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COVER STORY

The cover for January features the artist's conception of the original proposed National Square for Washington City. Painted by Solovieff, this design submitted by the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue has now been slightly reduced in scope. The National Square is to encompass the areas between 14th and 15th Streets, Northwest, just east of the Treasury Building, including the Willard and Washington Hotels.

When this master plan is completed, the area may prove to be both a mecca and a nerve center for the many tourists who visit Washington City each year. The photo is through the courtesy of the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Whole No. 873, Volume 103, No. 1
A Prayer for the New Year

May it be Thy will,
Our God and God of our fathers,
That this coming year be unto all Thy people:
   A year of plenty,
   A year of blessings,
   A year of assembly in Thy sanctuary,
A year of happy life from Thee,
A year of dew and rain and warmth,
A year in which Thou wilt bless our bread and water,
   A year in which Thy mercies will be moved toward us,
A year of peace and tranquility in which Thou
wilt set a blessing upon the work of our hands.

Ancient Hebrew Prayer
DEAR MEMBERS:

This is the time of year to take inventory, whether from a business or personal standpoint. We think seriously of our accomplishments throughout the past year and, at the same time, of what we can do for improvement in the New Year ahead.

It is a time of personal scrutiny with a muted note of sadness, making the happy memories more meaningful: the loss of a dear friend here and there being made a little less acute by the kindness and love of those close at hand.

These words by an unknown writer seem to typify both an ending and a beginning:

"Yesterday is but a dream, and tomorrow is only a vision, but today well lived makes every yesterday a dream of happiness, and every tomorrow a vision of hope. Look well, therefore, to this day!"

Let us together work for happiness, peace, and hope for all we, as Daughters of the American Revolution do, singly and together, for the betterment and advancement of our goals and our Country.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
The information and pictures for this report were provided by Mr. A. H. Ressing, Administrative Officer, President's Temporary commission on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington, D.C., your Nation's capital, is truly a beautiful city. President George Washington appointed Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had come over with Lafayette, to plan the capital. L'Enfant copied the “wheel spoke” street design of Paris. This street plan, based on a circle as center with its streets radiating out from the circle like wheel spokes from their hub, required only one cannon which could be turned full-circle to hold off the mobs in the Paris of Napoleon's troubled times. Washington is filled with circles, some of them crowned with a fountain like Dupont Circle, and others decorated with a beautiful monument. Washington is also graced with many wide avenues which are spacious enough for parades and are flanked by the handsomest public buildings in our country.

Imagine then, against this backdrop of marble fountains and bronze statues, of clean wide avenues and stately columned buildings, the clutter of run-down stores and seedy tenements all tumbled together in a haphazard mass located right down the same street and not far from where our President lives . . . at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue . . . in the White House.

This then is the reason for and force behind the “Master Plan of Pennsylvania Avenue.” On March 25, 1965 President Lyndon B. Johnson established by Executive Order No. 11210 The President’s Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue and appointed as its Chairman Nathaniel A. Owings. The Commission was a natural outgrowth of the President’s Advisory Council on Pennsylvania Avenue established by John F. Kennedy in June of 1962.

In their report of April 1964, the Council submitted its recommendations for the redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue to President Johnson. These recommendations were endorsed and approved by all interested Federal agencies.

The Commission's functions were set forth by the President under Section 11 of the Executive Order to include the following:

1. To advise the President with respect to the feasibility and productibility of the project along the Avenue from the standpoint of financial, engineering, planning and other relevant considerations.
2. The development of an orderly, phased program for carrying out the development of Pennsylvania Avenue.

3. The implementation of the Plan so that minimum harmful effects upon owners and occupants of private property will be incurred.

4. To initiate the appropriate legislation for carrying out the program of improvement.

5. To actively promote an understanding of the plan among the general public.

6. And to undertake such other action as may be permitted by law and requested by the President in furtherance of the objectives of the Order.

