THE ORGANIZING REGENTS CLUB
of the
THE MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY, DAR
UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSES
MRS. WILSON KING BARNES
Honorary State Regent, past Chairman of The National Defense Committee, NSDAR
and CANDIDATE for the Office of
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
on the slate of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, April 1968

The Organizing Regents of the 15 new Chapters organized and confirmed during the administration of Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, 1964-1967. Seated left to right are:

Mrs. Clarence Young, Brig. General Perry Benson Chapter, Mrs. Leland G. Worthington, John Hanson Chapter, Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, State Regent and past Chairman of Chapter Organization, Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Mrs. G. Curtis Scarborough, Col. John Streett Chapter, Mrs. William F. Podlich, For Severn Chapter.

Standing left to right are: Mrs. Edward J. Edelen, Jr., Port Tobacco Chapter, Mrs. Edward Widmayer, Pleasant Plains of Damascus Chapter, Mrs. Robert B. Sasser, Marlborough Towne Chapter, Mrs. Eleanor D. Lowery, Justice Gabriel Duvall Chapter, Mrs. John S. Spicer, Carrollton Manor Chapter, Mrs. John C. Kornetzke, Harford Town Chapter, Mrs. Charles W. Walter, Soldiers Delight Chapter, Mrs. Laurence F. Gaffney, Jr., Belle Air Chapter, Mrs. Winfield T. Nichols, Col. William Richardson Chapter, Mrs. J. Henry Barbolino, Maryland Line Chapter. Unable to be present for picture, Mrs. Norman Fisk, General Levin Winder Chapter.

Mrs. Barnes established a record unexcelled in the National Society, when, as Maryland State Regent, she organized 15 new Chapters. She increased the number of Chapters in the State from 33 to 48 and added 700 new members to the State's Chapter membership. In recognition of Maryland's outstanding accomplishments in membership growth, the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. awarded Mrs. Barnes her personal prize of a $100 Savings Bond for achievement of the greatest net per cent gain in membership in 1967.

The book which appears on the table in the photograph is "The Maryland State Society Directory of Members and Ancestors, 1892-1965." This volume lists all Maryland Daughters past and present with the names of their Revolutionary Ancestors, wives and children. This directory, a project of Mrs. Barnes' administration, proved to be a valuable factor in the growth of membership throughout the State of Maryland and the Nation.
Another first for the DAR, the new ROTC Medals, are pictured on the cover of this issue. The bronze Medal is for Students in Junior ROTC programs in secondary schools, and the gold Medal is for students in the Senior ROTC programs at junior colleges, colleges and universities. Authorized by the February 1967 National Board of Management, the project has now been standardized and assigned to the National Defense Committee. The medals were designed and executed by L. B. Balfour Company. (See article on page 218.)

The cover photograph is by David Myatt of Alexandria, Virginia.
The President General's trip to Vietnam spanned half the globe
DEAR MEMBERS:

Many of you are aware of my growing concern that, presently, when over 16,000 American boys have been killed on foreign soil in defense of our freedom, for the first time in the history of the National Society, we, as a Society, have made no tangible contribution to assist our fighting forces.

More and more during recent months your President General has been called upon to express her personal opinion, as well as that of the National Society, concerning the Vietnam War. To present the true picture of this situation to our members and to the American people seems to be of prime importance.

After consulting with the Chairman of our NSDAR Advisory Committee, the Honorable Strom Thurmond; the Pentagon; the State Department; General Westmoreland, Commanding General, Vietnam; Admiral Sharpe, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific; and other knowledgeable citizens, it was the consensus of opinion that a personal visit by the President General of the NSDAR to the combat area would be the greatest contribution our Society could make to the war effort at this time. This is best expressed by General Westmoreland who said, “Her visit, especially to the hospitals, will make a worthwhile contribution to our effort here.”

Consequently, I did spend three days, the latter part of January, in South Vietnam representing you to the wounded in the field hospitals, to your sons in the combat zones and to the officials in Siagon, including Ambassador Bunker at the American Embassy and General Westmoreland at his headquarters and home. During this time I spoke with many of our fighting men and presented many DAR Americanism Medals to these patriots of 1968.

I did have many interesting experiences and some unusual ones, but space will not permit me to go into detail in this message. Suffice it to say that the military extended to me every courtesy and protection possible in a war zone.

It is of course, difficult, if not impossible, to summarize the feelings and attitudes of hundreds of loyal, patriotic fighting men and women of every creed and color. I have returned with the definite knowledge that we need not be concerned about the attitude nor ability of our soldiers and their commanding officers.

I have also returned with the request from many men that we continue to support them at home. They want us to continue to use all means at our disposal to oppose the draft card burners, the civil disobedient militants, the rioters and the criminals in America so that their sacrifices for freedom will not have been in vain.

My suggestion to you is that we, as individual citizens, honor their request by helping to restore law and order to the streets of our Nation and by showing tangible appreciation to our returning veterans.

Faithfully,

Cydell Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
The Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse or Goodby Green Earth

By Franklin S. Forsberg, Publisher, Field and Stream Magazine

Talk before the Commercial Club in the City of Cincinnati, October 20, 1967

"And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good." Genesis: 1, 10.

So God made an abundance of all things necessary for the welfare of man—air, water, land, animals, and plants for man's sustenance—enough to last man forever in safety and comfort. But man in his great unwisdom, carelessness and greed is fast destroying at least two of the elements that God created to sustain him. The State of Ohio is endowed with over 500 inland lakes, 12,000 miles of streams, 500 state and local parks, all of which are doomed. If we continue on our present course, not only is your State, but the whole of the United States, caught in a giant pincher, which is stealing the breathing and living rights of the American people. We are fast moving toward the destruction of our natural resources and stealing from our children their rightful heritage. We should call the fifth horseman of the Apocalypse "Pollution"—a word which means literally "through mud or dirt." This is an unpleasant word and as a subject is much talked about, but little done about. We cannot in good conscience ignore the pollution problem any longer. We cannot selfishly destroy the land, water and atmosphere and leave for our children a legacy of waste land. There were those among our forefathers who exploited the land and we can forgive them because a century or more ago there were few alternatives. Our forebears cut down the forests and ploughed the land, and when the land was barren, found another forest, cut the trees and started over again. There was plenty of room between farm homes, so there was little concern about the run-off of your privy feeding the water supply of your neighbor.

Nicholas Bentley once wrote "Learning history is easy, learning its lessons seems almost impossibly difficult." One of the great myths of the space age is that our natural resources are practically inexhaustible. A second myth is that regardless of the mess that we make of our world, some bright young scientists are standing in the wings waiting for a cue to start producing food, air and water from the rocks, dust and asteroids of our universe. We must tonight ask ourselves how infinite are the natural resources of our world. We can concede that it is possible to recycle some of the gasses in our atmosphere through the plant life on the land and in the oceans. Much of the water that we presently use can be recycled and used again, and we know that a certain amount of garbage can be remade into food supplies. Nonetheless, we have approximately the same planet which the human race inherited over a thousand years ago. The scientists who study such things have calculated that we gain a few tons of dust from meteorites each year and that we lose some of our atmosphere as we rotate through space. But we have essentially the same number of molecules of oxygen and water that our ancestors had, because this planet is a closed ecological system, a large spaceship with a finite amount of the materials to sustain life. There are no filling stations or drive-in supermarkets in space where we can take on a load of fresh supplies. It is quite possible that human life, if we continue to conduct ourselves as we currently are, will become extinct before we are able to devise a method of rejuvenating or refurbishing our resources.
AIR POLLUTION has become a major problem in many American cities. The giants of industry are producing an unwanted byproduct, now known as "smog," in addition to making America the most affluent country in the world. In order for the population to breathe in comparative safety, industry must come up with an answer for the proper disposal of industrial wastes.

A recent article in a New York newspaper half facetiously recommended a sign be posted along the highways entering the suburbs reading “You are leaving the city, resume normal breathing.” Another newspaper suggested that New York’s pollution problem could be alleviated if all the residents would face New Jersey and exhale. New York City used to laugh at Los Angeles until it discovered that smog, a new word in our language, could happen anywhere. Smog reached disastrous proportions in New York City during Thanksgiving Day weekend in 1966. If the smog had continued, it would have been necessary to shut down the nation’s largest city. Who would have predicted a few years ago that here in America, during the nation’s golden era of science and technology, that one of its largest cities would be choking to death on its own debris. We have had nearly a generation of experience with smog disasters. It was in 1948 that Donora, Pennsylvania, suffered so many smog casualties, one physician admitted to giving himself shots of adrenalin so that he could cope with the round-the-clock demand for his services. The Donora tragedy also brought to the notice of the public, fleetingly at least, that smog is not a condition which affects only large cities. Donora had a population of 12,000, several thousands of these became ill and 20 residents died. In 1952 a five-day siege of smog claimed 4,000 lives in London. Most of these who died were elderly people who were unable to stand the extra strain on their hearts and lungs. In 1930 a period of smog in the Meuse Valley in Belgium caused the deaths of 63 people. If as many deaths occurred periodically as a result of typhus or bubonic plague, there would undoubtedly be an effort to find the cause and eliminate the threat. Why is air pollution likely to become worse before it gets better? This question takes us back to the premise that the resources of our planet are finite. The air we breathe is one of those resources. The amount is roughly 5 quadrillion tons, of which about 20 per cent is oxygen. Under ordinary circumstances that should be enough to last the human race for many generations. Let’s look at the atmosphere of our planet from another angle. If we take a 12 inch globe of the world and cover it with a thin sheet of paper, that paper would represent our air supply. This is the total volume of air that was available before man made his appearance on earth. This was the amount of usable air that existed before the first man discovered how to build a fire and it was still relatively pure until the last century, when our increasing consumption of fossil fuels altered that thin film of atmosphere. As a simple example, a single automobile traveling at 40 miles per hour consumes as much breathable air as an army. It has been calculated that one car going a mile a minute between Santa Monica and Pasadena, a distance of 30 miles, will consume more oxygen than all the residents of those two cities during the same half-hour. The new turbine engines use even more oxygen than the normal internal combustion engine, and a jet powered plane devours oxygen thousands of times faster than the automobile. In addition to the consumption of breathable air in the combustion of fossil fuels, each pound of coal or gallon of gas burnt by modern man, produces up to 200 different kinds of pollutants which are pumped back into the atmosphere. One such pollutant is carbon monoxide. When you breathe carbon monoxide gas into your lungs, the molecules of gas combine with the hemoglobin of the red blood cells. The affinity of hemoglobin for carbon monoxide is greater than its affinity for oxygen, so the red blood cell becomes useless as a means of transporting oxygen from the lungs to the various body tissues. Every gallon of gasoline burned in an automobile yields about 3 pounds of carbon monoxide. Other by-products resulting from fossil fuel combustion include hydrocarbons, which may become irritants of the eyes and respiratory tract, and benzene compounds which have been demonstrated in the laboratories to be related to the development of cancer in animals. There are also nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides and various heavier particles, such as lead compounds.

The University of Oklahoma Research Institute estimates that 90 million motor vehicles in the United States produce nearly 140 million tons of carbon monoxide and other pollutants each year. This is in addition to some 57 million tons of similar pollutants produced by the
use of coal, and more than 15 million tons of air contaminants produced each year by the burning of fuel oil and natural gas. A little quick arithmetic indicates yields of a total of over 200 million tons of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and other pollutants produced each year in the United States alone by the burning of fossil fuels which in turn consume three thousand cubic miles of breathable air from the atmosphere. What happens then in the total world which we are now trying to bring up to the American standard of living? What becomes of man when the rest of the world achieves our way of life?

So Much For The One Claw Of The Pincher

Let's think for a few moments of the other prong—water contamination.

As this planet of ours was originally blessed with an adequate quantity of breathable air, so was it endowed with relatively pure water in abundance. How much water do we have to last us until the end of the world? We have a total supply of about 320 million cubic miles of water. This volume of water amounts to 7 per cent of the total mass of the earth. This should, off-hand, seem to be enough to meet our own and future generation's needs. However, there are several reasons why this is not the case. 97 per cent of our water is salt water. 75 per cent of the fresh water of the earth is locked in glaciers and polar ice caps. Billions of acre feet of water are held in the atmosphere as moisture, or as ground water in the earth's surface, but at depths of up to two miles. We haven't specifically mentioned the rivers of the earth, because important as they are to our civilized welfare, they contain only as much moisture as the tissues of the earth's planets and animals, approximately 930 million acre feet. What about the water from rain and snow? This amounts to nearly 90 million acre feet per year, a figure that is approximately equivalent to all of the water in all of the lakes of the world. But here again is a catch. Only about one third of the world's rain and snow is available as run-off in streams, the rest percolates into the soil to become ground water, or is returned to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration. Therefore, less than 3 per cent of all the water in the world is fresh water, and only one third of 1 per cent of the fresh water is available to us from lakes and rivers, and we are, with alarming speed, destroying the usability of this scarce commodity. Despite protestations by politicians and well-meaning groups, we continue to use our lakes and rivers as open sewers. But in our enlightened space-age world, we continue to disregard the warnings that we are surely breaking the system called earth. As a few typical examples of the many we have studied, on an average day, according to the Indiana Stream Pollution Control, 37,000 gallons of oil are dumped into Lake Michigan at the Indiana Harbor area. There are three steel plants in the Indiana Harbor area. Just one of these steel plants adds 32,000 pounds of iron wastes and 280 pounds of cyanide each day. Each one of these three plants draws about a million gallons of water a day from the Lake and returns it loaded with wastes. In many parts of Lake Michigan the surface is a thick layer of oil and sludge, the water no longer contains dissolved oxygen. Only the lower forms of worms and bacteria can exist in this environment.

Another shocking example, the Cuyahoga river at Cleveland receives a daily dose of 34,000 pounds of iron, 525 gallons of oil and 400 pounds of cyanide. This great volume of waste material being pumped into Lake Erie has gradually made a dead sea out of this body of water.

It has been estimated that the municipal sewage and industrial wastes now being dumped into the nation's lakes and rivers are equivalent in pollution effect to the untreated sewage of 235 million people, resulting in making the natural purification processes of the lakes and rivers overloaded and ineffective. Phosphorous and nitrogen elements found in detergents and some fertilizers promote an almost explosive growth of algae and other plant life. Eventually the body of water so injected begins to die from a vast aquatic cancer. Nearly every river in the United States has become an extension of the sewer systems of the communities along its banks. Some steps have been taken hesitantly to correct this
GARBAGE DISPOSAL has reached gigantic proportions in our major cities. The advent of the “no return” bottles and cans has proved to add to one problem while solving another. The interest and cooperation of every American citizen is needed if the problems of pollution are to be successfully solved.

wanton pollution along the Hudson and a few other lakes and rivers throughout the country, but the efforts are largely uncoordinated and local in character.

Even New York City still provides biological treatment for only 70 per cent of its waste water. And New York City’s daily waste water amounts to one billion 300 million gallons a day—about 400 times the total of the Indiana Harbor steel plants mentioned previously, although the pollutants in the waste water are not the same. When there is a heavy rain in New York City, the run-off drains into the sewage system. The treatment plants become overloaded and a mixture of raw sewage and rainwater spills over into the city’s waterways.

New York City frequently is used as the bad example of urban growing pains. Yet the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported last year that fewer than half of the communities in the United States with a population of 2,500 or more use approved methods of disposing of refuse. You seldom read in the newspapers about pollution problems in Matagorda, Texas, or Cedar Point, Kansas, or Cross Fork, Pennsylvania; Winter Garden, Florida; Burley, Idaho, or Sanger, California. But those communities are prominent in the reports of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

At Winter Garden, Florida, effluents from a citrus processing plant, the city’s sewage treatment plant, and drainage of fertilizer and insecticides from neighboring farms killed one million fish in 1966 and reduced the oxygen content of Lake Apopka to a level which no longer will support fish populations.

In Idaho, organic wastes from potato processing plants last year killed 500,000 fish in the Snake river and reduced the level of dissolved oxygen below the life-support level over a seven-mile stretch of the river.

The Anacostia River at Washington, D.C., was so polluted by raw sewage in 1966 that a half-million fish were killed. In Sanger, California, an oxidation pond for domestic and industrial sewage overflowed into the Kings River. Nearly 10 acre-feet of sewage turned the river black for more than three hours and killed aquatic life for a distance of two miles downstream. The number of dead fish recovered was 102,134.

The Department of the Interior in 1966 reported at least 20 separate instances in which between 100,000 and one million fish were killed by man-made pollution. In several cases, other wildlife, such as waterfowl also were killed—as in Thomasville, Pennsylvania, where 3,500 gallons of diesel fuel were dumped into a storm sewer. Like storm sewers anywhere in the United States, this sewer emptied into a stream where all forms of animal life were wiped out.

The Department of the Interior study, released earlier this month, shows that fish and other wildlife were killed by water pollution in 46 of the 50 states in the past year. More than half of the fish killed were the result of industrial pollution. Second and third in importance were waste from cities and drainage from agricultural operations. There were four cases in which manure drainage from farms in Kansas killed between 100,000 and 300,000 fish.

One question in this connection is this: If the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, or the Anacostia River at Washington, D.C., or the Colorado River at Matagorda, Texas, are so poisoned by oil, sewage, cyanide, or pesticides that animal life cannot survive . . . is that water really safe for humans to drink? Or is it safe for bathing?

There are numerous paradoxes in our approach to pollution control. In one instance, the water of one public swimming area was so badly contaminated that large amounts of sodium hypochlorate were applied to help purify the water. But so much water purifying chemical was applied that the beach was soon littered with dead fish, killed by the additive. In another case, a trout hatchery was sterilized with a chemical called benzene hexachloride, which was then drained and washed out of the trout pools. As you might have guessed, the trout are doing fine but the wild fish in the nearby stream were wiped out.

And Dr. Hollis Ingraham, New York State Commissioner of Public Health, tells the story of a fast-growing community that hired a consultant to prepare a 50-year
projection of water supply conditions. After a year of analyzing population growth, river flow, and other factors, the consultant returned. The Chairman of the Board of Aldermen called a meeting and asked the consultant for his most optimistic prediction.

“Well,” the consultant began, “the way I see it, the only water that will be available around here in 50 years will be from sewage.”

“My God,” said the Chairman, “If that’s your most optimistic report, what could possibly be your pessimistic projection?”

The consultant answered, “That there won’t be enough sewage to go around.”

That story is a reminder that there is seldom a discreet case of water pollution, or air pollution, or sewage disposal, or contamination of the environment by pesticides. Our living world is so complex and interdependent that a single form of pollution is more like a single piece of a jigsaw puzzle. A sewage problem frequently is related to a water problem; a problem of industrial air pollution frequently is linked to a water pollution problem; a garbage disposal situation may involve air contamination, water contamination, or visual pollution. If you do nothing with trash and garbage, it becomes an odorous, disease-breeding eyesore. If you burn it, the smoke may be offensive. If you bury it, there is the threat of seepage from rainfall spreading the contamination to underground water supplies. And just how do you dispose of the hundreds of millions of aluminum and enameled steel and glass and plastic containers which cannot be returned to the store for a refund and which literally defy destruction by natural means.

The pesticides that are sprayed to kill mosquitoes and other insects on our civilized lands are carried by wind and water currents literally to the ends of the earth. Today, in the remote areas of the Antarctic there are birds whose tissues contain traces of insecticides although no insecticides have been used within hundreds of miles of their habitats.

There is another threat from polluted water. It is perhaps listed as an old-fashioned hazard, but still lurks insidiously. That threat is contagious disease. Civic bodies, and even public health authorities don’t like to mention the fact that effluents from many sewage treatment plants still contain viruses. Just as a detergent molecule can slip through an inadequate sewage treatment system and re-enter the source of your water supply, so can some of the disease organisms that do not signal their presence with huge clouds of foam.

As our pollution grows we will have to learn to live with used water or treated salt water. Our nation’s ultimate supply of water is about 650 billion gallons a day. In another ten years we will be using approximately 600 billion gallons a day, which leaves us a very small margin for further population growth.

We have talked about the destruction of our natural resources through the pollution of the air and the water. Sometimes we discover in our efforts to make corrections of some of these pollution matters we have made hasty use of correctives such as pesticides. I am not an alarmist when it comes to the use of pesticides and insecticides, but I do feel it is an area which we must watch closely for after-effects. We are accumulating evidence that pesticides have long-lasting and residual qualities which bear watching. What we are actually striving to achieve is a more effective control of our environment. So far we have been spinning our wheels, making a lot of noise, spending a great deal of money and accomplishing very little. Now with all of our brainpower and computer power, we must be able to do better than we have done. We do not have enough time left to simply run in place in this effort to solve the giant jigsaw puzzle of environmental contamination. We cannot in good conscience insist on private industry carrying the whole burden of clean-up while our corps of army engineers continue as they are in the Great Lakes to scoop up polluted lake bottom material and dump it back into the lakes.

We mentioned earlier the myth that science can always get us off the hook when we get into trouble. When we run out of fresh water, science will find a way to melt the glaciers and polar ice caps, or that we will be drinking fresh water made from salt water and when we run out of agricultural lands, science will develop food pills. When we run out of space on land, we will build cities on the floor of the ocean and by the time we run out of everything, we will have spaceships to take us to far-away galaxies.

There is also a catch to this myth. It is what the scientist, Dr. Isaac Asimov, has called the “rabbit factor.” This simply means that when we leave this room tonight there will be about 5,000 more people than when the meeting began and there will be 100,000 more people on earth than there were when you had coffee this morning, based on a world-average birth rate of 34 per 1,000 and a death rate of 16 per 1,000, with a net gain of 18 per 1,000.

Coming back to God’s green earth, or what is left of it, we have but few realistic alternatives. We must be concerned about this generation, this century, this year. We must begin immediately to organize a working system of conservation, and I propose this evening that this system must be headed by the private citizens of this country, made up of groups such as yours, who are vocal, active, public spirited, individuals whose challenge it must be to keep the pressure on industry, on government, and on the voting public itself. A resolve must be made to establish throughout our country a corps of “Green Earth Vigilantes.” And as your State motto proclaims “With God all things are possible.”
NSDAR PRESIDENT GENERAL BACK FROM VIETNAM: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., returned to Washington the afternoon of January 31st immediately after her visit to Vietnam, following the Hawaii State Conference which she attended in Honolulu. As soon as she arrived at National Headquarters, the President General met with representatives of the news media and, after giving a very moving talk on her Vietnam experiences, answered numerous questions put by the members of the press. A highlight of the press conference was the presentation of an Americanism Medal by Mrs. Sullivan to Corporal Nicholas John Drakos, USMC, a native of Greece, who has served in Vietnam and has been awarded two Purple Hearts. (See photo page 224.)

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT MEMBERS ATTEND BRIEFING AT PENTAGON: Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, 1st Vice President General, headed the group of fifty-four ladies who rode on two military buses from National Headquarters across the Potomac River to the Pentagon in the early morning of January 31st to listen to talks by three officials from the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. The briefings had been arranged by Mrs. Frances K. Nelson, Women's Activities Officer of the Department of Defense, at the request of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. Each Board member of the NSDAR received a portfolio of information before hearing: first, an account (illustrated) of the organization and management of the Department of Defense; second, the inter-relationship between political and military problems in the Departments of State and Defense; and third, an up-to-this-minute discussion on Vietnam. This last briefing, by Lt. Col. John G. Ross, USAF, who has flown fifty missions over that troubled area, was of particular concern and elicited many questions from the audience. During the coffee break, Mrs. John S. Foster, Jr., wife of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, met the members of the NSDAR. (See photo page 224.)

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE MEDAL AWARDED: On February 2nd, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, presented the National Society's Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Medal to Lieutenant Colonel Sara N. Lundy, ANC, at a special ceremony held in the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. Colonel Lundy was chosen for this honor because of her outstanding service in Vietnam during 1967. She is the recipient of the second NSDAR Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Medal. (See photo page 226.)

JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS RELATIVE TO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH: This year again the Congress of the United States designated February as American History Month, and requested and authorized the President to issue a proclamation inviting the people to observe February 1968 with appropriate ceremonies and activities. The bill, originating in the Senate, designated February of each year as an annual observance but as amended in the House, was restricted specifically to February 1968. The House passed the amended bill and the Senate concurred. A similar bill had been passed for the year 1967.

S.A.R. HONORS MRS. WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN, JR.: A Certificate and a Medal of Appreciation, designed especially for the NSDAR President General, were presented to Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. at the Sons of the American Revolution Headquarters in Washington by Mr. Len Young Smith, President General S.A.R., early in February following a dinner honoring Mrs. Sullivan. Attending were three members of the DAR Advisory Board: Senator Strom Thurmond, Chairman of the Board; Judge Wilson K. Barnes; and Mr. William H. Sullivan, Jr. (Somerville)
The National Defense Committee has, through the years, been aware of the important contribution of the Reserve Officers Training Corps program to the security and defense of our Nation.

Several State DAR Societies have included in their activities the recognition of outstanding student cadets through the awarding of ROTC Medals. Formerly each State has selected its own type of Medal.

At the February 1967 National Board Meeting a motion was passed providing that the ROTC Medals presented in the name of the National Society be standardized and that this project be assigned to the National Defense Committee.

The following explains these awards:

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution ROTC Medal project has been established as a means of recognizing and rewarding student cadets of outstanding ability and achievement in secondary school, junior college, college or university ROTC programs—Army, Naval, and Air Force.

Awards to students shall be sponsored by DAR Chapters. The presentation of Medals is to be made by a Chapter Regent, a National Defense Chairman, or a DAR representative appointed by them.

The following are rules for the DAR ROTC Medal project:

1. Awards may be made to student cadets who have demonstrated their loyalty and patriotism, and who have earned a record of military and scholastic achievement during their participation in a ROTC program.
2. The bronze Medal is for students in Junior ROTC programs in secondary schools.
3. The gold Medal is for students in the Senior ROTC programs at colleges or universities.
4. Recipients of these awards will receive, also, a ribbon bar which may be worn in lieu of the Medal when appropriate.
5. Selection of students to receive the DAR ROTC awards shall be made by professors of military science and the principal or head of schools, junior colleges, colleges or universities.

a. Not more than one student of a graduating class in a secondary school Junior ROTC program may be the recipient each year of the DAR ROTC bronze Medal.
b. Not more than one student of a graduating class in a college or university Senior ROTC program may be selected each year for the DAR gold Medal award.
6. Criteria for the selection of students to receive the DAR ROTC award are as follows:
   a. Students must be in the upper 25% of their classes in ROTC and in academic subjects.
b. Students must have demonstrated qualities of dependability and good character, adherence to military discipline, leadership ability, and a fundamental and patriotic understanding of the importance of ROTC training.
7. Requests for Medals may be made by the professor of military science to local DAR Chapter Regents. If local DAR contacts are unavailable, information may be obtained from the National Defense Committee, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.
Leaders Through Army ROTC

By General J. K. Woolnough
Commanding General
United States Continental Army Command

Throughout our history, the United States has been blessed with leaders who had the vision, fortitude, and determination to develop and carry through new ideas and programs.

One such imaginative and far-reaching program which has been of great benefit to our national security is the Army ROTC (Army Reserve Officers’ Training Corps), which produces a majority of the young second lieutenants needed to meet the annual new officer requirements of the Active Army and its Reserve Components.

Army ROTC training at 247 of our leading colleges and universities (this number will be increased to 262 during school year 1968-69) provides a vital national resource of highly-educated leadership for the Army and for national defense. It also has a favorable impact on business and industry, the professions, and other civilian pursuits.

More than 165,000 college men are currently enrolled in the Army ROTC program and are receiving leadership training while they study for their college degrees. This summer the ROTC program will produce a record 18,000 new officers for the Army.

While first established in 1916, the concept of the citizen-soldier dates back to the earliest days of our Nation. The soundness of the concept is reflected in the quality of military and civilian leaders educated and trained through the ROTC program.

Army Chief of Staff, General Harold K. Johnson, recently stated, “Today no other officer procurement program can surpass the Army ROTC for the quality and quantity it produces. We see no other source of officers comparable to the quality that we now receive from Army ROTC.”

ROTC students, who complete the traditional four-year program or a new two-year program, are commissioned as second lieutenants upon graduation.

Thus, the ROTC program enables the student to earn both a college degree and an officer's commission at the same time and serve his own best interest and those of the Nation by fulfilling his military obligation as an officer. The ROTC cadet may study for a degree in almost any field of his choice, since the Army today needs and has assignments for well-educated officers in diversified fields, particularly in administrative, technical...
ROTC Students at 247 leading colleges and universities earn degrees in fields of their choice. They are educated in the same institutions and classrooms that produce our leaders in every field of endeavor.

cal and scientific fields.

As officers, ROTC graduates with commissions in the Army Reserve serve two years on active duty, and then a minimum of four more years in a Reserve Component.

ROTC graduates who accept a Regular Army commission must serve a minimum of three years on active duty, except that those awarded ROTC scholarships must serve four years. In any case, the combined active duty and reserve obligation is six years.

The four-year Army ROTC program consists of two courses—a two-year Basic Course, which normally is taken by students in their first two years of college, and an Advanced Course, taken by selected students in their last two years of college.

The new two-year program, authorized by the ROTC Vitalization Act of 1964, extends the advantages of the ROTC to junior college graduates, and to students in four-year colleges who did not participate in the ROTC program during their freshmen and sophomore years through successful participation in an additional summer camp before their junior year.

In addition to their regular military science studies, Army ROTC students may participate in the ROTC Flight Instruction Program currently conducted at 150 colleges and universities to prepare them to fly Army aircraft. Some 850 ROTC seniors are now receiving their initial flight training through this program.

The Army pays for flight training for selected ROTC students who have an aptitude for flying and who meet required qualifications. Given instruction in the principles of flying small, fixed-wing aircraft, students may qualify for a private pilot’s license.

After graduation and completion of the ROTC Flight Program, qualified individuals enter the Army Aviation Program for further training as Army Aviators.

The Army ROTC program taps the top level of our American youth and selects the best of these, scholastically and physically, for advanced training and officer commissions.

Since these young officers are educated in the same classrooms and at the same institutions as classmates who go on to become our leaders in every type of endeavor and who advance our overall American technology, they are particularly geared to keep pace with and advance military technology.

As the level and quality of our higher education advances, the ROTC program insures that a fair share of the best product of our educational system, in any time frame, will be fed into the Army Officer Corps. They come from all geographic, economic and social strata of our society, and the system produces a balanced leadership that is open-minded, flexible and resourceful.

A scholarship program, which selects outstanding high school and college students on a competitive basis, is helping the young men we want to enter the ROTC program.

Each award pays for the student’s tuition, textbooks and lab fees, and provides a $50-per-month subsistence allowance for the duration of the scholarship, except for a six-week summer camp period during which the cadet is paid at the rate of $160.50 per month.

Of the 800 high school students awarded four-year Army ROTC scholarships in 1967, 798—all but two—ranked in the upper 20 percent of their graduating class. Five hundred seventy-two were presidents of their student bodies or were class officers, 452 were National Honor Society members, and 458 were varsity letter winners.

The Army also awarded 845 two-year scholarships to selected college students who had completed their first two years of ROTC training.

In 1968 the Army will award over 1,600 ROTC scholarships, bringing the total to 4,000 scholarships in force in 1968.

Many students have been introduced to ROTC training before they enroll in college. These are students who have participated in the Army Junior ROTC program conducted in high schools and military schools.

The Army Junior ROTC program, now conducted in 493 high schools, is designed to teach the students good citizenship, self-reliance, leadership, loyalty and discipline. Some 98,000 students are now enrolled in this program and it has strong backing from civilian leaders in many communities.

Each week, the high school students receive instruction in military subjects, but primarily they are taught to develop a sense of responsibility
and the qualities of integrity, loyalty, and discipline.

All uniforms and textbooks used in the Junior ROTC program are furnished by the Army. Participation in the Junior ROTC program does not obligate the student in any way for future military service.

Institutions of higher learning which offer ROTC training recognize that they have a responsibility to educate selected, qualified young men for national defense—to educate officers for the military profession as they do doctors, lawyers, and engineers for medical, legal, engineering, and other professions.

Dr. Asa S. Knowles, president of Northeastern University in Boston, said recently that “ROTC enables a young man to initiate his military obligation (and every young man has the obligation—whether he likes it or not) while pursuing a college education. As a university president concerned with the education and training of our country’s brightest youngsters, I feel very strongly that we of the academic world are privileged to participate in this program.”

Today's ROTC cadet must meet the test of the “whole man” concept in competition with thousands of other outstanding students before he even enters the commissioning portion of the program. It takes a better man to meet greater and greater challenges.

Regardless of the academic curriculum the student chooses, or his later profession, his participation in the Army ROTC program has significant advantages. Few other college courses can match it. ROTC provides training and experience in organizing, motivating, and leading others. It helps to develop qualities of self-discipline, physical stamina, and bearing. These are traits which contribute to success in any career—in or out of the military service.

The challenges and rewards of service in defense of one’s Country often lead many ROTC graduates to make the Army their life’s work.

It is becoming increasingly evident that Army ROTC provides an important source of trained leadership for pursuits other than the military. Employers of college graduates are becoming particularly aware of this.

Each year a large number of young ROTC graduates complete their active duty obligation and are released to pursue civilian careers for which they have been educated. These men, having served in positions of military leadership, are in great demand in the civilian community where they make a vital contribution to our national development.

Employers of college graduates have stated that they prefer to hire men who have had ROTC training and active duty experience as officers and many pay a premium in the form of higher starting salaries to get them. The following are typical views expressed by firms who represent a “Who’s Who” of American business and industry:

DuPont: “... These graduates have the opportunity and incentive to accelerate their maturing process, to exercise sound judgment under stress, to develop other leadership qualities which make them highly desirable employment candidates. These attributes are rewarded in our compensation policy.”

International Harvester: “Based upon many years' experience, we have found that an ROTC graduate’s active duty service is a definite ‘plus factor’ which has an advantageous effect upon his maturity and leadership ability. These factors are quite important to us, and our salary offers to these men are designed to compensate them for the additional qualifications they attain during military service as an officer.”

Army ROTC cadets at Texas A&M in formal parade formation. The Army ROTC unit at Texas A&M is one of the largest in the Nation.
As if to back these views, surveys have shown that men with ROTC training generally achieve a higher degree of success in civilian careers than contemporaries without this training. For example, from the less than 5% of college men who participated in the ROTC Program came approximately 28% of the men earning $100,000 to $330,000 per year and 24% of our state governors.

Although initially established to provide Reserve officers, the program has become the major source of officers for the Active Army. It now annually produces twice as many Regular Army officers as the United States Military Academy. Approximately one-half of all officers in the Active Army today were commissioned through ROTC. And the number of general officers in the Army who received their commissions through ROTC has grown from 90 in 1964 to 168 in 1967.

With so many advantages for young men, the taxpayer and the Nation, and with the ability to develop educated leadership both for national defense and civilian pursuits, the ROTC program constitutes a unique national resource.

As scientific and technical developments increase the complexity of the Army and its need for more highly educated leadership in diverse fields of specialization, the importance of the program can be expected to increase.

---

**MILITARY OBLIGATION**

Every able young American man, upon reaching 18½ years of age, has an obligation to share in the defense of our Country. This chart shows the various methods in which young men may fulfill their military obligation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Obligation</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be drafted</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Enlisted man—2 years on active duty;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 years in Reserve Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlist</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Enlisted man—3 years on active duty;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 years in Reserve Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join Reserve</td>
<td>6 years</td>
<td>Enlisted man—minimum of 4 months on active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>duty; remaining time in an active Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate from ROTC</td>
<td>*6 years</td>
<td>*Officer—2 years on active duty;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 years in Reserve Component</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Graduates who accept Regular Army commissions must serve three years on active duty. Scholarship students must serve four years. Participants in the Army ROTC Flight Program who, after entry on active duty, are selected for Army Aviation Training, serve three years after completion or termination of such training. In any case, the combined active duty and reserve obligation is six years.
If I Were President

Editor's Note: The January issue of McCall's carried the statement of sixteen outstanding American Women on what they would make of the Presidency. The following is a part of that article, with full text of Mrs. Sullivan’s statement. Reprinted with permission.

Will a woman ever be President of the United States? It is unlikely to happen in 1968 or 1972. But American women already hold positions of leadership in every field of endeavor. Because their number increases yearly, we think it is not totally inconceivable that the United States might have a woman President by the end of this century.

Therefore, McCall's asked sixteen women who have made a distinct and varied contribution to our national life what they would do if they became the nation's Chief Executive. We chose women who are Senators, singers, seers, women who are poets, critics, and writers. Some of them found the question amusing; others found it terrifying. Most of them took it seriously. Almost all of them insisted they would turn down the job if it were offered them, but every one of them believed the question was worth answering.

Their answers cover every aspect of American life. Like women everywhere, they were concerned about human values, about children, about peace. They dealt with the Vietnam war and United States foreign policy, urban redevelopment and the preservation of our natural resources, air pollution and mass transportation, civil rights and the war on poverty. Some of their proposals are being considered in some form already. Many are sure to be considered. All are worth thinking about.

The first woman President of this country is probably still very far in our future. She may not be among this group. She may not even be born yet. But sixteen leading American women have thought about the question in advance. Their answers tell us something about themselves, the Presidency, women in general, and a good deal about America.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY SULLIVAN, JR., President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

1. As President, the first thing I would do would be to call on divine guidance to give me wisdom and understanding to promote the best interests of the United States. I would set a personal example of supreme faith in a creator. The church should assume the position it once had in this country. This nation was born recognizing a supreme being. Now people have cringed and given way to minority groups—such as taking the prayers out of school.

2. I would get an official declaration of a state of war in Vietnam. Then we could legally prosecute the traitors in our midst today. Without a state of war, you cannot call treason treason. You have to call it dissent. I would also break off diplomatic relations with all nations giving comfort to our enemies in Vietnam. It's the height of folly to give aid to countries that are helping to kill our boys. And I would establish a winning policy for the war. We should listen to the voice of the military, who know how to win wars. I'm not for killing anybody. But we should not limit our targets. We're giving our soldiers enough to die with but not enough to win with.

3. I would strengthen our national defense. Our Navy has been seriously weakened. We have not gone into space as much as we could. Our air power is not what it should be. We continue to give billions and trillions away when what we should do is concentrate on our everyday needs.

4. I would try to give the nation a more consistent and progressive foreign policy, rather than the hypocritical and reactionary one we have had in recent years. It's so hypocritical that most people don't know what it is. It's been directed toward expediency rather than toward what's good for the country. And it's reactionary, because the United States was founded to be independent, but we have now become more and more dependent on other nations. We should maintain our identity even while working with them. If we go down because of treaties that bind us to do things that are not good for us, who will be the hope of the world?

5. I would encourage people to work for their own success. We've been encouraging people not to work, to the extent that we now have three-generation families on relief. You don't need a Ph.D. to get a job. The great fortunes were made by people without too much education, but who worked hard and had the ability to grasp opportunity—and it's still possible.

The other contributors were:

MARGARET CHASE SMITH, for twenty years the powerful U. S. Senator (R) from Maine; a Republican candidate for President in 1964.

MARY LASKER, widow of Albert D. Lasker, founding father of American advertising; art collector; philanthropist; president of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, bestower of annual Albert Lasker Awards in Medical Research.

BETTY FRIEDAN, author of “The Feminine Mystique;” crusader for equality for women.

(Continued on page 398)
February
With
National
Headquarters

IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC AREA: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. (left) and Mrs. Wendell F. Sawyer, Chairman, President General’s Reception Room, just after meeting Admiral Ulysses S. G. Sharp, Jr., Commander in Chief, Pacific at his headquarters in Honolulu.

AT PENTAGON BRIEFING: Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, 1st Vice President General, NSDAR with Mr. David O. Cooke, Director of Organizational and Management Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration) on the occasion of the recent briefing at the Pentagon attended by members of the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL PINS AMERICANISM MEDAL ON MARINE: At a ceremony held during a press conference, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., presented an Americanism Medal to Corporal Nicholas John Drakos, USMC, a member of the gallant 1st Marine Division. Corporal Drakos, a native of Greece, was wounded twice in two separate engagements in Vietnam.

CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION: The Sons of the American Revolution recently honored Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr. with this Certificate and a Medal of Appreciation. The citation describes the NSDAR President General as an outstanding Patriot and was awarded for her extraordinary cooperation in promoting goodwill between the two organizations.
ARMY NURSE WINS DAR HONOR: The "U. S. Army Nurse of the Year" for 1967, Lieutenant Colonel Sara N. Lundy, accepts the medal honoring Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, the DAR member who founded the Army Nurse Corps 67 years ago, from Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR. With them are Lieutenant General Leonard D. Heaton, the Army Surgeon General, and Colonel Anna Mae Hays, Chief of the Army Nurse Corps.

RECENT GIFT TO NEW YORK STATE ROOM: Presented by the New York State Officers Club is this Bracket Clock made in London by Thomas Wightman about 1740. The ebonized case and works are in their original condition.

WISCONSIN STATE ROOM NEARS COMPLETION: (Below left) View of entrance hall with public barrier gate in place. Hand-made tile floor has just been installed. Beyond the gate to the right is the main 17th century period room, the first of its kind among the DAR State Rooms. The small window-type opening in the upper left of the photograph affords a view of the exterior of 17th century American construction.

ACTIVITY IN C.A.R. MUSEUM: Work has begun in the 70-foot wall of the C.A.R. Museum cabinets. With basic completion scheduled for mid-April, the cases will house the C.A.R.'s growing collection of items connected with the founding of our country.
Historic Whitefield House, erected in pre-Revolutionary War days, has the distinction of being a cradle for more Moravian church activities than any other building. Located in the town of Nazareth, Pa., ten miles north of Bethlehem, a cement region, this imposing house first attracts attention by a sign on its spacious grounds giving the date 1740. The truth of historic value is realized if one climbs the winding stairway to the second floor and takes time to examine the many treasures of museum and library. Here are priceless religious paintings, musical instruments, household equipment, Indian and foreign mission artifacts, rare books and textiles—hundreds of items.

The building is amazing because of its size, a pretentious 86 feet long by 35 feet, three stories high besides the garrets, with a gambrel or double-pitched roof. The original building was 30 feet shorter, extra length having been added later. A brick band can be seen above the first floor windows on the outside, running from one end of the house to the other, relieving the monotony of limestone. Inside, the deep window sills give evidence of the solidly built walls. Much of the original glass is to be found in the windows constructed of such proportion as to give ample light to the rooms.

What prompted the building of such a fine stone house at a time when the land was a wilderness inhabited by tribes of Indians and shelter was hard to come by?

The plan and purpose behind this undertaking can be credited to the Rev. George Whitefield, famous English clergyman, who sailed to this country intending to buy a tract of land “far back” for the conversion of Negroes who would be sheltered here. The house was also to serve as a school. The land, bought for 2,200 pounds, was originally deeded by William Penn to his daughter. It consisted of 5,000 acres in the Forks of the Delaware. Whitefield’s idea was to have a village as well, so that oppressed persons from England might find refuge. The acreage was purchased from Judge William Allen, of Philadelphia, noted land speculator. His fishing lodge, Trout Hall, became the main site for what is now Allentown.

In 1739 when Whitefield made his first visit to America, “seeing the moral destitution of the Germans, who formed a large part of the population, and not being able to preach to them in their language, he wrote to Count Zinzendorf requesting him to send German missionaries. Zenzendorf complied with his request, and thus Whitefield was partly instrumental in introducing the Moravian Brethren into Pennsylvania.”

The meeting of Whitefield and Peter Boehler, one of the Brethren, took place in what is now Montgomery County on May 5, 1740 at the home of Christopher Wiegnner, a settler who, with others, was forced to leave Saxony seven years before because of religious faith. As may be imagined, the two leaders were both preaching in their native tongues. From this meeting stemmed far reaching consequences, the beginnings of a settlement called Nazareth. Whitefield knew that some of those who had come with him on his trip from Savannah, Georgia to Pennsylvania were carpenters, so he proposed that Peter Boehler should superintend the building of the stone house of his dreams. He had in mind something to correspond to the project for Negroes which was his deep concern in Georgia.

The next day “Boehler, accompanied by Anthony Seiffert and Henry Antes, all on horseback, set out to look for Whitefield’s tract in the forest-wilds of eastern Pennsylvania.” After discussing different building sites in this county of the Delaware or Fork Indians, suitable land was selected. Then the three went to Philadelphia to close the deal with Whitefield. On their return work began under the direction of Boehler. But first, two log houses had to be constructed nearby for use by the many workmen. The second of these houses, known as the Gray Cottage, was used later as a school, becoming the
first schoolhouse in Nazareth. It is standing today, and occupied.

With the building only partly finished, religious differences caused a rift between Whitefield and the Moravians. He ordered the project stopped. Fortunately, some months after the troubled waters were calmed, but Whitefield, after the death of his agent, could not hold the property. Settlement was finally made to the Moravians for 2,500 pounds, in 1741.

Two years later the house was completed. It became the first place of worship in Nazareth, and eventually the center of a group of buildings, known as "old Nazareth," which formed the nucleus of religious and educational life.

Whitefield visited only once, July 27, 1746, saying he was well satisfied with the purpose for which the house was used. On that day twenty-six girls, six of them Indian, were in this Boarding School for Girls. Whitefield House remained a school from 1745 until 1748, and then the girls were transferred to the "bell house" in Bethlehem, where the Young Ladies Seminary had its beginning.

When first completed Whitefield House was occupied for two years by thirty-three young married missionary couples, many of whom had taken part in the "Great Wedding" of thirty couples in Germany. Their voyage to America was known as the "Second Sea Congregation" in a ship well named, from our standards, Little Strength. The stone house into which the missionaries were welcomed is described as having eleven rooms, three large halls or rooms, and two cellars.

From 1749-1764 Whitefield House had a new use, serving as nursery for children of Moravian missionaries, the ages varying from fifteen months to five years.

It is impossible to realize the full meaning of those perilous days when missionaries with their families struggled to survive in this new land, all the while defending themselves against Indians whom they had come here to Christianize. In "Snow over Bethlehem" by Katherine Milhous, a story laid in 1855, the author has caught the prevailing spirit of deep religious faith, simplicity of living, and the joy of innocent childhood. This she has portrayed against a background of the traditional Moravian custom. It was then that children were brought by ox cart from Whitefield House to Bethlehem for better protection against the feared Indian attack.

Work to make the stone house more liveable was entirely interrupted during this winter of panic and
Organ built by Gustavus Hesselius in 1746, now in the Whitefield House.
horror. On December 21 a fugitive brought the report that the following night had been decided upon by the Indians for an attack on all the “plantations,” as the farms were called. This attack was prevented by the presence of a military guard. As early as November frantic settlers began pouring into Nazareth, so that along with many other houses, Whitefield and its two log houses were entirely filled as refugee centers. These frightened people, managing to escape with their lives, had to be fed, clothed and cared for.

It must not be forgotten that there were also friendly Indians, some of whom became Christian. They lie buried in what is known as the Indian cemetery on the edge of town, their remains mingled with those of the early settlers.

Whitefield House became the home of Moravian Theological Seminary 1855-1858, when the school was transferred to Bethlehem. In 1868 retired missionaries moved in, and since 1871 the Moravian Historical Society has centered its activities here.

A generous gift of $6,000 by John Jordan, Jr. in 1907, made possible enlargement by an addition built to conform architecturally. More space was in this way provided for housing retired missionaries, the library and museum.

What went on at Whitefield House is closely bound to the beginnings of Bethlehem where Moravians in much larger numbers settled. The trip over the rough road connecting the two towns, a quick ten miles today, was often made on foot. In that first log house at Bethlehem, on Christmas Eve 1741, Count Zinzendorf was reminded of the scene in Bethlehem, Judea, and so named the community Bethlehem. A replica of this house, built through the efforts of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania Chapter DAR in 1931, is still in use by the Chapter and city. The now well-travelled highway in recent years has set the scene for an annual trek on Christmas Eve when the long walk is made from Nazareth to Bethlehem in observance of Christmas.

A visit to the museum of Whitefield House today brings the discovery of many antique musical instruments, for the Moravians have from early times been noted for their religious music. Outstanding among the instruments is the first pipe-organ known to have been built in this country, in 1746. This organ was the work of

(Continued on page 311)
The seventy-seventh Continental Congress which marks the close of the Diamond Jubilee Administration is being planned for your interest, knowledge and inspiration.

The Assembly Call signals the United States Marine Band to start the March which heralds the Opening of Continental Congress. Every Daughter waits with anticipation as the Processional begins led by the Honor Guard of Pages, followed by the Flag Pages, carrying the Flags of each State and those Foreign Countries where DAR Chapters are located; our own DAR Banner and, in the place of Honor, the Flag of the United States of America.

Next in line are the National Officers and, as the President General reaches the center of the hall, preceded by her personal pages, the large American Flag will be unfurled from overhead.

"Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow"—Emerson, is the theme chosen by Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, and will be the keynote of her address citing the progress of the National Society during her administration.

Persons of National prominence who will bring you information and inspiration will be featured throughout the week. The musical programs will feature outstanding soloists for your enjoyment. Continuing our emphasis on youth, a fine young pianist will be a vital part of Thursday's program.
The Memorial Service, in tribute to those members who have passed away during the year, will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. in Constitution Hall. As this is also Easter Day, Mrs. Fred Osborne, the Chaplain General, has arranged a very special tribute Service.

A dinner for “gentlemen only” will be held on Monday Evening at 6:00 p.m. at the Mayflower Hotel in the Pitcairn Room. The chairman is Mr. Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr., The Lambert, Apartment 21, 1791 Lanier Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, to whom reservation should be sent with check for $7.50. Dress is optional.

On Tuesday morning the President General and the Executive Officers will give their annual reports. During the afternoon the White House will be open to members from 2 to 3:00. Members will be admitted at the East Gate by displaying a Congress badge or DAR Insignia.

Tuesday evening will be National Defense Evening under the direction of the National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr. The Annual Pages Ball will follow in the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel at 10:00.

During the Wednesday morning session, National Chairmen will give their reports, with a program of special interest featured in the afternoon.

Traditionally, Wednesday evening is State Regents’ Night when reports of the accomplishments of the States will be given. Again this year the DAR All American Chorus will present selections under the direction of Mrs. John W. Wagner. Nominations for Executive Officers, Vice Presidents General and Honorary Vice President General will follow. A Reception for the Candidates in C Street Corridor will conclude the evening.

Reports of National Chairmen will conclude on Thursday. Voting will take place from 8 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. in the O’Byrne room. A dynamic speaker is planned for Thursday afternoon.

Thursday evening will be featured as Patriots’ Night with an interesting and varied program.

Friday morning will conclude the business session of the Congress. This will be followed by the impressive Installation Service of National Officers.

A festive banquet with an outstanding nationally known speaker, will be held on Friday Evening at 7:30 P.M. in the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel.

Literally months of preparation by the Staff and the various committees go into the planning of the Continental Congress, and approximately 1000 members of the House and Page Committee will be working throughout the week to make your attendance at Continental Congress a wonderful experience.

Do plan to attend the 77th Continental Congress where a warm welcome will await you.

**NATIONAL OFFICERS**

**Chaplain General:** Breakfast, Sunday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 7:15 a.m.—$4.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George D. Nolan, 209 University Blvd., West, Silver Spring, Md. 20901. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope with check. During Congress: In Business Office April 12 and 13. Bus tickets ($1.25) for trip to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon may be obtained from Mrs. Nolan or Business Office no later than noon, Friday, April 12.

**Memorial Service:** Sunday, April 14, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General’s Reception Room at 2:00 p.m.

**Organizing Secretary General:** Joint meeting Monday, April 15, 2-4 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

**Treasurer General:** Meeting, Wednesday, April 17, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall. Chapter and State Treasurers only.

**Registrar General:** Joint meeting with Organizing Secretary General, Genealogical Records, Lineage Research and Membership Committees plus DAR Patriot Index and Membership Commission, Monday, April 15, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 2-4 p.m. Literature and kits will be available.

**Historian General:** Joint meeting with Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 15, 9-11 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

**Librarian General:** Meeting, Monday, April 15, Americana Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 9:30-10 a.m.

**Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution:** Joint meeting, Monday, April 15, 9-11 a.m. For complete details see Historian General listing.

**STATES**

**Alabama:** Meeting, Monday, April 15, Assembly Hall, 2nd floor, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., N.W., 10 a.m. Buffet Supper, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 5:45 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John B. Privett, 2505 Montevallo Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35223. During Congress: Mrs. Privett, Mayflower.

**Arkansas:** Breakfast, Thursday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:15 a.m.—$4.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. W. C. Spouta, P.O. Box 321, Rogers, Ark. 72756. During Congress: Mrs. Spouta, Mayflower.

**California:** Dinner, Sunday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 7 p.m.—$8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Robert L. Sperry, P.O. Box 943, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif. 92067. During Congress: Mrs. Sperry, Mayflower. Meeting, Monday, April 15, 10 a.m.—2 p.m., California Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

**Colorado:** Meeting, Monday, April 15, Colorado Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 9:30 a.m. All tickets and badges may be secured at this meeting. Dinner, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 5:45 p.m.—$7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George L. Miller, 1212 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903. During Congress: At meeting or from Mrs. Miller, Mayflower. Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Cox and Miss Eleanor Cox, hostesses. Colorado delegation meet near Founders Memorial following Memorial Service.

**Connecticut:** Open House, Sunday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room, 8-10:30. Dinner, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 5:45 p.m.—$7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George A. Morris, Dandy Dr., Cos Cob, Conn. 06807. During Congress: Mrs. Morris, Mayflower.

**Delaware:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 12:30 p.m.—$5.25. Reservations before Congress: Miss Anna E. Gallagher, 150 W. Main St., Newark, Del. 19711.
During Congress: Miss Gallaher, Mayflower.

Florida: Coffee, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.—$4.85. Reservations before Congress: Miss Eleanor Town, 2022 Greenway Dr., Coral Gables, Fla. 33154. During Congress: Miss Town, Mayflower.

Georgia: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 2:30 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6 p.m.—$7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. R. Hugh Reid, Box 44, Vidalia, Ga. 30474. During Congress: Mrs. Reid, Mayflower.

Hawaii: Coffee, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Rib Room, 10 a.m.


Indiana: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 9:30 a.m., Indiana Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall. Tea, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 3-5 p.m.—$4.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Richard Becker, R.R. 8, Box 101, Browning Rd., Evansville, Ind. 47711. During Congress: Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, Mayflower.

Iowa: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 1 p.m.—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Carl Bartels or Mrs. Ben Finch. During Congress: Mrs. Carl Bartels.

Kansas: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 12:15 p.m.—$4.75. Reservations before Congress: Miss Pauline Cowger, #51, Salina, Kansas. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel. Wives of Kansas Congressional members will be guests.

Kentucky: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Kentucky Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 8:30 a.m. Brunch, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 10-12 noon—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. T. L. Gardner, 2121 Cherokee Pkwy., Louisville. During Congress: Mrs. Gardner, Mayflower.

Louisiana: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Louisiana Room, ground floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:30 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 5:30 p.m.—$8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, P.O. Box 832, Lake Providence, La. 71254. During Congress: Mrs. Schneider, Mayflower.

Maine: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Maine Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m. Luncheon, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 12:30 p.m.—$5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Earl J. Hembrecht, Box 71, York Beach, Maine. During Congress: Mayflower Hotel. Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General, guest speaker.

Maryland: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 1 p.m.—$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Albert E. Conrادات, 947 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014. During Congress: Mrs. Conrادات, Mayflower.

Massachusetts: Dinner, Sunday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 7 p.m.—$7.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles F. Ely, 3 Spruce Circle, Westfield, Mass. During Congress: State Regent, Mayflower.


Minnesota: Dinner, Sunday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 6:30 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. L. J. Sweeney, 3465 Siemt Court, St. Paul, Minn. 55112.

Mississippi: Rosalie Tea, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 3-5 p.m.—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. W. G. Johnson, 4145 Eastover Dr., Jackson, Miss. During Congress: Mrs. Johnson, Mayflower.

Missouri: Brunch, Monday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 11 a.m.—$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John B. Latzer, 4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108. During Congress: Mrs. Latzer, Mayflower.


New Hampshire: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Children’s Attic, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 16, D. C. Chapter House, 1732 Mass. Ave., N.W., 3-5 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Spence Furby, 20 Noble St., Somersworth, N. H. During Congress: Mrs. Nile Faust, Mayflower.

New Jersey: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, Madison Hotel, Dolly Madison Room, 12:30 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Albert C. Cornish, Box 406, Princeton, N.J. During Congress: New Jersey Room.

New York: Luncheon and meeting, Tuesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 12:30 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward J. Schneider, 122 W. Main St., Cambridge, N.Y. 12816.

North Carolina: Executive Board Meeting, Monday, April 15, North Carolina Room, ground floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:30 a.m. Delegation Meeting, Tuesday, April 16, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 2:30 p.m. Tea, Wednesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 4-6 p.m.—$4.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. W. Dillon Chambers, 1600 Hendersonville Rd., Asheville, N.C. 28803. During Congress: Delegation meeting and at door.


Ohio: Reception, Sunday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 9-11 a.m.—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, 1112 Maplecliff Dr., Cleveland, Ohio 44107. During Congress: Mrs. Heiser, Mayflower or at door. Meeting, Monday, April 15, Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor, 10 a.m.

Oklahoma: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Oklahoma Kitchen, ground floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:30 a.m. Luncheon, Thursday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 12:30 p.m.—$5.40. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Pat Pugh, 1227 N.W. 92nd, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73114. During Congress: Mrs. Olen Delaney, Mayflower.

Pennsylvania: State Board of Management Meeting, Monday, April 15, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 2 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, The Shoreham, Blue Room, 12:30 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George Hay Kain, Jr., “Glen Cara,” Elimsville, York Co., Pa. 17318. During Congress: Monday, April 15, Pennsylvania Foyer, Memorial Continental Hall, 12 noon-3 p.m. Tuesday, April 16, The Shoreham, 10-11:30 a.m. State Board of Management Meeting, Friday, April 19, National Board Room, 2 p.m.
Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 8 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 16, 9 a.m., Hotel Rhode Island, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9 a.m. Reception, 10 a.m. Luncheon, 11 a.m. The Rhode Island Bicentennial Committee, meeting, 2 straight days, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday and Tuesday, April 15 and 16. The Weekend, Executive Committee to be held on Wednesday, April 17, 9-11 a.m. Attendees must reserve their accommodations by April 15. The 18th Annual Meeting of the Annual State Meeting, Wednesday, April 17, 9:30 a.m. Luncheon, 12 noon. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, 440 N. Nelson St., Arlington, Va. 22203. During Congress: Corridor of Constitution Hall. Please send stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Genealogical Records: Joint meeting, Monday, April 15, 2-4 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Americana Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 11 a.m. Open to all members.

