORATION
Hattiesburg

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF HATTIESBURG

WILLIAM CAREY COLLEGE
Hattiesburg

LAMAR COUNTY BANK
Sumrall, Miss.

BILL'S GULF STATION
US 49 at Interstate 57
Hattiesburg

BASS PECAN NURSERY
Lumberton, Miss.

LUMBERTON STATE BANK
Lumberton, Miss.

BASSFIELD BRANCH
Bassfield, Miss.

J. H. TURNER & CO.
Turner Bldg., Hattiesburg

ROSCOE MOORE—PONTIAC INC.
Hattiesburg

MATHIS FOREST PRODUCTS
Beaumont, Miss.
Port Gibson—Third Oldest Town in Mississippi, established in 1788. Historic and beautiful Churches—Homes—Business Houses. It was described by General Grant during the Civil War as "too beautiful to burn." Scenic U.S. Highway 61 and State Highway 18. Located between two other historic towns, Vicksburg and Natchez, it is one of Mississippi's favorite tourist spots.

Beautiful and historic Natchez Trace Parkway extending 450 miles from Nashville, Tenn., through Port Gibson to Natchez, Miss., is now under construction and will soon be completed.

Claiborne County Court House—The original structure was built in 1845. It was enlarged and remodeled in 1903, but the original walls and relics of the past still remain as a Claiborne County landmark.

Rocky Springs Methodist Church, built 1837, located on old Natchez Trace, adjacent to 600 acre Rocky Springs Park, largest on the Natchez Trace.

Grand Gulf Military Park—and Museum. Fort Cobun, Fort Wade, Cemetery, Trenches, Sentinel Lookout Rock—A 104 acre state Military park, Site of Civil War Battle between Union Ironclads and Confederate Forts where General U. S. Grant attempted to land troops in Mississippi. Some of the best preserved original trenches and gun emplacements existing anywhere from the Civil War are in this park.

Lookout Point over Bayou Pierre—Area near Port Gibson used as an anchor point for troops during the Civil War. Replica of one of the first Presbyterian Church Buildings in the state, original log church was erected in 1801, reconstructed in 1860.

Site of Battle of Port Gibson, Shaifer house where a sentry sounded the first alarm that the Federal troops were coming.

Ruins of Windsor. Stately columns represent all that is left of the magnificent estate of Windsor. Built in 1860 at a cost of $175,000, it was said to have been one of the handsomest homes in the south. It was destroyed by fire in 1890. It is one of the section's most interesting sights.

Bethel Church, near Bruinsburg, where General Grant landed with his troops. Constructed 1826.

Alcorn College (Oakland College, 1828), First Land Grant College in United States. Rodney (Ghosts Town)—Old Presbyterian Church, built in 1829, is a landmark of a once flourishing Mississippi River town. Several holes in the wall were made by cannon balls fired by Union river boats.

Home of Irwin Russell, the famous poet and first writer of Negro dialect.

Chamberlain Hunt Academy at Port Gibson, established 1879, one of Mississippi's oldest prep Military schools.

The Planters Hotel, famous old Inn was erected in 1817 and was a popular spot during the early days of the Natchez Trace.

The Presbyterian Church in Port Gibson, unique among the Churches of the world, which was constructed in 1859. Its most famous feature is the hand placed atop the steeple pointing toward heaven. It is one of the historic houses of worship located on Church street.

Claiborne County's Timber resources—Second fastest growing area in the World. One of the top Hardwood Producing Counties in the state.

Old Smoke Stack, built 1824 on Natchez Trace, is the only remains of the largest steam gin in the south.

Port Gibson Oil Mill—The oldest cotton Oil Mill in the United States that has been in continuous operation under one management.

Claiborne County has many other interesting attractions. Visit Claiborne County's Hospitality Center in Port Gibson for tourist information.

---

**JOHN ROLFE CHAPTER, HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI**

Compliments of the following:

**THERON LYND**
Chancery Court Clerk

**HATTIESBURG SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION**

**APLIN AUTO SALES**

**SUMRALL DRUG CO.**
Sumrall

**ROLLINGS JEWELRY CO.**

**ALASKA FUR CO. & ROSE MARIE DRESS SHOP**

---

**CLYDE EASTERLING**
Circuit Court Clerk

**MCCAFFERY ENTERPRISES**

**CITIZENS BANK OF HATTIESBURG**

**HULETT FUNERAL HOME**
Hattiesburg

**SOUTHLAND FLORISTS**

**STEADMAN BROS.**
Volkswagen
Hattiesburg is located in Choctaw country at the fork of two rivers where, according to Indian legend, tornadoes will not strike. Long leaf yellow pine abound on the rolling hills along with foxhounds, honeysuckle, and magnolias. Camellias bloom throughout the winter and azaleas are beautiful in the early spring. There is ample rainfall and plenty of sunshine. Good, fresh, artesian water is available in unlimited quantities.

The local economy is diversified and well balanced. Agriculture, industry, and commerce are diversified and well balanced. Timber, cattle-raising, and oil are important in the area. Hattiesburg's recreation facilities include 85 acres of parks and playgrounds, and our recreation program is for all ages all through the year. Cultural activities surpass the average of cities twice our size. Active service and civic organizations benefit our town. Hattiesburg is the home of three DAR chapters.

The good people of Hattiesburg are hard working, law abiding, and friendly. Over half the families in our town of 40,000 own their own homes. We are proud of the military record of our citizens and of nearby Camp Shelby.

In Honor of their Revolutionary Ancestors and in Working diligently to keep our town a Tribute to our Priceless Heritage of American Freedom

Hattiesburg, Mississippi

February 1968
SOUTH

Would you like to read about and see illustrations of the South as it really is?

12 issues of The Delta Review for only $6.00.

HERITAGE

The Delta Review presents the South and its people in wonderfully written and beautifully illustrated fashion

For subscription write:

The Delta Review
P. O. Box 256
Marks, Mississippi

PROGRESS

In Memoriam to our Ancestors

Thomas Seal, Clement Mullins, John Rutledge, John Swazey, Wm. King, Richard Betts, Judge Samuel Swazey

Lucile E. Prothero Christine P. Gardner
2019 Eye St., N.W. Walls, Mississippi
Washington, D.C. 20006 38680

Mississippi Society
Dames of the Court of Honor
Organizing President
Mrs. W. E. Segrest, Batesville, Miss. 38606

February 1968
Nationally proclaimed as American History Month
YAZOO CHAPTER
Yazoo City, Mississippi
Appreciates
ELMA FOSTER (MRS. WILLIAM MILLER) NELSON
Senior Organizing President
CAPT. THOMAS WHITE JR. MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Compliments of

COLEMAN MOTOR CO., INC
DANJACK CHEVROLET, INC.
SEWARD OLD-CADILLAC CO., INC.
DIXIE FERTILIZER AND CHEMICAL, INC.
SOUTHERN BAG CORPORATION

SOUTHLAND OIL CO.
MISSISSIPPI CHEMICAL CORP.
BANK OF BENTONIA
BANK OF YAZOO CITY
DELTA NATIONAL BANK

FEBRUARY 1968
America's First Architect
(Continued from page 95)

anced from the chimney that had to be curved to come out at the right spot on the roof to the fake doors in the entrance hall.

Each of the three levels have a straightforward floor plan with four rooms. Some of the interesting interior features are the silver floor hardware, curved walls, paneled inside shutters, three-part venetian windows and eight-inch tile paving on the ground floor.

The rooms on the ground floor have a contemporary parallel and were very functional. There is the kitchen with a fireplace, a family dining room, the household industries room where cloth was made and the estate office where the business of the plantation was conducted.

The kitchen in the house was used as the warming room. It was here that the food was prepared for serving upstairs or in the family dining room across the hall. Usually the family ate informal dinner downstairs in the warm summer months.

In all the ground floor rooms the furniture is of the simple country-made hard pine, which changed little from 1750 to 1850.

The hub of the house was the second floor with its dining room, library and twin parlours, all of which open into the entrance hall.

Without a doubt the twin parlours with identical chandeliers, mirrors and fireplaces are the most majestic rooms in the entire house. They are connected to each other by a sliding door, that when opened gives the feeling of great spaciousness to the rooms. The parlours open onto the “South Colonnade,” shaded by huge magnolia trees.

The Regency style furniture in the 1820's to 1835 period highlights the dining room. Soft plum violet walls which sets off the rich crimson sheen of the draperies represents the strong tones that came into popularity. Other rooms on the floor are painted blue, green and yellow.

The library has a distinctive masculine flavor in color and texture. And judging from Hall's books, he like many men of the day seemed to have been a admirer of Napoleon. The room, therefore, has been given a definitely French Empire feeling.

The chamber story is not yet completely furnished. But what furniture is in the four bedrooms depicts the relatively simple character of bedroom furniture of the period.

Two things that really stand out in the chamber story are the lack of closets and bathrooms. Toilet needs were provided for by separate items of furniture in each room and were conveniently cared for by the numerous servants. Capacious wardrobe cupboards served as today's closets.

THE NATCHEZ PILGRIMAGE

Natchez-On-The-Mississippi
Where The Old South Still Lives
March 2, through March 31, 1968
29 Antebellum Houses Open

CONFEDERATE PAGEANT
Depicting Scenes of the Old South
Monday—Wednesday—Friday
—Saturday Nights

For information about
Group and Individual Tours,
write
The Natchez Pilgrimage
P. O. Box 347
Natchez, Mississippi 39120
PATRIOTIC
ACCOMPLISHED
TRUSTWORTHY
RESOURCEFUL
INTELLIGENT
CONSIDERATE
INDUSTRIOUS
AGREEABLE
SMART
HELPFUL
ENTHUSIASTIC
LOVABLE
BEAUTIFUL
YOUNG

Candidate for the Office of Registrar General on the Seimes Ticket

Compliments of First National Bank of Clarksdale, Mississippi and Rosannah Waters Chapter, DAR

Greetings from
CHAKCHIUMA CHAPTER
GREENWOOD, MISSISSIPPI
Organized Dec. 20, 1911

Greetings from
CHEROKEE ROSE CHAPTER, DAR
Ezellehurst, Mississippi

DAVID REESE CHAPTER, OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI
Honoring its 50 year Members:
Mrs. Tom Harry, Mrs. Calvin B. Brown, Miss Sallie Belle Dunham, Mrs. Frank Hooti

Greetings
Daughters of the American Revolution
DOAKS TREATY CHAPTER
Canton, Mississippi

Greetings from
DUCHESSE DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER
Moss Point-Pascagoula, Miss.

Greetings from
GULF COAST CHAPTER
Gulfport, Miss.

