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Daughters of the American Revolution

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COVER STORY
We've fasted together, now let us feast together. Let us have a special day to give thanks for all the goodness of God. These words were spoken by the early Colonists after months of hardship and starvation in celebration of a fruitful harvest. They set about preparing a feast of wild turkey, oysters and other seafood, corn and other foods which they had learned to cultivate in the New World. It was indeed a time of joy and fellowship, eating and drinking, and sharing with each other and with their new Indian friends.

The setting for the Thanksgiving cover photo is the Wisconsin Seventeenth Century State Room. This newly-finished State Room provided the perfect setting for a Colonial Thanksgiving with its rough hewn beams and massive fireplace. The turkey hanging from the beam is a wild American one trapped in Pennsylvania and secured for the DAR Magazine by Mr. Harry Allison whose company constructed the room's interior. The oysters are from the Potomac river and the fruit and corn from the Delmarva Peninsula.

The Wisconsin State Room was designed and executed by Mr. James Hunter Johnson, Assistant Curator in Charge of State Rooms, who also supervised the composition of the picture. The photograph is by David Myatt.

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"We have three great National Holidays that are of importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution and which they should magnify.

They are our Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, and Washington's Birthday. We all know the history of each too well for repetition, but perhaps we do not all know that it was not till after the Civil War, and our Nation was at last a united people, that Thanksgiving became a National Holiday....

Yet what does it mean? A day free from work, a gathering of friends, a feast with fun and frolic, dancing and mirth? Yea, all this; but much more! Through all the joy of rest or reunion, service or song, dining or dancing, should run the sweet chord of remembrance of the 'day we celebrate,' and its solemn import should be brought anew to our own minds and taught to our children. First of all, it is our National Holiday. It was born with great travail, it was preceded by days of fasting, and not until after the throes of a Nation's suffering had ceased was this day brought forth—a day expressing gratitude and joy to the Heavenly Father who had brought us through all our trials."

FRANCES BACON HAMLIN
American Monthly Magazine
November, 1892
DEAR MEMBERS:

In this month of Thanksgiving, one of our three real American holidays, we should pause in our daily activities to thank God for our many Blessings.

Even if we searched, where but in our own land could we find so much for which to be thankful? However, we do have many distressing problems in today's world for which we need strong leadership and skilled statesmanship as never before. With an uncertain truce in Korea, the horrible situation in Vietnam where many brave young Americans are being wounded and killed daily, our commitments in the Middle East, and last, but so very serious, the wide-spread disregard for law and order in our country which could lead to anarchy and chaos, we must give serious thought to those who will guide America back to normalcy.

Because of the trend toward civil disobedience, the downgrading of old-fashioned patriotism, the sympathy and encouragement of some of our citizens toward so-called Freedom of Speech, which in some cases is actually condoning rioting and chaos, we should study carefully the views, backgrounds and statements made by those seeking public office. Only in this way and by voting for those best qualified to lead our country can we demonstrate our long established record of being patriotic American women and good citizens. We must realize the power we have and use it by going to the polls to vote. We must also give the same earnest consideration to local office seekers as we do to national figures.

A Hoosier philosopher once said: "Y'can lead a feller to the polls, but y'can't make him think."

Do think before you vote as only in this way can we hope to return to a really untroubled Thanksgiving where progress, peace and tranquillity may be enjoyed to the fullest by this great Nation.

A verse by an unknown writer is indicative of a Happy Thanksgiving to all:

When brisk winds blow
And leaves drift down
And Autumn dons
Her most colorful gown,

May love and laughter
And family fun
Make your Thanksgiving
A wonderful one!

Most Sincerely,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
We are in the midst of a political campaign, and, as usual, tempers become frayed, and political animosities tend towards the acrimonious. Our present writers and orators, however, seem to lack the skill in epithet that past generations possessed to such a great extent. Although to maintain one's “honor” has gone out of fashion, it is also possible that modern politicians are more conscious of the laws for libel.

But it was not always so. Men that we honor, and rightly so, often resorted to ordinary name calling in both public and private utterances. One member of a president's cabinet once remarked privately that a colleague was a “bastard brat;” while a senator openly designated another member of the Senate as a “blackleg.” John Adams insulted Robert Morris, whom we call the “Financier of the Revolution,” by sneering that Morris was a “great fortune (he had married a rich wife) and a piddling genius.”

Even George Washington was not immune from malicious attacks. John Jay's son, William, quotes his father as saying: “William, the history of the Revolution will never be known. Nobody now alive knows it but John Adams and myself. The proceedings of the old Congress—, those against Washington. From first to last there was a most bitter party against him.”

Jay was probably referring to the so-called “Conway Cabal,” which group was attempting to undermine Washington's reputation as a general; the idea being to have General Horatio Gates, “Granny Gates,” appointed Commander-in-chief in his stead. Washington disdained to reply to these critics, but he did write a letter to Henry Laurens, the President of Congress, in which he said: “But why should I expect to be exempt from censure, the unfailing lot of an elevated station?—My heart tells me that it has ever been my unremitted aim to do the best that circumstances would permit.”

We tend to think of the heroes of our Revolution and the founders of our nation as great and unblemished men. But their contemporaries did not always hold the same opinion; personal rancors obscured their reasonings. Without any attempt at de-bunking, the fact remains that these men were beset with the prejudices and peculiarities of all human beings. Though they had many friends and admirers, they also incurred fierce animosities. And their enemies were as outspoken as their friends, sometimes more so.

Some eras of our history were more conducive to quarrels and the rancors thus engendered. One such period included the early years of our nation. Another era contained the years immediately preceding the war between the states, when sectional animosities were developing. That great conflict, as well as more modern times, produced its controversial figures.

Though we honor George Washington as the noblest man in American history, during his lifetime many people disliked him violently for various reasons, all of which redounded to his credit. We remember our first President as the “Father of his Country,” and in the resounding words of General Henry Lee in his funeral address before Congress in December 1799: “To the memory of the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”

But there were some who had a different opinion. John Adams confided to his diary that Washington is “an old mutton head, who has not been found out because he kept his mouth shut.” Benjamin Franklin Bache, Franklin's grandson, wrote when Washington retired from the Presidency: “If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by Washington. This day ought to be a JUBILEE in the United States.”

Washington's administration had turned cool towards France after the execution of the King and Queen, and French tempers were getting heated. “Citizen Genet,” the envoy from France, wrote exultantly in 1793; “The true Republicans triumph and le vieux Washington, a man very different from the character emblazoned in history, cannot forgive me for my success.”

Washington did not deign to reply to Genet's boasts, but in a letter to Henry Lee he could say philosophically:
"I have consolation within, that no earthly effort can deprive me of, and that is, that neither ambition nor interested motive have influenced my conduct."

And then there was the embittered Tom Paine, who could not forgive Washington for the nation's coolness towards the excesses of the French Revolution and who snarled that the "President is treacherous in private friendship and a hypocrite in public life."

However, after Washington's death, the nation, as a whole, tended to eulogize him. Parson Weems' timely "Life of Washington," with its apocryphal cherry tree story, led the way. But we can also read the words written by men who had known Washington and respected the qualities of this great man. Thomas Pickering said of him: "It was rather an assemblage of virtues, rather than any particular features of greatness, that rendered him eminent." Roger Atkinson, who served with Washington in the First Continental Congress, described him as a "modest man, but sensible, and speaks little, in action cool, like a Bishop at his progress."

But let us permit George Washington to speak for himself: "I have a mind who always walked in a straight line, without seeking any indirect, left-handed attempt at popularity."

The Revolutionary War produced many other men whom we rightly honor. Though they were all utterly patriotic, they were also very ambitious and they all had personalities which often clashed.
describes himself in a letter to an old friend, Mrs. Mercy Warren of Boston, “Thus have I sketched a character for myself of a morose philosopher and a surly politician.”

Alexander Hamilton was one of Adams’ most articulate enemies. In an article entitled, “The Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States,” Hamilton accused him of “disgusting egotism, distempered jealousy, and ungovernable indiscretion.” Adams retaliated by calling Hamilton the “bastard brat of a Scotts pedler.” This was not said publicly, however.

The presidential election of 1800 was an extremely acrimonious one. John Adams, running for his second term, was opposed by Thomas Jefferson. The natural antipathy of the two men was intensified by the machinations of Hamilton and Aaron Burr. These two men were striving for the control of New York, a pivotal state in the coming election. Many “broadsides” and newspaper articles appeared, some signed, others anonymous, usually of such a salacious character that would not bear repeating. However, the principals, themselves, did not hesitate to express their views of the opposition.

There seems to have been a widespread distrust, feigned or real, of Thomas Jefferson. He, it was said, was tainted by the virus of revolutionary France. In truth, Jefferson, having lived many years in that country, did admire the French people, but he ultimately was revolted by the excesses of their revolution. Alexander Hamilton emphasized this lack of confidence in Jeffersonian policies when he wrote: “Jefferson is tainted by the French people —not scrupulous about the means of success, not very mindful of the truth and a contemptible hypocrite as well.” But, Hamilton conceded, Jefferson was “not capable of being corrupted.”

Thomas Rodney of Delaware, likewise, was no friend to Jefferson. He described the Virginian as “a weakly, waverling, indecisive character, deliberate when he ought to act.”

Of all the men of the Revolutionary era, Alexander Hamilton was the most controversial. Though he was a brilliant man, he was also younger than many of his contemporaries who resented what they considered to be his youthful brashness. Since he was always conscious of his unusual talents, he “suffered fools badly.” Some of the “fools” were only men who had disagreed with him politically, but Hamilton invariably injected his personality into the argument. It was because of this failing that he met his untimely death at Weehawken. Aaron Burr shot him in a duel that was caused by a combination of New York politics and personal rancors. Hamilton had written: “Burr is a dangerous man who ought not to be trusted with the reins of government. He is truly the Cataline of America.” At another time Hamilton had said: “He (Burr) is as unprincipled and dangerous a man as any country can boast. He is sanguine enough to hope everything, daring enough to attempt everything, wicked enough to scruple nothing.”

But Aaron Burr was an arrogant, proud man, and he would endure abuse such as this only so long. After an inconclusive correspondence, he forced Hamilton into a duel which ended the life of one, and the political hopes of the other.

John Adams, as might be suspected, also disliked Hamilton immensely, though he would never have considered a duel as a solution to the hostilities. He openly declared, however, that Hamilton “is the most restless, impatient, artful, indefatigable and unprincipled intriguer in the United States.” But he carefully let his “bastard brat” observation remain unpublished.

Adams also feuded with Thomas Jefferson, and once tartly observed: “Jefferson’s mind is sourd, yet seeking for popularity, and eaten to a honey comb with ambition, yet weak, confused, unformed and ignorant.” Adams’ personal animosity must certainly have clouded his mind; or had he forgotten that this was the man who was the author of the Declaration of Independence?

After the turbulent days of the Revolutionary era, the nation enjoyed a period of comparative calm, broken only by the War of 1812, “Mr. Madison’s War.” Its political guidance was in the skilled hands of the men who had led in the founding of the nation. But the reins of power were falling from these hands. One by one, these giants of the early days passed away, their bickerings quenched; or, as in the case of Adams and Jefferson, both of whom lived long enough to enjoy a happy reconciliation, by means of letters, in their old age. The “Virginian Dynasty” came to an end in James Monroe who some one characterized as “dull and stupid, cold and selfish.”

A vast discontent, however, against the political supremacy of the east and north was arising in those regions west of the Alleghenies. This feeling was personified in the vigorous Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, “Old Hickory,” the hero of the Battle of New Orleans. Jackson was a rough and tumble fighter in personal as well as political life. He had all the qualities of the frontier ruffian, yet he could be courtly on occasion. When Jackson was on a visit to New England (and on his best behavior), Josiah Quincy, Jr. described him thus: “a knightly personage, prejudiced, narrow, mistaken upon many points, but vigorously a gentleman in his sense of honor, and in his natural straightforward courtesies.” But there was another side to Jackson; when angered he was implacable. He had a iron will, best shown by his own words, spoken just after he had mortally wounded a man in a duel: “I would have hit him if he had shot me through the brain.”

In 1824, a second generation Adams, John Quincy, was the presidential candidate favored by the eastern states. Using the new technique of the popular convention, Andrew Jackson was acclaimed the champion of the west. In a scrambled election, which was thrown into the House of Representatives, Adams, with the aid of Henry Clay of Kentucky, was declared elected. Clay became Secretary of State in the new administration, and the Jackson forces cried, “corrupt bargain.” John Randolph of Roanoke felt called upon to sneer that this arrangement was “the union of the Puritan and the blackleg.” Clay challenged him to a duel, shots were fired, but no one was injured.

The defeat, however, angered Jackson and his partisans; they felt that somehow Jackson had been cheated, and they swore to be avenged. The feud was on.

The chief target of Jackson’s anger was the President, John Quincy Adams. But Adams’ unpopularity was
due as much to his own personality as to the machinations of his enemies, since he had inherited not only his father's morose disposition, but the Puritanical intolerance of a long line of Quincy divines. Also, J. Q., like his father, seemed to take a perverse pride in his unfortunate characteristics for he wrote in his diary: "I am a man of reserve, cold and austere manners. My political adversaries say a gloomy misanthrope, and my personal enemies, an unsocial savage."

The campaign of 1828 was the most vicious in American history. In it, for the first and only time, the wife of a candidate was openly attacked. The slander dealt with Andrew Jackson's too hasty marriage to Rachel Donelson Robards, while she was still (though unknown to them) the wife of Capt. Lewis Robards. Rachel, who had led an unblemished life of domesticity and kind deeds, now was made an object of scorn. Andy had killed two men who had besmirched the "sacred name" of his wife, but he could do little to combat the undercurrent of malicious gossip. When Mrs. Jackson finally gained some knowledge of this slanderous attack upon her good name, she suffered a heart seizure from which she died a few days later, leaving Jackson heartbroken.

Adams blandly denied any knowledge of these vicious attacks against an innocent woman, but the episode does not add to his reputation. Furthermore, this breach of common decency did his campaign much harm, and he lost the election to Jackson.

Andrew Jackson and his partisans dominated the nation during the following decade. But as time went on, the question of the extension of slavery into the new territories became increasingly serious. A series of weak presidents brought the balance of power into the Senate. Here were found the powerful men of the era; for it was on the floor of the Senate that the various attitudes towards this problem were best expressed. The art of oratory was at its zenith, and there were men in the Senate who were the most outstanding orators that the nation has ever produced. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster had no equals. There were also other forceful speakers, including the violent eccentric, John Randolph.

Many of these senators were extremely ambitious men; Clay and Webster were known to be aspiring to the presidency. These ambitions, spurred on by sectional animosities, produced bitter enemies and violent quarrels. It was not a decorous age. Charles Sumner was beaten and badly injured while seated at his desk in the Senate, while on another occasion a Senator threatened a colleague with a drawn pistol.

In these turbulent years Henry Clay wielded the most influence. It was his policy of compromise that the nation followed. Coming from Kentucky, he refused to identify himself with the extremists, but was proud of his nickname, "Harry of the West." He was at his best on the floor of the Senate, since he possessed a magnetic personality that entranced his listeners. Old John Quincy Adams was forced to admit that Clay "has all the virtues indispensable to a popular man."

But Henry Clay had violent enemies, among whom was John Randolph of Roanoke who attacked him on the Senate floor with these vitriolic words: "So brilliant, yet so corrupt, which like a rotten mackerel by moonlight, shines and stinks." Like the disapproving Puritan he was, J. Q. Adams could write: "Clay is a gamester in politics as well as cards."

Clay seems to have ignored, to a great extent, most of the verbal blows directed against him. His reply to criticism was, "I would rather be right than president." In a letter to his son he said, "I have always relied too much on the resources of my genius." (talents?)

One of Clay's bitterest opponents was John C. Calhoun of whom Harriet Martineau, a perceptive Englishwoman, once wrote, he is "the cast iron man, who looks as if he had never been born, and can never be extinguished." She was not mistaken, for Calhoun was determination personified. The South Carolinian became the leader of his section when he proclaimed the doctrine of Nullification. Andrew Jackson, then President, threatened to "hang" him. This theory prompted Andy's toast at a Jefferson Day dinner: "Our federal government, it MUST be preserved."

Henry Clay, likewise, bitterly opposed this doctrine of nullification and an incensed Calhoun lashed back at him by calling him "a bad man, an impostor, a man of wicked schemes." Opposed by the majority of the Senate leaders, Calhoun fought on with almost literally his last breath. A few days before his death he was brought into the Senate. A wasted man, he sat at his desk while a colleague read his last speech.
The inauguration of President Benjamin Harrison, March 4, 1889.

But his theories survived. John C. Calhoun's arguments reached their ultimate, and foregone conclusion, a decade later. Andrew Jackson, wise in political trends, is said to have remarked on his deathbed that his only regret was that he had not "hung Calhoun."

Daniel Webster, "Black Dan'l," was Calhoun's most skillful opponent in the Senate. In the realm of oratory Webster ruled supreme. He is best known for his "Reply to Hayne" speech in which he closed with the stirring words: "Liberty and Union; now and forever; one and inseparable." There was scarcely a dry eye in the Senate, or so it was reported. Daniel Webster was in truth the most brilliant defender of the government; he countered, with consummate oratory, the specious arguments of Calhoun and his followers.

Webster proved his love for his nation when he sacrificed his ambitions for the presidency by joining with Clay to pass the Compromise of 1850. His New England constituents were outraged. Nathaniel Hawthorne angrily described him as a "man of might faculties and little aims, whose life, with all its high performances, was vague and empty, because no high purpose endowed it with reality." Ralph Waldo Emerson opined that Webster was a "great man with a small ambition." John C. Calhoun snarled: "Webster cannot look truth in the face and oppose it by argument."

Webster's unpopularity increased in New England and he failed to be re-elected. Some of this dislike may not have been entirely political, but due rather to his own personality, for he is quoted as saying, "I am not unaware of the importance, to this country and in the world, of Daniel Webster." But in his last speech in the Senate, he gives an insight into the ideals that governed his life: "I was born an American, and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career."

One of the most colorful members of the Senate of this era was John Randolph of Roanoke, as he styled himself. He was an eccentric who usually appeared on the Senate floor booted and spurred and with riding crop in hand. As has been mentioned he called Henry Clay a "blackleg" and a "rotten mackerel" which "shines and stinks." This diatribe must have delighted Clay's enemies.

Randolph's success as a speaker was due to his vivid use of figures of speech. He characterized Martin Van Buren superbly when he remarked that "Van Buren rows to his objective with muffled oars." Most of Randolph's excesses of speech were endured, if not enjoyed, since it was generally thought that he was slightly deranged. However, not every one was amused by his intemperate remarks. Old John Q. Adams was moved to reply in kind when he described Randolph and his partisans as "Skunks of party slander who have been squirting around the House of Representatives thence to issue and perfume the atmosphere of the Union." Adams evidently had not forgotten the remarks concerning the "Puritan and the blackleg."

By 1860, all of these giants had passed from the political scene. The Senate lapsed into quiet desuetude since many of its controversial members had left its floor to join the seceding states. Public attention now turned to the new President, Abraham Lincoln.

As a campaign song had proclaimed, "Old Abe Lincoln came out of the wilderness, etc., down in Illinois." Lincoln had been pictured as a rough frontiersman, known as the "Rail Splitter" because of his unusual strength. His humble origins and life of homely toil had been much exaggerated, especially since, by that time, he was a successful lawyer, and lived in a comfortable, if not luxurious, home. Lincoln indeed seems to have wanted to forget his backwoods childhood and
youth as he made little effort to keep in touch with his obscure relatives.

His enemies, however, never let him forget his early hardships. He was always depicted as a backwoodsman with uncouth manners and ungrammatical speech. They enjoyed calling him "Old Abe," not always with affection, while his tall and lanky frame and mournful features were easily caricatured. But Abraham Lincoln was shrewd enough to realize that these very qualities distinguished him from other politicians, and on occasion, he could play the man of humble life. Thus, in one of the debates with Douglas, he said: "Nobody has ever expected me to be President. In my poor, lean, lank, face nobody has even seen that any cabbages were sprouting." There were some, however, who sensed that under his uncouth exterior there lurked a consummate politician.

Leonard Swett, an early friend, gave this analysis of the reason for Lincoln's success. "His tactics was to get himself in the right place and remain there until events would find him in that place."

Lincoln had many personal friends, for his homely virtues endeared him to almost every person who came in contact with him. But the war years brought many fears and frustrations for which the President was blamed, rightly or wrongly. Political enemies attacked him on every issue. In 1863, the darkest year of the war, Senator Saulsbury of Delaware criticized the President in a speech on the Senate floor: "Thus has it been with Mr. Lincoln—a weak and imbecile man, the weakest man that I ever saw in a high place."

George B. McClellan, the unsuccessful general who blamed the President rather than himself for the military reverses that the nation suffered under his command, wrote in a private letter: "The President is nothing more than a well-meaning baboon. He is the original gorilla."

With Lincoln's untimely death, most of his critics were silenced, and the eulogists appeared. His homely mannerisms no longer were remembered as objects of ridicule. (A New York audience had once snickered because he appeared at the opera wearing BLACK gloves.) The unpretentious, kindly man was remembered instead. His fellow citizens realized that the words in his second inaugural speech came from the depths of his heart and represented the real Lincoln: "With malice towards none, with charity towards all—" We can truly say, as did Edwin Stanton, as he stood by Lincoln's bedside while life slowly ebbed away, "Now he belongs to the ages."

During the two decades following the death of Abraham Lincoln, politics remained in the doldrums while the nation struggled with the problems of the post war era. Then, in 1884, appeared a presidential campaign noted for its malice and vulgarity, while the partisan press showed extremely bad taste by attacking the personal morals of the candidates.

Grover Cleveland, one of the aspiring politicians, was accused of a liaison with a young widow and of fathering her child. Cleveland admitted the indiscretion, but pleaded that the episode had been merely a youthful folly. But the affair produced this choice bit of doggerel:

"Ma! Ma! Ma! where's my Pa? Gone to the White House, Ha! Ha! Ha!"

By way of contrast, James G. Blaine, the opposing candidate, was hailed as the "Plumed (or White) Knight," until some irregularities were discovered concerning his marriage. (The Blaine's first child was born three months after the wedding, though Blaine insisted there had been a previous ceremony.) At least, it could be pointed out, he had married the woman. But a much more serious charge, financial peccadilloes were unearthed from his record in Congress. Then his opponents could chant in their turn:

"Blaine, Blaine, Blaine, Continental liar from the state of Maine."

However, the crowning bloop of the campaign was perpetrated by a Protestant clergyman, the Reverend Samuel D. Burchard, who decried that the opposition was the party of "rum, Romanism, and rebellion." Blaine had not endorsed these intemperate words, but their unnecessary invective was conceded to be one of the causes for his defeat.

A period of comparative calm ensued in the nation's political life that lasted until William Jennings Bryan and his policies burst upon the scene. Bryan, "the boy orator of the Platte," first came to public notice at the Democratic national convention in 1896. He was wildly proclaimed the presidential nominee following his "Cross of Gold" speech in which he cried, "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Bryan, by the way, advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. "Sixteen to one" became his campaign slogan.

William J. Bryan was three times the candidate of his party for the presidency, only to meet defeat every time. It was in the campaign of 1900 that he first came under the acid tongue of Theodore Roosevelt, who attacked him as "a kindly man and well meaning in a weak way but he is the cheapest fakir we have ever proposed for President." Elihu Root chimed in, "What a dishonest disgusting fakir Bryan is!" T. R. also added this observation: "Bryan is an amiable windy creature who knows almost nothing."

It may be true that William Jennings Bryan had a limited mentality, but he was not the "fakir" that these gentlemen called him, for he had sincere and honest beliefs. His trouble was that he never outgrew his prairie background, and this made him an object of ridicule to men who, born and bred in the east, could not understand his thought processes. Thus a New York minister, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., could say: "Bryan is a mouthing, slobbering demagogue whose patriotism is all in his jawbone."

Bryan, however, had his defenders. William G. McAdoo wrote of him: "But anyone who pictures him (Bryan) as a grumpy, sour fanatic is whole wrong." For himself, Bryan had but one answer to his critics, "I am always right."

The most colorful character of this era, 1900-16, was Theodore Roosevelt, affectionately known as "Teddy." His face, with its gleaming spectacles and prominent teeth, was easily caricatured, as was his favorite greeting, "Deee-lighted." His exuberant personality drew
enemies as well as friends, and he became the most controversial man of that period.

Roosevelt was such an obstreperous person that the party managers decided to run him for Vice-President in 1900, thus shelving him neatly to a position where he could do little harm. However, Mark Hanna, William McKinley's campaign manager, must have had a premonition for he objected, "Do you realize that there is only one heartbeat between this madman and the Presidency?" After events had proven him correct, Hanna could say, "That damned cowboy is IN the White House."