Junior American Citizens: Meeting, Monday, April 15, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 10-12 noon. Roundtable Discussion with Exhibits.

Junior Membership: Junior Forum and Workshop, Monday, April 15, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9-11 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 15, Army and Navy Club, Farragut Square at Eye St., N.W. (use Farragut Sq. entrance on 17th Street), Sky Lounge (8th floor), 5 p.m.—$6.25. Reservations before Congress: Through April 8, Miss Frances Davis, 3040 Idaho Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. After April 9, Junior Bazaar booth. Check or money order payable to “Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR.” Please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Lineage Research: Joint meeting, Monday, April 15, 2-4 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Membership: Joint meeting, Monday, April 15, 2-4 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Motion Picture: Meeting, Tuesday, April 16, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 8:15 a.m.


Program: Joint meeting with American Heritage Committee, Tuesday, April 16, National Board Room, 8 a.m.

Public Relations: Meeting, Tuesday, April 16, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 8 a.m.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Congress Program: Meeting, Saturday, April 13, New York Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 3 p.m.

Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Monday, April 15, outside President General's
N. S. C. A. R. National Convention
April 18-21, 1968

Thursday, April 18—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day

Friday, April 19—Coffee, C.A.R. Museum 8-10 a.m.—$1.00
Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Cotillion Room—8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 20—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m.
National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 21—Annual Pilgrimage.

PATRONIZE SNACK BAR
by Catering, Inc.

COFFEE

Continuous Service—8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY OF CONGRESS WEEK

SANDWICH BUFFET

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR THE NATIONAL BANQUET
Friday evening, April 19, 1968 at 7:30
Tickets are obtainable at $9.00 each from
Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, Banquet Committee
Hammond Apts., A-1, 101 West 39th St., Baltimore, Md. 21210
(Enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
77th Continental Congress
April 15-19, 1968

Tentative Schedule

Wednesday, April 10 .... Informal Executive Committee Meeting
Thursday, April 11 ...... Executive Committee Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
Saturday, April 12 ...... National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
Sunday, April 14 ....... Memorial Service, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall
Monday, April 15 ....... Junior Forum, 9-11 a.m., National Officers' Club Room
        Formal Opening, 77th Continental Congress, 8:30 p.m.
        Constitution Hall

Tuesday, April 16 ....... Continental Congress, Morning Session, 9:15 a.m.
        Reports of National Officers
        DAR Tour of White House, 2:00-3:00 p.m.
        Continental Congress, Evening Session, 8:30 p.m.
        National Defense Night
        Pages Ball, 10:00 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel

Wednesday, April 17 ...... Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session,
        Recommendations of National Board, Report of
        Administrative Committees and National Committees,
        Resolutions
        Continental Congress, Afternoon Session
        Report of National Committees
        Continental Congress, Evening Session, 7:30 p.m.
        Reports of State Regents
        Nominations for Executive Office, Office of Vice President
        General and Honorary Vice President General

Thursday, April 18 ....... National Elections, 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., O'Byrne Room
        Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session,
        Reports of National Committees
        Continental Congress, Afternoon Session, Reports of
        National Committees, Report of Tellers
        Continental Congress, Evening Session,
        Patriots' Night
        Presentation of Newly Elected National Officers

Friday, April 19 .......... Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session,
        Installation Ceremony
        Adjournment of 77th Continental Congress
        Banquet, 7:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel

Saturday, April 20 ....... National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
Nauvoo — Beautiful Place

By

FRANCES B. KILLEY,
Vice President General from Illinois

Nauvoo, Illinois! Will it become the Williamsburg of the midwest? Some envision it. A great amount of money and time is needed. Restorations are progressing slowly under the supervision of the Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated, a non-profit foundation, incorporated under Illinois law for the purpose of restoring a portion of the old city. Nauvoo is one of the most historical places in the midwest, and in some respects has the most remarkable history of any city in the country.

At a horse-shoe bend in the mighty Mississippi lies today's little village of Nauvoo. Here live 1,200 souls, where once 27,000 occupied the largest town in the midwest. Chicago was but an infant, with a population of 6,000.

First dwellers in this historic place were the Sac and Fox Indians. They called it Quashquema, meaning "Beautiful Site". It was their favorite hunting ground. Their flag-reed lodges numbered many hundreds. It was here that Chiefs Black Hawk and Keokuk held council fires and many ceremonials. Here also came the first white settler, Captain James White, in 1823-24. Captain White bargained with the Indians and purchased the land for 200 bags of corn. The Indians paddled across the river to the Iowa side.

Other settlers came and the first post office in Hancock County was established in March 1830. This post office was called Venus. Commerce and Commerce City were succeeding names given to the tiny settlement. There was not much growth until 1839, when the Mormons arrived, after spending the winter in Quincy, Illinois. They had been driven from Missouri because of their beliefs and practices. They were searching for a quiet place in which to dwell in peace and security. This spot seemed ideal for their purpose. They purchased a great deal of land because their master plan for the city called for an acre of ground for each family. This caused the town to be spread over much territory. They changed the name of the town to Nauvoo. It is said the name originated from Hebrew and meant “Beautiful Place” or “Pleasant Land.” This was similar in meaning to the original Indian name, “Quashquema”. There was a good landing site and steamships plied their trade up the river into Wisconsin, down to Quincy, Illinois and even on down to New Orleans. Saw-mills and grist-mills were built and a thriving community was soon established. Within seven years it had grown into a flourishing city of 20,000. The charter, granted to Nauvoo in 1840, was remarkable because it granted an almost autonomous militia and a municipal court with unusual legal power. In 1844 the militia, called the Nauvoo Legion, numbered more than 5,000.

In 1846, Colonel Thomas L. Kane, a U.S. Army officer visited Nauvoo. His impressions are given: “I was descending the last hillside upon my journey when a landscape in delightful contrast broke upon my view. Half encircled by a bend of the river, a beautiful city lay glittering in the fresh morning sun; its bright, new dwellings, set in cool green gardens, ranging up around a stately dome-shaped hill, which was covered by a noble marble edifice, whose high tapering spire was radiant with white and gold. The city appeared to cover several miles; and beyond it, in the background, there rolled off a fair country, chequered by the careful lines of fruitful industry. The unmistakable marks of industry, enterprise and educated wealth everywhere, made the scene one of singular and most striking beauty.”

The Temple, described by Colonel Kane, was built in the early 1840's by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It was thought to be one of the largest buildings west of the Allegheny Mountains, and required five
The "sunstone" from the Nauvoo Temple. Now on display in the Nauvoo State Park.

years to construct. From its site on the highest hill, it overlooked the country-side in majestic splendor. The materials are estimated to have cost $1,000,000. The Church members gave every tenth day to its building as well as the money necessary to purchase the materials.

It was dedicated in 1846, after many of the Mormons had been forced to leave Nauvoo, although it was never entirely completed. In 1848, an incendiary burned the Temple. Later, a tornado leveled to the ground all that had been standing. Its stones were carried away, some as far as Galena, Illinois and Dubuque, Iowa. Others were used to build structures, such as the present headquarters of the Nauvoo Restoration, Inc., which had formerly been used as an Icarian school building. Many basements and wine-cellar were built from the stones.

The Temple was built of limestone, quarried locally, and of timber, from Wisconsin, floated down the river. A "Sunstone," part of the unique architecture of the Temple, is on display in the Nauvoo State Park. This is a capstone of one of the pilasters. One is also on the grounds of the Historical Society, at Quincy, Illinois. "Moonstones" are to be found near the graves of Joseph and Hyrum Smith on the grounds of the Nauvoo Hotel.

The rapidly growing city became a rendezvous for criminals; and outlawry was heavy during 1844-45. The Mormons received much of the blame, and much of it wrongfully. Because of their religious ideas and political activities, there was conflict with the non-Mormons. There was a general uprising against the Mormons and on June 25, 1844, Joseph Smith, the leader and prophet of the group, and his brother Hyrum were arrested on a charge of treason, and imprisoned in the Carthage jail. On June 27th, a mob surrounded the jail and shot the Smith brothers.

Brigham Young was then accepted as the head of the Church by a large number of members and led his group to Utah. Small groups followed other leaders. The widow of Joseph Smith returned to Nauvoo, after a brief stay in Whiteside County, Illinois, and in 1847 married Major Lewis C. Bidamon. In 1860 the members of the church who had remained in the area organized a new church, called the Re-Organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They named Joseph Smith III, a descendant of the Prophet, as their leader.

The Icarians, calling themselves "Pioneers of Humanity," took possession of the many vacant houses which were left after the exodus of Mormons to Utah and other parts. This small group of Frenchmen and Germans arrived in the spring of 1849. They were led by Etinne Cabet, a noted lawyer and French politician. He wrote several books, including, "A Voyage Into Icaria." This book gave his group the name Icarians and expounded his theory of an utopian communistic colony. Dissention arose when the little colony found the communistic plan was not practical. Cabet and a small number of followers left Nauvoo. Those who remained soon took up democratic ways. Many German settlers arrived in Nauvoo in 1848.

The Icarians introduced the growing of grapes and making of wine. A Priest, Father Alleman, is credited with bringing the first vines to Nauvoo. The rolling country proved to be extremely well suited to the growing of grapes and soon was covered with vigorous plants. More than 40 wine-cellar were built and a thriving industry was begun. Sparkling wines, the "Pride of Nauvoo," were shipped out in all directions. With the coming of Prohibition, the cellars became empty and prosperity again deserted Nauvoo. The population dwindled as families left to seek work in other areas.

It was found that some of the old, limestone wine-cellar possessed the proper temperature and moisture for the culture of blue cheese (Roquefort type). With the repeal of the Prohibition Act, part of the wine industry revived and complimented the cheese manufacture. Nauvoo is today famous for its wine and blue cheese. On each Saturday and Sunday before Labor Day, when the grapes are ripening, the "Grape Festival" is celebrated. Thousands of visitors come to eat, drink, and to enjoy the outdoor Historical Pageant, presented on the (Continued on page 312)
On July 27, 1777 occurred a ghastly episode that did much to rally the Americans — the scalping of Jane McCrea. It mattered not to patriots that she was engaged to an officer in the army of George the Third; she was one of their own, the lovely daughter of a New Jersey minister, brutally stripped, scalped and shot near Fort Edward by Burgoyne's Indians.

When they came into the camp bearing their trophy of bloodstained golden curls, Burgoyne greatly shocked wished to execute the murderers, but the commander of the Indian troops, St. Luc de la Corne, a distinguished partisan of the French in the last war and now in the British service, warned Burgoyne that if he did so all the Indians would desert. So the murderer was pardoned and "Remember Jane McCrea," echoed through the hills, valleys, camps, posts and stations and what George Washington or the Congress could not do in heating the blood of the patriots, the slaying of Jane McCrea and the pardon of her murderer did.

Jane McCrea was born in Lamington, Somerset County, New Jersey in December 1759. She was the second daughter of the Reverend James McCrea, a Presbyterian minister of Scotch ancestry. Her father was devoted to literary pursuits and she had acquired a taste for reading which in those early times was unusual for one of her age.

Also living in Lamington, New Jersey was a Welsh family, by the name of Jones. They were friends and neighbors of the McCrea's.

When Jane was about 16 years old, her father married the second time, her mother having died some years before. She and her brother John, a graduate of Princeton in 1762, not liking the idea of a stepmother, decided to leave home and move to Albany, where he began the practice of law and married into the prominent Beekman family of that city. When everything seemed most promising for the career of young Attorney McCrea, he became dissatisfied with his vocation and turned to farming in Northumberland, Saratoga county, opposite the mouth of the Moses Kill.

Shortly afterwards the Jones family settled a few miles north of Northumberland on what is known as the Rogers farm. In the fall of 1776 two of the younger brothers, Jonathan and David Jones, raised a company of 50 soldiers in Kingsbury and Fort Edward. To their patriot neighbors and the American officials, these soldiers declared that they were about to join the garrison at Ticonderoga but among themselves they had a very different understanding. With all the men that the Jones' could trust having been enrolled, they set out for the north, but instead of stopping at Ticonderoga, they passed through the woods in the rear of that fort, and joined the British forces in Canada.

Among the friends of Jane's youth was Polly Hunter of New York, whose parenes were dead. Polly's grandmother, Sarah Frasier Campbell, a widow, with whom she made her home, had married for her second husband, a man by the name of James McNiel.

After Mr. McNiel's death Polly and her grandmother settled in Fort Edward where Mrs. McNiel owned a large landed estate. She was a brilliant woman possessed with all the accomplishments of her day. She was considered a dashing widow with a rare fortune in pounds, shillings and pence, as well as a goodly amount of avoirdupois, since corpulency was one of her main characteristics.

David Jones, also was a friend of Mrs. McNiel's (a staunch Tory) and her granddaughter, Polly. He often met Jane at their home, where a large portion of their time was spent in each others society. In the rear of the house was an old-fashioned garden with its formal rows of hollyhocks, sunflowers, marigolds and roses.
In a sheltered corner of the yard was a little bed of sage and rosemary and here is where they spent many hours. It soon became well understood that at some time not far distant Jane was to be the wife of David Jones and the gossip seemed well agreed it would be a good match, although her brother disapproved, as he was a Whig and did not approve of the union.

In the early spring of 1777, Burgoyne had been sent from England to Canada to march over the old route down the Hudson River to join Lord Howe, who was firmly intrenched in the city of New York. His army consisted of about 10,000 British, Hessians, Tories and Indians. In the early summer of 1777 he sailed up Lake Champlain and on June 17 camped on the western shore of the lake at the falls of the little Bouquet River.

Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne, the illegitimate son of a British nobleman, was then 47 years of age, all of which since childhood he had spent in the military service of his country. He had shown himself a brave soldier on the fields of Europe and it was hoped that he would prove himself an energetic and skillful one amid the forests of America.

A large, strongly built man, the British General had a rough countenance but a fine figure and bore himself with a habitual air of command which might have been due either to his semi-noble origin or to his long service as a military officer of high rank. Fond of eating, he did not consider that his easy task of conquering the Yankees laid on him any necessity for self-restraint.

His headquarters were often the scene of luxurious dinners, lasting far into the night, where the wine flowed freely and which were often brightened by the presence of the general’s mistress—the wife of a commissary in his army.

The progress of Burgoyne thoroughly alarmed the Americans. It being well known that the American forces under General Schuyler were not sufficient to prevent the capture of Albany, whenever it was reached by the British. Instead of thinking of surrender, the Americans met this alarming crisis with firmness and resolution.

The Middle States received their material for the war of independence and their courage, not from William Penn’s people who would not fight for the Dutch, who were not a large element, but from the quarter million of Scotch and Scotch-Irish.

These people were hard workers, good pioneer stock, accustomed to hardships, and in search of places where altars could be set up away from persecution and religious intolerance. Between 1760 and 1765 many of the townships in Warren and Washington counties had been settled by these God-fearing pioneers.

There were other considerations of the deepest concern. The war had already lasted longer than expected. The resources of the country which were small in respect to those things necessary for war, began to fail: the term of enlistment of many of the soldiers had expired.

We hadn’t any public money and no government to guarantee the payment of wages to the officers and soldiers, nor to those who furnished supplies for the troops. Under these discouraging circumstances it became extremely difficult to raise recruits for the army. During
the year 1776 and the first part of 1777, the Americans suffered greatly by sickness and were unsuccessful in almost every meeting with the enemy. The stoutest hearts were beginning to fail.

The patriots scared at the easy conquest of Ticonderoga, at the success of Burgoyne at Fort Ann were ready to desert and give up the fight. We read in Journals and diaries of American soldiers, who fought in the Revolution, of their lack of discipline, their extreme youth and inexperience, of the disregard of the wishes of the officers, of the contempt of the New Englanders for the "Yorkers," especially Schuyler, of the desertions suffered greatly by sickness and were unsuccessful in almost every meeting with the enemy. The stoutest hearts were beginning to fail.

To desert and give up the fight. We read in Journals and diaries of American soldiers, who fought in the Revolutionary War. It seems that the outbreak of the Revolution aroused very little interest in this part of the country. Those liberal ideals and business interests which so stirred Boston, New York and Philadelphia meant little to our self-sufficient isolated farmers. The war was not their war. Let it be fought by those whose concern it was and let the country-side, which had not yet recovered from the French and Indian War, be left in peace. So affairs went through 1776 and the first half of 1777.

Here and there would be seen some humane person assisting the more unfortunate, by relieving them of their burdens but generally a principle of selfishness prevented much interchange of friendliness, every one for himself was the common cry.

Burgoyne moved with great precaution and was always seeking intelligence. The general was well served by his scouts and he was greatly assisted by disloyal inhabitants.

Rank toryism and bribery fought against us and if we had not been sustained by the Lord of battles, we would have sunk under the many difficulties that surrounded us.

When it became certain that the British force would come to Fort Edward, Jane left her brother John's house and went up to the widow Jones and stayed there overnight. The next morning she crossed the Hudson river by ferry and went to Mrs. McNiel's home.

Supposing that the troubles would soon be ended, Jane and David decided not to marry until peace came. It soon appeared that the war was likely to last longer than expected and it was agreed that the marriage shouldn't be further delayed.

On July 11, 1777 David sent Jane the following letter from Skenesborough (Whitehall) New York:

Dear Friend,—I have the opportunity to send you this by William Blamsy, hoping through Freeil it will come safe to hand. Since last writing Ticonderoga has been taken and we have had a battle, which no doubt you have been informed of before this. Through God's mercy I escaped destruction and am now well at this place (Whitehall), for which thanks be to Him.

The rebels cannot recover from the blow; it has been struck and no doubt the war will now soon end. Such
changeably without regard to discrimination on the basis of common traits and customs. The loyal Six Nations were with St. Leger under Sir John Johnson. It has always been understood that those with Burgoyne were mostly Canadian middle west Indians of Algonquin origin.

On July 26, 1777 Burgoyne had penetrated with his main army through the wilderness and clay of Kingsbury. He was encamped on a small elevation about a mile north of the house of John Jones (David's brother).

On the morning of July 27, 1777 Miss McCrea and Mrs. McNiel were preparing to set out for Fort Miller, as rumors had for several days, been widespread of hostile Indians in the vicinity.

Lieutenant Palmer with 20 men was ordered to put their furniture and effects on board a batteaux (a long light river boat) and row the family to Fort Miller, as a place of greater security.

Just as they were about to leave, Lieutenant David Jones sent the following message to Jane: “I will send a party of Indians, under the control of an Indian chief by the name of Duluth, in whom I place the utmost confidence, with the assurance of giving him a liberal reward. I will instruct the party of Indians to proceed quietly among the thickets, taking care not to be seen from the Fort, or the picket guard on the top of the hill. I will advise them to display a signal agreed upon that can be seen from Mrs. McNiel’s house. On discovering such a signal, you will start in the direction of the British camp, as if going to a neighbor’s house. The Indians will keep pace with you, and serve as an invisible escort, not making their appearance unless you are in actual danger.

“You will be conducted until you are fairly within the British lines, when I will meet you in person and escort you to the camp. Chaplain Brudenell will be waiting to perform the marriage ceremony. You can remain with the officers’ wives, or stay for awhile with Mrs. McNiel.” Jane finally, though reluctantly, under existing circumstances, accepted the tender offer.

Sunday morning July 27, 1777 LeLoup and his band of Indians made their appearance on the brow of the hill, north of Fort Edward and made a violent attack upon the picket guard, slew the captain and the remainder fled in the direction of the Fort. Jane McCrea also fled with them, the Indians hotly pursuing them and noticed that she ran into Mrs. McNiel’s house. They pursued and seized Jane and Mrs. McNiel, dragging them out of the house. They put the trembling girl on a horse. Mrs. McNiel was too corpulent for that mode of conveyance, so they hurried her along on foot to the British camp, not knowing that she was a cousin of General Simon Fraser, who was then stationed in command of a detachment of General Burgoyne’s army above Fort Edward. During the capture, Mrs. McNiel became separated from Jane and did not know of her fate. Upon entering General Fraser’s quarters, he exclaimed: “Why cousin Sarah, how did you come here? I thought you were in New York.” She cried: “Why did you send
these rascally Indians after us?" He replied, "I knew nothing of it." Mrs. McNiel was bleeding and torn and her clothes were gone. General Fraser succeeded in placing her in a large coat of his own until clothes could be procured.

On the west side of the hill, upon which the picket guard was stationed stood a majestic pine, at the base of which gurgled a clear, cool spring. At this place the Indians and their captive had arrived when Duluth, obedient to his instructions, made his appearance and claimed to be the protector of Miss McCrea. LeLoup claimed her as his rightful captive. Both Chiefs resolutely maintained their supposed rights. Angry words passed between them. Neither would yield. A violent dispute ensued.

A body of men emerged from the Fort in pursuit of the Indians that had attacked the picket guard. Bullets were whistling over the Indians heads. No time was to be lost. Duluth seized the horse's reins, upon which the captive rode and attempted to lead him away. LeLoup (the wolf) in a violent rage, snatched his tomahawk from his belt and hurled its blade deep into Jane McCrea's side. She fell from the horse. He grasped her hair with the long swarthy fingers of his left hand and seizing his scalping knife with his right, quickly severed the scalp and brandished it in the air, with a yell of savage triumph.

Drunken Indians brought her scalp into camp. The luxuriant tresses were quickly identified as those of young Jane McCrea. She could have been written off, as just another frontier girl but she happened to be the fiancee of Lieutenant David Jones of Colonel Peters' little band of Tories.

An aged Indian was present when the scalp of Miss McCrea was brought into the British camp. After looking thoughtfully and gravely for a moment at the bloody scalp, he said, "That army can not prosper, that tolerates taking the scalps of women and little children." A prediction coming from an untutored savage was indeed a withering rebuke to the civilized British troops. When the Loyalists complained of the frequent massacres committed by the Indians and demanded protection, Brigadier-General Fraser remarked, "It is a conquered country and we must wink at these things."

The news of the shocking tragedy aroused the people to a sense of their personal danger, as nothing else had been able to do. Every man felt that his daughter, wife, mother or affianced might be the next victim of the murderous Indian. The result was that scores and hundreds who had been wavering before, seized their muskets, hastened to the nearest recruiting station and volunteered for service against Burgoyne and his allies.

Doctor Solomon Jones, brother of David Jones and surgeon in General Burgoyne's army, learning what had occurred, sought the bereaved lover to inform him of the fate of his betrothed. But he found that his brother had seen the Indians coming into camp with the scalp and knew too well from whose head the beautiful tresses had been taken.

Lieutenant Jones was overcome by the shock, caused by the tragic event and after the peace of 1783, he settled in Brockville, Ontario, Canada and made his home with his brother Solomon. He died suddenly in 1790 and is buried in the old Blue Church burying ground near the bank of the Saint Lawrence River.

Jane's remains were placed on a ferry boat and taken about three miles down the river, where they were buried by the bank of a small stream. Many years afterwards her remains were moved to the "Union Cemetery" between Fort Edward and Hudson Falls, where she still rests in an enclosure guarded by an iron picket fence erected by popular subscription and the labor of the school children of Glens Falls, Hudson Falls and Fort Edward about 1895. A monument was erected in 1852 to her memory by her niece Sarah Hanna Payn. The inscription upon it is as follows:—

To Commemorate

One of the most thrilling incidents in the Annals of the American Revolution:

to do Justice to the fame of the gallant British Officer to whom she was affianced, and as a simple tribute to the memory of the Departed.

I believe that Jane McCrea did not die in vain. There came forth from her quiet sepulchre beside the Hudson River, seeds of progress, from which this tiny Republic of ours has grown into one of the mightiest, most wealthiest, most powerful and important of the nations of the earth.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Elizabeth Armstrong Ray (Mrs. Eugene Howard) on January 3, 1968. Mrs. Ray served as Vice President General 1926-1929 and as State Regent of Kentucky 1924-1926. She was a member of the Franfort Chapter in Kentucky.
The thirty-ninth congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution is about to adjourn, after a session which has greatly enhanced the prestige of the organization.

More accurately and more comprehensively than any other national body, the Daughters of the American Revolution represent American womanhood. They come from every part of the United States. They are inheritors of American traditions. The fact that they assemble at Washington is evidence of their deep interest in national affairs.

The society's efficiency in transacting business, its courteous and dignified relations with all governmental agencies, and its avoidance of squabbles over religion and politics are in admirable contrast to the workings of a certain other Congress that is said to be in session in Washington.

The point might be raised that the congress of Daughters is not responsible for the conduct of the Government, and therefore has an easier task than that which confronts the Congress of the United States. But when national policies are under consideration these bodies have equal moral duties in searching for the truth and courageously expressing it. In this respect the D. A. R. 

(Continued on page 334)
The Founding of New Orleans

By Vera Morel
New Orleans Chapter, New Orleans, La.

In the annals of Americana, no chapter is more fraught with tales of such spirited adventure, romance, intrigue, hardships and hopes, than that entitled: "The Founding of New Orleans." To commemorate this event of two-hundred-and-fifty years ago, ambitious plans are underway for an extensive and diversified program designed to attract visitors from near and distant parts. New Orleans has long been a "must" for tourists as it abounds in contrasts and offers the charm of a glamorous past with the exciting fun of a modern metropolis. Therefore it is logical to expect an influx of visitors during the year 1968 when the old Spanish-French town will celebrate its founding.

By ruffling pages of history-books containing an abundance of Louisiana records, it is possible to envision the city as it was at the turn of the eighteenth century. Actually the site of the original settlement was an island set in a marsh, encircled by lakes and bayous and nestling in a sharp crescent bend of the Mississippi river where it flowed onward for one hundred miles to the gulf of Mexico. This great mystical waterway had been sought by explorers as early as the sixteenth century; some had come overland to descend the stream and others by way of southern waters to find and fortify the river's mouth against attack by hostile natives and rival nations.

In 1541, the bold Spanish conquistador, Ferdinand de Soto, followed old Indian trails on his long march and accidentally came upon the broad river which he crossed and where in the spring of 1542 he was buried. It is thought that De Soto and his group, including some noblemen, were the first white men to glimpse this mighty stream although their search was for gold and metals and not for new lands.

By order of Louis de Buade, Count de Frontenac, royal governor of Canada, the Jesuit missionary Father Jacques Marquette and the young French-Canadian trader M. Joliet, came from Quebec in 1673 and paddled some distance down the swift-flowing river, through prairie and forest lands. Their journey was well-planned, carefully recorded and replete with peril and great suffering. They reached the river bank in June of 1693 and descended to a point near the entrance of the Arkansas. Informed by hospitable Indians that the river was possessed by Spain, they turned back without establishing a post but with the assurance that the stream was a highway between Canada and a southern sea. Two hundred years later the grave of the brave
Marquette was discovered on the bank of the river he had named: "Immaculate Conception."

Thus it remained for Robert Cavelier de la Salle, called "the prince of French explorers," to undertake an elaborate exploration of the newfound river, at his own expense but with the encouragement of the Governor Frontenac. After several years of preparation, the over-optimistic and determined La Salle entered the river, passed the mouth of the Missouri, and March 20, 1682 erected a cross bearing the arms of France, and near the villages of the Tensas tribe. This visit with the friendly Indians was reported by Chevalier de Tonty, devoted companion of La Salle. The party then floated down "le grande riviere" and on April 9, 1682, La Salle took formal possession of the vast territory drained by the river and gave to it the name Louisiane in honor of King Louis XIV and his mother, Anne of Austria.

La Salle returned to France with pride and in 1684 set out again for the Mississippi delta. After four futile expeditions, he missed the river's location and sailed along the western coast to Texas where in the year 1687 he was murdered by his treacherous followers.

These early, scattered and ineffective attempts at colonization, were a prelude to the coming of the redoubtable brothers, Lemoyne of France and Canada. There were eleven sons of Charles Lemoyne, Baron Longueuil, who had been granted and acquired large concessions in Canada. Nine sons had commissions in the service of France and those who came to Louisiana were: Serigny, Iberville, Bienville and Chateauguay. The third son, Piotre Lemoyne, sieur d'Iberville, had led five successful expeditions against the English at Hudson Bay and the neighboring coast in 1686. Some years later he was decorated with the Cross of St. Louis and appointed governor of the new French colony. Peace had come to war-weary France with the Treaty of Ryswick, and England, Spain and Holland ceased to threaten. Then the restless and ambitious Iberville secured a commission from the French cabinet to seek further exploration in the lower Mississippi and firmer control of the colony which, thirteen years before, La Salle had failed to fortify sufficiently.

Leaving France in the fall of 1698 with four vessels, more than a hundred men, his brothers Serigny and sixteen-year-old Bienville, Iberville reached the northern shores of the gulf which was held in part by Spain and by native "savages." He was joined at San Domingo by Chateaumorant and his small fleet. It is to this commandant that we owe a vivid picture of this difficult voyage. The first sight of land was near the present Pensacola. Contact was made with the inhabitants and before they came to the river's entrance, Chateaumorant returned to San Domingo. Iberville continued to skirt the coastal area, finding numerous inland streams and lakes, one was named Pontchartrain and another Maurepas (renamed Dauphine Island). They continued to a bayou, Manchac, which proved a passage through lakes to the gulf. After exploring deeper into the delta and along the tree-lined coast, they finally entered the narrow passes of the Mississippi February 1699. The historian La Harpe says that a relic (prayer-book) from La Salle's expedition was found with the names of Canadians, were their doubts quelled as to their discovery, and this was La Salle's Mississippi river.

Returning to France Iberville sought to secure needed supplies, and to urge immediate development of the strategic settlement at the river's mouth lest it be seized by England or Spain. His own story would require pages for with zeal and courage, Iberville returned to and continued to explore the gulf and the eastern shore, until his death in 1706 at the age of forty-four. Sauvolle served a brief term as governor before he was fatally stricken with yellow fever in 1700-1701 and was succeeded by Bienville.

An indication of Bienville's sagacity was an incident that occurred during Iberville's absence. Meeting two English frigates in midstream, he cleverly misinformed the captain of one vessel that the river was possessed by Canada and strongly fortified above. Reversing their direction, the English turned and forfeited the chance to gain the rich prize, Louisiana. The place is still called "The English Turn."

Bienville's services as soldier, diplomat, peacemaker, and founder began. Against the advice of his chief engineer, LeBlond de la Tour, but supported by Lamothe de Pauger, assistant engineer, Bienville decided the location of the city, and early in February of 1718, named the primitive settlement La Novelle Orleans in honor of Philippe, Duc d' Orleans, Regent of France. Five years later Bienville's great dream was realized when the seat of government was removed from Biloxi to New Orleans. His administrations (there were two)
THE HISTORIC landmark was constructed in 1795 and originally housed the Very Illustrious Cabildo, the Spanish governing body of that day. Beneath its roof was enacted the final scene of the Louisiana Purchase.

were marked by bitter difficulties—floods, fire, hurricanes, enemies within and enemies without, hostility of once-friendly natives, costly exploitation of the colony by trading companies—the list of obstacles met and overcome is without end. After nearly forty years in Louisiana, the valiant Bienville returned to France where he died in March of 1768.

The following excerpts from an article (1918) by the late historian, Heloise Hulse Cruzat, tells of this remarkable man, the "Father of New Orleans."

"To take Bienville's dimensions as explorer, founder and statesman, would require an able pen, but none who has studied the history of Louisiana can withhold the need of reverence and gratitude due this grand figure . . . From the day he set foot on this soil and with the eagle eye of genius foresaw the possibilities of the site on the Mississippi, he dreamed and fought for it with strength and mind until he made it a reality and a success. He gave his heart, his mind, his strength to foster the life of the city he created with foresight of its future success, but without illusions as to the gratitude which would have been his by right, without conviction that his work and sacrifices would ever overcome the cabalistic warfare waged against him which embittered his life, especially, without hope that the mother country would uphold him till final success. From the day he left New Orleans . . . to seek rest and peace in Paris . . . to that orderly day when realizing its great mistake, France returned him to Louisiana to unravel the tangled skein of weak administrations, Bienville's heart never faltered . . . Through penury, distress and war he steered the colony with ability. He sacrificed his youth to its founding, he gave his manhood to its establishment and development, and in his declining years came the dark hour when, at the foot of a tottering throne, he pleaded in vain for its life as a child of France. As phantoms all those years of toil and persecution, of expeditions undertaken and battles won faded into nothingness, and the brave spirit which had never quailed went down before the annihilation of all his past. His death . . . saved him from adding to this crushing blow that of the bloody tragedy which inaugurated the Spanish domination, and in which the Lemoyne blood again flowed for France."

To give a picture of the infant city we borrow a few paragraphs from eye-witnesses accounts by historians and travellers:

Upon visiting New Orleans in 1721-1722, the Jesuit father Pierre Francois de Charlevoix wrote: "This City is the first to arise on the banks of the greatest of rivers in the world. Today there are about one hundred huts . . .

. . . arranged without a deal of order, a large warehouse built of wood, two or three house which would not adorn a town in France, and half of a wretched warehouse where Our Lord is worshipped . . . but what a pleasure, on the other hand to see the future capital of a vast and beautiful country growing bit by bit, and be able to say . . This savage and desolate place, which is still covered with trees and canebrakew, will one day (and perhaps the day is not far off) be an opulent city, and the Metropolis of a great and rich colony. Some weeks later, he wrote: "You can form the most accurate picture by imagining 200 people who were sent to found a city; and who made camps on the banks of a great river, where they thought only of getting shelter from the unhealthy open air until such time a plan was drawn up . . . M. Pauger, whom I still have the honor to accompany, has just shown a plan of his making; it is very hand-

(Continued on page 358)

THE ST. LOUIS Cathedral built in 1794 with funds supplied by a wealthy Spanish nobleman, Don Andres Almonaster y Roxas. Located in the heart of the old section of the city, it faces Jackson Square. The statue of Andrew Jackson to the right was constructed in 1856 by Clark Mills.
Miss Mabel F. Rice, past Regent of the Whittier Chapter (Calif.), was recently honored by the Whittier Writers Club for her achievements in the writing field. Professor Emerita from Whittier College, Miss Rice was cited for her school text books in the language field, for her children's books, for innumerable magazine articles, and for the success of her students whose publications appear frequently.

LaVone Patrick Goodell (Mrs. Horace R.), Organizing Regent, and member of the Governor Nelson Dewey Chapter, Madison, Wisconsin was chosen unanimously by the Wisconsin Society, SAR to receive the Medal of Appreciation from the SAR for her assistance to them. This is only the second time this award has been presented in Wisconsin.

Miss Ruth Margaret Knapp was honored last year with the presentation of her 50-year Red Cross nursing pin in ceremonies in Detroit's Cobo Hall. It was a vivid reminder for her, and many others, that a half century had passed since the United States entered World War I on April 6, 1917. Miss Knapp, a member of the Sarah Ann Cochrane Chapter of Ann Arbor, Michigan, became a Red Cross nurse March 20, 1917 and served overseas many times.

* * *

Miss Katharine Matthies, Honorary Vice President General and a former Regent of Sarah Ludlow Chapter of Lymeur, Connecticut, was presented with a plaque by the Seymour Rotary Club which read: "The Seymour Rotary Club Outstanding Citizenship Award is presented to Miss Katharine Matthies to honor her lifetime of service to the Town of Seymour its citizens. October 24, 1967."

* * *

Louse McCauley Briggs (Mrs. Charles W.) is now serving as vice-president of the Women's Chamber of Commerce of Sapulpa, Okla. She has also been active in work with retarded children, establishing a special Sunday School Class for them. She was the recipient of the Sapulpa Association for Retarded Children award for her devoted service. She is a member of the Nancy Green Chapter.

* * *

Mrs. C. Griggen Martin and Mrs. William Crutchfield, members of the Judge David Campbell Chapter, Signal Mountain, Tenn., recently were awarded 50-year pins for their years of service with the local Red Cross organization.

* * *

Mrs. Beatrice Middleton has been included in the 1967-68 edition of "Who's Who in American Education." This volume included outstanding university and college professors and presidents, officials of the United States Office of Education, and other educators throughout the United States and Canada. Mrs. Middleton, a member of the Bowling Green Chapter, Bowling Green, Missouri, recently retired from the office of county superintendent of schools, completing a career as an educator, in classroom teaching and in school administration.

* * *

A member of the Army and Navy Chapter of Washington, D.C., Miss Thelma Williams, can look back on fifty years of work on Capitol Hill. She came to Washington in 1917, during World War I, to work in the office of Rep. William Washington Larsen (Ga.). She was one of the first government girls who now number in the thousands. At that time there were women's dormitories in the Capitol Grounds.

* * *

Mrs. Charles C. Calvert, immediate past Regent of Limestone Chapter, Kentucky, is the first woman to be asked to serve on the Maysville-Mason County Library board. The Library has been in existence since 1878. She also serves on the advisory board of the new Community College and as President of the Mason County Historical Society.

* * *

Governor Dan K. Moore of North Carolina recently extended a signal honor to the State Regent, Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough when he commissioned her to serve on the North Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Mrs. Goldsborough chose as deputy, Honorary President General, Miss Gertrude Carraway of New Bern.

* * *

Alice Fessenden Peck (Mrs. Robert Gray, Sr.), a member of the Kaskaskia Chapter of Chicago, was recently presented with an Award of Merit from the Chicago Board of Education. The handsome plaque read: "The Americanization Division of the Chicago Board of Education presents to Alice Pressenden Peck, Founder of the Graduate Club, this Award of Merit for her devotion and dedication during the past fifty years of enriching the lives of our New Citizens by instilling the ideals of our American Heritage." The purpose of the club is to encourage further education on the part of naturalized citizens in their new language and our American Heritage by stressing culture of their native lands as well as American Culture.
## New Ancestor Records

Whose records during the Revolution have been established by the Registrar General showing state from which the soldier or patriot served. (Further data available in supplement to Patriot Index.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Casper</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Elijah</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison (Ellison), Lieut. James</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancrum, Richard</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews, Frederick</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Thomas</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arter (Eter), Daniel</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avery, James</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, George</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Samuel</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltzell, Jacob</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard, Aaron</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrickman, Peter</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrow, Abraham</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernis, Henry</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best, James</td>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankenbaker, Jacob</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth, James</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brady (Braddy), Joshua</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer, Ambrose</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs, William</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooke, John Tallaferro</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookhart, Jacob</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, James</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Thomas</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugg, William</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullard, Thomas</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkett, Jacob</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkhart, Capt. Daniel</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkhart, George</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burt, Isaac, Sr.</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burt, Isaac, Jr.</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush, John</td>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushnell, Reuben</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvert, Obed</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter, Nicholas</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson, Charles</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson, Robert</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Jedediah</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathcart, Robert</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavoury, Philip</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, John</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clem, Deedrick</td>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb, John</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole, Johannes</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrad, Jacob</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, William</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottingham, William</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court, John</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowing, Robert</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, John</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cressy, John</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocker, Solomon</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crook, Charles</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crouch, Corp. James</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crouch, Thomas F.</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deneen, James</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickinson (Dickerson), John</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinsmore, John</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditson (Didson), Benjamin</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodd, William</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodson, Charles</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorman, Lieut. John</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dover, Francis J.</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downey, William</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duff, Samuel, 1st</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumont, Dirck</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan, Edmund</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durbin, Christopher</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham, David</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham, Mastin</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eads, Charles</td>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis, Thomas</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely, Jonathan, Jr.</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Daniel</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Henry</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feaster (Pfister), Lodowick</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fergus, Sergt. James</td>
<td>Pennsylvania and South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishel, Michael</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, John</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk, George</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom, William</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, James, Jr.</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Simeon (Simon)</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Christopher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel, John</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett, Charles</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett, Stephen</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbs, James</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gildersleeve, Obadiah, Sr.</td>
<td>New York and Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilson, Eleazar</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasier, William</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goatley, John</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Caleb</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Capt. Govin</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gotting, Frederick</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, John</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Philip</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gustin, Amos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagle, John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanawalt, George</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, Samuel</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartsfield, Jacob</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes (Hays), William</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helm, John</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendren, John</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herndon, Capt. Benjamin</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>First Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetrick</td>
<td>Lieut. Jacob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinkle</td>
<td>Casper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogan</td>
<td>Capt. William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogg</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>Lemuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungerford</td>
<td>Josiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>Hardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington</td>
<td>Brig.-Gen. Jedidiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingraham</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>William, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayne</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennerette</td>
<td>Sergt. Elias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenks</td>
<td>Joel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>Sergt. Caleb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnstone</td>
<td>George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>Capt. Adam Crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>Evan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junkin</td>
<td>Anthony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kast</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauffman</td>
<td>Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keene</td>
<td>Lieut. Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall</td>
<td>Sergt. Benjamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killen</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight</td>
<td>Robert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leighton</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard</td>
<td>Corp. David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Eli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magruder</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow</td>
<td>Adam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Azariah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxham</td>
<td>Ellis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayhew</td>
<td>Sergt. Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBane</td>
<td>Sergt. Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClary</td>
<td>Lieut. Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald</td>
<td>Major Adam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metzger</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milliken</td>
<td>Abner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore</td>
<td>Dolley (Dorothy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morehead</td>
<td>(Moorehead), James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrill</td>
<td>(Morrell), Jacob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Lieut. John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouton</td>
<td>Jean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouser</td>
<td>John, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy</td>
<td>Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>Giles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>Alvan, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>Elisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>Lieut. John, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penick</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn</td>
<td>Stephen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perrine</td>
<td>Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td>Absalom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips</td>
<td>Lieut. Zacharias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>Calvert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posey</td>
<td>Hezekiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powers</td>
<td>Nicholas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>Aaron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior</td>
<td>Azariah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puckett</td>
<td>James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph</td>
<td>Obadiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renne</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds</td>
<td>Richard D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Pierre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richter</td>
<td>Johannes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riser</td>
<td>(Reasor), Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson</td>
<td>James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockhold</td>
<td>Thomas Talbot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwell</td>
<td>Araham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowe</td>
<td>George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runyx</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salley</td>
<td>(Salle), Abraham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>(Sampley), Jesse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson</td>
<td>Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandidge</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunders</td>
<td>(Sanders), James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenck</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellman</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaffer</td>
<td>(Sheffer), John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanks</td>
<td>Michael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp</td>
<td>(Sharpe), Ezekiel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Showalter</td>
<td>Valentine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shultz</td>
<td>Lieut. Isaac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simms</td>
<td>Benjamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowers</td>
<td>(Sauer), Philip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spidel</td>
<td>Maxmilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spohn</td>
<td>Johann Gottlieb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spohn</td>
<td>(Spoon), Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standifer</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuckey</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Aaron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trower</td>
<td>Ensig Robert, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubb</td>
<td>George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tullis</td>
<td>Corp. Moses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utterback</td>
<td>Sergt. Benjamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walton</td>
<td>Capt. John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>Nahum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetherington</td>
<td>Benjamin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilhoit</td>
<td>(Wilhite), Conrod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiser</td>
<td>(Weiser), Solomon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withrow</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodward</td>
<td>Jesse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarborough</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yenowne</td>
<td>(Yennewine), Capt. Leonard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td>Robert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahm</td>
<td>Matthias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zech</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sunflower Windows in the Kansas Chapel, Third Floor, Administration Building.

The large yellow-rayed sunflower heads are rendered in glass naturalistically. The petals are composed of gold pebbled glass and for the flower center a bronze brown color with pebbled texture has been used. A spattered and slightly marbelised glass creates the entwined leaf and vine motif—the varied shades of green with brown look very natural. The leading is very delicately used on the leaves and vines: it is here that we see a very skillful cutting and fitting of glass. For a background the artist has created a sky effect by using marbelised glass in shades of blue and white, with a touch of pale yellow. At the sides a gold textured glass with streaks of white forms a border, while at the top and bottom the artist has used a design typical of the Art Nouveau period consisting of a blue background with curving strips of gold.

Also visible in the above photograph are the 18th century reproduction wall sconces given in memory of Rose Helm Overturf (Mrs. William M.), mother of Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Chaplain General, 1962-1965.

FULL VIEW of DAR Kansas Chapel. The colors used here are a soft Williamsburg blue on the walls with architectural paneling and detail painted off white. The carpet and upholstery fabric continues the blue theme. Altar chairs in blue velvet were given as a memorial to Leda Ferrell Rex, past Vice President General, by Mr. and Mrs. Garland P. Ferrell. The Altar and Railing was given by the Wichita Chapter as a memorial to Lt. Richard Walrich Bennet, U. S. Navy. The Kansas DAR Chapel was formally dedicated on Palm Sunday in April of 1962.
Pictorial Glass Windows in the Kansas DAR Chapel

By James Hunter Johnson, Assistant Curator, DAR Museum

The Kansas Chapel, located on the third floor of the Administration Building, was the recipient in April 1967 of two Sunflower stained glass windows, a major complement to the Diamond Jubilee Administration beautification projects. Realization of this addition to the National Headquarters complex is due to the efforts of Mrs. Robert H. Chesney, Chairman of the Kansas DAR Chapel and her Committee, and to the Kansas State DAR members. Formal dedication of these windows will take place during the 1968 Continental Congress in April.

Mrs. Rowland P. Murdock, Interior Designer, commissioned Mrs. Elizabeth Stubblefield Nevas to design the windows for the rotunda of Wichita’s Carnegie Library. Mrs. Murdock was a patron of the arts and responsible for the original interior furnishings of the library. (The building is now used as a Municipal Court.) The original twelve windows were installed in 1915, and remained there until Mrs. Chesney requested, in June of 1966, that the City Commission allow them to be removed and placed in the Kansas Chapel in Washington. Permission was granted the Kansas DAR by the City Commission and Library Board on February 14, 1967.

In April 1915, The Wichita Eagle reported, “warmth and brightness are added to the rotunda by the stained glasses in the dome . . . Even on Dark days the glasses have the appearance of the sun shining through them.” The same quote can well be applied to the windows in their new home in Washington.

Interestingly, so-called stained glass is enjoying a similar vogue in the late 1960’s as it did when these windows were originally executed. Stained glass had become very popular in the late Victorian and Art Nouveau decorative periods—particularly in the homes of the wealthy and in some public buildings. Briefly let us survey the history of this ancient craft.

The origin of pictorial windows made of colored glass is not known. Recorded history of these decorated windows begins in Dijon, France, about the ninth century A.D. Use of colored glass in mosaic form predates the existing examples of pictorial glass windows. Glass mosaics were in a well-developed form by the third century B.C. These early glass mosaics are thought to be the forerunners and design inspiration of pictorial windows. Glass-making was kept alive during the Dark Ages in monasteries and the creation of pictorial glass windows was probably due to the efforts of an ingenious monk. In addition to beauty and light, the windows subject matter dealt with religious themes, and in an age when few could read, they graphically illustrated Bible lessons to the uneducated. It is interesting that their beauty and message was the first consideration; light was not considered as important. These illustrated windows were actually the first glazed windows as we know them. Romans had had a form of window in the 1st century but the Dark Ages had completely destroyed any trace of this convenience.

The term “stained glass” has become a very broad and often misleading description. It should be used in a more accurate way. Broadly, it means any decorative colored glass window regardless of the method or process used in achieving its color. Specifically, “stained
THE SUNFLOWER windows in their original location. They were designed and installed in 1915.

glass" means a particular and definite method used to achieve the desired color and effect. Not all windows were stained to create the color.

As in most art forms, we are constantly confronted with terminology. Pictorial glass windows is probably the most accurate word or term for the subject discussed here. The earlier windows were made of pot-metal glass, decorated with enamel. Pot-metal is glass that has been colored in a molten form by the addition of chemicals which change its color literally in a boiling pot. Metal is a term for hot glass. This glass is colored completely through. Any details such as human features, fabric in folds, etc., was achieved by enameling on what was to be the inside surface of the piece of glass. Enamel for painting on glass is made from pulverized glass of a type which has a low melting point. It is colored by the addition of metallic oxides and made to flow from the brush like any other paint, by mixing the powdered glass with a solution of gum arabic or an equivalent. After the glass has been decorated with the enamel it is slowly fired, the enamel melts and fuses with the heat-softened glass.

The earlier windows were all decorated with only one color of enamel—a brownish red. This enamel color was called grisaille. (A French term which usually describes gray monochrome decoration.) After the firing, these small pieces of colored glass were bound together by strips of lead and, if the area was large, braced with bars of iron necessary for strength. These early colored glass windows, composed of small (usually no larger than your hand) glass panes, were very crude and full of imperfections. Specks, bubbles, streaks and varied thickness of glass were common, but, instead of being detrimental, make them more interesting and beautiful to us. To the craftsman of that day, they were the best that he could produce. Ironically as methods of producing glass improved, aesthetics decreased. Until as early as the late 17th century “the art of stained glass windows, as such, was considered a lost art”! In the earlier windows, artists did not think of creating a setting or background for his subject—these were usually treated in what we would consider today an abstract manner. Flowers, leaf and branch forms were imaginative creations of the artist and not copied from nature. Realism was yet to come in pictorial windows. The artist had great respect for his colors of glass and did not use enamel overdecoration for anything but the absolute essential details necessary to convey his subject. The overall effect was a deep richness of color predominately of blues and ruby red. Harmony of color was at this point the artist’s main concern—he did not necessarily think of these representations realistically. To be sure, a horse resembled a horse but his coloring might well be blue or red depending on the color composition.

This so-called first period of pictorial glass windows existed from about 1000 to 1300 A.D. and is characterized by overall map-like designs with brown “grisaille” enamel overdecoration.

The “silver stain” or second period is considered to begin about 1300 A.D. and end about 1500 A.D. We divide these periods simply as a matter of convenience, for it enables us to better illustrate today the changes which took place over a vast number of years. During the early part of the 14th century, Western Europe and England suffered heavily from the plague. The glass workers experienced a considerable set-back during this siege. In a time when craftsman did not record their skills and methods, most of their artistic and technical abilities perished with them. The first 100 years of this period were not very productive except for the discovery of a stain (a solution of oxide of silver) which could change the color of glass. This stain when fired on clear glass would produce various shades of yellow, depending on the heat of the kiln. If the stain was applied over blue glass the result was a brilliant green.

This staining process revolutionized the art of pictorial windows and their designs. The artist assumed a more creative role and was not content with the old map-like style. He introduced more architectural backgrounds. Brush strokes became lighter, often with an excess of baroque curves. His treatment of fabrics became more flamboyant and considerable attention was given to natural features and details. In a way he was painting portraits on glass and often actual members of the artist’s family were used as models. Current fashion began to

CARNegie LIBRARY, Wichita, Kansas. The windows were located (directly above the tree in center) in the base of the squared dome.
be represented in costume. At this time we find portraits of patrons who had given windows immortalized in stained glass. Trade guilds were also represented in pictorial windows.

As a result of the “improved” technique of overpainting, the windows lost the brilliance produced by the previously used pot-metal glass. So much decoration and detail was applied to the glass that light had difficulty in shining through it.

From 1500 A.D. to about 1900 A.D. the use of full-color enamel overdecoration occurs, which we will consider the third and final period. Strange as it seems, technology had improved to the point where glass was too free from flaws, tools and methods too efficient to create the crude and “barbaric richness” which is considered so beautiful in the earlier pictorial windows. The glass artist had become a painter, full ranges of enamel colors had been developed and borrowed from the decorators of glass objects. The artist could now paint his design on clear glass in the same manner as he could paint on canvas or wood. On the new large panes of glass he could now paint huge scenes using only a few sheets of glass. The artist was at this point no longer a designer of stained glass, but a painter who strove for complete realism, and thought of glass only as a painting surface. Machines had been perfected to produce the lead stripping; glass cutting tools had improved considerably enabling shapes never before possible. All of these improvements were in full use by the end of the 17th century! Stained glass, or more accurately, paintings on glass continued in popularity in spite of its completely changed character and effect. Pictorial glass windows had developed into a new and different art form.

During the mid-nineteenth century the worker in glass had gained considerable scientific knowledge about the physical properties of light penetration which resulted in the revival of ancient effects of pictorial glass windows. The technical procedures for making glass were reversed and manufacturers were creating colored glass with flaws, streaks and imperfections. Windows produced during this period resembled, to a degree, the old pot-metal glass previously mentioned. This “antiqued” glass is usually referred to as Cathedral glass and was available in several qualities and surface textures.

The Kansas Sunflower windows represent this revival style of the late 19th and early 20th century. Textured, marbelized, and plain colored glass were used to create the overall color and design. The sunflower motif is created with colored and textured glass without any enamel or overpainting. These windows combine a naturalistic style in an abstract form and represent the Art Nouveau influence prominent in this country at the time of their creation.

To the firm of Davis Mirror & Glass Company in Wichita came the task of removing the windows from their original location, cleaning, re-designing and preparing them for the hazardous journey to Washington. Because the size of the windows in the Kansas Chapel was larger than the windows of the Carnegie Library, half of the original 12 windows were required to make two for the chapel. Mr. Jack Davis has very skillfully

(Continued on page 399)
The Indians of Harvard, Massachusetts

By Elvira Scorgie, Harvard, Mass.

A little over 950 years ago Leif Ericsson came to America. For some years afterwards the Norsemen made sporadic voyages of exploration and settlement. Inevitably, on one of these voyages they encountered the natives, the account of which event was incorporated in one of their sagas. Though these sagas were handed down orally and not committed to writing until about three hundred years later, this is still the first mention in writing of the American Indian. It is necessarily brief.

"They were dark men, ferocious in aspect with ugly hair, big eyes and broad cheeks. They were clad in skin clothing, armed with bows and arrows and had stone axes."

While people are still arguing as to where Vinland was located, and even our town of Harvard has been nominated, there is no doubt but that these were the Algonkin Indians, ancestors of those we still have with us.

But these Algonkins were comparatively new in the east, having been here a mere two thousand years. Before them two other peoples, whether or not of the Indian race, had risen, had their day and vanished.

One of the pleasanter products resulting from the study of atomic radiation has been the discovery of the carbon 14 radiation count. Every living object, vegetable or animal takes on carbon during its entire life. On death it emits this carbon in the form of radiation until fully disintegrated. By measuring the amount of radiation still remaining, the approximate age of the object can be ascertained. Unfortunately this will not work with our oldest objects, the imperishable stone artifacts of the Indians, but shell, bone, especially if charred, and charcoal are surprisingly long lived. A small heap of charcoal in Nevada has been carbon dated 23,800 years old. Though some hold this to be a prehistoric Indian hearth, this seems an incredible age, between the third and fourth glaciation periods, and more conservative scholars consider it of natural origin. About 11,000 years ago is the age usually considered as the time of the arrival of the first humans into America.

From whence came these Paleo-Americans? In this respect all scientists agree. The ice pack, a mile or more thick at some points, was formed from water absorbed from the ocean leaving a sea level thirty feet lower than at present and forming dry land in places now inundated. Such an area existed between Siberia and Alaska. Where now is the Bering Strait a land bridge connected the two continents and for some meteorological cause there also existed an unglaciated corridor extending down into the middle of our country. Along this bridge and corridor, back and forth, but always a little more southward, travelled the huge animals of the time, the mammoth, the mastodon, giant sloth, giant bison (not the buffalo of today) and after them the early hunters, always a little more south, perhaps only a few miles in a generation. By the beginning of 6000 B.C. they had reached New England.

Though these hunters had advanced beyond the most primitive weapons, the casual stone picked from the ground, or a branch broken from a tree, the bow and arrow, so familiar in later days both here and in the Old World had not yet been evolved. They used spears with a highly specialized head, leaving a trail of these spearheads from Alaska to the Southwest and eastward to the Atlantic seaboard. Twenty-four of these points have been found at one site in Ipswich, Mass. It is called the fluted point, a beautifully made, narrow weapon about 2½ to 3 inches long, chipped to a sharp cutting edge on the sides and with a long groove on each face. It has been surmised that the groove helped in the disabling of large game, and all game was large at that time, by allowing the blood to drain from the wounded...
animal through the groove. None of these points have been found in Harvard as the entire country was at that time buried under a large lake formed by melting glacial ice.

How long these Paleo-Americans lived in New England we do not know but apparently only about 1000 years. Then came a great catastrophe resulting in the extinction of the large prehistoric mammals and the disappearance of the humans that hunted them. There was at this time a last advance of the fourth and last glacial period. The animals retreated south in the face of the advancing ice but coeval with the glaciation there was a prolonged period of drought and it is supposed they just starved to death. Of course the entire mammoth-mastodon population did not migrate to America. Enough remained behind to become the ancestors of the elephants of India and Africa. And there was traffic in the other direction too; the camel and the horse which originated in America found their way into Africa. The mammoth and the horse became extinct in America but we still have a representative of the camel in the llama of the high Peruvian mountains. As to the Paleo-Americans their fate is obscure. Primitive man had penetrated to the southernmost tip of South America but whether they were of the same race as those of New England we do not know. They, too, hunted the mammoth, the horses and the camel, but their weapons were not like those of the New Englanders. This we know; once more New England was ice-bound and desolate.

But not for long. No sooner had the climate ameliorated to sub-arctic conditions than the reindeer moss, low willows, birches and poplars began to appear and to feed on them came the animals, not the outsize mammals of Paleo-American times, but the smaller caribou, and hunting the caribou came that race of humans we call Archaics. Their culture was entirely different from that of their predecessors. The fluted point had been discarded in favor of one of the same narrow shape but minus the groove and with a short stem. Though there were no bows yet, a great advance had been made in the invention of an ingenious throwing stick arrangement whereby the spear could be propelled with greater force from the socket of a stick which was retained in the hand, and from a distance, a distinct advantage in dealing with the swift caribou. Seals also appeared in the water and were a great source of food, for somewhere along the road man had invented the dugout canoe.

These dugouts were made in the south for there was no wood in New England. Comment has been made on the number of Harvard residents who today spend the winter in Florida. Surely as the Bible has it there is no new thing under the sun. In the days of the Archaic Americans subsistence was not possible in winter time. The caribou went south; the entire population of Harvard also spent the winter in the south.