Given the assignment, the commission proceeded ahead with the following tools to implement the project:

I. HISTORIC SITE ACT

The first major step toward implementation of the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan came in September 1965 when President Johnson designated the area between the White House and Capitol and certain areas adjacent to it as a National Historic Site under the Historic Site Act of August 21, 1935. Briefly, it opened the way to request Congressional appropriations for accomplishment of the following objectives:

a. Acquisition of new Market Square area.

b. Acquisition of 50 foot setback along the North side of Pennsylvania Avenue.

c. Acquisition of National Square area.

d. Funding for agreements entered into with other property owners (nonfederal) in the Historic Site area by which they agree to act in a manner consistent with the overall Pennsylvania Avenue Plan.

II. LEGISLATION

The Pennsylvania Avenue Commission introduced a bill to provide for the administration and development of Pennsylvania Avenue as a National Historic Site and for other purposes. This bill, H.J. Res. 115 was introduced in three consecutive sessions of Congress. Each time it passed the Senate and failed to be reported out of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Since legislative authority has not been forthcoming the Commission has proceeded with related legislation in assisting (Continued on page 60)
Sir Walter Raleigh by an unidentified artist, lent for this special exhibit by the National Portrait Gallery, London, England. Raleigh's son Walter, eight years old at the time of this painting, was killed about fifteen years later by Indians while accompanying his father on an expedition to South America.
"This New Man—
A Discourse in Portraits"

Review of the New National
Portrait Gallery, Washington, D.C.

At long last, after 185 years, the United States has a National Portrait Gallery where the faces of the famous and less famous of those who made our country great will hang for all to see when visiting our nation's capital.

For three days prior to the formal opening to the public on October 7th, this latest addition to the Smithsonian Institution complex, the old Patent Office Building taking in the square bounded by F and G and 7th and 9th Streets, N.W., became the scene of special and elaborate ceremonies and the subject of newspaper, TV and radio coverage.

Once the largest building in the country and now, with the exception of the Capitol and the White House, the oldest of Washington's public buildings, this structure is rated "one of the noblest examples of the Greek mode in the Classical Revival style of architecture to appear in this country."

Festivities on October 4th included a symposium on "The American—This New Man," at which time Daniel J. Boorst, Preston and Sterling Morton Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago, spoke on "The Mystery of the American Hero." Marcus F. Cunliffe, Professor of American Studies at the University of Sussex, England, followed with "What Is An American Or Crevecoeur Revisited." Margaret Mead, Curator of Ethnology, the American Museum of Natural History, concluded the day's program with "Americans and Their Ancestors."

On October 5th a gala preview took place, with a reception for 5,000 of Washington's VIPs and a tour of the galleries. The United States Marine Band provided the music.

A Washington reporter noted that the evening "rivalled in pomp and fanfare the famous Lincoln Inaugural Ball held there 103 years ago."

The next afternoon at five o'clock a reception was held for the Smithsonian Associates, concluding with a tour. Finally by October 7th, at nine o'clock in the morning, the general public was admitted to the exhibition.

If the National Portrait Gallery had been established when it was first suggested in the early years of the
Republic many of the paintings loaned for the opening exhibition might have been in the Gallery's permanent collections today. The portraits loaned from public and private collections doubly emphasized the sad fact that the National Portrait Gallery was established just about a century too late to have acquired such priceless portraits.

Created at a time when most of the portraits and sculptures of noted individuals are already in the possession of museums, public institutions, as well as private owners, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, S. Dillon Ripley, noted that the motivation therefore had to be for a "different National Portrait Gallery... scholarly... concentrating on a dimension in historical biography and iconography... largely left uncharted by the great historical and biographical source books of this nation."

For the opening exhibition the Commission selected portraits not for their artistic quality necessarily but because of the individual's importance and relevance to the theme of the show. This, of course, did not preclude Gilbert Stuart, John Singleton Copley, Thomas Sully, Benjamin West, Peale, Jarvis and others. But these artists appeared not always for their work but because of their sitters.

Along with portraiture in oils were pastels, photographs, lithographs, daguerreotypes, woodcuts and watercolors of the subjects.

The first exhibition was really two exhibitions. One devoted to Presidential portraits, which was on the ground floor. The other, reached by a handsome marble winding stairway to the second floor, revolved around the theme "This New Man: A Discourse in Portraits." This effort to describe the American character by studying a representative collection of faces belonging to famous American men and women was not planned chronologically.

