Daughters
American
Revolution
LIMITED EDITION!
Of a Commemorative Liberty Bell
From the famous Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London, makers of the original Liberty Bell in 1752

A beautiful replica made by British master craftsmen to the exact specifications and in perfect proportion to the Liberty Bell cast by Thomas Lester for the Province of Pennsylvania 24 years before the American Revolution.

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the famous Whitechapel Bell Foundry of London is casting a limited number of bicentenary Liberty Bells to the scale of one-fifth the original.

DAR members are among the first to be offered these bells, each of which will be numbered after being hand-cast. Low numbers will of course add greatly to the increase in value these unique bells will have.

Only 2400 bells—one for each month of independence—will be cast during the next eight years.

Each bell will be perfect. The present Liberty Bell crack dates only from 1835. The bell was sound when it was rung in July of 1776. A commemorative Liberty Bell should last hundreds of years. Some 16th century Whitechapel bells still ring today!

Nothing like the Commemorative Liberty Bell has ever been made available before, and after the series is cast, the mold will be broken.

The purchase price is £315 (seven hundred and fifty-six dollars), duty paid and including all delivery costs. To reserve a bell, forward one hundred dollars deposit. Brochure available.

Liberty Bell Limited Edition
4300 Prudential Tower
Boston, Massachusetts 02199
May 1968

Daughters of the American Revolution

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COVER STORY
Memorial Day 1968 brings a glimmer of hope into the sad note of remembrance which this day en-vores. Our great Nation has before it a possibility for peace. The military funeral leaving the Fort Myer Chapel in Arlington National Cemetery, shown on the cover, reminds us again of the honored dead of all wars and the honor paid to a member of the Armed Services for the supreme devotion to the ideals which made America great. As many of our young men are still serving and dying on foreign shores, may we, this Memorial Day, pray for peace and a united America.

The cover photograph is courtesy of the United States Army Photo service.

Whole No. 867 Volume 102, No. 5
Executive Committee, Diamond Jubilee Administration 1965-68

First row: Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General; Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Corresponding Secretary General. Second row: Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Curator General; Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange, Historian General; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Treasurer General; Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Registrar General; Mrs. Herbert D. Forrest, Librarian General; Mrs. John J. Champieux, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.
DEAR MEMBERS:

For three years I have been addressing you through the President General's page in the National Society's official publication, *The DAR Magazine*. It has been a special privilege to serve as your Diamond Jubilee President General.

As I write this, my final message to you, it may seem like saying "farewell" to many good friends who have worked so diligently with me during this Diamond Jubilee Administration, however, we will continue to be united in our struggle to preserve our great American Heritage.

Together we have accomplished much for our beloved Society. We have not only changed the tide of membership from a net loss to a net gain, but we have now passed the all-time membership peak of the National Society which was 187,309. Much of this has resulted from the tremendous success of our Diamond Jubilee projects which have received nation wide publicity and interested many more women in joining with the NSDAR to promote its objectives.

Your money has been well cared for and increased: the Investment Trust Fund is at an all-time high, now over one-half million dollars. Constitution Hall has not only been modernized, redecorated, and air conditioned—but for the first time in many years—is on a paying basis and, barring any emergencies, will be able to put a substantial sum aside each year for future maintenance. Better business methods have been introduced in the administration of National Headquarters with a Business Manager, who is also in charge of Personnel, to carry some of the responsibilities that formerly fell upon the President General. The Business Manager is on duty all day, every day.

Words are inadequate to express my thanks and appreciation to all of you, including the Staff at National Headquarters, who have assisted me and the fine women whom you elected to serve with me three years ago. I know I speak for them in expressing their gratitude as well. We have done our best to serve the National Society and, through it, our beloved Country.

We conclude our term of office with a sense of sadness, but also with a joy and satisfaction as we feel our stewardship of the affairs of the Society has been beneficial. True, there is much more that needs to be done, not only in projecting the Society successfully into the future, but in the continued care and maintenance of our beautiful National Headquarters.

May you continue to support your National Society and the succeeding Administration with the same enthusiasm you have tendered the Diamond Jubilee Administration.

Faithfully,

Ada Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Miss Matt Morton, Mistress of Twelve Gables, who met with two friends and founded Decoration Day in Columbus, Mississippi

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

The Story of Decoration Day

Florence Sillers Ogden, Mississippi Delta Chapter

Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel the Blue,
Under the willow the Gray.

Memorial Day, like all hallowed days, was born out of the inspiration of a noble and generous spirit.

Nationwide it is Memorial Day; but in the South it is Decoration Day because that is the way it began: decorating the graves of the soldier dead, the Blue and the Gray.

Many a state and many a town lays claim to the origin of this Day of Remembrance. However, the preponderance of evidence must give the laurels to the women of Columbus, Mississippi, the sorrowing women in black, widows, mothers, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of the gallant dead.

It was April, the month of the Resurrection, flowers were blooming over the blood-soaked earth. The year was 1866, twelve months after the guns of the Civil War were stilled. The South lay bleeding, defeated. The Confederacy was dead; the flower of her young manhood gone.

Three sorrowing, brave-hearted women, Mrs. Jane Fontaine, Mrs. Green P. Hill and Miss Matt Morton met at Twelve Gables, the latter's home, to organize a Memorial Association and to plan a commemorative service to honor their Confederate dead. After the battle of Shiloh, many hundreds of sick and wounded were brought to nearby Columbus. The Columbus Female Academy, the First Methodist Church, the Concert Hall, the Gilmer Hotel and ante-bellum homes were converted into hospitals, with as many as 3000 there at one time. Hundreds died and were buried in Friendship Cemetery where a plot of ground was set aside for the soldier dead—1500 Confederate, fifty-odd Federal.

This was not the first time these three women had met. Since 1863 when the fighting was at its fiercest and feeling at its bitterest, they had gone faithfully to
Mrs. Elizabeth Augusta Murdock Sykes, young widow of Dr. William Edmund Sykes, First Lieutenant of the 43 Regiment Mississippi Infantry. This bereaved young widow impulsively placed flowers on the graves of the Union dead and the Confederate dead alike, and the other sorrowing women followed her lead. The story of this simple, unselfish act electrified the Nation and the idea of Decoration Day spread across the country.

Because of her faithful pilgrimages to the cemetery, the three organizers of Decoration Day invited young Mrs. Sykes to attend their conference. They set April 25, 1866 as the day of commemoration and invited the women of Columbus to join with them in the services and the townspeople to attend. Columbus was a city of fine old antebellum homes, schools and colleges with an atmosphere of cultivated refinement. And it is today, as many of the homes still stand and the Mississippi State College for Women is located there.

Decoration Day was duly held on the appointed day. In the news account the next day, published in the “Mississippi Index” of April 26, 1866, James A Stevens, local editor, stated:

“The procession yesterday in honor of the Confederate dead was large and imposing. First marched in twos the young ladies and girls dressed in immaculate white, each bearing a bouquet or chaplet of flowers; next came the matrons wearing mourning, typical of the Southern heart in sorrow for its beloved dead, these also bearing flowers; after these came the elderly ladies in their carriages.”

They formed a square about the plot of graves and a service was held, after which the sorrowing mothers, widows, daughters, sisters and sweethearts placed their flowers for the dead.

It was then that young Miss Sykes, in her widow’s weeds, her arms filled with flowers, moved impulsively toward the resting place of the Federal soldiers. She said simply, “Let us remember them all alike, the men in Blue and the men in Gray. They, too, have wives and mothers, sisters and sweethearts who love and mourn them.” The women followed her lead.

This simple, unselfish act of a bereaved young widow and her compatriots electrified the Nation.

It was out of this act and this memorial observance in Columbus, Mississippi, as reported in the northern newspapers, that the lawyer-poet, Francis Miles Finch of New York State, drew the inspiration for his poem, “The Blue and the Gray”, famous in that day and published in the Atlantic Monthly in September, 1867. At the head it carried this note:

“The women of Columbus, Mississippi, animated by noble sentiments, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings to the memory of the dead. They strewed
flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead and of the National soldiers."

Because of its human interest appeal and its drama, this simple act stirred the emotions and the imagination of people everywhere and spread the idea of a Decoration or Memorial Day over the entire Nation.

In the meanwhile, others had been having the same thought without the one great act—great because of its spontaneous and generous spirit of placing flowers on the graves of the victors and the conquered alike.

In the spring of 1866 the women of Columbus, Georgia organized the Ladies Memorial Association and set apart one day in each year for specially caring for the Confederate graves. They chose April 25 for their Memorial Day and they claim Columbus, Georgia as the birth place.

In Jackson, Mississippi, Mrs. Sue Landon Vaughn, a descendant of President John Adams, sent out a call to decorate Confederate graves on April 26, 1865. Her act is commemorated in stone on a monument erected in 1888 on the Old State Capitol grounds.

General John B. Murray, Waterloo, New York, is called the "Father of Memorial Day," although it was Henry C. Welles who first suggested an observance of Memorial Day. May 5, 1866 was the date.

On the edge of the cemetery in Boalsburg, Pennsylvania, there is a sign which claims that Boalsburg is the birth place of Memorial Day. Here again three women, Emma Hunter, Sophie Keller and Mrs. Meyer placed flowers on the graves of their soldier dead on July 4, 1864.

In Richmond, Virginia, May 10, the anniversary of the death of Stonewall Jackson was chosen as Memorial Day. Petersburg, Virginia, observed the anniversary of the civilian defense of the city on June 9, 1864, decorating the graves on June 9, 1865, and continuing the observance through the years. Carbondale, Illinois, held an observance on April 29, 1866, and the graves of the Union soldiers were decorated. General John A. Logan was the speaker for the occasion. On April 26, 1865, a group of women in Vicksburg, Mississippi, made a pilgrimage to the cemetery to decorate the soldiers' graves.

It was not until May 5, 1868, that General John A. Logan, first Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army

(Continued on page 594)

Twelve Gables, the house where Decoration Day was founded.
PRESIDENT GENERAL RECEIVES PRAISE FOR TV APPEARANCE: During Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr.'s official visit at the Illinois State Conference, she appeared on a television interview. Many interesting letters congratulating her on this interview have been received at National Headquarters. Of particular interest is one reading, "I am so thrilled with the whole performance that I am sending my check for my dues of $7 and ask that you reinstate me. Last year, I had decided that the DAR just wasn't taking a strong stand any longer and there was no point in belonging. But after tonight . . . I want to stand up and be counted with the DAR. Hurrah again for your marvelous performance."

MRS. WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN, JR. HONORED: During the President General's official visit to the Oklahoma State Conference, she received a Citation of Congratulations from the Senate of the State of Oklahoma, another "first."

NEW PUBLICATION BY CHAPLAIN GENERAL: "Chapter Devotionals," compiled by Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General NSDAR, for use by Chapter Chaplains was recently published and is available from National Headquarters at one dollar the copy.

THE "LAST" CHARTER MEMBER: Almost two years ago the Society was advised of the death of Mrs. Annette Trowbridge Kinney "last charter member of the DAR" and this appeared in the DAR Magazine. Word has just been received that Mrs. Pauline McDowell Atkins, National #98, wishes to renew her membership in the DAR. Mrs. Atkins, as Pauline McDowell, was one of the eighteen women who signified their wish to become members of the NSDAR at the meeting on October 11, 1890. She was then sixteen years of age and had come to Washington with her father, Mr. William O. McDowell, who assisted the Founders with the organizational work. She may be the only living person who knew Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mary Smith Lockwood, the four Founders of the NSDAR.

DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP IN DEMAND: Whether it is for a single copy, as was recently requested by the public relations director of Sears, Roebuck and Company, or for one hundred copies as ordered by the history instructor of an Iowa school, the Historian General's Office continues to supply this outstanding publication of the NSDAR. The public relations director wanted a book on the history and government of the United States, and felt that the DAR Manual For Citizenship would give him the information he needed. The eighth grade history teacher wished to incorporate information on Naturalization to the students even though all the children in the class are natural born citizens. Many of them told their teacher that they wanted to purchase the booklet for their own libraries as a valuable reference.

NSDAR LISTED IN SOUTHEASTERN SURGICAL CONGRESS CONVENTION PROGRAM: More than a thousand members of this organization recently attended their annual meeting in Washington. In the "Information" section of their printed program the members were advised about places to see during their stay in the Nation's Capital and a visit to DAR Headquarters was suggested. Many of these outstanding women took advantage of this suggestion and did tour the DAR Museum and State Rooms.

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER LETTER OF APPRECIATION: The Commanding Officer of the United States Naval Hospital writes to the President General: "I wish to express my personal appreciation to you for inviting 15 of our patients to the Bill Cosby Concert at Constitution Hall . . . Some of the comments of those who attended, passed along to me, indicate that this was a very worthwhile patient activity, giving a strong boost in the important area of morale. Such an event provides a welcome break in hospital routine, as many of our hospitalized Vietnam veterans have a long road to travel in recovery from their injuries and do not always have the resources on their own to attend such a nice function as this. Your interest in the welfare and entertainment of our patients is commendable. . . ."

(Somerville)
In September 1796 General George Washington, our first President, delivered his Farewell Address to the People of the United States. He acknowledged a deep debt of gratitude for the opportunity that had been given him to serve his Country. He expressed the hope that the free Constitution, upon which the Government was founded, would be sacredly maintained. His admonitions regarding relations with other countries were the basis of a foreign policy which became traditional for our Nation until the United States came to be involved in World War I.

Washington recommended the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations. He warned against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, since “history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government . . . the great rule of conduct for us being . . . in extending commercial relations to have as little political connection as possible.” He had no thought of setting America apart from the rest of the world. He advocated a free exchange of commerce, culture, ideas and travel; but he believed that the Government of the United States, being free and independent, differing widely from governments of the old world, should refrain from involvement in the revolutions, wars and political affairs of other nations. While these words of Washington were heeded, under this wise policy, our Nation grew and prospered beyond any other in history.

Whether or not Woodrow Wilson’s decision to intervene in a European war was wisdom or folly, the die was cast. The economic, political, and military might of the United States became entwined in the international arena. Although supposedly victorious in the conflict, the United States and its allies were then confronted with the challenge of the Bolsheviks, who had seized the government of Russia in 1917, establishing there a headquarters from which to carry out their designs for subversion and eventual domination of all peoples of the world. In so doing they welded together the great land mass of Czarist Russia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, also adding other territories to their domain.

During the interval between the two World Wars the influence of the Bolsheviks and of the British Socialists grew increasingly stronger within the United States, being reflected in Government policies and in other areas. In the educational field the younger generation was taught to belittle patriotism, and to abandon what was mistakenly called “isolationism.” Although the attempt to draw the United States into a world order through the League of Nations had been unsuccessful, because of the careful appraisal made of the League’s Covenant by a sufficient number of United States Senators, the drive for worldwide United States involvement continued. Some proponents of this objective were associated with important colleges and universities where they were in position to influence students, including those training as future teachers. Nor did they disguise their purpose.

Dr. George Counts expressed his views forthrightly in his booklet,
have declared that the very existence of Bolshevism in Russia, the maintenance of their own rule, depends upon the occurrence of revolutions in all great civilized nations, including the United States. . . . These revolutions will destroy and overthrow their governments, and set up a Bolshevik rule in their stead."

Secretary Colby closed his statement with the following: "In view of this Government there cannot be any common ground upon which to stand with a power whose conceptions of international relations are so entirely alien to our own—so repugnant to our moral sense."

Yet, in 1933, a newly established Administration in the United States granted full recognition to the government of the Soviet Union, thus providing opportunities for communist penetration of the United States through diplomatic relations, trade, and other channels. The rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe gave added impetus to this cause. The second world war brought the Soviet alliance with the United States and other western countries, giving the communists the chance to spread their tentacles into Eastern Europe and other parts of the world. Now they control one-third of the land area and over a billion helpless human beings. It is alarming to contemplate how far they have progressed in fulfilling the prophesy of Karl Marx, "Through communism we will rule the world, and all will be our slaves." Before his death Whitaker Chambers penned this warning: "I beg of you, not to underrate the energy of the Communist will or the sweep of his strategic vision, simply because it seems impossible to you."

Obviously, this warning has gone unheeded by many of the western world!

It must be recognized that it is now the policy of our Government to find an accommodation with world communism, a modus vivendi of coexistence. Those who espouse such a course are in control of foreign policy, of the military establishment, of various Departments of Government; and it may be assumed of a sufficient number of those in the Legislative Branch to permit the implementation of these objectives. Can it be that the goal of some within our Government is to mold our once free Republic into a socialist state that is to become a unit in a one-world socialist government? It should be recalled that a communist leader has said: "We cannot expect Americans to jump from Capitalism to communism, but we can assist their elected leaders in giving them small doses of socialism, until they suddenly awake to find they have Communism." Is this the end toward which our Nation has been led during the past thirty-five years?

Do we at this time find the mightiest Nation in the World stronger, more respected, influential? Or do we find a great Country, formerly looked up to by other nations and peoples, no longer held in universally high regard? We are criticized by friend and foe alike. We are bogged down in a land war in far-off Asia—the kind of war we have been consistently warned against by distinguished military leaders. Our entire monetary system is threatened. Our cities and towns abound with crime and defiance of law to the point of anarchy. Our great Constitution is ignored and well-nigh destroyed.

Many thoughtful Americans believe that our Nation, our form of Constitutional Government, and our entire way of life are threatened today as never before in all our history. For the doctrines of Karl Marx, disguised under the name of "social progress" have been incorporated into our body politic as laws, regulations, and judicial decisions having the force of law. As this process has continued, traditional American freedoms have been curtailed or lost. Ever-increasing bureaucratic controls have been established, with more and more power usurped by a centralized Government, thus removing from local governing bodies, and the States, the authority to manage their own affairs in areas formerly considered their responsibility.

A distinguished historian, philosopher and scientist of the last century, John Fiske, once wrote: "If the day should ever come when the people..."
of the different parts of our Country shall allow their affairs to be administered by prefects from Washington, and when self-government of the States shall have been lost, on that day the progressive political career of the American people will have come to an end, and the hopes that have been built upon it for the future happiness and prosperity of mankind will be wrecked forever.”

Yet, in 1967, speaking before students at Ohio University, the well-known liberal commentator, David Brinkley, stated: “The decline and fall of the 50 State Governments will be completed within our lifetime. The movement of political power from State Capitols to Washington, D. C. is inevitable and unstoppable, whether we like it or not.”

During recent decades we have proceeded through a series of variously named “deals” to the present “Great Society.” The latter term was first used in this Country at the time the Constitution was being drafted. It indicated an all-powerful Federal Government which was rejected by the Founding Fathers. When Fabian Socialism was rising in England, one of its ardent exponents, Graham Wallas, spoke of the “Great Society” to be built by him and his associates. The result of Fabian socialist efforts is visible today. England, once the mightiest of nations, the head of a great Empire, is bankrupt and crumbling. The contributions of its people to western, Christian civilization through generations are fading into history. Yet within our own Nation we have for years been following the same precepts that were adopted and implemented by the Socialist reformers of Britain. An expanding program of “social legislation” has been enacted which has relieved the people of responsibilities rightfully theirs under a free society. They have been taught by the politicians to look to a central government for all things, that with little or no effort on their part they have a right to receive all manner of benefits, including cradle to the grave security. Those who are ambitious, who work and produce, must be taxed to support the non-workers, the drones, applying the Marxian principle, “From each according to his ability, to each according to his need.” This is not the American way!