Complaints
ISH-TE-HO-TA-PAH CHAPTER
New Albany, Mississippi

JUDITH ROBINSON CHAPTER
Honors
Mrs. R. P. Stedman
50 year member

PUSHMATAHA CHAPTER
Meridian, Mississippi

Mississippi Delta Chapter
Honoring
Florence Sillers Ogden
National Chairman Resolutions Committee 1968

Greetings from
UNOBEE CHAPTER
Taylorsville, Mississippi

State Regents and National Chairman:
Please send or bring exhibits used for National Committees to Congress in April. They will be displayed in the 2nd floor Assembly Room.

Honoring the Memory of our Beloved Member and Past Regent

MRS. WILLIAM H. BIRDSONG
(Julia Pearl Birdsong)
Belvidere Chapter, DAR
Greenville, Mississippi
For her untiring devotion and Loyalty to DAR Work
Honored by her friends and family

Honoring
Mrs. Dixon Peaster
LIBRARIAN, MSDAR
Yazoo Chapter
Yazoo City, Mississippi

Compliments of
Merchants & Planters Bank
Tchula, Mississippi
PRINTERS OF MISSISSIPPI DAR COOK BOOK

Best Wishes to: THE SAMUEL HAMMOND CHAPTER, DAR—Kosciusko, Mississippi.

Compliments:

MERCHANTS & FARMERS BANK
Kosciusko, Mississippi
Member — F.D.I.C.

Compliments:

MISSISSIPPI'S FINEST
LuVEL Dairy Products
Since 1919
Kosciusko, Mississippi

Compliments:

SUNFLOWER FOOD STORES
Kosciusko, Mississippi
"The Welcome is Warmer at SUNFLOWER"

Compliments:

ATTALA NATIONAL BANK
Kosciusko, Mississippi

Ad Index

(Continued from page 140)

Spence Paint & Wallpaper Co. 184
Spousta, Mrs. Winslow C. 161
Sullvan-Dunkin Chapter 147
Sullivan-King Mortuary 149
Sumter's Home Chapter 147
Sunflower Food Stores 158
Superior Stone Co. 146
Swamp Fox Chapter 147
Swedlow Inc. 197
Texarkana Chapter 168
The American Legion Post 47 154
The Delta Review 154
The Star-Herald 158
Thomas Johnson Chapter 171
Thomas Woodward Chapter 149
Tillicum Chapter 184
Trilby's 160
Tri-State Printing & Binding Co. 158
Truckers Exchange Bank 159
Tunica County Bank 154
Tunnell, Edith 207
Union Bank & Trust Co. 182
Unobee Chapter 157
Utz, Mrs. Leo Windfred 193
Walhalla Chapter 147
Walsh, Mrs. Helen K. 178
Walz, Mrs. George J. 183-201
Washington DAR Historical Markers 188-189
Waterloo Lumber & Chip, Inc. 149

Waxhaws Chapter 147
West Fork Chapter 207
W. Va. State Officers 186
White Alloe Chapter 207
White Rose Oil Co. 146
William Paterson Chapter 184
William Strong Chapter 168
Wilson Cary Nicholas Chapter 184
Windsor Ruins 152
Winn-Dixie 146
Witherspoon Family Chronicle 147
Woolfolk Co. 154
W. S. Sheppley & Co. 182
Yazoo Chapter 157
Zaberers 182
Historic Vicksburg on the Mississippi

Red Carpet City of the South
Gibraltar of the Confederacy

"A shrine of American valor, with memorials in marble, bronze and stone, to the soldiers of both the North and the South"

Tours
Nat. Military Park
U.S. Waterways-Exp. Station
The Sprague

Old Court House

Greetings from
ASHMEAD CHAPTER
Vicksburg, Mississippi

CANDON HEARTH—NEWMAN HOUSE
1840 Landmark of Vicksburg

PLANTERS HALL—1854
Open March 11 through April 19, 1968

NANIH WAIYA CHAPTER
LOUISVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
PROUDLY SALUTES
MRS. RICHARD D. SHELBY
STATE REGENT OF MISSISSIPPI
AND
ENTHUSIASTICALLY
ENDORSES HER CANDIDACY
FOR THE OFFICE OF
REGISTRAR GENERAL
ON THE SLATE OF
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES

THANKS THE FOLLOWING PATRIOTIC BUSINESSES FOR THEIR SUPPORT:
BANK OF LOUISVILLE
CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
TAYLOR MACHINE WORKS
All of Louisville, Mississippi

Buy United
States Savings Bonds

CONGRATULATIONS,
MSCW!

Shukhota-Tomaha DAR Chapter
Columbus, Mississippi, Pilgrimage
City, salutes Mississippi State College
for Women, oldest state supported
college for women in America—as it
embarks upon a program of graduate
studies, leading to Master's degrees
in five areas.

THIS SPACE MADE POSSIBLE BY:

Holiday Inn
Downtowner Motor Inn
Carriage House Restaurant
Egger's Department Store
Belk Hudson Company
Pryor's Women's Wear

GRENADA BANK

Grenada, Mississippi

Serving North Mississippi
Since 1890
Little Known Facts About Presidents
(Continued from page 129)

Grover Cleveland, 1885-1889 (first term) was the first and only President to be married in the White House.

Benjamin Harrison, 1889-1893, had the first electric lights installed in the White House. The family left the lights burning all night in the halls and parlors because they feared a shock if they tried to turn them off. Each morning the White House electrician came around and extinguished them. The family continued to use candles and never had electricity wired into the bedrooms. They were afraid of fire!

Teddy Roosevelt, 1901-1909, remembered as an “outdoors man” at the time he was President, wrote 150,000 letters while in the White House and had completed 30 books before he died.

Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1921, was the last to use the horse-drawn carriage for his inauguration. However, he was the first President, since John Adams, to address Congress in person rather than sending his speeches to be read.

(Continued on page 174)
Honoring
MRS. WINSLOW CLEMENT SPOUSTA
ARKANSAS STATE REGENT 1966-1968

Presented by the Chapters of Osage District
Abendschone, Eureka Springs
Enoch Ashley, Rogers
Fort Smith, Fort Smith

And by State Chairmen
Mrs. A. D. Basore
Mrs. L. L. Baxter
Mrs. Jack Denniston

Marion, Fayetteville
Mary Fuller Percival, Van Buren
James K. Polk, Mena

Mrs. J. A. Marmouget
Mrs. Ralph Mott
Mrs. Murray Peyser

Mrs. George Yost
STATE of ARKANSAS DECLARED BIRD SANCTUARY

On February 13, 1967 Governor Winthrop Rockefeller signed Act 72 which made Arkansas “A Sanctuary for Native and Migratory Song Birds.”

Mrs. Catherine Richards Howard, immediate Past Regent of John Cain Chapter, was the originator of the Bill presented to the Arkansas Assembly in the House of Representatives by Representative Talbot Field, Jr. of Hope, Arkansas.

We salute you, Mrs. Howard, and John Cain Chapter

Roy Anderson Insurance Agency
Insure to be Sure

Klipsch and Associates, Inc.
Manufacturer of KLIPSCHORN

Arkansas Machine Specialty

The Daniels
Gifts and Decorative Specialties

We are thrilled to announce that Mrs. John Augustus Carr has been chosen as Organizing Secretary General Candidate for the 1968 national office of the DAR.

Osage District
of Arkansas
Proudly Endorse

THE RAGAN ASSOCIATES
Mrs. John Augustus Carr
for Organizing Secretary General

Benjamin Culp Chapter
Prescott, Arkansas
Honors Mrs. John A. Carr
In Honor of Mrs. John Augustus Carr
Candidate for Organizing Secretary General 1968
Champagnolle Chapter Arkansas Society, DAR

Congratulations to
Robert Rosamond Chapter, DAR, El Dorado, Ark.
on their fiftieth Anniversary 1968
Champagnolle Chapter, Arkansas State Society

Col. Francis Vivian Brooking
Chapter
Hamburg, Arkansas
endorses
MRS. JOHN A. CARR
and the
Ragan Associates

DAVID LOVE CHAPTER
MRS. JOHN AUGUSTUS CARR
Candidate for the
National Office of Organizing Secretary General

VOTE THE RAGAN SLATE
GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER

Complimenting Our Good Friend
MRS. JOHN A. CARR
Organizing Secretary General
Candidate on the Ragan slate
The Cecil Cupps and
The Arkansas Bank and Trust Company of Hot Springs, Ark.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter

Proudly Honors

MRS. JOHN A. CARR
National Chairman American Heritage Committee

Candidate for Organizing Secretary General on the slate of Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan
Honoring

MRS. JOHN AUGUSTUS CARR
Candidate for Organizing Secretary General
on the
RAGAN SLATE

Honorary State Regent
National Chairman American Heritage

Lovingly presented in recognition of her devoted service by
THE ARKANSAS STATE SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution

FEBRUARY 1968
The Baylor Massacre

(Continued from page 99)

in a scattered fashion. This was the second body they found. A little later, while digging, they came across a Robson pocket knife of 1916 vintage which they considered to be a source of excitement. Leaf mold at the bottom of the vat bore out the truth that the vats had been abandoned for some time before the burial.

Having completed the outline of Vat #1 they assumed Vat #2 to be somewhere in the immediate vicinity. Tanning in those days was done in a series of three vats with strengths over long periods of time. Digging just to the back of the buckle and it has been identified as being made by a Boston silversmith named Zachariah Brigden (1737-87).

The bodies in Vat #2 were dressed similarly in clothing that differed only slightly from Body #1 in Vat #1. They wore a sort of short regimental coat, a sleeve waistcoat or jacket. Theoretically there ought to have progression of the 3rd molar in the jaw. Body #4 had died from the impact of the butt end of a British musket which caused a severe compound fracture of the left temple which may still be clearly seen, and which agrees with Dr. Griffith's testimony. From the position of the numerous buttons they could tell that these three had been buried in full dress uniform. They also found a large quantity of nails from the wooden vats, about 70 buttons, four or five of them still retaining the graceful "BD" inscription for Baylor's Dragoons. The soldier in Vat #1 had been buried fully dressed in a full length regimental coat, waistcoat, and breeches. His buttons were different from those of the other men, his regimental coat buttons were of Sheffield silver and his breeches of cast pewter. It is thought that he was an officer as he also wore the stock buckle. A stock is a miniature cummerbund worn around the neck and fastened at the back. The nicer ones were made with buckles. They were worn only by officers and not by noncommissioned men. The initials "ZB" appear on the back of the buckle and it has been identified as being made by a Boston silversmith named Zachariah Brigden (1737-87).