Gradually the temperature grew warmer and gradually the caribou migrated north and still north in search of the tundra moss to which they were accustomed and after them the Archaics. The Eskimos are considered the latest arrivals of all Indians, but much of their culture is derived from these Archaics, who are, indeed, sometimes referred to as Eskimoids. The ulu, for instance, a semi-lunar knife for all the world like our old-fashioned chopping knife, the harpoon, and other artifacts, used by the Archaics of 6000 years ago are used by the Eskimos of today. Archaeological research in the frozen north is difficult indeed and very little has been done but relics of an older civilization have been found probably of former Harvard residents who, moving north, were overwhelmed and absorbed by the later Eskimo migrants.

And now at last, about 2500 B.C. came the Woodlands Indians, the ancestors of the Algonkins that are still with us, dark men with ugly hair. Now we had forests. The tundra flora gradually gave way to spruce and fir. Then in turn came birch, pine, oak, hemlock, hickory. Instead of caribou we had deer.

And still immigrants were coming over from Asia to this rich and fertile land of promise in waves, in groups, in dribblets and with them they brought new ideas, new cultures to the east. Very often it was the ideas and cultures alone that travelled eastward by contact. One of these was that vastly superior weapon, the bow and arrow, originated in Europe in 5000 B.C., but newly arrived in New England 2500 years later.

Another importation, seemingly trivial in itself, led to a revolution in food habits. The first pipes were not made in New England but were imported from the west or middle west, probably Ohio and were made of stone. The people quickly acquired the smoking habit. When these pipes were broken or lost, the local Indians looked around for a substitute stone to make replacements. They found an ideal medium in steatite or soapstone which was easily cut and would withstand fire without cracking. Soon it was discovered that dishes could be made from this soapstone and what's more food could be cooked in these dishes. Heretofore the Indians had eaten their meat roasted, or half, if not entirely raw. Now for
the first time they could have tasty soups and hundreds of vegetable foods, unpalatable or utterly inedible raw, could now supplement their diet. Soon soapstone quarries were hives of industry and a new industry was born.

Two other important advances were made by these so-called uncivilized savages in the times before Columbus, the introductions of corn and pottery, neither of which was, like the stone bowl making, spontaneous in New England. Corn originated in Peru. It has never been discovered in the wild state for it is not a botanical species but a hybrid between a certain wild southern grass and some unknown plant which may be extinct. All efforts to reproduce this hybrid artificially have failed. Whether some lucky Indian happened upon a natural hybrid or whether it was the result of deliberate crossfertilization is not known; they were pretty clever down there in Peru. At any event the resulting product was a small ear of hard shelled or pod corn something like pop corn but much smaller, about the size of an ear of wheat or rye. From here the Indians took over wherever the climate would permit. It was corn that was, like the stone bowl making, spontaneous in the newest fashion.

Beans and squash, also introduced from the south were of lesser importance. The Indian had a nice dish of beans and corn cooked together which they called succotash.

While agriculture brought material welfare to the Indians, so pottery led to their artistic development. The study of Indian pottery is a science in itself. An expert can tell, more or less, from what section a certain pot comes by its temper, thickness, shape and decoration. I say more or less for while each section had its own particular brand of pottery, an alien woman, introduced into a tribe either by capture or by voluntary marriage was apt to bring the designs of her own village with her and there was also considerable swapping of designs.

All in all the pottery in New England had rather a short life. I don't think it is generally realized that by the time of the Pilgrims fishing vessels from all over Europe had been coming to this country for the cod fish that were so abundant. By 1580, there were 150 French vessels trading from Newfoundland to Virginia, 50 English, and 200 Spanish, Portugese and other nationalities. These vessels traded with the Indians for furs not with beads but with iron kettles, axes and steel knives, so that by 1620 iron had superseded clay almost entirely.

Except for the very scanty Norse account we have no description of the Indian mode of dress and their general culture in pre-Columbian days. We have their stone tools and a very few bone articles and nothing else. Doubtless they changed considerably through the years as we know the western Indians did in historic times, but we have no reporters. Our best early account of them is in William Wood's "New England's Prospect."

"First of their stature most of them being between five or six feet high, straight bodied, strongly composed, smooth skinned, merry countenanced, of complexion somewhat more swarthy than the Spaniards, black hair'd, high foreheadd, blacke ey'd, out-nosed, broad shouldered, heavy armed, long and slender handed, out-breasted, small waisted, lanke bellied, well thigthed, flat kneed, handsome groine legs, and small feete. In a word—they are more amiable to behold (though only in Adam's livery) than many a compounded phantastick in the newest fashion."

"Their swarthiness is the Sun's livery, for they are borne faire. They oil themselves against mosquitos and cold, using fish oil or raccoon. "Their hair, sometimes they wear it very long, hanging down in a long dishchev'd womanish manner; otherwise tied up hard and short like a horse tail, bound close with a fillet. Boys are not permitted to wear their hair long until 16 years of age. Young men and soldiers wear it longe on one side, the other short. Other cuts have they which would torture the wits of a curious Barber to imitate."

"In summer they wear a breech cloth. In winter, the more aged weare leather drawers. They make them shoes of moose hide. Many of them weare skinnes about them some be Beares skinnes, Moose skinnes, and Beaver skinnes sewed together, other skinnes, and Rac-koone skinnes; most of them in the winter having his deepe furr'd Cat skinne like a long muff which he shifts to that arm which is most exposed."

"Food they do boile or roast having large kettles which they traded for with the French long since, and doe still buy of the English as their neede requires; before they had earthen pots. They seldom or never make bread of their corn but seethe it whole like beans eating three or four corns with a mouthful of fish or flesh. In winter they use Isquoutersquash(squash)."

"Kings or Powwows may have two or three wives but seldom use it. Men of ordinary rank have only one."

A still earlier account is by Edward Winslow of Plymouh, published in 1623. Samoset, the first friendly
Indian to appear at Plymouth town on March 16, 1621, was chastely dressed in a breech clout with three feathers in his hair, nothing else, in the middle of what has been called a cold March. On his next visit he had five other Indians with him.

“They had everyman, a deer’s skin on him; and the principal of them had a wild cat’s skin or such like, on the one arm. They had, most of them, long hosen up to their groins, close made, and above their groins to their waist, another leather. They were altogether like the Irish trousers. No hair or very little on their faces. On their heads, long hair to their shoulders; only cut before; some trussed up before with a feather, broadwise like a fan; another fox’s tail hanging out. Some had their faces painted black from the forehead to the chin, 4 or 5 fingers broad; others after other fashions, as they liked.”

He also describes their wigwams:

“The houses were made with long young sapling trees, bended and both ends stucke into the ground; they were made round, like unto an Arbour and covered down to the ground with thicke and well wrought matts, and the door was not over a yard high, made of a matt to open; the chimney was a wide open hole in the top, for which they had a matt to cover it close when they pleased. The houses were double matted, for as they were matted without, so were they within, with newer and fairer matts. In the houses we found wooden Bowls, Trays and Dishes, Earthen Pots, and sundry other of their household stuffe. Arrows headed with brasses, others with Hart’s horns and others with eagle claws.”

Notice he found no stone arrowheads. Here in Harvard stone was probably used much later as brass was definitely trade goods and so far as I know none has been found so far inland, but there are some bone points from Lawrence in the Indian Museum, found in a refuse pit. Bone and horn are so perishable that little can be found at this date except when preserved by charcoal in such a place, or in shell heaps. Its use was probably much wider than the average person realizes.

The Algonkins were not politically a nation as we know it, but a collection of tribes or sometimes bands each with its own independent ruler. Though these chieftains were absolute rulers, their rule was loose. Every village had its head man who might give allegiance first to one sachem and later to another as was expedient, but they usually found it safer to confederate for defense.

Our local Indians, the Nashway band, belonged to the very large Nipmuck tribe which occupied most of Worcester County as well as parts of Middlesex County and south into Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Worcester County is known as “The Heart of the Commonwealth,” quite a distance from Plymouth, so it is a bit surprising to find the Nipmucks mentioned in Plymouth records as early as 1621. It came about in rather a round-about manner. There was in the south of Maine a fierce tribe of Indians called the Tarrentines.
They grew no corn, rather they descended upon the tribes round Boston and annexed their harvested corn, slaying the rightful owners. It was easier and a lot more fun. Two representatives of Boston's first families, Obbatinnua of Shawmut and Chickatawbut of Naponset, observing the awe in which the white men and the white men's guns were held in the more southerly part of the state, conceived the idea of putting themselves from the north, so they went to Plymouth and signed, with their marks, a document whereby they declared themselves "royal (sic) subjects of King James, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc." Perhaps Obbatinnua, being only human boasted a little of the superiority of the Hub over Plymouth; it was on a peninsular connected to the main land by a neck and therefore easily defended; it had no trees and so no snakes, wolves nor mosquitoes. The upshot was that a delegation of Plymouth men returned the visit seven days later. Obbatinnua entertained them at Copp's Hill. The defensible neck turned out to be under water at high tide and a mass of mud at other times. No trees meant that wood for building would have to be hauled from the mainland. But the crowning drawback was that there was no alewife brook. The Pilgrims turned thumbs down on Shawmut and left it to be settled later by the Puritans.

To make his plea for protection stronger, Obbatinnua told them of the sad case of the Squaw Sachem whose husband had been lately killed near his dwelling at Mystic Lake by the Tarrentines. She had withdrawn farther inland and was now living near Mt. Wachusett. She had continued the government and was now chief over all the Nipmucks.

A few years later we hear from the Nipmucks again. William Wood in "New England's Prospect," before mentioned, gives a list of twelve of the most prominent sachems. Though published in 1634, this book was written some few years earlier as three of these sachem had died in 1633 of the smallpox epidemic, Chickatawbut, and the two sons of the Squaw Sachem called King John of Lynn and King James of Chelsea respectively. Obbatinnua is out of the picture having passed on before this date, Chickatawbut falling heir to Shawmut which he sold to the English in 1630. Wood mentions two Nipmuck sachems, Wassamagin and Neshowanon. Squaw Sachem is not mentioned. I doubt if she held dominion over the other two. Wassamagin was chieftain at Quaboag now Brookfield; Neshowan is our local chieftain better known as Sholan.

I have found that Indian names often began with an unaccented, unimportant and probably only half articulated syllable which is often dropped: thus Pometacum, King Philip's Indian name, became Metacum; Squanto was more correctly Tisgautton. The Nashaway sachem's name was then probably rightly Nesholan or even a four-syllable Neshoholan. While all the Algonkin Indians spoke the same language, there were several dialects and the Nipmucks were unique in having a sound approximating our letter "L." This came out "F", "N", or "C" according to the various listeners or their Indian interpreters. Thus we have "Neshowanon", "Nashacowan" and "Nashoon."

From John Winthrop Jr.'s "History of the New England" we have this entry: the parentheses are my own: "7th of 1st month 1643/4 (i.e. March 7, 1644. The Puritans would not use heathen names for the months.) At this court Cutshamequin (of Dorchester) and Squaw Sachem (presumably the same lady mentioned before) Masconomo (of Ipswich), Nashacowan (of the Nashaways) and Wassamagin (our friend from Brookfield) two sachems near the great hill to the west called Wachusett, came into the court and according to their former tender to the Governour desired to be received under our protection and government upon the same terms that Punham and Sacononoco were: So we causing them to understand the articles, and all the ten Commandments of God, and they freely consenting to all, they were solemnly received and then presented the court twenty six fathoms more of wampom, and the Court gave each of them a coat of two yards of cloth, and their dinner, and to them and their men every of them a cup of sac at their departure. So they went away very joyful." Daniel Gookin's "History of the Christian Indians" records the same incident.

John Eliot's letter in Edward Winslow's "The Glorious Progress of the Gospel among the Indians of New England" has this to say of Sholan:

"1648. Showanon the great sacym of Nashaway doth embrace the Gospel & pray unto God. I have been foure times there this summer, and there be more people by far than there be amongst us, and sundry of them do gladly hear the word of God, but it is neer 40 miles off and I can but seldom goe to them: whereat they are troubled and desire I should come oftener, and stay longer when I come."

This is the first mention of Sholan's band as Nashaway, a very small part of the territory which Sholan had sold to John Prescott and his associates and the whole territory was only a part of Sholan's domain. In fact he is by some considered the titular head of all the Nipmucks, Obbatinnua and his Squaw Sachem to the contrary. Nashaway, the place between rivers, i.e., the north and south branches of the present Nashua River, is what is today called the Neck. It was the first part of Lancaster to be settled and Prescott called his settlement the Nashaway Plantation. No Indian names for the north and south branches have come down to us. The Indians called the main river the Penecook. Later English settlers renamed it the Nashua, the name it now bears, actually the Between Rivers River. Sholan had his headquarters at Weshacum in Sterling and he and his successors are often spoken of as sachem of Weshacum.

Sholan not only embraced Christianity for himself but he helped in the conversion of his friend and ally Wassa-
Elliot, the first Missionary among the Indians.

Magen of Quaboag by supplying Eliot with an escort of twenty armed men, leading them himself, when Eliot wished to visit the place.

Sholan died in 1654 greatly regretted by his white neighbors to whom he had been a good friend. Many land deeds from Concord nearly to the Connecticut River bear his name thus showing that the English recognized his authority over these lands. He sold to the proprietors of Lancaster their original grant, including most of Harvard, and though this was not confirmed until years later, the Additional Grant, so-called, now the city of Leominster.

On his death, the territory over which he had held dominion was divided between his two nephews, John Awassamaug who took the more southerly lands near Palmer and Natick, and Mathew who inherited Weshacum and the overlordship of the Nashaways.

About Mathew there is little information. He was a Christian and as such liked by the colonists. This item is interesting as it involves Major Simon Willard.

`Mercurius de Quabaconk, or a declaration of the dealings of Uncus and the Mohegan Indians to certain Indians, the inhabitants of Quabaconk, 21 3rd. mo., 1661.

"About ten weeks since Uncas' son accompanied with 70 Indians, set upon the Indians at Quabaconk and slew 3 persons and carried away six prisoners; among which were one squaw and her two children whom when he had brought to the fort, Uncas dismissed the squaw, on conditions that she would go home and bring him 25 lbs. in peag, 2 guns and 2 blankets, for the release of herself and her children, which as yet she hath not done, being retained by the sagamore of Weshacum, in hopes that their league with the English will free her . . . ."

The sagamore of Weshacum was, of course, Mathew. Uncas was the particular pet of the English of whom no present day historian has anything good to say. He had been ousted from the Pequod tribe and had formed a tribe of his own, the Mohegans. He was a wily person who knew on which side his bread was buttered and by spreading lies about his rival chieftains of the Wampanoags, Narragansetts and Niantics and by fawning on the English he soon stood high in their favor, the English working under the supposition that as all Indians were natural liars it was better to believe Uncas who was their friend rather than the others of whom they were suspicious. In this case, however, Uncas' aggression was too blatant and the English were forced to take action against him.

The matter was referred by the Court of Massachusetts to a select committee who reported that letters should be sent to Uncas, signifying how sensible the court was of the injuries he had done them by his outrage upon the Indians of Quaboag, who lived under their sagamore, Wassamagen, as set forth in the narrative. That therefore, they now desired him to give up the captives and make
restitution for all the goods taken from them and to for-
bear for time to come all such unlawful acts. That if
Wassamagen or his subjects had or should do him or
his subjects any wrong, the English would upon due
proof, cause recompense to be made. Also that Uncas
be given to understand and assured, that if he refuse to
comply with the request, they were then resolved to
right the injuries upon him and his for all costs they
might be put to in the service. That for the encourage-
ment and safety of the said Wassamagen and his sub-
jects, there be by order of Major Willard 3 or 4 armed
men, well accommodated in all respects with a proporcon
of powder, bullets and match sent from Lancaster to
Quaboag unto the said Wassamagen, there to stay a
night or two and to shoot of their musquets so often as
the Major shall direct to terrify the enemy and to re-
turn home again."

I do not know the date of Mathew's death. He was
still alive in 1667 when he sold some land to Stephen
Day. Doubtless a more intensive search of the registry
would reveal other deeds and other dates. His successor
was another relative of Sholan, Shosanim, who in later
life changed his name in the bewildering fashion of many
Indians to Uskattuhgun, but he is best known by the
English sobriquie, Sagamore Sam. Sam was a mighty
warrior, for now the petty tyranny of the English and
their encroachment upon Indian lands had as last driven
the Wampanoags under King Philip to rebel and the
Nipmucks joined joyfully in. The promptness with which
they did so does not speak well for the local colonists.
It is significant of the English attitude that they never
once considered that they might have been at fault in
their treatment of the Indians; to them the cause of war
was that some gentlemen in Boston had taken to wearing
periwigs and God was angry with them.

Sam had a colleague who lived near Lancaster. He
was called Monoco, Sagamore of Nashaway, not of the
Nashaways. Sam is usually styled Sagamore of Washa-
cum and was the chieftain of all the Indians hereabouts.

Though the Nashaways had been reduced to about
eighteen families by sickness and by raids from the fierce
Mohawks of New York from which, in spite of their
treaty with the English, they received no protection, yet
Monoco boasted that he had four hundred and eighty
men under him. It was he who burned Groton. The Eng-
lish called him by the somewhat sinister name of One-
eyed John. There is nowhere in the records any intimi-
ation that he had only one eye and I believe his nick-
name came from a fancied resemblance of his name to
the Latin for one eye. I admit it is very bad Latin in-
deed; it should be Monocculus, but the resemblance
seems too apt to be just a coincidence.

There is no doubt but that Sam and John conducted
themselves with great valor and while there were many
Indian atrocities, the English were no less guilty. They
were so conspicuous that a price was set on both their
heads, for Sam of Lancaster, twenty pounds, for John
of Lancaster, ten pounds. Yet both are known to shown
kindnesses to the captives. Sam was instrumental in
effecting the release of certain of the Lancaster prisoners
without ransom. It helped nothing. Sam had the heart-
breaking experience of seeing his wife and children sold
into slavery. Sam and John were hanged on the same
day.

After King Philip's War, the Nashaways ceased to
exist as a tribe. The whites simply took over all the
Indian territory. Of the few survivors some went north
to the Pennecooks, some perhaps joined the Christian
Indians on their reservation at Grafton. Most of them
became merged with the Mahicans of western Massa-
ehussets and eastern New York, not the Mohegans of
Connecticut. The Mahicans later moved to Green Bay,
Wisconsin where they still are, known as the Stockbridge
Indians; perhaps the descendents of some of the Nasha-
ways are still there. The Nashaways had at least a titular
head in Tahanto, a nephew or more likely a grand-
nephew of the great Sholan who is mentioned as their
sagamore in 1703, the last sagamore of the Nashaways.

“Look With Pride on Our Flag”

The new Flag march by Hank Fort is still available to all Daughters as well as nonmembers. This
stirring song will add greatly to opening exercises of Chapter, C. A. R., and JAC meetings. Copies in
sheet music form are $0.75 each and may be obtained by sending orders to the office of the Corres-
ponding Secretary General, with check payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

1776 D Street NW
Washington, D. C. 20006
From the first musket-shot on the village green of Lexington that April morning in 1775 to the scratching of the goose-quill pen on the treaty parchment, Nov. 30, 1783, every passing year was marked by a crisis of one kind or another. However, in the years 1780-1782, the cause of American liberty was placed in the matrix of victory and, beyond all doubt, the events of those years were most crucial in the birth of a new nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all. The military activity in the South was the determining factor and, in every phase of that, Rockbridge County had a share.

After a siege of more than four months, Charleston, South Carolina, fell on May 12, 1780. Shortly afterwards, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton turned over the command to his second-in-command, Lord Cornwallis, and returned to New York to watch the movements of Gen. George Washington. The British leader ordered a two-pronged drive into the interior—one prong would bolster the Tories in the back country and the other would seize the central river basins of the State.

Col. Abraham Buford and his 10th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line was detached from the army in New Jersey and ordered to the relief of Charleston, then under siege. In the regiment was a company of Rockbridge men of which Capt. Adam Wallace, son of Peter Wallace and his wife Martha Woods, was the leader. Very few of these fifty men are known to history—a thorough search of the archives is being made for the roster. Joined by a force of North Carolina militia, the column moved southward and reached Lenud’s Ferry on the Santee River where word of the fall of Charleston was received. At once, the North Carolinians separated and went northeastward to the Cape Fear River and the Virginians, slowed by the large wagon-train, made a leisurely retreat northward.

Learning of Buford’s position, Cornwallis sent Tarleton and his legion after him. In fifty-four hours, the British covered one hundred and five miles, overtaking the Americans at the Waxhaws. At once Tarleton sent a summons to surrender, placing his 270 dragoons at 700 with the hope of over-awing Buford. The demand was curtly refused. “I reject your proposals, and shall defend myself to the last extremity,” was Buford’s answer.

The first warning of attack the American had was the cry of a British bugle sounding the call to advance. They met the first impact with firmness, but they held their fire too long. The hard riding troopers, on both wings of the British line, flanked the Americans. Seeing this, Buford ordered a white flag to be hoisted and arms to be grounded; he expected the usual treatment sanctioned by civilized warfare, but that was not a part of Tarleton’s creed. He hurled his dragoons upon the Virginians and, saber and shooting, he made it nothing less than a cold-blooded massacre. Thereafter, “Tarleton’s quarter” became the accepted synonym to cruelty and brutality. Stedman, the British historian of the war, wrote, “On this occasion, the virtue of humanity was totally forgot.”

In the massacre, Captain Wallace was hewn down. His sword, an infantry captain’s blade with a buck-horn handle, heavily mounted in silver, used so effectively in this tragedy, is a treasured heirloom of the family to this day. John Reardon, former tutor in the Alexander home, was cut down by a British dragoon and about to be killed by a Tory. Looking into the distorted face of his would-be killer, he recognized him as a fellow-indentured servant of the Alexanders, John Lyons. Lyons recognized Reardon at the same instant and the life of the latter was saved. Lyons was killed in the battle of Guilford Court House.

Among the 113 American dead and the 150, who
were so badly maimed that Tarleton was compelled to parole them where they lay on the field of slaughter, were Rockbridge men. Some of them, like Reardon, were taken to the log church of the Waxhaw Presbyterians where Scotch-Irish woman of the neighborhood dressed their wounds and gave spiritual comfort to the dying.

The massacre at the Waxhaws took place May 29, 1780. It opened a relentless, corrosive, internecine war between the patriots and the Tories which ravaged the vitals of the Carolinas. Many times irregulars, taking advantage of the situation, became wanton marauders, pillaging and murdering their neighbors for gain. Robert Cunningham, born on Keer's Creek, in Rockbridge County, migrated to South Carolina in 1769, with the rest of his family. He opposed the cause of the colonists and, in the course of time, became the infamous "Tory General Robert Cunningham." His brother Patrick, also Rockbridge-born, became the colonel of a band of rampant Tories.

In the following August, Gen. Horatio Gates found his Northern laurels turn into Southern willows, as his old friend and neighbor, Gen. Charles Lee, put it, in the battle of Camden. This utter rout of the American forces gave free hand to the British in the Carolinas and they made plans for extending their realm of disaster. But word of their intentions seeped into the settlements west of the Blue Ridge and the "over-mountain men" held a rendez-vous at Sycamore Flats, of the Watauga River.

Col. Patrick Ferguson commanded the left wing of Cornwallis' army; the entire unit was mostly Tories. In his advance, he reached Gilbert Town, on Cane Creek, in North Carolina. Here spies informed him of the gathering at Sycamore Flats and he began his retreat to get nearer Cornwallis. He never reached his goal. On Oct. 7, 1780, he met defeat and lost his life on King's Mountain.

While no Rockbridge unit took part in this great victory, Rockbridge men were there. From the headwaters of the James and Shenandoah, families had migrated into the Holston and upper Tennessee valleys. Gen. William Campbell, while born near Staunton, in Augusta County, was of the same clan as the Rockbridge Campbells. Major Wm. Edmundson, second in command of the Virginia Regiment, grew to manhood in Rockbridge County. Reece and William Bowen were former Rockbridge men. Robert Edmundson served as a lieutenant in Col. John Bowyer, the Rockbridge County lieutenant, had called out the militia to meet the threat of Cornwallis in North Carolina. The men of Capt. James Gilmore's company, known as the "Gilmore Rifles," were thirty-six in number. John Carruthers was the lieutenant; John McCorkle was the ensign; Alexander McNutt, Robert M. Campbell, John Lyle, and Joseph McAllister were the sergeants; Thomas Lockhart, James Berry, and Andrew Campbell were the corporals.


On Nov. 7, 1780, the company reported to Gen. William Smallwood, who sent them to Gen. Daniel Morgan, at Charlotte. Here they were inspected by the general and order assigned to the army. The "Gilmore Rifles" was more fortunate than another militia company from Virginia, a group of horsemen, inspected at the same time. These men were so poorly equipped and ill-clothed that General Morgan sent them home and Gov. Thomas Jefferson was notified and given admonition not to return them to service until properly equipped with arms and clothing.

In those winter days, events began racing toward their climax. In line with a suggestion from Gen. Thomas Sumter, Green ordered Morgan to make a feint against Ninety-Six, a notorious Tory stronghold, and he withdrew to a position beyond the Pedee River. The British were no little puzzled by Greene's actions. Usually unshakable, Cornwallis was alarmed. He dispatched Tarleton to reinforce Ninety-Six and Greene notified Morgan, "Col. Tarleton is said to be on his way to pay you a visit. I doubt not but he will have a decent reception and a proper dismission."

Morgan drew back and further back until, on the cold, raw evening of January 16th, he stationed himself at the Cowpens and informed his men that here they would halt their retreat and contest Tarleton's pursuit. And here it was, in the cold, gray dawn, that Morgan completely out-generalled Tarleton, who was over-confident and smitten with a sense of superiority. On the upland between the Pacolet River and Thickety Creek, in less than an hour's wild fighting, the British force was wiped out and Morgan achieved a great victory. Then he led his proud little army along the muddy North Carolina roads to Sherrod's Ford.

Ensign McCorkle had received a wound in his hand and, after receiving medical attention from Dr. Richard Pindell, a volunteer surgeon, he prepared to join his comrades in retreat. But evidently he attended to a sad duty before taking up the line of march. His wife had two brothers in "Gilmore's Rifles"—Alexander and Robert McNutt. In the battle, the latter fell mortally wounded, and, upon his death, John McCorkle and
Alexander McNutt saw that he had proper burial. In due time, McNutt returned to Rockbridge and married Rachel Grigsby, but McCorkle, lacking proper medical attention to his wound, fell a victim to gangrene. He died as the battle of Guilford Court House was in the making and his body was laid to rest by a young ministerial student who had just arrived from Rockbridge with his military company, Samuel Houston of Hay's Creek.

Stung by the overwhelming defeat at the Cowpens, Cornwallis determined to destroy Morgan and to do so he entered upon one of the most frustrating military campaigns in American history. Greene united his army at Salisbury and led the pursuing British on a fox-chase across North Carolina. On Feb. 14th, the mud-splattered, exhausted American crossed the Dan River into Virginia, halting at Halifax Court House and Cornwallis took position at Hillsboro.

In response to the appeal of Greene for at least fifteen hundred volunteers to join him, Patrick Henry broadcast the call to the county lieutenants. Col. John Bowyer, of Rockbridge County, sent the appeal out county-wide. Then, on Feb. 23rd, Greene moved his army back across the Dan into North Carolina to challenge Cornwallis anew.

There had been a constant call for men due to the situation in eastern Virginia. Under Leslie, the British had secured a beachhead and Leslie had been succeeded by Benedict Arnold, the traitor, who ravaged the James River valley and burned the military store at Richmond. Washington had sent Lafayette, with twelve hundred light infantry, to challenge the British. He, with Baron von Steuben and Gen. Peter Muhlenburg, forced Arnold into Portsmouth. The traitor was relieved of command and replaced by Gen. William Phillips and two regiments. Then, the Americans were pressed back across the James and the enemy occupied Manchester, across the James from the destroyed Richmond. Col. John Bowyer had a part in these shifting scenes. One of his companies, under the command of Capt. Andrew Moore, had mobilized at “Red House,” the McDowell home near Fairfield, and had marched from there on Jan. 10, 1781. Attached to Baron von Steuben’s command, these militiamen had a share in forcing Arnold back down the James River.

However, the eastern Virginia situation was only one part of a triple situation facing the patriots. There was the Indian threat demanding constant and unremitting vigil. The frontier posts must be manned with defenders and the trails kept under alert observation. Vignettes were placed at the mountain passes and at gaps on the high ridges. To carry on this imperative task was the duty of the settlers on the frontier, and Rockbridge had to do her part. Her men were at Fort Randolph on the Ohio, at Fort Young on the Jackson’s River, at Fort Lewis on the Cowpasture River, and at Fort Loudoun at Winchester.

Too, there was the situation in the Carolinas. Greene had selected Guilford Court House as the place for a contest with Cornwallis—the challenge was accepted. Some of the Rockbridge men on hand for the fray were Major Samuel McDowell, Capt. James Bratton, Capt. John Buchanan, and Capt. John Telford. Capt. John Tate’s militia company consisted almost entirely of Liberty Hall Academy students and it is possible that Samuel Houston, a youth of nineteen years, was a member of this outfit. From Houston’s diary, some of his comrades may be learned—there were James Berry, John Harris, James McElroy, George Culwell, George Moore, James Mather, Robert Wardlaw, John Weir, James Blair, Robert McCormick, men named Lyle, Hays, Lusk, and Allison. Too, Houston had a brother in the company, probably either James or John.

In the battle, fought March 15, 1781, the Virginia militia did commendable service, but paid a great price. Among those that fell were Capt. Alexander Tedford, whose only daughter became the wife of Elisha Barclay, Capt. John Tate, and Capt. Andrew Wallace, of the 8th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line.

The drain on the man-power of the county had been heavy and it was keenly felt. Back in 1777, the people of Augusta (Rockbridge was still a part of Augusta at the time) petitioned the General Assembly against what they felt was an unfairness of the draft law. The resentment was deepened with the passing of a more stringent law. It was charged that an opposition in arms was largely instigated by Zacheriah Johnston, but the Committee on Elections had absolved him of all blame.

The need for more men was vital and now, in October, 1780, the Assembly passed another draft law which stirred the people of the frontier exceedingly. The counties were to be divided into districts for the purpose of securing 3,000 drafted Virginians to serve, not in the militia, but in the Continental Line, for a period of eighteen months and the quota of Rockbridge County was set at thirty-eight men.

On March 10, 1781, a group of ninety-four Rockbridge men drew up a petition to the House of Delegates, voicing their opinion that the act “could not be executed in these parts” because the lack of slaves in the area made it necessary for the men to do the work necessary to sustain their families and although they had been “tolerably subsisted” during the usual short tours of three months, they would be ruined by the tour of a year and a half.

Furthermore, they recommended that, if they “were allowed to act as riflemen (in which service exact discipline is unnecessary) in our usual tour of three months, we should by a frequent supply of new recruits have a much more healthy and effective Army.”

Then, they showed their real temper, a definite characteristic of the Virginia frontiersman, by adding the hope “that these requests will not be construed to be disloyalty, for should you think them to be incompatible with the safety and dignity of the Commonwealth, we revoke them forever and cheerfully offer our Lives and fortunes for the support of our liberties and independence.” [Rockbridge Petitions (1778-1800)].

But the state of affairs in the Carolinas was growing
more and more serious. To facilitate the getting of information from that front, Governor Jefferson established a line of riders, forty miles apart, from Richmond to bring him the news collected by a trusted officer, the twenty-two year old James Monroe. Recollecting from Ferguson's catastrophe at King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, Cornwallis was wintering at Winnsborough, ready to resume operations, watching for the opportunity to complete the full conquest of the Carolinas and then Virginia would be on his schedule. But he was now faced by Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

On April 20, 1781, Col. Samuel McDowell wrote a letter to Gov. Jefferson, stating the situation and feeling in Rockbridge County most clearly. He said, "I received your Excellency's order of the 29th of March last, and ordered the draft accordingly. The Draft is made and the day of Randivouse is the 26th Inst. But it must ruin a number of those whose lot it is to march at this time, as most of them were drawn last fall when Gen'l. Leslie invaded the State, by which they were prevented from sowing fall crops. And by going to join Gen. Greene at this time, they will not be able to Raise Spring crops, and therefore their families and stocks must suffer as they (mostly) have not any person behind them when they are gone from home to work their small farms.

"They likewise are of the opinion, if your Excellency and Council knew the Duty this county has done since last October, you would excuse them at this time and call for men from the counties which have done less." To verify his contention, McDowell cited the county's service. Capt. James Gilmore and forty odd men had been absent for nearly four months during which they had fought in the battle of Cowpens. When Leslie invaded Virginia, three companies, totalling about 180 men, had gone to oppose him. At the time that Benedict Arnold was making his raids, Col. John Bowyer had gone to eastern Virginia with about 200 men. McDowell himself had led nearly 200 men to aid Greene when he had retreated back into Virginia, but, when the detail arrived at Bedford and learned that Cornwallis had gone back into North Carolina, he had difficulty in persuading his men to cross the Dan River in pursuit under Greene. They did cross into Carolina and arrived in time for the battle of Guilford Court House, in which a captain and four privates were killed, two captains, an ensign, and seven privates were wounded, and Major Stuart and four men were taken prisoner.

Then McDowell concluded, "From these different calls all the men of this county have been on hard service. Each a term since October last and nearly two-thirds of them at the same time. If your Excellency and the Honorable Council could Excuse the men of this county at this time, it would much oblige them and they would be able to raise Bread for their families, for I assure you, Sir, few of them have any Person, when they are from home, to do any work on their farms."

On May 9th, the streets of the little village of Lexington were filled with people—it was the day set for the selection of the drafted men. Governor Jefferson considered the militia from the western counties as Virginia's best, but he was loathe to call them to serve at any great distance from their homes, preferring to rely upon regulars for such duty. But the need was imperative. He looked upon militiamen as civilians who had been drawn temporarily from their homes and farms in a local emergency and that, as such, they were not to be kept in the military service for any extended time.

The militia captains were presenting their lists to Colonel Bowyer in the courtroom of the little courthouse and the crowd was milling around the building. Finally, some of the leaders forced their way into the building, seized the tables and carried them out-of-doors. The papers, those outlining the districts and those containing the names of militiamen, were destroyed: some shredded to bits and others given to the flames. The officers, understanding the reason for such riotous conduct, made no effort at resistance. After the papers were destroyed, the people disbursed and took the trails to their homes.

Major Thomas Posey was in western Virginia on military business and matters of personal interest. On May 18th, 1781, he was in Staunton and, from there, he wrote a personal letter to Col. William Davies, son of the Rev. Samuel Davies, who, after serving as commandant of the base at Chesterfield Courthouse and organizer of the Continental's, by appointment of Baron von Steuben, was now the successor of Col. George Muter, the commissioner of war. Said Posey, "The draft for eighteen months has not yet taken place in any of these back counties, neither can I inform you at what particular time it will. The people seem much averse to it in Augusta and Rockbridge, but it don't amount to a majority, I believe. However, a considerable number met at the place appointed for laying off the Districts and in a very bold and daring manner, seized the papers and destroyed them. I do not know where this may stop, if there is not a timeous check, in Hanging a few for example to the rest."

In spite of the draft riot of May, the real temper of the men of the Virginia frontier was revealed the next month. Cornwallis, now in Virginia, planned a three-fold movement. He would send Tarleton to capture the Virginia legislature and governor at Charlottesville, Col. Simcoe would advance up the James to rout von Steuben at Point of Fork, and the main British column would advance through Goochland County to unite later with the two detachments. The law-makers made their flight to Saunton, to meet on June 7th.

On that very day, the Rev. William Graham, rector of Liberty Hall Academy, set out for the Augusta Stone Church upon some matters of the church and he met some riders on the road who seemed in a hurry to arrive at their destination. They proved to be members of the Assembly who were fleeing Staunton because it was reported that Tarleton was coming across the Blue Ridge. Mr. Graham enquired of them what had been done about calling out the militia and, upon being informed that nothing was done toward that end, he suggested that the three roads through the country toward Lexington be
taken by the riders to rouse the militia.

Some of the men rode down the Brownsburg road through Middlebrook and others took the Middle or Ridge Road, while Graham rode for home on the Greenville Road. Word spread rapidly and men prepared to march. All that afternoon and into the following night, bodies of the militia were moving toward Rockfish Gap. Mr. Graham, now living on his own farm just west of Lexington, notified the militia officers through messengers, perhaps students in the academy.

The next morning Graham and a small company left his home for the rendez-vous on Blue Ridge and, when they reached Rockfish Gap, they found the mountain "covered with riflemen determined to permit no hostile foot to enter their borders with impunity." Scouts brought the word that Tarleton had left Charlottesville and was apparently retreating to his base. Thinking this could be a bit of deception, some of the riflemen went to Wood's Gap, north of Rockfish Gap, to make sure; some of them returned home, but Graham went with the rest in quest of the raiders.

Below Charlottesville, the Valley men met Lafayette's little army near Scottsville. Understanding that the campaign would be a long one and that it would take them probably to quite a distance from their homes, all the men, save a few, returned to their homes.

However, in LaFayette's advance on the enemy, the American force was scattered upon different roads in order to confuse the spies as to the size of the colonial army. The main van consisted of selected detachments of Continental soldiers, riflemen from the valley of Virginia, and a squadron of cavalry, led by Major McPherson, of Pennsylvania, an officer in whom LaFayette had utmost confidence.

On June 25th, Lieut. Col. J. Graves Simcoe, commander of the Queen's Rangers of Cornwallis' army, raided the countryside north and northwest of Williamsburg, burning stores and stealing cattle for the British commissary and that night he bivouaced at Spencer's Ordinary, about six miles from the main army which was in Williamsburg. Here he was discovered by McPherson's cavalry and the fact was reported to LaFayette, who ordered Col. Richard Butler, a hero of Stony Point, to make an attack on the raiders in the early dawn.

A hard march was made through the night and dawn came before the Americans were in attack position. So, McPherson mounted fifty soldiers behind the same number of cavalrymen and the horses, carrying double, and hurried the column forward with some of the Pennsylvania Line and the Virginia militia "double quicking" in support.

A British trumpeter detected the advance and sounded the alarm on his bugle. The British camp was aroused. The fight was a brief hand-to-hand affair in which the attackers were driven off. However, the Continental and the Virginia riflemen arrived in time to prevent a complete rout. The loss in dead and wounded was about equal on both sides—about thirty men. Rockbridge men were there, among them being Adam Hickman, Thomas Vines, and James Kelso. The engagement is often referred to as the battle of Hot Water or Hot Wells.

Cornwallis, in conformity with orders from Clinton in New York, began his movement from Williamsburg to Portsmouth. He was aware that he was in no position to face the enemy with his force depleted by the withdrawal of some regiments to bolster up the defenses of New York against an expected attack by Washington. So, placing Tarleton's Legion to guard his rear, he took the road to Jamestown Island where he would cross the James.

LaFayette moved his army up to Chichahominy Church and the next morning he sent Wayne and his Pennsylvania battalion, with a few smaller units, forward to make a rear-guard attack at Green Spring. In the hot, sultry, lazy afternoon of July 6th, contact was made with the enemy and Cornwallis felt the need of bringing his entire army into action—the battle of Green Spring.

Cornwallis moved on to Portsmouth, only to return to Yorktown, where by August 22nd he was throwing up defenses around the town. The army of LaFayette was in Williamsburg awaiting developments. Just about the same time that Cornwallis occupied Yorktown, Washington's Continentals broke camp for the southward trek: from the banks of the Hudson to the banks of the York and, on Sept. 26th, all troops, French, Washington's and LaFayette's, were concentrated in Williamsburg. Then, after two days of preparation, the full force moved toward Yorktown.

Gov. Thomas Nelson, who held the commission as general, was in command of the Virginia militia on the Yorktown front, numbering a total of about 3,200 men. In preparation for the siege, these were used in gathering wicker materiel from the neighboring woods and in the making of gabions which, when placed in position, were filled with earth. Then, while the siege was in progress, they were stationed behind the Light Infantry and between the headquarters of LaFayette and Lincoln.

Some of the Rockbridge men, who were at Yorktown, were David Gray, John Davidson, James McKee, Andrew Moore, Charles Campbell, Samuel Wallace, John Cunningham, James Buchanan, Thomas Vines, James Kelso, and John Bowyer—colonel, captains, and privates.

The bombardment of the British position began October 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the French cannon; the first American shot came about two hours later when Washington himself pulled the lanyard. It endured for eight days. Then, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, a drummer boy mounted the British parapet and began to beat "parley," the import of which was confirmed by a British officer in his brilliant regiments, who held aloft a white flag. The end had come. Terms were arranged in the Moore house where they were signed at 11 o'clock, October 19th. The formal surrender took place at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

After a few days rest, the rank and file of the British prisoners were marched off to the prison camps at Win-

(Continued on page 360)
American Music—Past and Present

By Dorothy C. Ellen

Henry Durant Chapter, Bishopsville, S. C.

In music, the United States has a place of its own. This country has not yet produced composers who can compare with the great European masters—but neither has modern Europe. At least we don't think we have produced immortal composers. After all, how many composers were well received while they were living? Those who deviated from the rules of the past were not well received at all.

Listen to this review: "Though I am glad of a new manner of composition, it would be more edifying to find in this music reasonable passages, but these kinds of air-castles and chimeras deserve the severest reproof. You hear a medley of sounds, a variety of parts that are intolerable to the ear—with all the best will in the world, how can the mind see light in this chaos?" That review was not about the famous mop-haired Beatles of our day. It concerned the music of Monteverdi in the 16th century! A Vienna music patron had several Mozart quartets performed at his home, and was so enraged at finding the dissonances in them actually printed in the music, that he tore the parts to pieces. And when audiences heard some of the dissonances Beethoven wrote, they thought he was too deaf to hear what he had written.

It is not at all strange that people generally do not like modern music, particularly those of us who have arrived at middle age. Our ancestors did not like modern music. Civilized human beings are by nature too complacent to like violent changes, and older generations have always lamented the passing of "the good old days." Even our most adventurous pioneers took with them as much of their home environment as they could carry, and as soon as they made a permanent settlement, they created as much of the atmosphere of their former homes as the geography and climate of their new surroundings would permit. Thus, you find Spanish buildings in California, New England architecture in Ohio and Chinatowns in many of our large cities.

The world is constantly changing: socially, economically and politically—so whether we like it or not, we know that our mode of life will have to be adapted to the world about us. And music is a language—a living language. It is composed by human beings, and human beings do have to adapt themselves to shifting conditions. So, if music is to remain a living language—that is, if it is to be a sincere and honest expression of the men and women who compose it—it, too, must grow. Like all languages, it must constantly acquire new words and expressions to convey its meaning in a changing society or it would soon be as dead as Greek and Latin. In fact, music is almost always an expression of the age.
in which it is written. If it is not, you can be sure that the composer himself belongs spiritually to another age.

Like nearly everything else in America, interest in music grew with tremendous speed in the decades following the Civil War. A basic economic change was taking place. The nation was transforming itself from an agrarian nation into a mighty industrial power, the mightiest the world has ever seen. The basic product of this change was an unparalleled organization for the production of goods. The primary by-product of that organization was wealth. This wealth was concentrated in the hands of a very few people. And where there is wealth, there follows a desire for that most elusive of all status symbols—culture. From this desire for that culture there developed, by the turn of the century, a fairly well-endowed cultural establishment. By the end of the nineteenth century, museums, art galleries, universities, auditoriums proliferated in America. By and large, they were supported by only a small group of people—those who had the leisure and the inclination to acquire at least rudimentary knowledge of the arts and taste.

Culture was kept in the hands of a small group—one no larger than 10 per cent of the population, if that. And these people had a problem. They had been—and continued to be—preoccupied with the economic world. They had no training in taste, and although they had a desire for the snobbish concomitants of art patronage, they were innocents when they entered that world.

But they were American. And that meant that they brought feverish energy to any task they undertook. They made some laughable mistakes when they tried to build a cultural institution to equal their economic establishment, and they passed by much of quality in their haste. In fairness, it must be said that for most of them high culture remained basically irrelevant to their most basic needs and drives. It was an afterthought, grafted onto the American consciousness late in the game.

Before the Civil War, musicians were regarded as oddities of nature in many cases, and it was no accident that Jenny Lind was managed by P. T. Barnum. It was considered good showmanship for a pianist, playing a piece about sleighing, to attach bells to his legs and jingle them at appropriate moments. Some pianists advertised that they would use fists, elbows and even a cane. Most musicians toured Europe and then were well received when they returned to the United States. Even today, an American artist seems to need the stamp of European approval before his own country will trust itself to praise him.

National consciousness in America awakened slowly. We have been such a cosmopolitan nation, composed of so many races of Europe, that our nationalism cannot take the form of a unified racial expression, but must be a spirit which comes from a welding of all elements which make up our population. True Americanism in art, music and literature must be based on our ideals, our aspirations, our institutions and our philosophy. In the 20th century, when we have become independent in thought, just as we became independent in action a century before, our national spirit is asserting itself and our composers are writing music which is not a mere reflection of European music, but which actually springs from the cities, the factories, and the countryside of America.

One of our leading composers, Howard Hanson, believes that every race must write its own music and that truly American music must come out of the life of America. Science and inventions have made such rapid strides in the last quarter century that civilization will require several generations to catch up with them. Our modern music tells of the feverish pace at which we are living. When we dance, we have no time for the slow steps of the minuet or the waltz. The innovation of new dances like the jerk, the fish, the frug, the monkey—dances of young people—are jerky, individualistic. The boy goes in one direction, the girl goes in another and if they even meet it seems almost accidental.

Life is so much more complex that our young people are as sophisticated as their grandparents and as wise, if not wiser, to the affairs of the world. So our music is complex and sophisticated and appeals more to the young than to the old. Young people are not bothered at all by the discords of rock and roll music, nor by the dissonances of modern concert music. They have been brought up in a chaotic world and take chaotic music for granted.

It is true that the United States has developed certain distinctive kinds of music that the world has never heard before. The negro spirituals of the early United States sing of the longings and sadness of slavery—the folk songs of pioneer days and of the West tell of the exploits of men and women wresting homes from the wilderness. Typically American jazz, swing, rock and roll have spread to many parts of the world. Leonard Bern-

(Continued on page 381)

The National Symphony on the stage of Constitution Hall
Let's Go to Europe Together!

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER, Honorary President General, NSDAR

During its Diamond Jubilee Year, the DAR Magazine is happy to bring to you a delightful article from the past. Reprinted from the November 1937 issue.

England always beautiful in Spring was never more beautiful than she was this Coronation year. Heaven seemed to have showered in profusion her richest bounty of foliage and riot of color making a veritable garden of Eden of this lovely spot—the first stop on an official tour of foreign chapters.

Embarking on April 28 aboard the S. S. Europa, your President General was placed at the table of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Lawrence—a youngish man full of tales of the sea and of his family. Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, the New Jersey State Registrar, the President General's congenial traveling companion throughout her trip, and Mr. Roux, a delightful German whose first visit to the United States had left him enthralled, were also in the group. Mr. Roux had flown across the continent, visiting Mexico, the oil fields of Texas and the national parks; we had great fun telling him about other aspects of our wonderful country and explaining some of its marvels to him, while he in turn related fascinating stories of Germany. Among our fellow passengers were several members of our Society; Lowell Thomas, who broadcast to the United States from mid-ocean, and who very kindly gave me his autograph; and Mrs. Lincoln Ellsworth, the wife of the famous explorer, who later accompanied your President General to the Court of St. James.

The Captain of the ship was particularly gracious and extended every possible courtesy to us, inviting us to take tea with him and to visit the bridge at any time—a privilege of which we availed ourselves on several occasions when we wished to use glasses to view a passing vessel on the horizon. The fellowship and friendship demonstrated on every side were very heart-warming; and the days passed all too quickly, occupied as they were with constitutionals, games, dancing and pleasant contacts with delightful and distinguished people. We were really sorry to leave the ship when we sailed into Southampton harbor on a glorious sunshiny day. Airplanes swooped around us, signaling a welcome as our tender moved towards the dock, and the whistles from myriads of boats blew “happy landing”! The whole countryside seemed to be singing a song of spring joy.

We received a hearty welcome at Southampton, where Consul General Donald greeted your President General and her traveling companions. In London we were met by Mr. and Mrs. Amos Dean, the latter Vice Regent of the Walter Hines Page Chapter. An exciting drive around the festive city brought us to the place which was to be our home for the two weeks to follow: The American Woman's Club, a rendezvous for American women, living or traveling abroad, which offers welcome hospitality and social contacts in a strange land.

A visit to “Woodlarks” a camp for crippled children, aided and sustained by the Walter Hines Page Chapter, opened a round of activities planned for the occasion. This splendid humanitarian work in which personality and home industry are developed, is a credit to the Chapter members and the N. S. D. A. R. Inspiration radiates from the motto engraven in the stone over the fireplace:

The cornerstone in Truth is laid
The Guardian walls of Honor made
The Roof of Faith is built above
The Fire upon the Hearth is love.

Though rains descend and loud winds call
This happy house shall never fall.

Among the numerous luncheons, dinner parties and other entertainments held in honor of your President General were luncheons given by the State Regent, Mrs. R. A. Rothermel and officers of the Chapter; Mrs. Theodore W. Luling, Regent; Mrs. Amos C. Dean, Vice Regent; and Mrs. Byron George Clark, Corresponding Secretary. Delightful teas were given by Mrs. Bingham, wife of the Ambassador of the United States, Mrs. Adelaide Bragg Gillespie, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James Weir Lee and Mrs. Griffen; and a dinner at the
The Walter Hines Page Chapter gave a reception at the Woman’s Club to which, besides the chapter members, the American diplomatic corps were invited. Your President General was happy to address this gathering and to tell of the work of the Daughters at home as well as to congratulate the members upon their importance in service to the Mother Society, though living far from home. The benefit of the social contacts will act and react in the tie that binds. Companionship on sight-seeing trips and visits over the teacups bound us together in friendship and understanding.

One of the most unique and interesting antique treasures seen on the trip was the Barker Bible owned by Mrs. Luling, Regent of the Walter Hines Page Chapter. This book, date 1605, is called the “Bishops’ Bible” and was used at First Puritan Church in London. It was brought to America in 1634 by Rev. John Lathrop. At sea, the owner dropped a spark on its leaves at evening devotions, and it burned a small hole through many pages. Paper patches were placed over the holes so perfectly and the printing filled in with pen and ink so accu-
rately that it is difficult to detect a flaw. The workmanship, so intricate, was marvelous!

Coronation Day, May 12 by the calendar, broke upon the world like some sublime chord, the climax of a long crescendo. It had long been expected, waited for and counted upon, yet when it came it stirred the blood like a sudden revelation. No observer could believe that it related to any one set of people. No such crowd had ever before assembled for any similar occasion. It was a happy multitude, as English masses are famous for their good temper and humor, ready to laugh and cheer upon the slightest pretext. The scene merits digression and description.

Around the base of the Queen Victoria Monument stood stiffly a guard of Indian soldiers, silent, brown skinned and resplendent; lean Pathans from the Afghan border; squat Mussulmans from Imperial Delhi; sturdy Sikhs; fiery Maharrattas; Rajputs; Gurkhas; Jats and Madrassis. Their ancestors had conquered India for the King's great grandmother, and it was their privilege to guard her monument.

All London along the line of march was a walled city. Gates had been erected at the entrance to every street along which the procession was to march and no one was permitted to enter the gates after these were closed, seat tickets or no seat tickets. This was done to prevent unwieldy mobs from breaking through the lines. Orders were issued that we were to be in our seats at 7 a.m., much later than those who had seats at the Abbey, for they were summoned for 5 a.m. Our seats on Oxford Street near the Marble Arch were without doubt as fine as any along the whole line of march. They were really at a vantage point. We were none too high and none too low, but at a level to look into the faces of the marchers and to see inside the coaches. We also had a view of a mile down Oxford Street, so that we had a vista of the marching troops as they approached in rhythmic step and could view them as they turned into Hyde Park through the Marble Arch. A vast throng of moving humanity in proud sway, feathers, plumage and gala garb, all keyed with emotion to show its best and do its proudest! A magnificent pageant, colorful, spectacular, glorifying and awe-inspiring.

We had the great honor of being invited to the apartment of a Doctor, a friend of Mrs. Dean, to hear the abbey services over his radio. There we sat for over three hours, listening spellbound to these sacred services consecrating a King and a Queen to uphold the tradition, the faith, the unity, the character of a great Empire. Speechless were we over the solemnity of the sacredness of the occasion. As the people stood in rapt attention, their loyalty seemed to be strengthened for the English people are faithful to their King. Strange as it may seem, no rain fell where we sat until after the entire procession had passed, so in this particular also, our seats were of vantage.

You may be interested to know that my cousin, Lady Methuen, and her husband, who is a Peer, had seats in the Abbey for the coronation. The Peers were seated on one side of the Abbey in the transepts; the Peeresses on the other side, each with fourteen inches of space. Lord Methuen, an artist of note, took crayons and canvas to the Abbey and as he waited for the great moment, he drew in crayon the scene before his eyes, putting in the actual colors, the lights and shadows, and now he is painting in oil a large canvas of the picture he saw. No doubt his will be the one and only oil executed by one who actually saw the scene. Many will visualize the picture, but his will be one from life. I saw Lady Methuen's gown and robe and her many heirlooms of jewels which she wore, also Lord Methuen's robes. It was also our pleasure to visit this charming and distinguished couple in their ancestral home in Wiltshire, built in the year 1400. Its walls could relate startling stories of past Lords of the Manor, of gracious ladies, but today its fame is sung because of the noted collection of paintings and its original Chippendale furniture, still in splendid condition. This is a typical manor house, where the whole village is owned and run by the lord and he receives income from the farms. The village church is within his gate and the entire family lie buried in the churchyard. Stone fences for miles around, covered with ivy, tell of age, of joy and sorrow, of history, of things eternal.

To return to the great day itself:

All London was on the move. Along the coronation route, men, women and children, many of whom had slept or sat all night on the curb, swarmed and pushed behind a double line of police. Troops in dull blue coronation uniforms spaced out three steps in front of the police—the length of the line of march. Soldiers directed traffic; 20,000 other soldiers were in reserve. First aid attendants, boy scouts, nurses were everywhere to aid the ill or injured. Into the seats poured the people who had bought them, tumultuous gladness in their hearts. Every building, even the shabbiest in the poorest districts, were ablaze with color. It was a day of rejoicings, the multitude bearing goodwill to the monarch.

Of the coronation of King Edward VII, William Watson wrote these lines, and the coronation of his grandson did not fall short in braveries nor emotion:

"Nature disdains not braveries; why should we
The sombre foil to all her splendors be?
Let London rustle with rich apparelling,
And all her ways, with festal faves lined,
Casement and coign and fluttering balcony
Wave welcome on the wind."

With joy and goodwill enfolding them, the King and Queen went to their place of consecration with all the pomp and splendor of tradition, and the nations of the earth sent of their highest to do them honor; great envoys from the King's dominions rode in his train. The King, in this great hour, was, in his own ceremonial person, his Country, his Empire, its History, its Present and its Future. Hearing the King exalted above all humanity, the mind's eye caught the vision. Amidst the sound of trumpets, the King is enthroned and acclaimed but, above all, he is consecrated, he is dedicated. Never
again free to be merely himself, he is set apart as an ideal, a symbol that is to bind men together. We are reminded of the lines:

“What infinite heart's-ease must kings neglect
That private men enjoy!”

The King is dedicated to a lifetime of sacrifice and of service. Wisdom and knowledge are needed, yet even more important than intellect, brilliance and talent are the moral qualities of steadiness of purpose, staying power and self-sacrifice. From his daily actions, the Royal influence widens out to the farthest limits of the Empire. The coronation symbolized the binding together of the highest and the lowest, the greatest and the smallest, the farthest away and the nearest at hand; all things, all people within the vast dominions were bound to the King and he to them.

One is deeply stirred by the ceremony, by the oaths of loyalty taken by King and Queen; not idle, formal words, but words rich in meaning, in the essentials of life and government and law and order under the laws of God.

Viewing the pageant, one's heart swells with emotion and with the conviction that that which passes before the eye is not merely spectacular display, gold braid, jewels, luxury, power; it is a review of the ages, of eternity. It is the progress of civilization. It forebodes responsibility and the welfare of untold numbers. The consecration and the character of the King and Queen are essential to the life of the empire, the steadying influence in the world today.

Black bayonetted Australians with their never-to-be-forgotten slouch hats; dark faces of West Africans; red-banded Stetsons of the New Zealanders; red-banded white helmets of the Canadian Mounties on horses famous for their beauty; wiry little Burmese in khaki, followed by Rhodesians bare armed and bare kneed; white helmeted police from Newfoundland; South Africans in khaki; pipers of the Scots Guard in tunics; the Air Force with its plumed band leading; coaches of the Royal Family, followed by representatives of other nations; the Queen Mother and the little Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose; and then the ancient golden coach bearing the King and Queen, who smile and bow to the cheering crowd; a picture truly of life itself, bound up in the tradition and history of centuries and sounding the appeal of Earl Baldwin as he pleaded for the permanence of the ceremony: “Let us dedicate, let us dedicate afresh if need be, ourselves to the service of our fellows, a service in widening circles, a service to the home, to our neighborhood, to our country, to our province, to our country, to the empire and to the world; no mere service of our lips, but the service of our lives as we know well by the service of our King and Queen.”

Truly, “in the splendour of things seen and temporal, there is the reality of things unseen and eternal,” and for all of us living through this wonderful pageantry, is there a message for our lives and work here in America today, in our own D. A. R.? There are things our ancestors died to save, there are things we were organized to perpetuate and serve. These are eternal!

The coronation seemed like a glorious culmination to your President General’s London sojourn; but there was still another great experience awaiting her in England, though she was not aware of this, even when she left there. Indeed, she had already embarked on the S. S. Roma at Naples and was speeding on her way home, when a cabin boy came rushing to her with a radiogram. It was from Mr. Bingham, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and it contained the thrilling tidings that she was commanded by Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, to attend a Court at Buckingham Palace!