Of the Presidential portraits exhibited, 16 were loaned. Some were little known and were therefore of great interest. Whenever possible portraits used had been painted during the President's term of office. Interesting exceptions were those of Jefferson and Adams done in London when both of these founding fathers had been serving their country abroad on diplomatic missions.

Known as "The Adams-Jefferson Exchange," Adams' portrait, done in 1788 by Mather Brown, was painted expressly for Jefferson. Jefferson's, done for Adams by the same artist two years before, is still in the Adams family, owned by a descendant of this great founding father.

As was fitting there was more than one likeness shown of our country's first president, the only Chief Executive so honored. There were two portraits by Gilbert Stuart: the full length "Lansdowne" lent by Lord Primrose and the "Vaughan type" from the National Gallery of Art, Andrew Mellon Collection. In addition were a water color miniature on ivory by John Ramage, a mezzotint by Valentine Green after Charles Willson Peale's realistic 1783 portrait, and the life mask of Washington by Jean-Antoine Houdon, 1785, loaned by the Pierpont Morgan Library.

Stuart's portrait of James Madison, Sully's full length of James Monroe, Leslie's handsome rendering of John Quincy Adams were lent for the occasion as were Martin

James Abbott McNeill Whistler by William Merritt Chase, lent by The Metropolitan Museum of Art, bequest of William H. Walker. An American painter who chose to live in Europe, Whistler was long neglected by his native country.
Andrew Johnson by Frank Buchser, lent by the Kunstmuseum, Basel, Switzerland. From the collection of Presidential Portraits, this rare portrait by a Swiss artist was exhibited in America for the first time. It is the only one done while Johnson was President.
Van Buren by Inman, James K. Polk by Kellogg, Zachary Taylor attributed to Rembrandt Peale.

A rare portrait of Andrew Johnson by Frank Bucher, a Swiss, the only one painted while Johnson was President, was exhibited for the first time in this country since the artist had returned to Europe with it nearly a century ago. Others included on the list of portraits loaned were of Presidents Hayes, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Portraits from the Gallery's collection included those of Presidents Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln (done in 1887 by G. P. A. Healy based on life sketches circa 1864), Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Hoover, Truman, and Eisenhower.

A replica of a life portrait of John F. Kennedy painted in 1962 at Palm Beach by William F. Draper was also exhibited.

In commenting on the exhibition "This New Man—A Discourse in Portraits" one visitor to the preview was quoted as saying: "It's a fascinating collection of human beings creating a fascinating puzzle in definitions." A precise and penetrating observation of the exhibition, which took its title and central theme from Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crevecoeur (1735-1813): "What then is the American, this new man?" In studying and replying to this question the Gallery had set up an eight-part response, with subtitles, or divisions, with a total of 168 faces. The American is Restless and Mobile (Explorers, Frontiersmen and Expansionists, Immigrants and Expatriates); The American is a Citizen and Sovereign (Lawmarkers, Liberators and Crusaders, Defenders and Peacemakers); The American is a Rebel and Nonconformist; The American is Practical (Amateurs and Versatilists, Inventors and Innovators, Inquirers); The American is an Organizer (Rugged Individualists, Altruists); The American finds God In Diverse Ways; The American is Larger than Life; and The American seeks an identity.

Some of the classifications and accompanying sketches raised eyebrows and, in some cases, tempers. Descendants of early New York settlers massacred by Joseph Brant and his warriors questioned his listing as an "altruist," especially in placing him in the company of Jane Addams, Clara Barton and the Mayo brothers. Aaron Burr, listed as a "gentleman adventurer" and placed among "Rebels and Non Conformists," roused the wrath of his admirers. While defenders of Alexander Hamilton were not amused at labelling him enfant terrible. Nor did it seem necessary to descend to present day jargon to rate Charles Willson Peale and David Rittenhouse as "leaders in the same left wing political group."

If the December 31, 1968 schedule is maintained the present exhibition will have been dismantled by the time this article can appear in the DAR Magazine; however since the Gallery is of prime interest and importance and since three temporary exhibitions a year are already planned this information is provided for our readers so that during any future visits to Washington the new National Portrait Gallery will be a "must."