The bodies in Vat #2 were dressed similarly in clothing that differed only slightly from Body #1 in Vat #1. They wore a sort of short regimental coat, a sleeve waistcoat or jacket. Theoretically there ought to have been a sort of short regimental coat, a sleeve waistcoat or jacket. Theoretically there ought to have...
MRS. RUFUS N. GARRETT
(Uarda Rosamond)
Organizing Regent 1918
State Regent
Honorary State Regent

Also honoring our other charter members

Mrs. O. A. Atchley
Mrs. R. N. Benson
Mrs. W. J. Bingham
Mrs. L. S. Britt
Miss Alice Cordell

Mrs. J. H. Cordell
Mrs. R. V. M. Cordell
Mrs. Not Dyer
Mrs. Louis Frazier
Mrs. B. H. Golbraith
Mrs. W. M. Gill

Mrs. J. W. Hicks
Mrs. J. L. Lee
Mrs. C. H. Marchacelli
Mrs. W. E. McRae
Mrs. H. H. Neihuss
Mrs. L. L. Purifey

Mrs. W. H. Roane
Mrs. T. F. Russell
Miss Anna Tatum
Miss Ellie Tatum
Mrs. J. T. Tatum

ROBERT ROSAMOND CHAPTER
ARKANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS

FEBRUARY 1968
Honoring

MRS JOHN AUGUSTUS CARR
Candidate for the Office of
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
On the RAGAN SLATE

Presented with Deep Pride for her
distinguished Service to our Society and our Community

ARKADELPHIA CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Citizens National Bank
Merchants and Planters Bank and Trust Company
Elk Horn Bank and Trust Company
Arkadelphia Federal Savings and Loan Company
Don Phillips Drug Company

Heards Drug Store
Lee Ramsey Motor Company
Fuller Drug Store
Delamar Motor Company
Osceola—Arkansas

On the Mississippi River

Future Riverport between St. Louis and Memphis

Land of Opportunity.

Reubin Massey Chapter

sincerely thanks

First National Bank
Missco Implement Company
Osceola Lumber Company
Buchanan Chevrolet
Newcomb Drug Store
Mann and Mann, Inc.
Dr. L. D. Massey, M.D.

American Greeting Card Company
Ohlendorf Investment Company
John P. Holiman Enterprises
Osceola Shoe Company, Inc.
Keiser Supply Co.
Belk's Department Store
Harwarg Department Store

FEBRUARY 1968
VOTE FOR MRS. JOHN A. CARR FOR ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Charlevoix Chapter
Blytheville, Arkansas

Jonesboro Chapter
Jonesboro, Arkansas

Robert Crittenden Chapter,
West Memphis, Arkansas

OSAGE DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS endorses MRS. JOHN AUGUSTUS CARR.

Endorsing MRS. JOHN A. CARR and the Ragan Associates
Mine Creek Chapter
Nashville, Arkansas

In Memoriam
Mrs. Roy Chamberlains
A past Regent of Ouachita Chapter

Endorsing MRS. JOHN C. Weedon, State Historian
and the RAGAN ASSOCIATES

HONORING
Mrs. John A. Carr, Candidate for Organizing Secretary General
Texarkana Chapter, D.A.R.

William Strong Chapter, Proctor, Arkansas
endorse Mrs. John A. Carr for the National Office of Organizing Secretary General

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 148)

OUR FLAG (Washington, D.C.). On October 28, 1967, the chapter dedicated the DAR marker on the grave of Mrs. Everhard Meade, Past State Registrar, and a member of Our Flag Chapter. The ceremony took place at Pohick Episcopal Church, Fairfax County, Virginia.

This historic Colonial Church was built between 1769 and 1774. George Washington of Mount Vernon and George Mason of Gunston Hall, both vestrymen for many years, were members of the building committee. The ground plan and elevation were drawn by George Washington. Pohick was the Parish Church for Mount Vernon.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. William A. Kube, presided at the dedication. Visiting officers took part in the impressive service. Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Regent, unveiled the marker; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Past Vice President General, gave a tribute to Mrs. Meade; Mrs. John C. Weedon, State Historian, placed the U.S. Flag on the grave; and

(Continued on page 170)

Quapaw District Supports

Mrs. John Augustus Carr

For the Office of

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

on the

DOROTHY RAGAN TICKET

Captain Basil Gaither
Little Rock

Centennial
Gilbert Marshall
Prudence Hall

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA MARRIAGES 1782-1850
Out of print for five years is back in stock $6.00

Mrs. H. A. Knorr
1401 Linden, Pine Bluff, Ark. 71601
THE CITY OF DERMOTT, ARKANSAS

Greetings to all Readers
And a Cordial Invitation to Visit Dermott
And Other Beauty Spots of Arkansas

The General Henry Lee Chapter Sincerely Thanks The Following
Patriotic Business Firms And Sponsors Of The City Of Dermott:

MRS. BERNARD MAXINE BRAZIL
State Chairman—Americanism
State Chairman—Constitution Week

THE GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER, NSDAR,
PRESENTS WITH AFFECTION AND PRIDE
OUR REGENT AND DEDICATED DAUGHTER

KVSA
The Voice of Southeast Arkansas

LEPHIEW GIN COMPANY
ROBERTSON TRUCKING COMPANY
BAXTER LAND CO., INC.
DERMOTT GIN COMPANY, INC.
DERMOTT INSURANCE AGENCY
CITY OF DERMOTT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
PLANTER'S GIN AND SOYBEAN CO., INC.
W. B. BYNUM COOPERAGE COMPANY, INC.
DELTA DRUG STORE
PERRY REXALL DRUG STORE
NISLER DIMENSIONS COMPANY
CALHOUN OIL COMPANY
MR. AND MRS. NEIMAN HAYS
WAGNER OIL COMPANY
BRAZIL'S GIFTS
DELTA PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSN.
DERMOTT STATE BANK

FEBRUARY 1968 [ 169 ]
A TREASURE FOR THE FAMILY!

“Our Family History”

“OUR FAMILY HISTORY” is certain to become a family treasure as it fills a long
felt want. It supplements the Record Pages of the Family Bible. This beautiful book has
56 pages for recording all IMPORTANT family events: Weddings, Births, Deaths;
Church, School and Military Service Records; Social Security Numbers; pages for data
of 4 generations of ancestors and 5 of descendants, with 8 EXTRA pages for longer
lines, and other vital facts so hard to recall later; ample space for data of large families.
“OUR HISTORY” is very easy to keep as pages have appropriate headings and con-
venient spaces. With your notations these pages will spring into life—YOUR LIVING
Family History that will be utterly priceless in the years to come.

Make money for your DAR budget. Write for FREE HINTS on selling. Box of 6
at $2.75 each; box of 12 at $2.60 each; to one address. Sell at $3.50 each. Im-
mediate shipment. Specify color.

Shannon Publishing Company, DAR, 4620 Charlotte, Kansas City, Mo. 64110

Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 127)

Brown-Pugh-Day-Clayton-Rusk: Want to correspond with
Children: Adam, Samuel, Isaac, Matthew, John, David,
Jane (Pugh), Adam and Samuel moved to Ohio Co., Ky.
Others moved to Perry Co., Ohio.—Ray Brown, Attorney,
Corbett Bldg., Portland, Oregon 97204.

Brewster-Collins: Want ancestry, parentage, dates & places
for “Affie” Brewster who married William Collins in Bucks
Co., Pa. in the 1780’s and moved to Northumberland
(now Lycoming) Co.—Ernestine Siegel, 1906 Watrous
Street, Kutztown, Pa. 19530.

Benson-Elethorpe: Want parents of John Benson, Rev. War
under Ethan Allen. Wife Sybil? Sons Isaac b. 8-18-1788,
James b. 3-14-1791, John b. 4-27(?)-1794, David b. 8-15-
1797, twins Sylvester & Silvanus b. 10-23-1801. Family
lived in Benson, Vt. Sylvester m. Electa Elethorpe, b.
6-8-1798, m. 12-17-1822 in Vt., Sylvester & Electa b. Vt.—
Mrs. Glenn Cotrell, Woodburn, Iowa 50275.

Ratliff-Simmons: Who were parents & ancestors of Ezekiel
& Mary (Simmons) Ratliff? Their children: Mary Ann b.
1836, William, Martin, J. A. (f.), S. C. (f.), J. W. (m),
J. E. (f). 1850 census Warsaw, Forsyth Co., Ga.; French
Huguenots?—Mrs. Barbara T. Mickelson, Star Route Box
379, Grace, Idaho.

Lake-Spring-Sedgwick: Want parents of Henry Lake b.
June 3, 1772, N. Y. or Mass. Mar. Abigail Spring, Tyring-
ham, Mass. b. 1773, dau of Ebenezer & Naomi (Sedgwick)
Spring.—Berenice S. Cook, Rt. 5, RFD 4, Angola, N. Y.
14006.

Lawrence-Pratt: Want parents & ancestry Sarah Lawrence
b. Dec. 18, 1821, Bloom twp., Morgan Co., Ohio. (2.)

Greenwood: I would like to contact a descendant of the person who placed the query in the 1913 DAR Magazine regarding Martin Andrew Greenwood, who left relatives in N. C. and Ill.—Marrue Hutchenson Greenwood, 3542
Paramount Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76117.

EAST BAY CHAPTERS (Calif.). The annual Flag Day observance of the
fourteen East Bay chapters was held at the Northbrae Community Church
in Berkeley on June 14th, under the direction of Mrs. B. R. Draper, Past
Regent of Mt. Diablo Chapter and president of the East Bay Regents’ As-

(Continued on page 190)
THE THOMAS JOHNSON CHAPTER
Baltimore, Maryland
PRESENTS WITH PRIDE

MRS. WILSON KING BARNES
Honorary State Regent, Maryland State Society as a Candidate for the Office of
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
on the slate of Mrs. Erwin Frees Selmes, April 1968

Chapter Officers seated, left to right: Mrs. James E. Ray, 1st Vice Regent, Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Mrs. Henry Hoke Leber, Regent, Mrs. John William Russell, Chaplain, Mrs. Albert B. Kaltenbach, Corresponding Secretary, Standing, left to right: Mrs. C. C. Arvid Anderson, Librarian, Mrs. David H. Becker, Treasurer, Mrs. Frank J. Vecella, Registrar, Mrs. B. S. Spaden Howard, Historian, Mrs. James C. Chesnut, Editor. Unable to be present for the picture: Mrs. William George Ewald, 2nd Vice Regent and Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Jr., Recording Secretary.

With enthusiasm and affection, we dedicate this page to our beloved member and Honorary Chapter Regent who served as State Regent of the Maryland State Society, 1964-1967. She holds an unexcelled record for the organization of 15 new Chapters in the National Society.