As so often happens, the President and his Vice-President were not in rapport. Roosevelt gave his opinion of the President when he wrote: "McKinley has no more backbone than a chocolate eclair." McKinley's rather stuffy attitudes were nicely described by William Allen White who thought that "he walked among men like a bronze statue, determinedly looking for his pedestal."

After he became President, Theodore Roosevelt could enjoy his role as reformer, but Henry F. Pringle summed the man up correctly when he said: "He (T. R.) seemed to be radical because his roar was so loud." And Roosevelt added this rather plaintive lament in a letter to Chauncey Depew: "How I wish I wasn't a reformer, but suppose I must live up to my part, like the Negro minstrel who blacked himself all over."

The most acerbic verbal attacks of this decade, however, were directed towards Woodrow Wilson. This President possessed a rigid, self-righteous personality that irked many of his contemporaries. Theodore Roosevelt remarked that "Wilson is a scholarly, acid pacifist, of much ability and few scruples." Wilson replied: "I am told that he (Roosevelt) no sooner thinks than talks, which is a miracle not wholly in accord with the educational theory of forming an opinion." (Wilson had refused T.R.'s offer to recruit a "Rough Rider" unit for service in France.)

Woodrow Wilson was another man of the type which breeds controversy. No one seems to have liked his personality, and many, for some reason, did not trust him. David Lloyd George said of him: "Wilson—was a man of rather petty personal rancours." H. G. Wells analyzed Wilson's character in these words: "Wilson exaggerated in his person our common human tragedy, he was so very great in his dreams, and so incapable in his performance."

Wilson's more vindictive enemies were less charitable. Godfrey Cabot sneered that "Woodrow Wilson could not run a peanut stand." H. L. Menchen called him the "perfect example of the Christian cad." (Another version gives "educated cad").

Herbert Hoover, looking back after the fray was over, could write: "In some phases of character he (Wilson) partook of the original Presbyterians, what they concluded was right, was therefore right against all comers."

Woodrow Wilson was a proud man; he seldom deigned to reply to his critics. Indeed, it was this very aloofness and failure to "put over" his ideas that was one of the reasons for the collapse of his hopes. His own personality defeated him. As Charles W. Eliot remarked, "Like most reformers, Wilson had a fierce and unlovely side."

After World War I, the nation enjoyed another period of political calm. Then came the stock market crash and the depression years. The dominating figure of this era was, of course, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, "that man," to many people. However, we are too close in time to this period and to World War II to obtain a proper perspective of events and the actors therein. Furthermore, the record is not complete, as there are diaries and letters still unpublished, as well as biographies of the important personalities of the era.

This year, 1968, again brings us to a time of political turmoil. All the elements are present for an active and interesting presidential election. There are issues to divide the electorate, and candidates ready to exploit these questions to the fullest. Though we may be sure that there will never be another duel to the death at Weehawken or elsewhere, there might well be a political assassination by means of the television screen. Hampered by modern ideas of decorum, the antagonists will be publicly polite to each other. In private, they may resort to words nearer their true feelings, but these letters and diaries will not be for us to see. However, as the months of this election year pass by, political tempers may become acrimonious, and some badgered candidates (or their ghost writers) may be able to produce some choice examples of name calling.

The National Society regrets to report the Death of:

♂ KATE HINDS STEELE (MRS. WILLARD), a member of the Chickamauga Chapter in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 2, 1968. She served as State Regent of Tennessee 1932-34; Curator General 1938-41; Chaplain General 1944-47.

[810] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
DAR CONSTITUTION HALL CONCERT SEASON OPENS: On September 17, 1968, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington National Symphony, met with Mr. M. Robert Rogers, Managing Director of the Symphony. In a conversation recorded on tape, to be used in conjunction with the opening of the Symphony’s 37th Season in Constitution Hall, Mr. Rogers introduced Mrs. Seimes as “our landlady.” The two discussed the long and harmonious association of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the Washington National Symphony. The tape they made will be broadcast in the Washington area on October 13th. Below is a guide to the 1968–69 Concert Season in DAR Constitution Hall:

**THE VALKYRIE BY RICHARD WAGNER**
MITCHELL conducting
October 15 & 16

**MISHA DICHTER, Pianist**
MITCHELL conducting
October 22 & 23

**ORCHESTRE DE PARIS**
October 29—CHARLES MUNCH conducting

**MUNICH BAVARIAN SYMPHONY**
RAFAEL KUBELIK conducting
November 12 & 13

**ISAAC STERN, Violinist**
MITCHELL conducting
November 19 & 20

**VAN CLIBURN, Pianist**
MITCHELL conducting
December 3 & 4

**EUGENE ISTOMIN, Pianist**
MITCHELL conducting
December 10 & 11

**GINA BACHAUSER, Pianist**
MITCHELL conducting
January 7 & 8

**CLAUDIO ARRAU, Pianist**
PETER HERMAN ADLER, Guest Conductor
January 14 & 15

**JEANNE-MARIE DARRE, Pianist**
ANTAL DORATI, Guest Conductor
January 28 & 29

**EMIL GILELS, Pianist**
MITCHELL conducting
February 4 & 5

**AMERICAN FESTIVAL PROGRAM**
AARON COPLAND, Guest Conductor and Pianist

**CORETTA SCOTT KING, Narrator**
February 11 & 12

**ARTUR RUBINSTEIN, Pianist**
MITCHELL conducting
February 18 & 19

**HENRYK SZERYNG, Violinist**
MITCHELL conducting
February 25 & 26

**MOZART CONCERTO FESTIVAL**
Part I
HANS RICHTER-HAASER, Pianist
MITCHELL conducting
March 4 & 5

**MOZART CONCERTO FESTIVAL, Part II**
HANS RICHTER-HAASER, Pianist
MITCHELL conducting
March 11 & 12

**BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
ERICH LEINSDOFF conducting
March 17 & 18

**EDIT PRINEMANN, Violinist**
GAETANO DELOGU, Guest Conductor
March 25 & 26

**ITZHAK PERLMAN, Violinist**
MITCHELL conducting
April 8 & 9

**BEETHOVEN’S NINTH SYMPHONY**
and Vaughan Williams, DONA NORTS PACEM
April 22 & 23

(Somerville)
WHAT NATIONAL DEFENSE?

By

Mary Roddis Connor

Adapted from a speech given by Mary Roddis Connor (Mrs. Gordon R. Connor) who is a member of the Wausau Chapter of Wisconsin, a State and National Vice Chairman of National Defense, and a member of the National Resolutions Committee.

Defense of home and Country has been man's preoccupation ever since the first cave man, through our own Indian fighting, National wars and World War. Once more, it is our uneasy, major concern. Our National Defense is in disarray.

To the DAR, National Defense means many things: basics of law and order at home, the security of our citizens, the continuing deep need for patriotic education, and the upholding of Constitutional Government. It involves National solvency and continued sovereignty of this great Nation, as well as the imperatives of adequate military defense. It also covers our moral and mental climate. Constitutional Government, to work, demands much of our people!

The Preamble to the Constitution touches these goals. “We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves or our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

Today, as we look around, domestic tranquility is disrupted—its tumults irresponsibly fanned by the news media and even by key political leaders. Crime rates soar. Financial integrity is sapped by policies of “tax and tax and spend and spend.” We are drained by these new “limited wars” of unclear purpose, limited pursuit of the enemy, and by a deliberately weakened military capacity. Perhaps the most dismaying development in the last four years has been the demonstrated capacity of the communists to engender a climate of strife in the United States. The continuing communist propaganda offensive, utilizing hundreds of channels in the noncommunist world, is focused on weakening the American will to win.

There is a troubling negativism among young minorities, conspicuous minorities—the demonstrators, the hippies, the LSD-ers, and the “flower-power” brigades—or perhaps one should say “flower-pot” brigades. In the “New Left” there is strong anarchy and a poisonous anti-Americanism brewing.

This year, 1968, is inevitably a year of political passions and hybrid political panaceas for all of these problems. I am one who believes that Americans can face and solve anything if they are frankly addressed rather than drowned in double talk or the Aesopian language of the left. Like Lincoln, I believe in the great common sense of the average American, but, first, we have to reach them with facts.

At this time, however, we have had over thirty years of careful communist ferment, skillfully and broadly interwoven into every possible structure of our society. There have been few consistent countermeasures to communism within these thirty years by any Administration, and many countermeasures have been struck.
down by the United States Supreme Court. I wish principally to discuss the impact that this has had upon our youth, our morals, our military capacity and the new wars in our streets.

The United States Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, in its revised 1967 publication of "The Techniques of Soviet Propaganda," outlines this unremitting intrigue into segments of our Government, our communications media, schools, colleges, labor, and youth groups. This pamphlet indicates that even our churches have suffered infiltration as the result of the 1936 Moscow directive to selected communists to enter world-wide theological seminaries to become clergy of all faiths.

In addition to these propaganda seedbeds which have penetrated and confused the unwar American public, we have a new ingredient of well directed, formidable revolutionary plans developing on the campuses of the Nation and on the streets of our cities.

The student rebellion on the campuses should be a matter of grave concern to every American. The gravity of the situation was underscored by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, when he said:

"The unvarnished truth is that the communist conspiracy is seizing this insurrectionary climate to captivate the thinking of rebellious-minded youth and coax them into the communist movement itself or at least agitate them into serving the communist cause."

Has this strategy paid off? The answer, unfortunately, must be a definite "yes." Today the communist conspiracy is reaping large dividends from its persistent efforts to gain a toehold on college and university campuses and from its dogged determination to disrupt, through mass agitation, the orderly processes of our educational system.

As for the uprisings on the streets, many thoughtful Americans have advocated a variety of countermeasures. These countermeasures do not include general permissiveness or the incitations to the "poor and disadvantaged" that they have a "right" to anyone else's property or to shoot, burn or kill. There are many who contend that these revolutionaries violate all canons of free speech and, in fact, are inciting anarchy in this Nation.

Along with divisive race riots, we have divisive antivar demonstrations. Like France, we could lose the Vietnam war at home rather than on the battlefield, and that is their purpose. Antiwar demonstrations undoubtedly will be stepped up this year to influence a communist victory, by our withdrawal, or by negotiations with the National Liberation Front for a coalition government. A coalition government will then demand our troop withdrawal and ensure a complete communist takeover.

Americans have three real justifications for being confused by this war: (1) acts of disarmament when we are at war; (2) real victory is not a declared goal; and (3) aid to the Soviets with food, credit, and strategic goods, when the Soviet bloc provides 80% of Vietcong supplies. The Soviet bloc, you recall, threatened us at the Havana Conference in January 1967, with many new world aggressions—we now have Korea and the Pueblo incident as one; Mediterranean incidents are other aggressive testings.

Twenty odd years ago, America won an all-out war on two distant fronts, Germany and Japan, in less time than we have been bogged down in Vietnam, a country hardly the size of Missouri. Twenty years ago we did not coddle the enemy or trade with the enemy. Today we do. Today, victory remains elusive. Appeasement seems to be the order of the day.

So, we have demonstrators and Flag violations. We have had hardcore communist organization rallies. We have universities refusing to do military research and we have student sit-ins.

Today there are those who declare that patriotism is obsolete. Patriotism further flounders under churches offering sanctuary for draft-evaders and draftcard burners. Certain clergy breed confusion and lawlessness in calls for "civil disobedience"—their euphemism for anarchy—by declaring that the individual has a "right," indeed, an "obligation," to obey only those laws he finds just or moral! If one has a "right" to disobey civil laws, why not disobey any or all moral laws?

Of course, morality is so confused today that soon these same churchmen may also free us from all inconvenient moral standards by which to abide!

I don't know your reaction to church magazines these days, but I read my own with distaste and incredulity. Besides supporting what Barron's Financial Weekly last year called "World Revolution by the World Council of Churches," these vocal segments of our clergy have spearheaded from pulpits and conferences and on the streets our antiwar, Flag-burning, draftcard burning and draft-sanctuary movements.

I deplore this misuse of our churches or their invasion of Government. I am cold to any "God is dead" (in their head) theological views, to their wooden new liturgies, and to the new precepts that can call free love or unmarried love "as sacred as married love."

A recent Church Conference on homosexuality was reported as calling homosexuality "morally neutral"—with no apparent concern that these practitioners constitute our greatest national security risks. This same conference heard an assertion that "homosexuality can serve a good end when sublimated and translated into acts of brotherhood and social concern"—whatever THAT means.

It reminds one of the story that when a member of this new breed of clergy was asked to stress morality, he gasped, "What, in church?"

The moral competency of these church radicals is as lacking as their political competency. Their failures to urge civic, moral, or patriotic responsibilities lead one to believe that the 1936 penetration of theological seminaries ordered by Moscow has been very thorough, indeed, in helping to annihilate long established social and Christian values.

Politically, nearly everyone has for-
gotten that this Republic was predicated on a wise and clear separation of Church and State—besides, why are clergy given any special political competence? Is this their field?

Apparently, they are taken seriously. They are the "action" people, getting the news ink and the TV time, along with all the self-styled, intellectual "elite," who are the confused darlings of the news media these days.

Politically, it is the radical clergy, along with the World Council of Churches, who have consistently favored Red China and smeared Congressional investigating committees. They have been in the forefront in protesting a return to our great heritage of voluntary school prayers.

It would appear that the old Bible-defined morality no longer suffices. There must be a "new morality" and the churches that once prided themselves on being "Christ minded" must now become "world minded."

It is these church elements, plus academic elements, which, with costly and massive State Department backing, helped to stampede the Nation into new One-World religions and crumple us into unilateral or one-sided United States disarmament in the face of continued Soviet threats and aggressions.

With this conditioning from schools or churches, aided by certain commentators, is it any wonder that our youth are confused? How can we wonder at Pentagon marches, sit-ins, love-ins, flower-power, or "pot" users? How can we wonder at the soft on communism approach, when it is advanced so steadily?

With this kind of widespread leadership, it isn't the poor beleaguered parents, but these people, who are coming through loud and clear to our youth these days. Haven't we rather sold out the next generation by our own refusal to initiate a sounder leadership to stem these tides? How far does the next generation have to climb back to the best that we can offer? Most of all, how can we assure them some real peace in our time or real support in case of war?

In DAR, unlike our student marchers, we have always been able to identify the real enemy as Soviet imperialists—not as the American "immoral capitalistic imperialist commitments," that my daughter's school newspaper decries, if you please! Isn't it a fact that the Soviets are the real imperialists? On August 21, 1968, when Russia seized control of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Communist Party declared that it was a matter of urgency that imperialist intrigues against communist rule be "nipped in the bud."

At the same time Pravda, the party organ, emphasized in an editorial that communist parties had the right and duty to support and protect communist parties in other countries. "Marxist-Leninists are not and can never be indifferent to the fate of socialist construction in other countries and the general cause of socialism and communism on earth," the paper said.

On the same day the United States press carried the headline: "RUSSIAN GUNS DEFY THE WORLD."

In DAR, we have always supported a strong military as the best deterrent to war and assurance of peace. This traditional concept has always been insisted upon by our military leaders.

This policy of military strength has been negated by the conduct of the war in Vietnam. In the words of Major General Thomas A. Lane (USA, Ret.):

"Today we are engaged in a major war. Our Government assures us that it seeks only peace, but it gets only war. It professes to protect the people of South Vietnam from aggression, but those long-suffering people are subjected to ruthless terror and increasing desolation. We are not protecting them from the aggression. We are merely making their homeland into a battleground. Why is there so great a divergence between what the United States professes to do and what it actually does?"

As we pursue this "no-win" policy in Vietnam, is it not possible that we are opening the gates for the policy outlined by Lenin? His strategy, you will recall, was as follows:

"First we will take Eastern Europe. Then the land masses of Asia. Then we will encircle the capitalist nations, decadent and stupid, who will rejoice to fall like overripe fruit into our hands."

Well, we are encircled! Soviet-made bombers, carrying the colors of the United Arab Republic, are conducting surveillance operations against the United States 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, according to Representative Bob Wilson of California. At home, we are encircled from Cuba through the Caribbean, to the Alaskan Bering Sea. In Cuba, giant missile emplacements menace this hemisphere.

Swift, huge Soviet submarines and trawler fleets operate off our Atlantic and Pacific shores. The American people are scarcely aware of the threat offered by the Soviet fleet. It not only has submarines of advanced type but it has them in greater quantity than the United States. It is estimated that by the end of 1970 the Soviet Union will have 502 submarines of all types whereas the United States will have 152.

It has recently been revealed that these enemy submarines can penetrate our continental shelves close to our shores on either coast and launch nuclear missiles at will against our major cities.

In contrast, our submarines have a limited number of positions from which they can strike areas in the Soviet Union which are of military significance.

The program of unilateral disarmament undertaken by the United States plus our dwindling military superiority is a matter of continuing and grave concern to the United States military. Lt. General Arthur G. Trudeau (USA, Ret.) states that our strategic reserve in men and materiels is about depleted. He adds:

"We couldn't send 200,000 men in trained units to Vietnam before 1969 or perhaps 1970 if we wanted to. Any challenge elsewhere would be even worse to meet. Ever since 1965, we have violated two of the basic principles of war. First, we have ignored the use and effect of heavy shock action, and secondly, we have failed to reconstitute our reserves after commitment of major forces."
Add to this the news of August 17, 1968, when Americans were informed that the United States is dismantling its elaborate air defense against enemy bombers on which some $50 billion has been spent in the last quarter century. This is being ordered even though a replacement system is years in the future.

And what of the following statement made by Officers of the United States Tactical Air Command Headquarters on September 7, 1968? They were quoted as saying: "Only four of the eleven tactical fighter wings based in this Country would have been immediately available if they had been needed in Europe during the Czechoslovakian crisis."

How much protection, then, would have been left for the United States? How much National Defense do we really have?

Another step in the phasedown of American air defenses came with the Army's announcement that 23 Nike-Hercules missile sites and seven headquarters installations would be closed down. Only a few weeks later the announcement was made that two fighter-interceptor squadrons would be dismantled.

Meanwhile, we are threatened by an early outbreak of war in Korea and our situation in Vietnam is critical. The Vietnam war has become the longest war in American history. Our military have called repeatedly for an end of ground sanctuary and for the President to permit attacks upon the enemy in Laos and Cambodia and upon more meaningful targets in North Vietnam as the only way to end the war quickly and conclusively.

Instead, under SEATO and as in the case of Korea, we again are operating under United Nations imposed limitations. The Korean war was our first "no-win" United Nations war. Our second United Nations smothering was the denial of Air Force use for Cuba which kept us from rooting out Soviet installations. Our third United Nations smothering is in Vietnam. The United Nations Undersecretary for Political and Security Council Affairs is, and always has been, a Soviet bloc communist, who can obstruct our military efforts. In short, we fight the Soviets under their ground rules in the United Nations!

We justify not utilizing our full strength because of fear and escalation. But now we have escalation anyway—a Soviet thrust testing our strength not only in Vietnam but once more in Korea. This thrust could also relieve pressure upon North Vietnam. Escalation did not come until the Soviets had armed mightily.

Meanwhile, it should be remembered that during the 1960s we have had a disarmament program initiated by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and pursued by our State Department and the Pentagon.

This unprecedented, one-sided disarmament policy, pursued during a war, has seriously crippled our air, naval, nuclear, and maritime power as well as missile advance and antimissile defense, despite a current defense budget of more than $75 billion. Where are the needed arms? During this same time, there has been a major Soviet arms build-up, of such sophisticated weaponry, that we could have won the war far more easily a few years ago before these great Soviet advances.

While we have been disarming throughout these war years, there have been Cuban build-ups of powerful Soviet strength, plus the enormous Soviet naval and submarine power build-ups in the Mediterranean. The Soviets are now rearming the Arab world, which could touch off another war. Will the United States continue disarmament? The American public should be asking hard questions and seeking the early reversal of these disarmament programs. American weakness can only encourage stepped-up Soviet aggressions and success. Disarmament can only diffuse our military capacity and destroy our defense and our entire morale as a Nation.

It is my own feeling that most Americans do not comprehend, but deeply resent, a "no-win" war. They might, however, rally to more decisive victory goals. Americans did not "buy" east-west trade proposals—not with their boys in Vietnam! American patience has been further sapped by extended credit and strategic supplies to the Soviets, who supply the Vietcong. Congress had some merit last year in representations that a complete trade embargo against all nations supplying North Vietnam could profoundly influence a successful conclusion of the Vietnam war.

There have been repeated calls for negotiations which are presently under way in Paris. There have also been calls for negotiations under the International Control Commission established by the Geneva Accord. America did not sign the Geneva Accord, but South Vietnam signed and may be bound to negotiate any peace under the International Control Commission.

Few Americans stop to consider the composition of the International Control Commission. This Commission has only three members—Canada, India, and (communist) Poland. India and communist Poland are not our friends. They would hardly negotiate anything favorable to us. Also, under a faulty draft of Commission power, any one of them could veto all arrangements. Our State Department has claimed that the world has not had "an effective, authoritative, or impartial mechanism." Here one must inquire how equitable or how effective a "peace proposal" could be for the United States if avowed communist enemy International Control Commission representatives were to negotiate for us for a Vietnam peace?

As the situation now stands, there is no easy solution to the Vietnam war. Meanwhile, in the interest of our own survival, the American people should seek a reversal of the disarmament policies now under way. If American forces have to fight, they need arms! We are now told that we have too few ships and too few planes to guard and escort our unarmed vessels!

Equally imperative just now is defense at home from the volcano of disorders in our streets and cities. We need riot controls and prison for those advocating anarchy. This is too

(Continued on page 854)
National Chairmen

DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

Florence Clarke Harris (Mrs. Frank L.), a member of the National Society since 1930, served as the Official reader for the 75th, 76th, and 77th Continental Congresses. She was also Chairman of the Patriot Index and Auditing Committees. A native of Wisconsin and a member of the Racine Chapter since 1936, Mrs. Harris has served as State Regent, Vice President General and Organizing Secretary General, in addition to many committee chairmanships.

DAR SCHOOL

Amanda A. Thomas has been a member of the National Society and of Ann Simpson Davis Chapter of Columbus for more than thirty-five years. Her record of service during those years includes chapter offices, many state Chairmanships, State Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. A past Organizing Secretary General, Miss Thomas has also served on both the National Resolutions and Tellers Committees.

LINEAGE RESEARCH

Annis Mann Richardson (Mrs. Herman M.) is a member of the Peter Early Chapter, Blakely, Georgia, to which she transferred in 1955 from the Bonaventure Chapter of Savannah. Her Chapter offices include Registrar, Treasurer, and Regent. Mrs. Richardson has served the Georgia State Society as National Defense Chairman, Honor Roll Chairman, Chaplain, Treasurer, First Vice Regent and Regent.
MOTION PICTURE

Lucille McLoughlin (Mrs. Maurice E.) is a member of the Fort Green Chapter of Brooklyn, New York. She has served the Chapter in various capacities, including that of Regent. Mrs. McLoughlin was National Vice Chairman of Motion Pictures before becoming National Chairman in 1965. She continues in this capacity.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Sara Roddis Jones (Mrs. Henry Stewart), a past Treasurer General, is a member of the Marshfield Chapter of Marshfield, Wisconsin. A veteran of nine years’ service as National Defense Chairman for the Wisconsin State Society, Mrs. Jones has served as Chapter Regent, as a member of the Wisconsin State Resolutions Committee and National Vice Chairman, National Resolutions Committee.

STUDENT LOAN AND SCHOLARSHIP

Ruth Snow Allwein (Mrs. William H.) has served Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon, Pennsylvania for six years as Regent. She currently holds the office of Recording Secretary as well as being the Chapter Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. On the State level, Mrs. Allwein has held the office of Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship.

TRANSPORTATION

Jane Barrow (Mrs. Edward R.) has attended 31 consecutive Continental Congresses. She has served as State Regent of Texas, Vice President General, Corresponding Secretary General, and as National Chairman of many committees. A member of the Lady Washington Chapter of Houston, Texas, Mrs. Barrow was Chairman of the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary Celebration.
The American Revolutionary War

Battle Order of Cavalry

"Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered,"
wrote Thomas Paine on a drumhead by campfire in 1776.

By
Colonel Glenn I. Epperson
and
James P. Simpson

Chapter One

There are lessons to be learned from the battles fought nearly 200 years ago. Without the proper balance of forces in the final phase, we could not have won the war, and today we might still be citizens of the British Commonwealth. The American Continental Army learned the hard way!

The vital role of cavalry in the American Revolutionary War has never been given the recognition deserved. Nothing of collective significance has been published on that subject, and no serious research in depth, until this study, has been attempted.