The same adage has been applied on an international scale. Under the guise of helping to rebuild and to give courage to war-torn countries, the United States embarked upon the Marshall Plan and the program of aid to Greece and Turkey to help those countries resist communism. When that was accomplished, “Foreign Aid” became a permanent fixture in United States foreign policy. Through a variety of foreign assistance programs now in 54 countries of the world, some programs on a unilateral basis, others through the United Nations, billions of United States dollars have been spent around the globe. American troops have been stationed in many parts of the world for over two decades. They have been called upon to fight a United Nations War in Korea which they were not permitted to win; they are presently bravely engaged in combat in Vietnam. Those who are familiar with the writings of Lenin and of the Fabian Socialists are aware that the outpouring of American largess is in keeping with these proponents of world-sharing of resources and wealth until all nations are equal. How can that be in a world in which nations and peoples are in such totally unequal stages of economic, social and racial development? Would the end result of such a process not be the leveling down of the more highly civilized and developed, rather than any spectacular advancement on the part of more primitive people? Must not they strive for their own advancement as have others who through many generations of effort have arrived at their present stage?

So great is the power of propaganda that many well-intentioned Americans approve the ill-conceived ideas of the outpouring of our national wealth. They hail the end of “isolationism” of the United States, and they look upon its membership and participation in the United Nations as an important step forward. They appear to fail in comprehending the multiple involvements, conces-

sions, and expenditures of our Government, most of which are against the interests of the United States. They must be unaware of the statement published in 1950 in a nationally circulated magazine: “The international government of the United Nations, stripped of its legal trappings, is really the international government of the United States and the Soviet Union acting in unison.” Nor have they read the statement of a prominent New Yorker before a Senate Committee in 1950, “We shall have a World Government, whether we like it or not. The only question is whether World Government is to be achieved by conquest or by consent.”

Yet there is an aura of prosperity and affluence about us. Our Country abounds with evidences of a dynamic and inventive people, who through expansion and use of their resources, through advances in science and technology, have produced an abundance of material possessions. But what of the fundamental freedoms, the backing of a stable and solvent Government that made the phenomenal growth and progress of the Nation possible? The direction that important political decisions have followed have taken us ever farther from the fundamental principles; the profligate expenditures have brought us to a critical point. For after having poured out the economic, financial and military might of our people over much of the world, our depleted monetary supply has brought us to the verge of a national crisis and bankruptcy. It has for sometime been recommended that Congress release the remaining gold supply to meet the demands of foreign holders of United States dollars. The devaluation of the British pound, the speculation in gold that followed in foreign markets, and other factors unfavorable to the financial position of the United States, have continued to diminish the United States gold stock. It now stands at its lowest level since the depression days of the 1930s, perhaps far below that level, with foreigners holding over $30 billion in claims redeemable in gold.

In mid-February the House of
Representatives acted affirmatively on the Administration’s request to remove the gold cover from United States dollars. Subsequently, following the frantic rush to buy gold on the European markets which resulted in unprecedented loss of United States gold, the Senate, on March 15, voted to free the remaining gold stock. This bill was signed into law by the President on March 18, 1968. It is reported that some members of the Senate reluctantly approved this action.

At an emergency meeting held in Washington, D. C. attended by heads of European Central Banks belonging to the London Gold Pool, temporary agreements were reached that, it is hoped, will stem the assault on the American dollar. It is important to note the provisions of these AGREEMENTS. The London Gold Pool, to which seven nations have contributed, the United States share having been 59%, has been abandoned. The London gold market, the world’s largest, and the focal point of the speculative buying of recent weeks, which was abruptly closed after days of increasing gold transactions, is to remain closed until April 1. The heads of banks assembled in Washington promised to maintain the $35 an ounce price among themselves and to neither buy nor sell on the open market where the price is to be fixed by supply and demand. However, it has been pointed out that a LOOPHOLE EXISTS, either by design or oversight. There is no provision to prevent nations outside the Pool countries from demanding gold for dollars, nor to prevent speculators from exploiting the gold crisis. It is reported that communist countries are jubilant over the precarious financial situation of the United States and have reaffirmed their contention that “Imperialism,” the Government of the United States, will be destroyed.

Those who are responsible for this serious monetary situation are exponents of the “new economics,” the economics of John Maynard Keynes — whose economic policies have helped to bring England to its present tragic state. They claim that it is old-fashioned to retain gold as a medium of exchange, that the true strength of our Country lies in its industrial might, its ability to produce. But when we consider the many strategic materials that must be imported from other countries for the manufacture of vitally needed products, especially in time of war, can we run the risk of expecting foreign nations to accept payment in paper dollars that will no longer have any true value on the world market? Foreign aid programs through which substantial sums of our national wealth have been dissipated have played a large part in bringing us to this time of crisis. We have a national debt of staggering proportions. A tremendously costly war is being waged, taking its toll in lives and treasure. When will the American people realize that it is vital for our survival to re-establish financial responsibility, that confidence in the public credit is as necessary today as it was in the days of our first President? Will they at long last protest political demands for still more foreign aid and for unsound domestic programs? Over $3 billion are being requested by the Administration for foreign aid programs for the ensuing year and multiple billions for domestic vote-gathering projects are included in the current budget. Will they have the wisdom and courage, and the desire for self-preservation, to insist that the interests of our Nation and our people must come first, and that other countries must learn and earn for themselves as the only way to genuine progress and development? Or will they permit those who are destroying our Nation to continue their relentless course, perhaps putting off by some means the final day of reckoning—that sooner or later must come to any who live beyond their ability to pay?

Inflation, deficit spending, the squandering of tax monies, the utter disregard for fiscal sanity or financial responsibility, have brought our Nation to its present precarious financial situation. It has been predicted that with the gold cover removed from our currency, the outflow of gold will be accelerated, with foreign claimants rushing to cash in their United States paper holdings. When the last ounce of gold is gone, probably within two years, the United States Treasury will be compelled to default on foreign redemptions. Instead of permitting this to happen and destroying our financial system, why do not those in authority demand that foreign nations repay their long-standing debts to our Country?

France owes our Government $6.8 billion on World War I debts. Seventeen other nations owe $21.3 billion on World War I debts. Almost every nation owes the United States for debts incurred during and since World War II. Many are in arrears on interest payments. France has just been permitted to remit only 25 cents on the dollar in payment of NATO material left behind in France after expulsion of the NATO forces from that country, paying $13 million on a $51.5 million debt. Other debts owed include $50 million from Japan for overcharges on the use of telephone lines for United States military purposes; $195 million owed by Turkey, Greece, Ethiopia, Colombia, Thailand, and the Philippines for supplies furnished during the Korean war. A loss of $2.2 billion was sustained by the United States when other nations devalued their currencies and the State Department failed to protect our Country with maintenance-of-value agreements. Instead of taxing, restricting and penalizing its own citizens, why does not the United States Government insist that these and other debts be paid? Why should our currency be undermined and our Country be compelled to resort to the “special drawing rights” proposed by the International Monetary Fund, to carry out its trade and transactions with other nations?

We are beset on all sides by dangers fostered by unwise decisions and policies inimical to our American form of Government. The political principles and spiritual values upon which this Nation was built, and because of which it has prospered, have been abandoned by those in power. They have ignored and repudiated the Constitution. They have forsaken the people, catering to the demands of union bosses and minority pressure groups in exchange for their votes.
Continuing policies of Government have strengthened the communist enemy, through aid and trade, through appeasement and compromise, for which American fighting men are now paying with their lives.

Deliberate misstatements and propaganda have been disseminated to deceive the American people, preventing them from understanding the real dangers that confront us. A foreign policy has been pursued that calls for accommodation with those who are dedicated to our destruction. Ever-mounting taxes are being squandered on impractical projects in over 50 foreign countries and on domestic programs of unsound, questionable and even dangerous purpose.

There have been negative decisions on military policies, a no-win policy in Korea, and now in Vietnam, with resultant increased loss of life. These have doubtless encouraged the communists in their recent offensives and in the act of piracy committed against an American ship in international waters off the coast of North Korea. Yet steps toward disarmament are being taken even while a conflict is raging.

There has been failure to protect our shores from the menace of communism, now well entrenched only ninety miles from United States territory. The island of Cuba has long been recognized as vital to the safety of our Nation. It has been considered by Naval authorities as an important base for control of the Caribbean, and the Caribbean as the strategic key to the control of the two great oceans that surround the United States—the Atlantic and the Pacific. Thus the forfeiting of Cuba to communist control and subversion constitutes a serious threat. It has been said that of all the plundering of the communists during the past fifty years, the subjugation of Cuba becomes the Soviets' most valuable conquest—a base in the midst of the Western Hemisphere. That once friendly nation has now been turned into an armed camp ready to destroy our cities and vital installations when the Soviets decide the time is right.

Under the name of “civil rights” a series of bills have been enacted providing extensive so-called “rights” for minorities. This list of “rights” is in complete conformity with demands published by the Communist Party many years ago. With the passage of the Open Housing Bill by Congress, this program of the communists will have been completed. The majority of our citizens will have been deprived of their Constitutional rights—freedom of choice, freedom of association, freedom of speech, property rights and other constitutionally guaranteed rights of the individual. They will have become liable to harassment and prosecution by Government bureaucrats.

These acts of Government, and many more, have led the people away from their traditional liberties toward a totalitarian state. Such a state is intended to become global in scope, and will be destined to regulate, coerce, intimidate, subjugate, and entirely control the lives of all. The power will be held by a handful of power-hungry elite. This is the road to serfdom. As Herbert Spencer once wrote, “All socialism involves slavery.”

Crime now abounds throughout the Nation. No longer is a citizen safe on the streets or highways, or even in his own home. The youth of the Country is being subjected to indoctrination, and exposed to the strange influences that have promoted the use of drugs and narcotics: there are frequent demonstrations, protesting Government laws and policies, defying duly constituted authority. Riots, destruction of property and bloodshed have occurred and are again being threatened. The majority of United States combat-ready troops have been sent thousands of miles away across a vast ocean to fight a war of attrition on the terms of the enemy. At this hour they are being relentlessly battered by a determined foe—a foe that is kept well supplied by those who are seeking to enslave all mankind. The delivery of their materiel of war are permitted to continue with only slight interference. The ships of our “friends” and enemies alike unload their cargoes of destruction unmolested in the harbor of Haiphong. Our brave pilots are required to risk their lives in the bombing of secondary targets, which usually can be quickly repaired by the Vietnamese.

While this tragic, undeclared war is being fought on the far side of the globe, we should ask what preparations are being made for the safeguarding of American lives and property here at home? What if riots and insurrection should be staged simultaneously in many parts of our land? What if at the same time the Soviets now entrenched in nearby Cuba, armed with their rockets and missiles, their submarine fleet, their mysterious electronically equipped ships, should decide to unloose their deadly weapons against United States towns, cities, and strategic centers? What protection does this Nation have against such an emergency? Can we believe that the much publicized special force of men trained to combat riots, could possibly cope with serious disorders and with an enemy attack?

In a press interview given by a militant leader some months ago, he stated that when the United States had fifty Vietnams within, and fifty Vietnams without, the Government of the United States—“Imperialism” —would be destroyed. This warning comes from a revolutionary—a collaborator of world communism. His words should be a warning to us. Are they not a repetition of the statement made by Bainbridge Colby nearly fifty years ago?

We must review and re-evaluate the steps we have taken down the long dark path which has led away from the high destiny envisaged by the Father of our Country. If we are to fulfill our rightful place in the world, standing as a beacon light of freedom for others to follow, our course must be altered. The choice is clear. Will we continue on down the path adorned with false promises, of cradle to the grave security that ends in serfdom? Or will we find our way back, perhaps painfully, to honest Government, fiscal sanity, to the responsibilities and opportunities that bring their own reward, to the liberties and freedoms bequeathed to us by earlier generations?

(Continued on page 595)
ARCHIVES ROOM ACTIVITY: The before, during and after photographs of the recent installation of a large L-shaped unit that provides much needed display and storage cabinets for the rare Americana Collection. In the center photograph Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General NSDAR, is shown discussing a detail of construction with the workman in charge of the project.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF MEMBERS IN UNUSUAL ROLE: Through the courtesy of Mr. Steve Denhup, Assistant Managing Director of Constitution Hall (right), a New England style clam chowder luncheon was enjoyed by the NSDAR staff. Six gallons of chowder were served to 135 people. Captain Donald O. Lacey, Managing Director of Constitution Hall, looks on as Mr. Hubert Rock and Mr. Eugene Cuppett serve.
Above is shown the fireplace wall of the Wisconsin 17th Century State Room. The significant and unifying element in this interior is structure with the design inspiration being a carry-over from the Middle Ages. Of special note are the massive hand-hewn supporting beams and the wide pine flooring with boards up to 23" in width. Furnishings represent the period from 1680 through 1720.

On the right is a view of the window walls. The casement windows set with diamond-shaped panes are copied from the originals in the 17th century Hyland-Wildman house in Guilford, Connecticut.
Easter Sunday, April 14, 1968 marked the completion and dedication of the Wisconsin 17th century State Room in Memorial Continental Hall. This project, which began over three and a half years ago (DAR Magazine, April 1966, page 390) opens to members of the NSDAR and to the public the first American 17th century period room in the DAR Museum.

In February of 1964 the first steps were taken for the improvement and renovation of the Wisconsin State Room. The planning and execution during the years following represent a considerable amount of thought, craftsmanship and individual support from the Wisconsin Daughters.

The main purpose of the Wisconsin 17th century interior is to help in the educational program of the NSDAR. Through this Museum facility visitors will see an example of how life might have been in the early Colonial household.

It should be noted that this 17th century interior does not represent architecture which would have been in Wisconsin during this period. Wisconsin did not become a state until 1848 and according to the 1790 census of the Northwest Territory no settlers were listed.

The Wisconsin 17th Century Room is not a reproduction of any specific or existing 17th Century house—it is felt that something more than that has been accomplished by selecting architectural details and methods of construction which represent the period in general. It is, however, remarkable how similar all of these buildings were in America during the 17th century. Design and construction changed very little during the 16th and 17th centuries in the Western World. The surviving architectural examples have gone through many "modernizations" during their years of occupancy. Historians must play detective in order to separate the original form from the additions and changes.

Framed structures of wood were in the majority early in the 17th century in America. The use of wood for construction was chiefly due to the English preference for the material, and not completely out of necessity and availability as would perhaps seem logical.

We know that prior to 1614 frame houses had been constructed in Virginia. Such early construction was established in the New England Colonies by the mid 1720's. To be sure, these early forms were built by men of influence and reasonable wealth.

The significant and unifying element in these surviving examples of architecture is structure with the design inspiration being a carry-over from the Middle Ages. It is reasonable to assume that the average mid-17th century house was a story-and-a-half house with a single room in each story. All of the early known houses seem to have been rectangular in form consisting of one or two rooms, with steep gable room. If the house had two rooms, the chimney was in the center. The Wisconsin State Room represents the single room house with a half story (garrett) above. This room is a "Family Room"—for in such a simple one-room dwelling the entire family cooked, ate, slept, gathered for protection and discussed the topics important to them. Interestingly, there is hardly a modern house built today that does not include in its plan the so-called Family Room—the only basic difference between a 17th century room and the modern one is that the Family Room of today gets much less use!

Upon entering the new Wisconsin room one is attracted to the massive, almost ship-like interior type of construction. This ship interior feeling is by no means unnatural, for very often shipwrights were the designers and builders of our early houses. English and Continental housewrights were by necessity men of many talents and usually capable of building a ship, a house, or whatever was in demand.

This straightforward method of building is what is most admired today—for in these first houses, the problems of construction were solved honestly and directly. Building materials were the materials at hand, which
The English generally paneled all four walls if paneling was used. The paneled wall of the Wisconsin Room interior. This small, but pleasing, attempt at embellishment is typical of most houses during this period. The hand-sawn and dressed pine floor in the Wisconsin 17th century room has boards up to 23" in width. We have, however, chemically sealed the Wisconsin flooring and added sufficient coloring and distressing to create the look of time and wear. Originally these floors would probably have only been scrubbed with sand and water—small wonder so few original ones have survived.

The large beams supporting the wood ceiling, which in reality would have been the floor of a room above, are also massive in feeling. Side supports, usually referred to as "gunstock" beams, display the major attempt at architectural decoration in the Wisconsin 17th century interior. This small, but pleasing, attempt at embellishment is typical of most houses during this period in America. These structural members were usually of white oak and without exception were hand-hewn with a broad-ax (power sawing was not in use until late in the 18th century).

One distinctly American characteristic of 17th century architecture is the paneling on only the fireplace wall. The English generally paneled all four walls if paneling was used. The paneled wall of the Wisconsin Room fire-

place is very plain, with pine boards, almost two inches thick installed in the traditional manner and finished in a mellow color similar to some original examples.

The door to the left of the fireplace would have led to an interior entrance or "stair porch," where access was gained to the garrett by means of a narrow steep flight of stairs and in some cases only a ladder. The museum staff was fortunate enough to find a pair of late 17th century hinges for the door—the hasp is antique but not as old as the hinges. The entrance gate also has a pair of antique hinges, which enable the gate to be lifted off and placed in storage when the room is open for special functions. For the design of the entrance gate a sawn profile baluster style detail which might have been used for the stair rail to the second floor was selected.

The plastered walls in the Wisconsin Room are of particular note. To achieve the rough hand-worked texture was a curious problem, as modern plasterers can not seem to understand why anyone, even a museum, would want a bumpy wall. Originally the walls and ceiling would probably have been whitewashed as paint was expensive and not easily available. (We are particularly grateful to Mr. Harry Allison for arranging the gift of plaster materials from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation.)

A very interesting feature of early construction has been created by the use of a small section of the plastered wall (not visible to general public view), which has been left exposed, illustrating a hand-hewn wall studd, brick fill and hand-split lath construction. The hand-split lath and nails are antique and were removed from a late 18th century house in Alexandria, Virginia.