Mrs. Barnes has added 40 members to our Chapter in the past ten years. Fifteen new Chapters were organized and 700 new members were admitted to the Maryland State Society during her administration. In her last year as State Regent, Maryland won the President General's prize of $100 for the greatest net per cent gain in membership.

Other members of the Chapter are:

Mrs. George Eck Allen
Mrs. Ethan Allen Andrews, Jr.
Mrs. Edward Sherman Baker, Jr.
Mrs. Charles E. Belfour, II
Mrs. Bertrand A. Bang
Mrs. William C. C. Barnes
Mrs. Frederick H. Bough
Mrs. F. Murray Benson
Mrs. George A. Bingley
Mrs. Courtney C. Buck
Mrs. James M. Bugbee
Mrs. Joseph L. Carter
Mrs. Benjamin Catshings
Mrs. John Lee Chapman
Miss Elizabeth Clarke
Mrs. Randolph Lucas Cocke
Mrs. William K. Cogswell
Mrs. James Frederick Colwill
Mrs. E. Ellsworth Cook

Mrs. Thomas Inlay Corddry
Miss Isabelle Crane
Mrs. Irvine E. Dickey
Miss Jane Miller Dickey
Mrs. Samuel S. M. Dubois
Mrs. Robert F. Dyer, Jr.
Mrs. Charles O'Donnovan Evans
Mrs. James Henry Ferguson, Jr.
Mrs. Maxwell McCullough Franklin
Mrs. James Ellwood Freaney
Mrs. Robert Henry Goldsborough
Mrs. Gary Charles Grey
Mrs. L. LeRoy Griffen
Mrs. Ernest Henry Hohart
Mrs. George Harrison
Miss Harriet Perry Hobb
Miss Mathilda Jeannette Hobb
Mrs. Charles Edward Herget
Mrs. Hastings B. Hopkins

Mrs. Earle Harrison Hudson
Mrs. John Mason Hundley, Jr.
Mrs. John E. Isabell
Mrs. J. Edward Johnson, Jr.
Mrs. John Seager Kerns, Jr.
Mrs. C. Albert Kuper, Jr.
Mrs. Warren K. Magruder
Mrs. Alfred G. Martin
Mrs. David Lee Moulisby
Mrs. Lloyd Goldsborough McAllister
Mrs. Standish McCleary, Jr.
Mrs. John Muth Macneil
Mrs. Cecil H. Mullikin
Mrs. Seen Francis Murphy
Mrs. Jacob Ross Myers, Jr.
Mrs. Nelson Randolph Nettleton
Mrs. Charles Odall Paesano
Mrs. Bred Pollock
Mrs. Sheppard T. Powell

Miss Mary Frances Rand
Mrs. Thomas Rogers Rea, Jr.
Mrs. Laurie Howard Riggs
Mrs. Donald M. Robinson
Mrs. Gilbert Livingston Rogers
Mrs. Julian Mortimer Rogers
Mrs. Frank R. Smith, Jr.
Mrs. Robert Field Stanton
Mrs. Gordon M. F. Stick
Mrs. Frederick Matthew Stiner
Miss Mary Regina Stiner
Miss Caroline Virginia Sudler
Mrs. J. Franklin Supplee
Mrs. Norman Robert Taylor
Mrs. William Rollins Tighe
Mrs. Joseph Trapnell, III
Mrs. Jeremiah Pettion Travers
Miss Frances V. W. Turner
Mrs. W. Hamilton Whiteford
Mrs. Frank W. Williams

FEBRUARY 1968 [171]
by that time. Johnny Appleseed was a familiar character to early settlers as he trudged the Ohio valley planting future orchards. To the west two successive socialist experiments were in process. Robert Dale Owen sent his “Boatload of Knowledge” down the Ohio past the spot where Abe worked. His trip to New Orleans with Allen Gentry was perhaps the most exciting adventure of Abe’s youth, and gave him a glimpse of the outside world.

Indiana people have long felt that history passed too lightly over these years, and that recognition by the nation was long overdue. This Boyhood Memorial may be a step in the direction of such recognition. Some 200,000 traveling American stopped to visit in 1966, and the figure was probably greater the past season. A century since the passing of Abraham Lincoln now it may be said of his boyhood home “it belongs to the nation.”
WHEN YOU ARE IN OKLAHOMA, VISIT THE

NATIONAL COWBOY HALL OF FAME
and

WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER

1700 N. E. 63rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

One of the many outstanding exhibits in the National Cowboy Hall of Fame is this collection of Charles M. Russell paintings and sculpture. (Photo by Julius Shulman)

The National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center at Oklahoma City is truly of national interest. It was made possible through voluntary contributions from residents of many sections of the U.S. who were intensely interested in establishing a permanent memorial to the hardy, pioneering men and women who built the West.

Exhibits include famous guns, saddles and Western memorabilia; a National Rodeo hall of Fame; Chuck Wagon, Indian Camp in life-size settings; burial site of world famous bucking horses; art of Charles M. Russell, Frederic Remington, W. R. Leigh and others; a huge lighted relief map of the U.S. which depicts the westward movement of the American Frontier, and many others.

OFFICERS

Chairman of the Board   Albert K. Mitchell   Albert, New Mexico
President   Fred H. Dressler   Gardnerville, Nevada
1st Vice President   A. M. G. Swenson   Stamford, Texas
2nd Vice President   Ray Schnell   Dickinson, North Dakota
3rd Vice President   Nelson B. Crow   Anaheim, California
Secretary   E. H. Shoemaker, Jr.   North Platte, Nebraska
Treasurer   Juniper D. Ackerman   Colorado Springs, Colorado
Executive Vice President   Glenn W. Farris   Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Director   Dean Krokel   Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
CONGRATULATE THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION . . . AND THE OKLAHOMA SOCIETY . . . ON THEIR CONTINUOUS PROGRAM FOR FURTHERING THE PRESERVATION OF OUR GREAT AMERICAN HERITAGE.

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS:

WAYNE S. WALLACE
Norman, Oklahoma
Chairman of the Board
President & Treasurer

JAMES C. RAY
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Executive Vice-President
Secretary

FLOYD R. BRYANT
Midwest City, Okla.
Vice-President

SHELLEY K. WRIGHT
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Vice-President

JAMES E. BOWLES
Shawnee, Oklahoma

GEORGE EPPERLY
Del City, Oklahoma

JOHN MORRISON
Norman, Oklahoma

SAM MYERS
Stillwater, Oklahoma

MELVIN GEIS
Kingfisher, Oklahoma

DR. EARL D. McBRIEDE
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

JAMES C. RAY
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

WAYNE S. WALLACE
Norman, Oklahoma

JACK R. WEBB
Lawton, Oklahoma

SHELLEY K. WRIGHT
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Little Known Facts About Presidents and Their Families

(Continued from page 160)

Calvin Coolidge, 1923-1929, who left the White House for the incoming Herbert Hoover, was well known for rigid economy in Government. He preached the same thing in his private life because he sat on the front steps of the White House porch and refused to leave until the butler had found his overshoes. They were perfectly good, and he didn't see any reason for leaving them behind. Since there were so many automobile accidents during his term of office, he saw to it that cars had safety bumpers put on which could lift and grasp a pedestrian and carry him safely up to a speed of 30 M.P.H.
HONORING

MRS. L. H. BOOKER
(Annie Rachel Butler)

Regent

HIGH PLAINS CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Guymon, Oklahoma

Sponsored by the following Guymon Firms and Individuals:

Southwestern Public Service Co.
"Your electric servant"

A. P. Atkins
Rancher

Bonners Nursery & Florist
"Flowers and Gifts of Distinction"

Hubert K. Elrod
Oil Producer

The First National Bank
"A good bank to tie to."

Farm Bureau Insurance
Don Patterson, Agent

Vestal Motel and Guymon Dining Room

Charles Remmel
Real Estate & Farm Loans

Guymon Lumber Co.
Quality Lumber

The Vogue
"The nicest store in town"

D. K. Adams Insurance and Real Estate Agency

Zellers Jewelers
"Buy your diamond in Guymon"
Thelma Zellers, Owner

The City National Bank
"Friendly service since 1901"
Member F.D.I.C.

Townsman Motel
Best Western
"For the REST of your life"

Melvin R. Ridley
Farm Loans

A. & M. Construction Co., Inc.
Quality Built Homes

Dale Motor Hotel
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McDaniel

Nash Bros. Implement Co.
"36 years of friendly service"

Denney's Dine-A-Teria
Buffet service and coffee shop

Long's Agency, Inc.
Insurance
H. W. Long—C. D. Long
Carl McKinnon

Guymon Daily Herald
Donrey Media Group, Inc.
"Only daily newspaper serving the Oklahoma Panhandle"
personal banking center

Now you can have “Your Own Personal Banker” . . . neighborly, informal banking . . . especially for people . . . at a big downtown bank. You don’t have to hunt out a different department for every service. Your Own Personal Banker serves all your needs . . . with understanding. On the second floor, west end, the Personal Banking Center doesn’t LOOK so very different . . . but it is VERY different in increased convenience for you.

National Defense
(Continued from page 94)

Woodrow Wilson profoundly stated, “The history of human freedom is the history of limitations on the power of government.” Thomas Jefferson stated, “That government is best which governs least.” These statements summarize the fundamental philosophical basis for limited constitutional Government in this Country. It must be apparent that the philosophy of the draftsmen of both the Model Constitution and the Draft Constitution in Maryland is basically opposed to the philosophy of limited government. Their stated theory is that the checks and balances in the existing State Constitutions prevent the States from performing the necessary, interrelated governmental services now required in this industrial century, in which the population has greatly increased and communications have been greatly expanded. It is contended, as already noted, that unless the States concentrate the power of the State government in the hands of the Governor and a few other State officials, the States will decline or perish as viable governmental units and their service functions will be taken over by the Federal Government. The argument is unsound and, indeed, the contrary effect will result if the present constitutional restrictions on the power of State officials are eliminated: The new “unrestricted” State officials are far more likely to cooperate closely with their Federal counterparts and the provisions of the Model Constitution and of the Maryland Draft Constitution in regard to interstate and other governmental “co-operation” indicate this.

Eight years ago Dan Smoot warned the American public in The Dan Smoot Report: “Metropolitan Government has become a part of a pincers movement which can destroy the whole fabric of Government and social organization in the United States, eliminate the sovereign states as meaningful political entities, and divide the Nation into metropolitan regions (soviet) managed by appointed experts, who will be answerable primarily to the supreme soviet in Washington, which will provide most of the tax money.