A summons such as this is never disregarded, no matter under what circumstances it is received. So hastily disembarking at Gibraltar, your President General caught the next Britain-bound steamer, and entered upon the round of festivities preparatory to presentation. One of the more intimate experiences with regard to the presentation was a tea given at the home of Mrs. Bingham, to which all presentees were invited. Here we practiced our curtsies, besides meeting our other fortunate fellow Americans, and enjoyed the gracious and charming hospitality of Mrs. Bingham. This proved an admirable preparation for the great assembly of foreign princes, princesses and diplomats gathered at Buckingham Palace for the third Royal Court of the Coronation and 1937 season on July 1 when your President General was presented to Their Majesties, with twelve other fellow Americans.

Thousands lined the Mall and Whitehall to see the guests, in Court attire, drive to the Palace. Quoted is description as given by the newspapers of your President General’s Court gown:

“Mrs. William A. Becker—A classical gown of amber colored satin embroidered with amber bugles and diamente in a bow design. A train of gold brocade embroidered with amber bugles and diamente and lined with chiffon. Carried a white feather fan.”

The gates of the Palace open at 7:30 P. M., although the King and Queen do not appear until 9:30 P. M. The scene as one enters the Palace is one of thrilling beauty, all the guards in full dress uniform, the rooms ablaze with light from crystal chandeliers, and gorgeous portraits of England’s crown grace the walls.

The scene was one of stateliness and splendor as the King and Queen, accompanied by other members of the Royal family, entered the throne room midst the fanfare of trumpets. All the tradition, the history, the glory, the dignity of the past is embodied in the Court.

Many have asked me how I knew what to do. One could not possible turn wrong or go wrong or get lost if she wished to, for guards line the way directing one at almost every step. We might trip on our train or on someone else’s, or fall when we curtsy, but as for going astray, never!
The Queen looked most striking in her white and gold dress with gold lamé train. The Koh-i-noor diamond flashed majestically in the light from crystal candelabra. The King, in the full dress uniform of the Air Corps, looked stately and splendid. After all the guests have curtsied, the King and Queen and the Diplomatic Corps depart down an aisle made by the yeomanry, so that the guests may see them exit, after which we were directed to the floor below to partake of refreshments.

Mrs. Lincoln Ellsworth, wife of the explorer, accompanied your President General. She was a delightful companion.

The Indian maharajas were gorgeous in their gold lamé suits with emerald and diamond buttons, with exquisite strings of pearls and emeralds and rubies as large as walnuts—not one but many; fabulous jewels which we gazed upon with admiration and wonder.

Frederic Eichberg, who has contributed the following to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. With her permission, I am incorporating these words of hers as part of my article, that you may gain a feeling of knowledge of these, our members, and of the personality and charm of their leader.

"The small Berlin Chapter was all agog over the coming of our President General, even though it did not begin to realize what an honor she was conferring upon them, for we, the Dorothea von Steubens, have a peculiar membership. Excepting an associate, Mrs. Guthrie, who belongs to the Army and Navy Chapter, we are inexperienced D. A. R.'s. I do not mean we are all new Daughters, but largely ones whose husbands are in our foreign service, or whose husbands are foreign, and who have, therefore, lived mostly away from home. Hence I say, not having shared in the work and pleasures of chapters at home, we did not fully realize the honor of a visit from our President General.

"I, who had begun to 'Water the Seeds' which Mrs. Becker had planted as our Organizing Secretary General, knew her by letter and rejoiced that a woman so helpful, so willing and so kind had become our President General. Last year, while attending my first Board meeting in Washington, I saw also that we had a most capacious Altar, a magnificent excavation from Asia Minor. Altar, a magnificent excavation from Asia Minor. Afterwards, I realized that 6 a.m. was 'just too early to be met' and that they would rather 'see people' a few hours later. So Mrs. Jenkins, wife of our Consul-General, and an associate chapter member, Mrs. May, our Vice-Regent, and I went to the Adlon Hotel to welcome our guests at a later hour. And in spite of coronation gayety, and sleepers, they were not too weary to fall in at once with Mrs. Jenkin's proposal to show them the Pergamon Altar, a magnificent excavation from Asia Minor.

"In the afternoon, Mrs. Dodd, wife of the American Ambassador, entertained for Mrs. Becker. I never saw the Embassy look lovelier, filled as it was with spring flowers of which there is such wealth this year. Being a late spring, the early flowers were delayed, with the result that we have them all together, and white lilacs and yellow tulips, all garden-grown, decorated the table and sideboard. Mrs. Dodd's guests were chiefly the corps diplomatique, with many members of the colony.

"We had intended hearing an opera that evening, and though in musical Germany the opera is scarcely ever closed, it so happened that during these few dull weeks, there was not a well known singer or composer on the bills. So, as both Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Goodfellow knew German, we went to see a play.

"Wednesday, May 19th, the American Women's Club gave a luncheon for Mrs. Becker, and this was, for us, one of the loveliest hours of her visit. In her beautiful talk, Mrs. Becker told us what the Daughters are and do, both enlightening and inspirational.

"For the afternoon I had invited the heads of every American organization, as well as our entire official family, to meet Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Goodfellow, for I really wanted also to introduce to our colony our Dorothea von Steubens, as such, and never again to hear from a resident, 'Oh, I did not know there was a chapter here!' I also invited the present day members of the von Steuben family, as our chapter is named for the mother of our German-American General. Herr Kurt von Steuben is the brother of Major von Steuben, the head of the family in this generation, whom the D. A. R. invited to Yorktown and entertained in Washington. Also present were Frau von Gohren, nee von Steuben, and her son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess von Solm, also the Lord-Mayor of Magdeburg and two of his staff who came from that city, von Steuben's birthplace.
“On Thursday, May 20th, Mrs. Guthrie took Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Goodfellow to visit Sans-Souci, Frederick-the-Great's small chateau in its huge park at Potsdam. For over forty years, this was the summer home of Germany's greatest soldier and King. Under him our Steuben served. To commemorate his victory at the close of the Seven Years' War, Frederick-the-Great built in the same park the still so-called 'Neue Palais,' a huge castle, in payment of which he had to melt down the family plate. However, without sadness he continued to live in his beloved Sans-Souci until his death in 1786. Of course, two days instead of two hours should be spent in these chateaux, and after the years that I have browsed through this park, I still find new spots of loveliness. But alas! alack! 'Punctuality is the politeness of Kings' and it was necessary to leave this King's abode to reach the luncheon given by our Vice-Regent, Mrs. May. Mrs. May lives in one of Berlin's old residence streets, Lutzowufer, which runs along the canal connecting Berlin's two rivers, the Havel and the Spree. Her apartment is furnished in perfect taste and almost entirely with old American pieces which are rarely seen in Europe.

“We went from Mrs. May's to call on her Excellency Frau von Seeckt, the widow of one of Germany’s greatest soldiers. General Hans von Seeckt, who for ten years was the Commander-in-Chief of the German army, and who, in accord with the Treaty of Versailles, modeled the new small army of efficient fighting units. This great and charming man died between Christmas and New Year's while he was still Ambassador Extraordinary and Military and Politic Adviser to China. Frau von Seeckt is the only one of my very intimate friends for whom I took Mrs. Becker's time. She is a diplomat 'in her own right' as well as a perfect linguist. The Seeckt family silver was used for us, because, as my friend pointed out, the Dove of Peace (part of the family crest) crowned each piece of silver. She had her husband's busts and portraits beside them, and too, a beautifully carved ivory paper-knife, a gift to her family from Kaiser Friedrich (father of the last Emperor). She also showed us a curious brown spongy looking spot on this knife and told us that when they received the knife, the spot was not there, but that it appeared with the Emperor's illness and grew at his death. Frau von Seeckt believes this curious happening is not a coincident, but that circles in life are being completed.

“Finally we went for a drive through Berlin's residence sections, Grunewald and Westend, and saw blocks of new houses of super-modern architecture crowding out once handsome villas of other days. We also saw the Stadium where the Olympic Games took place last year, also Berlin's open-air-theater. We had a quiet dinner in my home so as to conserve our forces for the following day.

“Friday, May 21st, was the great day of Mrs. Becker's visit, the day for which I had unknowingly been making plans for several years past. We were to have the great honor of having our marker, contributed by the Doro-
General von Jagow, the Military Governor of the Province Saxony, of which Magdeburg is the capital, also our Consul General, the Honorable Douglas Jenkins and Military Attaché, Major Black. Von Jagow is the bearer of the name of our Steuben’s mother’s family.

“The program opened with music of Frederick-the-Great’s and Steuben’s Aime by the Magdeburg string quartet. The Governor of the City, Gauleiter Jordan, welcomed us on behalf of the City or party government. Speeches were translated into English by an official translator.

“Then our President General, in her dignity and charm, wearing the ribbon and pin of her office in our lovely Society, made the presentation of our gift to the City. The tablet was unveiled while she spoke. The City fathers had wrought it in laurel and the flags of both countries.

“Then Mrs. Becker won every heart of the two hundred invited guests, for she went over to the German language in the second half of her speech which she read, never forgetting to look up and smile and help the words carry the happiness she expressed in honoring a hero who had done so much for our liberty.

“The Lord-Mayor, Dr. Markmann, thanked Mrs. Becker for our gift, and at the same time unveiled for the city a bronze bust of Steuben, the first statue or bust in the city of his birth. Here, may I add, that I feel it is largely due to the interest of the D. A. R. that the absence of such a tribute to their most distinguished son was felt in Magdeburg.

“The Lord-Mayor on behalf of the city next presented a duplicate bust of Steuben to our Ambassador Mr. Dodd, a bronze medallion of Kaiser Otto, the city’s ancient ruler whose praises are still sung, to Mrs. Becker, and also a Kaiser Otto medallion to me.

“Our national anthem was then played and sounded mighty lovely to me in those stately old walls so far from home. This was followed by our Ambassador’s address in German. In his masterly historic style he portrayed our thirteen colonies, our need and the service Steuben rendered them and ended by asking whether without this help we should have won our liberty.

“The German national anthems (there are now two of them) concluded the ceremony.

“Later we signed the Golden Guest Book of the City and were shown the record of the christening of Steuben and the silver christening bowl. Both Bible and service still belong to the church.

“A luscious luncheon of German specialties, Heligoland lobster and Brandenburg asparagus, was then served. Enhancing the taste of both were Germany’s famous Rhein and Mosel wines.

“Luncheon over, we were shown the main post office of the city, the building where our tablet had already been placed. This is in the Breiten Weg, or main business street where stood, in Steuben’s time, the old German Reformed Church which reminded us that in 1490 Martin Luther’s Reform changed all of northern and middle Germany from Catholic to Protestant.

“It was thoughtful of the municipality to show us our tablet in place and still hung with the wreathes and flags. The crowds of people standing about attested to the normal curiosity common to all peoples.

“The text on our tablet reads:

‘General Friedrich-Wilhelm von Steuben was here baptized on September 24, 1730 in the old German Reformed Church which formerly stood here.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, Dorothea von Steuben Chapter of Berlin.’

“Here again the German and American press photographers were very active and as a last minute souvenir for our Berlin Chapter, we have a splendid picture of Mrs. Becker standing beneath that tablet.

“We were shown the Cathedral, a magnificent Romanesque-Gothic structure which was mainly built eight hundred years ago. In times of stress and siege, the entire population found refuge within its mighty walls. Thereby we marveled how this massive stone was ever erected by man and horsepower and compared the structure to our skyscrapers of the engineering skill of today. And we hoped both would stand another thousand years.

“Perhaps Steuben’s mother, our Chapter’s own Maria Dorothea von Jagow von Steuben spent hours within these sacred walls with her small son, our hero, praying for his future.

“Lastly, our hosts took us to a park beer-garden across the Elbe. It was evidently owned by the municipality and should have been a typically present-day sight for our President General and Mrs. Goodfellow, for here, the Lord-Mayor told us, five thousand sturdy burghers could be seated at one time. He who lives here could visualize their coffee and whipped cream and endless cake-eating in the afternoon, and their beer drinking in the evening, both to the strains of classic music.

“Our hosts had reserved the veranda for our party. Again there were beautifully decorated tables. The city’s glass houses must have been robbed, for we were given, as parting gifts, such exquisite rose bouquets that mine, at least, was still fresh after reaching home.

“It was six o’clock when we left Magdeburg after a never-to-be-forgotten day, proud that we could honor a son whose gifts and talents thrilled the imagination after one hundred and fifty years.

“Our return was via the usual route and we enjoyed the sight of lilac bushes in full bloom, for no peasant’s cottage is too poor, too small, or too simple to have one blossom beside it. Being a sultry day, the air was laden with fragrance almost the entire way. We came through Brandenburg, the seat of the Prussian Electors, they who in history preceded Prussia’s Kings. Driving and drifting, we talked over the day, and I must add that we learned that two artists had also been made very happy by the occasion. Pirntke, the sculptor, we were told, received three thousand marks for the duplicate bust of Steuben presented to our Ambassador. He was thereby enabled to go to Italy to study.
"We had with us in our big, old car, Mrs. Elisa Jansen, a reporter for the Associated Press. She is also an opera singer and told us she had been invited to sing in Magdeburg, which today is a city of nearly half a million souls.

"We, too, were made happy by the prospect of two new members for our Society. Just as I came into our home at ten o'clock, the news broadcast of the day told of our dedication, and in very lovely terms!

"On the afternoon of May 22, one of our Daughters, Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, wife of our Consul General, gave perhaps the largest of all the parties in Mrs. Becker's honor. She not only invited the Diplomats as did Mrs. Dodd, and the colony as did I, but all her personal and intimate friends besides. I never saw her home so overflowing and yet it is ever hospitable, for both its master and mistress come from Charleston, South Carolina.

"My husband then took our guests to the train, regretting their visit could not have been for longer, for we personally had far too little time with them. Mrs. Becker, a remarkably gifted and lovable woman, has brought this chapter a Hold-Ties that bind and inspiration to do and to be and to carry on. Come what may we, our small chapter will from now henceforth be a factor in the colony life of Berlin. We are now also honored by the German Government. Mrs. Becker's encouragement, from the beginning, has carried us through to attainment and it is with deep gratitude in our hearts that we could show her our aims, our eagerness to work, and our patriotism!"

May your President General add that her visit to Berlin was one of inspiration and tender understanding of the many problems which confront this child of ours. Its path is not easy; but its determination is strong; it is a recognized force in the community.

As we arrived in Paris, living, vivid memories of the greatest moments in French military history were revived by the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Arc de Triomphe. Jena, Algeria, Verdun—came back as a vast cortège faithfully representing the armies of France from 1793 to 1937 marched down the Champs-Elysses. The Arch was begun by Napoleon in 1806; President Lebrun saluted the divisions of soldiers.

Members of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter and of the Rochambeau Chapter of Paris gave your President General and Mrs. Goodfellow a hearty welcome and gifts of flowers and affectionate greetings as they alighted from the train. It warmed our hearts to have such a Sunday morning welcome, and we were at home. The festivities in Paris were incessant; from seven in the morning until after midnight we were feted, with luncheons, dinners and receptions.

We were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harlan P. Rowe, the latter State Vice Regent of France, in their delightful home in Senlis, which in 1914 was occupied by the Germans. Here, on Monday, May 24, Mrs. Rowe gave a reception in her gorgeous garden. We drove out to see the spot where the Armistice was signed, which brought so clearly to mind that eventful day when Marshal Foch, with Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, his naval associate, set out for Compiegne. His headquarters train was placed on a siding in the gloomy Forest of Laigue near the quiet village of Rethondes. It was there he received the German delegates on the morning of November 9, and at 2 A.M. on the morning of November 11, the armistice terms were closed. In a private car on a side track in a lonely wood came at dawn the end of the greatest war in history. We keenly felt the significance of this most historic occasion when we later viewed the train in which the Armistice was signed.

On Tuesday, May 25, we were the guests of Mrs. Elliott Hugh Lee at luncheon, had an audience with Mme. Lebrun in her spacious gardens, and a reception attended by the American Ambassador to France, Hon. William C. Bullitt, in the American Embassy.

On Wednesday, May 26, we visited the Paris University to see in particular Foundation House of United States, given by Mr. and Mrs. Homer Gage, the latter a D. A. R. Here American students may pursue studies at a very low cost. We viewed the monument of Lafayette erected through the contribution of pennies of the children of France. After a delightful luncheon given by Mrs. Charles C. Perrin, Regent of Benjamin Franklin Chapter, we went to a reception given by the Chapter in honor of your President General in the home of Countess de Montale, who proved a delightful hostess. Mme. Jusserand honored the D. A. R. by attending. Her husband, you know, while Ambassador from France, greeted us annually at Congress. They endeared themselves to the members of the D. A. R. as well as to citizens generally of the United States. Among the other distinguished guests were H. R. H., Infanta Eulalia Beatrice, aunt of the deposed King of Spain, Marquis and Marquise Chambrun and Count Rochambeau, the latter a Vice President of the S. A. R.

Mrs. William Henry Owen and her two daughters entertained delightfully at luncheon at The Ritz, and from there we went to the unique home, "Treetops," of Mrs. Bates Batcheller, Organizing Regent of Rochambeau Chapter, who in her inimitable manner, dispersed gracious hospitality to several hundred guests, among them Mme. Lebrun, wife of the President of France, Infanta Eulalia Beatrice of Spain, and other distinguished guests.

The Regent of the Rochambeau Chapter, Countess de Pange, who accompanied her brother to Yorktown for the celebration in 1930, entertained the members of her Chapter at a tea in her home. She is a distinguished woman of letters, and read to us some of her beautiful poems.

On Saturday afternoon we motored with Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Bates Batcheller and Countess de Pange to the home of Princess de la Tour d'Auvergue at Chateau de Gros Bois, a lovely chateau built in the tenth century. We also visited the monument erected to Escadrille Lafayette, beautifully silent in a quiet wood and significant of the valor of those flyers who served without stint to make the world a safer place in which to live.
The American Pavilion at the French Exposition was formally inaugurated on July 4 and assurance was given that it “will be in keeping with the high standard of dignity which is evidenced throughout the entire Exposition.” It is interesting to note that the only buildings completed for the opening of the Exposition were those of the dictator nations, Germany, Italy and Russia.

At the Paris Exposition stands the Soviet Pavilion, an immense building dedicated one hundred per cent to the philosophy of materialism which, in one form or another, is steadily fastening its tentacles upon the human race. Exhibits, paintings, statues, photographs, mottoes, quotations, statistics in endless number extol the material progress of the Soviet Union.

To the casual observer there is challenge and exhilaration. One is astounded at the almost unbelievable development of the natural resources, of scientific and industrial expansion, of education, hygiene and sport. Instead of the stooped peasant with wrinkled brow, one beholds only youth in countless numbers, bright faces and healthy bodies clad in clothes abbreviated—playing tennis, golfing, swimming; everyone happy and prosperous, the wheel of industry racing and Utopia dawning!

But even slight reflection suggests that something is wrong somewhere. One realizes that there is little of art, hardly a suggestion of culture, practically nothing that one would wish to possess or to carry away as a thing of beauty! A huge building erected to preach a single dogma, everything strikingly new, all on one plane, no exquisite talent, nothing to speak of the ethereal, the eternal, or to fire the spirit of man!

Yet the Soviet building is crowded with visitors from morning until night. Few fail to be impressed. Throughout the crudeness of this gigantic propaganda there breathes an enthusiasm that fascinates; admirers lean doubly confirmed in their admiration; skeptics with questionings as to a mighty force. As a means of inculcating the dogma that the material world provides the only basis for human interest, the Soviet Pavilion could not be surpassed. A revolving cylinder provides that out the crudeness of this gigantic propaganda there is steadily fastening its tentacles upon the human race. Exhibits, paintings, statues, photographs, mottoes, quotations, statistics in endless number extol the material progress of the Soviet Union.

The colossal figures overhead dart forward to hew and to hammer humanity into their own images and likenesses.

In ceremonies simple and emotionally eloquent, France and America clasped hands on Memorial Day to America’s soldier dead and to dedicate the six white chapels which watch over the American military cemeteries with their 31,318 white crosses.

It was twenty years ago last April that the United States put its armed force behind the Allied cause. On Memorial Day, 1937, the once shell-scarred earth was covered with rows of marble crosses, standing straight on green grass and under a warm blue sky. They were decorated with tiny American flags and poppies enclosed within a palm wreath. General John J. Pershing dedicated the chapel at Romagne, the largest cemetery; the American Ambassador, Hon. William C. Bullitt, the one at Suresnes; and your President General had the honor of dedicating the chapel at Bony, where 1,831 boys lie sleeping. Over 7,000 French inhabitants from nearby towns gathered with members of the American Legion, and the naval and military representatives of the United States Government to pay homage to courage and to faith. The Stars and Stripes flew with the French colors from the flagstaff; an airplane swooped low slowly showering poppies over the graves; a group of French children tenderly strewed flowers of affection and gratitude.

More than three hundred Americans and Frenchmen, many of whom had fought side by side, stood silently by while the French Regiment Band rolled out the “Marseillaise” and the “Star Spangled Banner.”

The Memorial Chapel of the Somme Cemetery at Bony is erected on the site where, in 1918, the Hindenburg line was broken by American and Australian troops. This chapel was solemnly dedicated by your President General. The ceremonies were colorful and impressive and the only dedication in which a woman participated. The entire service, sponsored by the Myron Herrick Post of the American Legion, was broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network in conjunction with French radio. This service was the only one broadcast to America. From reports received, your President General realizes that many listened in. Hearty thanks are due to the radio and publicity chairman for their help in publicizing this unusual and important broadcast. The mother of every soldier at rest in Bony was notified of this broadcast service, so your President General sent a special message of love to those dear ones.

"Valorous youths, who died not in vain
For in ourselves their souls exist as part of ours."

Your President General dedicated the beautiful chapel as “a temple of peace erected to the glory of God in
grateful remembrance of our heroic dead, and with the hope that the Divine blessing of our Heavenly Father would rest upon this sacred spot forever and ever."

Preceding the exercises at Bony, your President General attended the service, under the auspices of the Myron T. Herrick Post of the American Legion, in the Town Hall of St. Quentin, where the Mayor of the city and Mr. S. P. Bailey, commander of the Post, had arranged appropriate exercises in memory of the courage and the faith of the soldier. Led by the French Band, we marched through the city streets to the War Monument where the Legion Post placed a wreath in loving remembrance. Your President General also had the honor and privilege of placing a wreath, in the name of the National Society, on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris. It was a day filled with sacred memories and with earnest hopes that never again may the United States of America be brought into a war to lay its young men on the altar of sacrifice. We pray for peace and understanding among the nations of the world!*

From France our route took us on to Italy where the beauty is overpowering; from north to south, from east to west, its loveliness is universal. Under lofty mountains with their snow-white heads, the green hills are covered with vineyards, a wine growers' fairyland. The cultivation of produce, and especially of grapes, is intense, reaching in some spots twenty tiers of superimposed vineyards.

On many of the mountain peaks there are castles, one of which we visited on Sunday, owned and restored by Count and Countess Giorgi-Monfort, the latter an American and a member of the Rome Chapter. This unique castle, with moat, bridges, dungeon and turrets, one sheltering thirty-two guns, commands a magnificent view of the countryside, valleys and mountains for miles around. This castle was built in the year 900 and has withstood the onslaught of barbaric tribes for centuries. The place was a mass of ruins when the Countess found it, but, with her artistic vision and ability, she has restored it with simplicity adhering as closely as possible to its original design and plan. As we drove up the long hill to the castle, the owner's flag was flying from the staff on the turret. It was a fascinating experience to live again in this castle the history of past ages and of the hordes who descended upon the city of their conquests. We dined at a long refectory table in front of a huge fire in the fireplace, enjoying real Italian spaghetti and chicken.

Then off to Rome to greet the earnest members of the Rome Chapter who have it in their hearts to hold together in fellowship and to kindle love of their country. Miss Jessica A. Morgan, the Regent, greeted us at the station, and took us to our hotel. Every minute here, as in the other cities, was carefully planned so that no historic place of interest would be omitted or any personal contact overlooked. A round of festivities and many contacts made our days full to overflowing. It was refreshing to see a transformed Italy, clean wide streets, wonderful new modernistic apartments, ruins cleaned up and landscaped, children wearing smocks to school—a veritable transformation from the days of my last visit.

The Rome Chapter entertained at luncheon at Lake Albano. Here we met the members, also Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Graham H. Kemper, wife of the American Consul General. Mrs. Katherine Smoot Tuccimei, who attended Congress last year, gave a reception that first evening which the American Ambassador and Mrs. Phillips attended, the Consul General and Mrs. Kemper and many of the naval and military attaches of the United States, as well as distinguished Italians. To broadcast to America at 1 A. M. was a real thrill.

Miss Alice Seelye Rossi entertained at luncheon at the Lyceum many women active in club life and working for civic and cultural welfare. Your President General addressed the group, telling of the work of our Society and its purpose. A meeting of the Chapter followed at the charming home of Mrs. Kemper, where your President General answered questions and endeavored to bring home to the members the work of the Society and to knit them in closer bonds. They do seem so far away.

A dinner was given that evening in Rome, at Villa Rosa, by Countess du Besse, Vice-Regent of the Chapter. Before the dinner, we had the unusual pleasure and privilege of viewing at Genzano, the avenue of flower petals, laid in nine plots and on twenty steps leading, at top, to an altar. This was in celebration of Corpus Domini. Thousands upon thousands of rose, hibiscus and geranium petals were used to form designs in the plots. One of these depicted a perfect head of Christ, in seeds and petals; another of Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel. We were interested to see if the procession of priests and little children dressed as angels would step on Christ's head, but they passed around it. This celebration is unique and very beautiful. Natives gather flower petals by the bushels and consider it a great honor to bring these to the sacred street when tribute is paid. It seemed more like a gala holiday than a sacred ceremony.

On Monday, June 7, Ambassador and Mrs. Phillips entertained most charmingly at luncheon, and this was followed by a beautiful tea given by Mrs. George H. Paine, wife of the Military Attaché. Her home was exquisitely decorated with flowers and the atmosphere of the artist prevailed. Consul General and Mrs. Kemper entertained at dinner in their home, where again kindred souls were drawn in close fellowship.

Mrs. Thaddeus Austin Thompson, Jr., wife of our Naval Attaché, entertained delightfully at luncheon, and then we went to a garden party at Mrs. Tozzi's. All of these affairs were enchanting, with their atmosphere of native charm, warmth and cordiality.

Then came a sacred day when Miss Morgan, Mrs. Goodfellow and I visited the summer palace of the Pope, Castel Gandolfi. We were received at noon with about a

* In Fulton, N. Y., directly after the exercises were concluded, friends dedicated a flagpole and flag in honor of the occasion.
thousand brides and grooms and young men graduates of American Universities who were about to return to the United States to assume their duties as priests. The Pope addressed the audience in Italian, German and French, exhorting all to uphold the faith, to be strong, to be courageous.

Through the kindness of the Ente Provinciale Per II Turismo, many courtesies and opportunities were extended to see, at first hand, transformed Italy. What a miracle! What cleanliness, what improvements in hygiene, medicine, farming and culture met one's eye. It was most interesting to visit the new tuberculosis hospital, visioned and headed by a famous Roman doctor who now sees the results of his years of labor by having reduced tuberculosis over 30 per cent within three years. This hospital, modern, run by electricity, is for poor men, women and children only. There is nothing equal to its accommodations, modern equipment, completeness, in the world. Hope and security in the scheme of life is being brought to thousands now afflicted.

Then there is the immense reclamation of the Pontine Marshes, about 40 miles from Rome, attempted many times since the days of Julius Caesar and only within the last five years accomplished. The area is about 180 square miles and has been described as the vastest plain of Latin coastal territory. This region became famous on account of the many legends which grew around it, the wars fought on its soil, great cities destroyed and, last but not least, its great swamps where human life was constantly exposed to the mortal peril of malaria. Today, desolate land and swamps have been converted into fertile fields, happy homes, 14 new villages, very modernistic, 3,000 homes given to veterans of the World War, wide canals, 50,000 acres of woodland cleared. Experimental farms were created in which to discover the kind of plants that could be advantageously cultivated in order to avoid exposing farmers to a risk of failure. The land was divided into farm units; an average area of 50 acres per farm was established and given to the veterans and their families, who pay a certain portion of their crops to the government in payment for the farm. Within a given period of years, the farm belongs to the farmer. No relief in Italy or in Germany! Instead, all are at work creating and producing. Only those who knew the Pontine Marshes as they were before, will be able to appreciate the enormous difficulties which have been overcome and the great results they have attained. The same may be said of Germany. Such a transformation in cultural, hygienic and agricultural advancement, cleanliness, new wide roads, modernistic apartments, which gives one a sense of progress.

The Fascist Regime has now transformed Naples into a large and modern metropolis, without, however, either impairing in any way its incomparably picturesque character or spoiling the local color that distinguished it or its marked and deep rooted traditions. On the contrary, everything has been improved; new streets have been opened, offering wider and more lovely views over sea and hillside; new gardens and parks, new residential and popular quarters have been added. In Rome, new wide streets and the demolition of old buildings offer new and wide vistas for the ruins, opening them up to their glory. The consciousness of this glory still pervaded my mind when, days later, we went steaming up the St. Lawrence River. Then new impressions began to crowd my consciousness. We passed five huge icebergs on the voyage, and from one a piece had dropped off. This piece of ice looked small in the distance, but the engineer remarked of his dislike to be near it when it fell. Britain's challenge to the Atlantic, the “Caledonia,” appeared over the Island of Orleans, a dark spot, at first sight, in the east. The mighty flying boat flashed in the sun, her silver body reflecting the bright rays as she came nearer and nearer and circled the steamer four times before heading toward Quebec. Coming up the river at an average speed of about 150 miles an hour, the silver “Caledonia” took five and three-quarter hours to make the trip from Newfoundland to Montreal. We had hoped to see the flyer in mid-ocean, but were told she flew by at midnight over one hundred miles south of our steamer's path.

So home again to freedom's shore. May we never relinquish that blessed freedom given to us as a heritage, but work unceasingly to preserve and strengthen it.

---

**Editor's Note:** On October 15, 1966, Mrs. Becker was honored by the presentation of a bronze flag pole which flies the DAR Banner. Located on the D Street Corner in front of Memorial Continental Hall, this flag pole complements an identical one on the C Street corner for the Flag of the United States of America. The flag poles were gifts of Mrs. George U. Baylies through the Harvey Birch Chapter and the New York State Society.
Parallel to the north boundary of our property here in Rockville, Indiana stretches a low meadow. From my bedroom window I watch a small stream flow along whose banks are brush covered and shaded by large sycamore trees.

As winters first skiff of snow whitens the ground I wait to welcome my visitor of the past two winters, a lovely lady Marsh Hawk. I place my field glasses near by and the action begins when the first field mouse ventures forth to greet the new day. Lady Hawk makes a power dive and comes up with her breakfast.

This act usually brings a flock of six or eight cawing complaining crows. After much teasing she becomes angry and begins a deliberate one-by-one clearing out of her tormentors chasing them to the near by woods. Returning she settles herself on a low sycamore branch to watch for mice in the swamp grass below.

This species of hawk is listed as an ‘accipitral’ or bird hawk. The female is brown and the male is frequently all grey; however, he has not been sighted as yet. The ‘Harrier,’ as this hawk is sometimes called, is a summer resident in Newfoundland and Alaska and they winter in southern California and across the states to Virginia.

The white rump spot shows in flight and is an easy identifying mark. This hawk grows to a length of two feet with a wing spread of four feet. The one we see has a wing spread of about three feet.

Few people associate civil defense with bird watching, yet to know birds and especially hawks it is not unseemly to liken them to planes. Many plane spotters have become bird watchers too.

Hawk watchers who search the sky at Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania and bird recorders who visit Cape May Point to check the “Autumn Fly Ways” contend that planes are but wood, metal and fabric replicas of hawks. To recognize either planes or hawks it is not unseemly to liken them to planes. Many plane spotters have become bird watchers too.

Cardinals add a bright and cheery note to the vivid blue of the jays. The blue frey of the nuthatch and the tufted titmouse as they all fly in to pick and choose are a never ending delight. The jays are the greedy ones; they fill their beaks until they cannot close them and fly away to secrete the seeds in the bark of the shagbark hickory one by one for a rainy day. As the birds fly the seeds are dropped and the planting goes on.

One of the most unbelievable things seen in the bird world is the dainty timid looking mourning dove eating crumbs and suddenly fluffing up her feathers to make herself twice her normal size when a blue jay came power-diving in near her. She may run at him on her little pigeon-toed pink feet and the jay gives ground!

Hunger in the bird world must be the same potent force as hunger is in the world of man if it can turn a dove into an aggressor.
Mecklenburg County Legislative Petition 14 May, 1777
refer 66 0936 No. 392 Virginia State Library, copied from photostat presented by Miss Thelma Crump, E. Pluribus Unum Chapter, D. C.

“To the Honourable the Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates of Virginia—

"The petition of the inhabitants of the Court of Mecklenburg humbly showeth That your petitioners highly approve of the several Acts and Resolutions of Convention, and Assembly, but conceive that some amendment might be made to those, relating to the natives of Great Brittain, and to the establishment of the paper currency of this Commonwealth. We conceive that it would lend to unite more firmly, the natives of this State, were the resolutions respecting the Factors of British merchants extended to the married as well as the single nation of Great Brittain, who were factors for, or partners with, merchants residing in Great Brittan, and have not manifested a friendly disposition to the American cause; and who not withstanding their com? in this Country by marriage, declare that the paper currency of this State, now in circulation, is of very little, or no value, and absolutely refuse to receive the same, in discharge of the debts due to the British merchants with whom they are concerned as factors or partners, your petitioners do not mean to exculpate, many of their own Countrymen who esteem Gold and Silver so much more than paper, as to demand a very considerable advance in exchanging one for the other, not withstanding the penalty inflicted to prevent the depreciating of the paper currency of those States. Wherefore your petitioners pray that all the natives of Great Brittain, who have not uniformly shown their friendly disposition to the American cause, may be compelled to leave this state. And that some more severe punishment may be inflicted upon those who depreciate the paper currency of the United States, and this Commonwealth, upon the Credit of which depends the support of the American War.

(signed)

Jeremiah Lucas
Bennett Goode
Thos. Mitchell
John Faner [?]
James Billo
Wm. Lawrence
Frans. Lightfoot
Saml. Holmes
Richard Crowder
William Cook
Anthony Evans
William Ballard
Frederick Collins
John Robbards
James Crag
Joshua Gordin
Ephraim Gordin
Benjn. Fargeson
James B. Davas
John Wallar
Isaac Gordin
Buck — Whittemore
Wm. Lucas Jr.
Adam Overbee
Henry Delony Jnr.
Richard. Hamsted
Thos. Grigory
Egcomb Suggitt
Jeremiah Crowder
Isaac Watson
Peyton Skipwith
John Daly
Js. Holmes
Stephen Mabry
David Taylor
Joseph Bennett
Nathaniel Malone
James Standley
Isham Eppes
Buck Rainey
Wm. Taylor
Jordan Bennett
Benj. Malone
Robt. Allin
Wm. Epps
Isham Nann [?] Jones [?] Taylor
Edward McDanald
Thomas Crowder
James Isaac [?]
William Mason
John Bussall
Charles Plostole
Wm. Crutchfield
Joel Johnson
Daniel Tucker
Leonard Cardin
James Carden
William More
William Enslol
John Cordin
Joel Traier
Nath. Curen [?]
James Johnson
William Higther
James Cash
Zacariah Johnson
John Calhoun

John Macke
Reuben Vaughan
David Dearden
Richard Edmonson
James Wilson
Samuel Johnston
Joseph Power
Ellis Carroll
John Wilcoxen [?]
James Hargrove
James Gordin
Wm. Hudson
Robert Hicks
Peter Thomas
Ephraim Hutson
Jno. Webb
Abraham Burton
Charles Burton
Edward Tisdale
James Adams
Peter Ragsdale
Newman Bragg
John Thompson
Edward Beelie [?]
Wm. Weatherford
James Webbrook
Chas. Clay
Richard Epparson
Thos. Pitters Junor
James Brown
Saml. Brame
Charles Royster
Samuel Cox
Asa Oliver
Thos. Berry
Abram Couder
James Wilkins
Baxter Davis
William Oliver
Saml. Marshall
Wm. Drumwright
Wm. Seigh [?]
John Bugg
Wm. Hunt Jur.
James Hister
Winkfield Hays
Joseph Royster
Moses Overton
Phil. Poindestor Sen.
Phil. Poindestor Jun.
Will. F. Baney
John Lipford
Abram Forrist
Gideon Freeman
John Wilson
Joseph Goode
Edwd. Goode Senr.
Edw. P. Colley
Thos. Greenwood
Joshua Edwards
Thomson Fowlkes
James Tucker
Calbert Tesdell
Davis Smith
Thomas Vaughan
Jerry Smith
Edward Walton
Matthew Tanner Jur.
Thos. Haile
Jno. Avary
Hugh Lambert
Chas. Coleman
William Murfe
John Brame
Peter Hutcheson
James Brame
Frans. Moor Neal
Caleb Johnston
Charles Wells
William Wade
Iziah Fanner
John Basherville
Ishue Evans
George Miner
Thos. Matthews
Hudson Tucker
Wm. Hunt
John Bottom
[?] I Chandler
Leod. Murry
Thos. Norvell
Jesse Taylor
Benj. Burton

Thomas Wesbrook
Edward Rolfe
Peter Burton
Clem. Whittemore
David Royster
Peter F. Jefferson
Peter Farrow
John Kitchen
Fields Read
Wm. Bottom
William F. Catrel
John Purveya Jur
Eli [?] Graves
Zachr. Yancey
Joel Elim
John Walden
Alexr. Elim
Waiman Thompson
David Adams
Jno. Burton
Jno. Goode
John Bradley
Will. Basherville
Robert Brooks
Roger Gregory Junr.
Edward Pennington

May 16th
Refd. to Com: of the whole on State of the Commonwealth


Births
John Armstrong, b. August 17, 1820.
Caroline Van Dorn Armstrong, b. August 20, 1825.
Charles V. Armstrong, b. June 5, 1852.

Children of Wilbur & Anna Armstrong:
Margaret C. Armstrong, b. October 23, 1889.
Mildred Armstrong, b. May 13, 1891.
Anna Stecher Armstrong, b. May 12, 1894.
Wilber Price Armstrong, Jr., b. October 10, 1898.

Marriages
John Armstrong & Caroline Van Dorn, February 5, 1851.
Charles V. Armstrong & Mary Beatty, February (no date or year).
Wilber P. Armstrong & Anna Stecher, November 2, 1887.

Deaths
John Armstrong, December 20, 1900.
Caroline Van Dorn Armstrong, September 18, 1902.
David Armstrong (father of John Armstrong), d. August 17, 1866, aged 84 years, 3 days. Came to Sunbury about 1811 from Wilksbury, Pennsylvania.
Sarah Armstrong (wife of David), d. Jan. 12, 1860, aged 72 years, 7 months, 16 days.
Gilbert Van Dorn, d. Aug. 26, 1862, aged 78 years, 11 months.
Magdalena Van Dorn (wife of Gilbert), d. September 7, 1863, aged 65 years, 8 months, 19 days.

Miscellaneous: Niece & nephew raised by Caroline Armstrong:
Caroline Carpenter, born December 5, 1848
Orin A. Knose, born February 17, 18— (doesn't finish date)


Taylor Bible Records—Bible owned by Harry English Morgan, 6624 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 64131(1965).

Marriages
John Taylor and Barbary, his wife, was married May, 28, 1806.
William Paul Morgan and Rebecca, married August 20, 1829.
James M. Samuel and Matilda, married February 1, 1838.

Births
John Taylor son of Robert Taylor and Nancy his wife (Nancy Ann Herring) was born September 13, 1782.
Barbary Taylor daughter of Henry Bason (Beason) & Rebekey—born March 7, 1788.
Nancy Taylor daughter of John Taylor & Barbary born Nov. 3, 1810.
John Taylor son of John Taylor & Barbary born April 22, 1817.
Matilda daughter of John Taylor & Barbary born Jan. 4, 1819.
Henry M. Morgan son of William Paul & Rebecca Morgan born July 30, 1830.
William R. Morgan born March 11, 1833.
John T. Morgan born Oct. 11, 1834.
Catherine Morgan, daughter of William Paul Morgan and Rebecker born Feb. 5, 1837.
Joseph B. Morgan, March 18, 1842.
Nancy Morgan born May 1, 1845.
Christopher C. Morgan, Nov. 5, 1846.
Rebecca L. Morgan, April 19, 1852.
Andrew B. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda, born December 17, 1838.
John T. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda born Sept. 23, 1840.
Andrew Samuell son of James & Matilda died Feb. 7, 1821.
John & Barbary died Nov. 5, 1822.
John & Barbary died Sept. 17, 1839.
Benjamin F. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda born January 27, 1845.
James M. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda born Dec. 29, 1846.
Paschal H. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda born March 1, 1851.
Robert T. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda born May 1, 1851.

Deaths
John Taylor son of John & Barbary died February 7, 1818.
Andrew Samuell son of James & Matilda died Sept. 17, 1839.
Benjamin F. Samuell son of James & Matilda died Sept. 3, 1846.
Nancy daughter of W. P. & R. Morgan died July 22, 1845.
Barbary Taylor daughter of Henry Beason (Bason) & Rebecca, the wife of John Taylor died June 13, 1871.

Samuel Mathis Bible—In possession of Mrs. Charles T. Baker, 105 South Lafayette Ave., Ventnor, New Jersey.

Births
Samuel Mathis, b. December 13, 1797, mar. Atlantic Berry.
Children of Samuel and Atlantic Mathis:
Hannah B., b. April 11, 1820.
Charles, b. March 4, 1822.
Emely, b. January 22, 1825.
Hiram, b. September 20, 1825.
Eli, b. September 7, 1828.
Judith, b. September 17, 1830.
Mary B., b. November 15, 1833.

Children of Charles Mathis and Sarah Ann Foster b. Nov. 7, 1812:
Samuel, b. March 10, 1844.
Esther, b. August 19, 1845.
Mary Atlantic, b. August 3, 1847, mar. Elhu Blackman (1st).
Emely, b. May 30, 1848.
Joseph Cake, b. May 30, 1850.

Sarah E. Mathis, mar. Augustus T. Bowen-Their Children:
Miranda, b. March 14, 1870.
Esther E. Bowen, b. Dec. 31, 1871.
Wilhelmina, b. Nov. 2, 1872.
Ansley, b. Dec. 3, 1875.
Richard, b. May 1, 1879.
Mary Atlantic, b. Oct. 16, 1881.
Norma, b. March 28, 1894.

Esther E. Bowen married Lewis Hale-Their Children:
Florence, b. September 3, 1884.
Lewis E., no dates.


Deaths
Sarah E. M. Bowen, September 19, 1915.
Augustus T. Bowen, February 2, 1919.
Esther Bowen Smith, March 20, 1918.

Colorado County Texas Cemeteries: Contributed by John Everett Chapter Columbus, Texas. (Some Texas Cemetery Records-Harris-1967)

Miller Cemetery

Father:
Fritz C. Miller
b. Nov. 18, 1818
d. June 8, 1904

Aunt:
Louiser Miller
b. Jan. 2, 1859
d. Nov. 8, 1885
Otto A. Miller
b. July 22, 1880
d. Nov. 2, 1883

Mother:
Meta M. Miller
b. Oct. 28, 1822
d. Jan. 2, 1909
Baby of F. & H. Miller:
b. Dec. 15, 1888
d. Dec. 26, 1888

A Large Granite Stone—Site of Flournoy Homestead:
Mordica Flournoy, born Aug. 20, 1835, died June 29, 1920.

Children born here:
John Thomas, born June 1, 1863, died Oct. 14, 1934.
Grandchildren born here: Edward, Gertrude, Lee and Benjamin Flournoy, and Beatrice Obenhaus. One grave on this place Sarah Flournoy age 11 years.

Weishuhn Cemetery
Heinrich Doescher, born 1824, died 1894.
Meta wife of Alex Dunlavy, born July 12, 1865, died April 25, 1892.

Navidad Baptist Church Cemetery
(S.E. corner of Fayette Co., Texas)
Sam Lee Tubbs, 1876-1894.
Wm. Tubbs, 1837-1911.
May Belle Tubbs, 1880-1900.
Elizabeth Kornegay, 1826-1860.
John L. Hatchett (child) no dates.
Florence and Levonia Clayton, Oct. 19, 1882 (Footstone: W.S. Clayton's girls.)
R. D. Glass, 1830-1867.
James Glass, 1791-Jan. 23, 1866.
Rebecca E. Glass, 1794-Jan. 23, 1866.
Scola Brujn, born in Fauquia Co., Va., 1835-1860.
Mary Antionette May, born in Knoxokee Co., Miss., 1848-1865.
Nelly Ray, born 1885.

Andrews Family Bible—(In possession of Mrs. Julian C. Smith, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.) Mrs. Smith purchased this at a sale of a storage company as she felt these records might be of help to a descendant of this family.

Births
Benjamin Andrews was born July 30 day 1785.
Martha (Crafts) Andrews was born Sept. 25 day, 1784.
Martha Andrews was born Oct. 14 day 1806.
Hepzibah Andrews was born January 7 day 1808.
Aaron C. Andrews was born March 23 day 1809.
Rufus Andrews was born December 30, 1811.
Esther R. Andrews was born December 14 day 1813.
John Andrews was born August 29, 1816.
Clarisa Andrews was born February 18 day 1819.
Benjamin Andrews was born April 28, 1823.
Hepsibah Andrews was born December 29, 1825.

Marriages
Benjamin Andrews was married April 9, 1806.
Martha Andrews was married December 15, 1829.
Esther R. Andrews was married September 1835.
Clarisa Andrews was married October 1836.
Aaron C. Andrews was married January 15, 1838.
John Andrews was married December 3, 1839.

In different handwriting:
John Andrews and Nancy Burnham was married December 3, 1839.
Noah Gilbert and Melissor Andrews were married April 16, 1859.
Nancy Burnham was born February 6, 1821.
Children of John Andrews and Nancy Burnham:
Melissa Andrews was born July 7, 1840.
Nancy Maria Andrews was born August 5, 1842.
Lucy E. Andrews was born January 13, 1847.
Mary W. Andrews was born May 8, 1851.

Children of Noah Gilbert and Melissa Andrews:
Arthur Henry was born October 13, 1861.
Nellie S. was born May 24, 1864.

Deaths
John Andrews died September 10, 1886.
Nancy B. Andrews died August 7, 1895.
My father died Richard Burnham, January 1, 1854 aged 64 years, 23 days.
My mother Thankful Burnham died March 11, 1867 aged 74 years.
My grandfather James Andrews died October 19, 1857 aged 94.
My grandmother Lucy Presson, his wife, died Sept. 7, 1852 aged 89.

Births
Richard Burnham was born December 9, 1790.
Thankful Andrews was born August 18, 1793.
Wesley Burnham (Skipper Wesley) was born August 27, 1747. He married Mollie Woodbury who was born July 29, 1749.

Groom       Bride              Date of Mar.
Michael Price Rachel Foster 10-25-1829
Jeremiah Skelton Mary Ann Burner 10-29-1829
David Foster Priscilla Guthery 11-15-1829
John Sailor Caroline Lawrence 11-14-1829
William M. Head Margaret Ferneau 11-17-1829
Adrian Wynkoop Elizabeth Wilcott 11-29-1829
Jonathan Rockwell Martha Brown 12-6-1829
Pierson Nolind Miriah (Merriah) 12-13-1829
William Johnson Jane Bennett 12-17-1829
Dennis Lehigh Elizabeth Glaze 12-31-1829

These records are carried on through 1835 and January of 1836. All on file in the DAR Library.


Davison Family Bible Record owned by Mrs. Harry D. Shepard and copied by Mrs. Millard S. Trotter, Regent, Oneida Chapter, 4 Lower Woods Road, N., Utica, N.Y. 13501.

Births
James Davison Apr. 5, 1745
Mary Voorhees Apr. 16, 1761
William Davison (no date shown)
Mary Davison Aug. 12, 1819

James Henry Davison Sept. 7, 1822
Dinah Davison Mar. 13, 1826
Garret Davison Feb. 7, 1828
Catharine Ann Barr June 22, 1831
Wayne Grubb Aug. 23, 1847
William H. Davison Mar. 3, 1847
Catharine A. Davison Dec. 4, 1848
Susanna Grubb Feb. 5, 1849
Erasmus Grubb Aug. 4, 1851
Garret Grubb Mar. 2, 1852
John Davison July 13, 1854
Adalade Ofelga Jan. 29, 1856
Lora Emma Feb. 4, 1858
Charles Garret Davison Oct. 30, 1859
Mary Louisa Webber Feb. 25, 1862
John George Davison Oct. 27, 1885
Charles Webber Davison Feb. 12, 1889
Fannie Catharine Davison Nov. 6, 1892

Marriages
William Davison and Susanna Delatush, Aug. 9, 1818
James H. Davison and Mary M. Hunter, Jan. 2, 1845
Charles Grubb and Dinah Davison, Aug. 13, 1846
Garret Davison and Catharine A. Barr, Sept. 25, 1853
Wayne Grubb and Annie E. Peebler, Jan. 26, 1811
Charles Garret Davison and Mary Louisa Webber, Jan. 6, 1885

Harry David Shepard and Fannie Katherine Davison, July 15, 1920

Deaths
James Davison Sept. 29, 1837
Susanna Grub Mar. 21, 1852
James H. Davison Nov. 11, 1862
Eliesy Jane Davison Feb. 8, 1865
Garret Davison Sept. 29, 1864, prisoner of Ware
John Davison Oct. 24, 1867
William Davison Aug. 17, 1871
Susanna Davison Mar. 31, 1875
John George Davison July 1, 1887
Catharine Ann Davison Jan. 6, 1893
Lora E. Davison Oct. 14, 1894
Charles Webber Davison Apr. 19, 1909
Charles G. Davison Sept. 1, 1917

Davison Family Bible in possession of Blaine E. Davidson, copied by Mrs. Charles Hill, General Richard Gridley Chapter, Glendale, Calif., Mrs. Wm. H. Riley, Regent.


Children of William and Mary (Stevenson) Davison:

Name       Born       Died
Elizabeth   Mar. 17, 1834, Lowell, Mass.
Walter      May 13, 1836, Thompsonville, Conn.
William     July 18, 1838, Thompsonville, Conn.
Robert Watson Jan. 25, 1841, Thompsonville, Conn.
John Duncan Mar. 4, 1843, Thompsonville, Conn.
Mary Gordon July 12, 1846, Thompsonville, Conn.

MARCH 1968
### Marriages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Davidson</td>
<td>H. Lybarger, Postville, Iowa</td>
<td>Sept. 4, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Duncan Davidson</td>
<td>Martha Jane Woods</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Gordon Davidson</td>
<td>Charles Brewer</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Davidson</td>
<td>Mary E. Vars</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Davidson</td>
<td>Abbie Vandawarka</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary (Davidson) Davidson</td>
<td>died May 27, 1875.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Bible and Family Records

- **Opdyke Family**
  - Child: Christena Lagrange
    - Born: 1776
  - Child: Christian Lagrange
    - Born: Nov. 12, 1774
  - Child: Omie, first son
    - Born: Feb. 7, 1778
  - Child: Christian, second son
    - Born: Feb. 10, 1800
  - Child: Jacob, third son
    - Born: Feb. 21, 1802
  - Child: Martin, fourth son
    - Born: Mar. 4, 1804
  - Child: Edith, first daughter
    - Born: June 15, 1806
  - Child: Caty, second daughter
    - Born: Oct. 22, 1812
  - Child: John Miner, fifth son
    - Born: Jan. 7, 1811
  - Child: Esther, third daughter
    - Born: Dec. 22, 1812
  - Child: Deborah, fourth daughter
    - Born: Dec. 16, 1814
  - Child: Christenne Merie, fifth daughter
    - Born: Apr. 25, 1817
  - Child: Sally Ann, sixth daughter
    - Born: Nov. . . . .

- **Goodall Family Bible**
  - Child: Nathaniel Goodall
    - Born: June 19, 1796 or 7
  - Child: Fanny Kent
    - Born: Dec. 15, 1810
  - Child: Cornelia Francis Goodall
    - Born: Dec. 31, 1826
  - Child: Charles Goodall
    - Born: Apr. 10, 1830
  - Child: Solon Massy Goodall
    - Born: Dec. 18, 1832
  - Child: Celucia Goodall
    - Born: Feb. 28, 1833
  - Child: Delia Ann Goodall
    - Born: Feb. 28, 1845
  - Child: Louis Kossuth Goodall
    - Born: Apr. 10, 1856
  - Child: Eva Pamela Jencks
    - Born: Aug. 7, 1868
  - Child: Ella Celista Goodall
    - Born: Feb. 20, 1886
  - Child: Meary Delima Goodall
    - Born: Sept. 6, 1887
  - Child: Mabel Eva Goodall
    - Born: Jan. 21, 1892
  - Child: Louis Glen Goodall
    - Born: July 10, 1897

### Lois S. Gunn's Book

- Name: Chaney Gunn
  - Born: July 3, 1774
- Name: Clarana Gunn
  - Born: Dec. 5, 1775
- Name: Lois Smith Gunn
  - Born: Dec. 21, 1797
- Name: Mary Clarinda Gunn
  - Born: May 12, 1800
- Name: Philo Beardsley
  - Born: Aug. 14, 1792
- Name: Lois Gunn
  - Born: Dec. 21, 1797
- Name: Philo Beardsley and Lois Gunn were married Mar. 3, 1816,
  - Channey G. Beardsley: Jan. 2, 1817
  - Mary Clarana Beardsley: Oct. 14, 1818
  - Daniel Bolton Beardsley: Dec. 11, 1820
  - Philo Birdsey Beardsley: May 14, 1823
  - Mary Clarina Beardsley: June 2, 1825
  - Almus Beardsley: Jan. 2, 1829
  - Frederic Beardsley: Dec. 28, 1831
  - Lois Ann Beardsley: Sept. 28, 1834
  - Kezele Beardsley: Dec. 25, 1836
  - Katherine C. Beardsley: Mar. 21, 1839
  - Philo A. Beardsley: May 20, 1841

### Harper Family Bible

- Name: John R. Harper, son to Alexander Harper, was born Mar. 30, 1774 and mar. Lorain Miner, Dec. 29, 1802. Lorain was born Dec. 20, 1787.

### John Allerton Bible Records

- **Births**
  - John Allerton: Mar. 10, 1763
  - Jacob Allerton, his son: May 30, 1790
  - James Allerton: Aug. 16, 1796
  - Rhoda Allerton: May 30, 1800
  - Pamela and Rachel Allerton: Apr. 25, 1801
  - Abigail Allerton: July 19, 1803

### C. N. Baldwin Bible

- **Births**
  - Charles Nicholas Baldwin: Dec. 5, 1796, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Mary Stevens: May 1, 1819, Onondaga west hill, Onondaga Co., N.Y.
  - Seth C. Baldwin, Jr.: Nov. 24, 1792, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Samuel N. Baldwin: Sept. 22, 1794, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Edward Baldwin: Jan. 12, 1799, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Ann Eliza Baldwin: Sep. 21, 1800, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Ann Olivia Baldwin: Nov. 20, 1802, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Ruth Mary Baldwin: Mar. 31, 1805, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Dudley Baldwin: July 4, 1809, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.
  - Abigail Caroline Baldwin: Sep. 17, 1811, Ballstown, Saratoga Co., N.Y.

- **Died**
  - Peter Stevens: Aug. 25, 1827
  - Cynthia Stevens: Jan. 5, 1813
  - Susanna Stevens: Apr. 12, 1791
  - Sally Stevens: Aug. 31, 1813
  - Isaacs Stevens: Aug. 10, 1823
  - William Stevens: May 9, 1818

### Menervia Stevens

- Family Record from Bible of Aaron Brandenburg, Warren County, Ohio.

- Aaron Brandenburg and Ann Brandenburg were married in Maryland. (Note: Ann Brandenburg was Ann Brandenburg before marriage.)


- **Children of Aaron and Ann:**
  - Samuel: Mar. 27, 1784
  - Henry: Jan. 10, 1785
  - Mary: Apr. 12, 1787, died Apr. 13, 1788
  - William: May 4, 1790
Elijah McIntier
Hannah McIntier
Levi McIntier
Joel McIntier
Jerusha McIntier

Simon Carpender
Sarah Carpender

Jacob
Susannah
Ann
Aaron (twin)
Elizabeth (twin)
Mary (Polly)
John
Joseph
Sarah
Israel

Polly Burnham's Book
Family Record
Births and Deaths

Archibald Meacham
Jan. 22, 1779

Issacher Beites
Jan. 29, 1758

Ebenezer Rice
Oct. 2, 1793

Stephen Ball
June 25, 1815

Edwin Hovey Burnham
July 17, 1815
Jan. 9, 1865

Jeriah Burnham
Jan. 27, 1822
Feb. 13, 1869

Martha Sanford
May 15, 1769

Salome Dennis
Apr. 3, 1783

Polly Burnham
June 19, 1794

Susannah Farnham
June 22, 1736
Oct. 19, 1865

John Eastabrooks

Louiscetta Burnham
Sept. 5, 1781

Simeon Burnham
Aug. 5, 1799

George Ruebush
Feb. 22, 1799

Sister Hanna Bogget

Elderess Sally Sharp
Nov. 1799

Elderess Ruth Darrow

Elderess Naomi Lygier
Sept. 18, 1814

Elderess Martha Sanford
Oct. 19, 1823

Jerusha Carpenter (ink smeared, looks like "married") in her thirty 9 yer Jun the 10 yer 1800.


William Bainbridge Castle Nov. 30, 1814 Essex, Vt.

Henry Castle, Apr. 22, 1820, York, Upper Canada

Marshall Castle, Apr. 21, York, Upper Canada

Frances P. Castle, July 9, 1789, wife of Jonathan Castle

Leonora Adaline Castle, July 8, 1808, Essex, Vt., dau. of Jonathan & F. P. Castle

Frances P. Castle, Jan. 24, 1818, York, Upper Canada, dau. of J. & F. P. Castle

Sarah Castle, Apr. 21, 1822, York, Upper Canada

Mary J. Castle, dau. of Jon. & F. P. Castle, was born in Brecksville, Ohio.