It was not until the mid 17th century that masonry was used for chimney construction. Very early chimneys were constructed of wood and clay. Brick was apparently in use by 1630, but by no means completely replaced the timber and clay method. Masonry was at a distinct disadvantage in America due to the scarcity of lime for mortar. Lime was not to be found in any sufficient quantity in most of the early settlement areas. Rhode Island had found lime near Providence in about 1662. An inferior grade of lime was made by burning oyster shells. This oyster-shell lime was still in general use as late as 1724 and certainly continued when no other lime was available. This necessity for importing lime made brick construction a considerable luxury. Also the apparent widespread belief that brick houses, due to dampness, were unhealthy, retarded masonry construction. Bricklayers were listed among the first settlers at Jamestown and we can assume that they shortly made bricks for local use. The first major use of brick was for chimney and fire-box construction. Local stone was often used in combination with the brick. Cellar or foundation walls, as well as the substructure of the chimney stack, were usually of stone. This stone was "laid up dry" (without mortar) or with clay and, if the budget permitted, with mortar containing oyster-shell lime. The Meggatt House (1730) in Weth...
Jessie C. Gird (Mrs. John) of Ilion, N. Y., a member of Colonel Mari- nus Willett Chapter of Frankfort, New York, recently was sworn in as a member of the Selective Service System Board. She is the first woman in New York State and, it is thought, the first in the nation to serve on this Board.

For the past 50 years, Ethel Hayes has served in the unusual job of weather observer for the city of Wilmington, Ohio. At least twice a day Mrs. Hayes checks her weather instruments and reports on temperature, rainfall, etc., to local and state weather bureau headquarters. A former Regent of the George Clinton Chapter, she is considered by the chief climatologist in Ohio as “the best weather observer in the country.”

Miss Jane Williams, a Junior member of Colbert Chapter, Tuscumbia, Alabama, is one of five Americans to receive the Japanese Ministry of Education Scholarship for study in Japan. During her stay in Japan, Miss Williams will be teaching English and furthering her study of the Japanese political system, language and culture. She hopes the experience will enable her to teach Japanese in the United States and work in United States research.

At the 18th annual Albert Lasker Medical Journalism luncheon in 1967, Miss Barbara Yuncker of New York City, a member of the Wash- burn Chapter, Greencastle, Indiana, received the Lasker award for her series of articles on “The Pill” which appeared in the New York Post. The award consisted of $2500, an engraved citation and a statuette of the Winged Victory of Samothrace, symbolizing victory over death.

Ruth Sheahan Howard has been awarded the Achievement Citation of the Armed Forces Librarians Section, American Library Association. The award is given annually to a member of the Armed Forces Librarians Section who has made significant contributions to the development of armed forces library service. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Brigadier General Rezin Beall Chapter.

Miss Dorothy G. Willard, an organizing member as well as a charter member of Colonel William McIntosh Chapter of Needham, Mass., and a partner in the Boston accounting firm of Charles F. Rittenhouse, has been elected President of the Association-of-Certified Public Accountant Examiners at the Association’s 60th annual meeting in Portland, Oregon. Miss Willard, who has also served as first Vice-President of the Organization, is the only woman ever to have held office in the Association.

Marie H. Suthers, a member of the Board of Election Commissioners of Chicago was honored by the Citizens of Greater Chicago with the presentation of the Laura Hughes Lunde Memorial Award “in recognition of exemplary activity in behalf of voter and election judge education both in Metropolitan Chicago and downstate at Illinois Girls State.” She is a member of the Dewalt Mechnil Chapter in Chicago.

Virginia Jones Snead (Mrs. Ellis P.) of Fort Union, Va., a member of the Point of Fork Chapter, was the recipient of a national award from the American Association of State and Local History, one of two given in Virginia, at a meeting of the Fluvanna Historical Society held in her honor. She was recognized by the local civic and women’s organizations for her outstanding and continuing contribution to the life of the country.

Marguerite Rawalt, Vice Regent of Colonel James McCall Chapter of Washington, D. C., received the National Professional Panhellenic Association’s 1967 Career Achievement Award. A practicing attorney, Miss Rawalt is active in many organizations and is a member of the National Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Floelle Y. Bonner (Mrs. James C.), member of the General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama, is the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award presented by the National Genealogical Society. She holds an LLB degree and has been admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Gloria Poindexter Peters (Mrs. Wirt L.) of Cape Florida Chapter, Coral Gables, Florida, has been honored by the American Association of University Women by having the first Endowed Fellowship of the Florida Division named for her. This $60,000 endowment will provide an annual $4000 stipend for a Latin American woman doing graduate studies.
The feathered and blanketed figure of the American Indian has come to symbolize the American continent. He is the man who through centuries has been molded and sculptured by the same hand that shaped its mountains, forests and plains, and marked the course of its rivers.

The American Indian is of the soil, whether it be the region of forests, plains, pueblos or mesas. He fits into the landscape, for the hand that fashioned the continent also fashioned the man for his surroundings. He once grew as naturally as the wild sunflowers; he belongs just as the buffalo belonged.

With a physique that fitted, the man developed fitting skills—crafts which today are called American. And the body had a soul, also formed and molded by the same master hand of harmony. Out of the Indian approach to existence there came a great freedom—an intense and absorbing love for nature; a respect for life; enriching faith in a Supreme Power; and principles of truth, honesty, generosity, equity and brotherhood.

Where did this man begin in the history of America? Columbus set out to seek India, and thought he had reached it when he found America. For this reason he called the natives he met Indians. Other early explorers called these first Americans—"redskins" because there seemed to be a little red in their brown color. Both of these names lasted and both are still widely known. But Indians are not really red and they have nothing to do with India. The Indians could not tell Columbus their story, for they did not know it themselves. People today have begun to dig out parts of their story from the earth itself. Ancient bones of men and mammals, stone tools and the charcoal of campfires give us the hints of how they lived. The forms of rocks and the traces left by water and ice help to show the dates. But we can never know the whole story. The Indian's past is a mystery thousands of years long, and modern scientists are working like detectives to find the answer. A few of the many interesting facts they have given us are that fifteen to twenty thousand years ago, long after early man had begun to live in the Old World, the New World was still an undiscovered land. Ice stretched down from the North Pole, covering the eastern part of America as far South as what is now the state of Wisconsin. Some of the West was free from ice, especially in the valleys sheltered by mountains. Open land stretched along the Plains country which we now call Nebraska, up through the Mackenzie Valley in Canada and the Yukon in Alaska. Other valleys in Siberia led into the heart of Asia. There was no Bering Strait to separate Siberia from Alaska. A bridge of land probably joined the Old World with the New. Animals wandered across this bridge, seeking grass in the valleys. It may have been their tracks which led early man out of the Old World into the New.

Who were these early men, we call Indians? They came from Asia, but they were not like the Chinese or Mongolians or Koreans who live in Asia and that we know now. Perhaps they came from parts of the Old languages—(probably the reason for the sign languages used by the Indians and which we feel is a queer way of communication). We picture them as hunting people, dressed in skins. They carried stone-tipped spears which they threw with the help of a grooved board. The bow and arrow had not yet been invented. They tracked the animals across the Bering land bridge without knowing they were entering a new continent. They spread down through our Plains country and into the Southwest. The deserts of New Mexico then were a green jungle. They hunted the bison. More people followed them as the years passed. One hunting party after another moved along the ice-free route, camping, exploring and raising families. Meantime the ice was melting a little year by year. North America became a country of rivers, lakes and deep forests, even in places where there are deserts.
now. Finally, ten thousand years ago, water covered the land bridge from Asia to North America and no more people could cross the bridge.

What the early white settlers owe to the Indian is so great that I want to relate a few of my findings that have changed my way of thinking about these early citizens, called Indians, and often termed as “savages.”

When the white man came to America they found that much of the work of exploring and of locating resources had already been done. Indians had found the easiest trails over the mountains and across the rivers. Indians had even located gold and silver deposits and mineral springs to which they guided the newcomers. They taught means of transportation—the canoe and snow shoes. The great fur trade, so important to early civilization, could not have been carried on without canoes, made and paddled in the Indian manner. Early travelers learned from the Indians how to find their way in the forests and how to get food.

One of the Indians most important gift to the white man was that of food. We can hardly imagine what life would be like without corn, beans, squash, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, tomatoes and peppers, to say nothing of such luxuries as maple sugar, peanuts, chocolate, tobacco and chewing gum! In early times some of these foods and luxuries got no farther north than Mexico, but they were all New World gifts unknown to the Old World before 1492. These plants were not merely wild ones which the Indians found in the forests and on the plains of North America, but Indian methods of cultivation through hundreds of years, developed the plants from their wild state into what they are as we know them today. Indians even taught us to cook the food. They showed us how to prepare the clambake, the corn roast, corn pudding, succotash, popcorn, grits and hominy. Succotash and hominy are Indian words. Not many years ago the Kellogg Cereal Company made popular a favorite dish of today—cornflakes, an old Indian dish, which revolutionized the breakfast routine of the American families.

In medicine, as in the production of food and textiles, the conventional picture of the Indian as an ignorant savage is far removed from the truth. Cocaine, quinine, cascara sagrada, ipecac, arnica and other drugs were
developed and used by the Indian before Columbus landed. In the 400 years that physicians and botanists have been examining and analyzing the flora of America, they have not yet discovered a medicinal herb unknown and unused by the Indians. The social significance of such material contributions is impressive, to say the least. We have so much to be grateful to the Indian for that we should try to spend less time thinking about his bad qualities, as scalps hanging from his belt—often he was given no other choice as a means of self-preservation.

Our names also go back to the Indian—such common names for animals as the “chipmunk” and “woodchuck” are Indian. Half our states have Indian names, from Connecticut on the East coast to Oregon on the West coast. Hundreds of mountains and rivers as well as many towns and cities, bear Indian names. We use Indian expressions daily in our conversations—we speak of “going on the warpath,” “burying the hatchet” or “smoking the peace pipe.” We employ Indian ideas in our lodges and secret societies. We play Indian games, especially lacrosse, now famous both in England and America.

But the Indian gave more in the realm of the intangible, then we realize. The distinctive political ideals of young America owe much to a rich Indian democratic tradition—a debt often recognized by statements made by our leading colonists. The pattern of states within a state that we call federalism, the habit of treating chiefs as servants instead of master, the insistence that the community must respect the diversity of men and their dreams—all these things were part of the American way of life before 1492. Ben Franklin carried his admiration for the great Iroquois Confederacy to the Albany Congress, as a model of democracy and Jefferson made numerous references to the freedom and democracy of Indian society which achieved the “maximum degree of order with the minimum degree of coercion.” The late Felix Cohen noted legal scholar and Indian authority remarked: “Those accustomed to the histories of the conqueror will hardly be convinced, though example be piled on example, that American democracy, freedom and tolerance are more American than European, and have deep aboriginal roots in our land.” Isn’t this alone a startling and amazing fact, especially to those of us who feel that all culture and all that is worth-while in life came with our ancestors when they landed on these shores!

Not only has his deep sense of democracy helped strengthen our own democratic feeling, but his sense of
beauty, another intangible, has given a turn to our art and our pottery making which is unknown in Europe. Instead of the “savage” or “barbarian” as the Indian is often called, we have found as the Indian has entered more closely into our national life today, to prize their quiet reasonableness, their deep sense of human rights, their love of nature, and their appreciation of a quiet and unhurried life—the clock is one invention of man that has never taken with the Indian. He knew long before 1492 the meaning of the verse from the Psalms—“Be still and know that I am God . . .”

Today we can learn much from the Indian about home and family life. The home was the CENTER of Indian society—the place where good social members were formed and the place whence flowed the strength of the tribe. Isn’t this the same truth that today our churches, juvenile authorities are trying to get through to American parents of the twentieth century? In a recent Gallup Poll on the causes for the high and rapid increase in crime among our young people, 41% of the blame was placed on parents, and the home life. The Indian home was where the offspring learned duty to parents, to lodge, to band, to tribe and to self. Indian men and women each had their own work and did not interfere with each other. Men had charge of hunting and war, in most tribes this took full time. Among the corn growers, men helped a little with the crops, but women did most of the work while their husbands were away.

Women took charge of the home, often building it. They cooked, took care of the babies, and did nearly all the work that could be carried on near the house, such as pottery and basketery. The good wife always kept plenty of food stored and cooked so that it could be served at any moment, not only for the family, but for the friends of the husband, who were assured of a hospitable welcome without any request from him.

The status of the American Indian in the United States is a perennial subject for debate. The white man’s treatment of the aboriginal inhabitants of North America has a run a full cycle since the advent of the first European settlers. While the Spaniards sought to absorb the Indians in their culture, the Dutch and English followed policies of extermination and isolation. This trend was followed in the earliest days of the United States when Indian affairs came under the jurisdiction of the War Department. With the transfer of these functions to the Department of Interior in the late 1840’s, there came the era of paternalism, marked by efforts to assimilate the Indian into our European type of culture by breaking up their reservations and allotting their lands to individual members of the tribes.

It became apparent, however, that something more than land ownership was needed to adapt the Indian to the white man’s culture. It was during the Civil War that President Lincoln said, “If we get through this war, and I live, this Indian system shall be reformed.” Since Lincoln did not live, it was not until the Hoover Administration that any foundation was laid for such a needed reform.

What are some of the problems of the Indian today? Of the 400,000 persons counted as Indian in the United States today, three-fourths have an income of $1,500.00

(Continued on page 592)
Men of Another War

By Prudence Groff Michael
Schuyler Colfax Chapter
South Bend, Indiana

Probably no group of women in the world should be so well informed on facts about Revolutionary War soldiers as we who belong to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Yet, how many of us could even give a close estimate of the average age of our Revolutionary soldiers? Was the average soldier short or tall? Light or dark complexioned? And how about that average age—was it eighteen, thirty-five—or close to fifty?

At the very best, most of us would admit having an extremely shadowy mental picture of these honored patriots—including our own particular Revolutionary ancestor. As a DAR member, have you ever done any serious wondering about how these men actually did look? Fortunately, at least a few informative records survive, containing details on this very thing.

These were our forebears who, nearly two hundred years ago, were moved to exchange their meager comforts of home to fight for freedom, equality, justice, and a better way of life for all. Volunteers of all ages, from twelve and fourteen year olds to men past sixty, presented themselves for service. They were of good, bad and indifferent soldier material—but the important thing was that in this time of need, they arose to the occasion—and in the breast of each man, regardless of his military qualifications, a flame of patriotic fervor fanned to life. They became ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed; many gave up all their possessions and their very life to help establish a nation upon those principles in which they had such a compelling belief.

What were these soldiers really like? Upon questioning a goodly number of DAR members, the composite picture of their imagined Revolutionary man revealed him to be approximately five feet ten inches tall, with dark hair and deep blue eyes, and about thirty-eight to forty years of age—a perfect picture of today's typical established young executive!

Most of these soldiers, however, listed their occupation as "farmer." After all, ours was primarily a rural country then, so this was to be expected. Among the next most common occupations given were blacksmith, carpenter, mason and barber—all important skills in that early day. For the most part, these were very ordinary men, with ordinary attributes and limitations of personality and ability. They were not physically the towering giants we usually picture them to have been; actual figures, in fact, show they were well under what today is considered average height. In a typical list of measurements given for a group of men in the Massachusetts and New Hampshire lines for 1783, we find the average height was just a bit over five feet six inches. Towering giants? Most certainly not physically—but very definitely towering giants when measured by patriotic fervor, courage and native ingenuity!

Ages in this particular group were between sixteen and forty-six—and averaged twenty-one years and six months. The over-all age of several hundred privates selected at random from the DAR Patriot Index book, figured at about twenty-five years. A median year of 1778 was selected as date of enlistment in order to establish the average age.

Complexions, as might be expected, were inclined to be light, rather than dark. In a group of thirty-one Massachusetts soldiers, nineteen were listed with light complexions, five were dark, two were described as ruddy, three were "freckled," and two were listed as Indians. In another list, three men had "Blew" eyes, eight were light-eyed, one had dark eyes, and one had black eyes. Three of these had black hair, three had dark hair, six had light, two had "Sandy" hair, and one fifty-three years old soldier had grey hair.

Among the most popular names of that day were Benjamin, John, Samuel, Ephraim, William, Ebenezer, Elijah, Reuben, Jediah, Nehemiah, and other good, honest Biblical names. One list included a soldier evi-
dently named Angus McCloud; however, the one keeping
records was apparently unfamiliar with this sort of name,
so doing the best he could, he recorded the name as
“Anguish” McCloud!

Correct spelling then, as now, was frequently one of
the lesser attributes of many people. Consequently, with
educational opportunities so meager, we find many odd
things in the records. For instance, a report dated Sep-
tember 13, 1778, Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, proclaimed
the data to be the Muster Roll of a “Regiment of foot
in the Service of the UNIGHTED States of America.”
This limited education, of necessity, resulted in words
being spelled much as they sounded. Sergeants was
usually recorded as Serjents, and sometimes as Surgins.
Spelling, of course, was certainly one of the least im-
portant items in winning a war; we are grateful for every
record that has been preserved, regardless of what
spelling was used.

A random perusal of names in some of the material
(included here for a good reason) reveals such names
as Hugh Cashedy (Cassady), Ephram Broon (Brown),
Joshus (Justice?) Davidson, William Slowter (Slaughter),
David Fitzgiblins (Fitzgibbon), Ben Mourison (Mor-
rison), and many other dubious spellings. These are
mentioned in order to point out why lineage research
at a truly serious level frequently becomes very difficult.
Search for an ancestor’s name most definitely should not
stop with just one spelling—all possible phonetic com-
bination of letters must be pursued.

Some of the most unusual names noted have included
Bebylach Cottin, Ithamer Ony, Pearly Death, Malick
Jang, Honory Shepherd, Bachus Boston, Cuff Nimroo
and Ephraim Sufferance.

Pay rates varied from $75 to $100 per month for a
Colonel to around $6.66 and $8.33 for a private. Cap-
tains usually received $40 to $50 per month, surgeons
drew $60 to $70, sergeants $10, corporals and drummers
between $7.33 to about $9.00. A subsistence pay was
added to all the above figures, enabling the men to pur-
chase extra comforts when available—such as the “3½
galons of Cheerey Rum” charged to a certain lieutenant “at the store.” Subsistence pay for a Captain usually was $200 per month; for a Lt. Captain and first and second lieutenants the figure was $100. Beginning with a sergeant’s rank, the subsistence pay down to the rank of a private was $10 a month; however, many times a greatly reduced subsistence pay was given, and frequently none at all, especially in the summer months.

The men apparently had as hard a time keeping track of things as we do today, but because personal possessions were few, the loss of any article became a thing of great importance in most cases. Among various items listed as lost at Fort Washington were: “1 Superfine Blue Broad Cloath Coat almost New, 1 Bible, 1 gun, 1 Small Sword Silverhilted, 1 Bed Sack, 1 pillow, 2 Cases, 2 Sheets, 1 Large Mild Blanket, 4 Ruffled Holland Shirts almost New, 4 pr. fine thread Stockings, 1 pr. Long Linnin trowsers, 2 Silk gingham jackets, 2 Pr. Dimity Breeches, 1 Silk handkerchief, and 1 Linnin handkerchief almost New.” Also listed was a “Chest with a number of Small articles—with all my Camp Stores.” Let us hope that each thing on the list was eventually restored to its rightful owner!