“The only function that citizens will have in ‘governing themselves’ will be periodically to vote for the commissioners or councilmen who appoint the experts. These elected officials will become the victims rather than the supervisors of the experts they appoint.

“At the top of the pincers movement is the drive for world government in which our Nation will lose its independence and become interdependent on all other nations for survival; at the bottom is ‘Metropolitan Government.’ ”

Having failed to bring about regional government through the United Nations and its agencies such as NATO, the “Planners” are, as we have seen, concentrating on developing regional government at the grass roots—their grand design “for human
This cluster of rustic buildings is a small part of the Turkey Creek Boy Scout Ranch, developed by Mr. John Zink on his 10,000 acre JZ Ranch in the picturesque Osage Hills northwest of Tulsa, Okla. The ranch re-creates the era of the Old West with a hotel, general store and blacksmith shop, a sheriff's office and other buildings of the time. Many thousands of Scouts from Oklahoma and surrounding states visit the ranch each year to live the outdoor life and grow closer to their western heritage.

John Zink Co.
4401 So. Peoria
Tulsa, Okla.

Manufacturers of Quality Air Conditioning and Heating Equipment for the Home

In Memoriam
AMANDA ISABEL HOWE
(Mrs. R. H. Stanley)
1886 - 1966
Organizing Chapter Ex-Regent
FRANCES SCOTT WALKER
CHAPTER
NSDAR

CORRECTION
The DAR Magazine regrets the error in omitting the name of The Past and Present Regents Association of San Diego County on the Mission San Diego De Alcala page advertisement and the name of Mrs. Richard J. Friend from page 916 of the December issue of the DAR Magazine.
"Iowa Flag"

SPONSORED—By the SAR and DAR Societies of Iowa during 1913-1917.

DESIGNED—By Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, and said design selected by the DAR Flag Committee in 1917.

APPROVED—By Iowa's Governor and State Council of Defense assembled in Iowa's State House, May, 1917. This design was chosen and used for the Iowa Regimental Flag in World War I (1917-1918) for the purpose of identifying Iowa military units at home and Over There.

ADOPTED—By Iowa's Legislative body regularly assembled March, 1921, as Iowa's official State Flag.

COPYRIGHT—The same year, 1921, Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, applied for and received a copyright of her design to be used in fashioning the State Flag of Iowa. She presented same as a gift to Iowa, her native State.

IOWA DAUGHTERS

Proudly Present and Endorse
their State Regent

MRS. HELEN KEARNEY WALSH

Candidate for the Office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE IOWA NORTHEAST DISTRICT DAR CHAPTERS
Proudly Honor the State Executive Board

MRS. CARL F. BARTELS
State Vice Regent
Dubuque

MRS. ROBERT C. THOMPSON
State Chaplain
Sioux City

MRS. H. H. STAFFORD
State Recording Secretary
Donnellson

MRS. CARL F. HAUSER
State Corresponding Secretary
Charles City

MRS. SYLVAN HOUG
State Organizing Secretary
Ames

MRS. J. W. MAYFIELD
State Treasurer
Clinton

MRS. HENRY GRANT
State Registrar
West Des Moines

MRS. DEE FERRIN
State Historian
Cherokee

MRS. EDWIN BRUERE
State Librarian
Cedar Rapids

FEBRUARY 1968
IOWA PROMOTES SCHOOLS FOR NATION'S INTEREST AND WELFARE
Courtesy of Chapters of the Northwest and Southeast District of Iowa

OTTUMWA HEIGHTS COLLEGE
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
A two-year college offering Liberal Arts, Teacher Education, Music, Art, Home Economics, Pre-Nursing, Medical Technology, Secretarial Science, Medical Secretarial Science, and Home-making. It admits women as resident students, and both women and men as commuting students. It is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

BUENA VISTA COLLEGE
Storm Lake, Iowa 50588
A four-year co-ed liberal arts college related to the United Presbyterian Church, USA. Fully accredited by North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

IOWA TECH
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
Started in 1962 by the Ottumwa Board of Education, assisted by the State Board of Public Instruction. It is located in the buildings of the old United States Naval Air Base. From the school's inception it recognized that there is honor and dignity in all occupational fields.
The Directors are proud to build a new educational program that will serve the needs of people as well as the needs of business and industry. They offer courses in electronics, data processing, practical nursing, secretarial science, hardware marketing, culinary arts, auto mechanics and welding.
REHABILITATION OF THE BLIND IN IOWA UNEXCELSSED

The Commission's library, largest in its kind in the world, assists the individual to better education and better job opportunities. Special books in Braille, tape, and large print, are utilized by blind persons throughout Iowa, and are appreciated as evidenced by the steady growth in circulation during the six years the library has been in existence.

In the basement there are shops for wood and metal working where a blind person learns that he can operate a power saw with proficiency and can do varnishing and painting. On other floors telephone operators are trained, as are snack bar and vending stand managers with the Commission's own grill, which is open to the public, serving as a training area. A complete home economics section offers a blind person an opportunity for training in homemaking skills.

Mr. Kenneth Jernigan, Director of the Iowa Commission for the Blind, as he approaches the six story Orientation and Adjustment Center in Des Moines, Iowa. It is here that Mr. Jernigan, he himself blind from birth, and his staff teach the adult blind individual necessary alternative techniques to carry on in an actual competitive manner, whether it be in employment, in college or as homemaker. These individuals come to agree with Mr. Jernigan when he says, "Blindness need not be a handicap, only a physical nuisance."

Sponsored by the following DAR Chapters of S.W. District of Iowa:

Atlantic-Deborah Franklin
Carroll-Priscilla Alden
Clarinda-Waubonsie
Council Bluffs-Council Bluffs
Creston-Nancy McKoy Harsh
Des Moines-Beacon Hill
Des Moines-Jean Marie Cardinell
Des Moines-Mercy Otis
Glenwood-Glenwood
Guthrie Center-Guthrie Center
Onawa-Onawa
Osceola-Barnes Moore

NELSON PIONEER FARM AND CRAFT MUSEUM
Northeast of Oskaloosa, Iowa on Glendale Road
Owned and maintained by the Mahaska County Historical Society

HISTORICAL AND CRAFTS MUSEUM
Featuring Indian Heritage and story of the Iowa pioneer and his family.

1853 DANIEL NELSON HOMESTEAD
Restored to the period of 1853-88, the years he lived in his home.

Other features: 1844 Log Cabin furnished in primitive furnishings—1861 one-room Prine country school—1856 native timber barn with early farm Exhibits.

ANNUAL PIONEER CRAFT DAY, third Saturday in September, with living demonstrations.

OPEN FROM MAY 12th to OCTOBER 12th, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Closed Mondays.

Mahaska County Historical Society expresses appreciation to the sponsoring chapters in Central District, Iowa

AMES—Sun Dial BELLE PLAINE—Artesia BOONE—DeShon OKALOOSA—Okaloosa GRINNELL—Grinnell GRINNELL—Poweshiek KNOXVILLE—Mary Marlen MANEETO—Iowaco MARSHALLTOWN—Spinning Wheel NEVADA—Solomon Dean WEBSTER CITY—New Castle
DIGNITARIES
ENJOY THE LOOK
OF LUXURY
Not only are they for
formal wear but they
have a more luxuri-
ous feel. Recommend-
ed for stage, screen
and television.
If not stocked by
your dealer send
$4.00 for box of 3
pair, State size, kind,
color.
W. S. Sheppley & Co.
National Distributors
Dubuque, Iowa

National Defense
(Continued from page 176)
living which provides for the con-
tinuity of man’s total experience within
its area.” In all parts of our Coun-
try today, the forces of Metropolitan
Government are parading under the
attractive labels of “home rule” and
“efficiency.” They are offering their
“Mail Order Constitutions” neatly
packaged for those who unques-
tioningly believe in labels and catchy
phrases without investigating the
product or the maker. Those who
thoughtfully examine the contents
will find the odor of State Socialism
prevalent throughout. If a State’s
electorate is sufficiently ill-advised to
adopt a “Mail Order Constitution,”
it will most likely find itself in a
few years chained to the Federal
chariot. Once chained, it will never
again be free. The sacrifices at Val-
ley Forge and now in Vietnam will
have been in vain! Our generation
may indeed witness the twilight of
the States! 

ANCESTORS—IOWA
Daughters
LeFEVRE, Peter—Penn.
Mrs. Kendall Strong
205 North D Street
Indianola, Iowa 50125
BRUMLEY, John—Ohio
Mrs. A. C. Anstine
101 Hill Ave.
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
TILGHMAN (Tillman) Tobias
Maryland & Virginia
Mrs. Ray H. Gruwell
1330 N. Elm Street
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501

Visit
HISTORIC HARLAN HOUSE
The
HARLAN HOTEL
Good Food
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
J. W. McMillan,
owner-manager
Built in 1857 by U. S. Senator, James
Harlan, whose daughter married
Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abra-
ham Lincoln. Permanent exhibition
of historical material.

UNION BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY
Ottumwa, Iowa
Member F. D. I. C.

FENELON PLACE
ELEVATOR CO.
(Fourth Street Lift)
Only Inclined Passenger
Railway in Middle West.
(In operation 86 years)
Balanced Cable Cars 250 feet
above Mississippi River
View of three States.
DUBUQUE, IOWA.

American History
Month
February, 1968

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY
Of The
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Proudly Honors and Presents
MRS. WALTER DRIGGS COUGLE

STATE REGENT 1965-1968
Candidate for Vice-President General 1968
Endorsed by New Jersey Chapters
Contributed by General David Forman and other New Jersey Chapters
Honoring

MRS. CHARLES T. JACOBS,
Regent
Basking Ridge Chapter, N.J.
Presenting American Flag to
Girl Scout Troop No. 88

Compliments of
BERGEN-PAULUS HOOK CHAPTER
Jersey City, N.J.

CLAYERACK CHAPTER, DAR
Clifton, New Jersey
Honoring Organizing Regent
ANNA SKILLMAN HUNT
Col. Thomas Reynolds Chapter
Honoring MRS. WALTER D. COUGLE
OLD TOPANEKUH CHAPTER
Interlaken, N.J.

MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER,
DAR
Everett, Washington

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Hinton, W. Va.

Compliments of
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SUMMERS
Hinton, W. Va.