A comprehensive and monumental catalogue of American portraits is being compiled by the staff of the NPG. This promises to be invaluable to historians, biographers, genealogical researchers and many other specialists.

A visit to the Smithsonian's National Collection of Fine Arts in the north wing of the building is also a must.
PRESIDENT GENERAL HONORED BY DELAWARE GOVERNOR: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes has been appointed by the Hon. Charles L. Terry, Jr., Governor of Delaware, to the committee to plan observance of the American Revolutionary War bicentennial in her home State. It is of interest that the three other women on the 15-member Delaware committee are all active DAR members.

VIETNAM VETERANS ENTERTAINED: A party honoring Vietnam veterans in Washington was held on Sunday afternoon, December 8, in the DAR Museum at National Headquarters. Welcoming the guests were Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General; Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, Curator General; Mrs. Harry A. Councillor, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Special Museum Events; and Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Vice Chairman of Public Relations. Also assisting were Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Organizing Secretary General and Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, immediate past Curator General. The cast of the musical "Hallelujah, Baby" was scheduled to entertain. Refreshments included a huge cake in the shape of the United States. As a special feature, the DAR Museum Gallery exhibited George Washington memorabilia from its collection.

DAR ON THE RADIO AND IN THE NEWS: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General was heard in a pre-taped interview with Stanley Gartenhaus on WGMS (the Washington Good Music Station) on Sunday afternoon, December 15, during the Boston Symphony concert intermission. The President General answered questions on the NSDAR, with special emphasis on the Society's educational and cultural activities.

American History Month Spot Announcements are used by radio station WDIX, Orangeburg, S. C., as reference material. Mr. Frank B. Best, president of the station, wrote that he values the information provided by the DAR beyond its use for that month, both for his own facility and for material he syndicates to other broadcasters.

In the newspaper account of the marriage of Miss Barbara Anne Eisenhower, granddaughter of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, to Fernando Echavarria-Uribe of Bogota, Colombia, which took place in the chapel at Valley Forge, it was noted that the wedding music was played on the 58-bell carillon donated to the chapel by the NSDAR.

LAST MEMBER OF 1890 ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING DIES: The lone survivor of the historic NSDAR meeting on October 11, 1890 has died. Mrs. Pauline McDowell Atkins, who accompanied her father, William O. McDowell, when he came to Washington to help form the NSDAR, was 94 years old. She had been one of the 18 ladies who signified their desire to become members of the new Society at that organizational meeting. (She filed application papers December 29, 1890 and was accepted as a member January 5, 1891—National #98.)

HISTORIC EVENTS IN JANUARY: On New Year's Day 1776 the city of Norfolk, Va., was burned by the British. Ten days later Thomas Paine's Common Sense appeared. The pamphlet expressed the first demand for complete independence from the mother country for the American colonies. The following year, 1777, early in the morning on January 3, Washington and his troops fought and won the Battle of Princeton, N.J.

The Constitution was ratified by Georgia, the Fourth state to do so, on January 2, 1788; and by Connecticut, the fifth state, on the 9th. (Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey had been the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd states, respectively, in December.) Other states entering the Union in January: Michigan (1837), Kansas (1861), Utah (1896), New Mexico (1912), and Alaska (1959).
The following is the statement of General Fellers before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, September 24, 1968.

For thirty years General Fellers served in the Regular Army. During 1940-42, he was the United States Combat Observer with the British in the Libyan Desert Campaigns. In 1943-45, he participated in the War in the Pacific. His principal assignments were as General MacArthur's Chief of Joint Planning, his Military Secretary, and Chief of Psychological Warfare against the Japanese forces and homeland.

Since 1961, the Pentagon has sold—more probably given away—more than $12 billion worth of munitions to foreign states. This, together with more than $38 billion in AID's (Agency for International Development) foreign munitions gifts, totals more than $50 billion for global military assistance. The American people are entitled to know whether or not this munitions program is worth its cost.

It must be a frustrating disillusionment for foreign aiders to realize that today, in an exceedingly turbulent world, the United States, while at war is being compelled to stand practically alone. Moreover, several allies for whom we fought in two world wars now give aid and comfort to our enemy. Our military assistance program is making it crystal-clear allies cannot be bought.