So here we have a bird’s eye view of our ancestors who were young two hundred years ago, pulsating with life, vigor and spirited patriotism. Our everlasting gratitude is due them for having the courage of their convictions, and the strength of character necessary to back up such convictions. Granted, they had their faults and human deficiencies, as do we all, but the important thing is they won their war—plus the eternal love, admiration and respect of all the generations who have followed them.
Indiana

On Tuesday, October 3, 1967, the Indiana State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Sheraton Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis for their sixty-seventh annual State Conference.

The State Regent’s and State Chairmen’s breakfasts were held on Tuesday morning. The distinguished guests and State Board were the guests of Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, State Regent. Indiana Daughters look forward to this breakfast from year to year as a time when they are privileged to meet and visit with the out of state guests. Mrs. Richard O. Creedon was the hostess for the State Chairmen’s breakfast.

After the colorful processional march of pages escorting the State and National Officers, honored guests and Chapter Regents, the Conference was called to order at nine thirty by the State Regent, Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, who presided at all sessions.

All present were delighted to hear a message read from the President General of the National Society, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., who sent greetings and best wishes for a successful Conference.

The distinguished guests attending included: Mrs. James J. Hamm, State Regent of Illinois and Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman of National Defense Committee, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Vice President General, both from Indiana; Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Mrs. John G. Biel, Mrs. John J. Schaler, II, all Indiana Honorary State Regents; and Mrs. William G. Cogswell, National Chairman of Honor Roll from Indiana.

During the morning session the assembly heard the reports of the State Officers, State Parliamentarian and State and National Committees. The Conference voted to spend $3,000 for an outside wrought iron stairway to the second floor of the Ball Teacherage at Kate Duncan Smith School and to give $1,500 for furnishings for the Secretary’s Office of the Adele Erb Sullivan Administration Building at Tamassee.

The Honor Roll luncheon was held in the Traveentine Room with Mrs. A. Hobbs, State Chairman, presiding. The talks given by Mrs. William G. Cogswell, National Chairman of Honor Roll, and Mrs. John G. Biel, past National Chairman, were informative and instructive. This was followed by a question and answer period. All who attended the luncheon felt that the information they received would be of great assistance in helping their respective chapters attain Honor Roll status.

At the conclusion of the afternoon business session, an impressive Memorial Service was held for our deceased members. The service was planned and conducted by Mrs. Leslie F. Widener, State Chaplain, with Mrs. Wesley Harrison, organist, and Mrs. Charles F. Stone, soloist, furnishing the music.

The Tuesday evening banquet was the highlight of the Conference. The Pages in white dresses followed by the State and National Officers and guests in formal dress made a lovely and colorful picture as they entered the dining room. Following the banquet, the distinguished guests previously mentioned and Mr. Timothy W. Jones, Senior National Vice President C.A.R., Mrs. Jean M. Walsh, Senior State President C.A.R., Mr. Thomas Walsh, State President C.A.R., Mr. Marshall Miller, Vice President General, S.A.R., and Mr. L. Russell Stott, State President, S.A.R., were introduced and brought greetings. Everyone enjoyed a delightful musical program by Miss Virginia Dirks and her accompanist, Miss Alice Peterman. Indiana Daughters were privileged to have as their speaker, Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman of National Defense Committee from Montclair, New Jersey, who gave a very challenging address on the timely subject “Destroyers of Freedom, Those Who Will Not See.” Immediately following the banquet, a reception honoring the distinguished guests was given with Mrs. Robert P. Rehl, Southern District Director, serving as chairman and the Southern District Regents as hostesses.

The Membership Commission luncheon was held at noon under the capable leadership of Miss Marian Harris, State Membership Commission Chairman and National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research. The program was cleverly presented with Miss Harris acting as moderator and the mystery guest, Mrs. Daniel Schuckman from Vincennes taking the part of Miss Lineage Research. Once again, those attending the luncheon were permitted to ask questions and to present problems from their respective chapters.

At the conclusion of the afternoon’s business, the State Regent introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Carroll Reynolds, Executive President and Director of Education for the Indiana Economic Education Foundation, who gave an inspiring address on “Freedom—The Greatest Adventure.” He gave eight points of American citizenship which he felt would help Americans preserve their freedom.

The colors were retired and the sixty-seventh Indiana State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent.—Mrs. Willard M. Avery.
If the Madonna of the Trail were living today, how would she fit into 1968?

Are you one of those who drive past her statue each day? Thousands do, for there are twelve reproductions of the pioneer mother erected throughout the United States by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. They represent the spirit, courage and sacrifices of America's pioneer women.

The Madonna I pass each day stands proudly on the path of the old Santa Fe Trail overlooking Foothill Boulevard (route 66) and Euclid Avenue in Upland, California. She can be reached in less than an hour's drive from Los Angeles.

Have you ever stopped to take a closer look and wonder about this raw-boned pioneer representative who stands on the path leading from the mountains . . . this woman who wears a sunbonnet sewn with frivolous ribbons, and balances a rifle with calloused hands?

I did. I stopped my car one day to watch modern youth pass by her. I watched the sun cast shadows on her face as it rose over Mount Baldy, majestic crown of the San Gabriel Mountains.

And, as if she spoke to me, I knew the mountain's regal airs had never bowed her. She stands straight and proud, for she has met and conquered this obstacle. It was only one of many.

She stands forever alert, listing to phantom echoes which seem to linger in the air above the historic path she guards.

Familiar cries of "Giddy-up there," the "clip-clop, clip-clop" horses hooves, the protesting squeak of wagon wheels gently ply the breezes.

A babe sleeps in her arms. Another child clings to her heavy skirt as she surveys the eight tree-lined miles of Euclid Avenue connecting the towns of Upland and Ontario.

In her mind is a vision of the blue Pacific. The determination in her eyes gives assurance she will throw off her heavy boots one day to splash barefooted in its tide.
Youthful exuberance belies the appearance of her wind-wrinkled skin. Her laughter will crackle with youth the day she burrows her toes into the gritty sand to face the challenge of stinging salt spray.

She stands alone among dropping pepper trees and, as she observes her shaded setting, swaying limbs form a memory trail. Ghostly wagons still travel there. She can still hear the whispered prayers of the padres and see lusty trappers in coonskin caps. Portions of her life reappear like blaze marks on the aged trees.

She has fought Indians while suckling her child, and walked away beside her man leaving a part of her heart buried beneath a tiny cross-marked grave. She suffers and glories the re-tracing of each step forward. At sunrise she hitches a wagon again in memory; at twilight she cooks over an open fire and hums lullabies to her children; at night she loves her man while stars mount the sky.

Yet by today's standards her age would bar her from adulthood.

I wonder if she is astonished at some of the things she sees and hears today... jets thundering... trucks roaring... horns blaring?

Mini skirts and motorcycles? Love-ins?

And boys and girls just her age bedecked with flowers and beads, withdrawing to the sidelines of life to wait for the world to become a better place.

Yes. The statue of the Pioneer Mother has witnessed many changes. I wonder what she is thinking now?

Do you?

“Look With Pride on Our Flag”

Timmy Faas, 4, the 1968 National Poster Child, National Foundation-March of Dimes, met with Miss Hank Fort, composer of “Look with Pride on Our Flag” presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Like all youngsters, Timmy is a flag-waver, and he was entranced with the picture of Old Glory on the cover of the song sheet.

Timmy likes his music loud and fast—and the fervor of the music and words of “Look with Pride on Our Flag” set Timmy to beating time.

The National Poster Child cannot march—as will thousands when they hear the band strike up “Look with Pride.” The little boy is a birth defects victim, born with an open spine and club foot. Timmy Faas symbolizes the quarter of a million children born each year in the United States with serious birth defects. Thanks to care through March of Dimes’ Birth Defects Centers, Timmy now walks with the aid of crutches and body braces.

Copies of “Look With Pride On Our Flag”, are available from National Headquarters through the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, at $0.75 per copy.
Pioneer Life Was A Testing Ground Of The Nation

By Sara Withers Beauchamp
St. Asaph Chapter, Danville, Kentucky

There are many stories told that make up the great American tradition and are the foundation of American patriotism and the American way of life. Kentucky pioneer life tested the endurance and fortitude of the race which was to pave the way for the settlement of the West.

These backwoodsmen were a class peculiar to themselves in their characters and their habits. They gallantly led their little colonies through Cumberland Gap and into the mysteries of the great wilderness beyond, where it was destined to be the germ of a sovereign commonwealth and the equipment of a new civilization.

Warfare of the Indians was found by the pioneers to be singular in their manner of besieging a place. The Indians did not have great armies nor battering engines, nor had they learned to use the scaling ladder to try and enter a Fort. Caution, the natural offspring of weakness, was more observed than courage. To secure himself was the first object of the Indian warrior, to kill his enemy, the next. They concealed themselves in the bushes or weeds, behind trees or stumps. If necessary they retreated, if they dared they advanced upon their dead or crippled opponent and took his scalp or made him prisoner, if possible.

They killed the cattle to cut off the supplies, they watched the watering places for those who came for that necessity. When their stock of provision was exhausted by drawn out siege, they would hunt then return to the siege hoping to increase the number of scalps. They were brave in combat, artful in defeat, and cruel in victory. The spirit of revenge and cruelty in warfare is not an incident peculiar to any nation of people, civilized or not. War is in itself anger, strife, and retaliation. It converts the civilized into the barbarian and the barbarian into the fiend incarnate. This describes the English as well as the Indians for the cruel vengeance of England’s rulers against her colonist children for the crime of loving liberty and hating tyranny was practiced from 1776 to the close of the war in 1812.

Of the settlers it is said they acquired fortitude, hardihood, bravery, and endurance of suffering. Their government was nearly as simple as the policy subsisting among the Indians. There was no trade. Did any man want land? He could occupy any quantity that he could defend against the Indians. His rifle furnished his supply of clothes or food. Avarice and the love of gain were scarcely, at first, a temptation to them.

In their social, civil and religious expressions, the life of no community of people was ever more restrained and independent. These characteristics gave an individuality and self-reliance to each man. Yet the crude social fabrics demanded that no one should use his liberty to do a wrong or injustice to his neighbor. There was a respect for social purity, profound regard for civil authority and a profound reverence for the worship of the true God. These traits of sentiment were never found absent from the Anglo-Saxon mind, and the observance of which has given to the modern world its finest types in Anglo-Saxon or Anglo American Civilization.

Kentucky at this time had her quota of lawless men, but most of the settlers were men of earnest and honest purpose, upholding the principles of law and order. Some were of gifted minds and of practical education and experience. Men, whose genius would have placed them in the front ranks, as civilians, as statesmen, or as military chieftains in older governments, but these immi-
grants were attracted to a country beset with dangers and where life and property were daily at the hazards of savage assault. Yet even today the restless spirit of adventure leads man on to deeds of daring and danger as great as those which the early Kentuckians faced. Besides this spirit of unrest, there were the prospective homes and fortunes, the peace and plenty and the security and independence that must come at last to the Kentucky pioneer, if not for himself to enjoy, at least for his children.

In all the chronicles of these long years from Finley’s first journey in 1767 to the end of the Indian wars at the battle of the Thames in 1813 no instance occurs where Kentuckians met the foe on other than equal terms and in fair fight. We may feel a pride in this fact.

Among the pioneers are those whom we know well as Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, Benjamin Logan, James Estill, the McAfee brothers, Robert and James, Simon Kenton, and James Harrod, to name a few.

I wish to include one incident which shows the stamina, the endurance, the indomitable spirit and the determination of these early Kentuckians.

The winter of 1779-80 became noted in history as the severest in the early annals of Kentucky. From the middle of November to the middle of February there was no cessation of cold, and ice and deep snow continued without thaw. The cattle perished and the wild animals froze to death. Such was the scarcity of food from the interruption of transportation and the increase of population, that a single johnny cake would be divided into a dozen parts, and distributed around to the ones in the house to serve for two weeks. Even this supply gave out, and all were compelled to live for weeks on wild game. Early in the spring, some of the men from McAfee’s went to the Falls of the Ohio, where they purchased some corn at 60 dollars a bushel, the Ohio river being for months frozen over. This was an enormous price, even at the value of the depreciated money, yet it was better than starvation. Fortunately, a delightful spring brought a rapid growth of vegetation and promised relief from these privations.

In closing, I am reminded of what Sallust says, “The actions of the Athenians doubtless were great, yet I believe they are some what less than fame would have us conceive them.” Not so with the pioneers of Kentucky. But we may say of their exploits, as this author says of the actions of the Romans, “History has left a thousand of their more brilliant actions unrecorded, which would have done them great honor, but for want of eloquent historians.”
California’s Woman
Robinson Crusoe

By
Mabel F. Rice, Whittier Chapter, Whittier, California

Just off the coast of Southern California is a chain of islands easily discernible from the Pacific Coast Highway known as the Channel Islands. The Southernmost of the group is a rocky pile known as San Nicolas. Now under the authority of the Naval Air Station at Point Magu, the island was once the home of an obscure Indian tribe. Due to a series of strange circumstances this island was the habitat for eighteen long years (1835-1853) of a solitary Indian woman known in innumerable historical accounts as “The Lone Woman of San Nicólas Island.”

The story of the lone woman of San Nicolas Island has been told along the length of the California coast for more than one hundred years. There are slight variations in the telling and retelling of the facts, but the main events remain consistent. The dates are exact. The woman was deserted on the wild coast of San Nicolas Island in 1835; she was rescued in 1853.

Just three years after the rescue and subsequent death of the lone woman, C. J. W. Russell wrote a letter to the editor of Hutchings’ California Magazine, San Francisco, Vol. 1, pp. 209-211, September 8, 1856. Recalling Daniel Defoe’s enchanting story of Robinson Crusoe he said: “Could we but find an author at the present day with Defoe’s graphic imagination, we believe sufficient facts of the lonely exile of this woman for eighteen years could be obtained to make one of the most thrilling and beautifully descriptive volumes ever published.”

That was in 1856. More than one hundred years later, in 1960, an author appeared with a book that met Mr. Russell’s specifications. The author: Scott O’Dell. The book: The Island of the Blue Dolphins. (Houghton.) The book was immediately a prize winner. It was given the Newbery Medal Award by the American Library Association for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children for the preceding year. Like Robinson Crusoe, the story appeals equally to adults and to young people. Also like Robinson Crusoe, the author gives a somewhat fictionized account of the facts but certainly no more so than Defoe’s immortal classic based on the Alexander Selkirk story.

In 1961 a valuable study was published by the Department of Archaeology at the University of California, pulling together in one volume some twenty-nine original, contemporary eye-witness accounts of the loss and rescue of the lone woman under the title “Original Accounts of the Lone Woman of San Nicolás Island,” by Robert Fleming Heizer and Albert B. Elsasser. The quotation above by C. W. J. Russell is taken from that volume as is other information in this article.

The island of San Nicolás was famed far and wide among trappers for the vast numbers of otters concentrated there, invaluable for their skins. The island had been raided again and again by Indians and whites from the far Northwest. Finally, in their greed for pelts, they had all but decimated the native tribe, killing all the males, boys as well as adults. There is some conflict in the accounts of the name of the group that ordered the evacuation of the natives. However, the survivors, women, girls, and a few old men were rounded up entirely for their own protection, brought to San Pedro, thence to San Gabriel and other missions.

The rescue was effected on a wild and turbulent day in 1835 with the smaller boats all but submerged by mountainous waves. Suddenly a young Indian woman of perhaps thirty years of age cried out that her young son had been left behind. Evidently she had presumed that he was in the arms of one of the sailors. Because of the violence of the storm, the captain was unable to turn back. In desperation the young mother plunged into the waves and was immediately lost to sight as she struck out for shore. When she did not return, the boat was forced to depart without her.

For one reason or another, repeated rescue missions were thwarted. Over the years reports were insistent that
boats that called at the island, few and far between, found evidence of human habitation. Sometimes it was a footprint, too small for a man. In the early 1850's, at the insistence of the mission fathers at Santa Barbara, Captain George Nidiver sailed to San Nicolás and began his search. On his first two trips to the island, the woman eluded him, but his third trip was successful.

The stories of the rescue given in the contemporary accounts make a heartwarming tale, stressing the pleasure of the lone woman at the sight of human beings and at the sound of a human voice. Although she seems to have talked incessantly, not one word could her rescuers understand. Upon her arrival on the beach at Santa Barbara, she expressed delight at the sight of a man with an oxcart and of a boy on horseback.

Captain Nidiver took the stranger into his own home where he and Mrs. Nidiver treated her with the utmost kindness. She was baptized by the mission fathers Juana Maria. She was estimated to be about fifty years of age though she must have appeared much older for in the contemporary accounts she is referred to repeatedly as the "old woman."

An exhaustive search was made to find Indians who could understand the language of the woman of San Nicolás. Natives were brought from as far away as San Pedro but to no avail. Through sign language the lone woman was able to convey something of the meaning of her eighteen years of solitude. One of the most significant facts was that despite her sacrifice, she had been unable to find her son. Even through her sign language her observers could glean much of her grief and desolation on that distant day.

The lone woman became the seven day wonder of Santa Barbara, according to the contemporary accounts. The home of Captain Nidiver was crowded with people who wanted to see the woman whose story had become legend to them. She enjoyed the visitors, particularly the children. From distant San Francisco Captain Nidiver received attractive offers from showmen to exhibit the lone woman in theatres, offers he promptly refused.

People deluged the lone woman with gifts, with anything she wanted. They literally killed her with kindness. She had lived on seal fat and blubber for so many years that she was enthralled with the fresh fruit of the mainland. No one refused her anything. The overabundance of fresh fruit was her undoing. A period of dysentery weakened her. Seven weeks after her rescue she died.

The Reverend Father Maynard Geiger, O. F. M., Archivist at the Franciscan Fathers Old Mission in Santa Barbara, in a letter to this writer, states that the burial register of the Presidio which is in the Santa Barbara Mission Archives, records the ecclesiastical burial in the cemetery of the mortal remains of Juana Maria, an Indian brought from the Island of San Nicolás. Since there was no one who understood her language she was baptized conditionally by Father Sanchez. The burial notice is signed by Father Jose Maria de Jesus Gonzales. Santa Barbara Mission Archives, folio 113, entry number 1183. The date: October 19, 1853. According to the custom in the Old Mission days, says Father Geiger, the grave was not marked.

In 1928 the Santa Barbara Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze plaque on the rear wall of the stone tower which is within the mission cemetery.

Juana Maria
Indian Woman Abandoned on San Nicolás Island Eighteen Years Found and Brought to Santa Barbara by Captain George Nidiver In 1853 Santa Barbara Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1928

"The life of Alexander Selkirk was not so pathetic as that of this woman. Robinson Crusoe's island was rich in the bounties of nature, had trees and verdure; but twenty years on wind-swept San Nicolás takes one into the depths of tragedy." So wrote Charles Frederick Holder in his book The Channel Islands of California, page 319. (McClurg, 1910.)