SPENCE PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
1600 Washington Street, E.
Charleston, W. Va. 25311

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BLUEFIELD
Bluefield, West Virginia

Compliments of
WILSON GARY NICHOLAS CHAPTER
Summersville, W. Va.
In memory of
GLADYS HEROLD VAUGHT

Notice

Unless especially requested, changes of address will not be made on subscription renewals when sent in by Chairmen or someone other than the subscriber.
The twenty-one Chapters of the North Western District of Pennsylvania unanimously endorse

MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ
State Regent of Pennsylvania

as a Candidate for the Office of
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

on the Slate of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes

This tribute sponsored by the following chapters:

Brokenstraw Valley
  Corry
  Brookville
Clarion County
  Clarion
Col. Henry Bouquet
  Ambridge
Fort LeBoeuf
  Waterford
Fort McIntosh
  Beaver

Fort Venango
  Emlenton
  General Hugh Mercer
  Grove City
  General Joseph Warren
  Warren
  General Richard Butler
  Butler
  Kittanning
  Lawrence
  New Castle

Presque Isle
  Erie
  Putnam-King
  Oil City
  Pymatuning
  Sharon
  Tidioute
  Tidioute
  Triangle
  North East
  Venango
  Franklin
WEST VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS
NSDAR

Sponsored by the following Chapters:

Anne Bailey
Ann Royall
Barboursville
Bee Line
Blennerhassett
Borderland
Buford
Capt. James Allen
Charleston
Col. Andrew Donnally
Col. Charles Lewis
Col. Morgan Morgan
Col. Zackquill Morgan
Daniel Davisson
Elizabeth Cummins Jackson
Elizabeth Ludington Hagans
Elizabeth Zane
Fort Lee
Gen. Andrew Lewis
James Barbour
James Wood
John Chapman
John Cooke
John Hart
John Young
Kanawha Valley
Lieut. Daniel Shumate
Major William Haymond
Matthew French
Mound
Mountaineer
Nathan Davis
Pack Horse Ford
Potomac Valley
Princess Aracoma
Ravenswood
Shenandoah Valley
South Branch Valley
West Augusta
Wheeling
William Henshaw
William Morris

Wilson Cary Nicholas

Mrs. C. Wm. Moore
Vice Regent

Mrs. Ben Williams
Chaplain

Mrs. Vincent Parnesano, Jr.
Recording Secretary

Mrs. Anna Allen
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Arthur R. Ward
Organizing Secretary

Mrs. Wm. E. Cooey
Treasurer

Mrs. Harley Griffiths
Registrar

Mrs. Hersel Henderson
Historian

Mrs. Ernestine Golden
Librarian

Mrs. Grant P. Hall, Jr.
Parliamentarian
THE WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

present

MRS. CARL CONLEY GALBRAITH
State Regent 1965-1968

In appreciation of her faithful and devoted service to the National and State Organization proudly endorse her as a candidate for

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Seventy-seventh Continental Congress 1968
Washington - The Evergreen State
DAR Historical Markers

State Tree - Western Hemlock
State Motto - "AL-ki"
Indian Word Meaning "Bye and Bye"

Sponsoring Chapters
Sarah Buchanan
Narcissa Whitman
Capt. Charles Wilkes
Ann Washington
Cassida
Charles Carroll of Carrollton
Chief Seattle
Columbia River
Elizabeth Bisby
Elizabeth Ellington
Elizabeth Foray
Esther Reed
Chief Whatcom
G. Isaac Stevens
Jeremiah Mead
John Kendrick
Lady Stirling
Martha Atkins Gray
Mary Ball
Mary Lacy
Mary Morris
Mary Richardson Walker
Michael Treadwell
Narcissa Prentiss
Olympus
Peter Puget
Rainier
Robert Gray
Sacajawea
Spokane Carry
Tahoma
University of Washington
Walter R. Trefand
Willapa
Kanassick
Eliza Hart Spalding
Washington State Society
NSDAR
HISTORICAL MARKERS AND MONUMENTS PLACED BY DAR CHAPTERS IN WASHINGTON

2. Old Fort Chehalis—Westport. To protect early settlers, 1860-1861. ROBERT GRAY CHAPTER
3. Old Fort Willapa—Menlo. First fort, school and post office in Willapa Valley, 1857. WILLAPA CHAPTER
4. Fort Columbia Museum—Fort Columbia. WILLAPA CHAPTER Carved wood plaque. ROBERT GRAY CHAPTER
6. Mary Richardson Walker—Missionary and Pioneer of the old Oregon Trail. MARY RICHARDSON WALKER CHAPTER
9. Indian Zack, friend to early settlers, 1856—Woodland. WAUKOMAH TRAIL CHAPTER
10. Oregon Trail—Kalama. DAR and SAR
11. Oregon Trail—Kelso. DAR and SAR
12. Oregon Trail—Toledo. DAR and SAR
13. Oregon Trail—Jackson’s Prairie. DAR and SAR
14. Oregon Trail—Centrolla. DAR and SAR Moved to Mary Lacy Park, 1927. MARY LACY CHAPTER
15. Old Fort Borst Blockhouse—Centrolla. 1855. MARY LACY CHAPTER
16. Oregon Trail—Grand Mound. DAR and SAR
17. Oregon Trail—Bush’s Prairie. DAR and SAR
18. Oregon Trail—Tenino. DAR and SAR
19. Oregon Trail—Turnwater. DAR and SAR
20. End of the Oregon Trail—Olympia. DAR and SAR
21. First Blockhouse in Thurston County—Olympia. 1851 SACAJAWEA CHAPTER
22. Home of first Territorial Governor, Isaac Stevens and first State Governor, Ellsworth P. Ferry—Olympia. SACAJAWEA CHAPTER
23. First State Capital Building—Olympia. SACAJAWEA CHAPTER
24. Medicine Creek Indian Treaty with Gov. Stevens—Nisqually. SACAJAWEA CHAPTER
25. First Independence Day celebration at Ft. Lewis—Ft. Lewis. DAR assisted
27. Capt. Charles Wilkes, explorer and surveyor, 1841—Point Defiance Park, Tacoma. MARY BALL CHAPTER
28. Capt. Vancouver’s expedition under Lt. Peter Puget, 1841—Tacoma Narrows. MARY BALL CHAPTER
29. Grave of Indian Tom-Wil-Eth-Tid, friend of settlers during Green River uprising—Auburn. DAR assisted.
30. Memorial to C. L. Beall, Sr. and his son Majurder. Early settlers—Yashon. ELIZABETH BIXBY CHAPTER
31. Old Squamish Indian Fort—Bremerton. ELIZABETH ELLINGTON Chapter Carved wood plaque. ROBERT GRAY CHAPTER
32. Battle of Seattle during Indian troubles of 1856—Seattle. LADY STIRLING CHAPTER
33. Tolem Pole carved by Chief William Shelton of the Tulalip Tribe—Woodland Park, Seattle, MARY MORRIS CHAPTER
34. Seattle Museum of Art and Industry—Seattle. SEATTLE CHAPTERS assisted.
36. First Independence Day celebration in Lower Puget Sound, 1861—Port Madison, Bainbridge Island. CAPT. CHARLES WILKES CHAPTER
37. Chief Seattle (Sealth) 1786-1866—Suquamish. CHIEF SEATTLE CHAPTER
38. Point-No-Point Indian Treaty with Gov. Stevens, 1855. ELIZABETH ELLINGTON and CAPT. CHARLES WILKES CHAPTERS with Kitahop Historical Society.
39. Capt. George Vancouver—At Discovery Bay, 1792. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
40. Washington Territorial Marker—New Dungeness, discovered by Mary Quimper, 1790. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
41. First U.S. Naval Reserve, 1863—Lincoln Park, Port Angeles. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
42. Reservation for Light house and military use, by Pres. Lincoln, 1862—Port Angeles. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
43. She reserved for government use, Pres. Lincoln, 1862—U.S. Post Office, Port Angeles. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
44. Capt. Francisco Eliza names Port Angeles—1791. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
45. Victor Smith, founder and Minerva Lewis Troy, pioneer—Port Angeles. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
46. Lt. Henry M. Robert at American Camp, “Pig War”, 1859—San Juan Island. MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER
47. Fountain at Peace Arch—Blaine. ANN WASHINGTON, GOV. ISAAC STEVENS, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLTON and CHIEF WHITMAN CHAPTER.
48. Old Telegraph Road, 1888-1890—Nin Bellingham. CHIEF WHATCOM CHAPTER
49. Bellingham Museum—Bellingham. CHIEF WHATCOM CHAPTER and DAR assisted.
51. Picket House Museum—Bellingham. CHIEF WHATCOM CHAPTER assisted in restoration.
52. Capt. George Vancouver, landed 1792—Everett. MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER
53. Monument—La Connor. DAR assisted.
54. Capt. George Vancouver names Deception Pass—1792. ANN WASHINGTON CHAPTER
55. Ebey Blockhouse, 1854—Near Coupeville, Whidbey Island. MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER
56. Capt. George Vancouver, landed 1792—Everett. MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER
57. Point Elliot Indian Treaty with Gov. Stevens, 1855—Mukilteo. MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER
58. Indian Mission Cemetery, est. 1867—Cashmere. JOHN KENDRICK CHAPTER
59. Yakima Museum and Historical association—Yakima. NARCISSA WHITMAN CHAPTER assisted.
60. Battle of Twin Buttes, battle of Yakima Indian War, 1855—Union Gap. NARCISSA WHITMAN CHAPTER
61. Fort Simcoe Museum—Fort Simcoe. NARCISSA WHITMAN CHAPTER assisted.
63. First School House, 1875, and First Teacher, Rev. Cowley—Spokane. ESTHER REED CHAPTER
64. Spokane Museum—Spokane. ESTHER REED CHAPTER
65. Statue of George Washington—Spokane. ESTHER REED CHAPTER
66. Battle of Spokane Plains, 1858, last Indian battle of this area—Fr. George Wright, Spokane. ESTHER REED CHAPTER
67. Indian Chief “Spokane Garry,” teacher and missionary to his people—Spokane. SPOKANE GARRY CHAPTER
68. Steptoe Monument. Indian battle, 1858—Rosalia. ESTHER REED CHAPTER
69. Bench with tablet in Memory of the Pioneers—Dayton. DAR assisted.
70. Walla Walla Indian Treaty with Gov. Stevens, 1885—Walla Walla. NARCISSA PRENTISS CHAPTER
71. Fort Walla Walla—Walla Walla. NARCISSA PRENTISS CHAPTER
72. Letitia Clark Reynolds, pioneer, and Ransom Clark Donation Claim, 1855-59—Walla Walla. NARCISSA PRENTISS CHAPTER
73. Indian Chief Lawyer, friend of first white settlers—Whitman College Campus, Walla Walla. DAR assisted.
74. Wailatpu Marker, honoring Pioneers—Walla Walla. DAR assisted.