The Carpenter-McIntire Bible Records

Jerusha Carpenter (ink smeared, looks like "married") in her thirty 9 yer Jun the 10 yer 1800.

The Carpenter-McIntire Bible Records

Jerusha Carpenter (ink smeared, looks like "married") in her thirty 9 yer Jun the 10 yer 1800.

The Carpenter-McIntire Bible Records

Jerusha Carpenter (ink smeared, looks like "married") in her thirty 9 yer Jun the 10 yer 1800.
Children of William and Lois (Kellogg) Benton

Wells Born Jan. 8, 1794, Died June 29, 1857
Lois Born March 9, 1796, Died August 12, 1861
Wm. Pomeroi Born July 7, 1798, Died July 27, 1844
Maria Born Sept. 29, Died Nov. 28, 1873
Nancy Born March 19, 1804 (no death date given)
Jane Born July 24, 1809, Died January 13, 1866

Calhoun-Gilmore Bible—Owned by Rev. Durro Wood, 711 West Mountain Avenue, Jacksonville, Ala.

Marriages


Ethel Clare Calhoun to Summerfield Church Dec. (?) 1905

Births

Johnston C. Calhoun, April 2, 1851
Clara L. Calhoun, Aug. 2, 1857
Ethel Clare Calhoun, May 9, 1884
Harold Gilmore, Oct. 3, 1885
Clare Jean, March 1, 1890
Steelie Carleton, Oct. 28, 1896

Children of Irving H. Lowery and Ethel Clare:

Wilfred, Oct. 10, 1906
Creighton Johnston, April 24, 1908
Clare Mildred, April 22, 1910
Jean, Aug. 26, 1912

On a loose leaf yellowed with age is a list of Births which seems to have been copied from an older Bible.

Joseph Calhoun, Born March 10, 1787
Jane Little Calhoun, Feb. 1, 1790

Joseph Calhoun and Jane Little married September 30, 1811

Jane Calhoun, Dec. 9, 1837
Mary Calhoun, March 29, 1839
Isabella Anne Calhoun, Dec. 3, 1840
Joseph Calhoun, Nov. 27, 1842
Eliza Calhoun, Jan. 5, 1845
Henry Davis Calhoun, April 13, 1847
John Calhoun, Feb. 12, 1849
Johnston Calhoun, April 2, 1851

Births

George Norwell Calhoun, July 27, 1853
Emma Hays Calhoun, Aug. 2, 1856
Samuel Scott Calhoun, Jan. 26, 1859
Steelie Carleton Died Nov. 27, 1896

Harder Family Cemetery—Valatie, New York. Sent in by Mrs. Edmund T. Reilly, Polly Wyckoff Chapter, N.J.

Inscription from 8 Gravestones located on the property of Grayford Mesick, a farm on 9 Mile Road. Also called Hemlock Road in Valatie, New York.

1—Semi upright, Broken and completely indecipherable by eye.

2—Upright: In memory of Molly Harder Died April 20, 1811 (followed by a poetic epitaph)
3—Upright, only identifiable mark is 11.
4—Toppled: In memory of Sophia wife of Philip Harder Died May 16, 1817 age 60, 2m. 1 day—(followed by a poetic ciptaph)
5—Toppled: In memory of Sarah Harder wife of Peter W. Harder. She died July 25, 1820 age 61 yrs. 2mos. 18ds. (followed by a poetic epitaph)
6—Toppled: In memory of Peter W. Harder he died Oct. 10, 1829. Age 70 years (followed by a poetic epitaph)
7—Toppled: Aug. 20, 1828 Philip Knickerbocker age 80.
8—Upright, only identifiable inscription is Peter II.

West Virginia Marriages Prior to 1917 performed by Baptist Minister, Rev. C. C. Cox. Sent in by Mrs. Oscar Andre, Daniel Davison Chapter, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Groom | Bride | Date of Marriage
---|---|---
Ephriam B. Nicholson | Matilda E. Nicholson | Jan. 8, 1893
M. V. Meek | Ellen Lynch | Feb. 23, 1893
B. E. Merryman | Eliza Stickel | May 14, 1893
Sherman Nicholson | Cora F. Denison | June 18, 1893
Ruben S. Kemper | Fannie McClain | Aug. 22, 1895
R. A. Debar | Inis Reed | Dec. 24, 1895
S. W. Stalnaker | Emma G. Bolte | Jan. 22, 1896
Benjamin Saviger | Fannie McClain | May 23, 1896
Wilbert Gallien | Maxie Zinn | May 28, 1896
W. H. Romine | Elizabeth Sutton | July 23, 1896
Camron Louther | Minnie Stout | Nov. 26, 1896
Ruben Sutton | Arminta Swisher | Jan. 3, 1897
James Hare | Viola Hudson | May 22, 1897
David E. Nicholson | Candasa Sutton | June 3, 1897
John R. Jenkins | Jennie Jenkins | July 11, 1897
Hiram Hutson | Jennie McDonald | Oct. 24, 1897
B. F. Reed | Mahala Jane Sweny | Dec. 18, 1897
E. Homer Roby | Eunice I. Robison | March 6, 1898
Jehu Gainer | Dora Tompson | Oct. 23, 1898
Rosetta Griffin | Ulyses C. Edgel | Jan. 14, 1899
Wm. L. Riffle | Olice Straly | June 11, 1899
Roy Shreas | Effie Harbert | Oct. 1, 1899
James Dice | Florence Smith | Oct. 18, 1899
Charley Merryman | Mary M. Pratt | Oct. 19, 1899
Willie Williams | Emma Thomas | Nov. 9, 1899
Chas J. Sams | Emma Rosbon | Feb. 18, 1900
Albert E. Zinn | Cathelty | Aprl. 1, 1900
Benjaminine F. Sters | Clara Bellinglaa | May 27, 1900
P. W. Nicholson | Stella Bell | Aug. 19, 1900
Loyd W. Shahan | Mary E. Vugun(?) | Oct. 14, 1900
Tillman Swisher | Mary Jane Sutton | April 2, 1901
C. D. Clemans | Virginia E. Kemper | Aug. 15, 1901
Thos C. Cunningham | Sarah E. Harbert | Sept. 3, 1901
Willie L. Pitzer | Sophia Smith | Sept. 18, 1901
Berkley D. Maxson | Ivy B. Smith | Oct. 27, 1901
F. W. Bolte, Jr. | S. V. Cox | Nov. 6, 1901
Frank Freeman | Mary A. Bolte | Feb. 12, 1902
M. F. Bolte | Flora Freeman | May 7, 1902
John Matheny | Pleasia Devericks | July 26, 1902
Atwell Randolph | Mary Smith | Sept. 25, 1902
Luther T. Hannah | Myrtle N. Nutter | Nov. 9, 1902
Ray Holden | Delphia Wooster | Dec. 25, 1902
Cletus C. Hudkins | Mamie C. Wooster | Sept. 23, 1903
Albert L. Fisher | Sarah E. Kemper | Sept. 23, 1903
L. Raymon Snider | Rebecca Flinit | Dec. 26, 1903
Oran Munday | Della Phillips | Oct. 7, 1902
Lloyd M. Stalnaker | Bertha Gastons | Nov. 1, 1903
Hershal Murray | Minerva Harbert | Nov. 1, 1903
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date of Marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emory J. Whaley</td>
<td>Edna A. Flint</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. S. Samples</td>
<td>Dora Odessie Kemper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. P. Clyd Curry</td>
<td>N. Birdie</td>
<td>July 10, 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldridge Hughes</td>
<td>Cunningham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. J. Col</td>
<td>Sarah E. Yoke</td>
<td>April 23, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minter L. Hacker</td>
<td>Emma Straley</td>
<td>July 29, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas A. Wright</td>
<td>Susan Depoy</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John M. Rollins</td>
<td>Emma V. Bell</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jethro R. Davis</td>
<td>Dora Gainer</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd Bonnell</td>
<td>Vena Kelley</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank S. White</td>
<td>Bessie Looman</td>
<td>May 9, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob H. Morgan</td>
<td>Emma B. Kemper</td>
<td>June 11, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlon D. Green</td>
<td>Affa M. Bartlet</td>
<td>June 19, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James C. Ward</td>
<td>Clarrie Sinsel</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Prim Vannoy</td>
<td>Verna Besser</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush Hickman</td>
<td>Alma M. Cole</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John P. Hill</td>
<td>Bertha Vutter</td>
<td>July 2, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H. Radcliff</td>
<td>Ida May Hamrick</td>
<td>Oct. 25, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William B. Robey</td>
<td>Edith Freeman</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argyle W. Stout</td>
<td>Mary Alice Holden</td>
<td>Dec. 30, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett Earl Currey</td>
<td>Clara E. Ashcraft</td>
<td>May 6, 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe Bennett</td>
<td>Ethel J. Steward</td>
<td>May 19, 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William A. Meredith</td>
<td>Olive L. Abel</td>
<td>July 26, 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truman A. Riley</td>
<td>Eva Deems</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donie G. Post</td>
<td>Edna Reed</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellées Graves</td>
<td>Rachel Jane Moats</td>
<td>Jan. 27, 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guy E. Skidmore</td>
<td>Mary C. Pell</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romeo Basilis</td>
<td>Myra Crimpton</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernest Gail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waggonner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. Suthern</td>
<td>Lettie M. Seckman</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Ray Martin</td>
<td>Naomi E. Fortney</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen A. Jinis</td>
<td>Jessie G. Mellon</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracey H. E. Scherrich</td>
<td>Cora May Aarcher</td>
<td>April 13, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William A. Earnest</td>
<td>Lucy C. Conley</td>
<td>July 27, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Butler</td>
<td>Clara B. Gillispie</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. Wood</td>
<td>Ploba B. Ruckman</td>
<td>June 12, 1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford Cross</td>
<td>Tillie Cumberledge</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. W. Woofeter</td>
<td>Columbia Cole</td>
<td>April 8, 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Cox</td>
<td>Maude Crook</td>
<td>Dec. 23, 1917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hayward Family Bible** records copied by Mrs. C. Van Spangle, General Rogers Welles Chapter, Conn. “The property of Elijah Hayward, Bridgewater, Mass., born Nov. 11, 1763, died Feb. 24, 1844.”

**Deaths**

- Eli Hayward: July 9, 1819 in his 26th year in Waynsboro, Georgia.
- Susannah Hayward: Nov. 22, 1824 in her 22nd year.
- Ann Kingman: July 7, 1839, age 34.
- Polly Hayward: July 21, 1842, age 77.
- Rebecca S. Hayward: (no date).
- Betsy F. Bonney: July 24, 1854.
- Henry S. Hayward: Nov. 20, 1853, age 3 m., 13 da.
- Lucy M. Hayward: Jan. 21, 1836, age 21.
- Eli Hayward: Aug. 8, 1877.
- Edmund E. Hayward: Nov. 24, 1848.
- Nathan Randall: Mar. 20, 1818.
- Eli Hayward: (no date).
- Franklin Bonney: Feb., 1835.

**Billups Cemetery—Scotland Co., Missouri**, 8/10 of mile south of Iowa, Missouri line, to first road, turn west for approximately ½ mile or first house on south. Cemetery not visible from road. It did have several trees and was surrounded by an iron fence. Copied by: Helen Haney, Honorary State Regent, Iowa.

Eliza (Wildman) Haney, born April 13, 1833, died Oct. 1, 1862.


Luther Billups, Col., died June 20, 1875, 26 yrs. 7 mos. 28 days.

B. Ingersoll, died Aug. 12, 1865, age 46 yrs. 11 mos. 9 days.

Harriet, wife of B. Ingersoll, died Oct. 1, 1862, age 50 yrs. 10 mos.

Geo. Likes, died Aug. 30, 1863 or 68, age 51?

Lucy G., dau. of U. and A. Likes, died Feb. 19, 1864, age 3 yrs. 3 mos. 15 days.

Jane, wife of Wm. Billups, died April 10, 1855, age 61 yrs. 8 mos. 21 days.

Grant, son of W. W. and S. J. Snodgrass, died Sept. 10, 1861, age 1 yr. 4 mos. 13 days.

Willia M. Billups, died Aug. 5, 1846, age 62 yrs. 2 mos. 28 days.

Leroy C., son B. F. and E. E. Pinnell, died Nov. 6, 1881, age 1 yr. 1 mo. 21 days.

Mary J., dau. of M. and L. Jones, died Mar. 7, 1857, age 5 yrs. 2 mos. 15 days.

Emma R., dau. of F. G. P. and R. S. Pinnell, died Aug. 29, 1873, age 11 yrs. 7 mos. 2 days.

Sarah S., dau. of F. G. P. and R. S. Pinnell, died Apr. 13, 1870, age 11 yrs. 11 mos. 13 days.

**Bible Record**—Bible published in 1844—Bible in possession of Mrs. Louis Wulle, 114 E. Collins Avenue, Oxford, Ohio.

**Births**

- Samuel M. Frazee: Born July 29, 1790
- Lydia Frazee: Born July 20, 1791
- Jane Frazee: Born Nov. 20, 1809

(Continued on page 326)
Three Otters—
Built in 1827

By Rebecca Ewapt Wentworth
Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter, Roanoke, Va.

Three Otters built in 1827 is situated two miles north-west of Bedford, Virginia. Special mention, says the research worker, should be made of the dignity and spaciousness of the manor house, all the brick for which, and for the outbuildings, were made on the site from the red soil.

A. B. Nichols, founder of Three Otters, came to Bedford County from Bridgeport, Connecticut, about 1820. In 1824 he was importing goods from New York and built a brick store, part of which is still standing on the site of the present Bedford Bulletin (newspaper). As soon as the canal was built from Richmond to Lynchburg, he brought his merchandise all the way by water, except the cart and oxen haul, from Lynchburg to Liberty. He was influential in getting the canal built, and was one of the committee to lay off its route.

The kitchen, ironing room and butlery were in a twostory brick building connected with the manor by a roofed and brick-paved arcade. In the building are two huge fireplaces, and two great hard pine tables on which meat and vegetables were prepared. There is a brick smokehouse, an icehouse, and a one-story brick school-house with fireplace and a few remaining school desks.

Directly back of the manor, about 125 feet, is the brick chicken house, with two tiers of nests recessed in the thick brick walls. Near this is the conservatory, with sunken walls. At the right front corner of the yard there is a two-story weatherboard tower-like building surmounted with a cupola. A well was sunk in the ground floor.

There are very old trees and large box bushes along the walks of square brick. Remnants of slave cabins made of brick can be seen down the hill. Two large square logs 9 feet by 14 by 14 inches, with some simple hand carving, lead from the “house road to the cabin road.”

Three Otters was a mecca for gay people before the war and also during the days of reconstruction. Hospitality was extended with a lavish hand. All the men of the Nichols family, according to the writer of the records, were lovers of horses, and just down the slope to the left of the house there was a track where the fastest horses of the South were raced. Here shooting matches were held, and remnants of clay pigeons still are to be found. At the close of the matches, the two great parlors would be thrown open for dancing.

Mr. Abel Beach Nichols had three or four hunting parties a year. It is said that he would give the word to “Old Anthony” to organize the commissary and camp equipment, select a retinue of slaves and be prepared to journey to the Blue Ridge for deer, elk and other game. Ox teams drew the provisions part way, after which, at the mountain trails, they were transferred to pack horses. Returning with the game, a great barbecue was held for neighbors and friends.

General Lee was entertained at Three Otters, as were several of the governors and judges of the state.

A. B. Nichols, being too old for active service during the war, was appointed to contract for army provisions. Some days previous to Hunter’s Raid, it is said, word had reached him, and with some slaves he drove his cattle and sheep and other animals intended for the army, to Dismal Swamp, where they camped out for months.

His son, George, did active service in the War Between the States, as sergeant in the 2nd Virginia Regiment, until he was disabled and honorably discharged in 1863. At the Battle of Manassas he rushed over the rampart and safely took the flag, with flag belt attached, from the Northern flag bearer. For this he received a medal which is still in possession of the heirs of Lilly P. Nichols.

At the time of General Hunter’s Raid, Mrs. George Nichols took a spy-glass to the deck of the roof, and when she saw the soldiers come over the mountain she went on horseback to intercept them and talk with the
leader. Her persuasive and charming personality no doubt saved the manor house and its contents from being set on fire. Mrs. Nichols gave food to the soldiers and they in turn gave her pins, needles, and other such items.

One day as Hunter's Raid passed through this part of the country a Federal officer appeared at Three Otters; he asked to be allowed to go up on the roof so he could see where the Confederate troops were. His request was granted, and he was escorted to the attic by Mrs. George Nichols. He ascended to the roof and Mrs. Nichols closed the trap door, keeping him on top of the house.

It is said that George Nichols, during the early part of the war, gave General Lee a saddle horse, which fell in battle under its rider. It is thought that this horse and "Traveler" were the only ones that carried Lee during the entire war.

Abel Beach Nichols was one of the Founders of St. John's Episcopal Church in Bedford. He supplied the brick for the first Church, made by slaves at Three Otters. A stained glass window in his memory is in the Church.

Abel Beach Nichols died February 19, 1868 and was buried at Three Otters. He was descended from the Honorable Andrew Ward, son of Sir Richard Ward, K. T., and Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Gunville, was born in Homersville and Golston, England. He came to America in 1630; died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1665.

Andrew Ward was first at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made Freeman on March 3, 1634. On March 3, 1636, he was appointed, with Roger Ludlow and six others, by the General Court of Massachusetts to govern the Colony of Connecticut for one year. He was therefore one of the assistants or judges of the First Legislative Body in Connecticut, held at Hartford on the 26th of April, 1636. He removed to New Haven, where, March 4, 1640, he and Robert Coe of Wethersfield were appointed by the Court "to treat with that Court about the plantation called Stamford." He was Deputy from Stamford to the General Court of New Haven, 1644-1646, with George Hull and William Beardsley of Stratford. He was nominated assistant to join with the Magistrates for the execution of justice in the towns of Connecticut by the Sea Side.

About 1651 Andrew Ward purchased Thomas Newton's House and home lot on Ludlow Square, Fairfield. Until his death in 1665, he was one of the most important and one of the most influential men in Fairfield.

Rebecca Ewart Wentworth, member of the Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Roanoke, Virginia, is tenth in descent from the Honorable Andrew Ward, Governor of Connecticut in 1636. She was born at Three Otters and the early years of her life were spent there.

At left is shown the old covered well. Below, is the house itself, a mecca for gay people during reconstruction days.
FARMINGTON (Farmington, Illinois). On October the 21st, a Silver Tea was held at Maple Lane Country Club, Elmwood, Illinois. The Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. E. Glen Rogers, and Mrs. Daniel Maher, a member of the Chapter and also the Country Club, greeted the guests who came from 15 surrounding towns. There was a display of hobbies and antiques which consisted of old glassware, dolls, quilts, buttons, rugs, paintings, scrapbooks and various other items. A food sale was also held in conjunction with the Tea and a nice sum of over $100.00 was realized which was used for the Historical, Educational and Patriotic goals of the DAR.

During the past year, the Chapter has established a Genealogical Department in the Farmington Public Library. To date, the complete set of the 1790 Census of the United States have been presented by the Chapter and various members of the Chapter which were given as memorials. Members have also contributed the Patriot Index, 6 Volumes of the McGuffey Readers, as well as several books on the learning of genealogy. A number of old copies of the DAR magazine have also been given. The book shelves on which the books are placed were given as a memorial to one of the Chapter members. It has been most gratifying that this project has created so much interest in genealogy in the community.

EARL OF CAMDEN (Camden County, Ga.). The organizational meeting of the Earl of Camden Chapter was held at a dinner served at the Tomichichi Restaurant on July 24, 1967, with fifteen organizing members and forty-three attending.

This chapter was confirmed on October 18, 1967, by the National Board which also approved the papers of ten additional members, making a total membership of twenty-five.

The new chapter is named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, a British jurist who supported the American Colonies.

Prior to the dinner, the group toured St. Marys visiting Oak Grove Cemetery, Orange Hall, Washington's Oak and Pump, and the historic Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

Following the dinner, the State Regent, Mrs. Herman M. Richardson welcomed the new chapter and addressed the group on the history and aims of NSDAR. She presented two State Membership Books to the Organizing Regent, Mrs. D. W. Balkcom.

Mrs. Thomas E. Stribling, Honorary State Regent and Past Chaplain General, presented Mrs. Balkcom with a gavel engraved with the date and chapter name. She also presented Mrs. Joe Rush, Chaplain Chaplain, a book of prayers and ritual, published during her term as Chaplain General.

State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Carlyle M. Ward, presented the chapter a flag set. In Washington—The DAR Story was presented to the chapter by State Curator, Mrs. Maurice A. Camerson of McRae.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Douglas Watson presented a copy of The History of Camden County to Mrs. Richardson. Other guests of the chapter were Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick of Columbus, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. R. Hugh Reid, of Vidalia, First Vice Regent; and Miss Martha Cooper, Perry, Second Vice Regent and School Chairman.—Mrs. Carlyle M. Ward.

MASSILLON (Massillon, Ohio) dedicated bronze markers at the graves of John Carpenter and Joseph Butler, Ohio Pioneers and Patriots of the American Revolution, both buried in Coshocton County, Ohio, Sunday afternoon, September 17.

The two ceremonies, taking place in the short space of an hour and a half, on the 180th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America, will long be remembered by the more than a hundred descendants, DAR members, and interested local residents, who assembled at the Prairie Chapel Cemetery west of Coshocton, and later at the Butler Family Plot, near Mohawk Dam. Honored guests of the Chapter were: Miss Amanda Thomas, Organizing Secretary General of the National Society; Miss Evelyn Winters, State Director, Southeast District; and Mrs. Gerald F. Durtyee, State Corresponding Secretary.

These two dedications were the culmination of years of research, planning and untiring enthusiasm for the cause by a member of the Massillon Chapter, Mrs. Jayne Carpenter Fair, who is a lineal descendant of both soldiers. In this she was encouraged and actively assisted by her husband, S. B. Fair, who is also a lineal descendant of John Carpenter.

At the Prairie Chapel Cemetery, close by the white-steepled Methodist Church, the service began with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Mrs. Clem J. Morrison, Regent, followed by the DAR Ritual for the Dedication of Markers for Revolutionary Soldiers. In this she was assisted by Mrs. James O. Epps, Historian of the Chapter.

An appropriate poem was read by Mrs. Margery Carpenter Wince, a chapter member and sister of Mrs. Fair.

Mrs. R. Warren Scott, State Genealogical Records Chairman and past regent of the chapter, gave a short biography of John Carpenter, soldier under Washington in the French and Indian Wars, as well as in the Revolution.

Immediately following the dedicatory words read by Mrs. Morrison, the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fair, eighth generation descendants, Cynthia Fair Murphy and Debra Fair unveiled the
A similar service was conducted at the grave of Joseph Butler, in a small densely wooded plot, protected by a rustic fence, high on steep terrain, seeming almost as much a wilderness as when the soldier was buried there 156 years ago.

The marker was unveiled by Mrs. Fair and by Mrs. H. Abbott Herron, (Mary Biggs) of Mount Vernon, and Ohio DAR member-at-large, and descended from Joseph Butler’s son Benjamin, founder of Mount Vernon.

Another Butler descendant, unable to be present, but also responsible for the cemetery restoration, was Mrs. Otis Swainson (Bernice Lewis) of Piedmont, California, a member of the Piedmont Chapter, and formerly active in many phases of DAR work.—Katherine R. Scott.

OLD AND NEW stones in Butler Family Plot and bronze Marker placed by Massillon Chapter.

BOCA CIEGA (St. Petersburg, Fla.). George Washington and Benjamin Franklin (life size figures loaned by the London Wax Museum, St. Petersburg Beach) helped Boca Ciega Chapter observe Constitution Week with great honor in St. Petersburg, Fla., reports Mrs. John L. Seiberg, Regent, Boca Ciega Chapter DAR.

On Sept. 9 the Evening Independent carried a guest column on the Constitution, “A Reflection on Heritage,” by our Vice Regent, Mrs. Mark F. Munson. Sunday, Sept. 17 saw an impressive turnout at the St. Petersburg Historical Museum for ceremonies sponsored by Boca Ciega Chapter. A new flag, flown over the Capitol, was presented by our Flag Chairman, Mrs. Frank Brown, to Mr. Walter Fuller, president of the museum. A color guard and bugler from Boy Scout Troop 301 officiated in retiring the old flag and raising the new one, following which Mrs. Seibert, Regent, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

After the flag ceremonies, Boca Ciega Chapter held a reception in the museum with Mrs. Harry O. Hutchinson, Constitution Week Chairman, presiding. Mrs. Seibert read the Mayor’s Proclamation and Jane Hutchinson, president of Boca Ciega Society C.A.R., read the preamble to the Constitution. Mrs. Hutchinson then introduced distinguished guests, State DAR and C.A.R. officers and chairmen who were present, members of local DAR, S.A.R. chapters and other patriotic and civic organizations. Also introduced was Boca Ciega Chapter’s newest associate member, Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., immediate past State Regent of Illinois, and Mr. Thompson, a member of S.A.R. Following the introductions refreshments were served from a beautifully appointed tea table by members of the hostess committee chaired by Mrs. Joe T. Ward, our National Defense chairman.

During Constitution Week, Boca Ciega Chapter had the display in the main lobby of First Federal Savings & Loan Assn which featured the wax figures of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin seated at a table studying parchments copies of the Constitution, also displays at the Historical Museum and in the window of Wm. Henry Department store. Each day of Constitution Week chapter members were on duty at all three displays to welcome visitors and distribute DAR literature on the Constitution. Also, Boca Ciega Chapter distributed book markers imprinted with the preamble to the Constitution at the St. Petersburg Public Libraries.

CONSTITUTION Week Display by the Boca Ciega Chapter pictures (l. to r.): Mrs. Cornelia Lechler, Co-chairman; Mrs. J. L. Seibert, Regent; Mrs. Oscar Kreuts, Bank President; Mrs. M. F. Manson, Vice Regent.

CAPT. JOSIAH CROSBY (Milford, N. H.). A Dedication Service for the Grave Marker for Honorary Vice President General, Edna Burns Goodfellow (Mrs. Raymond C.) was held at the West Street Cemetery, Milford, N.H. the afternoon of August 26, 1967.

The service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry Parr of Hampton. Tributes were given by Mrs. John Kent Finley, Vice President General, NSDAR, of New Jersey and Mrs. Donald Preston Russell, Regent of Captain Josiah Crosby Chapter DAR of Milford. Color bearers were the Misses Alice and Valerie Helmbreck of Delaware.

The marker was presented by Watch Tower Chapter, DAR of Maplewood, New Jersey, Mrs. Goodfellow’s chapter.

Among those present were Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. Forrest Faye Lange, Historian General; Mrs. Dorothy W.S. Ragan, Past Vice President General of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. George C. Estill, Past Vice President General of Miami, Florida; Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Vice President General of N.H.; Mrs. Lyle Howland, Vice President General of New York; Mrs. Robert B. Smith, Vice President General of Virginia; and the following State Regents: Mrs. Nile E. Faust, N.H.; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, N.Y.; Mrs. Robert Crane, Me.; Miss Erminie L. Pollard, Vt.; Miss Helen J. Malmstead, R.I.; Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, Mass.; and Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, Conn.

This service followed the annual DAR Vesper Service at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N.H. where Mrs. Sullivan was the speaker.—Thirza E. Russell.

WILT WYCK (Kingston, New York) celebrated its 75th anniversary October 11, 1967 with an open house and tea. Organized October 11, 1892 and holding the National Society’s charter No. 26, its first regent and founder was Miss Mary Isabella Forsythe who later became the second State Regent of New York and a Vice President General.

Unveiled at the occasion was a portrait by Ammi Phillips of Aaltie Swartwout Sleight presented in 1907 to the chapter by Admiral Benjamin Pauding Lambertson. Restored by St. Julian Fishbourne, the painting hangs over the fireplace in the main assembly room. The subject was the daughter of General Jacobus Swartwout of the American Revolution. She was born in 1773, was the wife of John A. Sleight and died in 1839. The chapter possesses also a painting of General Swartwout.

Wiltzyck Chapter House is one of the oldest of Kingston’s many build-
ings of this Colonial type. Erected before 1695 and occupied during the War by the village president Hendricus Sleight, it was damaged by the British when they burned the town October 16, 1777. Rebuilt and used by John Tappen (son of Christopher Tappen noted patriot) to publish "The Ulster Plebian," it was later purchased by Whitwyck Chapter in 1907, authentically restored and is chapter house and museum.

SERGEANT NEWTON (Covington, Ga.) held its September meeting at the home of the Regent, Mrs. E. L. Stephensen. It was her happy privilege to welcome as the Constitution Week Program speaker, her godson, Donald Grier Stephenson, Jr., who was riding the highest currents of life, having just been married, and who was about to be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Politics, from Princeton University.

Grier's special field is Constitutional Government, and he brought a stirring and memorable program on the responsibilities of those of us who are entrusted with keeping in view the basic essence of the Constitution, which has established orderly procedures by which decisions of public policy are made, disagreements to be settled in courts of law, and not in the streets.

"Constitutional Politics gives us the guidelines within which we can reach decisions of public policy, and it is our responsibility to combine and temper with judgment and restraint the opposing elements of liberty and obedience to laws which have been made by agreed upon procedures. Freedom within prescribed limitations, for the public good, states the position of citizens who follow, in all good conscience, the policy of live and let live. Refusal to tread on one's neighbor's rights, and restraint of forces which would destroy public tranquility are guidelines within which we can live safely and comfortably. This goal requires judgment, restraint and sometimes sacrifice on the part of those who seek the highest good for all.

A brief discussion period followed the program, and much exchange of ideas for cooperation with the recently formed County Committee to hear grievances of any citizens who feel that they are not receiving a fair deal in public opportunity. Much concern was expressed to attempt to foresee and prevent trends toward the dissatisfaction which can lead to disorder in the streets.

It was decided to make renewed efforts to place in public and school libraries all of our National Defense publications and printed materials.

A copy of the new DAR Patriot Index was presented to the Newton County Library, honoring two Chapter members who have been awarded the first Medals of Appreciation by the Georgia Society, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Mrs. A. Belmont Dennis, former President General, UDC, and Mrs. Edgar Lancaster, State President, UDC.

Our speaker was presented a copy of "In Washington, The DAR Story."

SPIRIT OF '76 Chapter marked the grave of Revolutionary Soldier, Joseph Enoul Dugue de Livaudais, on Veteran's Day, 1967

SPIRIT OF '76 (New Orleans, Louisiana). The Program Theme of the Spirit of '76 Chapter, "The people that expect to remain ignorant and free at the same time, expect what never was, and never will be" (Thomas Jefferson), has spearheaded many of our activities this year. Under the guidance of our regent, Mrs. James J. Meyers, we are telling the DAR Story at every opportunity. For the first time in the chapter's history, we are embarking on an "Indoctrination Program" to better inform our membership of the meaning and workings of our organization. On Founders' Day, October 11th, we held our first session of this new program. Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, one of our most honored members, who has served as Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, State Regent, and Chapter Regent, spoke to a large gathering on "Know Your DAR." Both the 1967 Yearbook and the Scrapbook were dedicated to this distinguished DAR.

At the dedication ceremonies of the Spanish Fort National Scout Trail, which was established with the assistance of our chapter, we presented an American Flag to Boy Scout Troop No. 27. This flag, which had been flown over the nation's Capitol, was presented by Mrs. Clarkson A. Brown our American Flag Chairman.

A different type of activity, and a new undertaking for the chapter this year, is the Lineage Workshop, designed to arouse interest in genealogy among our members and to school them in active genealogical work. We hope that this will be a permanent feature.

On Flag Day, Mrs. Clarkson A. Brown, Flag Chairman, and Mrs. Meyers, our Regent, were guests for an hour of Larry Johnson on his radio program, "Let's Talk It Over" (WDSU). While on the air, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Meyers discussed the National Society and the use of the flag. Questions phoned in were answered by the ladies during the latter part of the hour. There was such an overwhelming response that Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Meyers were requested to remain at the studio in order to continue answering the numerous questions phoned in from the listening audience.

NATHANIEL WINSTON (Cleburne, Texas). The historical marker on the front lawn of the Cleburne High School was placed October 24, 1967 by the Nathaniel Winston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This bronze plaque on a granite base marks the first school in Cleburne, a private Baptist male and female institute, in existence from 1868-1886.

Hostesses for the occasion were Mrs. J. W. Patterson, Robyna Robinson, Nonabel Bruner, Ruby Hinds, and Patricia Boles. Mrs. Boles, Mrs. Boles, Regent of the Cleburne Chapter, presided over the dedication which was witnessed by sev-
er al hundred high school students of
social study classes as well as DAR
members.

Mayor Duke Bennett voiced the in-
vocation and the Pledge to the Flag of
the United States of America was led
by Charles Cooke, high school princip-
al. Assistant Superintendent B. J. Jack-
son introduced the speaker, Superintendent
Ernest Guinn, who began by
describing early life in Cleburne. The
ground on which the first school was
built and where the high school now
stands is 6½ acres, donated by Colonel
B. J. Chambers.

The marker carries the date "1868-
1879" and reads—"Being above av-
erage in intellectual culture, settlers
desired educational instruction in their
village. Principals J. R. Clarke, W. B.
Featherston, and W. J. Brown. Tuition,
5 months session, $10-$25 specie
(meaning cash) according to class.
Board in good families, $7 to $9 per
month. Closed because of lack of funds
and advent of free schools, later donat-
ed by Colonel Chambers to public
schools."

JANESVILLE (Janesville, Wisconsin).
The second chapter to be formed in
Wisconsin, was founded at Janesville
October 1895. Still deeply involved and
interested in the community, this
chapter presented on October 10, 1967,
a panel discussion open to the public
"Does Your Citizenship Show?"
The Rev. Odys Kneece, Minister of
the First Baptist Church, LeRoy Rath-
ert, Assistant Principal of Franklin
Junior High School, Judge John Boyle
of Branch 2 County Court and Mrs.
Vincent W. Koch, Honorary State Re-
gent of Wisconsin were participants.

A citizen was defined as "one who
enjoys the privileges of a city, town or
state and who owes allegiance to a gov-
ernment, and is entitled to protection
from it." Mr. Kneece recognized the
necessity of according the right of dis-
sent to others and probed the impor-
tance of church and family in creating
and building good citizens. He felt that

installing true religion and patriotism in
young minds was a basic responsibility
of the family.

Mr. Rathert discussed the role of the
school in sound indoctrination of youth,
believing that young people to-
day are intrinsically good. He felt that
the school was burdened with teaching
a great deal that should be taught in
the home, and that good citizenship
was not restricted to any one age group
or segment of citizens.

Judge Boyle evaluated the role of the
court, which meets the offender
AFTER the offense has been com-
mitted. Grave warnings to offenders sel-
dom bring results, He said that good
citizenship MUST BE TAUGHT early
and convincingly in order to better the
present gloomy picture. Judge Boyle
concluded his remarks with a
magnificent tribute to the DAR Manual
for Citizenship and quoted from it.

Open discussion, with young students
participating, was so lively that the
moderator had to close the question pe-
riod, but it was continued over refresh-
ments.

ABRAM MOREHOUSE (Mer Rouge,
Louisiana). Mrs. Conrad McDuffie, past
regent, presented a United States flag,
a gift to the chapter from its members,
in memory of Miss Lucille Hussion,
first Regent of Abram Morehouse from
1933-1936. The flag was accepted by
the present Regent, Mrs. Turpin David-
son. The dedication service was con-
ducted by Mrs. Joe Mott, Jr., Chaplain
(left). The ceremony was held at a
regular meeting in the home of Mrs.
Edwards Barham, Oak Ridge.

OLD THREE NOTCH (Andalusia and
Opp, Alabama). On December 2, 1967,
our Chapter was 10 years old and we
celebrated our 10th birthday with a
meeting and luncheon at the Starlite
Restaurant in Andalusia. Present for
this occasion was the Alabama State
Regent, Mrs. Percy A. Bryant of Bay
Minette; Mrs. John T. Clarke of Mont-
gomery, who was State Regent in 1957
when our Chapter was organized; Mrs.
Richard Cobbs, who was Organizing
Regent of the Chapter, and Mrs.
Chalmers Bryant, the present Chapter
Regent. Also present were our past
Chapter Regents: Mrs. H. H. Broad-
hurst, Mrs. William Albirton, and
Mrs. J. D. Helms.

During the 10 years we have grown
from 15 to 40 members in Andalusia
and Opp and been consistently on the
State and National Honor Rolls for the
past several years. Following the lunch-
con and the reading of the oath, the
Chapter History was given by Mrs.
D. Chapman; Mrs. Percy Bryant, State
Regent spoke on her plans as she be-
gins a 3-year term as State Regent.
Mrs. John T. Clarke, who is known as
"Mama" to the chapter, gave her com-
pliments on work accomplished and the
growth and successful endeavors; and
Mrs. Cobbs gave a short resumé of the
activities of the handful of members
who organized the chapter. One of the
current projects of the Chapter is the
stocking of a genealogical book shelf in
the new Andalusia City Library. Many
donations have been made and many
more will be made as time and funds
permit until this part of the Library is
completed.

The Andalusia Society, C.A.R., is
one of the main interests of our
Chapter. The Senior President, Mrs.
W. H. Albirton, is the major force be-
hind the C.A.R. but all members work
to keep it growing in membership and
each year give a party for the C.A.R.
members who graduate from high
school. Another of our most active
programs is the Good Citizen Girls.
We sponsor this in the 6 Covington
County high Schools, and in the spring
we always entertain the girls and their
mothers at a chapter meeting.

Our first 10 years has been very suc-
cessful and we look forward to an even
greater coming 10 years.—Mrs. J. D.
Helms.

CHEROKEE (Atlanta, Ga.). Gov. Lester
Maddox is shown signing Constitution
Week proclamation as DAR members
look on. Seated is Mrs. Hinton Black-
shear, National Vice Chairman, Con-
stitution Week. Standing (I. to r.) are:
Mrs. Charles Wysong, Chapter Regent;
Miss Marilyn Myers, Constitution Week
Chairman; Mrs. Tyler M. Bullock,
Chairman Constitution Week, Haber-
sham Chapter; Mrs. J. H. Clark, Regent,
Whitehall Inn Chapter.
SAN ANTONIO (Upland, Calif.). Three generations belonging to San Antonio Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution stand beneath the Madonna of the Trail. They are, from the left, Miss Josefa Marie Badeaux, her mother, Mrs. Henry Badeaux, and her grandmother, Mrs. Joseph H. Bell.

FRANCES BRO WARD (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.). Two innovations were introduced by Francis Broward Chapter to Broward County, Florida during 1966-67, newer ways to tell the DAR Story. In September, the first $100.00 college scholarship was awarded to the winning senior student in the annual Constitution Week Essay Contest; contests now encompass all 132 county schools. Awards for students were changed to plaques, cups and trophies at the request of the Broward County Board of Education; students prefer this arrangement more than former cash prizes.

In November Francis Broward Chapter entered Freedoms Foundation competition in the Community Service category, using Constitution Week Contests as entry. In February, we were one of the National winners with an Honor Certificate award for Community Service work. It was especially gratifying to be the only women's organization among seven winners in Broward County. Only two of the 80 DAR Chapters in Florida were cited as 1966 honorees.

In April Broward County winners were guests at Ft. Lauderdale Rotary Club luncheon; three chapter members were honored: Mrs. O. H. Abbey, Vice Regent; Mrs. John D. Liechty, Constitution Week Chr.; Mrs. George B. Futch, Public Relations Chr. Mrs. Futch compiled and submitted the entry: a scrapbook covering 9 months Chapter work with letter of transmittal explaining operations of contests. Awards were presented by Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of Freedoms Foundation.

First place for the 6th consecutive year was earned by Francis Broward for Florida chapter making best state-wide presentation and promotion of the DAR Story through all media of communications. Freedoms Foundation award plus student scholarship gave first place to Constitution Week; this is the 7th straight year Francis Broward has been first. Two second places were given for American Indians work; one for the most funds raised, the second for most donations per member percentage wise. The Chapter year book won the Florida State blue ribbon award; later it won the NSDAR blue ribbon award.

Five chapter members serve as FSCAR state officers and chairmen. The Southeastern Regional C.A.R. conference in August in Sarasota saw both the DAR and C.A.R. members in attendance.—Katharine Farber Futch.

FRANCES BROWARD Chapter received Freedoms Foundation Award from Dr. Wells.

PETER MEYER (Assumption, Ill.). Members of Peter Meyer Chapter are making an outstanding contribution to the "History of Christian County" being prepared for publication by the County Historical Society in the observance of Illinois’ Sesquicentennial in 1968. Members have contributed 180 manuscript pages and more are being written. Mrs. (Ural) Thelma B. Gardner, chapter membership chairman, is serving as general chairman of the publication and Dorothy Drennan, chapter Vice Regent and state chairman of honor roll, is chairman of the editing committee.

The chapter paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln and to Veterans of the United States Armed Forces in a Memorial service held Nov. 11 at the Lincoln monument in the Rosamond Grove Cemetery in Christian County. The ceremony conducted by Mrs. Gladys Myers, Regent, included a prayer by Mrs. Charles Putz of Olney, State Chaplain, who was a guest of the chapter. After the ceremony the stated November meeting was held in the home of Eleanor Hawkes where the program, “American Women Patriots of the Ages” was presented by Mrs. Putz.

In observance of the chapter’s 30th anniversary each member is giving 30 coins to a Christmas fund for Tama see School. The gift is presented in honor of Dorothy Drennan, National Vice Chairman Program, Past Chapter Regent, and past director Illinois 5th Division.

The chapter honored Mrs. James J. Hamm, State Regent, and about 45 state officers and chairmen at a reception held the evening of Sept. 27 at the Hotel Frisina in Taylorville and hosted Illinois Fifth Division meeting at Assumption the following day.

The chapter press book, prepared by Mrs. Paul Rozanski, public relations chairman, received third place award at the state conference, and the chapter Yearbook was given Blue Ribbon recognition.

OCONEE (McRae, Georgia). On December 20, 1967, Dollie Walker Kennon celebrated her one-hundredth birthday, and forty-four years of membership in the Oconee Chapter DAR in McRae, Georgia. She was treasurer of the chapter for many years. Her three daughters and a granddaughter were also members of this chapter.

In the picture Mrs. Kennon holds in her lap the 150-year old Bible which John Webb used during his tenure. To protect his precious book he bound it with deerskin which, no doubt, contributed to its longevity.

Her Revolutionary ancestor was her great-grandfather, Elisha Walker, born in Virginia City, Virginia in 1761. He was a member of the 1st Battalion of Richmond County, Georgia. For his services he received a land grant, and some of the property is still owned by his descendants. A DAR chapter was named in his honor and every charter member was admitted through the record of his service.

Mrs. Kennon continues her interest in current events. She voted until her
eyesight failed three years ago. Her family and friends enjoy her ready wit and sense of humor.

The City of McRae honored our distinguished citizen with a birthday cake presented by Mayor James T. Windsor.

—Allie Kennon.

MOHEGAN (Ossining, N.Y.). Dauntless as their ancestors, Daughters of the American Revolution braved snow and rain to hold ceremonies commemorating the defense Teller's Point, presently known as Croton Point, Westchester County, New York. The program was sponsored by Mohegan Chapter, and Pierre Van Cortland Chapter of Peekskill.

Mrs. C. T. Summerville of Ossining, 2nd Vice Regent of Mohegan Chapter, DAR, gave an explanation of the historic event.

At this point in the program, Mrs. Vernon Goethe of Peekskill and Mrs. Robert Alain, Regents of Pierre Van Cortland and Mohegan Chapters, DAR unveiled the plaque which had been draped in red, white and blue bunting supplied by Mrs. John A. Leslie, Registrar of the Ossining organization.

An impressive part of the ceremony was the firing of muskets by Arthur McAleenan and John Kucher representing the First New York Revolutionary Line Regiment. The men, who wore continental army costumes, white knee socks and tri-cornered hats, shot towards the river as the smell of gunsmoke filled the air.

Mrs. Armand Mascia, Regent of Tarrytown Chapter and President of the Regents Round Table for Westchester County, acted as moderator and led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. She introduced the Rev. William E. Arnold of All Saints Episcopal Church, Briarcliff Manor, who gave the invocation. The Rev. George F. Bratt, rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown, concluded the program with the benediction.

Col. Norman Niver of Putnam Valley extended greetings from the Empire Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. He was accompanied by Mrs. Niver, a member of the Putnam County Historical Society.

The Westchester County Park Commission was represented by William Foley, Deputy Commissioner; the Town of Ossining by Councilman Lloyd Leslie; and the Village of Ossining by Trustee John A. Leslie.

The Regents of the three sponsoring DAR Chapters arranged the program.

Mrs. C. T. (Irene Scase) Summerville spent several months and did considerable travelling in the research of the historical material. She is the junior past president of the Ossining Historical Society and editor of their publication, "The Intelligencer."

THOMAS JOHNSON (Baltimore, Maryland). Pictured at the Christmas Anniversary luncheon of the Thomas Johnson Chapter of Baltimore, Maryland is the State Regent who was guest of honor and speaker. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Bryan Pope Warren, State Regent; Mrs. Theodore E. Stacy, Jr., State Vice Regent. Standing, left to right: Mrs. William George Ewald, Chapter 2nd Vice Regent; Mrs. Henry Hoke Leber, Chapter Regent, Mrs. James E. Ray, Chapter 1st Vice Regent.

Named for the first Governor of Maryland, the Thomas Johnson Chapter was organized on December 14, 1905. Our 62nd Anniversary year has featured a variety of activities. Judge Paul T. Pitcher of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, Maryland chose Constitution Week for the subject of his lecture at the opening fall luncheon. Another special guest was the National President of the C.A.R., Miss Jane Wells Freeny, who is the daughter of our Honorary Chapter Regent.

Meeting in October with the Bottomy Cross Chapter at the State Chapter House in Baltimore, six joint hostesses planned a festive luncheon, following which Mrs. Charles H. Reiter, State Registrar and former Regent of Bottony Cross, spoke on "Family Research." Later in the month a dinner dance was held at the Baltimore Country Club for chapter members and escorts.

George Washington's Birthday was the highlight of the chapter year when 250 guests were invited to a tea honoring our member, Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Honorary State Regent. Also in February the award winning entrants of the American History Contest sponsored by the Chapter were presented in the regular meeting and Mrs. Thomas H. Hughes, State Historian, had a message for both students and members.

Conservation was featured by our member and speaker, Dr. Elizabeth Clarke, originator of the famed Cylburn Wildlife and Garden Center of Maryland where the March luncheon was held.

To support the state and national projects of the DAR, a dessert bridge party was arranged by a large committee, headed by the junior members of the chapter.—Dorothy Cromwell Leber.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE (Iron-tan, Ohio) sponsored five displays in honor of Constitution Week. The one pictured above was in the J. C. Penny Co. Letters, quizzes, etc., on the Constitution were sent to all public officials, school principals and ministers asking their cooperation in observing Constitution Week.

PERALTA (Hayward, California). The spacious meeting room of the San Leandro Community Library Center was the setting for the meeting and tea in honor of the tenth anniversary of Peralta Chapter on Oct. 24, 1967. Mrs. Lawrence A. Ball, who served as Regent from 1961 to 1964, was general chairman, and Mrs. Otis O. Higgins, Regent from 1958 to 1961, was in charge of decorations. The tastefully appointed tea table was centered with beautiful orchids from her own greenhouse, and she also displayed her famous collection of antique dolls.

Guests were greeted by Mrs. Erwin R. Jensen, Organizing Regent for Per-
B. Lyon, Honorary State Regent of California, presently serving on the DAR Speaker's Staff, and United States DAR Officer of the Year, was honored at the 1967 State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds, held May 4-6. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Alta Chapter; Mrs. William A. Whitman, who served as Regent from 1964 to 1966; and organizing members Mrs. Harold E. Dannheim; Mrs. Nicholas P. Olsem; Mrs. Cristobal C. Reyes; and Mrs. Ralph W. Towner.

Mrs. J. Warren Huff, Regent, conducted the meeting, and introduced the honored guests, including Mrs. Harley B. Lyon, Honorary State Regent of California, presently serving on the DAR Speaker's Staff, and United States DAR Officer of the Year; Mrs. Gregory A. Weingetz, Assistant State Chaplain; and State Chairmen and Regents representing nine Bay Area Chapters. A brief review of the major accomplishments of the Chapter's ten year history included seven years on the National Honor Roll, five of which were gold; the Northern California State Press book award every year since 1959; a steady increase in membership, with emphasis on Junior membership; and the publication of five volumes of Mother Lode birth, marriage, and death records by Chapter members Mrs. Erwin R. Jensen and Mrs. Nicholas P. Olsem.

SHOWN ABOVE are the five Regents who have served Peralta Chapter: Mrs. Lawrence A. Bull, Mrs. Otis O. Higgins, Mrs. J. Warren Huff, present Regent, Mrs. William A. Whitman, Mrs. Erwin R. Jensen, Organizing Regent.

ARMSTRONG (Armstrong, Mo.). A special program, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Armstrong Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Armstrong Baptist Church June 30th, 1967. Mrs. John O. Stapel, State Regent, told the DAR Story and gave the highlights of the Continental Congress, held in April.

A unique musical presentation was rendered by sons and daughters of members, twin grandsons of a deceased charter member, Mrs. Roper Evans, sang "America." Presently there are thirty members, eight non-resident and the remainder from three counties, Chariton, Randolph and Howard, the "Mother of Counties," and the gateway to the Daniel Boone region. There have been a total of 104 members, with 63 Grandfather forms filed in NSDAR Library.

Since 1955 the chapter has been on the Honor Roll and has received Honors on the Year Book. Mrs. David Helman and Mrs. D. M. Bolton has served on the State Board, as Treasurer and Librarian, respectively. A Good Citizen Pin and a Citizenship Medal are presented annually to the New Franklin and Armstrong schools. The present Regent, Mrs. J. H. Swetnam, is member of the "Missouri Bluebirds," a group of Missouri Daughters who attend Continental Congress, via Greyhound Bus, each year, and has attended seven State Conferences consecutively. The oldest member of the chapter who is known affectionately as "Mrs. DAR," and has served many offices in the chapter, is Mrs. Mabel Correll, now Registrar.

The members of the House of Representatives of the 74th General Assembly of the State of Missouri extended congratulations to the chapter on their Golden Anniversary and for an outstanding record of Patriotic service through the years, to their area, and to the State and Nation. This was House Resolution No. 281. Inscribed copies were received by the Regent and another member.—Mrs. J. H. Swetnam.

MELICENT PORTER (Waterbury Conn.). On June 14, 1967, Melicent Porter Chapter held a dedication ceremony and placing of bronze markers, with flags, on the graves of 13 Revolutionary War Soldiers' graves in Riverside Cemetery in Waterbury at the American Legion monument "To all soldiers of all Wars."

At 3:00 p.m., an American Legion four-man colorguard presented the colors and led in the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. Prayer was led by Mrs. Alfred F. Meyerhans, Chapter Chaplain, who also participated in the ritual with the Regent, Mrs. James A. Gaunt. A five-man firing squad from the Connecticut National Guard fired a volley of three shots from poised rifles and a young boy of eleven, son of Sgt. Inncacorne of the Waterbury Police Department sounded taps.

The Honorable Frederick Palomba, Mayor of Waterbury, made an appropriate address.

Police escorts, Cemetery Supt. Lester Sills and members of the Chapter were present. The public was invited. This was one of several features of the Chapter's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations as it was organized Jan. 27, 1893.

For Arbor Day in May, in cooperation with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's Beautification Program, we will plant a Washington Hawthorne tree in a city park with ritual and ceremony. And we are planning a Jubilee Dinner on that date for members and friends.—Rhoda S. Gaunt.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Washington, Penna.). The Washington County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution marked its 75th Anniversary with a luncheon on November 4, 1967 in the Washington Room of the George Washington Hotel. Mrs. George Walz, Regent, Pennsylvania DAR was a guest and the featured speaker using as her subject "A Goodly Heritage."

The recently acquired chapter flag was displayed for the first time at this meeting.

Chapter Past Regents and 50-year members were recognized by Mrs. Stuart E. Murphy, Chapter Regent; Mrs. William H. Allwein, State Corresponding Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Washington, Penna.). The Washington County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution marked its 75th Anniversary with a luncheon on November 4, 1967 in the Washington Room of the George Washington Hotel. Mrs. George Walz, Regent, Pennsylvania DAR was a guest and the featured speaker using as her subject "A Goodly Heritage."

The recently acquired chapter flag was displayed for the first time at this meeting.

Chapter Past Regents and 50-year members were recognized by Mrs. Stuart E. Murphy, Regent. Included in the 125 in attendance were Regents and members of neighboring chapters as well as state officers.

(Continued on page 308)
New York

The seventy-first annual conference of the New York State Organization was held October 4, 5 and 6, 1967 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, New York.

The New York Organization was honored by the attendance of the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. Other distinguished guests attending included: Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice-President General, and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Honorary State Regent and Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., Honorary State Regent and Past Vice-President General; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Honorary State Regent and Past Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Donald Spicer, State Regent of California; Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, State Regent of Mississippi; Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Honorary State Regent of Delaware, Past First Vice-President General, Past Recording Secretary General, and Chairman of the National Buildings and Grounds Committee; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Past Vice-President General and Honorary Senior National President, C.A.R.; Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, National and New York State Parliamentarian. Also attending were nine National Chairmen, nineteen National Vice-Chairmen from New York state and Mrs. William H. Fulker son, State Senior President C.A.R.

Mrs. Clayton F. Mugridge was Conference Chairman, Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald, Director of District VIII, Vice Chairman and the regents of the fourteen chapters in District VIII were the conference hostesses.

After the entrance march of the State Regent, President General, National and State officers, National Chairmen and Hostess Regents escorted by Color Bearers and Pages the conference was called to order at nine-thirty Wednesday morning by the State Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, who presided at all sessions.

Messages of welcome were given by Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald; Mrs. Lucy Curley, Treasurer, City of Buffalo representing the Mayor; Miss Gladys Drewelon of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; and the manager of the Statler-Hilton. Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Vice-Regent responded. The official conference guests were introduced and the State Regent extended a special welcome to seven fifty-year members. The reports of the State officers were presented.

The afternoon was given over to the Round Tables of State Officers and Chairmen and the State Regent's Advisory Council. Of special interest were the American Indian Committee Round Table with Mr. Will Rogers, Jr., special consultant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the speaker; the D A R Schools Round Table with Mr. John Tyson, Executive Secretary, Kate Duncan Smith D A R School and Mr. I. Louis Fowkes representing Tamassee D A R School; and the National Defense Round Table with Mr. Devon Adaer Garrity, publisher, as speaker.

The State banquet was held Wednesday evening in the beautifully decorated Golden Ballroom. Following the introductions of distinguished guests Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, National Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, spoke on our D A R Headquarters.

After a musical interlude, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. the President General and our honored New York Daughter, gave the address of the evening. Following the program a reception honoring the State Regent, President General and honored guests was held in the Foyer.

On Thursday morning the State Chairmen's reports were presented to the conference and the afternoon session opened with the President General's Workshop.

At four-thirty in the afternoon the Memorial Service was held in Saint Paul's Cathedral. The service was conducted by Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, State Chaplain. The invocation and scripture lesson was given by the Reverend Canon Bruce F. Pettett of St. Paul's Cathedral, the soloist, Mrs. Howard P. Blue, and organist, Mr. Donald Ingram, furnished the music. Special tributes were given to seven past State and National officers and chairmen. A tribute to one Chapter Regent and thirty-five past Chapter Regents was given by the State Regent. The memorial roll call for members was presented by the State Directors.

Thursday evening the Senior State President of C.A.R., Mrs. William Fulkerson, and the State President, Philip Field Horne, brought greetings to the Conference and two C.A.R. members in colonial costume, Mary Shaun Blazak and Alexander Trammel, presented colonial bouquets to the President General and the State Regent. Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Honorary Senior National President C.A.R. spoke briefly. Mrs. Robert L. Jackson, Honorary State Regent of New Mexico, presented a program of "Navajo Ceremonial Music" and Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman.

At the New York State Conference are pictured: Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald, State Director, Dist. VIII; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General.
American History Month Committee, gave the address of the evening.

After the report of the Tellers the newly elected State Officers for 1968-1971 were presented. They are: State Regent, Mrs. James E. Clyde; State Vice Regent, Mrs. George U. Baylies; State Chaplain, Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles M. Eddy; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alexander S. Walker; State Treasurer, Mrs. Anthony Meyer; State Registrar, Mrs. Elmer J. Whitacre; State Historian, Mrs. Carl A. Frische; State Librarian, Mrs. Edward J. Schneider; State Custodian, Mrs. Warren W. Rockefeller; State Directors: District IV, Mrs. H. Roulston McBride; District VI, Miss Ruth Axtell; District VII, Mrs. Robert W. Standish. Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Regent, was endorsed as a Candidate for the office of Vice-President General.

On Friday morning Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, President of the New York State Officers Club, presented a Whitman bracket clock in ebony case (circa 1740) for the New York State office of Registrar General. A gift for equipment in the office of Registrar General was presented in memory of Mrs. Francis A. Booth, National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research, by Miss Margaret McKay, State Chairman of Lineage Research.

During the final business session the State By-laws were amended to add the office of State Organizing Secretary to the State Board of Management. By unanimous vote of the conference Mrs. Reilly was elected Honorary State Regent of New York. The conference endorsed Mrs. Lyle J. Howland for the office of Recording Secretary General on the Seimes Slate.

All joined hands while singing “Bless be the Tie that Binds”, the State Chaplain gave the benediction, the colors were retired and the 1967 New York State conference was adjourned.—Hallie Dill Tapp.

West Virginia

The appropriate setting for the Sixty-second Annual Conference of the West Virginia Organization NSDAR, October 26-28, was Bluefield, in Mercer County, with Southern District Chapters serving as hostesses. The county was named for Gen. Huge Mercer, friend of Washington and distinguished Revolutionary leader, who was mortally wounded at Princeton, N.J. in 1777.

Mrs. Carl Conley Galbraith, who is concluding her three year term of devoted and faithful service to the work of the DAR throughout West Virginia, presided at all sessions of the Conference. Her leadership has enabled the State organization to maintain standards and increase activities in DAR work.