Bibliography

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

Cross W. Hoskins (Mrs. Carl S.) on March 19, 1968. She served as State Regent of New Hampshire 1936-1938 and as Vice President General 1939-1942. Mrs. Hoskins was a member of the Gunthwaite Chapter.
Longfellow House
Portland, Maine

Parsonsfield-Porter Historical Society—
Porter Old Meeting House, Parsonsfield,
Maine

Built in 1653 as a King's Prison, Old
Gaol, York, Maine, is now a museum
open from May 30 - Oct. 1

Montpelier
Thomaston, Maine

Harriet Beecher Stone House—1804
and Motor Inn—63 Federal Street,
Brunswick, Maine

Augusta, Maine—The State
Maine's Department of Ed.
Dept. 1490 for help in pes-
historic landmarks.

Old Sir William Pepperrell's birthplace,
built in 1682. One of the great houses
of Colonial America situated on the
Maine coast at Kittery Point.

Pownalborough Court House, Dresden, one of the few remaining colonial public
buildings in Maine, served the courts from 1761-1794. Open July and August.
SARAH CASWELL ANGELL (Ann Arbor, Michigan) with over 100 members has met requirements for Honorable Mention toward Feb. 1968 deadline date for the Honor Roll Questionnaire. Additionally, many projects not asked on the Honor Roll were completed continuously.

The Annual Meeting and Luncheon, May 1967, was held at the home of the newly-elected Regent, Mrs. Chandler Woodard Hill. The following officers were asked to assist the Regent at all meetings in Reception, and as Directors of all Projects, to be held at the Women's City Club; Mrs. Edmund Schoeld, Mrs. Robert Berger, Mrs. Arlen Hellwarth, Mrs. Wallace Holcombe, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith James, Mrs. Marguerite Novy Lambert, Mrs. Leigh Anderson, Mrs. Robert Van Sickle, Mrs. Harry Langen, Mrs. Donald Brown, Mrs. Sanford Brunley, and Mrs. Harry Chase.

Sept. 1967 at our Membership Tea and Bring Century Old Item with a two-minute story we honored nine of our members who had been in DAR for fifty years.

Twice several members visited Scout Groups in a Church and School when they donated a large flag and participated in the ceremonies and told the DAR Story. Biannually, a luncheon is donated by our DAR to approximately twenty-four naturalized citizens. They are also given flags and codes. A luncheon was given by our Indian Chairman who is also State Chairman, with several University of Michigan Indian students as speakers.

Our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Walter Kleinert, returned to Ann Arbor for this luncheon, as she had visited our Chapter meeting during same month of 1967 as speaker and gave much valuable information.

Thirty some dollars was contributed to Indians, following the above luncheon for Indian subjects, which seemed to create much enthusiasm, at the time and later when the report was given. Thirty some dollars was sent to our schools, as well as many cartons of new and used clothing and boxes of Christmas presents. Hennis Freight Lines of Detroit donated their services and our Schools Chairman donated the amount for sending some by air.

Chandler Woodard Hill, Jr., son of the Regent and her husband, now serving in Viet Nam with the 510th Engineering Co., states that the mail received from Sarah Caswell Angell DARs, as well as all others, is very much appreciated.

The Regent represented Sarah Caswell Angell DAR of Ann Arbor, when a luncheon was given for the retiring University of Michigan President's wife, Mrs. Harlan Hatcher, when he designated two dozen organizations she had been connected with to send representatives. Aside from the present Regent, three others personally knowing the Hatcher's attended this luncheon for 100. DAR was named on this gala day and the above four were asked to stand representing Sarah Caswell Angell.

GAVIOTA (Long Beach, Calif.), Mrs. Lottie L. Zieber was honored on her 100th Birthday and Mrs. Basil L. Davis on her 50th wedding anniversary by the Gaviota Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a tea luncheon held at the Veterans Memorial Building on December 12th. Mrs. Zieber is a Charter Member of the Portland, Oregon Chapter and while living in Long Beach has been regularly attending the meetings of the Gaviota Chapter. Her niece, Mrs. Russell M. Brougher, is the State Chaplain and is also a member of the Gaviota Chapter. Mrs. Basil L. Davis, who shared the honors with Mrs. Zieber, is a member of the Gaviota Chapter.

A large white cake with two American Flags and red, white and blue decorations and with the wording "Greetings To Lottie L. Zieber on Her 100th Birthday" was cut by Mrs. Zieber assisted by her younger sister, Mrs. Velma Ford, who was a member of the Portland, Oregon Chapter. A white orchid corsage with red, white and blue streamers was presented to Mrs. Zieber by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Herbert L. Harris, who read birthday greetings from President Lyndon B. Johnson, Congressman Craig Hosmer and Mayor Wade.

A large white cake with wedding bells and gold decorations with the wording "Happy 50th Anniversary to Mildred and Basil L. Davis" was cut by Mrs. Davis. Virginia Swenson, pinned a white orchid corsage on her mother, honoring the occasion.

Congratulations cards signed by all Gaviota members and the State Regent, Mrs. Donald Spicer, were given to Mrs. Zieber and Mrs. Davis as souvenirs.

Regents from the Western Shores, Susan B. Anthony, Los Cerritos, Richard Bayldon and Long Beach Chapters were invited guests to pay homage to these two honorees.

SANTA MONICA (Santa Monica, Calif.), Five members of the board of Santa Monica Chapter, DAR, mad the memorable Last Great Cruise on the Queen Mary. They were entertained at luncheon in London at the American Embassy by Mrs. Dimmitt's nephew, Walter McCabe, who is a secretary there. The picture shows the outside of the Embassy, which is the largest American Embassy in the world. The eagle is prominently displayed on the front. Those in the photograph are Mrs. G. Victor Johnson, past regent and director; Mrs. Donald Ingram, 2nd vice-regent; Mrs. Gall Mills Dimmitt, past regent and director; Mrs. Orville A. Wheelon, director; and Mrs. Richard S. Miesse, director.
It was a spectacular voyage, perhaps the most exciting time was rounding the Horn, on a clear, cold sunny day. We all took pictures of the land, glaciers and mountains from a mile and a half away, many on board had made the trip five times previously and had never before seen the land. There were several DARs on board. Besides those seen in the picture, there were Mrs. John D. Moffet, past regent of Long Beach Chapter; Mrs. Angelo L. Gameo of Pacific Palisades; Mrs. Gladys Sage of Richard Bayldon Chapter, Seal Beach; Mrs. James R. Seamon of San Marino Chapter; and Mrs. Robert P. Leonard of Bee Line Chapter, Charles Town, W. Va. There were also some past and prospective members aboard, who asked us questions about re-instatement and completing their papers. It was a most memorable, exciting and wonderful trip.—Gail Mills Dimmitt.

MENDOTA (St. Paul, Minn.). Observing Constitution Week, Mendota Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, arranged this display in a window of the Frank Murphy Gown Shop in St. Paul, Minnesota.

A copy of Howard Chandler's Christy's famous painting, titled "Signing of the Constitution", centers the background wall of the window. Also included, our American Flag, an open Bible printed in 1803, a copy of The Constitution of the United States, and a mannequin in typical Colonial dress, complete the arrangement.

Our Regent, Mrs. Edith Hutchins, served eight years as Chairman of the School Sanford Student Loan Fund, which gives loans to American citizens attending the University of Minnesota or other Minnesota colleges. This work has proven most rewarding.

Receptions are held five times a year at the International Institute quarters. These are given in honor of new citizens, whose papers have been granted them by the United States Immigration Naturalization Services. Our Chapter members have been active in this worthwhile project for many years. Flag Tributes are also given each new citizen.

Each year several medals are given to elementary school pupils chosen by their teachers for outstanding work in United States history studies. Mrs. Julia Nye has represented Mendota Chapter in this project.

We contribute to scholarship funds and to the Indian schools. On January 10, 1968, the Minneapolis Board of Education presented Mrs. Jessica Lauvenslager a certificate of recognition and appreciation of her work during the past three years. She has given programs accompanied by colored slides on the history, people, and many industries of the United States. These programs have been given to ninety-four classrooms and will continue.

MARTHA WASHINGTON (D. C.).—River Towers Girl Scout Troop 301 was recently presented the United States flag, by the Daughters of American Revolution of the Martha Washington Chapter, of District of Columbia. In charge of the event was Mrs. Donald Monroe (left), Flag Chairman. Presenting the flag is Mrs. Dorothy Litchfield, State Chairman of the U.S. Flag Committee, to Vicki Brown, who accepted it for the Troop. Observing are (from left) flag bearer Carlyn Curtis, Honor guards Cathy Graham and Susan Wilson. The Troop leader is Frances Poore. Her co-leaders are Betty Cope, Shirley Christian and Frances Curtis.

PATHFINDER (Port Gibson, Miss.), and Captain Thomas White Society, C.A.R.; of Yazoo City, Miss., have cooperated to erect and dedicate a bronze marker honoring a Revolutionary War Soldier, Captain Thomas White, Jr., buried in Claiborne County, Miss. three miles south of Port Gibson on the Natchez Trace.

The marker was dedicated at Wintergreen Cemetery in an impressive ceremony conducted by Mrs. William Lum, Regent of the Pathfinder Chapter and State Organizing Secretary of the Miss. DAR, and Mrs. Wm. Miller Nelson, Organizing Chairman of the Captain Thomas White Society, C.A.R. Also participating in the dedication ceremony were members of the Nathaniel Jeffries Society, C.A.R., Port Gibson, the Yazoo Chapter, DAR of Yazoo City, and the Ashmead Chapter, DAR, of Vicksburg, Miss.

Captain White was an officer in the Sixth Regiment, North Carolina, of the Continental Army and was a signer of the Cumberland Association. He came to the Natchez District from Burke County, North Carolina in 1793 and settled in Claiborne County, Miss. The Territorial Governor of Mississippi wrote a letter of commendation upon Captain White's volunteering with his sons and sons-in-law in the Mounted Infantry going to turn back the Spanish at Natchadosia in 1806, referring to him as "A grey haired veteran of the War of the Revolution, with the ardor of youth."

About 60 DAR and C.A.R. members, descendants and guests attended the dedication program.—Martha B. Lum.

IRONDEQUOIT (Rochester, N.Y.). The highlight of all Irondequoit Chapter meetings was Flag Day, June 14, 1967, when the State Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, visited the Chapter to participate in presenting two United State Flags to two Negro Scout Troops, one for boys and one for girls. The two scout leaders were present as were several officials from Scout Headquarters. The ceremony took place at the Chapter House after which the children were entertained with refreshments. Later, a formal dinner was held at the Century Club in honor of Mrs. Reilly who spoke to members and guests with her usual charm. Several past chapter Regents were present, a number of out of town Regents, as well as several S.A.R. members and wives.

In the fall a reception was held in honor of twelve new members among
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The hospitality committee served tea during which time the Daughters had an opportunity to enjoy Mr. Hoffman's gentle conversational charm.

This was only the second Americanism Award presented by Common-wealth in its history of achievements, and our Regent, Mrs. M. Ray Doubles, is to be congratulated on a triumphant beginning of her term of office.—Priscilla Sturdivant Fairbank.

AKRON (Akron, Ohio). Two Akron Chapter members were award recipients at the Ohio Press Woman's Fall Conference held in Columbus on September 16, 1967.

From the left, Frances Murphy, president of Ohio Press Women and Akron Beacon-Journal State Desk Reporter, Virginia Trannett, a luncheon guest at the meeting, who is the original State Chairman of DAR American Heritage Committee, Past Regent of Franklin County DAR in Bexley, Ohio and has served on the National Committee for Publicity and TV. (She was a Columbus, Ohio newspaperwoman and helped organize the Hartman Children's Theatre there and does national publicity for the J. C. Penney Co.). Mrs. William J. McIntosh, Recording Secretary for Ohio Press Women, Akron Chapter Regent, and State Organist who received a first award for the best news story in a weekly newspaper, a 2nd award for History, publicity and promotion in all papers and a third award for a column and Mrs. Thomas C. Gray, Treasurer of Ohio Press Women, Akron Chapter member and past regent who was one of five persons in the state to receive a national award for poetry. —Mrs. Edward W. Kreider.

TUSCALOOSA (Tuscaloosa, Ala.). Pictured are the five Tuscaloosa County Good Citizenship girls selected this year, and their sponsor, Mrs. Eric Rodgers. They were introduced and received their pins at the January meeting of the Tuscaloosa Chapter.

It may be interesting that the chapter has held monthly meetings for 67 years having been organized Feb. 1, 1901, in the home of the late Mrs. Eugene A. Smith. Mrs. Ellen Peter Bryce was the first regent. Kate Duncan Smith (Mrs. J. Morgan Smith) of Birmingham, for whom the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School was named, assisted in the organization.

Some of its outstanding accomplishments over the years included: Instrumental in establishing a public library in this city in which is a shelf of DAR literature and historic books. The library is now named "The Friedman Library" honoring the late Hugo Friedman who gave the building in which it is housed.

The chapter presented "The Spirit of '76" flags to high schools; to the best essay on American history each year by a high school student in each high school an award usually in cash is made; the chapter gave a loving cup for the Battleship Alabama, cared for a French child following World War I; for many years has given medals to outstanding R.O.T.C. students at the University of...
Alabama; contributed cash and garments to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; in 1940 it helped organize a chapter of Sons of the American Revolution; in 1948 it launched a plan to organize a Tuscaloosa County Historical Society which is now in operation; a society of Children of the American Revolution has been organized; in May 1967 a marker was placed on the grave of George Washington Darden, a Revolutionary soldier, and at an early date had placed a marker on the grave of James (Horseshoe) Robertson, of revolutionary fame; it continues to place markers at the graves of deceased members of the Tuscaloosa chapter; during 1952-54 all wills filed for record in the Tuscaloosa County probate office up to 1870, and records of tombstones in Greenwood Cemetery were made and sent to be filed in the National DAR library.

Constitution week each year is observed by the local press, addressed on local radio stations and in schools. In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee the chapter held a guest luncheon at the Tuscaloosa Country Club attended by outstanding citizens. The decorations were brilliant and unique.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR (Detroit, Michigan). The preservation of Michigan's rightful heritage has been furthered in a new and unique way by the Chapter, which made a definite move in 1967 to help protect some of the few areas where bulldozers have not yet mutilated the wilderness.

By donating money to the Eastern Michigan Nature Association, Louisa St. Clair Chapter purchased two parcels of virgin land which EMNA will preserve for posterity exactly as they are. One is three acre Fish Lake Bog Plant Preserve located in Fredonia Township, Calhoun County. This miniature quaking bog is filled to perfection with hundreds of pink ladyslippers (Cypripedium Acaule) and other unusual bog plants, and surrounded by feathery tamarack trees. An extremely rare albino form of the ladyslipper adds a lovely highlight. Because of its value to scientific research, and to conserve the rare flowers, this preserve is not open to the general public, but interested groups of not more than five persons may arrange a guided tour by contacting Miss Rita Juckett, RFD #1, Albion, Michigan.

No similar limitations on visitors are imposed at 160 acre Timberland Swamp Nature Sanctuary, located in Springfield Township, Oakland County. In fact, here large groups are especially invited. Ten acres of the sanctuary were paid for by the Chapter and will be dedicated in May, 1968. This lovely wooded swamp has a spectacular spring wildflower display, a rich summer resident bird population, and cathedral-like forest groves possessing great peace and tranquility.

Through the encouragement of Mrs. Roy E. DeHart, who initiated the preservation effort, Mrs. Norman L. Parker, Regent and Mrs. Floyd D. Dargel, Conservation Chairman, acted successfully to save these two jewels for future generations.

With the onslaught of “progress” threatening to obliterate nature's beauties, areas like these are fast disappearing from the American scene. It is heartening to know that some local wilderness similar to those our pioneer fathers found will always remain to be seen and enjoyed.

On April 30, 1967, the day of opening The Timberland to the public.

WATAUGA (Memphis, Tenn.), Mrs. Clara Cordelia Davidson McNees was born in 1866 in the settlement of Mission Valley, Victoria County, Texas. In 1888, after her marriage to Arthur Russell McNees, they moved to Memphis, Tennessee.

In 1895, when the National Society was only five years old, and Watauga Chapter DAR had only been organized one year, Mrs. McNees became a member and has held continuous membership until her death January 25, 1968.

Mrs. McNees’ ancestors who helped in establishing American independence were: Col. George Davidson of Virginia, Peter Randle of North Carolina, John Sims of Virginia, Jacob Coburn of Virginia, Richard King of Virginia, and James Gormley of Virginia. Col. George Davidson was Captain of the first company organized in the Salisbury District in the First Regiment under Col. James Moore. He was a delegate from Anson County to a Congress appointed to meet at Halifax the 12th of November, 1776, to not only make laws but also to form a Constitution which was to be the cornerstone of laws.

Peter Randle took such an aggressive part against the Tories in North Carolina that a price was set upon his head by the British. Col. John Sims was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was captured by Tarleton in 1781.

In February 1966, Watauga Chapter DAR paid tribute to this amazing member who had held such a long, unbroken membership. A letter to Mrs. McNees from the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., was read.—Virginia M. Templeton.

BEACON POLE HILL (Lincoln, Rhode Island), had the pleasure of having one of its members receive the CORNING COMMUNITY ACTION AWARD for Community Leadership on May 24, 1967. This is the first time that the Corning Award has gone to a woman, and was given for her outstanding service in the rehabilitation of the Pawtucket Public Library.

She is Mrs. Mabel Anderson of Pawtucket, R. I., a housewife, mother of two children, former teacher, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Library. Mrs. Anderson, wife of George P. Anderson, a Brown University researcher, is a native of Swansea, Mass. Her maiden name was Mabel Mason. She was graduated from Bridgewater State College and she holds...
a master's degree from Brown University. She taught school for 13½ years in Portsmouth and Little Compton, Rhode Island. In our Chapter, she is our Membership Chairman.

In 1962, she was one of several new appointees to the Pawtucket library board, and in May 1967, was elected chairman of the board of trustees of the library, and the citation noted that this was an indication of the high regard her fellow trustees have for her leadership ability.

During the past five years, a complete change has taken place in the library. The change encompassed the library's physical facilities, book collection, personnel and image as a community asset. Over $300,000 has been secured from local funds, state funds, and federal funds for basic repairs and maintenance to both the interior and exterior of the building. Over 40,000 new books have been purchased. Since 1962, library personnel has been increased from 13 to 30.

At the dedication of the newly refurbished library on April 16, 1967, Beacon Pole Hill Chapter, DAR, together with Pawtucket Chapter, DAR and Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, DAR, presented two American flags to the library.

GOVERNOR TREUTLEN (Fort Valley, Ga.). On the 60th anniversary of its founding, the Governor Treutlen Chapter received a photostatic copy of the long-lost signature of Georgia's first governor. They have one charter member, Mrs. Emma Anderson Bledsoe. Sixty years from the date of the joining of her mother and her sister, Miss Gena Riley joined the chapter on the Governor Treutlen line.

ASHMEAD (Vicksburg, Miss.). Mrs. Harry C. Ogden was guest of honor and featured speaker for the 36th birthday celebration of Ashmead Chapter on December 7. The dinner meeting was held in the Hotel Vicksburg with Miss Emma Pauline Keulegan, regent, presiding. Mrs. Frank Paden, state corresponding secretary, was also a guest.