State and Defense Department officials testify military assistance is essential to our own survival. President Eisenhower spoke of military assistance in glowing terms. On March 3, 1959 he advised the Congress:

“Our friends among the free world make available to us for the use of our forces: 250 strategic bases...; 5 million ground forces...; 30,000 aircraft...; 2,500 combat vessels.”

The continuous optimism of most foreign aiders toward our more than $50 billion military assistance program is not justifiable. Except for South Korean forces and those of South Vietnam—both countries victims of communist aggression—only token military assistance has been extended to us in our two most recent Asian wars. Token military assistance in Vietnam by Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand is being given largely because if the Reds win in Vietnam, these countries may soon be next. And they are eager to align themselves with the only help in sight—faithful Uncle Sam.

More than once the President has called for support of foreign aid in order to avoid future Vietnams. Nevertheless, at Las Vegas, February 16, 1966, Secretary of State Rusk gave as one of five reasons for our present armed intervention in Vietnam:

“We are committed to assist South Vietnam to resist aggression... by the aid approved by bipartisan majorities in Congress over a period of 12 years.”

Our foreign aid entangles us in the economic, political, military and psychological affairs of each recipient country. This, recipients resent. Three measures are necessary to “reduce the chances of future Vietnams” and foreign military assistance is not one of them. Future Vietnams can be avoided by:

—Achieving prompt victory in Vietnam;
—Increasing United States war deterrent power, especially heavy bombers;
—Terminating foreign aid as rapidly as possible.

Let us now turn to our military assistance program around the globe. However, in assessing United States
military assistance, it is essential to weigh United States economic aid also. While economic aid might not be applied directly to military goals, it establishes credit and buys food, clothing, shelter, transportation and many other appurtenances which further military effort.

Near East and South Asia. The Near East is the most strategic region in the world. It is the bridgehead to three continents, birthplace of three religions - there East meets West and North meets South. Its Suez Canal, one of the four great defiles of the globe, opens the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. No wonder cold Russia, desperate for warm outlets, seeks Arab oil and friendship, finances the Aswan dam and gives huge military assistance.

For fiscal 1969 the President has asked for increased military assistance for Turkey, Greece and Iran. These countries already have received more than $5.5 billion in military assistance and $5.2 billion in economic aid. Military assistance to Pakistan and India has been enormous but is classified. With weapons provided principally by the United States, Pakistan and India fought a major war.

Traditional enemies, Greece and Turkey have long been at sword's point over Cyprus; more military assistance to them could trigger a war. Iran enjoys rich oil resources; during fiscal 1965 Iran exported more than $1 billion worth of oil. If Iran needs military equipment, she can afford to buy it.

Latin America in past years has been given more than $1 billion in United States military assistance and more than $12 billion in economic aid. These countries receive incidental hemisphere protection from the United States air and sea power; their only other military need is small arms for internal security. Surely, the billion dollar gift should have provided ample small arms.

Today, Chile, Peru, Argentina and Brazil reportedly are buying modern fighter aircraft for which they have no need. Latin America's foreign investments and purchase of fighter aircraft cause one to wonder how much Alliance for Progress aid is used to establish a sound economy.

The argument is being presented that military assistance is necessary so the Latin countries can defend against Castro's communist penetration. The answer to this is to reaffirm the Monroe Doctrine. Then, with the Organization of American States, quickly eliminate Castro from Cuba.

Not one penny in United States military assistance for fiscal 1969 should be granted to Latin America.

In East Asia our Vietnam war, the longest in our history, remains indecisive. Our casualties already total 200,000. Our involvement in Vietnam began with a seemingly innocent Marshall Plan gift of $292 million to Indochina. To strengthen the French forces, shortly before their surrender at Dien Bien Phu in May 1954, the second Hoover Report lists a gift to France of $745 million authorized by President Eisenhower. This military assistance to France's Indochina war was the beginning of our present Vietnam entanglement.

The war in Vietnam is a monumental blunder. It could have been won shortly after our entry. Instead of full exploitation of our air and sea power, we selected tropical jungle surface combat where the enemy had every advantage. Our air and sea power has the capability of quickly destroying enemy munitions at the point of arrival in North Vietnam. This requires no attack against foreign ships, no surface invasion. Our failure to destroy enemy bullets at the source, rather than with the bodies of American and Allied youth, is tragic.