Examination of the logical reference works is unrewarding. "The Story of the U.S. Cavalry" written by Major General John K. Herr and Edgar S. Wallace contributes only eighteen pages, with some error, to the Colonial and Continental horsemen, and Albert G. Brackett's fine "History of the United States Cavalry" begins its account in 1790. It is disappointing that two such competent and devoted historians of the United States Army did not occupy themselves more with its origin in our army; the genesis of its great fighting tradition.

During the eight long years of war between 1775 and 1783, it is important to trace the origins of our cavalry units, identify their leaders, and describe the inspiring part they performed in that conflict. In proper sequence they were the organized militia, independent volunteers, Continental Light Dragoons, Continental Legions, and the groups of partisan horse.

Before warfare erupted, the thirteen colonies maintained their respective organized militia. These were mostly infantry, mustered into numbered or named regiments, or variously in watch and alarm companies, with an occasional artillery company. A few of the colonies supported a limited number of mounted militia. Georgia and the two Carolinas had earlier raised from one to two troops each of mounted rangers who patrolled their western borders against hostile Cherokees. In 1775 the Governor of New Jersey reported 26 regiments of infantry with eleven troops of cavalry. In New Hampshire there existed a regiment of Horse Guards, and Connecticut's Governor Trumbull, in 1774, reported eighteen regiments of foot, each with an attached troop of horse. Subsequently, these latter were reorganized into five battalions of light horse.

At this point it might be well to explain the terms of light horse and other distinctions peculiar to the cavalry and the times. In the 18th century, troops, both horse and foot, were classified as troops of line and light troops. Line troops were the heavy cavalry, cuirassiers and heavy dragoons, and the line infantry always armed with their standard weapon, the musket. Each infantry regiment in the British army consisted of eight lines companies and two flank companies; one each of grena-
ders and light infantry. The best were the grenadiers; men of approved physique, discipline and valor who were used for difficult undertakings.

The equally elite light infantry, slight, wiry, agile men were not placed in the line of battle, but were usually detached for advance guard, outposts and reconnaissance. They camped separately, and operated in difficult terrain; held posts on the flanks and guarded the line of communication. They skirmished, fired at long range, and operated against the flanks and rear of the enemy, attacking his wagon trains. Light troops, in the expression of the times, were not "bound to the field" like the line; they had the privilege of retiring without confessing defeat.

At that time cavalry was also divided into heavy and light types. The former, as mentioned, were the cuirassiers, who wore half body armor, or cuirasses of steel, front and back; and the heavy dragoons, bulky men mounted on large horses. They were the cavalry of the line, used for charging opposing cavalry or infantry on the field of battle, and seldom for other purpose. While their mobility was slower, their shock power was enormous and often decisive.

Light cavalry were hussars, mounted chasseurs, lancers, and light dragoons. These were smaller men on swifter mounts especially adapted to reconnaissance and advance duties. For her light cavalry, England used light dragoons and so this type was introduced into the colonies.

Most European dragoons were originally intended for use mounted or dismounted and were therefore given carbines, a short barreled musket fastened to a belt worn diagonally over the horseman's left shoulder, with muzzle secured in a boot suspended from the saddle's off side. They were also armed with a brace of pistols carried in holsters on the pommel of the saddle, and a saber usually attached to a waist belt and carried on the rider's left side. When fighting mounted, the saber was their principal weapon.

The cavalry regiments later formed in the Continental Army were of the type known as light dragoons. However, being mounted on a sturdy native type of slightly heavier horse, the cavalry of both sides in the Revolution were employed generally in combination roles of light and heavy cavalry.

The cavalry service had other distinctions. The officer rank of cornet was that of a junior subaltern (third lieutenant) who traditionally carried the unit's flag, usually a small guidon which in earlier times had been called a cornet. Their formation and battle signals were communicated by a trumpeter, unlike the infantry and artillery who used drummers for this purpose. These musicians always wore coats of reverse color so that they could be quickly located in the heat of battle.

An example of independent volunteers was the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, popularly known today as the First City Troop whose official army designation is Troop A, First Squadron, 223d Cavalry, 28th Division. This oldest United States military unit in continuous service, was founded by 28 young men of wealth and social distinction who met in Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, in the Colony of Pennsylvania on the night of 17 November 1774, to form a company of cavalry. They were the first volunteers in the colonies to organize for the purpose of offering armed resistance to the oppressive acts of the British government.

They elected Abraham Markoe, of Danish birth, to be captain; Andrew Allen, first lieutenant; Samuel Morris, second lieutenant; and James Mease, cornet. Also, they elected a quartermaster, two sergeants, and two corporals. Each man agreed to provide a mount, equipment, uniform, and arms at personal expense.

Many of this small elite troop belonged to the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club whose members wore brown coats with white buttons, buff waistcoat and breeches, and a black velvet cap. This attire suggested the uniform adopted by the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse. These cavalrymen were superbly mounted on bay
horses with tails docked in the prevailing English fashion, and the troop hired an experienced soldier, "late of the Irish Horse," to train the men and mounts in drill two nights a week. A trumpeter and farrier, also paid employees, accompanied the Light Horse on field duty. Early in 1775, Captain Markoe paid for the design and manufacture of a beautiful standard which he presented to the troop.

When fighting commenced in Massachusetts on 19 April 1775, this independent company of gentlemen riders volunteered their services to the Continental Congress and the authorities of Pennsylvania. This offer was gratefully accepted and their first recorded duty was to escort General Washington from Philadelphia on 23 June 1775 when he traveled to Cambridge to take command of the army there. The troop also provided detachments to guard military payrolls, and escort prisoners and artillery trains throughout a wide area of the colonies.

Meanwhile, Washington with the able assistance of Major General Horatio Gates, the Adjutant General, was struggling to convert his amorphous forces into a disciplined army. Plagued by desertions and wholesale unit departures at will, he corresponded with Congress, urging that body to authorize a standing reliable army, enlisted for three years or the duration of the war. At that time with his limited military experience, he was still ignorant of the need for and the proper employment of cavalry.

Later in 1776, in transferring troops to defense of New York City, the army still had no horsemen. Early in July, Governor Trumbull ordered a battalion of Connecticut Light Horse, about 450 strong, commanded by Major Thomas Seymour, to report for duty in New York. On arrival Seymour presented Washington with a letter dated 16 July 1776, as follows: "By positive law of the Colony of Connecticut establishing the Troops of Light Horse, they are expressly exempt from staying in garrison, doing duty on foot away from their horses." They also claimed additional privileges. Washington, who needed these reinforcements, reluctantly declined their services and shortly afterward sent them home, knowing that to exempt these men from mounting guard and the usual fatigue duties of a soldier would have destroyed morale in the other commands.

Captain Alexander Graydon, of Colonel John Shee's 3d Pennsylvania Regiment, a literate young gentleman, has left us this graphic description of these Connecticut troopers:

"Among the military phenomena of this campaign, the Connecticut Light Horse ought not to be forgotten. These consisted of a considerable number of old fashioned men, probably farmers and heads of families, as they were generally middle aged, and many of them beyond the meridian of life. They were truly irregulars; and whether their clothing, their equipment, or caparisons were regarded, it would have been difficult to have discovered any circumstance of uniformity; although in the features derived from 'local habitations' they were one and the same. Instead of carbines they generally carried fowling pieces, some of them very long and such as in Pennsylvania are used for shooting ducks. Here and there, one 'his youthful garments well saved' appeared in a dingy regimental of scarlet, with a triangular tarnished laced hat. In short, so little were they like modern soldiers in air or costume, that dropping the necessary number of years they might have been supposed the identical men who in part composed Pepperill's army at the taking of Louisburg (1745). These singular dragoons were volunteers who came to make a tender of their services to the Commander in Chief but they stayed not long at New York. As such a body of cavalry had not been counted upon, there was in all probability a want of forage for their jades, which in the spirit of knighthood they absolutely refused to descend from; and as the general had no use for cavaliers in his insular operations, they were forthwith dismissed with suitable acknowledgements for their chivalrous ardor.

"One of these was unlucky enough to be taken prisoner at Long Island. The British officers made them-
selves very merry at his expense, and obliged him to amble about for their entertainment. On being asked what had been his duty in the rebel army, he answered 'that it was to flank a little and carry tidings.'"

It was unfortunate that the Connecticut Light Horse had to be returned home. The answer of this untrained volunteer defined one of the roles of cavalry: scouting and reporting intelligence. Had these horsemen been employed for that purpose it is probable that General Washington would not have been outflanked via the Jamaica Pass with the resultant disaster at Brooklyn Heights.

To take the place of the cavalry he did not have and to be his "eyes and ears" on intelligence gathering missions, General Washington organized the "Congress' Own Rangers," a battalion of light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Knowlton and composed of the flower of the army. Captain Nathan Hale was one of this organization's company commanders. When Washington wanted someone to penetrate the British lines to obtain information, he naturally turned to this elite and dedicated force, knowing that in it he would find someone able and willing to undertake the dangerous and important task.

Captain Nathan Hale undertook such a mission, but he was captured. When General Lord William Howe signed the order for execution of Hale as a spy, he gave America a hero. Hale's last words on the scaffold were, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." He was 21.

The historian Charles Francis Adams has been one of the severest critics of General Washington's military ability. In his book "Studies Military and Diplomatic," he castigates Washington for his failure to recognize the importance of cavalry and its proper use, stating "he never commanded a squadron in the field." As Adams had been colonel of a Union cavalry regiment in the Civil War, his opinion was considered to have great validity and his criticisms have had considerable influence upon later writers who accepted them without critical examination.

It is true that General Washington's military experience had been limited to the western frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania and in Braddock's * campaign, where horses were useful only for transport of supplies. However, Washington was a horseman, reared in fox hunting country, and he also profited from his mistakes. He did come to value the need for mounted regiments.

Congress also came to the same realization. Their prejudice against a standing army was finally overcome by a Resolution in September 1776, calling on the States to provide 88 battalions of infantry, apportioned according to population, the men to be enlisted for three years or the duration of the war. This was the formation of the real Continental Army; the famous Continental Line.

Refuting Adams' charge is the letter General Washington sent to Congress 11 December 1776: "I am convinced that there is no carrying on war without them (cavalry) and I would therefore recommend the establishment of one or more corps in proportion to the number of foot."

On 27 December, Congress authorized General Washington to raise sixteen additional battalions of infantry, 3,000 light horse, three regiments of artillery, and a corps of engineers.

Defeated at Long Island and White Plains, the Americans additionally suffered the great loss of materiel and men when the British captured Fort Washington on northern Manhattan in November. This disaster in turn caused the abandonment of Fort Lee, and General Washington retreated through New Jersey with a small dispirited army, most of whose enlistments were expiring on 31 December 1776. It was then, when Washington's own despair was so great and he wrote his cousin, "I fear the game is almost up!" He then conceived the daring plan to capture the Hessian garrison in Trenton. To him at this time came the small troop of Philidelphia Light Horse, the only cavalry he had.

The troop was led by Captain Samuel Morris (Quaker Sam) who had succeeded to command. These horsemen patrolled the adjacent area of Coryell's Ferry, prevented any leak of Washington's plans, and captured a foraging party of 22 British. They crossed the Delaware as the advance guard and were Washington's body guard during the fighting. Continuing with the army, these cavalrymen scouted ahead to Princeton on 3 January 1777, capturing twelve British dragoons and where their fierce counter charge against Mawhood's troops saved the small American two-gun battery of Captain Joseph Molder from capture. Washington accompanied these valiant riders as they drove a troop of British 16th Dragoons from the field in retreat.

The Philadelphia Light Horse then went home and were rewarded by the following letter of commendation, and the tender of a Continental commission to each member for their gallant service.

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Captain Morris, having performed their tour of duty, are discharged for the present. I take this Opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain and to the Gentlemen who compose this troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered to their Country, and to me personally, during the Course of this severe Campaign. Tho' composed of Gentlemen of Fortune, they have shewn a noble Example of discipline and subordination, and in several Actions have shewn a Spirit of Bravery which will ever do honor to them and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

G°. Washington

Given at Head-Quarters
Morris Town, This 23d, Jany, 1777."

During 1777 this troop became part of the militia of Pennsylvania and later entered field service at Brandywine, Germantown, and also served near Valley Forge during the British occupation of their home city. They returned to Philadelphia in June 1778, and never again served actively as a unit in the field during the American Revolution.
Chapter Two

The matter of organizing the new corps of light dragoons began early in December 1776, when the Cavalry Committee of five members in Congress met to give serious consideration to the problems of finance, recruitment, commissions, procurement of necessary mounts, equipment, and arms. Arrangements were made with several States to help resolve these difficulties and it was decided to limit this new service to four regiments.

A partial solution was already available. In June 1776, Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia had authorized the formation of a volunteer cavalry battalion of six troops for the defense of that Commonwealth. The organization was formed and commanded by Major-Commandant Theodorick Bland, 34 years old. Major Bland, a medical graduate of the University of Edinburgh in 1763, had traveled extensively in Europe but returned home in 1764, where he later became active in the cause of liberty. The battalion's other officers were respected patriots and landed gentry. One of the troop commanders was Bland's cousin, twenty year old Henry Lee, later to become famous as "Light Horse Harry," and the father of Robert E. Lee.

General Washington, aware of this new battalion composed of fellow Virginians and therefore presumably of good riders and well mounted, urged Governor Henry for its transfer to the army. Induced by a bounty of $20 per man, the promise of a hundred acres of land upon discharge, the enlisted dragoons consented to serve outside their native State, and Bland's Virginia Horse, as it was then called, marched north in December 1776, reporting for duty in Morristown, N.J. After a bleak and hungry winter, the battalion was mustered into the regular Continental service on 31 March 1777, and re-designated the First Continental Light Dragoons. The enlisted men were sworn to three years duty, or duration of the war, and Bland was promoted to Colonel, Benjamin Temple as Lieutenant Colonel, and John Jameson as Major.

On 12 December 1776, the Cavalry Committee of Congress commissioned Major-Commandant Elisha Sheldon of the Connecticut Light Horse to raise and train a regiment of cavalry, principally from men in Connecticut with some from New York and Massachusetts. Samuel Blagdon, Sheldon's friend and fellow townsman in Salisbury, was commissioned Major on the same date.

Sheldon was made colonel of this new organization, the Second Continental Light Dragoons, built around the nucleus of his former command. As Sheldon's father was a member of Governor Trumbull's Council, he did not have any trouble in obtaining financial support from the authorities of that State, evidenced by the following Connecticut official record of December 1776.

"Resolved By The Assembly. That his Honor the Governor be authorized and desired to draw upon the Treasurer of the State in favor of Col. Elisha Sheldon, Commandant of a regiment of cavalry to be raised by the Honorable Congress, for the sum of ten thousand pounds, money of this State being in compliance with the request of His Excellency General Washington, to said Governor by his letter dated 16 December 1776, to furnish him said Sheldon, with what money he may want out of the Treasury of this State."

Young Captain Benjamin Tallmadge, later to become famous for his military exploits with the regiment, and as chief of Washington's intelligence service, was discharged from Colonel John Chester's Connecticut regiment early in December 1776. He tells in his memoirs how he was then offered a new Continental commission in Sheldon's Dragoons, and journeying to Philadelphia, received his captain's commission from the hand of John Hancock, on 14 December. He was made commander of the 1st Troop, reporting that the regiment rendezvoused in Weathersfield where they erected an exercise (large circular enclosure) to train and break the horses. In the Spring of 1777, all the effective men and horses in Sheldon's regiment, enough to form four troops, were ordered to take the field. Tallmadge, as senior captain, was given command of the 1st Squadron, and he states, "My troops, mounted entirely on dapple gray horses with black straps and black bear skin holster covers looked superb. I have no hesitation in acknowledging that I was very proud of the command." The regiment was fully recruited on 23 July 1777, and Blagdon was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel with Tallmadge elevated to Major; their rank confirmed as retroactive to the preceding April.

Sheldon's Dragoons were thus described in a New York newspaper of 11 July 1776: "Some of these worthy soldiers assisted in their present uniforms at the first reduction of Louisburg (1745), and their lank, lean cheeks, and war worn coats, are viewed with more veneration than if they were glittering nabobs from India, or Bashaws with nine tails."

Command of the Third Continental Light Dragoons was given to a 24 year old Virginian, Lieutenant Colonel George Baylor who had been a military aide to General Washington. Baylor was the son of a famous Shenandoah Valley horse breeder, Colonel John Baylor, the latter a personal friend of Washington.

George Baylor had served with distinction in the first battle at Trenton and directly after was sent by Washington to the Congress in Philadelphia, bearing the news of the victory, carrying a captured Hessian standard, and with a personal letter from the Commander in Chief to John Hancock recommending him for honors. Hancock arranged for the thanks of Congress, the gift of a horse, and a recommendation that Baylor be promoted to colonel which was done, effective 9 January 1777. Baylor then requested command of one of the new regiments of horse, which was approved by Washington who sent him a letter of advice regarding the selection of officers. The other field officers of the regiment were Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Bird of Virginia, and Major Alexander Clough of New Jersey, who was rated one of the finest swordsmen in the army. Most of the other officers and men came from Virginia and Maryland. The regiment was mounted on fine horses from those States and made a splendid appearance in their handsome uniforms. On numerous occasions they were the escort of Martha Washington, and became known as "Lady Washington's Guards."

Stephen Moylan was chosen to organize the Fourth Continental Light Dragoons and was commissioned as their colonel on 5 January 1777. This choice apparently was suggested by Robert Morris, as Moylan wrote to the latter two days later "I never mentioned my desire to the
General of engaging in the cavalry. Your letter, I believe, gave him the first intimation."

Moylan, 39 years old at this time, was born in Cork, Ireland, son of John Moylan, a prosperous merchant, and the Countess of Limerick. He is described as a jovial, cultured cosmopolitan who had been educated in Paris, and engaged in the shipping business in Portugal for several years. In 1768 he settled in Philadelphia, where he gained wealth and social prestige. He was a member of the Glouchester Fox Hunting Club, and in 1771 became the first president of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick.

Commended to Washington by John Dickinson as a zealous patriot, Moylan joined the army in Cambridge, Massachusetts on 25 July 1775, and was appointed Muster Master General in August, but without military rank. In conjunction with Colonel John Glover he outfitted the small fleet of six ships which became known as Washington's Navy. These vessels flying the famous Pine Tree flag, captured a large amount of British military equipment and supplies, sorely needed by the American army.

Moylan was next appointed a secretary and aide to Washington in March 1776, then commissioned as a colonel in June, and made Quarter Master General, succeeding Thomas Mifflin. He resigned in September because of unfair criticism, but remained with the army as a volunteer, and distinguished himself in battle at Princeton.

Moylan's Fourth Dragoons was mostly recruited in Philadelphia, and adjacent Pennsylvania, with some of his officers from Maryland. Anthony Walton White, a wealthy New Jersey land owner was selected to be lieutenant colonel, and William Augustus Washington, a distant cousin of the General, was made Major. During the interval between 2 February and 30 May 1777, the Congress appropriated Warrants totaling $52,000 to equip this command.

The officers of the Fourth Dragoons had regimentals made of red coats, faced with blue, and in order to clothe his troopers uniformly, Moylan requested James Mease, newly appointed Clothier General of the army, to provide him with 240 coats that had been captured en route to the British 8th and 21st Foot, then with Burgoyne's army in Canada. As these were Royal Regiments their coats were red, faced with blue.

General Washington sanctioned this uniform with misgiving, admonishing Moylan to have his men cover their coats with hunting shirts whenever they might possibly encounter the Queen's 16th Dragoons who wore identical colors. The red coats of the Fourth Dragoons caused consternation and alarm, and when a troop of the Fourth, so attired, arrived in Morristown with a pay roll on 11 May 1777, Washington wrote a stern order to Moylan the following day.

"A party of your regiment arrived here yesterday with an escort of money. Their appearance has convinced me fully of the danger which I always apprehended from the similarity of their uniform to that of the British Horse, and the officer who commands the party, tells me that the people were exceedingly alarmed upon the road, and had been traveling in a part of the country where it might have been supposed the enemy's Horse would be foraging or scouting, they would in all probability have been fired upon. The inconvenience will increase when your regiment joins the army. Your patrols will be in constant danger from our own scouting parties, and whenever there is occasion to dispatch a party into the country, they will alarm the inhabitants. I therefore desire that you will immediately fall upon some means for having the color of the coats changed, which may be done by dipping into that kind of dye that is most proper to put upon red, I care not what it is, so that the present color is changed."

After this vigorous rebuke, the coats of the men of the Fourth were dyed in copperas. However, their appearance being anything but smart, Moylan then arranged to equip his troopers in green coats, lined and faced in red, green cloaks with red collars, red waistcoats, buckskin beeches, boots, and leather headgear trimmed with bear skin. While this uniform was being devised, someone suggested that the waistcoats be green also, but Moylan, ardent Irishman, replied "the green over the red."

The table of organization for these dragoon regiments provided for three officers of field rank, viz. colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major. Their staff consisted of a quartermaster, surgeon, surgeon's mate, paymaster, adjutant, saddler, trumpet major, and four supernumeraries, supposedly gentlemen volunteers without rank. There were to be six troops of horse, each with a captain, lieutenant, and cornet; a quartermaster sergeant, drill sergeant, trumpeter, farrier, armorer, four corporals, and thirty two dragoons, a total of 278 per regiment.

One significant omission is noted in this table of organization. Unlike other Continental regiments, no chaplains were authorized to serve with the dragoons. It may be that the temporal language of these troopers was considered unsuitable for clerical ears, or that these hard riding cavalrymen may have been thought to be beyond redemption.

Although 3,000 Light Horse had been authorized, there were never more than 1,000 serving at any time. The rolls of the Second Continental Light Dragoons show that about 700 officers and men joined it during the war, and Major Tallmadge kept a meticulous roster which is printed in the official "Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution."

Only native born were enlisted, as part of their duty was to guard prisoners of war, and they would thus be removed from temptation to desert to the enemy, taking with them a valuable horse and equipment. So valuable were these considered that the Continental Army paid a bonus for each live British dragoon captured with horse and accouterments. In a letter from Valley Forge, 18 May 1778, Washington wrote to Colonel Moylan at Trenton, New Jersey, stating in part:

"Present my thanks to Major Clough and his small party for their bravery. The price formerly paid to the captors of a Light Horse with his accouterments was $100, but as money has depreciated, the rule has been, in some instances, deviated from. Colonel Morgan's riflemen some time ago took ten British Light Horse between Darby and Chester. They were paid $170 per horse and at that rate I have estimated those taken by Major Clough. Enclosed you have a Warrant for $510 payable to the Major, which he will distribute to the party according to their rank."

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Because the cavalry was considered an elite service, the pay table, or scale for dragoon officers and men was higher than for the other branches. A dragoon colonel received $93.75 per month, compared with an infantry colonel's $75. Enlisted dragoons were paid $8.50 per month but an infantry private received $6.75. All other ranks had proportionate differentials.

Punishments were unusual by present customs, and courts-martial were frequent. Following is a record of a few cases.

"August 1777, Camp On The Neshaminy. Court Martial (sic) were held on the 12th and 16th, at which Colonel Sheldon presided, and respecting which the following orders were promulgated on the 19th. Edward Wilcox, Quatermaster to Captain Dorsey's Troop, for deserting and taking a horse and accouterments belonging to Colonel Moylan's regiment, is sentenced to be led round the regiment or horseback with his face toward the horse's tail, and his coat turned wrong side outward, and then be discharged from the army. The Commander in Chief approves the sentence and orders it to be put into execution immediately.

"This same General Court tried two sergeants, two corporals, and eleven privates of Colonel Moyland's Regiment of Light Horse, charge with mutiny and desertion, and adjudged worthy of death. The Court esteeming the prisoners, except one sergeant, objects of compassion, and as such recommended them to the Commander in Chief who is pleased to grant them his pardon and also to the above sergeant. At the same time, the prisoners are to consider their crimes of a very atrocious nature, and to have by the Articles of War, subjected themselves to the penalty of death. The remission of their punishment is a signal act of mercy in the Commander in Chief, and demands a very great and full return of fidelity, submission, and obedience, in any future military service which he shall assign them. The prisoners are to quit the Horse and enter the Foot service in such corps to which they shall be assigned."

The above account by Colonel Moylan referred to the court-martial of a group of his troopers. The men were quartered in Chatham, New Jersey, unpaid for a long interval and decided to ride to Philadelphia to collect their pay arrears. Their departure was discovered and Moylan, with two troops of dragoons, pursued them forty miles before they were captured.

The writer continues. "Later, two other privates of Moylan's Horse tried by the same Court are found guilty of the charge of mutiny and desertion, but some favorable circumstances appearing in their behalf, they are sentenced to receive twenty five lashes on their naked backs. The Commander in Chief remits the penalty of whipping, and they are to be disposed of in the Foot service."