Handsomey gowned dolls, in ante-bellum attire, were placed among camellia blossoms down the long table, creating a proper setting for "Miss Rosalie," as Mrs. Ogden is known in DAR circles. She has served the State Society in various official capacities, presently serving as Rosalie chairman and is the national chairman of resolutions. She was introduced by Mrs. J. H. Whatley, vice regent and program chairman.

Reminiscing, Mrs. Ogden remembered that her state DAR work began in Vicksburg in 1935 when she was elected vice regent. At that time, Mrs. Dixie Cotton Herrin, newly elected state regent, proposed the idea of a state shrine. But it was not until 1938, with help from the state legislature, that the purchase of Rosalie was a reality. A gigantic undertaking! Mrs. Ogden remembered that the older members shook their heads, but the younger ones were enthusiastic. However, Mississippi Daughters rallied to the task and today Rosalie is a beauty—the pride of the Mississippi Daughters.

The stately old court room of the Old Court House Museum, bedecked with evergreens and red berries, was the setting for the annual DAR-C.A.R. tea honoring members and prospective members of the Sarah Randolph Boone Society.

A history of the N.S.C.A.R. its objects and program activities was given. The story of Sarah Randolph Boone for whom the Society is named was told by Maxine Irby. Following this Christmas carols were sung around the piano with Mrs. Joe Stone and Miss Sheila Stone accompanying.

Refreshments were served from a beautifully appointed table, with Mrs. A. C. Williams pouring punch and Mrs. Calvert Brown pouring spiced tea.

COL. AARON OGDEN (Garden City, N.Y.). On November 3, 1967, the Col. Aaron Ogden Chapter had the special honor of having Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, New York State Regent, NSDAR, accompany the chapter Regent, Mrs. Victor Herrmann, to the abode of Mrs. William Lincoln Keplinger, Sr., for the purpose of presenting the latter with a fifty-year pin and certificate for her distinction as a member of the NSDAR for this noteworthy length of time.

LEWIS (Eufaula, Ala.). During the past year, members of Lewis Chapter have been working toward an event of great importance to our chapter and our town—the annual Pilgrimage to the old homes of Eufaula, to be held this year from April 3-7. At this season, when the dogwoods and azaleas are in bloom, the historic old town of Eufaula is at its loveliest.

Lewis Chapter cooperates with the Eufaula Heritage Association, which sponsors the Pilgrimage, and almost every member takes part in it. The homes of Mrs. N. G. Barron and Mrs. J. D. Hurbert, both members of Lewis Chapter, are included in the tour, also the home formerly owned by Mrs. Ethel Dean Moore, a charter member of our chapter. Many of our members serve as hostesses in homes that are open during the tour, and Mrs. S. E. Godfrey, Jr., is a hostess at the Eufaula Heritage Association Museum, which has a special display on the history of Lewis Chapter. She also serves on the Museum Board as a representative of the chapter.

Much work has been done through the months in preparation for the Pilgrimage in April. Lewis Chapter takes her turn with other clubs in furnishing hostesses at Shorter Mansion, headquarters of the Eufaula Heritage Association. Mrs. L. A. Cox, Sr. and Mrs. Sim Thomas, Jr., serve on the committee for the antique show to be held in connection with the Pilgrimage. Miss Ethel Blackmon, Mrs. James Foley and Mrs. Dean Blackmon check the county records, tracing the ownership of the historic buildings in Eufaula back to the builder. Mrs. M. S. Williams serves on the furnishing committee for Shorter Mansion.

In working with the Eufaula Heritage Association, Lewis Chapter is fulfilling one of its historical purposes, as well as the secondary objective of working with other organizations in Eufaula toward a common goal—the preservation of our local heritage.

NORTH SHORE (Highland Park, Ill.). The North Shore Chapter founded with twelve charter members in Highland Park, Illinois on April 20, 1893 is the second, oldest chapter in the state of Illinois.

Service to the communities of the north shore, both civic and patriotic have been rendered since the founding of the Chapter.

The Spanish American War brought responsibilities to chapter members. Relief work was greatly needed in caring for families of soldiers who had gone to the front from Fort Sheridan. Food and clothing were provided by the Daughters. At the close of the war when very large numbers of sick and wounded men were brought to Fort Sheridan the Daughters made daily visits to the hospital and to the overflow sick tents; carrying regular supplies of fresh milk, fresh fruit, hot soups, breads, custards and puddings which sick men needed but could not get in the very overcrowded hospital.
The Daughters supplied sheets, pillow cases, towels, pajamas and writing materials which were in very short supply for the large number of sick and wounded.

By September of 1917 war had come to us and programs on Army, Navy and Red Cross replaced historical ones. The Daughters again "rallied round the flag" and donated time and talent for fund raising and Red Cross work. In the year 1919 Fort Sheridan had become a huge spreading hospital and the need for help and encouragement for the wounded men was tremendous. The Daughters changed from knitting socks and sweaters for fighting men to making stump covers for amputees and blankets for wheel chairs.

The need for Americanization work came to fore. The many Italians moving into Highwood proved the need for such assistance. English and citizenship were taught by the Daughters at the Community Center.

As the Chapter grew in number so did their generous contributions to local state and national worthwhile patriotic causes. Scholarships for students, support of schools and aid to the American Indians.

For the past seventy-five years dedicated women of the North Shore Chapter have labored to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to promote the development of an enlightened public opinion; and to foster patriotic citizenship.

**DR. MANASSEH CUTLER (North Manchester, Ind.)** presented a Flag, Flag Pole and Bronze Plaque to the North Manchester Library on Saturday, November 11, 1967.

Program began at 2 P. M. with a group of bandmen from the High School playing "America." Prayers were offered by Mrs. Arthur Coblentz.

Mrs. Eldon Knecht, regent of the Chapter, gave the opening remarks giving the accomplishments of the DAR and the work of the Chapter.

Mrs. Leigh Freed talked on the "Birth of the Stars and Stripes." She discussed the origin of the flag.

The presentation of the Flag Pole and Bronze Plaque was given by Mrs. Eldon Knecht.

The Flag was given to the Chapter by Arthur Coblentz in behalf of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.). Mr. Coblentz also presented a certificate, signed by the Capitol, certifying that the Flag has flown over the National Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

Acceptance of the Flag was by Miss Marie Creager, Librarian. She expressed her pleasure working in the Library for so many years and how pleased she was with the Flag.

Mrs. Furel Burns, president of the Board of Trustees of the North Manchester Public Library, and representing the other members of the board, expressed great pride and pleasure excepting the beautiful Flag and Flag Pole for the Library on Veterans Day that commemorates the courage and patriotism of those who have served in the United States Armed Forces.

Mrs. Burns visited many Public Libraries and there was only one that did not have an American Flag flying in front of the Library. She assured all of us that these gifts are greatly appreciated.

The Boy Scout Troop 75 instructed the Librarian on the proper method in which to fold the Flag. The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Eldon Knecht made the closing remarks and the ceremony was adjourned by the "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag."

Members of the Carroll family are pictured at the Shadwell Chapter dedication.

**SHADWELL (Charlottesville, Va.)** held a memorial service at 11 a.m. at Maplewood Cemetery for Mrs. Nora Clarke Carroll and dedicated a plaque honoring her, which will be affixed to her gravestone.

Mrs. Carroll was one of three remaining Granddaughters of the American Revolution in Virginia.

She was a member of the Shadwell Chapter from 1925 until her death on May 2, 1967, at the age of 90.

Mrs. James Borden, chaplain of the chapter, conducted the service.

**WHITTIER (Whittier, California).** National officer, Mrs. John J. Champieux, represented the National Board of Management when Whittier Chapter presented its member, Mrs. Rendel H. Terrell, with the fifty-year gold membership pin. The ceremony took place at the annual February Colonial Tea of the chapter. Chapter Regent, Mrs. Frederick H. Boiles, presided at the function.

Past Regent and former California State Chaplain, Mrs. Anna Benson, summarized Mrs. Terrell's contributions to the DAR. Mrs. Rendel H. Terrell was initiated in the George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, Ohio, as a junior member on February 5, 1918. In 1934 she transferred to the Whittier Chapter. She served on the executive board in several capacities, finally becoming Regent of Whittier Chapter from 1944-1946.

Following her presentation of the fifty-year pin to Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Champieux gave a short talk in which she crystallized some of the salient moments in DAR history during the past fifty years. She paid special tribute to Whittier Chapter's one and only sixty-year member, Mrs. Samuel I. Flournoy. Mrs. Flournoy and Mrs. Leslie S. Morrill, Whittier Chapter's second fifty-year member, escorted Mrs. Terrell to the place of honor and presided at the tea tables.

The registrar and past regent, Miss Mabel Rice, introduced the sixteen twenty-five year members of the chapter. Mrs. Lynn W. Millsbaugh introduced the candidates for the Home-maker's award from the local high schools. The seven young women elected to receive the Good Citizen awards were presented by the Good Citizen Chairman, Mrs. John S. Russell.

—Mabel F. Rice.

**SAUK TRAIL (Chicago Heights, Illinois).** This chapter's National Defense program was an annual guest night dinner, held at the Cherry Hills Country Club in Flossmoor, with Howard T. Markey, Brigadier General of the Illinois Air National Guard. The General's topic was "What Shall We Do?"

General Markey is one of the earliest jet plane test pilots for the U.S. Air Force, World War II. He was made a Brigadier General at the age of 38. General Markey wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit, Soldiers Medal, Purple Heart, Air Medal, Bronze Star, the Military Merit Ulchi Medal of the Government of Korea, and nine service medals. General Markey also has the George Washington Medal (speech) Freedom Foundation, Valley Forge, 1964.

General Markey is a lawyer in Chicago, Illinois, received his education, LLB (cum laude) Loyola University School of Law; Master's Degree in Patent Law, John Marshall Law School. He is a member of many organizations also.

There was a brief question and answer period after the General's talk. The dinner and program was enjoyed by members and guests.—Mrs. George J. Robertson.

(Continued on page 602)
**Church Record of the Weissenburg Lutheran and Reformed Congregations, Weissenburg Twp., Lehigh Co., Pa., 1757-1862.** Copied by Dr. William J. Hinke. Contributed by Liberty Bell Chapter, Mrs. Samuele E. Dyke, Chairman.

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<th>Parents</th>
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<tr>
<td>Henrich Kregelo</td>
<td>Henrich</td>
<td>Henrich Kemptfer &amp; Anna Schopp</td>
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<td>Eva Elizabeth</td>
<td>Jacob Schmeter</td>
<td>Eva Schopp</td>
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<td>Johannes</td>
<td>Johannes Georg</td>
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<td>Maria Kemptfer</td>
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<td>Veltn Schumacher</td>
<td>Maria Gerdraut &amp; Hartmann single</td>
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<td>Jacob</td>
<td>Adam Georg</td>
<td>Ottilla Bachmann</td>
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<td>Nicolaus</td>
<td>Nicolaus Bachman</td>
<td>Margareta Heinz</td>
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<td>Simon</td>
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<td>Maria Blos</td>
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<td>Elisabeth</td>
<td>Peter Kocher</td>
<td>&amp; wf. Elisabetha</td>
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**Was married to Eva Catharine Kramlich Jan. 25, 1774. Died June 23, 1842.**

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<th>Parents</th>
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<th>Sponsors</th>
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<tr>
<td>Johann Wendel</td>
<td>Wendel Breder</td>
<td>Sarah Seiberling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Catharina</td>
<td>Georg Schissler &amp; wife</td>
<td>Anna Maria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johann Peter</td>
<td>Peter Kocher</td>
<td>&amp; wf. Elisabetha</td>
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**Theobald Theobald Kempf & wife Elisabetha**

**Andreas Sasemanshausen & wife Elisabetha**

**Philip Küssner & Catharina**

**Lorentz Bred(er) Sarah Seiberling**

**Theobald Theobald Kempf & wife Elisabetha**

**Johann Jacob Jacob Hottenstein**

**Lorentz Lorentz**

**Johann Peter Peter Kocher**

**Philipp Philips Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp Philipp 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Jacob Zöllner
Maria Barbara
b. June 28, 1783
bap. Aug. 3, 1783

Henrich Kregelon
Magdalene
b. June 21, 1784
bap. July 11, 1784

Henrich Jörg
Anna Catharine
b. Sept. 24, 1784
bap. Nov. 14, 1784

Johannes Jörg
Elisabeth
b. Oct. 10, 1784
bap. Nov. 14, 1784

Peter Frantz
Catharina
b. Mar. 15, 1785
bap. Mar. 24, 1785

Ludwig Schmidt
Maria
b. Sept. 19, 1788
bap. Oct. 19, 1788

Henrich Kregelon
Maria Magdalena
b. Nov. 6, 1788
bap. Nov. 23, 1788

Leonard Frey
Catharine
Magdalena
b. May 9, 1788
bap. —

Peter Frantz
Catharina
b. May 16, 1790
bap. —

Wendel Holben
Maria Magdalena
b. May 21, 1776
bap. June 2, 1776

same parents

Catharine
b. Apr. 19, 1778
bap. May 3, 1778

Catharine Elisabeth
b. Apr. 6, 1780
bap. May 16, 1780

Regina Barbara
b. July 20, 1782
bap. Aug. 25, 1782

Adam Baer
Margaretha
b. Dec. 16, 1788
bap. Dec. 21, 1788

Abraham Grünwald
Maria Barbara
b. June 11, 1790
bap. Aug. 1, 1790

Johannes Sieger
Catharine
Susanna
b. June 15, 1802
bap. Aug. 1, 1802

Wilhelm Peter
Juliana
b. Sept. 1, (1802)
bap. Sept. 27, 1802

Peter Hollenbach
Margaret
b. —
bap. Sept. 27, (1802)

Johannes Peter
Maria
Salome
b. Aug. 25, (1802)
bap. Sept. 27

John DeLang
Anna Maria
b. Apr. 8, 1781
bap. Apr. 12, 1781

John DeLang
Anna Maria
b. July 8, 1783
bap. Aug. 3, 1783

Johannes Kregelon
Catharina
b. Nov. 18, 1788
bap. Nov. 23, 1788

Friedrich Süäberling
Catharina
Petrus
b. Oct. 6, 1788
bap. Nov. 23, 1788

Henrich Kregelon
Maria Magdalena
b. Nov. 1, 1792
bap. Nov. 2, 1792

Henrich Herber
Eva Elisabeth
b. Jan. 17, 1783
bap. Feb. 16, 1783

Henrich Herber
Eva Elisabeth
b. Apr. 30, 1792
bap. Mar. 10, 1792

Maria Barbara Carl Mayer
b. June 28, 1783
bap. Aug. 3, 1783

Anna Maria
b. Apr. 8, 1781
bap. Apr. 12, 1781

John DeLang
Anna Maria
b. July 8, 1783
bap. Aug. 3, 1783

Johannes Kregelon
Catharina
b. Nov. 18, 1788
bap. Nov. 23, 1788

Friedrich Süäberling
Catharina
Petrus
b. Oct. 6, 1788
bap. Nov. 23, 1788

Henrich Kregelon
Maria Magdalena
b. Nov. 1, 1792
bap. Nov. 2, 1792

Henrich Herber
Eva Elisabeth
b. Jan. 17, 1783
bap. Feb. 16, 1783

Henrich Herber
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b. Apr. 30, 1792
bap. Mar. 10, 1792

Maria Barbara Carl Mayer
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bap. Aug. 3, 1783

Anna Maria
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bap. Apr. 12, 1781

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Henrich Herber
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bap. Mar. 10, 1792

Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Bible and Family Records. (Only earliest dates abstracted.) Contributed by Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. James R. Stewart, Chairman. Beekman, Berry, Eddy, Hawley Families:

Marriages
Daniel Waldron and Hannah Beekman May 14, 1752
Sidney Berry and Cathrine Waldron Oct. 12, 1768
John Mahelm Berry and Eunice Payn Feb. 16, 1792

Births
Daniel Waldron May 18, 1729
Johannah Beekman May 20, 1745
Cathrine, their daughter April 3, 1753
Sidney Berry May 20, 1745
John Mahelm, first child of Daniel Waldron and Oct. 29, 1769
Susannah
Daniel Feb. 16, 1771, d. Apr. 6, 1771
Mary Aug. 5, 1773
Samuel Beekman July 3, 1775
Betsey Mar. 18, 1781
Sidney Sept. 12, 1783
Susan Laboon Dec. 8, 1785

At Lansingburgh (known to be in New York).
Children of John M. and Eunice Berry:

Births
Maria Dec. 14, 1792
Kezia Aug. 31, 1794
Cathrine Jan. 23, 1796
Eliza Jan. 28, 1798
Daniel Waldron Aug. 8, 1802
John Jay Aug. 10, 1804

[ 585 ]
Sidney Noah  
Eunice Payn  
Stephen Payn

Amos Hawley and Achsah:

**Births**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naomy</td>
<td>Apr. 19, 1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>July 13, 1779</td>
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<td>Seth</td>
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<td>Apr. 5, 1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpheus</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1785</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electa</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elias</td>
<td>May 13, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selima</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1792</td>
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</table>

**Deaths**

Margaret Clark, Nov. 7, 1845, buried Milford, N. J., aged 83 years, 6 months, 20 days.
Jeremiah Clark, Jan. 15, 1846, buried Milford, N. J., aged 85 years, 6 months.

David Cobb’s Bible including Ford Family:


Births and Deaths of their children


**Births**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>June 29, 1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>Aug. 24, 1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1804</td>
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</table>

Richard, born August 18, 1772, died October 6, 1802.
Amos, born Mar. 20, 1775, died July 2, 1846, mar. to Rachel Bates Dec. 1, 1797.

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<td>May 13, 1789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selima</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1792</td>
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</table>

**Children**

Charles  
David  
Caroline  
Richard  


**Births**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>May 13, 1789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selima</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1792</td>
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</table>

Bradt Family Bible Records:

Births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storm A. Bradt</td>
<td>May 21, 1756</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catharine Winnie</td>
<td>July 12, 1757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathew Bradt</td>
<td>Feb. 8, 1782</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Bradt</td>
<td>May 22, 1783</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Bradt</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Bradt</td>
<td>Mar. 27, 1789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathew Bradt</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1781</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magdalene Bradt</td>
<td>Apr. 5, 1793</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Bradt</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1798</td>
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<td>David Bradt</td>
<td>Mar. 27, 1789</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Reamer</td>
<td>July 28, 1793</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Rushmore</td>
<td>July 7, 1792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Lawson</td>
<td>Feb. 2, 1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abagail Rushmore</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1815</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clark Bible Records:

Jeremiah Clark and Margaret Riche were married Sept. 16, 1784.

Children

William  
Margaret  
Jeremiah  
Henry  
John  
Enos  
Josiah

Deaths

Margaret Clark, Nov. 7, 1845, buried Milford, N. J., aged 83 years, 6 months, 20 days.
Jeremiah Clark, Jan. 15, 1846, buried Milford, N. J., aged 85 years, 6 months.