Now, we are engaged in the long drawn-out Paris talks with an enemy who has not been defeated and who stubbornly sits as our equal. The day may finally come when we must win in combat. Surely, we shall not accept the disgraceful alternative of bribing the enemy into a cease fire by promising complete rehabilitation of both North and South Vietnam.

Throughout the East Asian theatre, such United States assistance as is necessary to win must be granted.

Africa only military need is for internal police protection. Africa has been given more than $186 million in military assistance; to entrust Africans with more weapons would be tragically wrong.

Europe. The population of Europe is twice that of the United States. Europe's economy is flourishing. Since foreign aid began, Europe has been given $16.8 billion in United States military assistance and $30.6 billion in economic aid. In addition, the United States Sixth Fleet has been and is stationed in the Mediterranean; United States tactical air units and six divisions - probably not full strength - are stationed in Europe. The United States Strategic Air Command, based in the United States, offers Europe air protection. To alleviate our balance of payments deficits, United States surface forces stationed in West Germany should be replaced by Europeans. However, as a visible symbol of our determination to stand by our Allies, United States token forces should remain in Berlin.

The August 20 communist occupation of Czechoslovakia highlights the fact that despite United States military assistance and economic aid, European recipients were unprepared to deter or to cope with this crisis.

The Russian air lift of one division into Prague, in a matter of hours, with transport planes landing at 50-second intervals was a superior professional achievement. In all, 42 divisions quickly and expertly have occupied Czechoslovakia. All Europe is jittery.

United States Disarmament. Hoping to ease tension with Russia, we have not built an intercontinental bomber since mid-1962. Our B-70 intercontinental bomber, almost completed, was abandoned. An experimental nuclear powered bomber was abandoned as impractical; development chiefs were certain it could have been flown at 30,000 feet altitude at 600 miles per hour; its time aloft would have been limited only by crew fatigue. Our air-to-surface missile program and other vital, desperately needed, defense projects were cancelled. Meantime, while we were disarming, the Soviets have been making amazing progress in strategic air and space striking forces; they are now a dangerous challenge to the United States.

The Red Threat. The Red occupation of Czechoslovakia is proof of the excellence of Russia's army-air effectiveness; her recent air and space development is even more impressive.

On June 28, 1968, Canada reported a flight of seven Russian Bear strategic bombers, equipped for long-range reconnaissance, flew within 50 miles of Newfoundland.

The Baltimore Sun has reported three dozen such flights this year; more than 85 Red bombers were in-
The US military budget is astronomical, first spending priority must support measures to ensure our survival. With the unmatched industrial genius, we must create an overwhelming air and space striking power. Only air and space striking forces can deter the Kremlin's strategic nuclear threats. 

The Department of Defense has ignored the JCS recommendations for vital modern striking forces from the air and space.

Although the Administration's fiscal 1969 budget is astronomical, first spending priority must support measures to ensure our survival. With the unmatched industrial genius, we must create an overwhelming strategic air and space striking power. Only air and space striking forces can deter the Kremlin's insatiable ambition.

It could be fatal to ignore the warning of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. For all foreign aid in fiscal 1969, Representative Otto E. Passman reports the President has asked for $11 billion; not one penny should be appropriated. If we and the free world are to survive, it is now imperative that the United States defense requirements must replace foreign aid handouts.

The Public Debt
The Senate Appropriations Committee would do well to consider foreign aid within the framework of our precarious fiscal position.

During the past thirty-eight years, the Federal budget has been balanced only six times; for fiscal 1968, the Federal deficit was $25.4 billion! On the vastness of the Federal budget, I quote from Representative Passman's address at the Union League Club, New York City, May 27, 1968:

"Using round figures, on December 31, 1967, our borrowed money Federal public debt amounted to $350 billion. Add to this the cost of 115 statutory obligations calling for the pay out of money in subsequent years for services previously rendered, which now amount to $1 trillion, 300 billion! The two together make a public debt, or obligation, for services previously rendered—not TO BE rendered—of $1 trillion, 650 billion! These obligations amount to $8,250 for each and every one of the 200 million living Americans.