In another case, 31 October 1777, a private of Bland's regiment found guilty of plundering, was sentenced to run the gauntlet through a detachment of fifty of the Brigade of Horse. A private in Sheldon's regiment was accused of extorting money from a citizen, also for refusing to give himself up, and attempting to draw his sword "to keep them off," was found guilty, and sentenced to run the gauntlet through a detachment of the Brigade of Horse consisting of 200 men.

**Chapter Three**

During the spring months of 1777, the new Continental regiments began joining Washington's Army, which except for the troops in New England and those engaged in the northern campaign was spread in a huge semi-circle from mid New Jersey, through the Hudson Highlands and across New York and Connecticut to Long Island Sound. As they took their assigned positions, the four partly trained and partially equipped dragoon regiments also took to the field, all of them being concentrated in upper New Jersey.

A 21 year old French nobleman, Charles Tuffin Armand, the Marquis De La Rourie, arrived in Philadelphia at this time seeking a commission from Congress and authority to raise a small cavalry force. Under the nom de guerre Charles Armand, he was made a colonel on 10 May 1777, and then interviewed by Washington, who formed a favorable opinion of him. Armand was initially given command of three independent companies of infantry, mostly Germans and Frenchmen which had been raised by Count De Ottendorph, who later defected to the British. This small corps fought well for Armand. At Short Hills, New Jersey on 26 June, he lost 32 men defending a gun position from capture. They were in later action at Head of Elk, Brandywine, Red Bank (adjacent to Fort Mercer) and Whitemarsh.

In June 1778, Congress authorized Colonel Armand to raise a new corps of fourteen officers and 438 men, organized into three companies of foot to be known as the Free and Independent Chasseurs. A few months later a troop of dragoons was added and the organization became known as Armand's Legion. They were mostly foreign; Frenchmen and Hessians, recruited from General John Burgoyne's army which had been surrendered at Saratoga the previous October.
Serving with Armand’s Legion for a while was an unusual body of mounted troops named the Provost Company of Light Dragoons. This unit functioned as a military police force, arresting deserters, preventing stragglers, and if necessary, as executioners. They were also called the “Troop of Marechaussée” after their counterparts who successfully served the French army a similar purpose. It is interesting to speculate on how Washington’s veterans regarded this first military police unit in our army, handsome in their blue uniforms with yellow facings.

Armand’s Legion became part of the American light forces assigned to the dangerous area between the armies in Westchester County, through 1778 and 1779. On 9 November 1778, Colonel Armand earned praise from Generals Heath and Washington by leading a party of his dragoons through heavily patrolled country to capture the notorious Major Baremore of De Lancey’s Refugees near Morrisania. In 1780 the legion was sent to reinforce the southern army, being reduced to only sixty each of horse and foot.

Meanwhile the British were not idle in bringing into action or creating mounted units for service in America. During the siege of Boston the British landed their first cavalry regiment, the 17th Dragoons. The regiment, sailing from Ireland, encountered severe storms and, as a result, most of the horses were lost. The terrified animals were unable to keep their footing on the slippery decks in the ships’ holds. They fell and were smashed about, sustaining broken legs and other serious injuries. Consequently, those that could not be saved, were hoisted to the main deck, shot between the eyes, and cast overboard. And thus it was that when the 17th Dragoons landed, they were largely ineffective and were evacuated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with the rest of the British army 17 March 1776, “sans cheval.”

When the British troops landed on Staten Island in the summer of 1776, to capture New York, the 17th Dragoons, now horsed, returned for service and were in action at Long Island and Harlem Heights. On 12 October, a second British regular cavalry regiment, the 16th Dragoons or “Queen’s Own” arrived in Morrisania, with the rest of the British army 17 March 1776, “sans cheval.”

Following their occupation of New York City, the British began intensive recruiting to form mounted Loyalist or Provincial corps such as the Queen’s Rangers, Emmerick’s Chasseurs, De Lancey’s Refugees, Hessian Jaegers, the King’s American Dragoons and other organizations.

The Americans also had organized miscellaneous units. Beside the Continental regiments, some Colonies raised militia cavalry: Connecticut, five regiments of dragoons; New Jersey, Nixon’s Troop, 1777, and William Crane’s Troop, 1780; Viringia, General Nelson’s corps of light dragoons, and Captain Thomas Watkins’ North Carolina, a regiment of light dragoons; and South Carolina, Captain Mathew Singleton’s Troop from Saint Mark’s Parish, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hampton’s regiment. This last organization, which was in service 1781-82, received pay and bounty “in kind.”

There was also in the Continental establishment Captain Bartholomew von Heer’s Independent Troop, enlisted for the duration of the war and composed largely of Germans, which served from July 1778 to April 1783.

In June 1777, General Howe landed 18,000 troops at Amboy, New Jersey, and began a series of probing actions against General Washington’s defenses. Many minor actions occurred and the new American cavalry regiments fought and scouted in detachments, never being used as a force, but gaining combat experience and confidence. Captain Henry Lee’s troop was attached to the headquarters of General Benjamin Lincoln at Bound Brook. Later, the troop was ordered by Colonel Bland to rejoin the regiment in Chatham via Morristown. Because his men were not fully equipped and would not make a good impression riding through Morristown, where Washington and his staff would see them, Captain Lee wrote to his colonel for some deficient equipment stating, “Could the articles mentioned be allowed my troop, their appearance into Morristown would secure me from the imputation of carelessness as their Captain and, I have vanity enough to hope, would assist me in procuring some little credit to the Colonell and the Regiment.” Here first emerges the typical cavalryman’s pride in his organization and appearance.

Now began the strategic maneuvering which was to bring about the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and the capture of Philadelphia. Weeks of skirmishing on the New Jersey plains with confusing movements, were followed by stretches of inactivity until Sir William Howe embarked his forces at Staten Island in July, and landed them at Head of Elk in Maryland on 28 August. Two days later, Captain Lee with his small troop cut off a British detachment and brought his 24 prisoners to Washington, then headquartered in Wilmington, Delaware.

Another man began to distinguish himself at this time, Delaware’s Allen McLane. With only a Kent County militia captain’s commission, he had long been an ardent patriot, applying himself to learn the use of arms and knowledge of military tactics. He went to Virignia in 1775 as a volunteer when the militia of that colony marched to Williamsburg to join the expedition against Norfolk, where the Royal Governor Lord Dunmore was entrenched, resulting in the latter’s defeat at Great Bridge on 9 December. Still as a volunteer, McLane later joined the army in Cambridge, fought in every battle thereafter, and with such gallantry at Princeton that Washington personally gave him a battlefield commission as a captain in the Continental service, assigning him to Colonel John Patton’s Additional Regiment. He was then sent home to Delaware to raise a company of his own and returned to Morristown in the spring of 1777 with 94 men, for whose equipment and bounty he paid from his own funds. He faced the British lines at Woodbridge and in June fought at Short Hills.

When the British landed near Turkey Point, Maryland, Captain McLane, now with General William Maxwell’s Light Infantry, was attached to a “party of observation.” Five more of his men were killed on the day the British advanced on Cooch’s Bridge, Delaware.
Later his company was posted in front of the army at Brandywine where he lost a lieutenant and nine men.

General Washington had brought all four light dragoon regiments south into Delaware, but again, split into detachments, they fought piecemeal engagements ahead of the army and were not used collectively in action. Cooch’s Bridge might have been an American victory if they had.

Several days later on 11 September, at Brandywine, the dragoons, as usual, were again detached in small groups among the divisional and brigade commanders, except a force under Colonel Bland, who was sent to patrol the south bank of the stream. Bland did detect and report the flanking column of British under Howe and Clinton, but not its magnitude, and not until so late that the enemy was almost at Osborne’s Hill. “Light Horse Harry” Lee, commenting on this incident in his memoirs, states “Colonel Bland was noble, sensible, honorable and amiable, but never intended for the Department of Military Intelligence.”

While the army retreated north through Chester and took new positions in areas near Philadelphia, Captain McLane was provided with 25 horses to mount some of his men, and later throughout the winter of 1777-78, while the troops were encamped at Valley Forge, he harried the British lines and outposts, becoming one of the hardest riding cavalrymen in the war. He was a scourge to the British, and performed many useful services in capturing enemy foragers and bringing vital information to Washington. This small troop was augmented by an additional 100 dragoons and a band of fifty Oneida Indians. Had there been imaginative newsmen in those days, undoubtedly this heterogeneous force would have been dubbed “McLane’s Maurauders.”

Earlier, Washington’s tired troops had been told of the victory at Saratoga on 17 October 1777, when General Burgoyne surrendered his army to General Horatio Gates. There was American cavalry with Gates, who also knowing nothing of their use, employed them only as couriers and never as a force. He had with him at the surrender ceremony a full battalion of the Connecticut Light Horse, commanded by Major Elijah Hyde, and a troop of Sheldon’s Second Dragoons under Captain Thomas Young Seymour, a total of 401 horsemens.

Before the battle of Brandywine was fought, another cavalryman came to America to volunteer his service. He was the Count Casimir Pulaski, young Polish nobleman, and veteran of ten years hard fighting in his homeland against the tyranny of Prussia, Austria, and the Russian army of Catherine the Great. His career had been so distinguished and his dedication to the ideals of freedom so evident that Washington recommended the Congress appoint Pulaski “Commander Of The Horse,” with rank of brigadier general, a post then vacant. Pending this commission, made effective on 15 September 1777, Pulaski had accompanied Washington as a volunteer and performed several acts of reckless bravery at Brandywine. With his new rank secure, Pulaski threw himself with ardor into the task of teaching his subordinate officers the evolutions of a solid cavalry force. Unfortunately, his efforts were nullified by jealousy and outright antagonism. At Germantown, on 4 October, Sheldon’s Dragoons were used to form a road block to prevent retreat of the infantry but were ineffectual. Also, Lee’s troop formed Washington’s bodyguard on this occasion, and the remainder of the Horse under Pulaski were thrown back by the British charge into the retreating American ranks, adding to the confusion.

Forage for the horses was scarce at Valley Forge, so most of the small dragoon force was ordered to Trenton, New Jersey, and other nearby towns on 31 December. Here Pulaski labored hard to drill and train his troopers, requesting permission to form a troop of 128 lancers with sixteen officers. In a sharp skirmish at Bristol, Pennsylvania, he drove patrols of the British 16th Dragoons closer to Philadelphia, making it dangerous for them to go farther afield. In January 1778, he rode to the assistance of General Anthony Wayne who with 500 Pennsylvanians had been foraging through southern New Jersey and was driving a herd of cattle north for the starving army. The British, learning of this expedition, crossed the Delaware River and landed twin columns of about 600 men each and marched to entrap him. Being warned of this intended interception, Wayne sent for Pulaski at Trenton who, at the head of fifty dragoons, joined Wayne’s force and at Hammonton, New Jersey, engaged 600 British with three guns at dusk. Pulaski charged with such recklessness that the British, believing themselves facing a much larger force, withdrew with their cannon to the Delaware bank. Pulaski’s horse was killed in this action and his dragoons, he declared “were good soldiers and accomplished wonders, but they lack everything, and will lose the desire to do good service.” There was a lack of food and forage for men and mounts, but Pulaski may have been referring to certain intangibles.

The resentment against serving under a foreigner, mostly agitated by the Irishman, Colonel Stephen Moylan, caused Pulaski to resign as commander of the cavalry a few days later; and Moylan, whom he especially considered unsuitable was appointed to succeed him, but without a promotion in rank.

General Pulaski then asked for permission, strongly endorsed by Washington, to raise and command an independent corps of 68 horse and 200 foot, the horse

*Captain Allan McLane’s encounter with the British Dragoons by Titian Peak.*
to be armed with lances, and the foot in the manner of light infantry, with liberty to dispense, in this particular instance, with the resolve of Congress against enlisting deserters. In this manner Pulaski's Independent Legion was formed. (There are marked similarities between the conception of this Legion and birth of the French Foreign Legion 53 years later in 1831).

With Congressional approval and appropriations, General Count Casimir Pulaski, on 28 March 1778, went to Baltimore to recruit his men. The Maryland Legislature, feeling a pardonable pride in the formation of the Legion in that State, "placed it on the same footing as other Maryland regiments" and gave all the assistance it could. The officers, down to the rank of captain were exclusively Polish and French nobility and the men were enlisted from Baltimore and vicinity, although 28 were Pennsylvanians from Easton, and others came from Trenton, New Jersey. In addition to army deserters, there were enlistees who had "jumped ship" and who announced a preference to serving in the foot rather than swinging from a yardarm. Despite the original limitations, in four months Pulaski's polyglot command grew into three troops of horse, or lancers, and five companies of foot; including one chasseurs, two fusiliers, one grenadiers, and one supernumerary. The Legion was organized for a wide variety of service. The cavalry had pack transportation.

On a visit to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on 16 April 1778, Pulaski designed a standard for his Legion, made and embroidered by the unmarried ladies of that Moravian community, and paid for by a group of patriotic Baltimore ladies.

Orders to join the army came on 20 September, and General Pulaski's Legion marched to Paramus, New Jersey. Five days later Washington re-directed the Legion to a village near Egg Harbor, New Jersey, having word of a British plan to raid that community and stop the flow of American supplies coming ashore there. As soon as the Legion bivouacked, a Frenchman deserted and betrayed their disposition to the British. Unfortunately, because of the language barrier or other misunderstanding, a vital bridge and defile was left unguarded that night. In a pre-dawn attack on 15 October, Major Patrick Ferguson with 250 British fell on the Legion infantry, sleeping in three separate buildings, and bayoneted to death two officers and fifty men. Hearing the alarm, Pulaski mounted his cavalrymen bareback and drove off the attack. Later, Pulaski was much criticized for not having posted adequate security forces. Good soldier that he was, he squared his shoulders and took the criticism without comment. He wanted a comeback—but that would have to wait until next year.

After this ignominy, Pulaski's Legion was moved into Pennsylvania to protect the frontiers, then to York in the same State, and finally in February 1779, into Delaware where abundant forage existed. Later that spring states: "A troop of dragoons in Bland's Regiment, seldom having more than 25 men and horses fit for duty, has since the first of August last, taken 124 British and Hessian privates, besides four commissioned officers with the loss of only one horse. This gallant corps is under the command of Captain Lee, Lieutenant Lindsay and Cornet Peyton whose merits and services it is hoped, will not be passed unnoted or unrewarded."

Determined to exterminate Lee, Sir William Erskine, commander of the British cavalry, accompanied by Captain Banastre Tarleton with a mixed party of 200 horses from the Queen's Rangers and the 17th Light Dragoons left Philadelphia at night and riding twenty miles, bypassing Lee's pickets, attacked Scott's Farm at dawn on 20 January. Fortunately, the attack was detected in time. Lee barred all doors and with a small number of dragoons firing from the windows, not only drove off the attack and saved his mounts, but killed five British. Tarleton miraculously escaped with three bullet wounds in his horse, his helmet blasted off, and three holes in his coat.

In April 1778, Lee was promoted to major and Congress authorized him to form his famous Legion, recruited at large from the army, and consisting of four troops of horse and three companies of foot, equipped as light infantry. Captain Allen McLane's small company which had been temporarily annexed to the Delaware Line, was in turn transferred to Lee's Legion, McLane being given command of the foot. He was later detached from this service but 23 of his Delawareans remained with Lee until the war was over.

General Sir Henry Clinton evacuated Philadelphia on 18 June 1778, and retreated across New Jersey toward New York with Washington's finely disciplined army in hot pursuit. At Monmouth Court House, ten days later, Clinton's skillful use of the 16th and 17th Dragoons was the principal tactic that saved his army from complete defeat and capture. Shortly afterward the 16th Dragoons transferred all their horses and a few men to the 17th Dragoons and sailed home to England.

*Foraging for food developed a sense of humor among the troopers. One hungry cavalryman came riding back to camp carrying a squawking chicken. That night, by firelight, he wrote to his wife and posed this conundrum: "What has eight legs, three heads, and two tails?" It is doubtful if the recipient of the letter ever guessed the answer.

(Continued on page 852)
Rules Are Not a Hindrance to Progress

American Parliamentary Law is built upon the principle that rights must be respected: rights of the majority, of the minority, of individuals, of absentees and of all of these together.

Parliamentary Law is a code of ethics to govern the conduct and procedure in a deliberative assembly, giving consideration to the rights mentioned above. Law usually implies obedience, rather than disobedience. Some penalty or undesirable condition results from disobedience of civil law. Likewise nonconformity to the rules of Parliamentary Law results in misunderstanding, digression from the objects for which the group was organized and discord.

Unless some authority on Parliamentary Law has been adopted as a guide for the group, each individual may wish to do what he pleases with the result being chaos instead of cooperation. The purpose of Parliamentary Law is to assist an assembly to accomplish in the best possible manner the work for which it was designed. The principles upon which the rules of Parliamentary Law are found are: Order, Courtesy, Justice, Consideration of one matter of business at a time, Acceptance of the decision of the majority and to the rights of the minority.

Only as the knowledge of the rules come to life and action in an assembly, can the real value of Parliamentary Procedure be known. A thorough understanding of the structure of an organization, and the relationship between the parent group and all subordinate divisions facilitates the procedure in each branch to promote the objectives of the organization.

With an increased understanding of the reasons WHY we must have rules and of the principles upon which accepted rules are founded, better business meetings are bound to follow, and greater satisfaction result.

The adopted Parliamentary authority of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is Robert's Rules of Order Revised, and the rules contained therein govern, except where the rules are not consistent with or compatible with the NSDAR Bylaws. This is also true of the Chapters and State Organizations.

Each Chapter should purchase for the use of the Regent, Robert's Rules of Order Revised and the Parliamentary Law book by General Henry M. Robert. The Regent should familiarize herself with the Bylaws of the National Society, of her State organization as well as those of her Chapter. With the books mentioned above and the DAR Handbook most of the questions asked could be answered. Your Parliamentarian would like to see each Chapter include in its budget a sufficient amount to supply each officer and committee chairman with this important guide.

An officer should accept the duties and responsibilities of her office but should be watchful not to assume the duties or responsibilities of another officer without authority to do so.

A Regent should prepare to preside over a meeting by practicing calmness and self-control. These characteristics are contagious and help to keep the attention of the members. She should be courteous and impartial in all her acts, thus retaining the confidence of the group in her fairness to all members. The agenda, necessary papers, etc., should be in order to avoid last minute confusion.

Members have the responsibility of showing respect to the presiding officer at all times. Eagerness to gain attention by rising while another member has the floor and other gestures of impatience are strictly out of order. Unfortunately, there are occasions when indecorum and lack of gentility seem to supersede the rule of courtesy and orderliness. Attention to RULES (proper Procedure) and training helps to reduce objectionable conditions.

Parliamentary Law is the LAW. Parliamentary procedure is acquired and becomes effective only when every member feels the obligation to know the rules and then learns how to use them.

Future articles will be designed to provide information based on questions asked by our members, but your Parliamentarian refers you to Page 133, in the DAR Handbook 1966—“Parliamentarian”—“All questions pertaining to National, State and Chapter Bylaws should be referred to the State Parliamentarian. If there is any doubt, the State Parliamentarian should refer questions to the National Parliamentarian. Return postage must be enclosed with all inquiries.”
MY DAY IN AMERICANA

By Annie Laurie Barnard Martin
Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter
Washington, D.C.

A nine-hour flight of about 6,000 miles from New York City brings one to Viracopas, the International Airport of Sao Paulo, Brazil's great industrial city, and to within 125 miles of Americana.

Over one hundred years ago, self-exiled citizens of the former Confederate States of America sailed to Rio de Janeiro (considered the world's most beautiful harbor), thence to Santos (now the world's largest coffee port), and from there they made their way overland into the interior of Brazil. The story of their journey is one of hardships, and disenchantment, at first, but they had courage and determination and eventually they arrived at what became Americana.

As a small girl living in southern Alabama, listening avidly to my grandfather relate his experiences in the War between the States, or, reading the fairy tale, “The Magic Carpet of the Wizard of Oz,” I little thought that one day I would be flying on a “magic carpet” to a foreign land that was the scene of an epic chapter in Confederate history—about which I wrote when Historian General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

December in Brazil is a delightful time of the year. We flew into summertime and to a beautiful tropical country. Sao Paulo, Brazil’s fastest growing and largest city, situated on a plateau some 2600 feet above sea level, has a population approaching 6,000,000. There is beauty in its mosaic sidewalks and the palatial homes on wide avenues lined with palm trees. Tropical plants and bougainvillea are everywhere. Sao Paulo’s concentration of 40 to 50 floor skyscrapers (built of reinforced concrete) and its modern high-rise apartment buildings remind one of the New York City skyline.

Soon after our arrival in Sao Paulo, we were greeted by an American-born journalist, Mr. G. T. Harper, whose articles about my desire to visit Americana appeared in “The Times of Brazil,” a monthly magazine, and in the “Brazil Herald,” Rio de Janeiro’s and Sao Paulo’s daily newspaper. Before his association with those publications, Mr. Harper had lived 15 or more years in Campinas, near Americana, and none could have been more knowledgeable to make the plans for “My Day in Americana.”

On Thursday, December 29, 1966, we motored out Brazilian highway 33 into the State of Sao Paulo, through rolling hills, lush farmlands, and past hundreds (literally, hundreds) of factories, and wayside fruit and vegetable markets, and coffee plantations. In about two hours we reached Americana.

Located on the rail line of the Cia Paulista de Estrado de Ferro and about 1800 feet above sea level, with a mild temperature the year around, Americana today has a population of about 25,000. From the surrounding farmlands come huge crops of sugar cane, cotton, rice, corn, beans, tobacco, and watermelon. Many industries are located in Americana, including those for the manufacture of farm machinery, newsprint, silk and other textiles.

Leaving the city, we drove to a lovely suburb and our destination. On arrival, we were cordially welcomed by Dr. and Mrs. James Jones in their charming home. A lighted Christmas tree greeted us from a corner of the living room. Mrs. Jones gave us a most interesting review of the history of Americana, in which her family and her husband’s family have played major roles. After serving ice-cold coca colas, Mrs. Jones accompanied us on the ten or more miles to the Confederate Cemetery.

But—before entering the Cemetery gate, let us turn back the pages of history.

In the 18th century, the land on which Americana is located was a part of Fazenda Machadino—virtually a
feudal barony. Toward the end of that century, however, the vast estate was divided into small farms which later were sold to American and Italian colonists, and Brazilian natives. A town, Santa Barbara, sprang up and in the mid-19th century, during the reign of Emperor Pedro II, a railroad was extended through it and a station built. Dom Pedro II was present at the dedication of the station. Later, the town's name was changed to Vila Americana in recognition of the predominance of American colonists.

As the evils of Reconstruction fastened their grip on the South, many Southerners emigrated to Brazil. "In 1868, the farming settlement of Santa Barbara included 53 settlers from Alabama, 50 from Texas, 4 from Louisiana, 3 from South Carolina, 1 from Mississippi, 1 from Ohio, and 1 from Virginia." As the settlement which became Americana prospered, other colonists arrived.

During the period 1865 to 1900, an estimated 10,000 Southerners left their homes. They migrated to Latin America, Mexico, Africa, and Australia. These expatriots were of the same pioneer stock that pushed our boundaries westward and made America. There has been much speculation in Brazil as to the reasons for this exodus. An interesting article in the May 1961, issue of "Brazilian Business," published by the American Chambers of Commerce for Brazil, states three reasons:

"1. They had lost their war for secession, a cause that many of them still believed in." (In other words, States Rights.)

"2. They could not live in a land where slaves would be given equal rights. Indeed, some of these slaves were freed and given government posts in the South." (Slavery was finally abolished in Brazil in 1871.)

"3. And probably the strongest reason was that the Reconstruction period after the war when carpetbaggers poured into the South to snap up government jobs."

Of the 10,000 Southerners who left the United States between 1865 and 1900, about 2,000 settled in Brazil. This chapter of the War's aftermath began on December 29, 1865. A group of Southerners led by Colonel William H. Norris of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, and his son, Dr. Robert Norris, arrived on that date at Rio de Janeiro. They were offered land by Dom Pedro II, who sought American colonists to develop Brazilian agriculture. Colonel Norris and his small group accepted the Emperor's offer and bought land in the area which became Americana. They began farming about 20 square miles and sent word to their families to join them.


Prominent among the families of the descendants of the settlers are Dr. and Mrs. James Jones, our hosts. Dr. Jones, local dentist, is a great grandson of Colonel William H. Norris, and currently, President of the Fraternidade Descendencia Americana. Mrs. Jones is the historian, and a group of about 70 persons comprise the organization. Its objectives are: to keep alive the memory of the original American colonists who settled there; to maintain a cemetery, a chapel, and a museum for safely keeping the mementos of the original settlement.