Amos Ford's Bible:

Hezekiah Ford, b. . . . . 1688; m. 1712; d. . . . . 1716
Hezekiah Ford, 2nd, b. .... 1713; d. Jan. 5, 1775
Ruth Ford, b. . . . . 1715
Hezekiah Ford, 3rd, b. Dec. 27, 1759
Huldah Ford, b. . . . . 1762; d. . . . . 1763
Sarah Ford, b. . . . . 1764
Amos Ford, b. Dec. 8, 1766; d. July 16, 1850
Huldah Ford, b. Jan. 20, 1769
Chloe Ford, b. Oct. 8, 1772
Ruth Ford, b. Jan. 20, 1774; d. Aug. 30, 1850
Amos Ford, b. Dec. 8, 1766; m. Feb. 11, 1794; d. July 16, 1850
Mary Stetson, b. Dec. 29, 1770; d. Jan. 15, 1859
Minerva Ford, b. July 19, 1795; d. Mar. 20, 1841
Lewis Ford

Garnett Family Bible owned by Mrs. Mason McClain, and contributed by Mrs. Noel Hull, Ann Haynes Chapter.
Anderson Garnett departed this life on February 2nd, 1875.
Monroe Garnett departed this life on March 22nd, 1862.
America Riley Garnett died July 8, 1888.
Anthony Garnett died March 14, 1890.
Mrs. H. S. Powell, February 13, 1932.
H. S. Powell died December 29, 1932.
Rebecca Bell Garnett Farrell died on October 10, 1939.
Thomas D. Garnett born November 1858.
Mary E. Garnett born February 6, 1862.
Rebecca B. Garnett born May 20, 1864, married 1899, died October 10, 1939.
Thomas D. Garnett died.
Edmond Garnett born September 18, 1868.
Anthony Garnett born July 12, 1825.
America Riley Garnett, daughter of Baylus Riley, born December 25, 1828.
Alfonso Garnett born July 18, 1856.
Anderson, son of James and Ann Shipp Garnett and Mary Wade Taylor, daughter of Richard and Sally Blanton Taylor, married in Woodford County, Kentucky on October 4th, 1824.

Anthony Garnett, son of Anderson and Mary Wade Taylor Garnett, and America Riley, daughter of Baylus Riley were married Monroe County, Missouri, September 23rd, 1855.

Neta B. Powell, daughter of Elizabeth B. Powell was born on May 27, 1894.

Elizabeth Kathleen Ferrell was born April 19, 1900. Daughter of Rebecca Garnett Ferrell died January 5, 1951.

John M. Garnett was born October 17, 1870. Columbus Garnett was born February 18, 1874. Mary L. Garnett was born October 18, 1892.

Johnnie T. Garnett was born September 16, 1892.

Garnett Family Record. Contributed by Edna Montgomery Hull, Ann Haynes Chapter.

Lucy Garnett married William Garnett, son of Thomas and Susanna Garnett on October 10th, 1793.

Anderson Garnett married Mary Wade Taylor Ballard on October 14th, 1824, in Woodford County, Kentucky.

Margaret Garnett married James Lee, December 14, 1837.

Lewis Garnett married Patsey Sims, October 12th, 1837.

Anthony Garnett married America Riley, September 23rd, 1855, in Monroe County, Missouri.

Alfonso Garnett married Annie Smith, September 13th, 1883.

Births

William Garnett was born October 10, 1773.

Lucy Garnett was born March 30th, 1775.

Deaths

William Garnett died February 11th, 1852.

Lucy Garnett died September 24th, 1860.

Bible

Anderson Garnett died Feb. 2, 1875 in Monroe County, Mo.

Mary Garnett and Anderson Garnett were married in Woodford, Kentucky on October 4, 1824.

Mary Taylor Garnett was born in Woodford Co., Ky., Feb. 2, 1800.

Mary Garnett died in Monroe County, Missouri.

Louisa Garnett was born March 2, 1827 in Rails Co., Mo.

Louisa Noel and William Noel married December 21, 1848 in Monroe County, Missouri.

William Noel died March 29, 1872 in Middlegrove, Mo.

Louisa Noel died October 11, 1886 in Middlegrove, Mo.


Births

Samuel Crow born January 1, 1758.

Elizabeth Brashear Crow born July 12, 1761.

Nancy Crow born February 24, 1794.

Ann Crow born April 10, 1795.

Basil Crow born July 1, 1796.

Samuel Crow born January 1, 1798.

Matilda Crow born April 17, 1799.

Elizabeth Crow born January 1, 1798.

Mariah Crow born September 18, 1800.

Catherine Waters Smith Crow born September 25, 1802.

Samuel Crow born February 28, 1822.

William Henry Harrison Crow born January 11, 1824.

Sarah Martha Ann Crow born June 6, 1827.

John Smizer Crow born November 10, 1828.

Charles Wickliffe Crow born December 30, 1831.

Mary Margaret Elizabeth Crow born February 1, 1834.

George Washington Crow born July 31, 1836.

Franklin Davis Crow born February 21, 1838.

James Peter Crow born January 8, 1842.


Frances Crow born October 5, 1847.

Martha Crow born November 11, 1849.

Samuel Crow born December 12, 1851.

Thomas Eustace Crow born July 27, 1853.

Ann Belle Crow born February 18, 1857.

Harriet Crown born 1861.

Emma Crow born March 3, 1863.

Edward Crow born November 15, 1865.

Lulu Crow born November 15, 1868.

John Crow born December 16, 1869.

Marriages

Samuel Crow and Elizabeth Brashear Crepps, widow of Christian Crepps, and daughter of Ignatius and Pamela Frances Brashear, Nelson County, Kentucky, May 29, 1793.

Basil Crow and Nancy Ann Brashear married 1796.

Margaret Crepps and Charles A. Wickliffe February 25, 1813.


Samuel Crow and Catherine Waters Smith October 29, 1820, Louisville, Kentucky, at the home of her parents.

Basil C. Crow and Maria Blandford November 7, 1820.

Samuel Crow and Phoebe Lowry.

William Henry Harrison Crow and Harriet Emily Eustace in St. Louis, Missouri, at the home of her parents December 8, 1846.

Sarah Martha Ann Crow and Robert McCann.

John Smizer Crow and Kate Kerr December 1, 1853.

Mary Margaret Elizabeth Crow and Samuel Aaron Rawlings.

George Washington Crow and Anna Morris.

Martha Crow and William Hudson Snell March 11, 1880.

Harriet Crow and Edward Hunt March 11, 1880.


Franklin Davis Crow and Mary Therlkeld, 185-.

Lulu Crow and Albert Woods, September 9, 1897.

Edward Crow and Minnie Young, 1886.

Deaths

Matilda Crow, December 6, 1799.

Elizabeth Crow, November 11, 1816.

Samuel Crow, January 16, 1819.

Elizabeth Crow, October 11, 1826.

Sarah Crow McCann, March 10, 1849.

Dr. Samuel Crow, July, 1853.

Mary M. E. Crow Rawlings, May 23, 1862.

Samuel Rawlings, August 27, 1875.

Charles Wickliffe Crow, July 12, 1854.

Catherine Waters Crow, January 25, 1882.

Edward Crow, November 19, 1893.

George W. Crow, December 28, 1901.

Mary L. Crow, March 5, 1902.

Harriet Emily Crow, March 11, 1906.

Dr. William Henry Harrison Crow, September 20, 1913.

Andrew Huneycutt's Family Bible, now in possession of Mr. Adam Huneycutt, Stanly County, N. C. Copied by Mrs. Z. V. Ausband, Yadkin River Patriots Chapter.
Levi H. Watts was born Sept. 5th day of the year of our Lord 1831.
Mary Caroline Watts was born April 20th day in year of our Lord 1835.
Martha Jane Watts was born June 28th day in year of our Lord 1836.
Thomas Franklin Huneycutt was born the 7th day September, 1836.
Eli M. Huneycutt was born 1st day April, 1838.
Tyrica Serina Watts was born July 23, 1840.
Sarah Ann Watts was born August 2, 1844.
Andrew Huneycutt was born January 1, 1809.
Mary Ann Huneycutt was born 22nd day August, 1808.
Sarah Ann Huneycutt was born May 22, 1831.
Elizabeth Maream Huneycutt was born November 16, 1832.
Polly Perlina Huneycutt was born January 6, 1834.
Andrew Huneycutt was married December 13th day year of our Lord 1829 to Mary Ann Clayton.
Joseph W. Huneycutt was born February 13th day year of our Lord 1840.
Layeth Malinda Huneycutt was born Dec. 16, 1842.
Andrew J. Huneycutt was born December 14, 1844.
John A. Huneycutt was born July 18, 1846.
Bitha J. Huneycutt was born March 25, 1850.
Eva Syrina Luiza Springer born January 9, 1868.
Joseph W. Huneycutt was married December 13th day year of our Lord 1829 to Mary Ann Clayton.
Mary Ann Clayton was married to Thomas Frank Huneycutt October 30, 1799.
Their daughter was Sarah Ann Huneycutt born May 22, 1831.
Nancy Ann Watts was born August 2, 1844.
Sarah Ann Watts was born August 2, 1844.
Andrew Huneycutt was born January 1, 1809.
Mary Ann Huneycutt was born 22nd day August, 1808.
Sarah Ann Huneycutt was born May 22, 1831.
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Bitha J. Huneycutt was born March 25, 1850.
Eva Syrina Luiza Springer born January 9, 1868.
Johnson M. Samuell and Matilda, his wife, was married in the Year of our Lord, 1806, May the 28th.
William Paul Morgan and Rebecca, his wife, was married August 20, 1829.
James M. Samuell and Matilda, his wife, was married February the first 1838.
was born in the 1782 September 13th.

Barbary Taylor Daughter of Henry Baso (Beason) and Rebeky his wife was born in the year of our Lord 1788 March the 7th.

Rebecky Taylor daughter of John Taylor and Barbary His wife was born in the year 1807 February the 22nd.

Robert Taylor son of John Taylor and Barbary his wife was born in the year of our Lord 1809 January the 1.

Nancy Taylor daughter of John Taylor and Barbary his wife was born in the year of our Lord 1810 Nov. the 3.

Poly Taylor daughter of John Taylor and Barbary his wife was born in the 1812 January 13th.

Henry Taylor Son of John Taylor and Barbary His wife was born in the year 1814 January 24th.

John Taylor Son of John Taylor and Barbary his wife was born in the Year 1817 April the 22nd.

* Matilda daughter of John Taylor and Barbary his wife was born Janu 4th 1819.

Henry M. Morgan son of William Paul and Rebecca Morgan was born July 30, 1830.

William R. Morgan was born 11 of March 1833.

John T. Morgan was born Oct. 11, 1834.

Catherine Morgan Daughter of William Paul Morgan and Rebecker his Wife was born Feb. the 5th in the year of our lord 1837.


Joseph B. Morgan, March 18, 1842.

Christopher C. Morgan, Nov. 5, 1846.

Rebecca L. Morgan, Apr. 19, 1852.

Andrew B. Samuell Son of James M. Samuell and Matilda his wife was born December the 17th in the year of our lord 1838.

John T. Samuell Son of James M. Samuell and Matilda his wife was born Sept. 23d 1840.

Thomas A. Samuell Son of James M. Samuell and Matilda his wife was born Oct. 25, 1842.

Benjamin F. Samuell Son of James M. Samuell and Matilda his wife was born January the 27th 1845.

James M. Samuell Son of James M. Samuell and Matilda his wife was born Dec. the 29th 1846.

Paschal H. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda was born March the first 1849.

Robert T. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda was born May the first 1851.

Deaths

John Taylor Son of John Taylor and Barbary his wife deceased in the year of our Lord 1818 February the 7, aged Nine mo. & 16 days.

Poly Taylor daughter of John Taylor and Barbary his wife deceased in the year of our Lord 1822 November the 5.

Andrew Samuell son of James M. Samuell & Matilda his wife departed this life Sept 17th in the year of our lord 1839, aged nine mo.

Benjamin F. Samuell son of James M. Samuell and Matilda his wife departed this life Sept 3d 1846.

Nancy, daughter of W. P. and R. Morgan died July 22, 1845, aged 2 months 22 days.

John Taylor Son of Robert Taylor and Nancy his wife departed this life Sept 3d 1842 age fifty nine years eleven months and 20 days.

Barbary Taylor Daughter of Henry Beason and Rebecca his wife the wife of John Taylor Departed this June 13, 1871, Aged 83 years 3mo 6 days.

List showing the later subdivisions of the 154 towns listed in the 1790 Census of Maine. Three towns listed are not identifiable from the sources used by the compiler, Mrs. Edward W. Ames, Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

Cumberland County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakerstown Plantation</td>
<td>Auburn, Mechanic Falls,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poland, Minot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridgton</td>
<td>Bridgton, part of Harrison,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part of Naples</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunswick</td>
<td>Brunswick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bucktown Plantation</td>
<td>Buckfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butterfield Plantation</td>
<td>Sumner, Hartford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Elizabeth</td>
<td>Cape Elizabeth, South</td>
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<td>Durham</td>
<td>Portland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falmouth</td>
<td>Durham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flinstown Plantation</td>
<td>Falmouth Foreside,</td>
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<td>Westbrook</td>
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<td>Freeport</td>
<td>Baldwin, Sebago</td>
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<td>Gorham &amp; Scarborough</td>
<td>Freeport, Pownal</td>
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<td>Gray</td>
<td>Gorham, Scarborough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harpswell</td>
<td>Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Gloucester</td>
<td>Harpswell &amp; offshore islands</td>
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<tr>
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<td>New Gloucester</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otisfield Plantation</td>
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<td>Plantation #4</td>
<td>Otisfield, part of Harrison,</td>
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<td>Portland</td>
<td>part of Naples</td>
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<td>Raymondtown Plantation</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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<td>Rufield Gore</td>
<td>Portland</td>
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<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>Raymond, Casco, part of Naples</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Standish</td>
<td>Scarborough</td>
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<td>Turner</td>
<td>Hebron, Oxford</td>
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<td>Waterford Plantation</td>
<td>Standish</td>
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<td>Waterford</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hancock County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barretstown</td>
<td>Hope, Appleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>Belfast, part of Searsport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluehill</td>
<td>Blue Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Camden, Rockport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaan</td>
<td>Lincolnville, inland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduskeag Plantation</td>
<td>Bangor, Veazie, Orono,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old Town, Hamden and Hermon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer Isle</td>
<td>Deer Isle, Stonington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducktrap</td>
<td>Lincolnville, Northport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern River Township #2</td>
<td>Orland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy Township</td>
<td>Eddington, Bradley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfort Town</td>
<td>Frankfort, Prospect, Stockton, part of Hampden,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part of Searsport, Winterport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouldsborough Town</td>
<td>Gouldsboro, Winter Harbor, including Prospect Harbor and Core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isleborough Town</td>
<td>Islesboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Desert Town</td>
<td>Bar Harbor, Tremont, Southwest Harbor,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northeast Harbor, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphan Island Town</td>
<td>Verona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orrington Town</td>
<td>Orrington, Brewer, Holden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penobscot Town</td>
<td>Penobscot, Castine, part of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brookville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedgwick</td>
<td>Sedgwick, part of Brooksville, Brooklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan Town</td>
<td>Sullivan, Sorrento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton Town, including #1</td>
<td>Trenton, part of Hancock,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Side of Union River Township #1 (Bucks)</td>
<td>Lamoine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>part of Ellsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bucksport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Township #6 (West side of Union River) Ellsworth, Surry Vinalhaven, North Haven

**Lincoln County**

Balltown Town
Bath Town
Boothbay Town
Bowdoin Town
Bowdoinham Town
Bristol Town
Canaan Town
Carratunk Town
Carrs Plantation, or Unity
Chester Plantation
Cushing Town
Edgecomb Town
Fairfield Town
Georgetown Town
Great Pond Plantation
Greene Town
Hallowell Town
Hancock Town
Hunts Meadow Town
Jones Plantation
Lewiston & the Gore adjoining
Little River Town
Littleborough Plantation
Livermore Town
Meduncook Town
New Castel Town
New Sandwich Town
Nobleborough Town
Norridgewock Town
Settlement East of Norridgewock
Pittston Town
Pownalborough Town
Prescotts & Whitchers Plantation
Rockmeeko Town, East Side of River
Sandy River, First Township
Sandy River, from its Mouth to Carrs Plantation
Sandy River, Middle Township
Sandy River, Upper Township
Seven Mile Brook Town
Smithtown Plantation
Starling Plantation
Thomaston Town
Titcomb Town
Topsham Town
Twenty-five Mile Pond Town
Union Town
Vassalborough Town
Waldborough Town
Wales Plantation
Warrentown
Washington Town
Winslow Town, with its Adjacents

**Washington County**

Bucks Harbor Neck Town
Machias Town

**Plantation East of Machias,**

#1
#2
#4
#5
#8
#9
#10
#11
#12
#13

**Plantations West of Machias,**

#4
#5
#6
#11
#12
#13
#22

**York County**

Arundel
Berwick
Biddeford Township
Brownfield Township
Brownfield Township in the Gore Adjoining
Buxton Township
Coxhall Town
Francisborough Plantation
Fryeburg Town
Hiram Town
Kittery Town
Lebanon Town
Limerick Town
Little Falls Town
Little Osipee Town
New Penacook Town
Parsonfield Town
Pepperellborough Town
Porterfield Town
Sanford Town
Shapleigh Town
Sudbury-Canada
Sudbury-Canada, Settlements
Adjoining

Suncook Town
Washington Plantation
Waterborough Town
Waterford Town
Wells Town
York Town

**Adjacents**

Winslow, Waterville, Oakland
Winthrop, Readfield
Woolwich
Madison

Machiasport
Machias, E. Machias, Whitneyville, Marshfield, part of Machiasport
Perry
Dennysville, Pembroke
Robbinston
Calais
Eastport, Lubec
Trescott
Edmunds
Cutler
Whiting
Marion

Steuben
Harrington, Millbridge
Addison
Cherryfield
Columbia
Columbia Falls
Jonesboro, Jonesport, Beals, Roque Bluffs

Kennebunkport, Arundel
Berwick, North Berwick, South Berwick
Biddeford, Saco
Brownfield

East Brownfield
Buxton
Lyman
Cornish
Fryeburg
Hiram
Kittery, Eliot
Lebanon
Limerick
Hollis, Dayton
Limington
Rumford
Parsonfield
Saco, Old Orchard Beach
Porter
Sanford, Alfred
Shapleigh, Acton
Bethel, Hanover

Newry
Lovell
Newfield
Waterboro
Waterford
Wells
York

(Continued on page 599)
Suggestions to The Chapter Regent and The State Regent

The end of this specific work of three years is at hand. It is with much reluctance that this writer carries on with information for the Regents rather than relate the unusual items that have accumulated in the file during this administration. But, it is May and Chapter Regents have ten months of work for which to plan and most of the Regents are beginning their first year in this office. Fourteen State Regents will be starting their second year, this shows there is a large number of new State Regents at the head of the State Organizations.