The charm and warmth of the President General, Mrs. Wm. Henry Sullivan Jr., was shared in generous measure with persons attending the Conference. Mrs. Sullivan, opening night speaker, conducted a workshop at the morning session.

Mrs. Ben Williams, State Chaplain, conducted an inspiring Memorial service, using as her theme “In Loving Remembrance.” Vocal and instrumental music were features of the service.

Highlights of the Conference included the visit to the Conference of the two candidates for President General, NSDAR, in the 1968 election. Mrs. Erwin Seimes was presented by Mrs. Wm. W. McClougherty, and Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan was presented by Miss Virginia B. Johnson. Each in turn addressed the Conference.

Among the Daughters of the American Revolution dignitaries from out-of-state attending the Conference were Mrs. Abner Milton Cornwell, Vice President General from North Carolina, and Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, State Regent of Kentucky.

At the Friday noon luncheon emphasizing National Defense, Mr. Fulton Lewis III was the featured speaker. His talk at various points drew rounds of applause and at its conclusion he was given a standing ovation.

Mrs. Wm. W. McClougherty was hostess for an afternoon tea at her home in Bluefield on Friday afternoon. This gesture of hospitality was appreciated by all. A great deal of praise is due the many chapters, individuals, area officers, and the lovely pages who worked under the able leadership of the Conference Chairman, Mrs. J. E. Corbitt, Regent of John Chapman chapter. Southern District Chapters, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Samuel Solins were hostesses at the reception following the opening session.—Mrs. Aubrey Ferguson.

Massachusetts

The Fall State Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 4 and 5 at the Oak n' Spruce Lodge, South Lee, Mass. We were honored by the presence of Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Recording Secretary General, Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, Ohio State Regent, during the entire meeting.

Many of the Daughters and guests arrived on Tuesday at this lovely spot in the Berkshire Hills. A State Board Meeting in the afternoon was followed by the State Officers Club Dinner, where Mrs. Alfred E. Norton, Regent of the Duxbury Chapter, also a hostess at Plimoth Plantation, was the dinner speaker, her subject, “Herbs: How the Indians and Pilgrims used them and how they are used today,” illustrating her most interesting talk with living and dried herbs.

Miss Elizabeth B. Storer, President of the State Officers Club, welcomed the members and guests and presided at a short business meeting.

At the same time a Members’ dinner was held in an adjoining dining room, with Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet, State Vice Regent as hostess. A film, “The Pilgrim Story” followed.

(Continued on page 300)
The many members interested in making the National Society, DAR more vital by helping to carry out its objectives and policies will be in Washington, D.C. next month to attend the Continental Congress in the beautiful Constitution Hall. There will be some working in the Library in Memorial Continental Hall, some taking time to visit and observe the priceless possessions in the Museum, some visiting the offices in which the staff of over one hundred and fifty work. Many members will go to the impressive Prayer Chaper for meditation. All of these places are located in the buildings wholly owned by the Daughters and occupying a valuable city square bordering the grounds that surround the White House. The preparations being made are for the members individually as well as collectively. These preparations are for the comfort and safety of the members as they attend the meetings and visit in the buildings. Even buses are provided for transportation back to the hotels so the members do not have to wait for taxis. Of course taxis are available if one does not have a friend with a car or doesn’t care to use the buses.

Much will be done during this special week that affects the Society as a whole. The resolutions adopted by this Congress will affect the policies of the Society for the coming year and for as long as they remain in force. Through the application of the bylaws to existing conditions, policies are made which hopefully result in established practices. Reaffirmation and rededication of resolutions result in giving new stress to long range policies established by previous action. Adopting the resolutions on Wednesday morning should be one of the highlights of the Congress. Every voter and alternate should be present, for significant decisions must be made if the policies of the Society are to meet the needs of these critical times. For across this country there is destruction of things that matter most, the things which come from faith in God, the things that are embodied in the Bible, the principles this country was founded upon: note the attitudes of the government, the Supreme Court and the educational institutions. There is much to be done by the Resolutions Committee and with perserverance and faith they will bring to the Congress strong resolutions commensurate with the needs of today. The future of the NSDAR is vital to the things that matter in the Nation; this society cannot long survive on the achievements of the past three years, outstanding as they have been, nor the past 75 years as great as they have been. It must keep itself strong, growing and free.

It must be free from affiliation, too. Under the Title, "Cooperation and Affiliation," in the DAR Handbook, 1956, page 93 is recorded the policy, first declared by a President General, later adopted and reaffirmed by Continental Congress. This policy has remained in force for more than a dozen administrations. The National Society and its authorized chapters do not affiliate with other organizations. They may cooperate with local groups in promotion of those objects in accordance with the purposes of the National Society. Affiliation has been interpreted to mean becoming a member of any group whose bylaws bind the action of the National Society and chapters and where payment of dues to such organization or group is required.

Voting will be important this year as in the past; it is the confirmed action of the legal representatives. "No one receives the right to vote in the NSDAR by virtue of appointment," is a statement arrived at by reading the By-laws of the NSDAR. National Officers, Honorary National Officers, State Officers, delegates and alternates all must be elected. The Bylaws of the NSDAR prescribe the voting members of the Continental Congress and of the State Conferences and in all cases, no appointees are mentioned as voters. Thus the Bylaws of the NSDAR establish the principle that election, not appointment, determines those who vote at all levels. This policy extends to Chapter and to State Boards and a state or chapter that makes a member a voting member of the Board by virtue of appointment rather than by election violates the principle of the bylaws of the National Society, indeed it violates a basic principle of the American way of life. Delegates and alternates must be elected annually before March first.

Representing a chapter as a delegate causes problems in some chapters. Though the National Society endeavors to promote sound principles in its policies, it cannot remove the unrest or dissatisfaction that results from pursuing unsound policies by a chapter or a state organization. Such an unsound policy is that of depriving the chapter of its free choice in electing delegates and alternates to Congress because past officers and honorary officers expect election as delegates. For future happiness and progress, members must realize that acceptance of office means performance of duties of that office during the term prescribed by the bylaws. It carries neither obligation nor privilege for the future.

Many good suggestions come to this Parliamentarian for her articles for publication. One such has come after
each of the past two Congresses relative to the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. There are members who do not realize or forget when giving the pledge that the right hand should be ungloved. This mistake is noticeable especially on opening night at Continental Congress and it is noticeable at State Conferences, when members come in evening dress wearing long gloves. It is hoped this will not happen this year at Congress.

Another suggestion has been to explain why the Tellers report gives a different number of votes necessary for election to each office in the General election every three years. This explanation is applicable to the election of officers in a State Organization and in a Chapter election, for they, too, should be tallied in the same manner. The number of votes cast for each office may be, and usually is, different for each of the offices. The total is dependent upon the number of voters who, for some reason, do not vote for an office. So the number varies in accordance with the number of omissions on the voting machine for each office when the voter pulls the lever that results in her vote being cast and tallied. In the last election for so called “Executive” office the highest number of votes cast was 2,232. Of the eleven other offices only two executive offices had the same total votes recorded for those candidates. It is the number of votes cast for the office NOT the number of voters casting votes that are counted for each office. The Chairman of Tellers reports the total number of votes for each office that results from counting the votes cast for each of the offices.

The principle for counting votes for Vice President General is the same as for other offices. Though seven Vice Presidents General are required to be elected each year, the office itself is one, identical in term, kind, eligibility, duties and other respects. The number necessary for election is therefore the same for all seven elected at one time. However the Bylaws of NSDAR provide that if more than seven candidates for Vice President General receive a majority vote, the seven receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, etc., Article VI, Section 3.

After many years of attending Continental Congress, this writer still feels on opening night a thrill of pride in her country and fellow members unmatched elsewhere. It is the sincere wish of the Parliamentarian that all members who attend the Congress this year will return home with their love for our society and our country strengthened and renewed for the year ahead.

STATE ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 298)

On Wednesday morning several Round Tables were in session, for Regents, Treasurers, Registrars and chairmen of Genealogical Records and Lineage Research Committees. Our honored guests were taken on a tour of the area. At noon an outdoor chicken barbecue was greatly enjoyed.

Following the Processional played by Mrs. George O. Tapley at 2 p.m. Mrs. George S. Tolman, 3rd, State Regent, called the meeting to order. The Invocation by the Reverend Charles W. Crooker, of the First Congregational Church of nearby Great Barrington, was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Honorary State Regent.

The American’s Creed was led by Mrs. J. Earl Penn, Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. The first and fourth stanzas of the National Anthem were sung by the entire assembly, Mrs. Leolyn F. Speare, Regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, welcomed the group to the western area of our state.

“My DAR” was the subject of Mrs. Sayre’s most interesting talk. Outlines of State Officers and State Chairmen were given.

Mrs. Sweet, Vice Regent, took the chair at which time it was voted to endorse Ann Sprague Tolman (Mrs. George S. Tolman, 3rd) for the office of Librarian General with the Seimes Associates.

Honorary State Regents present were Mrs. James J. Hepburn, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham and Mrs. Willard F. Richards. Mrs. Frederick W. Johnson of Dedham, Senior President of the Massachusetts Society C.A.R. also attended.

The meeting was recessed at 4 p.m. Many took advantage of the beautiful warm, sunny day and gathered around the swimming pool and the grounds, enjoying the fall foliage at its peak.

At the banquet Wednesday evening Mrs. Tapley played for the Processional. Mrs. Charles H. Andersen, State Chaplain, gave the Invocation. Mrs. Tolman presented the guests and State Officers at the head table. Miss Amanda A. Thomas, the dinner speaker, held the group spellbound with her address, “The DAR and You.” Songs by a barbershop quartette were greatly enjoyed. A Reception followed for State Officers and Guests.

Thursday morning’s meeting was called to order by Mrs. Tolman at 10 a.m. following the processional played by Mrs. M. Daniel Spering of Peace Party Chapter. Scripture and prayer by Mrs. Andersen were followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, Honorary State Regent, and America was sung by the group.

Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, State Regent of Ohio, the morning speaker, was most inspiring with her subject, “DAR and the ROTC.” More outlines by state Chairmen were given.

Resolutions and announcements were followed by Benedicition. Adjournment was shortly before noon.—Constance W. Parker.
DAR POST CONVENTION TOUR
to
SUNNY PUERTO RICO

Here is a wonderful opportunity for you to enjoy 8 days and 7 nights in a tropical paradise! Puerto Rico, a Commonwealth under the United States flag, is one of the most beautiful of the Carribbean islands, renowned for its beautiful white sand beaches, sparkling colors and glamorous night life.

Your Hostess
MRS. N. JOHN KRUGER
Regent
LEW WALLACE CHAPTER NSDAR
April 21 to April 28
$341.00
(Washington, D.C. and return)

YOUR TOUR PRICE INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FEATURES:

• Accommodations at the El San Juan Hotel in twin bedded rooms each with private bath. A limited number of single rooms each with private bath are available at a supplement of $70.00 for the entire stay;
• Full American breakfasts throughout the stay from 7:00 AM until 11:45 AM;
• A sumptuous dinner each evening on an unrestricted “A-La-Carte” menu in any one of the five famous restaurants of the El San Juan Hotel:
  THE CHARMING LEMON TREE LOUNGE,
  THE INTIMATE LE PAVILLON,
  THE ELEGANT FOUR WINDS & SEVEN SEAS,
  THE EXOTIC BACK STREET HONG KONG
  and THE EXCITING TROPICORO NIGHT CLUB (where in addition to dinner one evening, you will enjoy a star studded floor show)
• Transfers from the airport to hotel and vice versa; including porterage;
• Half day sightseeing tour of Old and New San Juan;
• Half day excursion to El Yunque Rain Forest and Luquillo Beach.

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SEND IN THIS RESERVATION APPLICATION PROMPTLY TO:
Mrs. N. John Kruger
c/o A. T. Henderson, Inc.
2 West 45th Street
New York 10036, New York
Please reserve places for me on the DAR Post Convention 1968 Tour to Puerto Rico. I enclose $50.00 refundable deposit for each. (Yes, your husband will be welcome.)

NAME ........................................ Chapter ........................................
ADDRESS ........................................ TELEPHONE NO. ...........
CITY .............................................. STATE ................ ZIP CODE ...........

PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: A. T. Henderson, Inc.

Note: This is not a DAR Sponsored Tour
Presenting THE SEIMES Associates
Candidates for National Office 1968

For President General

MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
(Betty Newkirk Seimes)

Delaware State Regent 1956-1959; Recording Secretary General 1959-1962; First Vice President General 1962-1965; Member of National Board of Management 1956-1965; Member of Inner Executive Committee 1959-1965. Member of National Society since 1938.
FOR Chaplain General
Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey
Monmouth, Illinois
Present Vice President General from Illinois, State Regent, State Historian, Chapter Historian, Corresponding Secretary, Chapter Regent, DAR Speakers Staff, National Promoter of CAR, organized Illinois CAR Society and served as President, Illinois CAR State President, Sr. National Vice President, Sr. National Historian, National CAR Promoter. DAR member since 1940.

FOR First Vice President General
Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones
Washington, D.C.
Marshall, Wisconsin
Present Treasurer General—National Chairman National Defense, National Vice Chairman Resolutions, Executive Liaison to National Resolution Committee, State Chairman National Defense for 9 years, State Resolutions Chairman, Regent of Marshfield Chapter, Member of Tamassee Advisory Board.

FOR Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. George Jacob Walz
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Present State Regent of Pennsylvania, State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent, National Chairman DAR Magazine Advertisement, National Chairman Americanism Committee, DAR Manual for Citizenship, Designed the Award certificate and pin for Americanism Medal, National Vice Chairman Tellers, State and National Promoter CAR, Member Tamassee Advisory Board.

FOR Organizing Secretary General
Mrs. Wilson King Barnes
Baltimore, Maryland
Honorary State Regent, Organized 15 new Chapters and 700 new members. National Chairman of National Defense, National Vice Chairman Resolutions, Chapter Regent, Member Tamassee Board, Life member, CAR. Admitted to practice law in Maryland Courts, U.S. District Courts and U.S. District Court of Appeals.

FOR Treasurer General
Mrs. Nile Eugene Faust
Concord, New Hampshire
Present State Regent, Honorary Sr. National President CAR, Sr. National Recording Secretary, Life Promoter CAR, Member National Resolutions Committee, Vice Regent, State Chairman National Defense, State Chairman Constitution Week, Chapter Regent, Treasurer, Vice President, Faust Motor Company in charge of financial transactions, Licensed Real Estate Broker in New Hampshire.

FOR Registrar General
Mrs. Richard Dennis Shelby
Beulah, Mississippi
Present State Regent, First Vice Regent, Secretary, State Chairman Press Relations, Publicity and Year Book, State Chairman Resolutions, member National Defense Council, Organizing District Director, Chapter Regent, Vice Regent and Secretary, National and State Promoter CAR.

FOR Librarian General
Mrs. George Sprague Tolman III
Hingham, Massachusetts
Present State Regent, Treasurer, Vice Regent, Chairman Finance, State and National Promoter CAR, Chapter Regent, Vice Regent, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian. As Regent she raised funds for Hillside School, St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls, added five new high schools in DAR Contests.

FOR Curator General
Mrs. Carl William Kietzman
Milford, Ohio
Present Ohio State Regent, Served as State Vice Regent, State Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, State Chairman National Defense, District Chairman National Defense and Speakers Bureau, Secretary Ohio DAR Hobby Club, State and National Promoter CAR and served as Sr. State Chairman of Patriotic Education.

FOR Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institute
Mrs. Lawrence Russell Andrus
Pensacola, Florida
Present State Regent, Served as Vice Regent and Chaplain, State Chairman DAR Good Citizens, Chapter Regent, Holds Master Degree in Romance languages and history.
FORT DEARBORN

Fort Dearborn was built in 1803 by the United States Government on the south bank of the Chicago River on the present site of Chicago. This spot was chosen because it was at the convergence of a network of existing trails, as well as its position relative to Fort Sackville at Vincennes, then the capital of the Northwest Territory.

When Anthony Wayne made a treaty with the Indians in 1795, six square miles were set aside for the fort, named for General Henry Dearborn, then Secretary of War. A stockade and two block houses were the quarters of the garrison, one Company of Infantry, First Regiment.

In 1810 the Indians, then allied with the British, burned the fort and massacred the garrison when Captain Nathan Heald, then in command, set out to escort a number of women and children to Detroit. In 1815 a new fort was built on the site. In 1823 the fort was again evacuated, was occupied from 1828-1837 and finally destroyed in 1856.

CHAPTERS AND REGENTS OF THE FOURTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS
Mrs. Reber Graves, Director

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTERS</th>
<th>REGENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eli Skinner</td>
<td>Mrs. Herbert W. Post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward Loughlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Prairie Trail</td>
<td>Miss Helen F. Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain John Whistler</td>
<td>Mrs. Norman C. Stow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Mrs. Earl F. Hopewell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Kennison</td>
<td>Mrs. J. D. deOvalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeWalt Meclin</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas B. Daniels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Henry Dearborn</td>
<td>Mrs. Erwin M. Pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaskaskia</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Gary Barthell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauk Trail</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank J. Olsen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downers Grove</td>
<td>Mrs. Max Saltzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin</td>
<td>Mrs. Elsie H. Fletcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Ibbetson</td>
<td>Mrs. Max E. Watton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Dearborn</td>
<td>Mrs. Leonard H. Scane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glencoe</td>
<td>Mrs. Lloyd Wende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anan Harmon</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Snedden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Wells Heald</td>
<td>Mrs. Glen Pyles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTERS</th>
<th>REGENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Shore</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert C. Burrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Hubbard Burrows</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Lyle VanNess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Plaines Valley</td>
<td>Mrs. J. O. Paoletti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Joliet</td>
<td>Mrs. Donald M. Angus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankakee</td>
<td>Mrs. Milton L. Klipp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skokie Valley</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy A. Whiteside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Grange-Illinois</td>
<td>Mrs. Edgar D. Gifford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alida C. Bliss</td>
<td>Mrs. George Knibbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Payne</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert E. Dunaway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Rogers Clark</td>
<td>Mrs. Warren D. Stevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Ridge</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur R. Landen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Portage</td>
<td>Mrs. A. L. DeHart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waukegan</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul M. LaRose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory Grove</td>
<td>Mrs. Steven Crowley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perrin-Wheaton</td>
<td>Mrs. Roscoe A. Fisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishwaukee</td>
<td>Mrs. Lester Edinger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEVELOPMENT of the AREA

Not until 1833 did a sufficient number of settlers gather at Fort Dearborn to form a village. Thereafter the growth was phenomenal. Jefferson Davis at seventeen, working as a surveyor of the area, stood on the banks of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Calumet River and predicted that this could become a great ocean port. It is true that this area owes much to its location. The ancient portage which joined the waterways flowing into Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico gave way to the Illinois and Michigan Canal and then to the St. Lawrence Seaway.

For more than a century this area has been the hub of rail transportation and now holds the same place in highway and air traffic. Nearby resources of oil, coal, lumber and grain have been major factors in its growth.

The population of Chicago has expanded from 350 in 1833 to 3,550,000 in 1960. Over 60% of the population of the 102 counties of the State of Illinois is consolidated in the 9 counties comprising the Fourth Division of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

The founding of many colleges and universities as well as developments in art and music have made this one of the great cultural centers of the nation. In this Sesquicentennial year of the Statehood of Illinois, planning throughout this area promises a future even greater than the past.

PRESENTED BY THE FOURTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS

on the occasion of

THE ILLINOIS SESQUICENTNIAL
DEDICATED TO THE
TRAVELLERS AND TRAIL BLAZERS WHO OPENED UP
ILLINOIS SIXTH DIVISION AREA 150 YEARS AGO

The early explorers of the area portrayed came first by way of the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash Rivers settling along the banks and then developing overland roads. Probably the oldest was a road known as the Old Military Road established about 1725 between the early settlements of Fort Kaskaskia, Fort Chartres, and Cahokia now known as Illinois Route S. George Rogers Clark led his men from Fort Massac on the Ohio River to Kaskaskia in 1778, carving a trail through the unknown Illinois Country. The following year, Clark opened a trail from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, Indiana. In the unknown territory, who made the paths? Could it have been the way of many Indian tribes or the way of the wild animals in search of water, food, or salt?

"Little Egypt" as the southern part of Illinois is known was "the Mother of the State of Illinois" and names of many towns remind us of the Old World. Goshen, the rich country where the Israelites lived while in Egypt, was the name of an area near Edwardsville and the trail from Shawneetown to this rich territory was known as the Goshen Trail. Established around 1790, the trail ran through the area of the salt licks, Mt. Vernon, Carlyle, Shiloh and on to Goshen.

Shawneetown was a favorite landing place for migrants from the east who travelled down the Ohio River with plans of settling in Illinois. From the time wild animals made trails to lick the salty earth, roads were necessary to connect the salt licks with the world. "The Saline Road" was an important thoroughfare according to Land Office map of April 1818 connecting Shawneetown with Kaskaskia by way of West Frankfort. All roads led to Shawneetown because of the salt workings, the chief industry of early Illinois.

In 1806 President Jefferson authorized the building of the National Road or the Cumberland Road from Cumberland, Maryland through Illinois, the present East St. Louis. Originally planned to connect the Cumberland with the Pacific Ocean, this road which might be called one of the greatest roads of the United States was terminated at Vandalia and is marked by a Madonna of the Trail statue.

The Shawneetown-Vincennes Trail became an important mail route in 1806 and developed into a stage coach route with regularly scheduled trips. Another trail with self explanatory name was the Kaskasia-Detroit Trace, starting at Kaskasia going northeasterly through Tilden and on north.

The first state built road began on March 24, 1819 when a commission was appointed to "Mark and view a road from Conconda to Brownsville and thence to Kaskasia". Brownsville is the present city of Murphysboro.

Across Illinois came the developers of the West, facing the unknown with its hardships and uncertainties, to establish homes and fortunes in the rich expanse of land beyond the mountains. To those who developed Illinois for us, we dedicate this page.

SIXTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS NSDAR
MRS. WM. HOWARD DAVIS, DIRECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>REGENCY</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>REGENCY</th>
<th>CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ninian Edwards</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert P. Guinnoc</td>
<td>Alton</td>
<td>Toussaint du Bois</td>
<td>Mrs. J. W. Black</td>
<td>Lawrenceville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belleville</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Howard Davis</td>
<td>Belleville</td>
<td>Marissa</td>
<td>Mrs. Olin E. May</td>
<td>Marissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie State</td>
<td>Mrs. Geo. W. Robson</td>
<td>Centralia</td>
<td>Walter Burdick</td>
<td>Mrs. Guy Mauk</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collinsville</td>
<td>Mrs. Lowell S. Kypa</td>
<td>Collinsville</td>
<td>Olney Jubilee</td>
<td>Mrs. Earl C. Taylor</td>
<td>Olney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahokia Mound</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred W. Brunson</td>
<td>East St. Louis</td>
<td>James Halstead, Sr.</td>
<td>Mrs. N. R. Houston</td>
<td>Robinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwardsville</td>
<td>Mrs. David D. Hance</td>
<td>Edwardsville</td>
<td>Isaac Hull</td>
<td>Miss Jewell Clark</td>
<td>Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Crooker St. Clair</td>
<td>Mrs. David Colet</td>
<td>Effingham</td>
<td>Fort Chartres</td>
<td>Mrs. Clifford F. Thomas</td>
<td>Sparta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drusilla Andrews</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry R. Johnson</td>
<td>Granite City</td>
<td>Old State Capitol</td>
<td>Mrs. E. D. Yarbrough</td>
<td>Vandalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Mills</td>
<td>Mrs. G. C. Clements</td>
<td>Greenville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With Pride

THIRD DIVISION OF ILLINOIS NSDAR
MRS. RICHARD T. DUNN, DIRECTOR

PRESENTS ITS STATE REGENT
MRS. JAMES J. HAMM

CHAPTER
CKETO Green Stevenson
Salty Lincoln
Dewitt Clinton
Governor Bradford
Stephen Decatur
Barbara Standish
Gov. Edward Coles

CHALIENTY
Mrs. Louis Rediger
Mrs. Ona Parker
Mrs. John Gibson
Mrs. Wm. D. Trent
Mrs. Cha. Lee
Mrs. Delos Yeoman
Mrs. Irma Tudor

CITY
Bloomington
Charleston
Clinton
Davenport
Decatur
Hoopston
Mattoon

REGENCY
Remember Alherton
Madam Rachel Edgar
Gov. Thomas Ford
Chief Pontiac
Kilika
Stephen A. Douglas
Alliance
Princess Wach-a-Kee

REGENCY
Mrs. Geo. Nicholas
Miss Mary Watson
Mrs. H. Chamberlain
Mrs. E. Greenwood
Mrs. W. Jacobsen
Mrs. Carl Hewitt
Mrs. W. Buchanan
Miss Lora Kee

CITY
Monticello
Paris
Piper City
Pontiac
Shelbyville
Tuscola
Urbana Champaign
Watseka

MARCH 1968
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 296)

ANN POAGE (Houston, Texas), Mrs. Lawrence R. Freeman, Genealogist, spoke to the Ann Poage Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution Saturday at the Briar Club. Mrs. Freeman offered many suggestions for amateur genealogists or persons searching for ancestors or their heritage for personal use of patriotic society membership. Patriotic societies require “legal” proof. Prime area sources of proof lie in copies of birth certificates, marriage certificates, deed, wills, or collateral records of Love Deeds (which usually name wives, children or parents), property sales, and pension record payments. Then she suggested searchers turn to secondary sources of church records, school records, insurance pa-

pers, estate settlements, social security records, medicare records (which she said “We are struck with”), obituaries, funeral records and dimensional pictures of head stones. Many local libraries have copies of cemetery records given them by local DAR chapters. As a descendant of a Mason, some lodges will give information and cemetery sections will send copies of the record of specific souls interned.

Mrs. Freeman gave the address to send to for birth or death certificates—The Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Capitol with $3. Until 1916, there were no formal vital records kept in Texas, but for census records, the Houston Public Library has the largest collection of all years after 1880. Mrs. Freeman’s closing recommendation for lineage tracers is the use of the three P’s—Patience, Perseverance and Postage.

After the feature speaker, Mrs. Paul R. King, National Defense Chairman, spoke asking members “Who Guards American Homes?” and supports the local police when the National Guard is on active duty or overseas—or pared to a minimum? The responsibility of

(DOVENMUEHLE, INC.

WILLIAM J. HOPPE
Vice Chairman of the Board

MORTGAGE FINANCING

135 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
ANDover 3-2200

Greetings
from

WHITESIDE COUNTY BANK
Member F.D.I.C.
Dedicated to the
Historical, Educational and
Patriotic Goals of
Morrison Chapter
Morrison, Illinois

Honoring
Morrison Chapter
Morrison, Illinois
and its Regent

Mrs. Ward B. Manchester, Jr.
and members honored
by State Appointments

Mrs. J. William Rastede
2nd Division Director

Mrs. Carl A. Ritchie
State DAR School Chairman

Mrs. Ward B. Manchester, Jr.
State Program Chairman

SMITH TRUST and
SAVINGS BANK
Member of Federal Reserve System
Member of F.D.I.C.

(Continued on page 310)
FIFTH DIVISION
SALUTES
ILLINOIS SESQUICENTENNIAL
1818  1968

Present State Capitol
Building, Springfield
1876  19

Third State Capitol,
Springfield (Presently
being restored)
1839  1876

First State Capitol
Building, Kaskaskia
1818  1820

Second State Capitol
Building, Vandalia
1820  1839

Shadrach Bond, first
governor of Illinois
1818  1820

PRESENTED BY FIFTH DIVISION CHAPTERS

Peter Meyer, Assumption
Christiana Tillson, Hillsboro
Rev. James Caldwell, Jacksonville
Dr. Silas Hamilton, Jerseyville
Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln

Pierre Menard, Petersburg
Dorothy Quincy, Quincy
Nancy Ross, Rockport
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins, Springfield
Springfield, Springfield

Fifth Division Director
Mrs. Russell W. Courtney

Photographs courtesy Illinois State Historical Library

MARCH 1968
guarding falls on the shoulders of armed citizens who have been free to this date to maintain their own arms for self protection. She stated that we must fight for freedom eternally and that the power of our arms rests in the ballot box. It is our duty to analyze and vote for the candidates offered us so as not to jeopardize our basic principles.

Mrs. King, high school history teacher, closed with these words, "A grave responsibility rests with the American people at this time in our history. If the lights of Freedom are snuffed out in our country, they will be extinguished all over the world. On this Nov. 11th, let us pause to remember with calmness and good judgement that the Nation we love will only remain the "Land of the free" so long as it continues to be the "home of the brave"—and that means Every Dedicated American."

Dewalt Mechlin (Chicago, Illinois) recently concluded a year's celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the organization of the Chapter. A Dedication Ceremony, with members of the Community present, placed a marker -boulder, gift of the Cook County Forest Preserve Council, in Ridge Park, close to the Field House where the first meeting of the Chapter was held. Enhancing the program was the tree planting of a 14 foot flowering Hawthorne tree gift of the Chicago Park District. This combination formed the nucleus of a picturesque rest area, part of a new landscaping program of Ridge Park. The Chicago Park District formally commended the Chapter for its fine Community service over the past 50 years.

The Chapter is again proud to receive the Gold Honor Award. Outstanding among the many Chapter activities was the State winner of the new American History Scholarship Contest, and the thriving C.A.R. Chief Sauganash Society and its ambitious program. Other worthy projects include ROTC awards and medals; High School Good Citizen awards; history essay contests; (Continued on page 372)
STATE OF ILLINOIS
1818

On December 3, 1818, President James Monroe signed the act of Congress by which the territory of Illinois became the 21st state in the Union. There were 15 counties at this time.

Presented by
SEVENTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS
Mrs. Steiner Clark, Division Director

Daniel H. Brush .................................... Carbondale
Egyptian ............................................... Cairo
Fort Massac ......................................... Metropolis
Joel Pace .............................................. Mt. Vernon
Michael Hillegas ..................................... Harrisburg
Mt. Carmel ........................................... Mt. Carmel
Samuel Elder ......................................... Eldorado
Wabash .................................................. Carmi
Wayne-Prairie ....................................... Fairfield

The Whitefield House
(Continued from page 229)

Gustavus Hesselius, well known as an artist, whose paintings are unfortunately not in existence. The pipes of pewter give forth a full, resonant tone quality easily recognized by musicians. The organ was originally placed in the Bethlehem Gemeinhaus, then transferred to the museum.

In the display at the house there is to be found a clavicytherium, an instrument dating from before the harpsichord. The clavicytherium is one of four in the United States, and was used when Whitefield House served as the Boarding School for Girls, 1745. A rare Huebener tile-stove made in Lititz also has an honored place here. Among the collection of rare books are Bibles dating from 1636, productions from the press of Benjamin Franklin, imprints of the Ephrata Cloisters and the Christopher Sauer press of Germantown, Pa.

Any visitor to the museum is immediately struck by the forceful, highly emotional religious paintings on its walls. The artist is John Valentine Haidt. Born in 1700 in Danzig, Germany, Haidt studied in many European cities before coming to America and joining the Moravians in 1754. He was ordained a deacon, and spent his remaining useful years painting the Christian message in the truly meaningful way he knew best. He was also a portrait artist, and painted many of the early Moravians. These portraits are now kept in the Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem.

There are known to be in this country at least twenty-nine of his religious works and forty-one portraits. The religious works have come to be highly prized as being our only religious pictures which were painted in the Colonies before the Revolution.

We are told by Vernon Nelson, Archivist of the Moravian Church: “Unlike most artists, Haidt was not subject to the whims of customers. As official church painter he did not have to solicit commissions from congregations or individuals. The church supported him—even giving him a separate room for painting—and he painted for the church without special recompense. Since the church was identical with the community, he was also Bethlehem’s official painter.

“The history of Haidt’s works—where they were housed, who saw them, the value they had (according to

(Continued on page 365)
large sod stage. What a thrilling sight to see the pioneers come galloping across the hillside onto the stage at the proper time for their entrance! The Pageant concludes with the old French rite, known as the “Wedding of the Wine and Cheese.”

The stage is located in the 143 acre Nauvoo State Park on the south edge of town, sloping toward the Mississippi river. The Park includes one of the first vineyards planted here and it is still producing fine grapes—just as it did a hundred years ago. The Rheinberger home, located in the park, was originally built by Mormons, then added to by Icarians. Its basement contains one of the first wine cellars. The home has been restored by the State. Also to be found in the park is the Nauvoo Historical Society Museum.

According to the State Park folder, there are 34 historic sites marked. These include the Nauvoo House, the Homestead, graves of Joseph, Emma and Hyrum Smith, the Mansion House, the Temple, the Icarian school and about 20 homes. Some of these have been or are being restored. Three homes of particular significance are the Homestead of Joseph Smith, the home of Brigham Young and that of Jonathan Browning. Joseph Smith, the first Mormon Prophet, was President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, mayor of Nauvoo and commander of the Nauvoo Legion, which was part of the Illinois State Militia. Brigham Young is known as the great colonizer of the 19th Century. He was the second President of the Mormon Church. He led his people to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake and was later Governor of the Territory of Utah. A statue of Brigham Young stands in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D.C. He is known as the “Father of Irrigation.” Jonathan Browning was the father of the man who is said to be the greatest of all inventors of firearms, John Moses Browning. The elder Browning was a gunsmith and farmer in Nauvoo. The son was located in Ogden, Utah, where he made his great contribution to the firearms industry.

St. Mary Priory and Academy of the Order of St. Benedict was built in 1874. Its beautiful buildings, set on a hill overlooking the Mississippi, compose the largest resident academy for girls of High School age, in the Midwest.

The nationally famous Nauvoo Hotel was erected in 1841 as a Mormon residence. There have been rooms added to care for the large numbers of visitors seeking its fine food and gracious service from April to November.

Beautiful scenery, historical significance, restored buildings, tours of winery and blue cheese caves, good food and friendly people, all are to be found when you visit Nauvoo. May its restorations increase until it is truly the Williamsburg of the midwest.
MRS. JAMES W. LYNCH
Lady Washington Chapter
Organized Nov. 14, 1889

MRS. THOMAS J. VANZANT
John McKnight Alexander Chapter
Organized May 20, 1913

MRS. ERNEST D. ARBAUGH
Alexander Love Chapter
Organized Oct. 19, 1923

MRS. CARROL F. HUNT
Samuel Sorrell Chapter
Organized April 15, 1926

MRS. F. E. HAWKINS
Ann Poage Chapter
Organized April 13, 1940

MRS. E. BATES NISBET
Tejas Chapter
Organized May 21, 1952
Honoring

MRS. KATHRYN STONER O'CONNOR

for restoration of

PRESIDIO LA BAHIA

Historic Shrine of Liberty and Texas Independence

Goliad, Texas

Governor John Connally presented to Mrs. O'Connor, on March 16, 1965, an Award for Meritorious Service in Historic Preservation, in behalf of the State of Texas and Texas State Historical Survey Committee.

Mrs. O'Connor was also honored with the Senior Citizen's Award for 1965 by the Victoria Rotary Club, for her vision and dedication in accomplishing the restoration.

In 1966, she was further honored by the Governor's first Tourist Development Award.

At its April, 1966, convention at Victoria, Texas, The Sons of the Republic of Texas paid tribute to Mrs. O'Connor by conferring upon her Honorary Membership in the S.R.T.


The Presidio, containing a chapel, the commandant's quarters, and accompanying buildings and surrounding walls, has now been finally restored with painstaking research and care to its appearance in 1836. It was re-dedicated October 8, 1967, and is now open to the public as a reminder of the courage and dedication of those who fought and died for our cherished freedom.
"REMEMBER GOLIAD!"

Before Restoration 1963

The stalwart walls of La Bahia
That once commanded the hill
After many a furious battle
Were buried, cold and still
Where the first flag of Texas
First felt the Texas air.
The Declaration of Independence
Signed on the altar there.
Where Fannin and his gallant men
Spent their last courageous days
Then burned the proud Presidio
And marched deathward through the haze.
The proud old stones of La Bahia
Lying dormant like the seed.
Then, suddenly bathed in sunlight
And from the darkness freed.
Tender hands now gently moved
The stones from their resting place
Gently resurrected them
To restore Bahia's face.
Once more the sight familiar
To the marching men gone by.
The walls of La Bahia
Are etched against the sky.
Now future generations
Will gaze across the wall
That stands as it stood in battle
To defy the cannon ball.
Presidio La Bahia
Rich in Texas past
Now preserved, and stands to serve
Another noble task.
—Bob Martin, Victoria Rotary Club

After Restoration 1967

Presidio La Bahia Del Espiritu Santo De Zuniga

Was first established on Garcitas Creek in Victoria County in 1721. It was moved to Mission Valley on the Guadalupe River in 1726, and in 1749 was moved to its present location on a hill overlooking the San Antonio River and the nearby mission.

When the Alamo fell on March 6, 1836, Col James W. Fannin and his troops were in the Presidio. A few days later, confronted by overpowering numbers, they were captured at the battle of Coletto, and taken to the Presidio. On Palm Sunday March 27, 1836, they were marched outside the walls and 400 were shot.

On April 21, 1836, at San Jacinto, the Texas army, with battle cries of—"Remember the Alamo"—"Remember Goliad" defeated the army of Santa Anna, and Texas freedom was won.

* * *

"Victims of treachery's brutal stroke
They died to break the tyrant's yoke."

Sponsored by

The Sons of the Republic of Texas

Members of Victoria Chapter
Presidio La Bahía and its chapel of Nuestra Señora de Loreto was founded April 6, 1749. It was formally rededicated on October 6, 1967 and is a place of great significance in our state and nationally.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GOLIAD

Established 1891

is proud to sponsor this page and to pay tribute to Mrs. Kathryn O'Connor who made the restoration possible.

Guadalupe Victoria Chapter
HONORING
MRS. JOHN ESTEN HALL
CANDIDATE FOR
HISTORIAN GENERAL
ON
THE TICKET OF MRS. DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN

Sponsored by her Major Francis Grice chapter DAR of Wichita Falls, Texas and the following West Texas Chapters.

John Davis—Abilene
Esther McCoy—Amarillo
Josiah Bartlett—Borger
Sarah Robinson Erwin—Breckenridge
Silas Morton—Graham
Las Pampas—Pampa
Nancy Harper—Sweetwater
Nathaniel Winston—Cleburne
Mary Isam Keith—Fort Worth
Six Flags—Fort Worth
Rebecca Crockett—Gainesville
Capt. Nathaniel Mills—Hurst
Col. Theunis Dey—Midland
Mary McCoy Baines—Plainview

Many individual friends have contributed to this page.

She is highly esteemed in her home Chapter and throughout the State for her loyalty and devotion to the ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution. To the office of Historian General, Mrs. Hall will bring an informed mind and the cultural poise of a successful woman who is a proven leader of Civic, Religion and Patriotic endeavors.

MARCH 1968
The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

MEMBER
Amsler, Mrs. H. M. (Amanda Howze)
Asbury, Mrs. Clifton T. (Dorothy Vick)
Barnes, Mrs. James E. (Helen Boman)
Bishop, Mrs. J. Phillip (Helen Barnes)
Brown, Mrs. Carl E. (Christine Pierce)
Cheesman, Mrs. Dale C. (Margaret Way)
Clarke, Mrs. Ewell A. (Tannie Lee Oliphant)
Clegg, Mrs. M. F. (Zubie Dunn)
Faison, Mrs. G. W. (Millicent Hoyt)
Gantt, Miss Carol Elaine
Gentle, Mrs. Percy E. (Mariora Kaeland)
Hand, Mrs. Thomas E. (Eloise Wallace)
Jewett, Mrs. C. F. (Lillian Kimpton)
Keitt, Mrs. W. J. (Imogenes Wright)
Kielin, Mrs. Taddy A. (Grace Leora Whatley)
Lackner, Mrs. Fred W., Jr. (Beulah Orchard)
Lynch, Mrs. James W. (Katherine McNair)
Marsh, Mrs. George (Elizabeth Freer)
Martin, Mrs. Donald E. (Anna Marie Shepherd)
McLach, Mrs. C. L. (Lucille Birmingham)
Mims, Mrs. Clarence L. (Mary Shannon)
Montgomery, Mrs. Louise N.
Owens, Mrs. O. S. (Mary Freeman)
Parker, Mrs. Ewell A. (Tannie Lee Oliphant)
Peck, Mrs. Charles C. (Helen Ruth Cron)
Robinson, Mrs. John M. (Alice Whately)
Savage, Mrs. Ida Wadsworth
Scarpinato, Miss Katherine McNair
Scarpinato, Mrs. Lee (Helen F. McNair)
Smith, Mrs. Curtis B. (Margaret Armstrong)
Stanley, Mrs. Ross O. (Ida Elizabeth Crow)
Steven, Mrs. William I. (Charlotte Darragh)
Stewart, Mrs. Enos B. (Grace Henderson)
Stoffle, Mrs. J. A. (Lillian Nicholls)
Stokes, Mrs. Porter M. (Alice Lee Murray)
Waltman, Mrs. Aydrey L. (Louise Rowan)
Whatley, Mrs. A. A. (Anne Eades)
Williams, Mrs. John C. (Josephine Cottrell)
Woodward, Mrs. E. A. (Annie Eades)

ANCESTOR AND STATE
David Hamilton, S. C.
Joseph Collard, Penn.
Eliza Bailey, Va.
George Reed, N. C.
David Ball, Va.
George Reed, N. C.
Capt. Henry Christopher, Va.
Christopher Brosch, Va.
Thomas Palmer, Va.
William Morris, W. Va.
Samuel Boynton, N. H.
Matthew Bowman, S. C.
Col. Josiah Dunn, Ga.
Thomas Young, N. C.
Jesse St. John, Conn.
James Alston, N. C.
Col. John Lindsay, S. C.
Capt. Hugh Logan, Va.
John Cotton, Ky.
Samuel Stewart, N. C.
Kate Barry, S. C.
Col. Richard Callaway, Va.
Eliza Clark, R. I.
David Ball, Va.
Wm. Hickman, S. C.
S. Gen. Samuel Safford, Yl.
Wm. Buckingham, Va.
Capt. Kedar Sallard, N. C.
Gen. John Sevier, Tenn.
John Cosby, Va.
Dr. Thomas Morris, Md.
Francis Billingsley, Md.
Charles Hudson, Va.
Harry Ware, Ga.
James Tull, Va.
John Tyson, N. C.
Judge Solomon Lombard, Me.
Ceser Bierbrouer, Pa.
John Gordon, Va.
Capt. David Dickinson, S. C.
Lt. Wm. Coreton, Sr., S. C.
Charles Morris, Va.
Samuel Townsend, N. C.
Jonathan Davis, Va.
Kate Barry, S. C.
Wm. Wadsworth, N. C.
David Ball, Va.
Edward Armstrong, N. C.
Stephen Crow, N. C.
John Hart, N. C.
Jehu Tyson, N. C.
Judge Solomon Lombard, Me.
Ceser Bierbrouer, Pa.
John Gordon, Va.
Capt. David Dickinson, S. C.
Lt. Wm. Coreton, Sr., S. C.
Charles Morris, Va.
Samuel Townsend, N. C.
Jonathan Davis, Va.
Kate Barry, S. C.
Wm. Wadsworth, N. C.
David Ball, Va.
Edward Armstrong, N. C.
Stephen Crow, N. C.
John Hart, N. C.
Jehu Tyson, N. C.
Judge Solomon Lombard, Me.
Ceser Bierbrouer, Pa.
John Gordon, Va.
Capt. David Dickinson, S. C.
Lt. Wm. Coreton, Sr., S. C.
Charles Morris, Va.
Samuel Townsend, N. C.
Jonathan Davis, Va.
Kate Barry, S. C.
Wm. Wadsworth, N. C.
David Ball, Va.
Edward Armstrong, N. C.
Stephen Crow, N. C.
John Hart, N. C.
Jehu Tyson, N. C.
Judge Solomon Lombard, Me.

HANNAH NIDAY FLORIST, INC.
5702 Newcastle at Bissonnet
Bellaire, Texas
HONORING
LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
NSDAR
CORRECTION
The DAR Magazine regrets the error in the misspelling of the name of the Mary Richardson Walker chapter on page 188 of the February issue and the location of the Caesar Rodney Chapter on page 208. It is located in Wilmington, Delaware.
In Houston—the bank that serves you best

BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST
HOUSTON • MEMBER F.D.I.C.
ALMOST 3,000,000 HAPPY FAIRGOERS BREAK ALL RECORDS IN 1967!

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS

MORE THAN 80,000,000 FAIRGOERS HAVE “COME TO THE FAIR” SINCE ATTENDANCE FIGURES WERE FIRST RECORDED IN 1916

1967 was a whopper (Texas-size, of course!)
—Almost 3,000,000 people, ready to spend their dollars on entertainment, came to the 16-day State Fair in 1967. This is the nation’s largest annual exposition, fourth largest in the world in terms of attendance. Join us in Dallas—just for fun—October 5-20, 1968.

Write P. O. Box 26010, Dallas, Texas 75226 for information
HONORING

DAISY TEAGARDEN BEHRENGDS
(Mrs. Earle D.)

CURATOR

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER MUSEUM
Dallas, Texas

For twenty-nine consecutive years Mrs. Earle Behrends has served in setting up and opening to the public, in October, The Jane Douglas Chapter Museum, at the Texas State Fair.

She served as Chairman of the Committee, including Mrs. W. D. Garlington and Mrs. E. Roy Alderson, in securing Continental DAR House. And she assembled the first Museum in 1938.

Mrs. Behrends has also served the Chapter as Regent 1934—1936; created the first Junior Group in Texas in 1935; and was State Chairman of American Music 1944—1946.

For many years she was contralto-soloist in her church, the East Dallas Christian Church.

She has been a State Officer in the Texas Society of Mayflower Descendents, Texas Society of Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, the Federation of Music Clubs and State President of Daughters of 1812.

Her Revolutionary Ancestors were—William Teagarden, Pa., George Conant, Sr., Mass., Asa Manley, Conn.

For her wonderful fidelity we honor her with love and gratitude.
PUT A TIGER IN YOUR TANK!
ENJOY HAPPY MOTORING!

ENCO
HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
AMERICA'S LEADING ENERGY COMPANY

Visit the Humble Pavilion at HemisFair '68
April 6 - October 6
1965, HemisFair '68

NORTON DITTO
Houston, Texas

BECKMAN OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
1965 West Gray
Houston, Texas

PRESCRIPTION LABORATORY
Irwin Miller, Owner
Phone JA 9-2653—2181 Richmond
Houston, Texas

Compliments of
A. M. TOMFORDE
& COMPANY

INSURANCE
BONDS

SOUTH TEXAS
Pacesetters

Compliments of
J. WEINGARTEN, INC.
74' Stores Serving
The Gulf South

SPONSORED BY FRIENDS
of
JOHN MCKNITT ALEXANDER
CHAPTER, DAR
Houston, Texas

LITTLE FOLKS OF RIVER OAKS

GIBRALTAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION
Six Offices To Serve You
2302 Fannin
445 Meyerland Plaza Mall
1128 Uvalde Road
160 Sharpstown Center Mall
1990 S. Post Oak Road
470 Town & Country Village

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
DRAWING ROOM
Bayou Bend Collection, the Museum of Fine Arts

The Bayou Bend Collection of American Decorative Arts spans the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. A part of the Museum of Fine Arts of Houston, the collection takes its name from the former home of Miss Ima Hogg, Bayou Bend, where it is now housed. Eighteen rooms and areas within the house display examples of the furniture, paintings, silver and ceramics made and lived with by our ancestors.

The collection had its inception when Miss Hogg, the only daughter of Governor James S. Hogg, purchased her first American antique in 1920. This first piece, a New England Queen Anne armchair made about 1730, is still at Bayou Bend. It was Miss Hogg's idea at this time to form a collection of early American antiques to give to a Texas museum so that the people of Texas might be exposed to the heritage of our early American forefathers. She soon elicited the interest of her brother, Will, and prior to his death in 1929, they collected together. Subsequently Miss Hogg continued the project by herself.

By the middle 1950's it became apparent that the collection had grown to such an extent that no conventional museum would have space in which to adequately display it. At this time the idea was conceived to keep the collection in the house, Bayou Bend, and in 1957 the entire property was given to the Museum of Fine Arts of Houston. The Hoggs had never intended the house, erected in 1927, to be a museum; rather it was built as a home. Following the gift in 1957, Miss Hogg worked industriously revising the furnishing of rooms that had been arranged for the comforts of living so that they were completely proper for museum period settings. The bookshelves in the former library were removed and woodwork matching the existing paneling installed in order that the room would provide the authentic background for the William and Mary furniture displayed there. No less than five other rooms were completely and painstakingly reworked for the similar reasons. The fabric for the curtailed of one room was dyed and redyed three times before the correct shade was attained. The garage building was converted into an attractive lecture hall and reception area and a group of knowledgeable volunteer guides, docents, was trained. Finally in late 1965 the preparations were complete. Miss Hogg moved to a nearby high rise apartment and the Museum of Fine Arts assumed responsibility for Bayou Bend. The formal dedication and opening to the public took place in early 1966.

The collection today is visited by guests in groups of no more than four, each with a docent. Because of the method of display, (there are no ropes or barricades) guests may wander freely within the rooms. It is, however, necessary to control the number of visitors and, therefore, the two hour tours are arranged by advance appointment, either by writing 51 Westcott Street, Houston, Texas 77007, or calling 1-713-529-8773.

The Drawing Room at Bayou Bend (above) dates from c. 1750-90 and contains late Queen Anne and Chippendale examples made in the great furniture centers of Colonial America. The architecture of the room is drawn from several important Georgian houses including Shirley Plantation. In the foreground is an easy chair from Philadelphia. Of the same provenance is the card table, to the left, made for the family of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. From Newport come the block frame tea table, the clock and the desk with blocking and shells. New York examples are in front of the two windows, while the family portrait above the Philadelphia sofa is attributed to John Hassell. Examples of English silver and Worcester porcelain are seen on various tables about the room. A pair of late eighteenth century English crystal chandeliers above provide gentle lighting. On the floor is a garden rug made in early nineteenth century Persia.
The splendor of Sybaris... and more enduring. The chosen hotel of those who've arrived, and of those in pursuit of perfection. But not notably costly: thirteen dollars to two hundred forty dollars a day. And midtown... at the very center of the entertainment and cultural area. The Warwick, 5701 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77001. Area Code 713: JAcxon 6-1991.

People who dress to a different drummer pick up their beat at Sakowitz
All the bank you’ll ever need

TEXAS COMMERCE BANK

TEXAS NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
CONVENIENTLY DOWNTOWN AT MAIN, TRAVIS & CAPITOL
Honoring

MRS. EARLE W. CLIFFORD

Regent

Llano Estacado Chapter of

DAR

Amarillo, Texas

Genealogical Records
(Continued from page 287)

Caleb Frazee Born Jan. 10, 1812
Sarah Frazee Born Nov. 16, 1814
Squier Frazee Born Nov. 14, 1817
Edwin Frazee Born Dec. 25, 1819
James White Born Sept. 20, 1805
Sarah White Born Nov. 16, 1814
Lydia Jane White Born June 11, 1837
James White Born Sept. 25, 1838
David Kennedy Born Mar. 15, 1834
Lydia Kennedy Born June 11, 1837
Clarence Kennedy Born Jan. 30, 1858
Ida Belle Kennedy Born Dec. 3, 1859
Benjamin Kennedy Born Aug. 30, 1861
John Kennedy Born Oct. 31, 1864
Annette Kennedy Born Mar. 3, 1868
Delia Kennedy Born Dec. 8, 1873

Date of Mar.
Dec. 25, 1808 Samuel M. Frazee to Lydia Bonnel James Lyon
Feb. 14, 1827 Cyrus Woolverton to Jane B. Frazee James Lyon
Aug. 22, 1833 James White Sarah Frazee
Aug. 20, 1837 Cabel Frazee to Eliza Howard Mr. Smith
Mar. 10, 1841 Squier Frazee Maryann Irwin Mr. Hall, Esq.
Aug. 22, 1850 Benjamin T. Kennedy to Sarah White Mr. Claybaut
Dec. 8, 1856 David Kennedy Lydia Jane White Mr. Hughes
May 22, 1883 L. C. Overpeck Ida R. Kennedy Mr. Ellis
Sept. 1888 John W. Kennedy Josephine Duellman Mr. Vincent
July 3, 1889 Ben F. Kennedy Lizzie Harrison R. S. Groves
Sept. 4, 1889 Louis Wuille Annette Kennedy E. Simpson

(Continued on page 338)
IT’S SMARTER TO CHARTER A GREYHOUND
You and your group start together, ride together, arrive together. Greyhound makes all arrangements, even hotel and sightseeing, if you wish. Next trip or outing, charter your own private Greyhound bus.

For Information
Contact Your Local Greyhound Agent

McALLEN
STATE BANK

all good wishes
to

RIO GRANDE CHAPTER DAR

CHARLES CLARK
CHEVROLET CO.
Phone MU 6-5441—Area 512
McAllen, Texas

Extends Best Wishes
Rio Grande Chapter

WHALENS
of McAllen, Texas

invites you to visit their
Furniture Dept.
Gifts Dept.
Music Dept.

ATASCOSITO ANTIQUES
Alleyton, Texas

Shop name is derived from a nearby Spanish Trail established before 1757.

Owners are descendants of pioneer Alley Family and are members of

John Everett Chapter DAR
Columbus, Texas

This is our new symbol
It speaks of strength. It says we’re unmistakably Texan. It expresses our open door policy. It declares our dedication to sound building of your business and ours. Mark it well. BANK OF TEXAS.

In the Esperson Buildings Member F.D.I.C.
CONROE, TEXAS

- a 45 minutes drive from downtown Houston
- choice industrial sites
- large wooded homesites

THE PROGRESS PEOPLE
IN TEXOMALAND

CONROE NATIONAL BANK
Conroe, Texas

"Your Progressive Bank"

STATE REGENTS AND NATIONAL CHAIRMAN PLEASE NOTE:
Please send or bring EXHIBITS used for National Committees to Congress in April. They will be displayed in the 2nd floor Assembly Room. Recognition will be given the outstanding Exhibits.

GENERAL LEVI CASEY CHAPTER, DAR
DALLAS, TEXAS
Honors Their Ancestors
Regent: Mrs. Stanley A. Williams

Member:
Amen, Sarah Yantis (Mrs. Ellis D.)
Anderson, Miss Amell Frances
Ashley, Neil Bailey (Mrs. J. R.)
Austin, Florence Marie

Ancestor and State
Alexander Hamilton—N.Y.


Pet. John Hancock—R.C.


Pet. Thomas McFaddin—S.C.


Pet. Peter Nisson—N.Y.

Pet. Benjamin Case—R.C.


Capt. John Bryant—Va.

Capt. John Cocke Owings—Md.