In the descendants' homes in Americana, English is spoken always. Now all descendants speak, and fluently, Portuguese. Illiteracy in the city of Americana is less than 20 percent—much lower than most other cities.

In the early days of the colonists, their descendants married within the group, but with the fourth and fifth generations there has been intermarriage with Brazilians and Europeans.

During those early days the colonists sought to recreate their homeland environment and atmosphere. Their homes were constant reminders of their Southland. Southern dishes were (and still are) prepared in the home: fried chicken, biscuit—with plenty of good butter, and sweet potato and pumpkin pie. The settlers introduced watermelon into South America.

A Georgian colonist with a pocket full of "rattlesnake" watermelon seed began the flourishing business of raising watermelon when he planted the seed in Americana. It became the "standby crop." The records show, however, that Brazilian Government officials one year confiscated the crop, believing watermelon was the cause of malaria. Their mistake was soon realized, however, and watermelon became a profitable crop—seen, sold, and eaten everywhere in Brazil. (Personally, I have never seen larger nor tasted sweeter watermelon.)

While their homeland atmosphere persists, the descendants today consider Brazil their mother country, and the United States their grandmother country. And their inherited devotion to family and their pride of heritage is manifest in the good works of the Fraternidade Descendencia Americana, especially, the preservation and beautification of the Confederate Cemetery.

As we entered the gateway of the Cemetery, we first beheld a tall obelisk stone monument, At the base of its four sides are engraved a Confederate flag, flanked with the names of the original settlers. This monument was erected and dedicated only recently, October 1966, with religious ceremonies commemorating the founding of Americana. We noted many familiar names, including a Yancey and a Steagall.

Beyond the imposing monument is a small beautiful chapel, recently restored. It seats about 70 persons. A large cross is just behind the pulpit. A United States flag, a Brazilian flag, and the Confederate flag (in the center) stand behind the pulpit.

I stood in the pulpit and read from its time-worn Bible. After kneeling and a short prayer, I sat at the old

(Continued on page 856)
With the Chapters

MILWAUKEE (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) had an Historic America exhibit booth at the Holiday Folk Fair held in Milwaukee on November 17, 18, 19, 1967. This Fair is sponsored by the International Institute of Milwaukee County in cooperation with 35 nationality groups. The attendance at the Fair is from 60,000 to 70,000 people.

The Milwaukee Chapter booth showed an early American kitchen with authentic cooking utensils, an oven for baking, musket and powder horn, pumpkins, apples and herbs drying for future use, tallow candles and furniture of the period.

They were churning butter and carving apple heads which are then dried to make apple dolls, the way the pioneers did.

The booth won second prize of $750.00 which was presented by the Pabst Brewing Company.

HEAD OF ELK (Elkton, Md.), Meeting to organize new Head of Elk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mrs. Irvin T. Kepler, Elkton on Saturday, December 20th, 1930. The Chapter was confirmed January 28th, 1931.

The first group of Officers are the following: Organizing Regent, Mrs. Irvin T. Keper; Vice Regent, Mrs. Harry T. Alexander; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Lynn B. Gillespie; Corresp. Sec., Mrs. Robert Thackery; Treasurer, Mrs. Barclay Moore; Registrar, Miss Katharine M. Bratton; Chaplain, Miss Gratia C. Wells; Historian; Miss Mollie Howard Ash.

The first public controversy that the Chapter lent its support was opposition to the removal and destruction of Friendship Stone near Farr Creek. Letter sent to the County Commissioners was successful in saving the Stone.

A United States flag and Maryland flag were the gift of Mrs. Frank M. Dick and were presented May 9th, 1931. A Colonial Tea was held May 21, 1932 at The Hermitage, as an observance of 200th anniversary of birth of our first President George Washington. A play entitled “The Tory Patriot” written by Mrs. David Frazer was presented. In June 1932, Two Scarlet Oak trees were planted at Elk Landing. A marker for Hollingsworth Inn was dedicated August 23, 1932. The State Officers were invited for the occasion. In recent years a tree, pin oak, was planted at Holly Hall Elementary School and a flag which had been flown over the Capitol in Washington was presented to this school by Mrs. Gillespie in name of Chapter. On July 4, 1967, The Chapter members participated in Parade American held in Elkton, Md. The Elk Landing Society C.A.R. is organizing this year under the direction of Mrs. William Funds, Head of Elk Chapter's C.A.R. Chairman. Mrs. J. Wirt Lynch created a first when she did a tape concerning Constitution Week for local Radio Station WSER. Mrs. Lee C. Bowlesby, Junior Membership Chairman, has been selected Junior Area Chairman and will be responsible for a Workshop Coffee on February 3, 1968 held at the Cecil County Library, Elkton, Md.

Thanks to the commendable leadership displayed by its Regent Mrs. William Terrell, Head of Elk Chapter has completed a most successful thirty-seven years.—Mrs. Burton Hevelow.

WILLIAM HENSHAW (Martinsburg, West Va.) organized in April 1899 and West Virginia's oldest chapter, honored its sixty-five members at the February meeting. Mrs. Howard Boltz, Sr., was hostess for the occasion which featured a tiered cake decorated in gold and an original poem written by Mrs. Herbert Avey.

Miss Mary Henshaw who joined the chapter in November 1917 was its regent during World War II, as well as State Chairman of the committee, whose project was the pipe at Newton D. Baker Hospital (now a Veteran Facility).

Miss Amelia McKown, who joined the chapter in April 1918, was State Treasurer and chapter regent twice, and has attended 28 sessions of Continental Congress, including those in New York and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Mary Llewlyn Silver Harper, the first West Virginia page to serve the Continental Congress, and a personal page to the President General,
is a life member and the only remaining charter member.

Mrs. Anna Park McKown Spillman joined the chapter in April 1918 and was regent when the monument to Morgan Morgan, West Virginia's first settler, was unveiled.

Mrs. Elizabeth Henshaw Hollis, who joined in 1916 and Mrs. Sallye S. Stewart, who joined in 1918 were unable to be present.

William Henshaw Chapter's Organizing Regent, Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw (Mrs. Frances Berry), was also the first Regent of the West Virginia State Organizations.

SARAH WHITMAN TRUMBULL (Watertown, Conn.). Several members attended the dedication of the new flag and pole held in the Old Burying Ground at the corner of Main and French Streets, recently. This Old Burying Ground is maintained and cared for by Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter. The new pole and flag were donated by the Town of Watertown. The Veterans Council erected the pole at the Old Burying Ground. Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter is very appreciative for this kind contribution.

The Reverend John N. Gross, pastor of First Congregational Church, gave the invocation. Caesar Gomes, Commander of the Oakville VFW Post, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Town Council Chairman, Richard C. Bozzuto, and the president of the Veterans Council, Maurice Barbaret, spoke briefly. The dedication was given by Mrs. L. Randall Post, Regent of Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, and by Mrs. Alexander Innes, Past President of the Connecticut Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Bagpipe music was rendered by the Upper Guernseytown Pipe Band and the raising of the flag and sounding of taps was under the direction of the Veterans Council.

The first burial to take place in the Old Burying Ground was that of Hannah Richards, wife of Lieut. William Secovil, who died April 1, 1741. This plot, which on that April day in 1741 had become sacred ground, remained Watertown's only burial ground until 1854, when it was found to be inadequate and then Evergreen Cemetery was established. The first burial there took place August 28, 1854.

PULASKI (Griffin, Georgia) had the pleasure of celebrating their 75th Anniversary at a reception and tea held on February 15, 1968 at the Griffin Memorial Club House.

Mrs. D. G. McKaughan, first vice regent, gave the history of the chapter. The chapter was organized February 6, 1893 with eleven charter members. Pulaski Chapter was the sixth chapter to be organized in Georgia and the 40th in the nation. It was named for Count Casimir Pulaski, who was born in Poland of a noble family. He joined the Colonial Cause in the American Revolution and was mortally wounded while leading a cavalry charge in attack on Savannah. The first regent of Pulaski Chapter was Mrs. Fleming Bailey and the present regent is Mrs. E. Park McKibben.

Pictured left to right are Mrs. J. B. Manley, Mrs. E. Park McKibben, Mrs. D. G. McKaughan, and Mrs. Homer Gossett of the Pulaski Chapter.

COLONIAL (Minneapolis, Minnesota) founded shortly after the National Society was organized, celebrated its 75th—Diamond Jubilee—on April 5, 1968 in the Club House of the American Association of University Women. It was a delightful occasion, and started with a short program conducted by Mrs. W. C. Faust, the Regent, followed by a lovely tea. Mrs. L. W. Corbett, State Regent, and also Regents from several Minneapolis Chapters joined in to make the day even more special, for it was an occasion the Colonial Chapter had anticipated for a long time. Then, in an effort to have all DAR's benefit from their 75 year experience, Colonial Chapter purchased an official DAR pin and had it set with a diamond which was a gift from one of their members who gave it as a memorial to her many past friends in the Chapter.

This pin was presented to the Minnesota State Organization to be passed on each year so it can be worn by the Regent of the Chapter having had the largest increase in membership the previous year. This, it is to be hoped, will help stir up membership in Minnesota DAR—Henrietta Dunning.

SAN CLEMENTE (San Clemente, Calif.). Our four past regents joined our present regent, Mrs. Lloyd Fair, in leading the celebration of the San Clemente chapter's tenth anniversary with a gala luncheon at Omar's restaurant, on June 12, 1968. Some 30 of our 45 members attended, and congratulatory messages were received from the absent ones.

Among those present were our three-generation Daughters—Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid, her daughter, Mrs. Walter Thatcher, and granddaughter, Miss Tacy Ann Thatcher,—all three of whom had represented us at Continental Congress this year.

We also welcomed back our first “junior member” Mrs. Larry Ross who brought along her baby son. Her husband Capt. Ross, USMC, is now on his way to Vietnam.

A special guest was Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, regent of De Anza chapter.

Mrs. Fair in her annual report announced that 44 student awards have been presented during the past year in our local district which comprises 15 schools. The awards included the Good Citizen's pin, the Girl Homemaker's silver spoon, good citizenship medals, and history medals and certificates of merit.

Members and guests of the Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter attend the flag dedication in the Old Burying Ground.

Regents of the San Clemente Chapter pictures are; Mrs. Alfred Theurich, Mrs. Ben Kleinwachter, Mrs. F. J. Bowman, Mrs. William C. Houghton, Mrs. Lloyd Fair.
This year we also presented our ninth DAR Americanism Medal, to Mrs. John Heard of Carlsbad who was born in France and has given more than twenty years of service to the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Grant Rymal, first vice regent and program chairman, asked everyone present to tell a joke on herself, “to prove that our Revolutionary heritage includes a sense of humor.” Everyone did—including the member who announced, “The funniest thing I can think of is the fact that I can’t think of a thing to say!”—Mrs. J. N. Smith.

Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith, who emigrated to America in 1921, has supported the causes of youth, the schools and churches, providing funds, time and advice. Using horse and wagon to buy and sell scrap, he now owns 24 “Joe Burdman Auto Parts” stores.

The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Northeast Missouri State College are well-acquainted with his good works. This noble, humble, gentlemanly man has given much to many. He served as Rotary Club president, on the committee that gave Kirksville its fair grounds; president of Chamber of Commerce; member of Salvation Army Board; Chairman of United Jewish Appeal; member disaster committee of Red Cross; member of Defense Transportation Committee, giving a fully-equipped ambulance to Missouri State Guard Medical detachment in 1942; served on United Cerebral Palsy Board; on Adair County Credit Bureau; was Mayor of Kirksville; a yearly contributor to Ministerial Alliance; presented six historic bells as a permanent part of our College campus. Both sons served in the U.S. Army. His homelife and faith in God is a delightful thing to know.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Noel Hull, Regent of Ann Haynes Chapter, and at the close of Mr. Burdman’s response he presented the Chapter with a generous check.

**BATTLE OF CHARLOTTE (Charlotte, N. C.).** It has been said that “an institution is the lengthened shadow of one person.” Whenever The North Carolina Room is mentioned, we of the Battle of Charlotte Chapter, immediately think of our beloved charter member, Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith, whose charming personality is stamped indelibly on The Room.

ANN HAYNES (Kirksville, Mo.) presented the Americanism Medal to Joe Burdman, who emigrated to America from Russia and has a record of service that relatively few native-born citizens can match. Our beloved free land has long been heralded as a land of opportunity and that our Nation has earned its right to this title is strikingly illustrated by this great, good man of high position in business and civic circles, loved and respected by this community, a man, who throughout years has consistently given of himself to others. He typifies the foreign-born, who have emigrated to America and found here the things for which their hearts longed and out of gratitude have dedicated themselves to helping maintain the things that have made America great.

Becoming a naturalized citizen in 1921, he has supported the causes of youth, the schools and churches, providing funds, time and advice. Using horse and wagon to buy and sell scrap, he now owns 24 "Joe Burdman Auto Parts" stores.

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ANN HAYNES (Kirksville, Mo.) presented the Americanism Medal to Joe Burdman, who emigrated to America from Russia and has a record of service that relatively few native-born citizens can match. Our beloved free land has long been heralded as a land of opportunity and that our Nation has earned its right to this title is strikingly illustrated by this great, good man of high position in business and civic circles, loved and respected by this community, a man, who throughout years has consistently given of himself to others. He typifies the foreign-born, who have emigrated to America and found here the things for which their hearts longed and out of gratitude have dedicated themselves to helping maintain the things that have made America great.

Becoming a naturalized citizen in 1921, he has supported the causes of youth, the schools and churches, providing funds, time and advice. Using horse and wagon to buy and sell scrap, he now owns 24 "Joe Burdman Auto Parts" stores.

The Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Northeast Missouri State College are well-acquainted with his good works. This noble, humble, gentlemanly man has given much to many. He served as Rotary Club president, on the committee that gave Kirksville its fair grounds; president of Chamber of Commerce; member of Salvation Army Board; Chairman of United Jewish Appeal; member disaster committee of Red Cross; member of Defense Transportation Committee, giving a fully-equipped ambulance to Missouri State Guard Medical detachment in 1942; served on United Cerebral Palsy Board; on Adair County Credit Bureau; was Mayor of Kirksville; a yearly contributor to Ministerial Alliance; presented six historic bells as a permanent part of our College campus. Both sons served in the U.S. Army. His homelife and faith in God is a delightful thing to know.

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Mrs. Marjorie Overman Gregory was State Regent when the Room was given to the N. C. Daughters. She came to see Mrs. Smith and asked her to be its Chairman. Mrs. Smith had to decline but suggested Mrs. W. H. Belk be Chairman. Mrs. Belk accepted. She and Mrs. Smith made many trips together devoting long hours to selecting authentic and appropriate furnishings for The Room. When Mrs. Belk gave up the State Chairmanship, Mrs. Smith took over. Many lovely pieces were added to The Room, most notably the gorgeous crystal chandelier of which we are very proud. Last summer Mrs. Smith retired. (She is 89 years of age!)

Throughout the Chapter’s fifty-nine years, Mrs. Smith has been a most valuable Daughter, loyal and devoted. She has held many offices and served always with great dignity and efficiency. Her graciousness and sweetness of disposition and keen sense of humor have endeared her to all who know her. Many honors have been heaped upon her both in our state and National organizations.

It is with genuine pleasure that the Battle of Charlotte Chapter shows its appreciation to Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith by presenting an eighteenth-century basket to The North Carolina Room in her honor. On the underneat side, these words have been engraved: Presented to The North Carolina Room, DAR Museum in honor of Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith, by the Battle of Charlotte Chapter NSDAR. The basket was bought from a New York importer about five years ago by Mr. Simon Perlin of Reese’s Antiques Inc., in Charlotte, from whom the chapter purchased it.—Mrs. Hoke Bullard.

**UMPQUA (Rosenburg, Oregon).** The 50th anniversary of the Umpqua chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, was celebrated with a luncheon at the February meeting. The Chapter was organized on March 7, 1918. Mrs. Ira Seitz presided over the business meeting and luncheon.

The program for the afternoon was presented by Mrs. W. M. Campbell. She gave an account of the organization and the early work of the chapter. There were two charter members present, Mrs. Dave Busenbark, Roseburg, and Mrs. David Hennigh, Corvalis. Mrs. Cam P. Caylor, also a charter member, is a patient in a local hospital, but sent greetings. Each charter member was given a corsage, and a royal welcome.—Ora Lee Hibbard.
JERUSALEM (Wantagh, New York). And they named this new Chapter, Jerusalem, after the Colonial settlement which had been theirs since 1644.

February 1, 1968 was the eventful day for this Chapter. The National Board of Management on that date approved and confirmed the appointment of Miss Helen L. Strang of Wantagh, N.Y., as Organizing Regent of this Chapter in the morning session and then confirmed the Chapter as organized with fifteen members and its slate of officers in the afternoon session, while the organizing meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Miss Strang where Mrs. Robert J. Schneider, Director District X New York, conducted the program for the organization.

On June 1, 1968 the Chapter held its first Annual Meeting and Installation of Officers, following an old-fashioned luncheon served to more than one hundred guests who had come from other Long Island and New York Chapters to extend congratulations and to meet many friends who had been active in DAR for some years in the past. Vice President General, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly of Garden City, N.Y. read the Order of Service from the program recommended by the office of the Organizing Secretary General for the Organization of a Chapter including the acceptance of ten additional new members into the Chapter, the installation of the Organizing Regent and other officers, and then addressed the gathering as one of her first appearances in her new Office.

Miss Strang presided at the meeting and introduced the guests of honor, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, and Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Past Organizing Secretary General and Honorary State Regent of New York.

The Historian, Mrs. Laurence M. Bergen, read the “History of Jerusalem, Long Island, settled in 1644 by Capt. John Seaman and Robert Jackson, who had come from Stamford, Conn. to Hempstead in 1643.” This settlement, north of Wantagh, N.Y., remained an active farm community until 1944 when Levittown quietly eliminated its name from the old school district and various landmarks. This new Chapter decided to restore this name to the community where it was known for more than three centuries as the homeplace of leading families who were active members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). It was also the birthplaces of several of the members of the Chapter and of their ancestors who had served in the American Revolution. —Helen L. Strang.

FALLS CHURCH (Falls Church, Va.) Since the beginning of the year the Falls Church Chapter, has procured and placed two bronze markers at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The first is at Sharon, Vermont for Orin Day (1762-1835) a soldier who served in the Suffolk Co., Massachusetts Militia. This was in memory of Mrs. Lucy Day McNair who joined NSDAR in 1928, and was the grandmother of Mrs. Louise McNair Ryder, outgoing Historian of the Falls Church Chapter, who initiated the projects.

The second was placed and dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, at Highland Park Cemetery, Second Creek, West Virginia at the grave of James Smith (1747-1837) a soldier in Captain Henry Darby’s Company, Colonel John Haslet’s Regiment of the Delaware Continental Line. He also had service in the Pennsylvania Militia. Mrs. Virginia Nickell McNair, outgoing Chaplain and mother of Mrs. Ryder, conducted the service attended by five descendants. This was a memorial to the late Mrs. Ethel Campbell of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, aunt of Mrs. McNair, who established the James Smith line.—Louise M. Ryder.

From the Jerusalem Chapter Organizational meeting are pictured Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Miss Helen L. Strang, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells.

Members and guests of the Queen Alliquippa Chapter at the dedication of a plaque honoring 41 Revolutionary soldiers.

QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA (McKeesport, Pa.). On Sunday, May 26, 1968, the Regent of Queen Alliquippa, Mrs. Homer Snedden, dedicated a plaque carrying the names of 41 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Lebanon Presbyterian Church cemetery in West Mifflin, Penna. The plaque was donated by one of the church members who was a descendent of one of the soldiers, Harry C. Noel. Assisting Mrs. Snedden were Mrs. William R. White, Chaplain; and the pastor of Lebanon Church, the Reverend Hugh M. Crawford. The ceremony took place at 3:00 p.m. and was attended by members of Queen Alliquippa Chapter, descendent of the soldiers, and other members of the community. The listing of the 41 soldiers was verified by Queen Alliquippa Chapter.

ALISO CANYON (Laguna Hills, Cal.). Only fifteen months after its confirmation by the National Society, Aliso Canyon Chapter, on May 1, 1968, dedicated a beautiful bronze plaque to identify as an historical landmark the 400-year-old sycamore tree in their community park. The principal speaker on this occasion was Mr. Paul Colburn, a retired teacher of Orange County, who retains a lively interest in California’s natural resources, having served for many years as a summer ranger and naturalist. He explained that the designated tree was a western sycamore but was mistaken for an alder by the Spanish soldiers under the leadership of Gaspar de Portola, whose 1000-mile expedition from northern Mexico to Monterey, California, in 1769 followed the stream bed of Aliso Creek in this area. The soldiers called the tree and others like it “alisos,” the Spanish name for alders, and the name has been perpetuated, along with many others in California that reflect our early ties with Spain.

This tree is one of the largest sycamores in the state, being approximately 65 feet tall and with a branch spread of 128 feet. Its largest trunk, four feet above the ground, is 13 feet in circum-
ference, according to Mr. Colburn's measurements.

The impressive dedication ceremony was attended by many dignitaries of the Leisure World Foundation, and interested residents. A cornet solo, "Trees," set the tone of the brief presentation, and Mr. Edward L. Olsen, president of the Foundation, accepted the plaque on behalf of the community. Its inscription reads: THIS ALISO (SYCAMORE) WAS PROBABLY 50 YEARS OLD WHEN THE PILGRIMS LANDED IN 1620. IT WAS DESIGNATED AN HISTORICAL LANDMARK BY THE ALISO CANYON CHAPTER DAR MAY 1, 1968.—Francis Burroughs Lewis.

Members of the Oxford, Caroline Scott Chapter participating were Mrs. James Dutcher, chapter registrar, and state Chairman of Real Granddaughters; Mrs. Gavin Reilly, vice-regent; Mrs. Marian Carpenter, chaplain; Mrs. Lyman Brenneman, and Mrs. Halsey Ramsen.

MARTHA IBBETSON (Elmhurst, Ill.). One of the treasured memories members of the 1967-68 board of Martha Ibbetson Chapter will have of their term in office will be the planting of a tulip tree (loriodendron tulipteva) in Elmhurst's Wilder Park as part of the DAR's state-wide conservation program.

The park is located adjacent to the campus of Elmhurst College, and is the site of the Elmhurst Public Library where chapter meetings have been held since 1958.

Assisting Mr. Ross Ricks, superintendent of Elmhurst park district recreation, with the planting were from left, Mrs. Earl G. Whipple, librarian; Mrs. Alfred J. Wolniski, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert F. Kreig, historian; Mrs. Max E. Watton, regent, Ricks; Mrs. Emory O. Windsor, conservation chairman; Mrs. John Byers, registrar; Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, chaplain, and Mrs. James W. Whitmore, treasurer.

OXFORD CAROLINE SCOTT (Oxford, Ohio). In answer to a request received from Mrs. Morgan C. Beeler, vice regent of Jeremiah Mead Chapter, Medina, Washington, representatives of Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter held dedicatory services on July 4th at the graves of two Revolutionary War ancestors of Mrs. Beeler. The services were held in the Brelsfoard family cemetery near Jacksonburg, Butler County, Ohio.

William Hutchin, one of the ancestors whose memory and service were honored, was born in New Jersey in 1759, served in the New Jersey Militia during the Revolution, and moved, about 1802, with his family to Jacksonburg, Ohio. A new headstone which had recently been ordered by Mrs. Beeler and placed on his grave, was dedicated.

John Brelsfoard, the other Revolutionary ancestor, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1741, served in the First Virginia Regiment, and migrated with his family, about 1803 to Wayne Township, Butler County, Ohio, where he died in 1833. The bronze marker placed on his grave during the dedication commemorated his war service from 1776-1779.

The Flag of the United States of America used during the service was one belonging to the descendant, Mrs. Beeler, who had sent it for the occasion. Floral pieces were placed on the graves of the soldiers' wives, Nancy Cavender Hutchin, and Catherine Weaver Brelsfoard.

The chapter, charter #641, was confirmed by NSDAR on February 16, 1904 with thirteen Organizing Members, Mrs. J. Lindsay Patterson, Organizing Regent. Of the thirty Regents, who have served the chapter since its organization, the following are members of NSDAR at the present time: Miss Juanita Masten (1926-27), Mrs. Z. Taylor Bynum (1939-41), Mrs. Harry R. Borthwick (1946-47), Mrs. R. Clyde Pratt (1947-48), Mrs. Carlos T. Cooper (1950-52), Mrs. J. L. Hester (1952-54), Mrs. J. C. Castevens (1954-56), Mrs. Samuel A. Harris (1957-63), Mrs. George W. Sandlin (1963-65), Mrs. William L. Brune (1965-66), Mrs. J. Duke Baldridge (1956, 1966 in office now).