Chapter Regents should call an all day work-shop meeting of the Chapter Board of Management, Chapter Chairmen, and the Program Committee to help plan the work for the coming year. At bridge tables or any convenient arrangement ask each person to write what the National Society and the Honor Roll have requested of her or her committee for the year. If the mailings from the National Society have not arrived, and they will be late this year, use the DAR Handbook, 1966 edition to find out about the National Committees. The Handbook is a must for every Chapter, State, and National Officer to possess, and is available to every member.

Every meeting must have a prayer, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the American's Creed and/or the National Anthem, the President General's message read from the DAR Magazine and a five minute report from the National Defense Committee; the National Defense News is the source for this report. Special programs have the report of the Continental Congress; the report of the State Conference. There is never any lack of material at National Headquarters for programs for chapter meetings. Do promote the three objectives of the NSDAR: history, education, and patriotism in the chapter. A meeting planned and run by the Junior membership can be very interesting and presents an opportunity for the Juniors to have a part in the chapter meeting.

The Chapter Regent and The State Regent should stress membership constantly and continuously. Ask each member for the name of an eligible woman and see that you get the names. Use the Membership Guidebook and the DAR Handbook. Contact daughters of Chapter members, wives and daughters of S.A.R. and S.R. and mothers of C.A.R. members. Work for Junior members and have a Junior Group in your chapter.

Every Regent should check the bylaws of her chapter to see they follow the “Suggested Model Bylaws” in the Handbook, 1966 edition, pages 124-130. If the chapter bylaws are not in accord take the preliminary steps to get them in line with the model.

State Regents should see that the National Parliamentarian has a copy of the State Bylaws so they can be checked with the bylaws of the National Society. No state bylaws may add any qualifications which will affect the bylaws of the National Society, such as saying a member shall have served on the State Board of Management before she can be a candidate for the office of State Vice Regent or State Regent. The only qualification, “to be eligible to the office of State Regent or State Vice Regent, a member shall have held membership within the state organization for at least five years prior to her election, except in a state organization geographically outside the area of fifty states and the District of Columbia.” Bylaws, NSDAR, Article XIV, Sec. 6.

There are no Honorary members in the chapters nor in the National Society and neither may have Honorary members. The title of Honorary member was conferred on “Real Daughters” only.

When a member has held the office of Chapter Regent or of State Regent, the title of Honorary Chapter Regent or Honorary State Regent may be conferred for life upon her by vote of the members of her chapter or her State Organization if this is provided in the bylaws of each as the case may be. NO other honorary office may be conferred upon a member in a state organization or a chapter.

The National Society and its chapters DO NOT AFFILIATE with other organizations, nationally or locally. Affiliation has been interpreted to mean becoming a member of any group whose bylaws bind the action of the National Society and the chapter and where payment of dues to such organization or group is required.

"Purpose of this (non-affiliation) is to protect the name, prestige and integrity of the National Society.” This safeguard is readily understandable in view of the volume of and variety of requests received, many of which have no remote bearing on historical, educational or patriotic work.” DAR Handbook, 1966.

No officer of the NSDAR, nor a State Regent nor a chapter Regent is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or Chapters without the approval of the National Board of Management. “The official voice of the National Society is the President General. She only during her term of office is authorized to speak in the name of the National Society, DAR.”

Some General Information will conclude this article:

1. As a Presiding Officer, do start the meeting on time.

(Continued on page 592)
or below; the median figure is $725.00, as compared with the median of $2,619.00 for all American families. When you have to pay rent, groceries, clothes for a whole family, a sum like this soon runs out. For a key to social and economic adjustment in our society, we commonly look to education . . . the median number of school years completed by Indians is fewer than eight. Somewhere between 15% and 20% have never been to school at all. Of Indian children now of school age, almost 17% are not enrolled in any school.

With regard to responsibility, there are three chief points to keep in mind. First the Indian himself is not at fault; he is the victim of such circumstances as historical, isolation and cultural conflicts. Second, direct relief to him is no real and lasting answer. We need to strike at the roots, at the causes of the poverty and the troubles that have grown out of it. And thirdly, no single group should bear the blame or be faced with finding the solution. Government, church groups, DAR Chapters and other private organizations and interested individuals and Indians themselves can all help. If all work together, there can be positive results.

About three quarters of all Indians live on or near their reservations or land that they once owned as reservations, land granted them by treaty with the United States Government. The larger part of the land is unproductive, too barren of natural resources to support its population. No Indian has to stay on the reservation, and many are leaving, some for work in agriculture, some for jobs in industrial centers. But migration creates problems of their own. Many Indians are gifted with great manual dexterity and they are careful and painstaking workmen. They are practical minded, quick to learn, if they see a real use for knowledge. Some tribes measure a man's wealth, not by how much he accumulates, as it is in the white man's society, but by how much in horses, silver, beadwork or blankets he gives away in a lifetime. From this one can see what a great difficulty they would have in adjusting to the white man's world of the twentieth century.

The Indian population is increasing! This may surprise you, as it does most people, as the Indian civilization is considered as a dying race. Today if citizenship and franchise and freedom of movement make up the yard-stick for measuring first-class citizenship, then the Indians are first-class citizens. Yet some suffer through no fault of their own because they are confused about what to expect of the Government and what the Government expects of them. Democracy is a two-way street and it is the duty of an informed Daughter of the American Revolution to get to know something of the Indians problems, they are too numerous to list here, and to get into the picture and help do something to meet the needs of our first citizens—the Indian!

---

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIAN

Josephine T. Rothermel

2. As a Presiding Officer, do NOT APPLAUD a guest speaker or anybody.

3. As a Presiding Officer, do stand until the introduced guest or member steps into place and addresses you. Acknowledge the salutation and SIT IN YOUR CHAIR.

4. As a Presiding Officer, show no partiality in introducing or thanking guests or program participants. Keep both simple, brief and sincere.

5. At a State Conference, the State Regent is the last to walk in the Processional and the first to leave the stage at the conclusion of a meeting after the retirement of the colors.

6. When a National Officer or National Chairman is invited as a guest speaker on a Conference Program, the hospitality of covering her hotel bill and her meals expense should be extended to her.

7. An official Conference invitation is an announcement ONLY of the event unless accompanied by a personal invitation from the State Regent.


9. At all chapter meeting and at all State Conferences, the members and guests rise upon the entry of the State Regent and of the President General, if the latter is present. This courtesy extends at any time either of these women is introduced as a guest speaker. No other National nor State Officer is due this courtesy.

10. Do follow the “Official Procedure for DAR Functions” printed in the DAR Handbook, 1966 for processions, receiving lines, and seating at all DAR meetings, events, and functions.


ENJOY THE GOOD LIFE

Incomparable resort and convention facilities just sixty miles from Denver.

The Broadmoor
The Blue and the Gray

(Continued from page 550)

of the Republic, a veterans’ organization, issued the order providing for the nationwide observance of Decoration Day on May 30. Some historians say he received his inspiration from the ceremonies at Carbondale; others, that it was at Petersburg that he and Mrs. Logan became impressed with the idea of a nationwide day. It is said the day was selected because the flowers were in bloom all over the country at that time.

In 1882 the Grand Army urged that “the proper designation of May 30 is Memorial Day”—not Decoration Day. By 1910 May 30 was Memorial Day and a legal holiday in all states and territories except the South and Alaska. In the South it remained Decoration Day or Confederate Memorial Day, and it was not May 30. However, Virginia adopted May 30 as Memorial Day. Louisiana and Tennessee chose June 3, Jefferson Davis’ birthday; Georgia, Alabama, Texas and Florida, April 26; North and South Carolina, May 10; Mississippi, April 25. May 30 has been extended to include the dead of all the wars. All states observe this day to some extent, and the Southern states include the dead of all the wars on their selected day.

Through all the years the women of Columbus, Mississippi, have kept the faith, decorated the graves in Friendship Cemetery where more than a thousand Confederate soldiers sleep the last sleep. Each year, until she was 95 years old, Miss Bessie Tucker of Columbus, Mississippi, read the poem, “The Blue and the Gray,” at the memorial services. She died at the age of 96 years. The Union dead have been removed to the National Cemetery at Shiloh.

On the 100th anniversary of the first Decoration Day, April 25, 1966, the Stephen D. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, commemorated the day in Friendship Cemetery.

Surely in the idea of memorializing our soldier dead there is honor and glory enough for all!
National Defense

(Continued from page 556)

I speak only as an American citizen, deeply concerned over the critical situation of our Country today. It is my purpose to inform, arouse, and alarm you to action. Remember that both major political parties are guilty of acts of expediency, of un-Americanism, and even anti-Americanism. They are both responsible for having brought our Nation to the edge of an abyss. Only an awakened and alarmed America can accomplish this miracle. It is up to you, to me, and to all loyal Americans to rededicate ourselves to this task! For the hour is late!
HONORING

Mrs. Laurence W. Corbett
State Regent of Minnesota
1967-1969

In appreciation of her fine leadership, her poise, her quiet business-like efficiency, and her broad knowledge of DAR work, this page is dedicated to Helen Corbett and sponsored by the following Minnesota Chapters:

Monument, Minneapolis
General James Knapp, Minneapolis
John Prescott, Minneapolis
Maria Sanford, Minneapolis
John Witherspoon, Minneapolis
Captain John Holmes, Minneapolis
Mendota, St. Paul

Nathan Hale, St. Paul
North Star, St. Paul
Albert Lea, Albert Lea
Anthony Wayne, Mankato
Daughters of Liberty, Duluth
Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter
Captain Comfort Starr, Tracy
In the history of Minnesota freight transportation nothing is more interesting and unique than the large caravans of cumbersome Red River Oxcarts. In the 1840’s, 1850’s, 1860’s, and even into the 1870’s they were used to carry buffalo hides and furs from the Red River Valley settlements to St. Paul, a growing trading post on the Mississippi River. On the return trip the carts carried tobacco, salt, tools, and various supplies to Pembina.

In 1849 the Territory of Minnesota was formed. At that time Pembina was a town included in the Territory located on the Red River of the North. Later it was to become a town in northeastern North Dakota. In 1849 Pembina had a population of 637 persons. The population figure is important because the entire Minnesota Territory had only 4,764 persons.

Sturdiness and simplicity of construction were necessary for these heavy carts. Today there is a Red River Oxcart in the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul. It consists of a heavy wooden frame, 12 feet long and 2 1/2 feet wide, set on a heavy wooden axle with wooden pegs. Shafts and body beams are single timbers. The two high wheels, each 5 feet in diameter, have six-inch hubs. It was drawn by an ox hitched between two stout thills. The Red River half-breed drivers were sturdy as their carts. The average load was 600-800 pounds. The cost of building a cart was $15.00. Rarely was any iron used in its construction.

For companionship and protection the drivers traveled in parties. Sometimes there were as many as 100 carts in a caravan. It took a month to travel from Pembina to St. Paul, a distance of 400-500 miles. The round trip of 900 miles averaged 15 miles a day and it lasted two or three months. Repairs had to be made from materials along the way.

One could hear the carts coming long before one could see them. The wheels could not be greased because the dust they threw up would choke the grease and the carts would not move at all. The departure and arrival of the carts were great events in the Red River Valley settlements.

In 1844 only 6 carts were to be seen in St. Paul from Pembina. In 1851 there were 102 carts. In 1938 the number grew to 500. Finally in 1869 there were 2,500 carts. Then came train travel. Wheat triumphed over furs!

For nearly 40 years the carts played their part in the development of trade and commerce. The sparse and scattered settlements in these early years of Minnesota pioneer life were dependent upon the Red River carts and the steamboats on the Mississippi River for supplies and news.

Gone are the oxcarts and their stout-hearted, half-breed drivers. Both have left an imprint on the plains and thus they have enriched the history of Minnesota.
ersfield, Connecticut, is one of the earliest houses known to have used brick for foundation walls.

The bricks for the Wisconsin 17th century fireplace were hand-made in the early manner and fired in a wood burning kiln; clay has been added to the mortar to create clay mortar used as the bonding agent.

Wisconsin Room

(Continued from page 560)

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Shingles would have been used for roofing a house such as the Wisconsin State Room represents. The wood shingle had been in use early in the 17th century in America, and dates back to the 14th century in England. It is, therefore, quite natural that shingles would be employed in the Colonies when possible. Thatch roofs were also quite prevalent in the early settlements; however, this practice seems to have stopped in the 1670’s, not because they were unsatisfactory, but mainly because more permanent materials were available.

If one thinks of a “main attraction” in this 17th century room, it seems to be the windows. The pair of case-

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(Continued on page 604)
Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 590)

Stafford: Wanted parents of Joseph Stafford, b. ca. 1785, Vt. or N. Y. S.; m. Cynthia Lewis, dau. of John, 12 Apr 1807 Malone, N.Y. Enlisted 1812 at Malone, lived Elmore, Vt. 1820, then Pittsford, Brandon, Vt., d. 18 Jun 1855, Sheldon, Vt. Six chn: Nathaniel, Sylvester, Jeremiah, Cynthia, Lovena (Wing), Clarissa (Perry) and one more. —F. L. Stafford, 180 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Ct. 06106.


Heaton-Haws (Hawes): Samuel Heaton, b. what mo., day, 1657? Where in Conn.? or Mass. mo., day, 1735? Where? Mar. Swen (Stewma) Haws (Hawes) what mo., day, 1687? Where? When and where was she b.? When and where did she d.? Their son, Daniel, was b. what mo., day, 1796? Where? Mar. Ruth Wadsworth what mo., day, 1734? Where? When and where did they d.? Need source of information for all or where I can find it. —Mrs. Willard Avery, 305 N. Jefferson St., Knights-town, Ind. 46148.

Baling-Bell-(Wisdom)-Wood-Israel: John Baling (Balling, Bowling), m. Ursula Bell (Wisdom?) ca. 1762, Orange Co., Va., b. & d. dates? Ch. names? Proof that John Wood (w. Eleanor Israel) signed Albemarle Co., Va. Declaration Independence 1779 & was in State Mill. 1775. —Mrs. V. J. Rosecrans, 812 E. 12th St., Winfield, Kans. 67156.


Moulam-Baxley-Burcham: Want ancestry and family of the following: Coleman Milam b. 1781, Va., d. 1869, Hardin Co., Tenn; George Baxley, d. 1832, Rhea Co., E. Tenn. and wife Catherine …………..; Noah Burcham b. 1807, Tenn., m. Fatama Boxley 1826, probably in E. Tenn., d. during Civil War in Texas. Milam Ryker, Cecil, Arkansas 72930.

THE PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER

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Wisconsin State Regent

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MONAHANS, TEXAS
WARD COUNTY

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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 583)

BETTY WASHINGTON (Lawrence, Kansas) is the third oldest DAR Chapter in Kansas, organized in 1896 celebrated, “Americanism Through Travel” in songs, poems and pictures on January 20, 1968.

Mrs. Fred Bremer, vice-regent, presided in the absence of Mrs. Richard Raney, regent. Mrs. W. W. Brown gave the invocation after the DAR Ritual. Mrs. Huddleston remarked that it was a very great privilege to present this wonderful Flag to the “Broken Arrow Elementary School.”

As Flag Chairman, Mrs. Huddleston wrote Honorable James B. Pearson, United States Senator from Kansas, concerning the possibility of securing a 50 star Flag which had flown over the Capital for a day to be given to an elementary school in Lawrence. In no time the Flag arrived with a certificate signed by J. George Stewart, architect of the Capitol, stating this flag had flown over the Capitol of the United States.

Mrs. Huddleston remarked that it was a very great privilege to present this wonderful Flag to the “Broken Arrow Elementary School” for the boys and girls to honor, respect and protect. Mrs. Betty Brune, representing John R. Lougher, principal of the new school, accepted the Flag saying, “with sincere thanks and deep appreciation I shall give this flag to the school when it opens in September 1968. This Flag will be the inspiration always to everyone who comes to the “Broken Arrow Elementary School.”

The address was given by Neal M. Wherry, retired principal of Lawrence High School who also served 15 years in the active and reserve forces of the army, prefaced his talk by explaining Americanism, which he said is really synonymous with patriotism. Travel enhances an individual’s patriotism, he explained. As the theme of his talk, Mr. Wherry used a couplet from “America” — “I love the rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills.”

The February meeting of Betty Washington Chapter will be the “George Washington Guest Tea” with the State Regent, Mrs. Elmer E. Huffman, as guest speaker. Other guests will be the Chapter’s four Good Citizens from the local senior high schools and members of the General Edward Hand Chapter of Ottawa, Kansas.

—Lena Kennedy Huddleston.
FOUR HOUSES NOT FOR SALE

Your House

God's House

"Buena Vista"—Jackson Park

Old Lutheran Church now Greene Memorial Methodist Church

School House

Court House

Old Roanoke High School

Former Roanoke Court House

Inspired by A Suggested Program of NSDAR 1966-1967

AMERICANISM COMMITTEE

"BIG LICK"—now Roanoke, Virginia—The Star City of the South

COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON CHAPTER
Miss Mary E. Altizer, Regent
1966-1968
Wisconsin Room

(Continued from page 598)

ment windows, set with diamond-shaped panes, in the Wisconsin room have been reproduced from the original windows in the 17th century Hyland-Wildman House in Guilford, Connecticut. They are constructed of oak and hard pine with glass made in the original manner.

A crown molding and hand-made terra-cotta tile floor have been installed in the entrance hall of the Wisconsin State Room to help set the tone for this 17th century interior. The chandelier is of wrought iron, hand-forged in a manner that might well have been found in America while the design strongly suggests English or Continental influence.

The completion of this 17th century interior by the Wisconsin State Society brings an important addition to the DAR Museum facility. Begun as the State's Diamond Jubilee Project under the Regency of Mrs. Herman H. Baker, the room has been brought to fulfillment during the term of the current Regent, Mrs. Lester J. LaMack. Without the capable guidance, sympathy and understanding of the Wisconsin Room Chairman, Mrs. Frank L. Harris, and her committee, this interesting and educational room would never have been a reality. In addition to the Wisconsin Daughters, the Museum Staff wishes to thank Mr. Harry Allison and Mr. Lee De Mulder of the Manwarran Construction Corporation. The knowledge and craftsmanship which they have displayed in the construction of this period room would be difficult to equal.
Honoring
MRS. H. HAMILTON McCULLOCK
Regent
FINCASTLE CHAPTER
Louisville, Ky.
Organized May 6, 1902

LIVING PAST REGENTS
Mrs. Morris Gifford
Mrs. Clarence F. Bryan
Mrs. Kirby Chambers
Mrs. George R. Bickel
Mrs. R. L. Johnson
Mrs. Richard B. Penley
Mrs. Robert H. Moore
Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke
Mrs. Alexander J. Pharr
Mrs. Shelton Watkins
Mrs. Warren T. Stone
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Pell City, Alabama

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Mrs. Lee C. Willis, Regent
Russellville, Alabama

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John Civil Defense—Congratulations DAR

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