Research by Mrs. Irwin C. Harper, State Historian
Ad arranged by Mrs. C. R. Wenham, State Chairman of Magazine Advertising
The following Nebraska Chapters honor

**MRS. FRANCIS F. BIRNBAUMER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Point of Rock</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Deborah Avery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrice</td>
<td>Elizabeth Montague</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>St. Leger Cowley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair</td>
<td>Nikumi</td>
<td>Loup City</td>
<td>Loup Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Bow</td>
<td>General George A. Custer</td>
<td>McCook</td>
<td>Thirty-Seventh Star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Platte</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>Nancy Gary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>Capt. Christopher Robinson</td>
<td>North Platte</td>
<td>Sioux Lookout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David City</td>
<td>David City</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>Goldenrod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbury</td>
<td>Quivira</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>Major Isaac Sadler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls City</td>
<td>Reavis-Ashley</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>Mary Katharine Gaddard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>Council Cottonwoods</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>Lone Willow</td>
<td>Plattsmouth</td>
<td>Fontenelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Island</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scottsbluff</td>
<td>Katsalinh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>Betsey Hager</td>
<td>Shelton-Gibbon</td>
<td>Shelton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>Nibobara</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>Kikihaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kearney</td>
<td>Oregon Trail</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
<td>Butler-Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>Bonneville</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>David Bryant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter Reports

*Continued from page 170*

Highlighting the celebration was the presentation of the national Americanism award to Lt. (J.G.) Dieter Dengler of San Diego, the first American to escape from Communist North Vietnam. German-born Dengler became a citizen in 1960, went through Navy flight training and was captured when his Skyraider crashed in Laos in 1966. He escaped from the Viet Cong prison, was rescued six months later and, after great suffering, is now restored in health and serving in the Navy in San Diego. Following the bestowal of the award, Lt. Dengler spoke of his work and experiences in the war.

The Americanism medal was presented to the officer by Mrs. Donald Spicer, State Regent of California, who told the beautiful and moving story of how her husband preserved the Stars and Stripes while he was held prisoner in Japan during World War II.

Mrs. Clifton Bowman, Regent of Piedmont Chapter, and program chairman for the day, arranged for the award on behalf of the fourteen East Bay chapters. Musical numbers were presented by Mrs. Henry Allen of Ann Loucks chapter and beautiful table decorations were provided by Mrs. Joseph Murray of Copa De Oro, assisted by the Chapter Regents.

Among the guests in attendance were Mrs. Thomas V. Coffee, California Vice Regent; Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Richard Friend, State Americanism Chairman; the Vice Chairman, Mrs. Marion Case Cheek, and Retired Admiral Cheek; Commander C. W. Rainey, U.S. Air Force (Navy); Major J. C. Posey, ROTC Oakland Public Schools; Dr. Robert Arnott of the Congregational Church of Danville, state officers and members and guests of DAR chapters of the Bay area.

Regents of the East Bay chapters serving as hostesses included Mrs. Guy Harmon, Acalanes; Mrs. Henry Allen, Ann Loucks; Mrs. George Hoyt, Berkeley Hills; Mrs. Hope Pawek, Campanile; Mrs. Arthur Heche, Copa De Oro; Mrs. Lester F. Sterner, Edmund Randolph; Miss Henrietta Balch, Esperanza; Mrs. Lawrence Collins, John Rutledge; Mrs. Carl Cramer, Mt. Diablo; Mrs. Bernard Benz, Oakland; Mrs. J. Warren Huff, Peralta; Mrs. Clifton Bowman, Piedmont; Mrs. Norman Danielson, Sierra; Mrs. Harold Rees, Toison De Oro.—*Mrs. B. R. Draper.*

Americanism Medal awarded by 14 East Bay Chapters to Lt. (J.G.) Dieter Dengler and presented to him by Mrs. Donald Spicer, State Regent.
The Nebraska State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
and the State Board of Management
present with pride and affection

MRS. FRANCIS F. BIRNBAUMER
Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General,
National Vice Chairman of Membership, DAR Speaker's Bureau.

Candidate for the office of Recording Secretary General
on the slate of Dorothy Ragan
The Baylor Massacre

(Continued from page 164)

been eleven bodies here; five have been found, six more had yet to be located.

After extensive search for Vat #3 they began to find shell (limestone used in the vats) around the culvert which the builder had installed. Soon small pieces of bone came to light and they realized these had been pushed there along with the backfill by the bulldozer. They presumed this to have been Vat #3 with body #6.

A great deal of evidence of the old tannery itself was found during the excavation. Not only did they have the outline of the two vats, but numerous articles had been retrieved which were used in tanning. Among them were nails and a hook, probably used to remove the hides from the solution. Arie Blauvelt had been a shoemaker, or cordwainer, and had lived near here many years prior to the revolutionary war and no doubt built these vats himself.

While digging exploratory trenches they found many Indian artifacts such as arrowheads, and bits of broken pottery. They soon learned that as long ago as 4000 years this area had been used by the Indians for camping and fishing. In years gone by, fish and mussel flourished in these waters although they are not nearly so abundant today. Evidence of the Leni Lenape Tribe of Tappan Indians was found here as well as older artifacts, making this a triple site worthy of being marked.

With the approach of cold weather work has stopped at the site until spring. Eventually this land will become the property of Bergen County and the remains of the Virginia Dragoons will be properly buried here in a park setting, with picnic benches and a woodland trail along the river with parking facilities near River Vale Rd.

References

Military Journal of the American Revolution, James Thacher, M.D., 1862, pg. 150.
The Revolutionary War in The Hackensack Valley, Adrian C. Leiby, 1962, pp. 166.
Minutes of the Council of Safety of the State of New Jersey 1872, pgs. 83, 142 (Vol. 1).
Taped Interviews with D. Bennett Mazur, Wayne Daniels, Thomas Demarest and Martin Wilson.
Information about land and deeds from Homard I. Durle of Woodcliff Lake, N. J.
Map of area by Claire K. Tholl (Mrs. Edward).
Photography by Louise H. Burnett.
DISTRICT II
Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution

Honor with pride and affection

MRS. LEO WINDFRED UTZ
State Regent 1965-1968

Candidate for the Office of Vice-President General
Served as Senior State Registrar and Senior State Chaplain of C.A.R.—Regent Cobb’s Hall Chapter—State Chairman of JAC—State Corresponding Secretary—State Regent

Chapters of District II

Augustine Warner
Bermuda Hundred
Chancellor Wythe
Cobb’s Hall
Col. John Banister
Commonwealth

Cricket Hill
Frances Bland Randolph
Henricopolis
Hicksford
Leedstown Resolutions

Nathaniel Bacon
Old Dominion
Scotchtown
William Byrd
Williamsburg

FEBRUARY 1968
The Wisconsin State Society unanimously endorses

**MRS. LESTER JOSEPH LaMACK**

Candidate for the Office of Vice President General

April 1968

The above picture was taken at the Surgeons Quarters,
Portage, Wisconsin, the Wisconsin DAR Historical Restoration.
Candidate for the office of First Vice President General
on the slate of Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes

Sara Roddis Jones has added a distinguished record as Treasurer General to her brilliant work and still remembered articles written while National Chairman of National Defense. A former Vice Chairman of the National Resolutions Committee, a forceful speaker, and with an outstanding record in State and National affairs, church, business, and charity, member of PEO, national promoter of C.A.R., and with years of dedication to DAR work, she brings both talent and distinction to her candidacy for the office of First Vice President General.

With affection Wisconsin Daughters dedicate this page to

“SALLY” JONES
Alamance Chapter
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
invites you to visit
FLORENCE, ALABAMA

THE FLORENCE (ALABAMA) STATE COLLEGE PLANETARIUM-OBSERVATORY

The Florence (Alabama) State College Planetarium-Observatory building was completed in the spring of 1967. The planetarium seats 70 and operates by projecting 1500 star images by means of a light that shines through 1500 pin holes in an 18-inch sphere onto a 30-foot diameter aluminum dome.

The operator controls 26 motors in the projector from a console at the rear of the room.

A unique feature of the planetarium is the lowering device which permits the projector to sink out of sight when not in use.

The FSC observatory houses the second largest telescope in Alabama. It is the largest that is associated with any of the colleges or universities of this state.

The combination of a planetarium and an observatory in one building is rare.

COMPLIMENTS
OF
THE SOUTHERN SASH STORES

Sheffield, Alabama
Athens, Alabama
Decatur, Alabama

Florence, Alabama
Huntsville, Alabama
Birmingham, Alabama

Columbia, Tennessee

Alabama's Largest Building Materials Suppliers
The Alaska Daughters of the American Revolution

Honor

MRS. RAE STEVENS HOOPES
Honorary State Regent
Past Vice President General
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF REPORTER GENERAL TO THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
ON THE SLATE OF MRS. DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN

The American's Creed

I believe in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

FIGHT ANTI-AMERICANISM by sticking these new seals on every letter you mail! Each red, white and blue seal (1½" x 2") has space for your own signature! 100 seals $1; 300 for $2.50; 1000 for $5 (postage-paid). Order from: SAS Productions, Dept. D, Box 5242, San Jose, Calif. 95150.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
in cooperation with The American Society of Genealogists
Maryland Hall of Records
The National Archives and Records Service
announces its
Eighteenth Institute of Genealogical Research
July 8-26, 1968
Directors: Jean Stephenson
William E. Lind
for information write:
Department of History
The American University
Washington, D.C. 20016

MARINERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
by Marion and Jack Kaminkow
247 pages 1967 buckram $10.00
Names of Revolutionary Seamen from entirely new sources. Captain F. Kent Loomis, Assistant Director of Naval History for the Dept. of the Navy considers it "a fine addition to the literature of the period."

MAGNA CARTA BOOK COMPANY
5502 Magnolia Ave., Baltimore, 21215

IDAHO DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Lt. George Farragut Chapter, Coeur d'Alene honors Anne Cordes, State J.A.C. Chairman and organizer George Washington J.A.C. Club, Sandpoint
Alice Whitman Chapter, Lewiston honors its Founders and Golden Anniversary May 26, 1918—May 26, 1968
Dorion Chapter, Payette honors Maude Hall, Vice Chairman Western Division Advertising Committee and commends the Congress of the United States of America for designating February 1967 as American History Month

The aims and principles of the SAR are quite identical to those of the DAR, so a stronger SAR automatically means an even stronger DAR. We therefore request that you bring the SAR to the attention of your qualified husbands and relatives. Descriptive material is available from the National Society, SAR, 2412 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.
MRS. EDWARD J. REILLY
NEW YORK STATE REGENT, NSDAR
and
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
APRIL 1968

SPONSORED BY NEW YORK CHAPTERS AND MEMBERS
MRS. LYLE JOHNSTON HOWLAND
Honorary State Regent and Vice President General
and
Candidate for Recording Secretary General
on the Slate of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
ILLINOIS—DIVISION ONE

Presents with Pride

MRS. RALPH ALLEN KILLEY, VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

as a candidate for

CHAPLAIN GENERAL on the SEIMES SLATE

Mrs. Killey served with distinction as State Regent of Illinois' 10,000 daughters. She will bring vigor, tact, and dedication to the office of Chaplain General.
HARRISBURG CHAPTER HONORS ITS DISTINGUISHED MEMBER

MRS. GEORGE JACOB WALZ

STATE REGENT, PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Proudly Endorsing her for the office of
Corresponding Secretary General
as an associate candidate of
Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes

FEBRUARY 1968
A Weekend of Beauty and History

In the heart of the Brandywine Valley...