The chapter presents annually the DAR History Medal to the Basic Course Cadet in ROTC at Wake Forest University for excellence and outstanding achievement in American Military History.

Since its organization, 64 years ago, the chapter continues to carry out the objectives of NSDAR in all Historical, Educational and Patriotic endeavors.—Cleo McLaurine Baldridge.

WILLIAM BYRD (Richmond, Va.). A Constitution Day program was presented at the grave of James Madison, "father of the Constitution" and fourth President of the United States, Saturday, September 14, at 11 a.m. at "Montpelier," the former Madison estate, in Orange County, Virginia. The program, to which the public was invited, was presented by the William D. Loftin, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Byrd Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Richmond.

William Byrd is the only DAR chapter in the United States which has custody of the grave of a President of the United States.

The speaker was the Hon. John O. Marsh, Jr., Congressman from the Seventh Virginia District. He spoke on the Constitution of the United States as an instrument of principles by which our liberties are guaranteed and some of our basic responsibilities are stated or implied.

Mr. Marsh, who received his law degree from Washington and Lee University, was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1952. He is serving his sixth year in the Congress of the United States where he is a member of the House Committee on Appropriations.

President James Madison was born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751. He was educated by the parish minister and at Princeton (N. J.) College, graduating from the latter place in 1771. He represented Virginia in Congress and was a member of the Constitutional Convention the summer of 1787. He was Secretary of State, 1801-1809; elected President of the United States on the Democratic ticket, 1808, and re-elected in 1812. He retired to his estate, “Montpellier,” in 1817, where he died June 28, 1836.

Not only did Madison write most of the Constitution but also he exerted great influence in persuading the Constitutional Convention to adopt the Constitution as finally written. The Convention had worked from May 25 to September 17, and on this latter date the result of their labors was ready to be submitted to the people. When the Constitution came before the Virginia Convention, James Madison was influential in bringing about its ratification.

GENERAL RICHARDSON (Pontiac, Michigan). On October 5, 1967, General Richardson Chapter of Pontiac, Michigan, dedicated a marker to the Taylor family who settled Stony Creek near Rochester, Michigan. The marker is placed near the spot where the family log cabin was built, and is on the property of Miss Sarah Van Hoosen Jones, registrar of the chapter, and a descendant of the Taylor family.

Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin, state first vice regent, was the speaker of the day, and assisted Mrs. Louis B. West, chaplain; Mrs. Harry Going, past chaplain; and Mrs. John A. Collins, regent, in dedicating the memorial.

Marker placed by the General Richardson Chapter is admired by descendants of the Taylor family.

SUSQUEHANNA (Clearfield, Pa.). In keeping with the project of the State Historian, Pennsylvania State Society, DAR, the Susquehanna Chapter dedicated three milestone markers on the old Philadelphia-Erie Turnpike on May 25, 1968.

A caravan of twenty-six cars made a tour of the sites, and gathered at the site of the first Post Office in Clearfield County which was marked by the Chapter in 1921 with fitting ceremonies. This site and that of the Indian Mill on Route 322 which was marked by the Chapter in 1911, have been refurnished.

Following the tour of the sites, members and interested persons were given the opportunity to tour the old Stone House Farm residence, owned by the Mitchell family for over one-hundred and forty-one years. Tea was served by the hostess, Mrs. Marshall Dixon, bringing to a close an interesting and informative tour.—Mrs. W. Mahaffey Ferguson.

HENRY CLAY (Annandale, Virginia). On June 5, 1968, our Chapter was ten years old and we celebrated with a Coffee in the home of a charter member, Mrs. Lewis Randolph Hufnich. Present at the party was the Virginia State Regent, Mrs. John Victor Bustrington; the State Chaplain, Mrs. John S. Biscoe; Mrs. Thomas DeShazo, Director of District V of Virginia DAR and past Regents, Mrs. J. Leonard Perkinson and Mrs. Hufnich.

The Chapter is proud of its achievements of the past ten years; we were organized with twelve members and through the years have gained thirty-five; and during that time lost fourteen, which gives us a membership of thirty-three.

Over the years we have had a steady, though all too small, increase in membership, which was accomplished by earnest effort and hard work on the part of the members in promoting the DAR objectives. Our forefathers with their courage and integrity made it so —and we want to keep it that way. By working through our National and State Society, we can spend our time in keeping our American way of life.

The highlight of this past year was the announcement at our April meeting that Eighth Grader Susan Pilch had won second place in the American History Essay Contest sponsored by the Virginia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. David A. Robb, Chapter Regent, made the presentation.
at the Old Club Restaurant in Alexandria, Virginia, when Mrs. Joseph R. Potter, Chapter Historian was in charge of the program. Susan’s mother, Mrs. Anthony Pilch, was an honored guest. Susan, a student at St. Michael’s School, Annandale, Virginia, is also interested in science and has received one regional and one local award in this field. She is a member of her School’s May Court.

—Katherine M. Robb.

CONRAD WEISER (Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania), organized in 1897, chartered in 1898, observed its 70th anniversary in 1898, observed its 70th anniversary on May 18, 1968, by an anniversary luncheon at the Susquehanna Valley Country Club, with representatives from six neighboring chapters attending.

Besides annual contributions to state and national projects, the Chapter fosters patriotic education and good citizenship throughout the schools of Snyder County wherein the Chapter is located.

Among the notable achievements of Conrad Weiser to date were the erection, in 1916, on a plot of ground in Selinsgrove, of a granite boulder dedicated to the Revolutionary ancestors of Chapter members; the purchase, in 1926, of a chair in Constitution Hall dedicated to the Chapter’s real Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory; and the placing of a bronze marker, in 1968, on the grave of Conrad Weiser, Indian interpreter, for whom the Chapter is named, in Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania.—Eva P. Herman.

At the Speakers’ Table were: Mrs. John S. Gold, District Director; Miss Phoebe Herman, Regent; Mrs. Edna Rhinehart, Fifty Year Member; Mrs. Helen Ranck and Miss Eva Herman, Past Regents at the Conrad Weiser anniversary luncheon.

JAMES HUNTER (Madison, N. C.) members shown in costume had just finished preparing and serving snack plates for the 100 occupants of the cars in the Antique Car Show which was one event of the 150th Anniversary Celebration of Madison.

The chapter was assigned certain responsibilities in the SesquiCentennial Celebration and individual members served on committees and participated in many events.

While events are spaced throughout 1968, the week of July 4th was chosen for the special celebration with several events for all ages each day and an outdoor, historical Spectacular each night.

Mrs. W. T. Lauten, one of several chapter members who are descendants of the first Mayor of Madison, served on the planning committee of the SesquiCentennial and helped prepare the history of Madison from which the Spectacular as well as the historical book was prepared. Mrs. Lauten, as well as several other chapter members appeared in the Spectacular which was done in pantomime with narrators.

Mrs. J. A. Martin, our 82 year old member, appeared in three different scenes of the show and was a real trouper through long rehearsals and the week of showings.

The Madison Sesqui-Centennial Celebration has been meaningful in many ways and great fun for all participating!

—Irene B. Webster.

ELIZA HART SPALDING (Pullman, Washington) celebrated its 50th anniversary at the home of Mrs. Robert Emerson, on January 26, 1968. At the same time, Annual Guest Day was observed, with 15 invited guests, all of whom are potential members. Mrs. E. C. Johnson was given special recognition for 50 years membership and was presented with a National Society certificate by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Orville Vogel. Tea was served from a beautifully appointed table, decorated with silver candelabra, red candles and tiny American flags.

The afternoon program consisted of a talk presented by Mrs. Homer Dana, informing the members and guests of the history, objectives and responsibilities of Daughters of the American Revolution. We feel that this program served the dual purpose of inspiring the members and enlightening the guests concerning the good work of our organization. Mrs. Dana was especially well qualified for this assignment because of her long and varied service to the society. From 1941-1943, she held the position of State Chairman of Genealogical Records, and during the period 1943-1946 she served as State Chaplain. She was Chapter Regent from 1951-1953 and has held numerous other offices in the Chapter. In 1966 the Sarah Soule Patton Scholarship (a Washington State Society DAR scholarship) was presented in Mrs. Dana’s name.

(Continued on page 858)

SAMUEL CHASE (Salisbury, Maryland). On George Washington’s Birthday a tea was held in the home of Mr. Walter R. Holloway for members and prospective members. Twelve applicants were presented and all have since become members of the Chapter.

On April 5, 1968 a most interesting meeting of the Samuel Chase Chapter was held at the Samuel Chase House, Allen, Somerset County, Maryland, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Withey, the present owners. Mr. & Mrs. Withey are in the process of restoring the house to its original status. Mr. Withey told of the research he has done from old records he has collected regarding the history of the house, built in 1690. It was built by the Aunt and Uncle of Samuel Chase and there are references to his mother’s having resided there during his childhood.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Withey, owners of Samuel Chase House, built in 1690, with Mrs. Louis Holland, Vice Regent and Mrs. Wilmer Bowen, Chairman, Museum Committee.
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<td>Jones, Phinches</td>
<td>Middlesex County, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinney (Kinne), Abel</td>
<td>Voluntown, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leigh, Richard</td>
<td>King &amp; Queen County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard, Noah</td>
<td>Barre, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Lucy Taliaferro</td>
<td>Caroline County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey, Duncan</td>
<td>Charlotte County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little (Littell), Benjamin</td>
<td>Elizabethtown, Essex County, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looney, Absalom, Sr.</td>
<td>Botetourt County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther, Martin</td>
<td>New London County, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews (Mathews), Isaac</td>
<td>Abbeville County, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mays (Maize), Corp. John</td>
<td>Lancaster County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClary, Lieut.</td>
<td>Orange &amp; Mecklenburg Cos., Andrew N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meader (Meador), Joel</td>
<td>Bedford County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motley, Daniel</td>
<td>Pittsylvania County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobley (Moberly), Reason (Rezin)</td>
<td>Anne Arundel County, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Daniel, Sr.</td>
<td>Hunterdon County, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neufang, Nicholas</td>
<td>Berks County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newkirk, Henry</td>
<td>Ulster County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakes (Oaks), James</td>
<td>Pittsylvania County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Dell, Isaac</td>
<td>Shenandoah (Old Dunmore) County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborn, Squire</td>
<td>Rowan County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 859)
Robert Duke family Bible now in possession of Mr. Leslie D. Duke, Charles Town, W. Va., contributed by Mrs. Clarence G. Closhet, Piety Hill Chapter.

**Births**

Robert Duke was born in the year 1788, the 9th of August

Ann Newton Duke was born September the 1st, 1793

**Children**

Francis W. Duke, 9th September, 1816

Robert Newton Duke, 18th July, 1818

Ann Margaret Duke, 24th August, 1820

The above three children died 3 days & 14 hours, alternately commencing with the oldest at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson Co., Virginia, in the year of our Lord, 1821.

Francis William Duke was born 1822, the 29th of May

**Fourth Son**

Robert Newton Duke was born 1824, the 12th of September

**Fifth Son**

Matthew Allnut Duke was born 1826, the 29th of November

Ann Margaret Duke was born 1829, the 7th of September

Mary Ellen Duke was born 1832, the 25th of May

Monday, August 16th, 1847, a son to Robt. Newton and Ann Newton Duke, and died Thursday, August 19th, 1847

Ann Newton Moler, daughter of Geo. A. & Dolly C. Moler was born, 9th of February, 1828 & died January 2d, 1884

George M. Duke, son of Robert N. & Ann Newton Duke, died November the 2, 1904, aged 56 years, 3 months & 2 days

William Newton, son of Levi & Mary Ellen To-n (sic), was born December 31, 1852

**Records of Z. D. Scohey** now in possession of Miss Alexandra Jeannette Duncan, submitted by Mrs. James P. Parker, Coronado Chapter, New Mexico.

The following is the **Record of Funerals** attended by me, Z. D. Scohey, during my ministry.

An infant child. Parents strangers. Attended in February, 1845, at Oblong, Amenia, Ct. For Bro. S. W. King

Infant child of Richard and Catharine Acker, Croton, Ct. Sept. 1845


A. Buckbee. Formerly a member of the M. E. Church.

Jan., 1846

William Dalton. Croton. Feb. 28th, 1846

Temperance Heady. Croton, March, 1846

Isinclia (?) Hunter. Aged 90. Croton, March, 1846

E. Williams, Croton. May 10th, 1846

Infant son of Mr. Armitage, Glenham. June 21st, 1846

Mary Sinclare, Glenham. June 4th, 1846

Rebecca Lyster, mother of Hetty Wills, Glenham. Aug. 2, 1846

Sarah Jane Odell. Glenham. Sept. 15th, 1846

Vincent Laforge, infant son of Saml. and Mary Laforge.

Glenham. Oct. 23rd, 1846

Adelbret Hazer, infant son of James and Sarah Hazer, Glenham. Dec. 27th, 1846

Ann Scott, in the bloom of youth & happy in God. Glenham. Jan. 24th, 1847

Mary Gaunt, Glenham. March 13th, 1847. Died very happy, aged about 52

Bule Rozell. Glenham. March 21st, 1847

Mrs. Ellsworth. New Paltz. May, 1847. Attended this funeral for Br. C. W. Carpenter, who was sick

Infant son of Leonard and Eliza Sarles. Croton. June 9th, 1847

June Haight. Croton. June 10th, 1847

Mary Elizabeth Oney. Fallsville, June 13th, 1847

Wm. Estoy. Fallsville. June 14th, 1847


His funeral was largely attended on Sabbath, the day following his death.

Benj. Surrine. West Point. Nov. 25th, 1847

Eliza Farnot. West Point. Dec. 21st, 1847

Infant child of William Morris. West Point. April 16, 1848

John Jevons. West Point. Dec. 21st, 1847

Abigail Jane Harris. West Point. June 5th, 1848

Henry Hendricks. Canaan. Sept. 24th, 1848

Dec. 3, 1848. Attended the funeral of Rufus Cain at the house of his son-in-law, Henry Sherman. He died suddenly, aged about 50. An entire stranger to me.


Extra Warner. Died March 26th, 1849, in the 91st year of his age. Buried 28th in the town of New Lebanon, N.Y.

Mortimer Hosford, infant son of Julius & Esther Hosford of Fallsville, Conn. July 15th, 1849, aged about 12 days.

Henry Baley. Died in South Canaan, Ct., 26 years old in lonely circumstances, yet we have good assurances that it is well with him.

Mrs. Julia Flint. Falls Village, Ct. She died of dysentery at Hartford, Ct., where she had been taken on account of derangement. She was a member of S. Canaan charge & we have good reason to believe that she rests from her labors. Aug. 12th, 1849. Age 44.

Kerziah Rogers, infant child of Joseph & Ann Rogers.

Age 1 yr. Fallsville, Ct., Sept. 8th, 1849

Mary Buel, infant daughter of Theopelus & Sally Buel, age 6 mo. Falls Village. Sept. 27th, 1849

James H. Blodget, infant son of Wm. & Mary Ann Blodget. Age 1 1/2 yr. South Canaan, Ct., Oct. 18th, 1849
Elisha Howe, Father of Br. Lyman Howe, one of the South Canaan stewards. Aged 87. Been a member of the Episcopal Church about 40 yrs. Lower City, S. Canaan, Oct. 28th, 1849

Chs. H. Landon, infant son of Mr. Henry Landon of Falls Village. Age 16 mo. South Canaan, Dec. 18th, 1849

Georgianna Harvey, infant daughter of Sister Jane Harvey of Falls Village. Age 2½ yrs. Falls Village, Dec. 29th, 1849

Infant daughter of Mr. & Mrs. McLain of Falls Village. Dec. 31st, 1849

Infant child, Mr. Warner. Great Barrington. Jan. 13th, 1850

Son of Mr. Elijah Morse. He fell through the ice & was carried over Canaan Falls & killed. Age 7 yrs. Falls Village, Jan. 29th, 1850.

Infant child of Mr. Colkins on the (borock?) South Canaan. March 31st, 1850


Mrs. E. Hunt, Mother of John, Betsy & Julia Hunt, Age 87. Falls Village. July 10th, 1850

Obedience Dorman, member of M. E. Church on Canaan Mont. Age 78. Died Sunday, Sept. 1st, and was buried at Lower City, Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, 1850


Member of the M. E. Church. Age 32 yr., 1 mo., 14 da. "A bright and shining light."


Mrs. A. Barns. Canaan Mountain, Nov. 11th, 1850. Wife of Adino S. Barns.

Mary J. Lenley, wife of Solomon Lenley of Amesville, Ct. Aged 24. Died at 20 min. past 1 p.m., Dec. 3rd, 1850, buried Dec. 5th.

Mrs. Smith, mother of Sister Howe, aged 78. Buried in Cornwall Hollow, March 3, 1851

Salmon Baley. Aged 88. South Canaan, L. City. March 17th, 1851

Miss Carbine, Young lady, a stranger. Top of mountain of Windham Turnpike.

Mrs. R. Smith, wife of C. D. Smith. Cornwallsville. Durham, Ct., Sept. 11th, 1851. She died in peace we trust. George Hollenbeck, infant son of Sister H. of Oak Hill. Sept. 16th, 1851


Mr. Briggs. Durham Village. Nov. 22nd, 1851

Infant child of Mr. & Mrs. Green at Greenville Village, Dec. 31st, 1851


Dr. Baldwin. Cornwallsville. Consumption, age 68. Apr. 11th, 1852. Rev. XIV-13, by request

Miss Davis. Cornwallsville. May 20th, 1852. Stranger

Infant son of David Anthony, Jr. Durham. June 24th, 1852


Ann Elizabeth Anthony, infant daughter of Seth Anthony of Oak Hill, age 2 yr. & 9 mo. Funeral at the Episcopal Church, Oak Hill. Sept. 8th, 1852

Susan Reynolds, at Episcopal Ch. in Greenville. Nov. 18th, 1852. She died 16th. Age 89 plus


Infant child of Wm. Gordon of Norton Hill. March 13th, 1853


Infant twin child of Joseph M. and Hellen Smith of Cornwallsville. March 17, 1853

Mrs. David Anthony, Jr. Durham. April 13th, 1853

Mother of Mansfield Peck. Durham. April 18th, 1853

Infant child of Bela & Amanda Smith, some time ago

John Brown. Eminence (Dutch Hill) May 28th, 1853

Henry Spore. Member of the church at Moresville. June 3, 1853

Sally Ryder. Member of the M. E. Ch. at Summit. June 12th, 1853

Infant daughter of Rev. Simon & Rose (hill) Schermerhorn, Fulton, N.Y., Aug. 17th, 1853

Hellen Horn. Member at Dutch Hill, Sept. 18th, 1853

Mary Fort. Member at Academy. Oct. 2, 1853

Michael Gardner. Dutch Hill. Oct. 12th, 1853

Rowland Hugh Boughton, infant son of Harry Boughton, of Summit, N.Y., Oct. 13th, 1853

Hulda Michel. Rosmon Hill. Nov. 13th, 1853

Infant child of Bedent Gallup. Jan. 12th, 1854

Infant child of Geo. Mattice at Baptist Church near West Hill. Feb. 11th, 1854

Mr. Terril, Summit. Lame man. Feb. 15th, 1854


Infant child of Tobias Van Buren. Summit, March 7th, 1854

Hannah Minor. March 16, 1854, at Jef. Academy. Aged 65

Joseph Muxley. March 18th, 1854, at Jef. New Church. Aged 67

Mariah Holmes, wife of Wm. J. Holmes. Married Feb. 26th, 1854. Died Mar. 22nd, 1854

Infant child of Mr. Joel Van Tyler. Summit. Buried Mar. 26th, 1854

Hulda Mickel, aged 70 plus. One of the first class of 6 ever formed on Roman Hill. Drowned.

Wm. Moore. Irishman at Summit. May 28th, 1854


Joseph Spenser. Fulton. Aug. 20th, 1854

Infant child of Bro. & Sister Merchant, West Rill. Aug. 29th, 1854

Child of Saml. & Orline Gallup. Morse Ville, Sept., 1854

Infant child of Barret Ruland. March 23rd, 1854

Sarah A. Ellis, wife of Danl. Ellis. Dec. 3rd, 1854

Infant child of Michael Terrill. Summit. Jan. 26th, 1855

Mrs. Sperbeck—a stranger to me—Grandmother of Wm. Sperbeck, Summit. Jan. 29th, 1855

Charlotte E. Morrison, infant daughter of J. Morrison Esq., Charlottville, Mar. 7th, 1855

Infant child of John Warne(r). Rosma Hill, March 12th, 1855

James Smith. Summit. March 12th, 1855. Son of Phillip Smith

Mrs. ——— Strykerville. May 19th, 1855


Sept. 20th, 1878, attended funeral of an infant child of J. L. Lockwood of Fayette, Iowa

Note. I attended many funerals in Iowa, but discontinued this record. Z. D. Scobery.
Dement Family from a small leather ledger of William Dement, the cover of which is labeled “Harrietsville, Monroe County,” in possession of Thomas E. Dement, Madras, Oregon. Copied by Mrs. Robert S. Carlson, Covina Chapter, California.

William Dement & Elley his wife was mar. Jan. 1, 1801. Vincent Dement, son of William Dement & Elley his wife born Friday, Oct. 30 about 10 o’clock in the year of our Lord 1802.

Sarah Dement, dau. of William Dement & Elley his wife born on Monday, 10 Nov. about 10 o’clock in the evening 1804

Margaret Dement, dau. of William and Elley Dement was born on Friday, 7 Jan. about 8 o’clock in the evening 1807

George Dement, son of William & Elley Dement was born on Thursday, 15 Dec. about 6 o’clock pm 1809

Polly Dement, dau. of William Dement & Elley his wife was born on Thursday, 10 Jan. 1811

Elley Dement, dau. of William Dement & Elley his wife was born on Sat. 25 Sep. 1813

William H. Dement, son of William Dement and Elley his wife was born on Sat. 23 Sept. 1815

Amelia Dement, dau. of William Dement & Elley his wife was born on Monday 5 Aug. 1817

Adeline Dement, Dau. of William and Elley Dement and Elley his wife was born on Monday the 14th of March 1819

Philander Dement son of William Dement and Elley his wife was born on Wednesday, 25 Oct. about 9 o’clock p. m., 1820

Ellie Dement, wife of William Dement died 25 Nov. 1820 in 37th year of age.

William Dement and Sarah Dement, his wife, was married 14 March 1821.

Samuel Maxwell Dement, son of William Dement and Sarah his wife was born on Tues. 5 Oct. 1822

Tamer Dement, dau. of Wm. Dement & Sarah his wife was born 22 Mar. 1825

Sarah Dement died 31 Dec. 1825 in 42nd year of her age

Eliza Jane Dement, dau. of Sarah Ann Dement was born 25 Oct. 1828.

Philander Dement died 1 Feb. 1844, aged 23 years 3 Mos.

Franklin Mills Cemetery, Franklin Township, Des Moines County, Iowa. Inscriptions copied by members of Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa

Albert Allen

Catherine Allen d. June 9, 1850 age 4 yrs 9 mos 20 da.

Hugh Allen

Nancy C. Allen d. April 12, 1853 age 6 yrs Dau. James and Mary


Son James and Mary

Mary Arrowsmith, wife of Wm., b. Oct. 21, 1814, d. Aug. 20, 1894

Alexa M. Ballard b. Aug. 1879, d. May 6, 1897

Alice A. Ballard, wife of James, b. Sept. 2, 1855, d. Aug. 15, 1884

Guy B. Ballard, son of J. A. & A. A. Ballard, b. Oct. 15, 1877, d. March 19, 1878, age 5 mos 11 da


Priscilla (Dison) Ballard b. Sept. 11, 1796, d. Aug. 27, 1873 (Wife of Wiley Ballard)


Taylor Ballard

Wiley Ballard b. Oct. 23, 1796, d. Dec. 23, 1865 (Son of Wyatt Ballard, Revolutionary soldier from North Carolina, b. 1760)

Henry Barton d. Sept. 28, 1856 Age 51 yrs 6 mos 22 da.

Jane Barton

Janie Barton

Lucy A. Barton

? Barton

Nancy Ann Barton b. Cheshire, England, d. Nov. 4, 1882, age 78 yrs 6 mos, 20 days (wife of Henry Barton)

Unnamed son of Nancy and Henry Barton d. June 26, 1845.

Nellie V. Barton d. March 15, 1879 age 4 yrs 4 mos dau.

Joseph & Verlina Barton

Charles Burrus d. Dec. 8, 1868 Age 81 yrs.

Charles H. Burrus, son of Thomas J. & Harriett Burrus, d. Feb. 1, 1881, Age 22 yrs. 11 mos 5 da.