Member:
Layton, Blode Draper (Mrs. Blode)
Lemon, Miss Elizabeth
Lewis, Miss Mary Jane
Lott, Miss Mary Kate
Listol, Ann Dr (Mrs. Ira)
Lyon, Mary Helene
Macklin, Mrs. J. R.
Meadows, Mrs. J. S.
Mills, Miss Emma C.
Miller, Mrs. J. C.
Miracle, Mrs. J. C.
Morgan, Miss E. A.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Moore, Mrs. J. C.
Honoring
MRS. CHARLTON WELLS HADDEN

Colonel Theunis Dey Chapter
Midland, Texas

First Elected Regent—1967-68

A Junior Member of Distinction and Proven Capability
Presented with Pride and Affection
by
Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Black
With much pride, the following members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

Mrs. W. F. Albright (Elizabeth Watson)
Mrs. Nellie F. Allison (Mary Edith Wood)
Miss Patricia Ball
Mrs. Raymond R. Bull (Maggie Orona Whiteside)
Mrs. L. T. Bowser (Laura Thomson)

Mrs. Wm. Allen Blakemore (Marie Brockman)
Mrs. Wm. Walton Bland (Daisy Ison)
Mrs. James F. Babcock (Eina Griffin)
Mrs. W. T. Beul (Marry Peterson)
Mrs. Virgil A. Bradbury (Evelyn Mae Watson)
Mrs. J. V. Slinker (Mary Barns)
Mrs. Elvis Aubrey Carlyl, Jr. (Mary Barns)
Mrs. M. Mobile Carl (Wilimotus Morris)
Mrs. James A. Clark, III (Denes Henriette Watson)
Mrs. Jerry A. Colley (Constance Reid)
Mrs. Harry E. Cook (Margaret Cook Watson)
Mrs. Harold W. Cutten (Lalis Hutchins)
Mrs. Paul Dukin (Helen Randall)
Mrs. D. Darie Dave (Helena Vanc)
Mrs. Peyton R. Dampen (Frances Woollens)
Mrs. Norman S. D'Olive (Valley Farn Lowry)
Mrs. David Minor Eri (Ruth Millen)
Mrs. Verne C. Ekstrom (Mary Louise Baker)
Mrs. Pat N. Fahey (Lata McAlpin)
Mrs. L. E. Freeman (Frank Van Nies)

Mrs. G. T. Frutiger (Marian Rebecca Johnson)
Mrs. Otis N. Gauntt (Marpia Kathryn Hoynes)
Mrs. Fred Vessey Gop (Gladius Harris)
Mrs. L. W. Gibbons (Eugenia Loughbridge)
Mrs. R. C. Gilson (Zilpah Reynolds)
Mrs. Walter Henry Gipson (Ethel Christian)
Mrs. L. L. Griffin (Wife of Commandnr McCary)
Mrs. Wm. Perry Hamilton, Jr. (Wymie Griffin)
Mrs. Fern Bald Hamill
Mrs. Carlos E. Hamilton (Barie Dampen)

Mrs. Harris Hammarsmith (Carrollsie Schimmer)
Miss Doris Marie Harlin
Miss Irma Hagg
Mrs. Henry A. Good (Yeva Doe Hooker)
Mrs. Carol F. Hagg (Ernesta Harris)
Mrs. John Kendrick James (Charlotte Shoel)
Mrs. Dudley C. Jarvis (Mary Clarke Wier)
Mrs. Morris M. Jameson (Elizabeth Liller)
Mrs. Ben Lee Jones (Efrid Russell)
Mrs. Evarith F. Jones (Elene Halliday)
Mrs. Clifford A. Katz (Yvonne D'lou)
Mrs. Harry Norman Langston (Alice Deans)
Mrs. James A. Lee (Margaret Solomon Lee)
Mrs. Walter Thosan Laseman (Marjorie Fite)
Mrs. John Freewill Mclintock (Isabell Murphy)

Mrs. Claire Chandler McCoey
Mrs. Charles E. Mandeville (Mary Lu Vaughn)

Mrs. Arch Bruce Marshall (Madellie Marie Holt)

Mrs. A. B. Martin (Isabel Barrow)
Mrs. Stewart Martin (Joelie Mitchell)
Mrs. John W. Morrow, Sr. (Lawrence Williams)
Mrs. Lutcher Murfis (Kathryn Price)
Mrs. Jeffre P. Nelson (Margaret Bonner)
Mrs. Wolter Hurnis (Martha Hamilton)
Mrs. Beatty Oldham (Marjorie Ashe)
Mrs. C. W. Perkins (Boulsie Field)
Mrs. Rufus S. Patty (Mary Hope Crow)
Mrs. Robert W. Pote (Anne Elizabeth Wise)
Mrs. James Reid Quinn (Carlotta Nevada Lona)
Miss Mary Frances Quinn
Mrs. Harriet Reese (Patty Hola)
Miss Bass Reynolds

ANCESTOR
Samuel Walker
Capt. Solomon Wood
Joshua Tegue
Joshua Tegue
Col. William Beatty
John Conrad Grash
Col. George Poage
Capt. Daniel Stull
Lt. Anderson Thomson
Col. Nelson Anderson
Waddy Thomson, Sr.
Judge Ben. Tillinghast
Capt. John Stull
Thomas Brockman
John McKeith Alexander
Margaret Eskridge Kenne
Peter Young
Thomas Swift
Lt. John Foster
Nahun Heitman
Thomas Walker
Hon. Phillip Bastes Thompson
Lt. Samuel Poole
Michael Bishall
William Shirrell
Timothy Randall
David Varone
Thomas Smith
Thomas Ely
John Hussey
Strangeman Hutchins
Thomas Coblen
John Van Nies
Benjamin Archer, Jr.
Benjamin Archer, Sr.
Corp. Uziel Batcher
Serg. Joseph Batcher
Lawrence Thompson
Joseph Hoynes
Josiah Gilbertson
John Torrey
Samuel Jobe
Gen. David Meriwether
Richard McCary, Jr.
Margaret Eskridge Kenne
John Chandall
Col. Abel Kelb
Thomas Smith
Jacob Soss
Thomas Gillespie
John Hogg
John Craig
Josiah Gilbertson
Lewis Graves
John Chiles
Robert Cloud
Roger Murphy, Jr.
Benjamin Edding
Thomas Ely
Lt. Samuel Poole
Capt. Elijah Evans
Peter Fite, Sr.
Maj. Thomas Owen
John Owen
William Allin
Hugh Lewis Venable
Achilles Measman
William McAnern
Capt. Matt Martin
Samuel Smith
Mason Greenling
Matthew Locke
Gen. Griffith Rutherford
Dr. Robert Paline (Capt.)
Maj. Johann Dechert
Lt. Col. Wm. Alston
Nathan Horn
Thomas Booth
Wm. Morgan Marpan, II
Samuel Ashe
Hugh Robertson
John Fulbright
Zacharias Wells
John Bunting
Maj. Samuel Serrell
Samuel Blythe

STATE
S.C.
Ga.
S.C.
S.C.
Md.
Md.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
Va.
### ANCESTORS

- Samuel Jobe
- Jesse Meador
- Stephen Robinson, Sr.
- Hugh Pecles
- Younger Neal
- Jeremiah Phillips, Sr.
- John Petty
- William Kerle
- Dr. George Holland
- Gideon Johnson, Jr.
- Tschamper de Groffenried
- Arthur Evans
- William Allen
- Gideon Johnson, Sr.
- Lt. Jesse Walton
- Capt. James Lingen
- Richard Faris
- Conrad Fisher
- Capt. Robert Kyle
- Capt. Richard Wells, Sr.
- John Peterson
- Dr. Henry Schneble
- Hon. Philip Routes Thompson
- Louis Levergne
- Littleton Long
- William Collins
- Samuel Jobe
- Capt. Robert Kyle
- Smith Forbes
- Thomas McCar
- John Hodges
- James Hill

### MEMBERS

- Mrs. C. J. Richards (Sarah Espenio Johnson)
- Mrs. Harry N. Stamper (Margaret Isabel Daniel)
- Mrs. Carl Gibbs Taylor (Annie Norris)
- Mrs. L. W. Taylor (Marureen Polly Pruett)
- Mrs. Adrien G. Teel (Lurline Houston)
- Mrs. Albert A. Tepee (Eddie Lee Nichols)
- Mrs. J. Bates Thomas, Jr. (Virginia Peterson Wells)
- Mrs. C. Raymond Ulman (Henry Florence Lewis)
- Mrs. Lester O. Watson (Reese Brunet)
- Mrs. S. E. Worrall (Sarah Louise Richard)
- Mrs. Charles H. Wetzal (Leila Smythe)
- Mrs. Frances Grey Winters (Nell Stenquell)
- Mrs. Paul E. Wise (Anne Elizabeth Reynolds)
- Mrs. Henry E. Womack (Nan Houston)
- Mrs. Charles A. Wood (Emily Mcnee)
- Mrs. Tracy T. Ward (Lyda Van Norman)
- Mrs. Percy A. Wynn (Marjorie Prothro)
- Mrs. Leighton K. Younger (Barbara Bobbitt)

### SERVING OTHERS

**AS WE WOULD WISH TO BE SERVED.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Tel.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>405 McGowen</td>
<td>JA 4-3141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500 Sage</td>
<td>621-6500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GEO. H. LEWIS & SONS FUNERAL DIRECTORS**

Houston, Texas

Oldest in the Village
Phone: JA 4-1338
Fine Operators
All new hair styles
*University BEAUTY SHOP*
2511 University Blvd.
Houston, Texas

---

**CONCESSIONS FOR CONGRESS**

There are many fine buys awaiting you at the DAR Concessions in the Lounge of Constitution Hall. The National Society receives a percentage of the sales from these Concessions.

Visit the Snack Bar on the ground floor of the Administration Building.

---

**Ramada Inn**

For business or pleasure with fine service and excellent food

"Luxury for Less"

Across from the Harris County Dome
8700 Main St.
Houston, Texas
666-4951

**BARNEY'S TEXACO SERVICE**

2403 University
Houston, Texas
JA 8-4794
Serving Houston—best service and fine service in work of any Automobile

---

**CHEZ ORLEANS**

Famous for Creole-Style Seafood
found nowhere else in Texas
4088 Westheimer
Houston, Texas 77027
Phone NA 2-6747

---

**Pine-O-Pine Co.**

Houston

Honoring

Samuel Sorrell Chapter
Houston, Texas
By
Mrs. Nan Houston Womack

---

**CHASING THE CONGRESS**

There are many fine buys awaiting you at the DAR Concessions in the Lounge of Constitution Hall. The National Society receives a percentage of the sales from these Concessions.

Visit the Snack Bar on the ground floor of the Administration Building.

---

MARCH 1968
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Honoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARY TYLER CHAPTER, DAR</td>
<td>Tyler, Texas</td>
<td>MRS. EARL B. MAYFIELD, past regent and member for fifty years for her devoted leadership and her inspiration to all its members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Also MRS. H. P. PHILLIPS a member for fifty-three years, a transfer from Hannibal, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AARON BURLESON CHAPTER</td>
<td>Longview, Texas</td>
<td>Honoring MRS. ROY E. MASSINGILL, State Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Honoring Officers and Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Of COLONEL GEORGE MASON CHAPTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On Their Fine Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First National Bank in Garland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garland, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comanche Springs Chapter, DAR</td>
<td>Fort Stockton, TX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compliments of DU BOIS-HITE CHAPTER Brownsville, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greetings from ENSIGN OBADIAH TRIMMIER CHAPTER Pecos, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compliments of FORT BEND CHAPTER, DAR Richmond, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANCY HARPER CHAPTER</td>
<td>Sweetwater, Texas</td>
<td>Honoring our Organizing Regent MRS. GORDON H. WALKER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permian Sands Chapter Monahans, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Memory of MRS. GARFIELD M. HACKLER (Hortense Alexander) Organizing Regent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prudence Alexander Chapter, NSDAR Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ROBERT RAINES CHAPTER Navasota, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Honoring MRS. A. R. EVERITT (Corrie Symth) (Chapter Regent—1966-67; 1967-68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greetings from Samuel Paul Dinkins Chapter Kilgore, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Honoring 50 year members Mrs. J. M. Gordon, Mrs. P. L. Henderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WILLIAM SCOTT CHAPTER BRYAN, TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. JOHN ESTEN HALL</td>
<td></td>
<td>We Endorse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. JOHN ESTEN HALL for HISTORIAN GENERAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thankful Hubbard Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Carruthers Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin Colony Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Honoring**

HELEN M. KLINGMAN (MRS. CHESTER W.)
Regent 1966-1969
Nancy Horton Davis Chapter Dallas, Texas
for her Outstanding leadership and devotion to DAR

William Findley Chapter
Palestine, Texas
Organized March 6, 1906
Membership 73

Mrs. W. C. Wylie, Regent
In honor of our only surviving charter member

Mrs. Thomas B. Greenwood
born, Mary Ezell
Descendant of Capt. William Findley
for whom the Chapter is named.
JAMES CAMPBELL CHAPTER
Dallas, Texas

Presents With Affection

MRS. CRAIG ADAMS TIPS

Regent 1966-1968
Friends of
REBECCA STODDERT CHAPTER, El Paso
Present with pride and affection its Regent

MRS. EARL A. HYDE
1966 - 1968

D A R Congress
(Continued from page 243)

congress can well afford to match its record with the record of Congress. All citizens are indebted to the D.A.R. for its clear and strong statement of the position of American womanhood in support of the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding foreign political entanglements; in the maintenance of naval defense; in watchfulness against defeatists and communistic conspiracies within the gates; in support of the objects and purposes of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Association, and in other expressions of the true American spirit of independence. The homes of America are safe when American traditions are cherished, and fewer homes will sacrifice their sons in war if the warnings of the Revolutionary Daughters are heeded. The United States has never been hampered in winning its wars because of any lukewarmness on the part of its women. They abhor war, but they do not shrink from it when it is the alternative of dishonorable peace. Up to this time the United States has not fought an unrighteous war, and now that women have equal voting power with men it is certain that the Stars and Stripes will never fly in battle for an unrighteous cause. The D.A.R., speaking for American women, demands that when this Nation strips for battle it shall be strong in the fight, its sons well armed to win victory in the shortest possible time. This is the road to peace with honor—the only kind of peace worth having.
HONORING

MRS. GLENN EDWARD RICHARD

Regent

Colonel George Moffett Chapter, DAR
Beaumont, Texas

...For their patriotic, educational and historical contributions
      to the community...

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
GULF STATES UTILITIES CO.
HOWELL LUMBER & BUILDING MATERIALS
UNITED GAS CORPORATION

LAMB'S PRINTING COMPANY
FIRST SECURITY NATIONAL BANK
SHEPHERD'S LAUNDRIES CO.
FRIENDS OF DAR

MARCH 1968
The present State Capitol was begun October 26, 1884. The cornerstone stones were laid on September 2, 1885. These were the years when Atlanta was slowly emerging from the little town of Marthasville. This building was first occupied June 15, 1889 and the dedication exercises were held July 4, 1889 while John B. Gordon was Governor. At this time the Capitol Commissioners turned back $118.43 of a $1,000,000 building appropriation.

The Exterior is built largely of Indiana Golitic Limestone. Georgia Marble was used for the beautiful interior finish of walls, floors and steps.

Governor Marvin Griffin made funds available for the renovation of the Capitol Building under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State in 1957-58, authorized by the General Assembly. Forty-three ounces of Georgia Gold for the Capitol Dome was applied. The native gold was donated by citizens of...
Dahlonega and Lumpkin County and was received by Governor Griffin at the State Capitol on August 7, 1958. This project of renovation carries out the original plan for the Capitol Building.

The Charter of the Colony of Georgia, granted June 9, by George II., King of Great Britain, to James Edward Oglethorpe and the Board of Trustees who established the colony in 1733.

CHAPTER ADVERTISEMENTS

CHAPTER SPONSORS

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICTS: Chairman, Mrs. Jonathan Fox .............................. Leesburg
                               Mrs. John Rogers .............................. Bronwood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>MEMBERS</th>
<th>REGENTS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commodore Richard Dale</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Mrs. Houston Boyet</td>
<td>Albany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorne Trail</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mrs. Edmund F. Hughes</td>
<td>Camilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Early</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Mrs. Richardson</td>
<td>Cordele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Benning</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Mrs. George A. Horkan</td>
<td>Moultrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Daniel Stewart</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mrs. A. C. Prichett</td>
<td>Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. George W. Towns</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mrs. S. C. Ingram</td>
<td>Talbotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallussee</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mrs. Hull A. Atwater</td>
<td>Tifton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Hawkins</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Mrs. Willis B. Hunt</td>
<td>Cuthbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Early</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Mrs. H. R. Farr</td>
<td>Blakely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkinsville</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Mrs. J. T. Wilcox</td>
<td>Hawkinsville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Safety</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Mrs. Russell Thomas</td>
<td>Americus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. Treutlen</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Mrs. Edwin T. Murray</td>
<td>Fort Valley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT: Chairman, Mrs. J. C. Cox .............................. Cartersville

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>MEMBERS</th>
<th>REGENTS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>** Atlanta</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>Mrs. Carl Randolph</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Wysong</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Peachtree</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Mrs. Inman Bell</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehall Inn</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mrs. John Homer Clark</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eufaula</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Mrs. C. H. Cox</td>
<td>Cartersville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Witcher</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mrs. Clifton G. Mundy</td>
<td>Cedartown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. John McIntosh</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Miss Mary E. Fox</td>
<td>Conyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baron De Kalb</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>Mrs. P. I. Dixon</td>
<td>Decatur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McIntosh</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Mrs. George L. Swan</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Mrs. Martha G. McKibben</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Grange</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Mrs. William B. Steis</td>
<td>LaGrange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Macon</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert W. Wesley</td>
<td>Macon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Baldwin</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mrs. F. D. Hamrick</td>
<td>Carrollton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xavier</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Mrs. Leonard F. Gordon</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Houstoun</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles G. Thompson</td>
<td>Thomaston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Houser</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Mrs. Hoyt P. Oliver</td>
<td>Marietta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Hammond Washington</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>Mrs. Ralph A. Lovelace</td>
<td>Macon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** (NOTE: Atlanta Chapter, 2nd oldest in the Nation; 1st. in the State.)

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT: Chairman, Mrs. James Harris .............................. McRae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>MEMBERS</th>
<th>REGENTS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Mrs. Files Thresher</td>
<td>Brunswick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Andrews Parish</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mrs. W. B. Brannan</td>
<td>Darien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. William Few</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Mrs. Cary Bullock</td>
<td>Eastman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Floyd</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert L. Cowart</td>
<td>Homerville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ball</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Miss Mary E. Fountain</td>
<td>Irwinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oconee</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Mrs. James Harris</td>
<td>McRae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brier Creek</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Mrs. David W. Reed</td>
<td>Sylvania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARCH 1968
Governor David Emanuel 64
Adam Brinson 48
Gen. James Jackson 85
Archibald Bulloch 28
Lyman Hall 108
Fort Frederica 83
Bonaventure 56

Mrs. Reginal Thompson  Swainboro
Mrs. Allen L. Brewer  Twin City
Mrs. John W. Hagen  Valdosta
Mrs. J. P. Foy  Statesboro
Mrs. C. S. Fain  Waycross
Mrs. E. J. Murphy  St. Simons Is.
Mrs. Robert G. Fountain  Savannah

NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT: Chairman, Mrs. Matthew Kantala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>MEMBERS</th>
<th>REGENT</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>Elijah Clarke 122</td>
<td>Mrs. Carl A. Randolph</td>
<td>Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sergeant Newton 36</td>
<td>Mrs. Ernest L. Stephenson</td>
<td>Covington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen Heard 72</td>
<td>Mrs. Matthew Kantala</td>
<td>Elberton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Col. William Candler 86</td>
<td>Miss Mayrell Conic</td>
<td>Gainesville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Benson 55</td>
<td>Miss Lauralee Satterfield</td>
<td>Hartwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy Hart 79</td>
<td>Miss Ethel Montgomery</td>
<td>Milledgeville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hancock 22</td>
<td>Mrs. Terrell Moore</td>
<td>Sparta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. John Wilson 43</td>
<td>Mrs. Albert Howard</td>
<td>Thomson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toccoa 53</td>
<td>Miss Jewel Hayes</td>
<td>Toccoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Augusta 150</td>
<td>Mrs. M. P. Phillips</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliments of
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Jesup, Georgia 31545

BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS BONDS

THE GAINESVILLE
NATIONAL BANK
Gainesville, Georgia
"The Friendly Bank"

HOME FEDERAL
SAVINGS and LOAN
ASSOCIATION
Gainesville, Georgia

The BANK OF COVINGTON

JOIN Sergeant Newton Chapter DAR,
COVINGTON, GEORGIA, in honoring all the service-men from Newton County who are on active duty.

CITY DRUG COMPANY
Spinks Walgreen Agency
Rockmart, Georgia

Genealogical Records
(Continued from page 326)

Deaths

Clarence Kennedy June 18, 1858
Lydia Frazee Nov. 7, 1879
Ida Belle Kennedy Overpeck Nov. 7, 1894
(dau. of David & Lydia Kennedy)
John W. Kennedy Dec. 23, 1894
David Kennedy Dec. 23, 1905
Lydia J. Kennedy May 5, 1934 in her 97th year.
Louis Wuille March 27, 1941

Merrill Family Bible—Owned by Charles C. Merrill, Merrill Farms, Sherburne, New York. Published 1823.

Marriages
Thomas Merrill and Elizabeth Ensign, married at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 1780.

Births

Thomas Merrill, Jr. May 3, 1781 Oct. 4, 1848
Eliza Merrill Sept. 10, 1782 May 6, 1848
Catherine Merrill July 5, 1784 June 28, 1851
Plavia Merrill Jan. 22, 1786 Sept. 11, 1864
Sidney Merrill Mar. 15, 1788 Dec. 24, 1819
Myron Merrill Sept. 24, 1789 Apr. 18, 1873
Titus Merrill Sept. 13, 1791 Feb. 8, 1858
Elijah Merrill Mar. 8, 1793 Oct. 5, 1857
Chester Merrill Feb. 11, 1794 Apr. 5, 1799
Cella Ensign Merrill Mar. 17, 1798 July 28, 1860
Cynthia Root Merrill Sept. 5, 1800 Oct. 6, 1855
John Merrill Mar. 24, 1805 Mar. 25, 1805
Mrs. Elizabeth (Ensign) Merrill Mar. 24, 1805
Buried Sherburne West Hill Burying Ground.
Thomas Merrill Dec. 3, 1759 Mar. 2, 1847
Buried Sherburne West Hill.

(Continued on page 352)
With devotion, admiration and appreciation

THE BUTTON GWINNETT, GEORGE WALTON, OGLETHORPE CHAPTERS

Columbus, Georgia

proudly present

their distinguish member

MRS. THOMAS KNOX KENDRICK
Honorary State Regent
as a Candidate for the office of
TREASURER GENERAL
on the slate of Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan
April 1968

MARCH 1968
Kennesaw Junior College, a unit of the State University System, is located in Cobb County, Georgia, northeast of Marietta. The 152 acres which comprise its permanent campus were once the battleground between Union troops under General Wm. T. Sherman and the Confederate forces defending the approaches to Kennesaw Mountain. The College was established in 1963 by the State Board of Regents. Classes began in 1966 in temporary quarters, with an enrollment of 1,014 students and a faculty of 47 members. In January 1967 the College moved to its present site.

Basically a liberal arts college, Kennesaw Junior College offers programs of study in business administration, education, medical technology, pre-dentistry, pre-medicine, pre-pharmacy, and pre-engineering.

Enrollment for the fall quarter showed a 26 per cent increase, numbering 1,278 students. Twenty-eight counties are represented in the student body. Cobb County accounts for 71 percent. The College operates on a quarter system, including a full quarter during the summer. The President is Dr. Horace W. Sturgis, and the Director of Admissions, Mr. Ronald R. Ingle.
SPONSORS

Andrew Houser Chapter, DAR
Mrs. Mamie Oliver, Regent
Austell Bank
Austell, Ga.

“Your Education Today Is Success on Tomorrow”

Marietta Flower Shoppe
92 Alexander St.
Marietta, Ga.

Peek-A-Boo Nursery & Kindergarten
Mrs. W. C. Walker, Director
Rt 1, Austell, Ga.

Windsor Motel and Restaurant
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Powell, Prop.
N. 4-Lane Hwy, Kennesaw, Ga.

Dixie Inn Restaurant
Bill E. Presley, Prop
Hwy 5, Woodstock, Ga.

Kennesaw Cabinet Co., Inc.
Manufacturer of Fine Wood Products for Home or Business

Smyrna Pre-School Kindergarten, Inc.
Mrs. L. B. Mason
Mrs. Walter Watts, Dir.
Smyrna, Ga.

M. Ringel, Antiques
Wholesale & Retail
N. 4-Lane Hwy. Kennesaw, Ga.

Keenum’s Woodstock Pharmacy
24-Hr. Prescription Service
Don & June Keenum, Pharmacists

Castellaw Funeral Home
H. Glen Almand, Mgr.
Ambulance Service
866 Church St. Smyrna, Ga.

Complimenting
Kennesaw Chapter UDC
J. J. & Olivia Daniell

Atlanta Gas Light Co.
Acworth Office
401 S. Main, Acworth, Ga.

Fielding Lewis Chapter, DAR
Mrs. Lemon Awtrey, Regent

Kiwanis Club of Marietta, Inc.
Marietta, Ga. 30060

The McNeal Companies
2125 Old Concord Rd.
Smyrna, Ga.

Volkswagen
Schoenfeld, Inc.
350 White Ave., Marietta, Ga.

 Kelly
Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc.
789 S. 4-Lane, Marietta, Ga.

W. P. Stephens Lumber Co.
Marietta, Ga.

Paramoure’s Antiques, Inc.
Antiques and Coins
Hwy 5, Rt. 6, Marietta, Ga.

Kennesaw Drug Company
Kennesaw, Ga. 30144

Marler Oil Co.
1168 Atlanta Rd.
Marietta, Ga.

Fletcher’s Jewelry
48 W. Park Sq., S.E.
Marietta, Ga.

Freiwald Reynolds, Photographer
1242 Piedmont, N.E., Marietta, Ga.

Garner’s Foodtown
354 S. Fairgrounds St.
Marietta, Ga.

The First National Bank
Marietta, Ga.

Bozeman Realty Co.
2843 S. Main St.
Kennesaw, Georgia

Big Shanty Historical Society
Kennesaw, Ga.

Bowles Antiques
403 S. Main St.
Aeworth, Ga.

Chess Burruss, Inc.
Egg-Poultry
Smyrna, Ga. 30080

Waiter Barber Shop
2794 Atlanta St., S.E.
Smyrna, Ga., 7 a.m.-7 p.m.

G and G Grocery
108 Main St.
Kennesaw, Ga.

S. A. White Oil Co.
Distributor Sinclair Products
Marietta, Ga.

Day’s Chevrolet, Inc.
619 S. Main St.
Acworth, Ga.

Donald Lindstrom & Assoc.
Registered Prof. Engineers
1254 Moore’s Mill Rd. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Economy Co. School
Book Publishers
Smyrna, Ga.

First Baptist Kindergarten
Mrs. J. L. Rutledge, Dir.
1275 Church St. S.E., Smyrna, Ga.

Bank of Acworth
Acworth, Ga.

Joseph L. Marion, Rep.
Franklin Life Ins. Co.
606 Pierce Ave., Marietta, Ga.

Hay-Gantt Funeral Home, Inc.
1010 Roswell St. S.E.
Marietta, Ga. Ph. 422-1234

Atherton Drug Co.
Marietta, Ga.

MARCH 1968 [ 341 ]
IN COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA (just outside Atlanta), more than 500 families Each Month are moving in to take advantage of our job opportunities, our pleasant living conditions, and our growth potential.

Too, several thousand visitors and tourists stop by to visit colorful Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and our other historical attractions.

Why don’t YOU think about it, too?

For information, write

COBB COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

820 North Fourlane, N.E. Marietta, Georgia
Fantastic Family Fun in Atlanta

SIX FLAGS OVER GEORGIA

Fun and adventure surround you at SIX FLAGS. The $14 million family amusement center where thrilling adventures, shows, rides and attractions portray the colorful history of Georgia and the South. And, provide the entertainment thrill of your family's life. One ticket is all you need to see and do everything; covering main gate admission and all the adventures, shows, rides and attractions.

Adults—$4.50/Children under 12—$3.50—Located ten minutes from downtown Atlanta on I-20 West. Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays April 13th to June 1st; Friday nights April 19th to May 31st 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.; daily June 1st to September 2nd 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and Saturdays and Sundays September 7th to December 1st 10 to 8.

OFFICE SALES & SERVICE, INC.

45 Atlanta Street, S.E.

Marietta, Georgia 30060

GLADNEYS
IN
AMERICA
1760 - 1964


Johnny Walker, Inc.
The Exclusive Store
For Men & Young Men

- 21 West Park Sq.
  Marietta, Ga.

- Town & Country Shopping Center
  Marietta, Ga.

- Cobb Co. Center
  Smyrna, Ga.

Growing With
Cobb County

BEST READING
in Cobb County

Read the
Marietta Daily
JOURNAL
Circulation 18,000
Holiday Inn OF SAVANNAH
121 WEST BOUNDRY STREET • P. O. BOX 1780
FOOT OF TALMADGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE ON U. S. 17-A
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE 236-1355

Authentic COATS-OF-ARMS
FADEPROOF OIL OR WATERCOLOR—ALL COUNTRIES
INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED AND PAINTED WITHIN RULES OF HERALDRY
GUARANTEED
BROCHURE AND MANUAL OF PROPER HERALDIC USAGE IN AMERICA. 25¢ coins or stamps

MADDOX—GAY STUDIO
Phone
912-233-5156
34 East 48th Street
Savannah, Georgia 31405
(Mrs. C. E. Gay, III)

Georgia's Woodlands
Provide Employment
for Thousands of
People and Mean
Millions of Dollars
to our State's Economy
KEEP GEORGIA GREEN!

Union Camp Corporation
Savannah Plant

Visit HILDA SMITH ANTIQUES
208 Charlton St., West
Savannah, Georgia

SOCIAL CIRCLE BANK
Social Circle, Georgia
Member F.D.I.C.

SCOTT'S DAWSON PHARMACY
Lee and Main
Dawson, Georgia 31742

RIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA, EARLY WILLS and CEMETARY RECORDS by Jean Saunders Willingham and Berthenia Crocker Smith
$5.00 plus postage
MISS JEAN DONALDSON, Macon 31301

DAVIS BROTHERS CAFETERIA
1990 Riverside Drive
Macon, Georgia

COMPIMENTS OF
ALPINE MOTEL
1990 Riverside Drive
Macon, Georgia

AMBASSADOR MOTEL, INC.
2772 Riverside Drive
Macon, Georgia

Compliments of
Bartow County
GRIFIN SMITH
COMMISSIONER
Honoring Etowah Chapter
Cartersville, Georgia

Compliments of
CITY OF CARTERSVILLE
R. K. BARTON, Manager
Honoring the
ETOWAH CHAPTER, DAR
1967-1968
**An Absolute MUST!**

*Savannah's Nationally Famous*  
**PIRATES' HOUSE**  
RESTAURANT • LOUNGE • GIFT SHOP  
• OYSTER BAR •  
20 East Broad Street  
Tel. 233-5757

A BLOCK FROM THE RIVER

Major Credit Cards • Free Parking

OPEN DAILY — NOON 'TIL 9:45 P.M.  
SATURDAYS — 10:45 P.M.

THREE GREAT WEEKEND BUFFETS


Featuring

"40 FEET OF FABULOUS FOOD!"

---

HIC-A-SHA-BA-HA Chapter of Mississippi honors its Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor Name</th>
<th>Birthplace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atnsler, Una Brewer (Mrs. Stanley)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Ruth Steele (Mrs. Hunter)</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashford, Nannie Smith (Mrs. C. R.)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beal, Anna McBee (Mrs. John M.)</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, Alma Ann (Miss)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brumby, Christine Perkins (Mrs. A. S.)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter, Maude (Miss Dotsey)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, Susie Shuffield (Mrs. R. H.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, Doris Bushart (Mrs. J. G.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few, Etta Shuffield (Mrs. S. J.)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene, Celia F. (Mrs. John D., Jr.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyton, Rosa Swann (Mrs. John W.)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, Mary Eickles (Mrs. W. W.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harned, Harriet Rice (Mrs. H. H., Sr.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrington, Elizabeth (Miss)</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibbon, Josie Rosamond (Mrs. Ben, Sr.)</td>
<td>Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood, Hattie Williams (Mrs. R. L.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell, Leland Reid (Mrs. W. C.)</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Ruby Nash (Mrs. Saunders)</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd, Mary Clay (Mrs. Edward R., Sr.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucke, Lois Wallace (Mrs. C. B.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Eva Jones (Mrs. V. G.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAvoy, Nancy Martin (Mrs. B. F., Jr.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKee, Carolyn E. (Mrs. J. C., Sr.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Roberta Allen (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page, Betty Lester (Mrs. Walter)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikington, Barbara B. (Mrs. H. C., III)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsay, Louise Saunders (Mrs. G. B., Sr.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redus, Mary E. Burrous (Mrs. R. H.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons, Evelyn Gannon (Mrs. W. A.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark, Elizabeth (Miss)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikes, Dorothy Wade (Mrs. R. H.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swann, Sallie Spann (Miss)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine, Georgeanna (Mrs. B. L.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vance, Virginia Scott (Mrs. Stuart)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*MARCH 1968 [ 345 ]*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>501 Dixie Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinclair Distributors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIGGINS Slacks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous for Fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slacks for Men and Boys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Higgins Slacks, Inc.**
Lineville, Alabama 36266

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THOMASSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing &amp; Office Equipment Co., Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton, Georgia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEST GEORGIA NATIONAL BANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of CARROLLTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrollton, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member Federal Deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Corporation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GORDON MILITARY COLLEGE**
Barnesville, Georgia
Grades 9 through 12 and 2 year College
Founded 1852
For Catalog Write
Director of Admissions

**CARROLLTON FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**
110 Dixie Street
Carrollton, Georgia
Phone TErrace 2-7091

**THE SECURITY OF A NATION LIES IN THE HOMES OF ITS PEOPLE**

**Compliments of**
THE WAYCROSS COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY
things go better with Coke

**LYMAN HALL CHAPTER**
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
HUBBARD
Makes Slacks for
Fit and Profit

Less alterations mean more profits. Expertly tailored in this season’s latest fabrics and colors, Hubbard Slacks continue to sell better than ever.

HUBBARD SLACKS
Bremen, Georgia
Call 537-2341 • 404

MANUFACTURERS

Hubbard
Slacks

FOR MEN AND BOYS

Hubbard Pants Company
Bremen, Georgia
It’s A Fad—It’s A Jubilee Ad
In Loving Memory of

Fannie Lee Brunson Chancy
(Mrs. Edward Chancy)

Emma Quillian Singletary
(Mrs. R. C. Singletary, Sr.)

Mattie Lee Brim Bonner
(Mrs. J. W. Bonner)

PAST CHAPTER REGENTS
AND
FAITHFUL MEMBERS
OF THE
PETER EARLY CHAPTER, NSDAR
BLAKELY, GEORGIA

ELECT

Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick
of Georgia
as your next Treasurer General
on the ticket of

Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan
April 1968.
She has: Business experience
DAR experience
Community and State experience

ELECT EDNA KENDRICK ! ! ! !

[contributed by friends]
IF HE RETURNED

... Baron Johann DeKalb, the Revolutionary War hero, would find his namesake thriving and prosperous.

Georgia’s second largest county is adding one new industry each week and is building one half the new homes in Metropolitan Atlanta.

DeKalb has one of the nation’s finest public school systems and a fascinating tourist attraction—Stone Mountain, and the Southeast’s highest per family income.

If you’re being transferred to the Atlanta area or retiring soon, we’d like to have you as a neighbor. There’s no time like the present!

This page sponsored by:

Jim Anderson & Company
City of Avondale Estates
DeKalb Chamber of Commerce
Forkner Realty Company
Decatur Federal Savings and Loan Association
DeKalb County Federal Savings and Loan Association
Stone Mountain Plantation, Stone Mountain Park
Citizens & Southern, DeKalb and Emory Banks
Fulton National Bank, Decatur, Georgia
Baron DeKalb Chapter, Decatur, Georgia

DEKALB COUNTY GEORGIA
A most cordial welcome to the Georgia Society of the DAR. We hope your visit will be a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Greetings to all members of DAR from
Mrs. Hoyt P. Oliver
Regent of Andrew Houser Chapter
Marietta, Georgia

SAVE WITH

Marietta Federal
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

602 ROSWELL STREET S.E.
MARIETTA, GEORGIA

To Our Subscribers . . .

The Magazine Office is in the process of preparing a Directory of Subscribers for each Chapter. The completed lists are scheduled to be mailed by early June of 1968. Please check your list for errors when it arrives and return to The Magazine Office by September 1, 1968. Renewals received in the office after May 1, 1968 will, of course, not be shown on this list. Please consider this when you are making your check.

Honoring
Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick of Georgia
Candidate for Treasurer General on the Ragan Ticket.
(Contributed by friends)

JOHN FRANKLIN WREN CHAPTER, DAR
WRENS, GEORGIA
ProudlyHonors itsOrganizingRegent
MRS. SARA WREN LIVELY

CAPTAIN THOMAS COBB CHAPTER
Honoring Mrs. Louis Joseph Babin Organizing Regent

In Memory of
MRS. J. R. CREAMER
Lachlan McIntosh Chapter
Savannah, Georgia

"Keep Jones County Green and Clean"
OLIVER MORTON CHAPTER
Jones County, Georgia

Oothcaloga Chapter, DAR
Adairsville, Ga.
Honors only Charter member
MRS. ALICE B. HOWARD

ROANOKE CHAPTER
Honoring their loyal senior members
Mrs. E. C. Coffin, Mrs. E. L. Kimbrough, Mrs. Tom Lunsford, Mrs. C. R. West

Compliments of
WILLIAM McINTOSH CHAPTER, DAR
Jackson, Georgia

Compliments of
Excelsior Electric Membership Corp.
Metter, Georgia

Compliments of
PINELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY
Metter, Georgia
Serving Rural Georgia

DURDEN BANKING COMPANY
Incorporated
Twin City, Georgia
Phone 763-2100

YOUR FULL SERVICE BANK
Each account insured up to $15,000.00 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Compliments of
TWIN CITY MANUFACTURING CO.
Twin City, Georgia

FRANKLIN CHEVROLET CO., INC.
60 EAST MAIN STREET
STATESBORO, GA.

Compliments of
DURDEN INSURANCE AGENCY
Twin City, Georgia

Compliments of
SOUTHLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Cordele, Georgia
STEPHEN HEARD CHAPTER DAR, ELBERTON, GEORGIA

Scales Granite Co.,
Elberton, Georgia

Eagle Granite Co.,
Elberton, Georgia

Standard Granite Co.,
Elberton, Georgia

Elberton Granite Turning Works,
Elberton, Georgia

Liberty Granite Co., Inc. Mfg.,
Quarries, Structural and
Monumental Granite

Keystone Granite Co.,
Elberton, Georgia

Apex Granite Co., Inc.
Wholesale Monumental Mfgs.
"Harper Select"

Kantala Quarries Inc.,
Matthew Kantala
Mrs. M. W. Kantala

Colonial Granite Co., Works, Inc.
Elberton, Georgia

Elberton G. H. Granite Co.,
Elberton, Georgia

Service Granite Co.,
Wholesale Monumental Mfg.
Elberton, Georgia

Supreme Granite Co.,
Elberton, Georgia

Welch & Worley Granite Co.,
Wholesale Monumental Mfg.

Central Granite Company
Wholesale Mfgs. Quality
Memorials, Finished Products

McCannon Granite Company
Elberton, Georgia

Harmony Blue Granite Co.,
Elberton, Georgia

ETERNAL STONE

Coggins Granite Industries Inc.,
Elberton, Georgia

Consolidated Granite Co., Inc.,
Elberton, Georgia

H. & B. Brown, Granite Co., Inc.,
Elberton, Georgia

Elberton Granite Finishing Company, Inc.,
Elberton, Georgia

Dixie Granite Company
Elberton, Georgia

Republic Granite Company Inc.
C. P. McLanahan,
Elberton, Georgia

Elberton Citizens—with the cooperation and leadership of the local granite industry—are appreciative of their high school stadium which seats 20,000. The "Granite Bowl" as it is known, is the focal point of athletic and entertainment events in the city and county.
“CENTER OF THE WORLD”, (Ah-Yeh-Li A-Lo-Hee in Cherokee Language), is a locality situated on a plateau of ground not far from the headwaters of Cedar, Coldwater, and Lightwood Log Creeks in Hart County, Georgia. This place was originally a Cherokee Indian assembly ground from which trails radiated in every direction. It was here the Cherokees met for their councils and for their meetings with white traders before George III purchased it from the Indians in 1773.

Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 338)

Sara Rexford
Only child of Sidney Merrill
July 4, 1847, age 34 yrs.

Thomas Merrill, Junr. Family:

Thomas Merrill, Junr., married Alice Frink Montague, May 7, 1815. She died Nov. 29, 1824 age 32 yrs.

Children:
Jane, Mar. 4, 1816, married Hiram Briggs.
Dwight, May 15, 1818, married Eliza Wilbur June 26, 1845.
Robert Fulton, August 2, 1820.
Catherine T., Sept. 15, 1822.

(Continued on page 386)
THE NANCY HART CHAPTER, DAR and the following Sponsors
CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO
VISIT HISTORIC MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA

JOHN MILLEDGE
MOTEL
"Milledgeville's Finest"

THE MERCHANTS &
FARMERS BANK
"70 Years of
Faithful Service"

THE MILLEDGEVILLE
BANKING CO.
"For 83 Years
A Good Bank"

MADISON THROWING
COMPANY, INC.
"America’s Leading
Throwster"

Governors Mansion 1839-1868
Now a Historic Shrine and Home of President of Georgia College at Milledgeville, Georgia
Open to the Public

J. P. STEVENS & COMPANY, INC.
"Fine Fabrics Since 1813"

AMERICAN COACH CO.,
DIV. OF DMH CORP.
"A Home As Great As Its Name"

EXCHANGE BANK OF MILLEDGEVILLE
"Modern Banking With Personalized Service"

McGAW LABORATORIES, INC., GA. DIV.
Subsidiary of American Hospital Supply Corp.

The Toccoa Chapter DAR dedicates this ad in recognition of our Regent Miss Jewel Hayes for her faithful and dedicated service to the chapter and the community in the fields of patriotic and educational endeavor.

Compliments of the following merchants:

Andrews Hamby, Inc.
108 E. Doyle Street
Toccoa, Georgia 30577

Colonial Stores
Your store of quality
Toccoa, Georgia 30577

Lovett's Jewelry
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware
Phone 886-4071
Toccoa, Georgia 30577

The Citizen's Bank of Toccoa
Member of F.D.I.C.
Toccoa, Georgia 30577

Gem Jewelry Company
136 East Doyle Street
Toccoa, Georgia & Gainesville, Georgia
"Where Satisfaction Costs So Little."

Lillian Meaders Gift Shop
Toccoa, Georgia
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Silver, Gold, Cut Glass, China, Brass, and Others

Fred L. Hayes, Inc.
Your fashion store for over 50 years.

The Bank of Toccoa
TWO LOCATIONS
Downtown — Big A Road
Member of F.D.I.C.

Compliments Of
Acree-Davis
Funeral Home

This Chapter sponsors soil conservation
THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

With deep affection endorses and honors

MRS. GEORGE JACOB WALZ

State Regent 1965-1968
Candidate for Corresponding Secretary General
on the slate of
Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes

Seated Left to Right: Mrs. M. Luther Mathiot, Treasurer; Mrs. Kenneth Field, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, Vice Regent; Mrs. George Jacob Walz, State Regent; Mrs. Robert W. Stahl, Chaplain; Mrs. William H. Allwein, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. Watson Scarborough, South Eastern Director.

Standing Left to Right: Mrs. William G. Brosman, Historian; Mrs. John H. Bell, South Central Director; Mrs. Gust Sanfilippo, North Western Director; Mrs. Fowler N. Breidenthall, North Eastern Director; Mrs. Donald R. Earl, Librarian; Mrs. Frank M. Maryott, North Central Director; Miss Calla Stahlmann, South Western Director; Mrs. Frank C. Fischer, Registrar.
In recognition of continuous dedicated DAR experience since January 1940
On Chapter, State and National levels
With complete confidence in her executive ability
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY,
Daughters of the American Revolution
Unanimously endorses its beloved State Regent

MRS. GEORGE JACOB WALZ
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

MARCH 1968
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Chairman</th>
<th>Chapter Regent</th>
<th>Conference page 1967**</th>
<th>Honorary State Regent***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belleville</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mrs. Allen L. Baker</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Jean E. McCullough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sara R. Magaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John R. Covey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Berks County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Sarah Swoyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bucks County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Russell A. Canons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cumberland County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Howard L. Stuart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles R. Sneidman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. DeForest L. Trautman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frederick L. Olive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philadelphia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George A. Clark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pittsburgh</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. James A. Stahl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John H. Bell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John W. Cameron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph A. Barnes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph M. Martin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph R. Cameron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph W. Gerlock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This lovely Georgian mansion, standing just west of Pottstown, is located on the "Pennsylvania Trail of History". Built in the 1750's by John Potts, a wealthy ironmaster who established many iron forges in Pennsylvania, Pottsgrove has lost none of its original charm. The elegant interior, with its simple overmantels, its corner cupboards and cushioned window seats, found few rivals in its day. The large central hallway remains a major architectural feature. Today, with its eighteenth-century flower and herb garden; its period furnishings, primarily Philadelphia Chippendale; and its outstanding colonial architecture, Pottsgrove commands the same admiration from the modern traveler as it did from his eighteenth-century predecessor.

Pottsgrove Mansion was used by General George Washington as his headquarters in September of 1777.

Open to the public

COURTESY OF

A Friend
Baker Equipment Engineering Co. of Pa.
Kepner & Romich Furniture & Carpeting
J. R. Sotter Agency Insurance & Bonds
Ralph E. Shaner & Son Engineering Co.
Perkiomen Bridge Hotel—Smorgasbord
Collegeville, Pa.
First Federal Savings and Loan Assoc.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. A. O'Donnell, Jr.
Hotel Shuler
Hill School
Sawchuk's Garage
Don Sands Paint Store
Lakeside Inn
Limerick, Pa.
Meadow Brook Farms Inc.

MACHANATAWNY CHAPTER, POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
REGENT—MRS. WILLIAM R. JACOB

MARCH 1968
New Orleans

(Continued from page 246)

some and orderly, but it will not be as easy to carry out as it was to put on paper.”

De Pauger not only contributed a later plan for the city but largely aided Bienville in sustaining the very existence of the settlement.

The census of 1721, quoted from Diron d’Artaguette, gives 145 men, (16 officers and employees), 44 workmen or sailors . . . (42 convicts, 43 not classified); 65 women, 38 children, 172 negroes, 21 savage slaves. In the same year, another census included lands up and down the river, and a larger number of inhabitants.

Another firsthand account is by Le Page du Pratz, who came to New Orleans a short time after 1718, and wrote: “The place of arms is in the middle of the ground of the place which faces the river; in the middle of the ground of the place of arms stands the parish church, called St. Louis, where the Capuchins officiate, whose house is to the left of the church. To the right stands the prison, or jail, and the guardhouse; both sides of the place of arms are taken up by two rows of barracks . . . the streets intersect and cross each other at right angles . . . the Governor’s house stands in the middle of that part of town from which we go from the place of arms to the habitation of the Jesuits . . . The house of the Ursuline nuns is quite at the end of the town, also the hospital . . . The greatest part of the houses are of brick; the rest are of timber and brick.” (Note: the place of arms mentioned is now Jackson Square.)

But of all eye-witnesses accounts of the early city, none are more spritely and informative as in letters of Madeleine Hachard, a novice who came in 1727 with a small group of Ursuline nuns. To her father she wrote: “Our city is very beautiful, well constructed and regularly built . . . the houses are with wooden fronts, mortar, whitewashed, wainscotted and latticed . . . It is true that the city is growing daily and in course of time may become as large and handsome as the principal cities of France, if more workmen come . . . The women, while ignorant about things concerning their salvation are not so about vanity . . . There is refinement and magnificence as in France . . . gold and velvet goods are common though three times dearer than in Rouen . . . they (the women) are dressed in stuffs of damask full of ribbons . . . What causes us great pleasure is the docility of the children whom we direct . . . the negresses are also easy to instruct . . .” From another letter: “Our residence is the finest house in the city . . . everywhere are large windows, no glass but the sashes are hung with fine cloth which gives as much light as glass . . . But all this (plenty) is neither

(Continued on page 373)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Liberty Bell Shrine at the Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown, bears the legend of the concealment of the Liberty Bell taken from Philadelphia to Allentown during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. C. Ray Harned, Past Regent and National Officer, points to the bronze marker placed in the shrine by the Chapter.

**P. A. Freeman, Inc.**
*Jewelers*
Allentown, Pennsylvania

**Smoyer's Jeweler**
Allentown, Pennsylvania

**Merrit Lumber Company**
Emmaus
Pennsylvania

**Compliments of Three Friends**

**Florence Yingst**
Allentown, Pennsylvania
*Specialty Shop—Personalized Service*
Dresses, Suits, Jewelry

**John Gould**
*Pharmacy*
Emmaus, Pennsylvania

**EMIL E. OTTO**
The Shoppe of Prestige Fashions
Allentown, Pennsylvania
Planning a Lady's Estate...

The administration of ladies' estates and continuing trusts requires an extra measure of sympathetic care and consideration. Usually widows, they often do not possess the business experience necessary to take a significant part in the planning of complex estate matters.

The Trust Department of Industrial Valley Bank is staffed with capable, experienced estate administrators and trustmen. They are keenly aware of the particular problems inherent in ladies' estate planning, and stand ready to serve your clients with care and understanding, while lightening your professional load.

You and your clients, whether male or female, will receive utmost consideration and cooperation from IVB. Ladies in particular will appreciate the gentlemanly approach of this corporate fiduciary.

Requires a Gentleman's Touch.

Please note: This bank has a practice from which we do not deviate. In the administration of estates we retain the lawyer who drew the will or was otherwise instrumental in our appointment.

Coatesville / Oxford / Thorndale / Phoenixville

INDUSTRIAL VALLEY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY / 384-2000
Member FDIC

Rockbridge Men at War

(Continued from page 265)

chester, Va., and Frederick, Md. On the long march, they were guarded mainly by militia who were now en route home. Some of the guards were men from Rockbridge who remained on duty through the winter, being replaced by others in the early Spring.

In conclusion, it should be understood that Rockbridge men were to be found in the Continental Line and on duty elsewhere than in the South. Applications for pensions reveal the foundations for this statement. Some individuals were in the Continentals held at New York while others were in the south-bound column, headed for Yorktown. From the Plains of Abraham on the St. Lawrence River, to the swamps of Carolina, from the banks of the Chesapeake Bay to the banks of the Mississippi, men of Rockbridge served as militiamen, Continental soldiers, and in the Virginia Navy during the American Revolution.
Specify MATTHEWS for the finest in Cast Bronze Tablets and Emblems for the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- Unsurpassed in quality
- Weather protected in a lasting finish
- Emblem comes complete with 24" spiked mounting stake.

15th ANNUAL DAR MEN’S DINNER

DATE: Monday, April 15, 1968
PLACE: Pitcairn Room, Mayflower Hotel
TIME: 6:00 P.M.
DRESS: Optional - Some gentlemen attending opening night wear dinner jackets or white tie.
COST: $7.50 per person, includes dinner and beverages. Checks should accompany all reservations and be made payable to:
Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr.
1791 Lanier Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

No tickets will be mailed but a door list kept of all who make reservations. The seating in this room is very limited, early reservations are suggested. Please note that this dinner is limited to men only.

C. CURTIS HUGHES
for Flowers
556 N. Union St.
Middletown, Pa. 17057
Telephone 944-3831

CARSON LONG
BOY’S MILITARY SCHOOL
Educates the whole boy physically, mentally and morally.
How to Learn, How to Labor, How to Live
Prepares for College and Life
131st year of character building
Rates—$1275.00Extras—
$475.00
Location—in New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
THE MODERN DINER
Clarion, Pa.
Thelma Fox, Owner
Clarion County Chapter
I LIFT MY LAMP
by Anna Balmer Myers
The memorable, authentic story of the struggles of a family of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania pioneers, interwoven skillfully with the rise and fall of Henry William Stiegel, famed pre-Revolutionary glass blower. Rich in absorbing, historical detail.
4.50 at your bookseller
DORRANCE & CO. Publishers
Philadelphia, Pa. 19130

In Loving Tribute to
MRS. ALFRED KEISTER MILLS
(EDITH FRANTZ MILLS)
and
MISS JULIA SNAVELY
Fifty-year members of
LEBANON CHAPTER
by a FAMILY FRIEND
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Lebanon, Pennsylvania
honors MRS. GEORGE JACOB WALZ
State Regent of Pennsylvania
State Society, DAR
CANDIDATE FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL
April 1968
on the slate of Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes

90th Anniversary Greetings
JACOB FERREE CHAPTER, DAR
Coroopolis, Pa.
In Memory of
Mrs. J. W. Hunter
Monongahela Valley Chapter Pennsylvania
In Loving Memory
Mrs. William Greff
Mrs. William Leggo
Mrs. Wallace Smiles
Merion Chapter, Bala, Pa.

The Bradford County Regents Club
In Loving Memory
Mae Linderman McGlenn
Os-co-hu Chapter, October 28, 1966
Lyndal Racalsn Browning
Mach-wi-hi-lusing Chapter, July 9, 1967
Katharina Osborne Innes
George Clymer Chapter, Sept. 28, 1967
Caroline Hallet Trippe
Bradford Chapter, October 1, 1967

“Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.”
Psalm 33:12

JEPTHA ABBOTT CHAPTER
Ardmore, Pennsylvania

QUEEN ALLQUIPPA CHAPTER
McKeesport, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
ROBERT MORRIS CHAPTER
Mrs. Joseph R. Clair, Regent

Towamencin Chapter, Lansdale, Pa.
honors their 50 year member
Mrs. Robert M. Smith

THE VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER
Norristown, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Don S. Harvey, Regent
proudly honors
PAST REGENTS

77th Continental Congress
April 15-19, 1968

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE MEMBERS OF HARRISBURG CHAPTER
ORGANIZED MAY 19, 1894

IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
PRESENT WITH AFFECTION

MRS. HENRY W. PIFER
CHAPTER REGENT, 1965-1968

MARCH 1968
CHAPTERS IN THE SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICT
Pennsylvania State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
are proud to honor and endorse Pennsylvania’s candidate for
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL

MRS. GEORGE J. WALZ
State Regent
Mrs. J. Watson Scarborough, Director, South East District

BERKS COUNTY
Reading
BUCKS COUNTY
Doylestown
CHESTER COUNTY
West Chester
DELAWARE COUNTY
Chester
DR. BENJAMIN RUSH
Narberth
FLAG HOUSE
Frankford
GERMANTOWN
Germantown

GREAT VALLEY
Paoli
Gwynedd
Gwynedd Valley
INDEPENDENCE HALL
Philadelphia
JEPTHA ABBOTT
Ardmore
MAHANATAWNY
Pottstown
A FRIEND IN MERION
CHAPTER
Merion
PERKIOMEN VALLEY
Pennington

PETER MUHLENBERG
Philadelphia
QUAKER CITY
Philadelphia
ROBERT MORRIS
Philadelphia
THOMAS LEIPER
Philadelphia
TOHICKON
Quakertown
TOWAMENCIN
Lansdale
WILLIAM PENN
Glenside

[ 364 ]
CALIFORNIA
PRESENTS WITH AFFECTIONATE PRIDE
MRS. DONALD SPICER

ELEANOR WASHINGTON SPICER
STATE REGENT 1966-1968
CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE OF HISTORIAN GENERAL, APRIL 1968
ON THE SLATE OF MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
The Ohio Chapters Honor their State Board

Regent ............... Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman
Vice Regent ............ Mrs. W. B. Heiser
Chaplain ............... Mrs. Kenneth S. Fleming
Recording Secretary ... Mrs. Wm. B. Burlingame
Corresponding Secretary ... Mrs. Gerald F. Duryee
Organizing Secretary ... Mrs. Ralph Donges
Treasurer .............. Mrs. James L. Cast
Registrar .............. Mrs. Charles M. Cummings
Historian ............. Mrs. Irving Karr, Jr.
Librarian .............. Mrs. Edwin M. Fuller
Parliamentarian ...... Mrs. Harley C. Lee

State Directors

Northeast ............. Mrs. George R. Gleason
Southeast ............. Miss Evelyn Winters
Northwest ............ Mrs. Norman H. DeMent
Southwest ............ Mrs. W. Malcolm Orchard

Sponsored by Ohio Chapters

Aaron Olmstead
Akron
Amanda Baker Devin
Ann Simpson Davis
Anna Asbury Stone
Beech Forest
Bellefontaine
Black Swamp
Canton
Captain William Hendricks
Cedar Cliff
Childs Taylor
Clough Valley
Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith
Colonel William Crawford
Commodore Preble
Coppacaw
Cuyahoga Falls
Cuyahoga Portage
Delaware City
Dolly Todd Madison
Elizabeth Harper
Elizabeth Sherman Reese
Fort Amanda
Fort Defiance
Fort Finslady
Fort Greene Ville
Fort Industry
Fort Laurens
Fort McArthur
Franklinston
George Clinton
Governor Othniel Looker
Granville
Hannah Crawford
Hannah Emerson Dustin
Indian Hill
Isaac Van Wart
James Fowler
Jared Mandlef
Jonathan Dayton
Lagonda
Lakewood
Lima
London
Mahoning
Martha Devotion Huntington
Martha Pitkin
Mary Cheesey
Mary Redmond
Mary Stanley
Mary Washington
Massillon
Molly Chipenden
Moses Cleveland
Nathan Perry
New Connecticut
Old Northwest

The Whitefield House

(Continued from page 311)

one account, some were sold as junk)—would be a story in itself. Poorly displayed and covered with dust, they attracted little attention and elicited even less enthusiasm. During the last twenty-five years the situation has changed; most of the paintings have been restored, some previously unknown examples have been located, and several scholarly articles about them have appeared.”

During the summer of 1967 two of Haidt’s religious paintings were loaned for an exhibit of early American art in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, an honor indicating the great value now attached to his works.

To make the past come alive significantly a trip to this building and its museum is truly time well spent.

Bibliography

History of Nazareth, Pa., 1740-1940, Two Centuries of Nazareth by various contributors, Nazareth, Pa., Bi-Centennial, Inc., 1940.
THE OHIO STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
Honors its State Regent
MRS. CARL WILLIAM KIETZMAN

In grateful and affectionate recognition of her able leadership, and her devotion to the ideals and aims of the National Society of DAR during her years of service as State Chairman of National Defense, State Corresponding Secretary, State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent and State Regent, Ohio Chapters proudly endorse Anna Ruth Kietzman for the office of CURATOR GENERAL on the slate of MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES

MARCH 1968
Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Fort Greene Ville in 1795 opened the Northwest Territory.

The Pipe of Peace had been smoked; the historic "Treaty of Greenville" signed. On August 3, 1795, Indian claims to the southern half of what is now Ohio were ended. It was then that struggling Ohio River communities began the drive which brought statehood in seven years. Ohio became the gateway for developing the continent.
In memoriam

DR. EDWARD TIFFIN
First Governor of Ohio

Born in Carlisle, England, on June 10, 1766, Edward Tiffin at the age of twelve became a student of medicine, then migrated to America with his parents in 1783 where he settled in Charles Town, Virginia (now Jefferson County, West Virginia) where he began the practice of medicine at the age of seventeen.

In the late 1780's Dr. Tiffin married Mary Worthington, sister of Thomas Worthington of Virginia. The two families emigrated to Ohio in 1798 settling in Chillicothe where he became a respected physician and surgeon. He also served during the territorial period, 1799-1801 as speaker of the house of representatives. In 1802 he was president of the Ohio constitutional convention which body drafted our first constitution.

Elected first governor of Ohio in 1803 he supervised creation of the first state laws and foiled, with the everlasting gratitude of Thomas Jefferson, the Aaron Burr conspiracy on Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River. Between 1807 and 1809 he was a United States senator from Ohio and immediately thereafter became speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives.

For fifteen years beginning in the fall of 1812 Dr. Tiffin was United States commissioner of public lands, reorganizing that office and saving its records from destruction when the British invaded Washington, D.C. in 1814. Later he served as surveyor general for the Northwest Territory through the administration of John Quincy Adams.

Dr. Tiffin died on August 9, 1829 and his remains are buried in Chillicothe's Grandview Cemetery.

Ohio respects and cherishes the distinguished and versatile career of Dr. Edward Tiffin—skilled physician, able lay preacher, efficient and respected public servant, and man of unimpeachable integrity.
Delaware City Chapter, Delaware, Ohio

Morrow County Has Enviable War Record

Many of the pioneers who settled Morrow County were soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Residents of the county were strong in their opposition to slavery, and the county provided more men per capita for the Union army than any other county in the northern states. Co. I, 3rd Regiment OVI was recruited at Cardington through the efforts of John Beatty; and Co. G, 20th Regiment, OVI, was recruited at Mt. Gilead and Chesterville by Henry Rigby.