Winterthur
Famous showplace of priceless antiques, magnificent gardens; one of world's greatest collections of Early Americana.

Longwood Gardens
Magnificent indoor and outdoor horticultural exhibits and gardens; America's outstanding floral displays.

Hagley Museum
Original water-powered mills, fascinating exhibits; devoted to industrial history of the United States.

New Castle
300 year old Colonial town: many original buildings including Dutch, Colonial, French, Georgian, Federal and Empire periods of architecture.

Hotel du Pont
Your tour headquarters, one of America's finest hotels... completely modern, elegantly furnished.

Tours available all year 'round.

Two and three day weekend tours of these world-famous showplaces are available for groups at special package prices. Advance reservations are required. For literature, prices and reservations please contact Mr. Harry Green (phone 302-656-8121) or your local travel agent.

Hotel du Pont
Wilmington, Delaware
Historical Civil War Bastion and Museum

This bastion, which is located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River, was built in 1848 to protect Philadelphia and its harbor.

Actually, Fort Delaware's guns never fired a shot in anger. The pentagon-shaped fortress served as a prison during the Civil War. All of the prisoners captured at Gettysburg from Gen. James J. Archer were held at Fort Delaware. There were 12,500 prisoners on the island in August, 1863. Among political prisoners housed here were Burton H. Harrison, private secretary of Jefferson Davis, and Gov. F. R. Lubbock of Texas, who was the last prisoner at the fort in 1865. The fort is now under the jurisdiction of Delaware State Park Commission and the Fort Delaware Society. It is open to visitors on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from late May through mid-September. Boats leave Delaware City hourly from noon to 6 p.m. Adults $1.00, children 50¢. For additional information, contact: Fort Delaware Society, Box 1251, Wilmington, Delaware.
The DELAWARE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Salutes...

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Northern Delaware has been on the main line of coastal travel since Colonial days...

...Today, new highways have added speed and comfort for travelers through this transportation corridor.

Delaware Turnpike

John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway

A Section of The John F. Kennedy Memorial Highway and a link in Interstate Route 95
The Brandywine Academy in Wilmington, built in 1798, was restored by the Old Brandywine Village, Inc. The 18th century schoolroom is open as a museum. The second floor is the home of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Delaware is justly proud of a cultural inheritance that stems from colonial times. We are also proud of Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, candidate for the office of President General of the DAR.

Discover Wonderful Delaware
DELaware STATE
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

45 The Green
Dover, Delaware

DISCOVER WONDERFUL DELAWARE . . .
and its great historical attractions!

Traveling east and south via Delaware Memorial Bridge, a host of historic sites are available for tourist visits. Newest among these is Buena Vista, on Route 13 just south of Wilmington Manor. Recently authentically furnished by the State Archives Commission, it was built by Delaware’s only Secretary of State, John M. Clayton. Later occupied by former governor C. Douglas Buck, it was willed to the state.

Continuing south on Route 13, after inspecting the second oldest State Capitol in the United States at Dover, one may motor on to Laurel. Turn left on Route 24 to see Old Christ Church, along Broad Creek. It was erected in 1771. This unpainted frame structure is a fine example of early rural church architecture. Annual services are held there each Whitsunday, and George Washington was once a visitor.

The Delaware River and Bay Authority is now completing a twin span to Delaware Memorial Bridge to make such treasures even more accessible to the American public. We urge that you visit these historic shrines.

Write for Free Rand McNally map listing sites

Delaware River & Bay Authority
Information Center—Box 71
Delaware Memorial Bridge Plaza
New Castle, Del.

FEBRUARY 1968
In addition to two offices in Dover, the bank where “people make the difference” offers full-service banking at 900 Market Street, Wilmington, Capital Trail, Fairfax, Foulk and Naamans Road, Hockessin, Newark, Penny Hill, Prices Corner, Wilmington Manor, Frederica and Middletown, Delaware.

Combining the best of the past with progressive, modern service is a tradition at Delaware Trust Company. We are proud to have earned two cherished awards from the Friends of Old Dover and to be a part of the “First State”—so rich in both American heritage and imaginative planning for the future.

Members of the National Society of The Daughters of the American Revolution, their families and friends are assured of a cordial and gracious welcome in any of the many historical communities of Delaware.

DELAWARE
Trust Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
DAVID LINDSAY CHAPTER
Montevallo, Alabama

honors

three charter members

Miss Josephine Eddy
Mrs. W. H. Lyman
Mrs. T. H. Napier

EDNA WASHINGTON DAVIS
(Mrs. Robert H. Cuddy)
Active Member of Elizabeth Harrison Chapter until her death May 10, 1956
Remembered with deep affection by her daughter
Mrs. George H. Koch
Regent, White Alloë Chapter

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

We specialize in County histories and records
Family histories and genealogy
Revolutionary rolls and pension lists
We also have in progress a program of reprinting

BASIC GENEALOGICAL REFERENCE BOOKS
Catalogs free upon request
Special arrangements available to DAR Chapter Libraries

GENEALOGICAL BOOK CO.
521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md.
21202

THE McCall Printing Company

Helen Tunnell
11 West Park Place, Corry, Pa. 16407

COATS OF ARMS
Richly hand painted in finest water colors.
9" x 12"
Send for list of over 600 Armorial Families.
Edith Tunnell
11 West Park Place, Corry, Pa. 16407

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript
which also explains the coat of arms with citations
34th year Write for Brochure
Hessian Studio of Heraldic Art
324 West Thomas St., Salisbury, N.C. 28144
10% off to Members of DAR on all paintings

PATRIOTIC FILM PROGRAM
Free Catalogue
Film Distribution Office

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG
Box C, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

OFFICIAL DAR FLAGS
National State and Chapter, American and State Flags, Badges, Banners, and Supplies for all organizations.
Write for Prices
THE CINCINNATI REGALIA CO.
149 W. 4th St.
Cincinnati, O. 45202

MRS. WILLIAM D. CORE
(MARCIA SEARLES)
Past State Regent of Utah

Greetings from CHOCTAW CHAPTER
Greensboro, Alabama

KENTLAND CHAPTER, DAR
invites you to come to the restored
George Ade Home
2 miles East of Brook, Indiana
on State Road 16

Greetings
WEST FORK CHAPTER
Bloomfield, Indiana

NORTH STATE TELEPHONE CO.
Honors
MRS. CHARLES C. HOOVER
Regent of Alexander Martin Chapter
High Point, North Carolina

BEAR BUTTE CHAPTER NSDAR
Sturgis, South Dakota
invites you to visit our new Bear Butte State Park in the Black Hills

CLINCH BEND CHAPTER
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
Mrs. Howard Hooper, Regent

Honor our Charter Member
MRS. H. L. HARRIS
Grose Chapter, Cleveland, Tennessee

FEBRUARY 1968 [ 207 ]
We're proud of our name, too.

Mississippi Presents First 4c Page Ad

Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, State Regent of Mississippi, and Mrs. Harvey Hass, nurtured the idea of a 4 color ad for one year before completion was arranged for this issue. Mississippi led as state sponsor in this issue. John Rolfe, James Gilliam, and Yazoo were state winners. Fifty-four chapters reported $3,413.00.

Arkansas State Regent, Mrs. Winslow Clement Spousta, and Mrs. John B. Currie with the cooperation of 33 of the 36 chapters earned recognition. Robert Rosamond, Arkadelphia, Gen. Henry Lee and Reubin Massey were outstanding. Total $1,980.00.

$1,776.00 represented the flair for observance of Patriotic February in dollars secured by South Carolina. Mrs. Drake Harden Rogers and Mrs. Clyde A. Correll have this unusual total revenue from their state. Ann Pamela Cuningham, Prince of Orange and Moultrie chapters earned state awards.

Oklahoma State Regent, Mrs. Olen Delaney and Mrs. Samuel Myers showed a marked increase over last year in the ad program. 38 of the 43 chapters participated. Outstanding revenue came from the State Society and Col. John Starke, Sr. Total $1,238.00.

Iowa State Regent, Mrs. W. E. Walsh, and Mrs. Ray Gruwell had co-op pages of unusual interest. They present the state's first color ad, "The State Flag." Total $1,065.00.

New Jersey State Regent, Mrs. Walter D. Cougle and Mrs. John C. Lewis presented ads from 14 chapters in this issue. Total $760.00.

West Virginia State Regent, Mrs. Carl Conley Galbraith, and Miss Peal Jett with help of 44 chapters secured a total of $490.00.

Washington State Regent, Mrs. Oval Pirkey, and Mrs. Charles R. Wenham with 38 of the 42 chapters presented a co-op project of 2 pages of combined Historical Markers and Monuments for a total of $490.00.

Nebraska State Regent, Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, and Mrs. Merrill J. Hewitt had ads from 32 of the 38 chapters in the state for a total of $375.00.

Exciting Support came from 109 miscellaneous state chapters totaling $4,978.00. Caesar Rodney chapter, Washington, Delaware became the first chapter this year to attain $1,050.00. Our grateful appreciation to the one chapter member who secured each of the 5 pages. The 466 chapters in this issue gave us a leap year increase over last year for a Grand Total of $16,565.00.

MRS. VAUGHN A. GILL, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY

Presents Their State Regent
As Candidate for the Office of Registrar General, SEIMES ASSOCIATES

MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY

at

ROSALIE
Built 1820

Historic Mansion of the Mississippi Society, DAR
Natchez
Open Daily, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
OFFICIAL STATIONERY

Approved by the National Society
for use by all Members

* LETTER HEADS
  NOTE HEADS
  NOTE SIZE CORRESPONDENCE PAPERS
  FOLDER PLACE CARDS

This beautiful and dignified stationery is die stamped with the Official Insignia of the Society and is appropriate for both personal and general correspondence.

* You are cordially invited to write for samples and prices.

J.E. Caldwell Co.

Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Official Jewelers and Stationers to the NSDAR since 1891.