Colby C. Burrus b. Sept. 17, 1813, d. Jan. 1, 1853

Elizabeth F. Burrus b. June 22, 1831, d. March 18, 1907

Enoch S. Burrus b. May 31, 1840, d. Nov. 11, 1896

Mrs. Enoch S. Burrus b. Nov. 3, 1853, d. April 9, 1919 (nee Joanna Weirman)

Frances Burrus, wife of Charles, d. Oct. 30, 1852 Age 61 yrs (nee Frances Creed)

James Burrus


Lovina Burrus

Rollie E. Burrus (son of Enoch S. Burrus)

Sarah J. Burrus

Thornton F. Burrus b. April 26, 1812, d. June 26, 1882

Mary Coyner

Mrs. Coyner

? Cronk

Mahala Daniels

Jennie Dison

Mrs. Dison

? Dowell

Sarah J. Dunham

Emily Gerald

? Hamner

Crawford Harris

Harriet Harris

Howell Harris

Adam Hartzell d. Sept. 14, 1890 Age 81 yrs 5 mos 8 da


Catherine Hartzell, wife of Adam Hartzell, d. April 15, 1905, Age 88 yrs 9 mos 28da


L. Johnson Twins

Betsy Lamb

? Larkin

Frank Lightfoot

N. Elizabeth Lightfoot

? Lomis

Lizzie Luster

Mrs. Luster

Vincent Luster

Zach. Luster

Elizabeth McAllister wife of Randle d. Aug. 14, 1851

Age 33yrs 7 mos 12 da.

Randle McAllister d. March 30, 1851 Age 38yrs 3 mos 25da

Amanda McDonald d. June 18, 1875 Age 42 yrs

Betsy McDonald

Chas. W. McDonald d. Jan. 10, 1869 Age 2 yrs 11 mos 17 da

Fannie McDonald

Hugh McDonald (son of Revolutionary Veteran, John McDonald)

James McDonald

John McDonald

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
John McDonald Revolutionary Veteran (Born 1753 in Virginia, died 1844—1850)
Lee McDonald's child
Margaret McDonald
Martha McDonald
Polly McDonald
Prudence McDonald (wife of Hugh McDonald)
James McElhinney
John McElhinney
Martha McElhinney
Kate McElwee
Mr. McElwee
? Morgan
Amanda S. Nickell b. March 19, 1848 d. July 13, 1898
? Raidy
Lucy "Robbins" 1850—1924
Rev. Jacob Schmeiser 1827—1906
Magdalena Schmeiser 1868—1869
Mary M. Schemiser (sic) 1837—1911, wife of Jacob
Infant son Scheiser 1879
? Smith
? Smith
Hannah (Banta) Van Osdol b. March 1819, d. July 24, 1894
Menittia Van Osdol, dau. Wm. & Hannah, d. Oct. 12, 1859, Age 1 yr, 10 mos
Jacob Weirman b. June 17, 1813, d. Aug. 6, 1876
Maria Weirman b. May 5, 1829, d. Nov. 27, 1896
Elizabeth A. Welch b. March 16, 1820, d. (sic) Sept. 6, 1866 (second wife of Henry B. Welch)
Henry B. Welch b. Jan. 13, 1808, d. Nov. 11, 1889 Age 81 yrs 9 mos 29 da
John Welch, son of Henry B. and Lucinda Welch, b. April 18, 1839, d. July 6, 1839
Lucinda Welch b. April 30, 1806, d. March 19, 1850 (first wife of Henry)
? Wiegand
? Woodside

Joab and Filpah Ann (Hannan) Loomis Family Bible copied and submitted by Mrs. T. W. Higginson, Jr., Coffeyville, Kansas.
Joab Loomis and Filpah Hannan were married at South Hampton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1802.

Births
The first child of Joab and Filpah—a sone was Born 23 of Jan. 1803. It Lived 18 Hours.
Salmon Loomis, at Otisco, Onondaga, Co., N. Y., May 28, 1806.
Almeron Hannan Loomis, Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y. April 1, 1809.
Sylvester Loomis, Otisco on March 16, 1811.
Samantha Loomis was born March 26, 1813.
Sopmonia Loomis was born March 4, 1817.
Denmon Loomis was born Tainesville, Ohio, April 5, 1819.
Dennis Loomis was born at Hinkley, Medina Co., Ohio, June 30, 1821.
Hamett Loomis was born at Hinkley, June 7, 1823.
Aderson Loomis was born at Hinkley, May 25, 1827.

Deaths
Joab Loomis died at Hinkley, Medina Co., Ohio Aug. 23, 1828.
Dennis Loomis died at Strongsville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1838.
Filpah Loomis died at Stone Church, Catoosa Springs, Catoosa Co., Georgia Dec. 16, 1854 at 2 p. m.
Salmon Loomis died at Fruit Farm July 7, 1858 aged 52 years.
Almeron Loomis died at LaSalle, LaSalle Co., Ill., July 29, 1874.
Samantha Loomis Weed died at Leuverne, Rock Co., Minnesota, March 9, 1886 at 4½ o clock morning Age 73.

The following list was found June 6, 1960, in the pension folder of Captain Ephraim Simmons, Little Compton, Rhode Island, by a member of Kansas City Chapter. Captain Simmons Pension number is S.30-103.

1st Division
Benjamin Coe
Israel Shaw, Jr.
Job Woodworth
John Oatsworth
erle Brownell, Jr.
John Wilbour
John Wilbour
Jacob Brownell
Stoner (or Sponer) Clark
Jeremiah Brownell
William Wilbour, son of and
for Joseph W. Wilbour
Joseph Southward
Joseph Wilbour
Conilias Shaw
Joseph Wilbour, son of Wal-
er
Gomaler Tompkins
Joseph Wilbour, son of and
for Joseph W. Wilbour
Sarah Woodworth
Samantha Loomis Weed died at Luverne, Rock Co., Minnesota, March 9, 1886 at 4½ o clock morning Age 73.

2nd Division
Gilbon Tompkins
Zephaniah Tompkins
Job Woodworth
John Oatsworth
John Taylor
John Wilbour
Israel Wood
Jacob Burges
John Wilbour
Charles Brownell
Joseph Wood
Joseph Simmons, Jr.
Benjamin Wood
William Wilbour
Joseph Southward
Seliman Wilbour
Thomas Wilbour, Jr.
Joseph Wilbour, son of and
for Joseph W. Wilbour
Joseph Wilbour
Seliman Wilbour
Samantha Loomis Weed died at Luverne, Rock Co., Minnesota, March 9, 1886 at 4½ o clock morning Age 73.
The family Bible of Rev. Ezra Weld, present owner Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass. Copied and submitted by Mrs. W. Scott Allen, Contentment Chapter.

Ezra Weld entered Ministry at Braintree, Mass., February 17, 1764.

Ezra Weld married Anna Weld of Attleborough, February 10, 1764 (first wife).

Children by Anna Weld:
- Ezra Waldo born April 25, 1765
- Ludovicus born September 12, 1766
- Elizabeth born June 2, 1768.
- Samuel born May 9, 1770.
- Elias born March 11, 1772.
- Habijah Savage born November y, 1773 (died an infant)

Ezra Weld married Hanna Farnham of Newburyport, July 10, 1776 (second wife).

Catherine Mary born March 27, 1777.

Ezra Weld married Abigail Greenleaf of Boston, Sept. 20, 1779 (third wife).

Joseph Greenleaf born July 14, 1781.

Children of Abigail Greenleaf:
- Samuel born May 9, 1770.
- Elias born March 11, 1772.
- Habijah Savage born November y, 1773 (died an infant)

Ezra Weld married Mary Fuller of Carver, July 27, 1790 (fourth wife).

William Farnham Howland born January 22, 1792.

Sally Stoddard Greenough Born 1769 Died April 24, 1797.

Sarah Susanna Born June 29, 1795 Died June 1795.

Elizabeth Cordwell Born June 26, 1795 Died May 1822.

Luther Thayer & Mrs. Elizabeth Davis (second wife) Jan. 27, 1819 Rev. I Pierce).

George W. Thayer & Catherine French Sept. 8, 1818 Rev. McDwight-Boston.

The family Bible probably the property of Isaac Thayer, now owned by Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass. Copied and submitted by Mrs. Allan, Contentment Chapter.

Marriages


Luther Thayer & Oliver Turner May 10, 1792 Rev. Ion Strong in Randolph.
Timothy Smith Fuller August 5, 1815.

Deaths

Enoch Fuller March 4, 1825 Aged 45 years.
Caroline Ivers May 20, 1853 Aged 51 years.
Timothy S. Fuller Jan. 30, 1862 Aged 46 years, 6 months

Burials at Weisenberg Church, Weisenberg Township, Lehigh County, Pa., compiled by R. E. Hollenbach, Contributed by Mrs. William B. Barr, Liberty Bell Chapter.

(Note: not all of the burials have been copied for inclusion here).

Friedrich Georg Kalm, son of Friedrich and Elisabeth, born in Hamburg, Europe, Feb. 22, 1812-Mar. 20, 1865
Salomon Rupp, son of Andreas and Magdalena, Feb. 15, 1813-Feb. 6, 1855. Was married to Maria Frey (dau. of Peter Frey) 16 years.
Andreas Rup, Apr. 4, 1784-Jan. 5, 1841
Maria E. Friderici, Mar. 9, 1779-Aug. 11, 1846.
Amos Friederici, Oct. 7, 1809-Nov. 9, 1848
Christian Gruenewalt, son of Abraham and Barbara, Jan. 21, 1789-Mar. 22, 1853
Jacob Gruenewalt, June 11, 1790-Sept. 16, 1853. Was married to Catharina Kuntz 36 years. Was married to Catharina Hausman 36 years -6 children.

Benjamin Rupp, Rup, son of Solomon and Maria (nee Frey), Dec. 25, 1843-Mar. 4, 1871.


Maria Rupp, dau. of Andreas and Maria, June 4, 1828-May 21, 1870.
Catharina Rupp, dau. of Andreas and Maria, May 12, 1810-Feb. 5, 1871.
Magdalena Rupp, nee Muthart, wife of Andreas Rupp, Apr. 4, 1792-Aug. 20, 1871.
Lucianna Werly, nee Sittler, wife of Michael Werley, Sept. 20, 1817-Apr. 11, 1889.
Anna M. Weisz, (dau. of Michael Werley), Aug. 30, 1782-Feb. 29, 1848.

Heinrich Weisz, July 24, 1779-Oct. 10, 1841.
Maria Hollenbach, nee Scheffer, wife of Elias Hollenbach, Feb. 11, 1812-Apr. 2, 1852

Christina Mudhardt, nee Georg, Mar. 23, 1785-Dec. 17, 1859
Jacob Muthart, husband of Christina Muthart, nee Georg, Jan. 5, 1781-Aug. 16, 1859
Daniel Werly May 5, 1799-Jan. 29, 1862. Was married to Magdalena Schneider 34 years
Peter Rabenold Apr. 9, 1802-Nov. 29, 1867. Was married to Susanna Weis.

Susanna Rabenold, nee Weisz, wife of Peter Rabenold, Mar. 17, 1802-Aug. 15, 1871.

Maria Barbara Ebert, nee Frey, June 10, 1805-May 8, 1875

Johannes Ebert June 26, 1804-July 10, 1876.

Catharina Werley, nee Bittner, wife of Josua Werley, Mar. 18, 1808-Feb. 26, 1852.

Catharina Schumacher, nee George, wife of Johannes Schumacher, Sept. 20, 1800-Oct. 18, 1880

John Schumacher, son of Johann and Elisabeth Schumacher, Jan. 16, 1794-Dec. 28, 1887. Was married to Catharina George on Jan. 18, 1822-5 sons, 3 daughters.
Maria Eva Schumacher Nov. 12, 1799-Nov. 8, 1869
Jacob Kreski Sept. 5, 1787-Aug. 12, 1863. Was married to Hanna Moyer, 43 years.

Hanna Kreski, nee Moyer, wife of Jacob Kreski, July 12, 1798-Sept. 22, 1881

Julian Bachman, nee Rabenold, wife of Joshua Bachman, June 15, 1812-Nov. 29, 1868.


Anno 17. Christof Ro — 7 Aug 1814

Emilia Werly, dau. of Gideon and Esther, Feb. 16, 1838-Mar. 21, 1841.
Margaretha Werly (nee Hantz), wife of Nicolaus Werly, Feb. 7, 1758-Feb. 20, 1831.

Johan Nicolaus Werly, Aug. 27, 1752-Dec. 1, 1831. Revolutionary War.


Maria J. Werley, nee Hansz, wife of Michael Werley, Nov. 27, 1762-Dec. 22, 1850.


Michael Frey, Mar. 8, 1776-Feb. 22, 1855

Catharina Frey, nee Schneider, wife of Michael Frey, Dec. 20, 1786-Dec. 8, 1869.


Peter Frey, son of Michael and Magdalena, Nov. 16, 1833-Feb. 2, 1861.

Magdalena Frey, nee Moyer, wife of Michael Frey, May 16, 1802-May 8, 1862.

Christina Herber, nee Gresle, wife of Jacob Herber, Jan. 1, 1797-Apr. 20, 1863.

Andreas Bittner, husband of Christina Werly, July 23, 1794-May 11, 1869.

Christina Bittner, nee Werly, wife of Andreas Bittner, Nov. 5, 1792-Mar. 8, 1870.

Peter Weisz, Apr. 22, 1812—June 2, 1870. Was married to Lydia Werly, 33 yrs.

Maria Barbara Werly, nee Kerschner, wife of Michael Werly, Apr. 4, 1790-Dec. 15, 1829 (note by compiler: Michael is buried in the newer cemetery at the church).


Johannes Seiberling, Nov. 4, 1763-Dec. 28, 1875. Was married to Catharina K. Baer 51 years-10 children.

Catharina Elisabeth Seiberling, nee Baer, wife of Johannes Seiberling, June 25, 1763-Aug. 24, 1854.

Elisabeth Holben, nee Schmidt, wife of Salomon Holben, Mar. 30, 1799-Nov. 11, 1867.

Salomon Holben, Mar. 29, 1793-Jan. 9, 1878. Was married 49 years. War 1812.

Hir Ruhe die gebeine dos verstorbenen mit Bruders Namens Johan Theis Reichel. Er ist geboren den Hornung  (Note by compiler: ... part of the inscription peeled off ... Reichel came to Pa. on Oct. 10, 1752 on the Ship "Forest".)

Anna Maria Bittner, nee Schneider, wife of Johannes Bittner, May 16, 1786-Dec. 13, 1857.

Salome Fenstermacher, nee Bittner, wife of Johannes Fenstermacher, Mar. 22, 1817-Sept. 21, 1867. (Was married 32 years.)
macher of Longswamp), wife of Johannes Rau, Mar. 6, 1781-Aug. 26, 1870.

Tilghman Kresley, Nov. 22, 1834-Dec. 1, 1863. Was married to Mary A. Dorr 4 yrs. 7 mo. and 23 days.

Anno 1784 Anna Maria Bra —— (probably Braucher).

1796 Peter Sel.

Christian Marborger ist gestorven den 8 August 1794. Revolutionary War.

Maria Elisabeth Seywert, wife of Nicolaus Seibert, Feb. 8, 1765-Sept. 17, 1807.


Magdalena Seibert, nee Kuntz, wife of George Seibert, Jan. 31, 1792-May 3, 1873.


Owen Bittner (son of Andreas), Apr. 27, 1841-Nov. 14, 1864. Was married to Marie Wisand 3 years (stone partly buried).

John Bittner (son of Andreas and Maria), May 2, 1787-Aug. 22, 1862.

Maria Ettinger, nee Bittner, wife of Ruben Ettinger, Apr. 16, 1810-June 28, 1859.

Stephen Siebert, Sept. 25, 1819-Feb. 29, 1860.

Hannah Heintz, nee Siebert, wife of Carl Heintz, May 10, 1841-Sept. 27, 1860.

Meno George Seibert, son of Stephanus and Loweina, Mar. 1, 1795-Nov. 19, 1861.


1794, Jacob Holben. (This may be the grave of Jacob Holben who served in the 4th Class, 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, Weisenberg, Northampton County, Militia, 1778.

Note by compiler.)


Fyana German, dau. of Nathan and Judith, Sept. 13, 1843-June 24, 1851.

Polly Agnes Buchman, dau. of Nathan and Polly, Feb. 6, 1856-Aug. 10, 1858.

Michael Hausman, b. Jan. 30, 1792 (the rest of the stone underground).

Wilson N. M. Hauens, son of Nathan and Judith, Sept. 23, 1849-Nov. 12, 1861.


Heinrich Alvin Bittner, son of Amandus and Sarah A., Feb. 11, 1861-May 29, 1861.

Matilda Maria Buchman, dau. of Nathan and Maria, Mar. 26, 1846-Jan. 26, 1866.

Magdalena Hausman, nee Georg, wife of Michael Hausman, Oct. 12, 1798-May 19, 1868.

Andreas Lindemuth, son of Michael and Catharina, Mar. 27, 1768-Mar. 21, 1828.

Maria Barbara Lindemuth, wife of Andreas Lindemuth, Feb. 5, 1769-June 9, 1846.

Michael Rabenold, Aug. 20, 1770-May 17, 1821.

Anna Maria Krausz, nee Buchman, Jan. 23, 1789-Aug. 8, 1849.

Adam Krausz, Apr. 17, 1784-Mar. 14, 1833.

Carolina Krausz, dau. of Adam and Maria, May 13, 1831-Apr. 22, 1834.

Amos Krausz, Nov. 4, 1813-June 22, 1843.

Hier Lieget Jonas Herger ein sohn von Peter geboren d. 9ten Oct. 1842, st. d. 16 Mertz 1846.

Enos D. Werly, son of Peter and Anna, Nov. 9, 1854-Aug. 9, 1856.

Charles A. Werly, son of Stephen and Carolina, May 6, 1849-June 28, 1853.

Jacob Holben, Apr. 3, 1785-June 15, 1857. Was married to Gertraut Mattern.
Gertraut Holben, nee Mattern, wife of Jacob Holben, Apr. 9, 1785-Aug. 21, 1876.

Charl Werly, Mar. 31, 1814-May 16, 1865. Was married to Lydia Holben, 14 years, 2 sons.

Rebecca Werly, dau. of Valentyn and Elisabeth, Sept. 27, 1816-Aug. 29, 1876.

Sarah Werly, dau. of Valentyn and Elisabeth, Apr. 24, 1812-Sept. 20, 1887.

Sarah Hollwig, wife of Theobald Hollwig. Trat in die Ehe den 15 Nov. 1768 lebte darrin 68 j 4 m 28 t, starb den 13 April 1837, war alt 88 Jahre.

Theobald Hollwig, Ehegatte der Sara Hollwig eine gebohme Gerber, Aug. 16, 1746-Dec. 20, 1837, Alt 90 J 4 T. Revolutionary War.


Peter Buchman, son of Levi and Juliann, June 7, 1841-Feb. 18, 1855.

Maria M. Buchman, nee Mohr, Mar. 25, 1789-Dec. 18, 1847. Was married to Peter Buchman 27 years,—4 children.

Salome Buchman, wife of Andreas Buchman, Apr. 29, 1799-Feb. 24, 1846.

Addes Elias Buchman, son of Jonas and Esther, Aug. 24, 1856-July 8, 1858.

Peter Buchman (son of Andreas Buchman and w. Maria Magdalena Schall), Oct. 25, 1784-June 3, 1838. Was married to Maria Mohr 4 years.

Andreas Buchman (son of Andreas and Maria Magdalena) Mar. 10, 1793-July 10, 1870. Was married to Salome Hess, 30 years. War 1812.

Eli Peter Buchman, son of Nathan and Maria, Feb. 13, 1843-June 3, 1843.

Anna Rau, dau. of Johannes and Rebecca, June 1, 1811-July 20, 1835.

Christina Rabenold, nee Haas, wife of Michael Rabenold, Apr. 20, 1777-June 8, 1850.

Levina Rabenold, dau. of Peter and Susanna, Oct. 10, 1826-Mar. 13, 1843.

— Xander, born Oct. 1823 (sandstone only partly legible)

Esther Derr, dau. of Nicolaus and Elisabeth, Jan. 26, 1821-May 8, 1842.

Elisabeth Derr, dau. of Nicolaus and Elisabeth, Jan. 28, 1821-Apr. 8, 1855.

Peter Holben, Mar. 1, 1776-Mar. 4, 1848.

Magdalena Holben, nee Bachman, wife of Peter Holben, Nov. 3, 1781-Aug. 12, 1851.


Daniel Xander, husband of Eva Xander, nee Miller, May 7, 1776-Aug. 31, 1858.

Maria Xander, nee Muthart, wife of Nathan Xander, June 29, 1818-Dec. 4, 1858.

Nathan Zander, husband of Maria Muthart, Jan. 15, 1816-Feb. 22, 1861.

Elisabeth Derr, nee Billman, wife of Johann Nicolaus Derr, May 27, 1789-May 9, 1860.


Denman Loomis Bible Record, copied and submitted by Mrs. T. W. Higginson, Jr., Coffeyville, Kansas.

Denman Loomis was born at Tainsville, Ohio, April 5, 1819.

Betsy Maria Harkness was born in Bradford Co., Pennsylvania, Dec. 10th 1831.

Denmon Loomis and Betsy Maria Harkness were married at Harkness Grove, Peoria Co., Illinois, June 16, 1850.

Births of their children

Mary Alice Loomis was stillborn at Farmington, Illinois March 1851.

Onward Sylvester Loomis was born at Harkness Grove, Peoria Co., Ill., April 25, 1852.

Roxie Jernsha Loomis was born at Wataga, Knox Co., Ill. Aug. 2, 1854.

Eliza Arminda Loomis was born at Wataga, Knox Co., Ill. Nov. 11, 1856.

Dennis Loomis was born at Watago, Knox Co. Ill. Sept. 11, 1858.

Lucinda Loomis was born at Putah, Sacramento Valley, California Jan. 23, 1861.

Denmon Hannan Loomis was born at Long Valley, Calif., June 30, 1864.

Daniel Harkness Loomis was born in Union Township, Adams Co., Iowa Feb. 9, 1867.

Arthur Dewey Loomis was born in Union Twp., Adams Co., Iowa Oct. 28, 1869.

Dudley Loomis was born in Union Twp., Adams Co., Iowa Sept. 11, 1872.

Deaths in the Family of Betsy and Denmon Loomis

Denmon Hannah Loomis died at English Settlement, Marion Co., Iowa, Aug. 1865.

Father-Denmon Loomis died Jan. 28, 1891 at Garden Plain, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

Mother-Betsy Maria Loomis died Nov. 22, 1893 at Garden Plain, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

Queries


Penn-Ross-Tarber-Harris-Troutman: Want ancestors, parents, dates and places of following: Jonathan Ross and first wife, Jane D. Tarver, also date and place of marriage. Jonathan Ross, Justice of Inferior Court, Crawford County, Georgia, 1849-1857. Son Edmund H. Ross married Sarah E. Harris, Crawford Co., Ga., April 3, 1855. When was he born? Want ancestors, dates, places, names of parents of Sarah Harris and relation to Joanna Troutman born 1818, Baldwin Co., Ga., daughter of Hiram B. Troutman, owner of Troutman Inn, Knoxville, Crawford Co., Ga. Edmund Ross died 1869. What was name of Sarah Harris Ross's second husband? And date of marriage? Date and place of birth of Joseph Penn, name of father and how related to William Penn, The Founder.—Mrs. Donald L. Kellogg, 100 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, New York 10805.

Belden: Wanted ancestry of Susan Belden born 2 November 1793, died 3 July 1826, Cortland County, New York, married Mark Woodruff 2 January 1812. They had the following children: Fidelia, Elmer, Susan, Nelson, Morgan and Mark.—Mrs. Earl R. Stanley, 11005 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854.

Hillyer: Trying to locate the children of Asa Hillyer, son of Dr. Asa Hillyer and Rhoda Smith. Asa was born 4-6-1762 and died 9-28-1840.—Mrs. Earl R. Stanley, 11005 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854.


(Continued on page 860)
Oklahoma

The Fifty-ninth Annual State Conference of Oklahoma Daughters of the American Revolution, was held March 18, 19, and 20th, 1968 in the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Oklahoma organization was especially honored by the attendance of the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. Other distinguished guests attending included; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General; Mrs. D. W. Humphreys, Vice President General, Oklahoma; Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, Honorary State Regent, New Mexico; Mrs. John C. Staple, State Regent of Missouri, and seven Honorary State regents of Oklahoma.

An impressive Memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Ray F. Groves, assisted by four pages. The call to Remembrance was given by Mrs. Delaney. Mrs. Groves paid tribute to two National officers and forty-nine Oklahoma Daughters. She read a poem "Hold High the Torch" and closed the service with the benediction.