Approximately 500 Morrow County men fought during World War I, 29 of whom made the supreme sacrifice. Co. A, 166th Infantry of the 42nd, (Rainbow) division, was recruited at Cardington with Capt. Virgil W. Peck as commander. Nearly 1350 Morrow countians were in military service during World War II, of whom forty-five sacrificed their lives.

Our soldiers abroad were ably supported at home by patriotic citizens who oversubscribed their quota for both Liberty bonds and war stamps for war financing. The Liberty Loan drives were led by Dr. W. B. Robinson, and the war savings stamps campaign by F. B. McMillan. The Victory Shaft Monument in the Mt. Gilead town square was awarded Morrow County for having sold more stamps per capita than any other county in the United States (World War I).

Revolutionary War Patriots From Morrow County

Baker, Samuel
Benedict, Aaron, Sr.
Brendlinger Frederick
Brendlinger, Henry
Breckway, Martin
Buck, Israel
Dixon, Alexander
Doy, Peter
Foist, Jacob
Fuller, Hosea
Gardner, John
Hibbs, Daniel
Hoffmire, Samuel
Holt, Evan
Hopkins, Timothy
Hunt, Stephen
Iden, John
Jenkins, Edward
Keen, Joseph
Kester, Joseph, Sr.

Nor shall your story be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot,
Where valor proudly sleeps.

By Theodere O'Hara
From "The Bivouac of the Dead."

Schurr, Jacob
Shaw, John
Smith, Simcon
Starr, Richard
Steward, L. William
Thatcher, John
Vining, Jonas
Washburn, Isaac
Wilson, Isaac

This page sponsored by Morrow County
Mt. Gilead

Distributor Gulf Oil Products
The First National Bank
The Peoples Bank
The Smith Insurance Agency
Sentinel Publishing Company

The Leaf Restaurant on North Freeway
at Mt. Gilead—Fredericktown exit W. side Rt. 95
Marion Production Credit Association
Derrick Motel and Restaurant
State Rt. 95 at Interstate 71
Fredricktown and Mt. Gilead exit
In memory of Captain Nelson E. Campbell, Jr.

Marengo
DeVore Funeral Home
Sunbury Marengo Galena

Snyders Milling Service, Inc.
Edison
Keith's Flower Shop
Iberia
Iberia Earthmoving Service

William Bennett, Marathon Distributor
Bill's Flower and Gift Shop
Donor, A Friend
Peoples Foodland

Miss Edna Gay Schaaf
State Chairman DAR Magazine Advertising
and
Chairman Delaware City Chapter, Delaware, Ohio
The above pictures of Ohio Wesleyan University and the Ohio Wesleyan Female College appear on the Map of Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio 1854, Surveyed & Published by John Bevan, City Surveyor.

In 1841, the Ohio conference of the Methodist Church appointed Rev. William Strickland, Dr. Charles Elliott and Rev. Gaddis to visit Delaware, Ohio, to examine the Sulphur Springs property with the mansion-house. Rev. Adam Poe presented the claims of Delaware at the session of the Ohio Conference—acceptance followed and the college opened with three students, with Dr. Edward Thomson, (editor of the Ladies Repository), as head. It was without endowment, with little patronage and without hope of fee or reward.

The population of Delaware at this time was 4100. Its citizens were moral, intelligent and enterprising—with a few exceptions.

The college campus contained about fifteen acres. The three main buildings are all of the same kind of architecture—Grecian Doric, all four stories high. The Mansion house was 62x52 feet, notable for the beauty of proportions, of wood—and will probably stand for a half century! The north basement room was the recitation room for the Normal Department. The Crestomathian Society met in the southwest corner. The southeast corner served the painter as a storeroom. There is a spiral stairway which leads to a spacious hall, at the west end of which is the main entrance, on the right is the President's private study. In the story above, Professors McCabe, Williams and Harris studies and there is also a recitation room for Professor Williams. A story higher, the Principal of the Normal Department, Mr. Ogden and tutors Williams and O'Kane, also the Zetagathian and Athenian Society halls are located.

Later Thomson Chapel rooms served as lecture rooms for Geology, Natural Sciences and a chemical laboratory and Mathematics classrooms. There was an auditorium on the second floor, eighty by fifty-two feet and twenty-two feet in height.

At first the tuition for the collegiate department for a year was $30.00, and for the preparatory department $20.00. Room rent was $4.50 per session. Boarding in private families ranged in price from $2 to $2.50 per week. The students could board themselves for $1 to $1.50 per week.

A closing comment made by Dr. Gaddis is, “The faculty are all ‘good men and true’. . .”
—Anna C. Smith Pabst, Historian, Delaware City Chapter

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 310)

contributions to DAR mountain schools; scholarships; receptions at naturalization ceremonies for new United States citizens; museums; libraries; the American Indian, etc. The annual fund-raising benefit supports these projects.

For 11 years “Beverly Door Steps” has presented a tour of interesting neighborhood homes displaying antiques, contrasting architecture, furniture and flower displays, etc. DAR members, their friends and neighbors enjoy community congeniality, culminating in the “high tea” served this year at the Church of the Mediator. Here also tables of Treasures and Treifs, donated antiques, etc., were sold. The C.A.R. members sold candy and early American figurines, and the Evening Group sold jewelry and acted as hostesses. Local florists donate flower arrangements and decorations.

Tours of former years increasing the public’s awareness of DAR Patriotic Endeavor, Education and Historic Preservation, included such varied places as the Morgan Park Academy grounds, Buildings and Alumni Hall; the residence where the founding meet-

(Continued on page 380)
THE HANCOCK BRICK & TILE COMPANY

FINDLAY, OHIO

Salutes Our
Fort Findlay Chapter
For Its Historical, Educational and Patriotic Contributions
To The Findlay Community

Compliments

THOMPSON'S TRANSFER CO.
Washington Court House, Ohio

BETTY M. TRUMP ... Gifts
317 N. Court Street
Medina, Ohio 44256
IMPORTS Phone: 725-4483
1-5 P.M. Daily Except Wednesday

THE GOLDEN LAMB
Ohio's Oldest Inn
Phone Lebanon 932-5065

SANTA'S EXIT 2
RESTAURANT & LOUNGE
Ohio Turnpike at State Rt. 15
Honors
Scout David Williams Chapter
Organized April 16, 1938 at Pioneer, Ohio

DELWARE CITY CHAPTER
Endorses MRS CARL KIETZMAN
for Curator General on the Seimes Slate

Lima Red Cross Building
In Honor of Mrs. Emil Krone, DAR
Member and outstanding volunteer
Red Cross Worker.

Compliments of

DANIEL COOPER CHAPTER
Dayton, Ohio

Honoring
MISS MARY LOUISE BOWEN
Charter Member and Treasurer
For her faithful service to
Governor Worthington Chapter
Logan, Ohio

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES CHAPTER
Montgomery, Ohio
honors
Mrs. Harold E. Klotz, Regent

New Orleans
(Continued from page 358)
our wish nor the intention of our enterprise. Our
principal end is to draw souls to the Lord, and He
grants us the grace to succeed." She describes at length
the convent and its garden which "is bounded at one
end by great forest trees of prodigious height and
bulk" . . . and she speaks of the scholars, French
girls, Indians and some Canadian orphans. During the
five years the first convent was under construction,
the nuns occupied the Governor's house. The third
convent stands today in the vieux carre as the oldest
structure in the Mississippi valley. The dangerous
voyage and later years in which these "sisters of
mercy" served since 1727 is an amazing story.
This is but a glimpse of New Orleans, the place and
the people, as of 250 years ago, yet there lingers the
gallant spirit of the founders, dimmed perhaps but not
effaced by the passage of time.

References:
Carroll, M. "The Ursulines in Louisiana" 1886, New Orleans, Hyman
Smith Publishers.
Claiborne, J. T. H.: "Mississippi as a Province", Louisiana University
Press, reprint, 1880.
Federal Progress Guide of Mississippi.
Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol 1, 1917-1918.
Schlarman, J. H.: "From Quebec to New Orleans," Buechler Publishing
Co., Belleville, Ill. 1930.
EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES
The College-Conservatory of Music, one of the three oldest music schools in the nation, offers undergraduate and graduate students unusually comprehensive programs of study, as well as the resources of a large university located in a city noted for its leadership in music and the cultural arts.

OUTSTANDING FACULTY
The internationally-famous faculty includes: the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra's distinguished music director, Max Rudolf; Associate Conductor, Erich Kunzel; and many principals of the Orchestra — members of the noted LaSalle Quartet — and such eminent artist-teachers as Raymond Dudley, Peter Hurford, Italo Tajo, Pietro Spada, Carol MacClintock, Olga Conus, Helen Laird and Karin Dayas.

EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES
The new, multi-million-dollar music center provides far-advanced facilities for the study of music, dance and drama — a magnificent theater with full stage for grand opera, orchestral concerts and ballet — a 3-manual Harrison and Harrison organ of 60 ranks — many recital halls and rehearsal rooms — plus, radio and television studios, a large library, classrooms, teaching studios and practice rooms.

FOR INFORMATION, please write to:
Admissions Office, University of Cincinnati,
College-Conservatory of Music,
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221
THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER
Ohio’s Largest and Third Oldest Chapter
Celebrating its Diamond Jubilee on April 27, 1968
Having unanimously endorsed
The Slate headed by MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES of Delaware
Proudly presents its distinguished member
and former Chapter Regent

MRS. CARL WILLIAM KIETZMAN
STATE REGENT OF THE OHIO SOCIETY
As a candidate on the Seimes Slate for the office of
CURATOR GENERAL
Abigail Chester Webb, WETHERSFIELD 1958 Mrs. Webb was descended from Leonard Chester, one of the Ten Adventurers who founded Wethersfield. Her father, Col. John Chester commanded the Wethersfield Company at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Her husband, Joseph Webb spent his fortune in equipping and supplying the troops with leather and other necessary goods. Abigail was the gracious hostess of the Webb House where General Washington planned with General Knox and Count de Rochambeau the Siege of Yorktown.

Abigail Phelps, SIMSBURY 1893 Abigail Pettibone Phelps was the granddaughter of John Pettibone, founder of the Pettibone family in America. Seventeen Pettibones from Simsbury served in the Revolution. Her husband, Lt. David Phelps distinguished in the Colonial Wars. Two sons were Captains in the American Revolution and one son was a General and figured prominently at Fort Ticonderoga.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, WINDSOR 1894 Mrs. Ellsworth was the wife of the third Chief Justice of the United States. Their home is now owned and maintained by the Connecticut DAR.

Agnes Dickinson Lee, GUILFORD 1933 Mrs. Lee was the wife of Coast Guard Lt. Samuel Lee. Fired alarm gun and protected powder keys. She outwitted Tory plotters.

Anne Brewster Fanning, JEWETT CITY 1897 Mrs. Fanning was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower. Her husband, Captain Charles Fanning was with Washington in Pennsylvania, took part in the battle of Germantown and wintered at Valley Forge.

Anne Wood Elderkin, WILLIMANTIC 1894 Mrs. Elderkin was the wife of Brigadier General Jedediah Elderkin, a distinguished member of the Connecticut Assembly that ratified the U.S. Constitution and a honored and trusted leader from the beginning to the close of the Revolution.

Compo Hill, WESTPORT 1928 The name commemorates the battle of the British forces and the American Patriots April 28, 1777. The battle of Compo Hill was the chief victory in Connecticut during the Revolution.

Deborah Avery Putnam, PLAINFIELD 1895 Mrs. Putnam was the second wife of Major General Israel Putnam. She followed her husband in many campaigns and shared with him many of his trials and privations.

Drum Hill, WILTON 1957 March 6, 1689 Granted to Joseph Rockwell, Jonathan Rockwell and William Lees, in exchange for the beating of their drums, 12 acres of land on the hill now known as Drum Hill.

Elizabeth Clarke Hull, ANSONIA 1894 Mrs. Hull was the mother of three sons, who served during the Revolution. Her husband, Captain Joseph Hull answered the first call for troops. Son Joseph was Lt. of Artillery, son William was a Lt. Colonel and son Samuel was a Lt.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam, PUTNAM 1897 Mrs. Putnam was the mother of the famous Revolutionary hero, Connecticut’s illustrious Patriot Major General Israel Putnam.

Emma Hart Willard, BERLIN 1894 Mrs. Willard internationally known pioneer in the education of women. Her efforts toward equality for women in higher education led to the establishment of the famous "Troy Female Seminary" now the Emma Willard School. After retirement, she assisted Henry Barnard of Hartford in his work on the school system of Connecticut.

Esther Stanley, NEW BRITAIN 1894 Mrs. Stanley was the wife of Thomas Stanley and the mother of Colonel Gad Stanley, who served with Colonel Lee and Colonel Hooker.

Eunice Cobb Stocking, GLASTONBURY 1961 Mrs. Stocking, patriot wife of George Stocking, owner of the gunpowder mill that supplied the Revolutionary forces. She travelled by horse between Boston and Glastonbury delivering powder to those fighting for our freedom.

Eunice Dennie Burr, FAIRFIELD 1894 Mrs. Burr wife of Thaddeus Burr, a member of the Constitutional Convention, the Council of Safety, and one of the first organizers of the Connecticut regiments. Together, Eunice and Thaddeus entertained in the Burr Mansion many notables of the time.

Eve Lear, NEW HAVEN 1915 Eve Lear was the daughter of Arnold Lear and the wife of Colonel George Piper, a Continental Army officer. She gave her entire fortune (325 pounds in gold) to her husband to purchase shoes and clothing for his company.

Faith Trumbull, NORWICH 1893 Mrs. Trumbull was the wife of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut’s Revolutionary War governor. She contributed her magnificent scarlet cloak to those who were fighting for American Independence. Her four sons were conspicuous in the Revolutionary War for their patriotic zeal and service.

Freelove Baldwin Stow, MILFORD 1896 Mrs. Stow was the wife of “Martyr” Captain Stephen Stow, a Revolutionary War voluntary nurse. Her four sons served in the cause of liberty.

General Roger Welles, NEWINGTON 1942 General Welles was born Dec. 29, 1753 in Wethersfield, was commissioned a second Lieutenant on Jan. 1, 1777. In 1778 he was chosen Lieut. Colonel of the Connecticut 6th regiment of militia and in 1793 was appointed Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade. He also served nine terms in the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut.

Governor Jonathan Trumbull, LEBANON 1921 In honor of Jonathan Trumbull, last colonial governor and first State Governor of Connecticut.

Green Woods, WINSTED 1897 The title given by the early proprietors to the rugged highlands lying south of the Massachusetts line, between the valleys of the Farmington and Housatonic Rivers. Two country roads hewed through this Green Woods tract were used during the Revolution for the transfer of munitions and soldiers.

Hannah Benedict Carter, NEW CANAAN 1894 Mrs. Carter was the wife of Captain John Carter. During the Revolutionary War she encouraged and aided her husband and his soldiers. Her home was often a meeting place for the soldiers. The original membership of the chapter was chiefly composed of descendants of Mrs. Carter.

Hannah Woodruff, SOUTHWICK 1897 Hannah was the wife of Asahel Newell and the second wife of Captain Daniel Sloper. The Southwick Company commanded by Captain Sloper included five of their sons.

Judæa, WASHINGTON 1898 Named in memory of the original name of the Town of Washington. In 1741 when that settlement was made from the Mother Town of Woodbury it was called Judæa. Its topographical features bore for its settlers a fancied resemblance to the Judæa of Bible History.

Katherine Gaylord, BRISTOL 1894 Mrs. Gaylord was the wife of Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, who took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1778 after her husband was killed in the Wyoming Massacre, she travelled from Wyoming, Penn. to Conn., alone with her three children on one horse through hostile country.
Lady Fenwick, CHESHIRE 1910 In 1639, Lady Fenwick came to the Fort at Old Saybrook, as the bride of George Fenwick, gentleman. Her wonderful herb garden, wherein grew everything for medicinal and household use, and her skill in the use of herbs for illness was often tested by the sick of the Colony, she also cured many of the friendly Indians.

Lucretia Shaw, NEW LONDON 1892 Mrs. Shaw was the wife of Nathanael Shaw, Jr., who was appointed the agent for naval supplies and the care of sick seamen in 1767. In 1760 a lottery was granted to build a lighthouse at the mouth of New London Harbor, on land owned by Mrs. Shaw, and was sold by Mr. Shaw to the Governor and Company.

Martha Norton Brooks, TORKINGTON 1896 The Chapter was first called Torrington Chapter but in 1912 was changed to honor Mrs. Brooks the organizer of the chapter.

Mary Clap Wooster, NEW HAVEN 1893 Mrs. Wooster a patriotic woman, descended from Mayflower passengers, the daughter of Thomas Clap, President of Yale College, and wife of Major-General David Wooster, Connecticut's great patriot. She gave her husband and fortune to her country and lost both.

Mary Rust, MERIDEN 1893 Mrs. Rust was the daughter of John Rust, a British sailor who was on his way to Boston after the surrender of Burgoyne's Army at Saratoga.

Mary Silliman, BRIDGEPORT 1894 Mrs. Silliman was the wife of General Gold Selleck Silliman. He was captured by the British and held prisoner for a long time. His wife fled with a small son to Trumbull. Later she returned to her Fairfield home and aided wounded and sick soldiers and housed townspeople, whose homes had been destroyed.

Mary Wooster, DANBURY 1893 Mrs. Wooster was the wife of the celebrated Major General David Wooster, who in marching to the defense of Danbury when it was attacked and burned by the British during the Revolutionary War, forfeited his life for what he felt was a just cause.

Phoebe Humphrey, COLLINSVILLE 1905 Phoebe Humphrey was 16 years old at the time of the Revolutionary War. She is remembered for her courage in having driven a Hessian soldier from her home with a shovel when he demanded some of her fresh baked bread. He was one of the British and Hessian Soldiers who were on their way to Boston after the surrender of Burgoyne's Army at Saratoga.

Roger Sherman, NEW MILFORD 1893 Mr. Sherman, a member of the Continental Congress, was the only signer in the thirteen colonies of the four fundamental documents, The Articles of Association, The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation and The Constitution. He served New Milford as Selectman, Justice of the Peace and for several years as a Representative in the General Assembly.

Ruth Hart, MERIDEN 1893 Mrs. Hart was the wife of General Selah Hart, commander of the Connecticut Militia during the entire seven years of the Revolutionary War. She was granted the largest pension ever given any citizen of the State, and from this amount she made liberal donations to the Church, Yale University and the American Educational Society.

Ruth Wyllys, HARTFORD 1892 Mrs. Wyllys was the wife of Colonel Samuel Wyllys of the Continental Army. She shared with her husband all the dangers and privations of a soldier's life and was with him during the winter of 1780 when he was serving along the Hudson River and with General Washington and his army.

Sarah Ludlow, SEYMOUR 1894 Sarah was the daughter of Roger Ludlow, one of the first settlers of Windham and later of Fairfield, Connecticut. She married Rev. Nathaniel Brewster and lived for some time in England but finally returned to Long Island. Nine of the twenty organizing members of the chapter were descended from the Ludlows or the Brewsters.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys, DERBY-SHELTON 1893 Sarah was the daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth Tomlinson Riggs. She married Rev. Daniel Humphreys and became the mother of a very distinguished family. Refined and elegant in personal appearance, she was a familiar figure in the cultured college circles of Yale, and bore the honored title of "Lady Humphreys."

Sarah Rogers, NAUGATUCK 1910 Sarah was the daughter of Josiah and Martha Rogers descendant of Thomas Rogers who was a captain in the Mayflower. She was mother and stepmother of twelve children. Both her husbands served in the Revolution.

Sarah Whitman Hooker, WEST HARTFORD 1906 Sarah was the daughter of Deacon John and Abigail Pantry Whitman. She was a descendant of William Pantry, one of the founders of Hartford. She married Thomas Hart Hooker a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker the first settled clergyman in Hartford and one of the framers of the Connecticut Constitution, on which the Constitution of the United States was modelled.

Sarah Whitman Trumbull, WATERTOWN 1904 Sarah was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Whitman and married the Rev. John Trumbull of Watertown. Her son John Trumbull wrote many political essays and some poems. His "McFingal" written in 1775, was a satirical poem which aroused the public mind to hatred of suppression and to the love of the new and rapidly spreading cause of Independence.

Stamford, STAMFORD 1894 Named for the town of Stamford, Conn. founded in 1641.

Susan Carrington Clarke, MERIDEN 1895 It was the last Chapter organized by Miss Clarke, the first Connecticut State Regent.

Wadsworth, MIDDLETOWN 1892 Named in honor of Major General James Wadsworth of Durham who commanded a brigade in the defense of Long Island. His move still remains standing in Durham.
MARY FLOYD TALLMADGE CHAPTER
Gifts—Lilac Hedges Notes and Stationary
THE MASON COMPANY
Litchfield, Connecticut

WESTLEIGH INN
Litchfield, Connecticut

Compliments of
A FRIEND
The Colonial Greenhouse
Litchfield, Conn.

BANTAM SUPPLY CO. INC.
Bantam, Conn.

BANTAM SUPER MARKET
Bantam, Conn.

TIP TOP STORES
Litchfield, INC.
On The Green 567-5814

MORGANS PHOTO & GIFT SHOP
Route 25—Bantam, Conn. 06750
T. W. Budney, Proprietor
Phone 567-8408

Compliments of
MITCHELL'S RESTAURANT
Litchfield, Connecticut

Compliments of
SUPERIOR FOODS

MARYLEIGH GIFT SHOP
Litchfield, Connecticut

HENRY N. SWANSON
Specializing in the Repairing and Restoring of Antique Furniture
Litchfield, Conn.

GUNTERH’S
Interior Decoration
Litchfield 567-9131

HOLLY HILL GIFTS
Route 25, Torrington Road
Litchfield, Conn.

BANTAM LUMBER CO., INC.
Bantam, Conn.

Crutch & MacDonald
Corner Drug Store
Litchfield, Conn.

KUSTOM KITCHENS
Litchfield, Inc.

Cobble Court Book Shop
Litchfield, Conn.

DAR ENGAGEMENT CALENDAR

A limited number of copies of the DAR Engagement Calendar are now on sale at a special price of $1.00 through the Office of the Corresponding Secretary. Please make checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR, and mail to 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20006

ABIGAIL PHELPS CHAPTER, DAR
Simsbury, Connecticut
Wishes to honor
Connecticut DAR 75th Anniversary

Compliments of
ANNE WOOD ELDERKIN CHAPTER
Willimantic, Connecticut

Greetings from
EMMA HART WILLARD CHAPTER
Miss Esther Griswold, Regent

Ennis Dennis Burr Chapter, DAR
MRS. CARL J. BERG, REGENT
Fairfield, Connecticut

Offers History and Genealogy of Families of Old Fairfield by Donald Lines Jacobus.
Vols. I and II, cloth-bound in 15 parts, $50;
Volume III, cloth-bound, $15.
Revolutionary Ancestors of Members, 1953
75 CENTS: COMPILED BY
MRS. C. H. CHATFIELD.
Send check or money order to
MRS. HENRY K. WAKEMAN
4014 Redding Road, Fairfield, Conn.

Honoring
MRS. THOMAS J. NAGLE
Regent of
EVE LEAR CHAPTER
New Haven, Connecticut

Greetings from the
Governor Jonathan Trumbull Chapter, DAR
Lebanon, Conn.

Greetings from
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, DAR
Southington, Conn.

CHESHIRE VILLAGE REALTY, INC.
FRANK J. NASTRI
Realtor
1072 South Main St. Cheshire, Conn.

MARY SILLIMAN
CHAPTER, DAR
Bridgeport, Connecticut
honors
MRS. ADELE F. FREDERICK
For her many years of faithful service as Chairman of the Americanization and DAR Manual Committee. In this capacity, she has helped many foreign born to become American Citizens.

MELICENT PORTER CHAPTER
Waterbury, Connecticut
Observing Diamond Jubilee Year
Organized January 27, 1893

Putnam Hill Chapter, DAR
Greenwich, Connecticut
honors its Organizing Regent
Mrs. H. H. Adams-Kelly
on its 70th Anniversary
1897-1967

Greetings from
STAMFORD CHAPTER
Stamford, Connecticut
Year in and year out you'll do well with THE HARTFORD

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FULL SERVICE BANKING

FOR YOU, B

YOUR FAMILY

AND YOUR BUSINESS

CFT

THE CONNECTICUT BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY

"Dine in the Country"

THE OXFORD HOUSE
Serving Luncheon and Dinner
Route 67 Oxford, Connecticut
Phone 888-6241

Compliments of the

IONA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manchester, Connecticut

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS
Dividend: 5% credited quarterly, computed from day of deposit, in amounts from $1,000 to $15,000

REGULAR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
Dividend: 4 1/4% credited quarterly, computed from day of deposit to day of withdrawal.

Member of F.D.I.C.

The Mechanics Bank of Winsted
Winsted, Conn.
Avon, Conn.

75th Birthday Congratulations
MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, NSDAR
New Haven, Connecticut
Organized April 21, 1893

from

BRANFORD MOTOR INN
Exit 55, Connecticut Turnpike
JEROLD'S INC., JEWELERS
Westville Center, New Haven
KNAPP FOUNDRY COMPANY, INC.
Guilford
HAWEY W. LINCOLN, INC.
493 Whitney Ave., New Haven

R. C. McCLENNING, FURS
565 Whalley Ave., New Haven
WILLIAM J. PHELPS AGENCY
153 Court St., New Haven
FRED SCHILLER’S COUNTRY CLUB
Pastry Shop, Hamden
FRIENDS
The LAJ william J.
ack Co.
• Printers
• Lithographers
• Legal Publishers

Printers for The Connecticut State DAR
William J. Mack, Jr. • Roger Addil
Telephone 239-2591

445 Washington Avenue

NEW MILFORD
INSURANCE AGENCY INC.
General Insurance
Real Estate

BARTON'S DEPARTMENT
STORE
Serving this community since 1896
27 Main Street, New Milford, Conn.

New Milford
Savings Bank

New Milford, Conn.

Established 1858

Branches
Kent—Brookfield, Conn.

Member of Federal Insurance Corporation

Litchfield County
National Bank

New Milford, Conn.

Established 1852

Sharon Office—Kent Branch
Green Drive-In—Candlewood
Valley Branch—Bridgewater

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Reserve System

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 372)

Chapter members are zealously serving the Chapter, Division, and State in various capacities. National workers include Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, National Vice Chairman, American Heritage Committee; Mrs. Clarence E. Cramer, National Vice Chairman, Public Relations Committee; and Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, Registrar General.—Evelyn M. Daniels.

Dewalt Mechlin chapter members are zealously serving the Chapter, Division, and State in various capacities. National workers include Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, National Vice Chairman, American Heritage Committee; Mrs. Clarence E. Cramer, National Vice Chairman, Public Relations Committee; and Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, Registrar General.—Evelyn M. Daniels.

ETOWAH (Cartersville, Ga.). The Etowah Chapter was hostess chapter at the Civic Center, Cartersville, to the Northwestern District Conference, August 17, 1967. Mrs. C. H. Cox, Chapter Regent, introduced Mrs. Herman Richardson, State Regent, who presided over the meeting, including the luncheon period. Several State Officers and committee chairmen were present. It was quite a successful conference with more than 100 attending.

The Etowah Chapter is honored to have two members who have served DAR for more than fifty years: Mrs. Hugh Gilreath, Sr., 55 years; and Mrs. Guy Parmenter, 58 years. Mrs. Colquitt Finley, another beloved member, has been active in DAR for almost 50 years.

The Chapter is striving hard to make the National Honor Roll this year and hoping for the membership to reach 50 by February 1st.
Judea Chapter

The Mayflower Inn
Washington, Conn.

Happily Open All Year

A small Inn where Guests enjoy the Comforts and Pleasures of a Country Home

Route 47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hickory Stile Book Shop</th>
<th>Washington Depot, Conn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARKS DRUG</td>
<td>Washington Depot, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARLO E. ERICSON AGENCY, INC.</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIRSCH BROS.</td>
<td>Building Contractors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYANT &amp; COMPANY, INC.</td>
<td>Contractors &amp; Builders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

moving the word darkies from Stephen Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home." It would seem that influential Negroes in the entertainment world are stripping people of all their heritage in order to destroy a race memory. The Negro dialect is a rich dialect of wonderful expressiveness. The spirituals of the low country Negroes of rice plantation days, sung in Gullah, are among the most beautiful music created in America. When a Negro entertainer bans the dialect of his people, he discriminates against their folk culture and deprives them of their heritage.

America, as a whole, is music conscious today. Music camps and centers have sprung up all over the United States to encourage young people to work with music. There are at least 1200 symphony orchestras in the United States and many of them are kept going, financially by merchants, philanthropists, ordinary people who just love music. So, today, we are standing at the beginning of the era of mass democracy and mass culture. We can only wonder whether the stewardship of the majority will be any wiser—or even as wise—as the stewardship of the minority. But whatever course the development of modern music takes, of one thing we may be certain—it will reflect its background, and the ultimate fate of civilization will be vividly recorded.
The MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS sponsor these pages with affection for her devotion and enthusiasm, their STATE REGENT and urge Daughters to vote and promote MRS. GEORGE SPRAGUE TOLMAN, III for LIBRARIAN GENERAL, A Seimes' Associate.

CONTRIBUTING CHAPTERS

CITY AND CHAPTER
ADAMS, EAST HOOSUCK
ANDOVER, PRISCILLA ABBOT
ATHOL, MARGERY MORTON
ATTLEBORO, ATTLEBORO
BOSTON, BOSTON TEA PARTY
BOSTON, PAUL REVERE
BOSTON, WARREN AND PRESCOTT
BRAINTREE, GENERAL SYLVANUS THAYER
BROCKTON, DEBORAH SAMPSON
BROOKLINE, HANNAH GODDARD
CAMBRIDGE, HANNAH WINTHROP
COHASSET, COLONEL THOMAS LOTHROP
CONCORD, OLD CONCORD
DANVERS, GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM
EAST DOUGLAS, CAPTAIN JOB KNAPP
FALL RIVER, QUEQUECHAN
FRAMINGHAM, FRAMINGHAM
GREAT BARRINGTON, FIRST RESISTANCE
GREENFIELD, DOROTHY QUINCY HANCOCK
HARVARD, MAJOR SIMON WILLARD
HAVERHILL, BRIG. GEN. JAMES BRICKETT
HINCHAM, OLD COLONY
HOLYOKE, EUNICE DAY
IPSWICH, AGAWAM
LAWRENCE, BETSY ROSS
LEICESTER, COLONEL HENSHAW
LEXINGTON, LEXINGTON
LOWELL, MOLLY VARNUM
MEDFORD, SALLY BRADLEE FULTON
MELROSE, OLD STATE HOUSE
NANTUCKET, ABIAH FOLGER FRANKLIN
NEEDHAM, COLONEL WILLIAM McIntosh
NEW BEDFORD, NEW BEDFORD
NEWTON HIGHLANDS, LYDIA PARTRIDGE WHITING
SCITUATE, CHIEF JUSTICE CUSHING
SPRINGFIELD, MERCY WARREN
SUDbury-WAYLAND, WAYSIDE INN
UXBRIDGE, DEBORAH WHEELOCK
VINEYARD HAVEN, SEA COAST DEFENCE
WAKEFIELD, FANEUIL HALL
WALPOLE, NELLY CURTIS LEWIS
WALTHAM, DOROTHY BREWER
WATERTOWN, JOSEPH COOLIDGE
WELLESLEY, AMOS MILLS
WESTFIELD, GENERAL WILLIAM SHEPARD
WESTFORD, COLONEL JOHN ROBINSON
WEYMOUTH, SUSANNAH TUFFS
WINTHROP, DEANE WINTHROP
WOLLASTON, ABIGAIL PHILLIPS QUINCY
WORCESTER, COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW

THE STATE OFFICERS
MASSACHUSETTS EX-REGENTS CLUB

MRS. DONALD K. PHILLIPS, State Chairman Advertising
MRS. MAX LEDERER
MRS. ROBERT D. MALCOLM
MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Unanimously Endorsed their STATE REGENT
for
LIBRARIAN GENERAL
A Seimes’ Associate

MRS. GEORGE SPRAGUE TOLMAN, III
(Ann Sprague Tolman)
State Regent of Massachusetts 1965-1968

Mrs. Tolman joined the DAR in 1946. She has served continuously her State faithfully in many capacities: Page, Personal Page to two State Regents, State Chairman of Finance and Public Relations, State Treasurer 1959-1962, State Vice Regent 1962-1965 and as the youngest State Regent in its History.

Mrs. Tolman believes that the past must be remembered but it is the present and future that offer the real challenge.

Vote for Experience and Youth
WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT
Sterling, Massachusetts
Home of Mary (Sawyer) and her "Little Lamb"—Ebenezer Butterick, creator of Butterick Patterns—Robert B. Thomas, printer of "Old Farmer's Almanac"—birthplace of Prentiss Mellen, L.L.D., first Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court in 1820.

COURTESY OF
PINECREST DUCK FARM
STERLING INN
STERLING PEAT COMPANY
VILLAGE PHARMACY, INC.

HEBERT CANDIES, INC., Rt. 12, Sterling Jct., Mass.
STERLING CIDER CO., INC.—Fruit Juices and Cider Vinegar
VERNON D. MUDGETT—Deershorn Farm - Purebred Guernseys
Submitted by CAPT. JOHN JOSLIN, JR. CHAPTER, DAR

HELEN W. ROBINSON, Realtor
Home & Business Properties
Phone 428-6564, Cotuit, Mass.

All Cape Business Sales, Inc.
Cape Cod Business Properties of Every Description
160 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.
Telephone 775-8315

DOANE--BEAL--AMES
Incorporated
Funeral Services
160 West Main Street, Hyannis, Mass.

COLONIAL CANDLE CO.
OF CAPE COD, INC.
Visit Our Gift Shop and Our Factory
Watch Candles Being Made
232 MAIN ST., HYANNIS, MASS.
S. MAIN ST., WELLFLEET, MASS.

EVELYN CROSBY
Realtor
445 Main Street
Centerville, Mass.
CAPE COD
Telephone 775-1685

WE WOULD LIKE TO CARE
FOR YOUR INSURANCE
Study it. Plug any gaps. Watch over it. And keep you up-to-date. Ours is a total service—for the individual, business, or both. All lines including life.

FRED. C. CHURCH & COMPANY
Insurance since 1865
Lowell, Chelmsford, Littleton
in ANDOVER the Smart & Flagg Agency

BUZZARDS BAY GAS COMPANY
25 Iyanough Road
Hyannis, Massachusetts

CAPE COD
RETIREMENT
for
INFORMATION WRITE
HAROLD J. MOYE & ASSOCIATES
Chatham, Cape Cod, Mass.
P.O. Box 604
Pictorial Brochures concerning The Wonderful Way of Life will be sent free.

Visit the House of the Seven Gables made famous by Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel.

Gift Shop
During July-August enjoy lunch and tea in the garden.

54 Turner Street, Salem, Mass. Tel. 744-0991

DANIEL LOW'S
Salem, Mass.
Jewelers & Silversmiths for over 100 years

Distinctive Gifts for All Occasions
Send for free gift catalogue

Greetings from the MANSFIELD CHAPTER DAR
Mansfield, Massachusetts

Help Keep Your Magazine Current

THE SALEM CROSS INN
Olde Brookfield, Massachusetts
Route 9, Ware Road
West Brookfield

[ 384 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING

LeSTAGE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Fine Jewelry
Craftsmanship
Since 1863
North Attleboro, Massachusetts

Visit Our Whaling Museum
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Compliments of
NEW BEDFORD CHAPTER

CONTENTMENT CHAPTER, DAR
Dedham, Mass.
on its 20th Anniversary honors its Founder—Mrs. Mabelle Senning Cole and its organizing members.

JOHN ALDEN HOUSE—built 1653
Alden St., Duxbury, Mass.
Open June-Sept.

Compliments of
DUXBURY CHAPTER, DAR
Duxbury, Massachusetts

Greetings from
LYDIA PARTRIDGE WHITING CHAPTER
Newton Highlands, Mass.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD
CHAPTER

WARREN & PRESCOTT CHAPTER
Boston, Massachusetts
76th Anniversary

HONORING

DOROTHY A. SPEARE
Regent
In Celebration of our
75th Anniversary
MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, DAR
Springfield, Mass.

Happy 75th Anniversary
to Mercy Warren Chapter

OAK N' SPRUCE
RESORT LODGE
In The Berkshires
SOUTH LEE, MASS.

Compliments of

W. F. Young, Inc.
Springfield, Massachusetts

Manufacturers of

Absorbine, Jr.

Honoring

Mercy Warren Chapter
in Celebrating its 75th Anniversary

MARCH 1968 385 3
MASSACHUSETTS
Unanimously Endorses its
STATE REGENT
as a CANDIDATE for
LIBRARIAN GENERAL
A Seimes’ Associate

MRS. GEORGE SPRAGUE TOLMAN, III

Genealogical Queries
(Continued from page 352)

King-Vanarsdall—Daniel King b. 1785, prob. S. C., d. 1843

Hevel—Want names of ancestors and any other information about: (1.) Christian Hevel who lived in York Co., Pa. in 1827, d. Charleston, Ill., 1845, (desire specific location of grave, apparently still extant somewhere near Charleston). (2.) John William Hevel b. Sept. 22, 1837, Franklin Co., Pa. Also any information about other Hevels in the U. S. prior to 1850.—Gary F. Hevel, P. O. Box 123, Oswego, Kansas 67356.

Cahill (Kahill), Coxson, Jennings—Am desc. of John Cahill, Pvt. Pa. Line, & w. Sarah through dau. Martha, b. ca. 1778, d. 1838, m. John Coxson, of Mercer & Venango Co., Pa., whose son William Coxson mar. Mary Catherine Schell, b. Upper Canada 1804, d. 1890, whose dau. Mary Louisa, b. ca. 1839, d. 1912, m. George W. Jennings, b. ca. 1834, d. 1886, of Venango & Forest Co’s., Pa. Desire corrs. with desc. of John Cahill for facts of dates and places, births, marriages and deaths.—Miles R. Barnes, Jr., 48 Adam Street, Silver Creek, New York. 14136.

Northen-Hopewell—$10.00 reward for both parents, with proof, of Edmund Northen, b. ca. 1767, Va. Edmund mar. Sarah Hopewell and moved to Ohio after 1810. —Miss Mary Fern Myers, 1027 Greenwood Ave., Zanesville, Ohio. 43701.


Champer (or Champere, or Jumper)—Jacob Champer lived in Frederick Co., Md., between Libertytown and New Market on waters of Monocacy, was in Rev. War and with Washington at Valley Forge during winter of 1777. Mrs. L. H. C. asked question about him in this magazine in 1908. Can anyone furnish information about him, about her, or about others of Champer family?—Stan Champer, 1109 S. 4th Street, Ironton, Ohio 45638.

January, John—b. 1767, Pa., want names of children. Also names of children of John and Jeannete (Young) January, Jr.—did they have son Joab born 1820 in Tenn.? Mrs. George Schumacher, 121 Hill Ave., Manchester, Mo. 63011.

Hudsons of Va., S. C., Ala., Miss., and Tex. Work on this family is in progress. Correspondence with anyone interested is invited.—Weldon Hudson, 2807 Cedar Park Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas 76118.
DELAWARE CHAPTERS and the PAST STATE OFFICERS CLUB
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Are Honored To Present Delaware’s Esteemed Daughter
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT GENERAL 1968

Chairman of Building & Grounds and Personnel Committees 1965-1968
First Vice President General 1962-1965
Recording Secretary General 1959-1962
Honorary State Regent of Delaware

Delaware Daughters dedicate this page to Betty Seimes for the many years of faithful service in promoting the Objectives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—

Historical  Educational  Patriotic

MARCH 1968
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Presents With Pride and Affection Our Daughter
MRS. NILE EUGENE FAUST

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REGENT 1965-1968
CANDIDATE ON THE SEIMES SLATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
TREASURER GENERAL
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Presents With Pride And Affection Our Daughter
MRS. CHARLES EMERY LYNDE

HONORARY STATE REGENT
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1965-1968

CANDIDATE ON THE RAGAN SLATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
LIBRARIAN GENERAL

MARCH 1968
ARKANSAS VALLEY CHAPTER
and
COLORADO DAUGHTERS
PROUDLY and AFFECTIONATELY PRESENT
MRS ARTHUR L. ALLEN

HONORARY STATE REGENT OF COLORADO
PAST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM COLORADO
PAST REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
as a
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF FIRST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL ON THE
DOROTHY W. S. RAGAN TICKET
In Loving Tribute to

MRS. JOHN AUGUSTUS CARR

Honorary State Regent of Arkansas
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
on the ticket of Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan
Presented with Deep Pride and Affection by

DR. LILY PETER

MARCH 1968
An Original
WATERCOLOR PAINTING
of the place dearest to you
Your Home, the Homes of your
Ancestors, Historical Landmarks or
special spots you wish to hold for-
ever in memory, for yourself or those
you love, may he have from a good
photograph, color slide, old records
and descriptive material, or painted
on site. For further details

WRITE: Florence Fitch Whitehill
New York, N.Y. 10010

YANKEE DOODLE HOUSE NORWALK, CONN.
Presented by Gov. Thomas Fitch to his son Col. Thomas
Fitch, called "Yankee Doodle." 1763.

Since 1896
J. E. LUTZ & COMPANY, INSURANCE
Knoxville, Tennessee

Compliments of
CAS WALKER SUPER MARKETS
Knoxville, Tennessee

DICKSON'S OFFICE SERVICE, INC.
Letter Shop—Printing Services
711 North Magnolia Avenue
Orlando, Florida 32803

THE HAMMOCK SHOP
Pawleys Island, S. C.
"The Original Pawleys Island Rope Hammock"

Compliments of
American State Bank of Lawrenceburg
and First National Bank of Aurora, Indiana

GENEALOGICAL GUIDE & SUPPLEMENT
(genealogical references)
DAR Magazines (1892-1956)
$5.50 for both
DAR Business Office, 1956
D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
Compiled by
Elizabeth Benton Chapter
Kansas City, Missouri

Sequel to The DeMoss Family in America (pub. 1952) repeats Part 2 adding subsequent findings
on many lines from Loie DeMoss (will of 1743); pictures and descriptions of his home, where-
abouts, church, and grave in Berkeley Co. W. Va. as I found them when I visited the
place. Heraldry and picture of DeMoss Coat of
Arms. Well bound.
Write: Edith S. Caughron, 122 Main, Neodesha,
Kansas 66767
PRICE $10.00

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 litera-
ture of the period."

MAGNA CARTA BOOK COMPANY
5502 Magnolia Ave., Baltimore, 21215

Compliments of
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Lincolnton - Cherryville - Denver
Lincolnton, N. C.

Compliments of
LINCOLNTON SAVINGS
and LOAN ASSOCIATION
Lincolnton, N. C.

DAR
GRAVE MARKER
Officially Approved
Navy Bronze Material
Overall diameter at star tips 6 3/4"
Length of Tassel - 9 1/4"
Complete with stake or lugs.
SPECIFY WHICH IS
DESIRED.
Price ........................................ $9.65
6 or more .................................. $8.65
POSTAGE PREPAID

ABACO PLATERS
1814-20 E. Russell St.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19134

Compliments of
FIRST TRENTON
NATIONAL BANK
Trenton
New Jersey

Honoring General Lafayette Chapter

UNCLE DICK'S
FAMILY MARKET, INC.
"Where Old Friends Meet"
Central Ave., Bargaintown, N. J.
R. D. 1 Mays Landing, N. J. 08330
Honoring

MRS. JOHN KENT FINLEY
Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of New Jersey
Candidate for Curator General
Ragan Ticket

MARGARET GINDHART FINLEY
This candidate is well prepared for the office of Curator General.
The Organizer and for 18 years a co-chairman of the Haddonfield Antique Show.
While State Regent of New Jersey, the Isaac Watson House, built in Trenton in 1708, was leased
and handsomely and authentically restored to be used as Headquarters of the New Jersey Society, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution.
As a member of the Founders Committee she is Chairman of Acquisition in search of furniture and
accessories of the period for the Headquarters.
She has the quality of dedication and the experience for the office of

CURATOR GENERAL
Presented by the chapters of the New Jersey Society
of the Daughters of the American Revolution
With Sincere Affection

MARCH 1968
Friends of New York
Endorse
Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland
Vice President General
Honorary State Regent
Congress Program Chairman
Divisional Representative of
DAR Speakers' Staff
as
Candidate for
Recording Secretary General
on the Slate of
Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes

Compliments of
FORT CONDE CHAPTER, DAR
Mobile, Alabama

LEWIS CHAPTER
Eufaula, Alabama

Greetings from
LT. JOSEPH M. WILCOX CHAPTER, DAR
Camden, Alabama

“Export-Import
MOBILE
THE Port”
Virginia Cavalier Chapter
Mobile, Alabama

Compliments of
BARTOW CHAPTER, NSDAR
Bartow, Florida

OCALA CHAPTER
Ocala, Florida

Green Tree Tavern Chapter
congratulates Miss Mary Carr Guernsey
on her fifty year membership

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON CHAPTER
Valparaiso, Indiana

Honoring
MRS. LOUISE STEELE BARNHILL
Regent
TALLAHATCHIE CHAPTER
Charleston, Miss.

GENERAL ROBERT IRWIN CHAPTER, N.C.
Honors its Regent
MRS. ASHLYN CANNON

Dacotah Chapter Honors
MRS. ORIN A. STEVENS
N. D. Mother of The Year 1967

Honor Roll
Reports Due
March 1, 1968

First National Bank of Oregon
Roseburg Branch
Congratulates
Umpqua Chapter DAR, Roseburg
on their
50th Anniversary, March 7, 1968

The Newberg Graphic
Newberg
In Historic Yamhill County
Oregon

U.S. National Bank of Oregon
Roseburg Branch
congratulates
Umpqua Chapter DAR, Roseburg
on their
50th anniversary, March 7, 1968
Member of F.D.I.C.

Douglas National Bank
Roseburg, Oregon
congratulates
Umpqua Chapter DAR, Roseburg
on their
50th Anniversary, March 7, 1968

ADAM DALE CHAPTER, DAR, TENNESSEE
Honors all past and present Regents

Greetings from
ALEXANDER KEITH CHAPTER, DAR
Athens, Tennessee

Compliments of
CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDMISTON CHAPTER
Clarksville, Tennessee

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
Hennessee Studio of Heraldic Art
324 West Thomas St., Salisbury, N.C. 28144
10% off to Members of DAR on all paintings

KATE BARRY CHAPTER, DAR
Spartanburg, South Carolina
Honors

JULIA H. FOSTER
(Mrs. Paul B.)
Chapter Regent
1957-1962
Chapter Regent
1965-1968
State Chairman National Defense
1960-1963
State Historian
1963-1966
State Chairman Special Committee
American History Month
1967

CAST BRONZE
PLAQUES • MEMORIALS
NAME PLATES • HONOR ROLLS
DONOR AND PORTRAIT TABLETS
illustrating wide variety of designs.
Write for price list and catalog
MEIERJOHAN-WENGLER, INC.
Metalcraftsmen
10130 WATERS AVE, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45227

[ 394 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Carmen King Reilly

MRS. EDWARD JOSEPH REILLY
State Regent, New York State Organization, NSDAR 1965-1968
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR 1968-1971

This page to honor Mrs. Reilly is presented by these New York Chapters:

Anne Cary
Anne Hutchinson
Col. Aaron Ogden
Col. Gilbert Potter
Ellen Hardin Walworth
Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull
Ketewamoke
Maj. Jonathan Lawrence
Maj. Thomas Wickes
Manhattan
Mary Washington Colonial

Matinecock
New York City
North Riding
Oyster Bay
Richmond County
Rufus King
Ruth Floyd Woodhull
Staten Island
Suffolk
William Dawes
Women of '76

MARCH 1968
SOMETHING NEW FROM NEWMAN

* 10-inch OFFICIAL lay member marker now available in a new permanent alloy with the appearance and strength of solid bronze.

* The PRICE . . . an almost unbelievable $6.50 each or $5.95 each in lots of six. With mounting stake or concealed anchors.

* Order new #300 MARKER TODAY from NEWMAN—Leaders since 1882 and WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC.
5613 Center Hill Ave.
Cincinnati, O. 45216

NEW ADDRESS OF
J. H. SMALL AND SONS
FLOWER SHOP
8545 Conn. Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland
Since 1855
Washington's First

WOOD FAMILY INDEX
Price $57.50
570 pages, about 40,000 names 90% born before 1875
SOMMER WOOD, SR.
The 1785 House
Poolesville, Md. 20837

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

A. H. Baker & Co., Inc.
Insurance Agents and Counsellors
930 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington D. C. 20005
EXECutive 3-2460

FRANKLIN PIERCE COLLEGE
Founded with Individual Freedom
Human Dignity
Peace
Economic Security as its Cornerstone
A coeducational liberal arts college offering the trimester plan.
FRANKLIN PIERCE COLLEGE
Rindge, New Hampshire 899-3382

With Appreciation for MARY TORR CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FARMINGTON NATIONAL BANK Farmington, New Hampshire Serving New Hampshire for 112 Years Complete Banking Service Including Savings Accounts Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
OLD NINETY-SIX DISTRICT CHAPTER

proudly presents

four generations in its membership

Mrs. Ida Norris Wright, first generation and former officer of the chapter; Mrs. Catherine Wright Proctor Folk, second generation; Mrs. Catherine Proctor Williford, third generation and her daughter, Catherine Elizabeth Williford, fourth generation and charter member of a new CAR sponsored by Old 96 District Chapter.

Graciously sponsored by the following:

J. Raymond Folk, Attorney, Edgefield, S. C.
The Security Bank, Edgefield, S. C.
Timmerman & Blocker Drug Stores, Edgefield, S. C.
Rainsford & Yarborough, Forest Prods., Edgefield, S. C.
Talbert's Shell Service Station, Edgefield, S. C.
Pendravis Chevrolet-Olds Co., Inc., Edgefield, S. C.
Yonce Ford Motor Co., Edgefield, S. C.
Turner's Dept. Store, Edgefield, S. C.
Edgefield, Advertiser, Edgefield, S. C.
Reel Insurance Agency, Edgefield, S. C.
The Bank of Trenton, Trenton, S. C.
Harrison Fertilizer Co., Trenton, S. C.
Ridge Banking Co., Johnston, S. C.

G. C. Holmes & Sons, Peach Growers, Johnston, S. C.
Johnston Drug Store, Johnston, S. C.
Scott Furniture Co., Johnston, S. C.
Edwards Oil Corp., Texaco Dist., Johnston, S. C.
Crouch Hardware & Building Supplies, Johnston, S. C.
Ralph Boatwright, Grower & Shipper of Peaches, Johnston, S. C.
Hart Wholesale Grocery Co., Johnston, S. C.
Regel Textile Corp., Johnston, S. C.
Johnston Woolen Mill, Johnston, S. C.
L. D. Holmes & Son, Grower & Shipper of Peaches, Johnston, S. C.
Feagle Motor Co., Johnston, S. C.
Jim Satcher Ford Motor Co., Johnston, S. C.
J. W. Yonce Jr., & Sons, Johnston, S. C.
"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 convenient 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. Immediate shipment. Specify color.

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

If I Were President
(Continued from page 223)

MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, retired U. S. Senator from Oregon (D); widow of Senator Richard L. Neuberger; now only woman member of the President's General Advisory Committee of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

LEONTYNE PRICE, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera, a vibrant soprano from Laurel, Mississippi.

MARTHA GRIFFITHS, Congresswoman (D, Detroit), only woman on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee.

JEANE L. DIXON, the self-styled seer whose predictions include the assassinations of President Kennedy and Mahatma Gandhi.

DIANA TRILLING, critic and freelance writer on literary, social, and political subjects; married to literary critic Lionel Trilling.

LAUREN BACALL, actress, widow of Humphrey Bogart, wife of actor Jason Robards, Jr., mother of three.

MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL, only child of former President Harry S Truman; married to Clifton Daniel, the managing editor of the New York Times; and the mother of three children.


JOAN BAEZ, the first folk singer to become a living legend, she is founder of the Institute for the Study of Non-Violence, in Carmel, California.

VIVIEN KELLEMS, long-time crusader for repeal of the federal income tax; retired president of the Kellems Company of Stonington, Connecticut.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY SULLIVAN, JR., President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARYA MANNES, social critic, author, contributor to major periodicals.

Make your Congress Reservations early
The Botetourt County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in the historical home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Douthat Stoner, Fincastle, Virginia, January 23, 1965, with Mrs. Kenton Ballard Stoner, as Organizing Regent.

“Santillane” the beautiful home shown above, is of Georgian architecture, and was built by Col. George Hancock about 1800, and it was to this house that General William Clark came, after his expedition with Lewis to the Pacific Ocean. Here he stored his papers, and here he married Judith Hancock, youngest daughter of the Hancocks. Their marriage bond lies in the County Clerks Office at Fincastle, Virginia.

Officers elected to serve for the past three years were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>National No.</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regent</td>
<td>459420</td>
<td>Archibald Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Regent</td>
<td>327317</td>
<td>Simon Noell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Sec'y</td>
<td>506612</td>
<td>John Peck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corres. Sec'y</td>
<td>506195</td>
<td>Nicholas Carper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>506611</td>
<td>John Peck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historian</td>
<td>495209</td>
<td>Robert Campbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registrar</td>
<td>496109</td>
<td>John Peck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td>496106</td>
<td>John Peck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>506613</td>
<td>Henry VanMeter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pictorial Windows

(Continued from page 253)

performed this tedious and difficult resizing as the photographs illustrate. When the windows arrived in Washington they were carefully installed under the supervision of Stanford Harry Allison of the Manwarren Construction Corporation.

It is interesting to note that the remaining six windows have been placed in historical societies and museums in Kansas.

In addition to their beautiful appearance, the new windows also serve a functional purpose. The blue fabrics of the chapel were fading due to an overexposure of sunlight. With the new windows the light is so filtered that the fading problem is hopefully solved.

The National Society and visiting members and guests are indeed grateful to Mrs. Chesney and the Kansas DAR for this important gift. These Sunflower pictorial windows are a handsome addition to the Kansas Chapel. To have found such an appropriate subject, the State Flower, for the chapel is unusually fortunate and to have permanently preserved this American art form for future generations is a further testament to the generosity and thoughtfulness of the Kansas Daughters.

MARCH 1968

[399]
Much Enthusiasm, Many Ads, Grateful Thanks

Mrs. B. Wynne Wooley, State Regent, and Mrs. Wilhelm A. Reiter present impressive chapter accomplishments for the Texas Daughters. John McKnight Alexander, a consistent achiever in breaking records secured $1,058.34. Guadalupe Victoria another chapter ranking high in achieving, reported $600. Samuel Sorrell almost singley won the coveted award in October for Texas and returned with additional $475.84 in this issue.

Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, State Regent, and Mrs. Edwin L. Brough of Georgia had 72 of the states 95 chapters and was less than 4 pages in revenue behind 1st place Texas. Perennial winners, Andrew Houser with $995, Abraham Baldwin with $545, Savannah with $405 and Col. William Few with a full page commercial, gained recognition. Total $4,498.00.

Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent, and Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson of Pennsylvania with the experience of a former National Advertising Chairman, Mrs. Walz, continue to fill pages with outstanding commercials in many issues of our magazine. Recognition goes to the State Society and to the achiever chapters who are: William Penn, Harrisburg, Liberty Bell and Mahantawas. Total $2,405.00.

Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, State Regent, and Miss Edna Gay Schauf have added more Ohio chapters each year together with higher revenue totals. Cincinnati $530, Delaware City $437. Honorable mention to Ft. Findlay with 5 commercials. 85 chapters have a total of $2,177.00.

Illinois State Regent, Mrs James J. Hamm, and Mrs. J. Victor Lucas saw the “ad” observance of the state Sesquicentennial by chapters and divisions. The center color space by the Fourth Division is a color first for the state and is a significant historical event portrayal in picture and word sponsored by the Illinois largest division consisting of 3,625 members. Rockford had 13 commercials and Elgin is recognized for their ads. Total $1,730.00.

Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Regent, and Miss Doris B. Williams with 50 of the states 56 chapters in Connecticut supported this issue. Recognition to Judea and Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapters. Connecticut total $1,560.00.

Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, and Mrs. Donald K. Phillips had 61 of the states 85 chapters sponsoring this issue. Mercy Warren and Jonathan Hatch are commended for their efforts. Total $1,188.00.

All totals includes cuts and mats which are not counted in honor roll report totals. 82 individual chapters together with the regulars in this issue total $4,485.00. For this outstanding issue of 99 pages of ads, we are most grateful. We especially thank the individual chapters and chairmen who due to lack of space are not recognized here. Each chapter's support strengthens our chain of advertising and insures financial stability.

Grand Total $23,539.55.
Now, coast to coast!
The place for travelers to relax, refresh, refuel

Free Candy

You can find a lot of happiness beside the highways these days.
Make every trip easier, more fun by stopping at Stuckey's all along your way. Stuckey stores are located at convenient intervals on main highways throughout the nation.
Welcome stops to break fatigue of driving...to refresh yourself in whistle-clean facilities.
Enjoy tempting pecan candies; free samples, too. Tasty snacks and beverages to perk you up. Discover exciting food packs, uncommon gifts for friends. Only at Stuckey's, with one stop, can you relax, refresh, refuel in such happy holiday fashion.
Every trip's a pleasure trip when you stop at Stuckey's

Stuckey's congratulate members of Col. Wm. Few Chapter, Eastman, Ga.
New DAR Insignia approved by The National Society at the 1967 Continental Congress

Pins are gold with blue enamel and are illustrated actual size.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN'S
14 kt. gold $30.00
Gold filled $12.00

STATE REGENT'S
(Used by Ex-State Regents also)
14 kt. gold $37.50
Gold filled $15.00

STATE OFFICER'S
14 kt. gold $30.00
Gold filled $12.00

STATE CHAIRMAN'S
For State Committees recognized on the National level.
14 kt. gold $30.00
Gold filled $15.00

Other Chairmanship bars can be added.
Name and National number is engraved on the back without charge.

Please add 35¢ for insured delivery.

J.E. Caldwell Co.
Jewelers • Silversmiths • Stationers
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Official Jewelers and Stationers to the NSDAR since 1891