Fanfare heralded the traditional processional of the opening session of the Conference. Mrs. Delaney issued the call to order and the invocation was offered by the Chaplain. Mrs. Roscoe Cox, Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, led the Pledge of Allegiance; Mrs. Paul E. Jaqua, State Chairman of Americanism, the Americans Creed; and Mrs. Inez Gose Lee, the National Anthem. The assembly remained standing while Mrs. Delaney read greetings from the Honorable Dewey F. Bartlett, the Governor of Oklahoma. Rodger Steward of the Department of Music of the Oklahoma City University directed musical numbers by Mrs. Helen Hindman, Mike Leeper and Jim Ratchell.

The Honorable James H. Norick, Mayor of Oklahoma City, welcomed all the DAR members and guests to Oklahoma City. He presented the key of the City to Mrs. Sullivan, also credentials designating her as Ambassador at Large for Oklahoma City, together with a copy of Robert Kerr's book "Land, Wood and Water" to be placed in the DAR Library in Washington. The Ambassador at Large credentials were presented to Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn and Mrs. John C. Staples. To Mrs. Delaney was given a small replica of an oil well, symbolic of the State Capitol, unique because of the oil wells on the grounds of the Capitol.

Mrs. Harry C. Stallings, Central District Chairman, extended welcome to the Conference. The response to both welcomes was given by Mrs. Wilber Walters, first Vice Regent of Oklahoma. Mrs. Delaney introduced the special guests, Honorary State Regents of Oklahoma and members of the State Board. She also recognized visiting presidents from other patriotic organizations.

Mrs. James M. Cox, a Comanche Indian, directed an Historical Indian Costume Review, explaining each tribe and design of the dresses. Miss Wright presented the President General with a beaded necklace and medallion woven especially for her by Indian women.

Following the Chapter Regents breakfast on Tuesday morning, was the business session of the Conference. After the ritual and introduction of guests, the State Regent recognized the five fifty-year members who were present. They were, Mrs. A. R. Hickman of Oklahoma City, Miss Catherine Carter and Mrs. J. H. Hula of Pond Creek, Mrs. J. S. McCoy and Mrs. Robert Wood of Tulsa, all Oklahoma Daughters.

Reports of Officers was the next order of business. Mrs. Delaney reported a total of 139 new members for the year.

The Awards Luncheon included additional guests, Honorable Lieutenant Governor of Okla., George Nigh; James H. Norick, Mayor of Oklahoma City and Mrs. Norick. Mrs. Sullivan the speaker at the luncheon, gave a dynamic discussion of Vietnam where she had visited quite recently. Mrs. Schulke, chairman of the Scholarship committee, presented the State Scholarship of $200.00 to Miss Mary Jean Larson, sponsored by the Woodward Chapter. Miss Patricia Louise Weigant of Shawnee, Okla., was the winner of the State American History contest. She will compete for the National Society DAR Scholarship award.

Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn and Mrs. John C. Staple both spoke briefly to the Conference members and guests.

The State Chairmen gave their annual reports of work accomplished during the year, Mrs. D. W. Humphreys chairman of the Nominating committee, presented the slate of officers, for future consideration.

Following the Regents' Dinner, Mrs. Delaney again introduced Mrs. Sullivan who spoke briefly regarding building improvements at the National headquarters and other business proceedings of special interest. Mrs. Lacy Jackson brought greetings from the New Mexico Chapters.

Following these speakers, the Chapter regents gave interesting reports of their work for the year.

The final business session was conducted on the morning of March 20th with Mrs. Delaney presiding.

Joining hands the assembly sang "Bless Be the Tie that Binds" and Mrs. Groves pronounced the benediction. After the retiring of the colors, Mrs. Delaney declared the Fifty-ninth State Conference adjourned.—Mrs. Alvin M. McMahan.

Florida

The Florida Society, DAR held its 66th Annual Conference March 19-21, 1968 in Pensacola. Present were Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Treasurer General; Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. James J. Hamm, State Regent of Illinois. Two hundred and seventy-eight members attended.

A Memorial Service was held in Christ Episcopal Church.
The sixty-sixth State conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska was held on March 10-11-12, 1968, at the Cornhusker Hotel in Lincoln, Nebraska. Hostess chapters were Deborah Avery, Elizabeth Montague and St. Leger Cowley. Mrs. Orville E. Kingery Sr. of Deborah Avery chapter was Chairman assisted by Co-Chairmen Mrs. H. E. Kenny of Elizabeth Montague and Mrs. Ervin H. Danekas of St. Leger Cowley. The theme for the conference, "Building Bridges for American Freedom," was emphasized throughout.

The March 11th, 9 a.m. Assembly Call was given by Edward Blum, Trumpeter, followed by the processional, directed by Mrs. Folsom H. Gates. A call to order was given by State Regent, Mrs. Curtis O. Lyda, with scripture and prayer by State Chaplain, Mrs. Nels Nelson, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Mrs. Robert B. Fancher, State Chairman of the Flag; the Americans Creed led by Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, State Chairman of Americanism; and the National Anthem led by Mrs. Joseph C. Robinson, State Chairman of American Heritage.

Introductions were made by the State Regent, of the National Officers present: Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr., President General; Mrs. Robert S. Henry, Jr., Vice President General; Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, Past Vice President General; and Mrs. Francis F. Birnbaumer, Past Vice President General, followed by state officers, state chairmen and National vice chairmen.

Reports of State officers were presented in order, followed by reports of state chairmen of special and National committees.

At this Conference new State Officers were elected and installed. Following the singing of "Your Hand Over Mine on The Wheel" and Blest Be The Tie That Binds" the Colors were retired and the Conference adjourned.

—Hannah Powell Jones.
Shawnee Methodist Mission to the Indians was established in 1830 near the present Kansas-Missouri boundary. In 1838 the Federal Government entered into an agreement with the Methodist Church to construct a central manual labor school at the site, and building was begun in 1838. To this school were sent Indian children of many tribes, to learn English, manual arts and agriculture. In time the mission and school was an establishment of two thousand acres with sixteen buildings, including the three large brick buildings which still stand, and nearly two hundred Indian children were enrolled there. Through the mission ran one of the starting routes of the famous Santa Fe and Oregon trails. The first territorial governor, Andrew H. Reeder, had his executive office there and the first territorial legislature met in the East building in 1855 (pictured here). During the Civil War the mission buildings served as barracks for Union Troops. The school was discontinued in 1862 and the property fell into private hands. As so often occurs, no effort was made to preserve the mission which deteriorated until by the time of World War I only three buildings remained and they were used to stable cattle. Kansas Society DAR is justly proud of the movement to purchase the site for a State Museum was initiated by James Ross Chapter, of Kansas City, Kansas. As a result of this action in 1927 the State of Kansas purchased twelve acres, containing the three remaining buildings, and restored them, converting the East building into a museum of Kansas pioneer relics of the period of the mission. Kansas daughters have furnished a bedroom and living room with cherished gifts from pioneer families. Kansas DAR have travelled to the mission during Constitution Week since the restoration of the buildings, and were thrilled on September 19, 1968, to have the Governor of Kansas present to authorize turning over of the mission to the National Park Service, which has designated Shawnee Mission as an historic site.

Presented by these Kansas Chapters

Abilene
Arthur Barrett
Baxter Springs
Betty Bonney
Betty Washington
Byrd Prewitt
Captain
Jesse Leavenworth
Council Oak
Courtney-Spalding
Desire Tobey Sears

Dodge City
Emporia
Esther Lowrey
Eunice Sterling
Flores del Sol
Fort Larned
Fort Supply Trail
General Edward Hand
Good-Land
Hannah Jameson
Henry Dawson

Isabella Weldin
James Ross
Jeremiah Howard
John Haupt
Kanza
Lois Warner
Martha Loving Ferrell
Martha Vail
Mary Wade Strother
Minisa
Newton
Ninnescah

Oceanus Hopkins
Olathe
Peleg Gorton
Polly Ogden
Sagamore
Samuel Linscott
Shawnee Mission
Sterling
Topeka
Uvedale
Wichita
KANSAS DAUGHTERS
of the
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honor With Pride and Affection
MRS. BERTRAM J. LEMPENAU

STATE REGENT 1968-1971
The American Revolutionary War
Battle Order of Calvary
(Continued from page 828)

The loss of the 16th Light Dragoons was compensated by the three troops recruited in Philadelphia for the British Legion, soon augmented by a fourth raised in New York, and by four companies of foot, all Tories, many of whom were Scotch and Irish. This new organization, dressed in green uniforms was given to Tarleton as a command with rank of lieutenant colonel. They became a formidable fighting force, known at Tarleton’s Green Horse with the motto “Swift, Vigilant, and Bold.”

On 1 July 1779, Tarleton led a force of 360 men, part from his Legion, the 17th Dragoons, Simcoe’s Rangers, and some mounted Jaegers in a surprise night attack on Colonel Sheldon and his Second Light Dragoons whose headquarters was then at Pound Ridge, New York. Sheldon had been previously warned of this and was alert. His dragoon’s horses were saddled and his outer vedettes gave warning of Tarleton’s approach. A running fight took place, Sheldon’s out-numbered troopers retreating several miles, taking separate roads to Stamford and New Caanan. One American was killed and eighteen wounded or captured. The hastily assembled militia drove off Tarleton’s raiders, but not before they burned a number of homes and a church in reprisal. Then Tarleton’s night riders rode off with Sheldon’s regimental standard, about 100 brass helmets, and a considerable amount of officers’ baggage and other prizes. Tarleton claimed loss of only one killed and one wounded.

Another American defeat, but more humiliating, occurred on 27 September 1778, when General Sir Charles Grey, with four regiments in another night attack surprised most of the entire regiment of Colonel Baylor’s Third Continental Light Dragoons while asleep at Old Tappan, New York, on the west bank of the Hudson River. Baylor’s security patrol of twelve men were silently killed. The British used their bayonets freely, killing another 36 dragoons while they were asleep. The entire 4th Troop, consisting of forty men, were captured. Seventy-five of the regiment’s horses were destroyed. Baylor and Major Clough, their swords drawn, retreated into the interior of a large fireplace to protect their sides and backs and fought desperately. Clough was killed, and Baylor severely wounded, bayonet through the lungs. Baylor later recovered, was exchanged and rejoined his troops in the south, but eventually died from the effects of these wounds at Georgetown, Barbados in 1785. Only 37 of the light dragoons present made their escape from this massacre.

The destruction of 75 horses, mentioned above, was described as “senseless butchering.” But, General Grey was a professional soldier and he knew it was necessary to immobilize his opponents to achieve his objectives. The slaughter of the horses was a military necessity.

The Americans did not take all the losses. Major Benjamin Tallmadge of Sheldon’s Horse greatly distinguished himself. On 5 September 1778, he led 130 of his dragoons, dismounted, from Stamford, Connecticut, in an amphibious surprise night attack against 500 entrenched Tories at Lloyds Neck, Long Island. Without loss of a man, he took nearly all of the enemy back to Connecticut as prisoners. Again, on the night of 21 November 1780, he led eighty of his troopers in a similar raid from Fairfield, Connecticut, by whale boat, and captured the stockade and redoubt, protected by two cannon, named Fort George at Oyster Bay, Long Island. He destroyed all the fort, burned several vessels with stores and returned with 300 prisoners without losing a man. In another attack six weeks earlier, 150 dragoons, also dismounted, from this regiment landed at 0400 hours near Smithtown, Long Island, and assaulted Fort Slongo, defended by an equal number of Tories. The dragoons routed this force, destroyed the fort, returning with a brass cannon, much ammunition, 21 prisoners, and again without loss.

It was a cavalry officer who first became suspicious of Benedict Arnold.

In a letter to General Washington, Lieutenant Colonel John Jameson told about his dragoons capturing a suspicious character, “John Anderson.” Mister Anderson showed his credentials, including a pass signed by General Arnold.

(Continued on page 855)
The first public library in Wichita known as the Public School Library was established in 1892 and housed in the City Building.

In 1912, the City Commission accepted funds from Andrew Carnegie for construction of the library building which opened for use May 14, 1915. Sunflower stained glass windows from this building are now a part of the Kansas Chapel in the Administration Building NSDAR, a symbol of our state, its warmth and pride.

The present Public Library with its book capacity of 500,000 volumes dedicated in 1967 was designed by the firm of Schaefer, Schirmer and Eflin Architects AIA, who won the State AIA Design Award in the fall of 1967 and in the spring of 1968 were sited as one of three firms recognized for Public Library Construction by the National AIA-ALA. Ford A. Rockwell, Librarian, describes the new facility as “the living room of the community” to be used freely for intellectual and cultural enrichment.
the highly technical aspects of complicated trust matters are planned and
managed by specialists at

JOHNSON COUNTY national
BANK and trust co.
PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KANSAS 66208
Member F.D.I.C.

What National
Defense
(Continued from page 815)
serious a time to brook or condone
orders at home and Castroite de-
struction of our cities.
We further need to halt the long
erosion of patriotic education and the
long erosion of Constitutional Gov-
ernment. We need more education
against well organized communist tac-
tics and propaganda—which stirs
crime and anarchy in our streets, fans
moral decay, promotes disarmament
and saps our National will for sur-
vival. I suggest that the best place
to start education about communist
strategy is with you, in each of your
homes!

In short, we need a long overdue
stiffening of positions in many areas.
If the Government is to establish jus-
ticé, insure domestic tranquility, pro-
vide for the common defense and se-
cure the blessings of liberty, much
is required of the American people.
It is they who must provide a sound
and uncorrupted public opinion to
give life to the Constitution so that
it may serve as a continuing safe-
guard of our freedoms.
The pass was valid. However, there was something unusual about "civilian" Anderson—in a literal sense, he was elevated. Under Anderson's stockings were discovered packets of papers including plans of the American fortifications at West Point. (Unknown to Jameson, the prisoner was British Major John André who had been negotiating with Arnold for the surrender of this strategic fort on the Hudson River).

“I have sent the Prisoner (under guard) to General Arnold,” the letter said. “He (Arnold) is very desirous of the Papers and every thing being sent with him. But as I think they are of a very dangerous tendency... it more proper your Excellency should see them...”

Thus it was that Jameson’s letter, datelined 23 Sept 1780, North Castle, N. Y., gave Washington his first hint of Arnold’s treason.

(After dispatching the above report to “General Washington at Hartford,” Jameson had a change of mind and sent fast riders to bring the prisoner back. Because of Jameson’s intuition, André was prevented escaping with Arnold).

(To Be Continued)
organ and pumped in order to play, "How Firm a Foundation."

Four times each year, services are held in the chapel by visiting ministers, followed by a "basket lunch" spread on tables sheltered by a thatched roof in a secluded area on the grounds.

Walking beyond the chapel, we visited the graves, reading inscriptions of yesteryear. Meeting the caretaker who lives on the grounds, I expressed to him our appreciation for the so obvious care he has taken of the Cemetery, with its stately palms and myriad blooming yellow alamanda.

The small museum in a corner of the grounds is threatened with collapse. Its condition does not permit retention of valuable historical relics. They are in the possession of several families of the descendants. We did find in the museum an old Confederate flag, some maps, photographs, Confederate uniforms, china, and a few books and domestic equipment. The museum's walls have cracked and the entire structure is in sad need of prompt restoration, preferably reconstruction. Fraternidade Descendencia Americana does not have the necessary funds to even restore the interior. The general opinion of the organization, as well as mine, is that it should be rebuilt. This museum is a unique landmark in American history. It should be a memorial to perhaps the only organized exodus from the United States.

Upon leaving the Cemetery, we were grateful for the privilege to make a pilgrimage to this hallowed shrine. It gave us renewed faith in and devotion to our Confederate heritage.

EPILOGUE

Returning on the perfect summer day to the lovely estate of our gracious hosts, we relaxed alongside their swimming pool, strolled under the shade tree on the grounds, and enjoyed delightful conversation. I learned that Mrs. Jones forbears were from Troy, about 50 miles from Ozark, Alabama, my hometown. We also talked at length with Mrs. Jones' mother, now in her 87th year, so unmistakably a Southern lady, and a beautiful grandmother. Mrs. McKenzie's life has been spent largely in Americana, with periodic visits to her homeland. Her husband established McKenzie College in Sao Paulo which has a high scholastic reputation throughout Brazil.

On the Jones' "plantation" are many species of South American trees and shrubbery and it abounds with tropical fruit of many varieties. A maid picked and filled baskets for us of mangoes, papaya, bananas, oranges, figs, pecans, and cashew nuts. Also, a watermelon was gathered to take back to Sao Paulo. And, the last charming touch of Southern hospitality: Gardenias from their own bushes!
With Pride and Affection

THE WISCONSIN STATE SOCIETY
Presents Its Distinguished Member

MRS. HENRY STEWART JONES
First Vice President General

Member of Marshfield Chapter
Your Sons and Grandsons belong in

THE SONS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Patriotic education and ACTION is so necessary to the survival of America and our freedoms. You know how invaluable to the young mind is CAR participation. Today we also need MEN, for patriotic ACTION. Encourage your Sons and Grandsons to join SAR. Joining SAR, or transfer from CAR, is so simple on your papers. To preserve our cherished ideals let's get CAR-DAR-SAR closer together. Please send the names of your eligible men to: Niles W. D. Allen; Secretary, Wisconsin Society, SAR; 824 E. Hyde Way; Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217.

Honoring Our Wisconsin State Regent

Mrs. James S. McCray
and the
PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER
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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 838)

Eliza Hart Spalding Chapter was organized in 1917, and the name of the chapter was selected to honor one of the first two white women to come to the west. The difficult trip from the East was made on horseback, and Eliza Hart Spalding, with her missionary husband, settled near Lapwai, Idaho, on the banks of the Clearwater River. In our historical scrapbook we have a copy of a letter written by Eliza Hart Spalding to her parents in the East.

Although our chapter is small in active membership, we carry out the work prescribed by our National Society. Our greatest aim at this time is to obtain new members and to inject new blood into our chapter so that we may continue and increase our activities in the future.

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New Ancestor Records
(Continued from page 839)

Paine (Payne), Betsy
Johnson .......... Fayette County, Ky.
Parker, Sergt. Nathaniel .... Charlotte County, N.Y.
Pearson (Peirson), Silvanus .... Bridgehampton, L.I., N.Y.
Phillips, James .......... Coventry, R.I.
Priest, Aaron .......... Simsbury, Conn.
Pritchard, Anthony .... Chester County, Pa.

Richmond, Nehemiah .... Salem County, N.J.
Roof (Ruff), Henry, Jr .... Harford County, Md.
Rouse, Jacob .......... Culpeper County, Va.
Rush, Ensign Jacob .... Black River, Morris County, N.J.

Savage, Benjamin .......... 96th District, S.C.
Scheneck (Schanck), Rule .... Monmouth County, N.J.
Seamans, Benjamin .......... South Killingly, Conn.
Seavey, Joseph Langdon .... Rye, N.H.
Small, Adam, Sr. .......... Berkeley County, Va.
Smith, Absalom .......... Amwell Twp., Hunterdon Co., N.J.
Smith, Chileab .......... Goshen, Conn.
Smith, George .......... Wilkes County, Ga.
Snowberger, Ulrich ...... Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa.

Sterling, Henry .......... Somerset County, Md.

Thomas, Henry .......... Kentucky (then Virginia)

Van Brunt, Albert .......... Brooklyn, N.Y.
Van Valkenburgh, Richard (Dirck) .... Albany County, N.Y.
Van Winkle, Abraham .......... Morris County, N.J.

Wait (Waits), James ........ Fayette County, Pa.
Waldron, Lieut. Samuel .... Amwell Twp., Hunterdon County, N.J.
Weakley (Weekley), Thomas .......... Frederick County, Md.
Wetzler, John .......... Lancaster County, Pa.
White, Benjamin .......... Uxbridge, Mass.
White, William .......... 96th Dist., S.C.
Wilkerson (Wilkinson), Nicholas .......... Powhatan County, Va.
Wilson, John .......... North Carolina
Wilson, Capt. William .... Rowan County, N.C.
Worsham, Essex .......... Amelia County, Va.
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Genealogical Queries
(Continued from page 847)

Miller-Green: Want any information on family, parents, and birthplace of Ebenezer Miller, born about 1780 in South Carolina, lived in Jackson County, Georgia, died 1874. His son James Pleasant Miller born 1808, moved to Mississippi, died 1892. Also want ancestry and family of Elias Green, born about 1771 in North Carolina, died 1846. His daughter, Dorcas, born in 1811 in South Carolina, married James P. Miller, son of Ebenezer, died in Lawrence, Miss., 1885.—Mrs. P. K. Lutken, Jr., 3831 Shandoah Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205.


Hamlin: N. J., Ky., Iowa; Hayes-Lard-Smith-Golden: Pa., N. J.; LeForge, (Lewis: Md., Ky., Ind., Ch.: Justina, Molly, Priscilla, James, etc.; Jarrad; N. Y., Wis., Iowa; Benson: N.Y., Iowa; West: N. C., N. Y.—Mrs. Reta I. Phelps, 1159 Perfumo St., San Luis Obispo, Calif., 93401.


Jones: Want information about parents and wife of Michael Jones who lived in Campbell Co., Virginia, and whose will was probated in Bedford Co., Virginia, in 1781. His will lists wife Ann and children, sons George, Publius, Michael and son-in-law Samuel Leason. Also youngest children, Susan, Lucy, Erasmus, Dudley, Daniel, Chistonia. Where did Michael Jones live before coming to Campbell Co., Va.? Was he married twice as his will would indicate, if so, to whom? Want name of wife of son Publius Jones sometimes called Captain Publius Jones, why? Publius Jones was an elder in the Hat Creek Presbyterian Church in Campbell County around 1800. Mrs. E. J. Oglesby, Box 5145 Barracks Road Station, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903


Roth (Rote)-Burns-McKeown: Want information on Nicholas Rote b. 1769, d. 1823, m. Rebecca Fetter, Lancaster, Pa. Correspondence invited on Roth, Burns, McKeown families.—Mrs. E. H. Bashore, 5112 Conn. Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20009.

Branstetter-Chamberlain: Want data on desc. of Capt. John Branstetter who came to Am. 1763, Sullivan Co., Tenn. 1775; many desc. went to Ky. Want ancestral data on Wm. Chamberlain, m. 1808, Barren Co., Ky., Polly (Mary Ann) Branstetter, who, widowed with 5 children in 1824, joined her sisters in Pike Co., Mo. 1828.—Mrs. Opal B. Ware, 209 E. Union, Vandalia, Mo. 63382.

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USAR, Oblong  
Feb. 27, 1945 - Dec. 27, 1966

CAPT. George Burns Hays  
USAF, Robinson  
Feb. 24, 1937 - June 13, 1967

SGT. Arthur Cleon Roesler  
USAR, Robinson  

SGT. James Ray Inboden  
USAR, Robinson  
June 13, 1946 - March 5, 1968

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We have just been assured by the Curtis Publishing Co. that the article on the DAR appearing in their United States Encyclopedia of History is being rewritten for future issues to eliminate the errors in the current printing. The publishers have given us their fullest cooperation for which we are very grateful.

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THANKSGIVING AND HARVEST TIME

NOVEMBER is the month of Harvest—Thanksgiving—Veterans Day—and this year the NATIONAL ELECTION. Let us return thanks to our MAKER, who in his goodness has given us an abundant harvest in this rich land of ours. We are humble in our thanks for our Veterans who have returned to this land of opportunity and freedom; for our right to vote for the man of our choice in this National Election 1968; and, as members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for our leaders of this administration and the 78 years of service to the Nation and for the fact that we have ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION and ONE DESTINY.

To Kansas, the SUNFLOWER STATE, a regular and sole sponsor for the November issue, congratulations to the State Regent, Mrs. Bertram J. Lempenau, and the State Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertisement, Mrs. George J. Trombold, for their outstanding effort in securing ads from 49 of their Chapters. Of the 64 Chapters, 49 sponsored ads harvesting a revenue of $1,245.00 and earning HONOR ROLL status for 1968. We will look forward to receiving ads from the remaining 15 Chapters before February 1st 1969.

Additional ads were from Wisconsin totaling $790.00 from 7 Chapters. We thank the State Regent, Mrs. James McCray, and the State Chairman, Mrs. Byron A. Kortier. Individual ads from California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia totaled $1,370.00, with our regular ads of $605.00. Total Harvest for November $4,010.00.

Kansas the lone sponsor for the month of November would like to have other States join with the Sunflower State for this month. Why not have some of the smaller States plan the month of November for 1969? Your State and Chapters will enjoy the revenue earned.

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Correction
The DAR Magazine regrets that the pictures of two National Chairmen were inadvertently switched in the October issue. The pictures, on page 760, 761, labelled Sarah-Jane Meyer and Patricia Husted Peterson should be reversed. The Chairman's name and data are correct, only the pictures were wrongly placed.
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