"Many Americans believe that borrowed money is our only Federal debt; however, this is the smallest part of the total Federal obligation. Federal statutory obligations call for the pay out of money in subsequent years for services previously rendered. The Government created no reserves to pay for these services at the time they were being performed; therefore, they must be paid for out of current revenues...."

"Interest on the public debt is now $15 billion, 400 million annually."

Foreign Aid Cost
United States foreign aid has been extended to 120 nations and 6 territories. From fiscal 1946 through fiscal 1968, including interest on the money we have borrowed to give away, foreign aid has cost American taxpayers $171 billion. This is roughly 50 percent of the public debt. Therefore, foreign aid's share of the annual interest on the public debt is on the order of $7 billion.

Last June 13, AID Administrator, William S. Gaud, was interviewed over the NBC radio network. Asked how much of each tax dollar is being spent for foreign aid, Mr. Gaud replied: "One cent out of each tax dollar."

The Honorable Otto E. Passman, Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations, is noted for accuracy. He reports: "Total revenue collected during the Truman Administration—$337 billion... during the Eisenhower Administration—$624 billion... during the Kennedy-Johnson Administration projected through December 31, 1968 by the United States Treasury—$1,065 billion..."

Consequently, by simple arithmetic, not one cent, as Mr. Gaud claims, but 8.4 cents from each tax dollar has been spent for foreign aid.

Balance of Payments. Mostly with foreign aid dollars, foreigners have followed the usual procedure, foreign aid will pick up the tab.

Our gold reserve stood at $24.69 billion; today, it stands at less than $10 billion. This run on gold forced the Congress to remove gold cover on the dollar. In foreign hands today, are more than $30 billion in short-term dollar credits redeemable in gold from the United States Treasury. Insofar as gold redemption of paper dollars is concerned, we are bankrupt.

To meet this gold crisis, our diplomats—hat in hand—beg foreign holders of dollar credits not to buy gold. We have also borrowed dollars from 27 foreign countries at 7 percent interest so as to take dollars out of the gold market.

Loss of Foreign Trade. From its 1946 inception, AID has given—gratis—our most modern machinery and equipment to foreign countries. In addition, with AID dollars, foreign industrialists and technicians have been brought to the United States to study and take home our latest industry technology.

With low cost foreign labor, foreign tax concessions, free modern United States machinery and technology, foreign industry is able to undersell much of our domestic production. In order to compete in world markets, our confiscatory taxes, high cost labor and foreign aid funds have forced a great segment of United States industry to move abroad. There, our industry takes advantage of low cost labor and favorable taxes. This forced industrial exodus has denied jobs to American labor and provided foreign labor with thousands of jobs.

Until some two decades ago, our exports were principally industrial products—automobiles and products of heavy industry; our imports were largely commercial and strategic raw materials and tropical products. Today, this trade pattern has changed.

Our one-time lucrative foreign automobile market has dwindled. Except for commercial aircraft, our principal exports are raw materials—coal, scrap, foodstuffs, hides, grain, lumber and cotton. Our Government has become the world's greatest nation exporter; but, if these deals follow the usual procedure, foreign aid will pick up the tab.

Our imports today comprise an amazing array of finished products—steel, nails, wire, automobiles, motorcycles, electric generators, ships.
tankers, scientific equipment, typewriters, transistors, electronic and electric appliances, optical instruments, watches, cameras, TV and radio sets, toys, textiles and plywood.

Today, our over-all exports exceed imports. However, if exports financed by AID were deducted and were to count our imports on a CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis, our over-all foreign trade balance would be unfavorable.

To give a specific illustration of competition abroad largely resulting from foreign aid, let us examine AID's impact on the steel industry.

In 1950, there were only 32 steel producing countries; 15 years later, there were 65. Twenty percent of steel produced in foreign countries now enters the United States, which has become the world's largest importer of steel. Had this imported foreign steel been produced here, it would have created more than 70,000 steel workers' jobs. While our genius to produce steel is second to none, low cost foreign labor and foreign government subsidies create strong competition. The value of foreign steel imports in 1966 was $900 million—a heavy contribution to our unfavorable balance of payments.

Foreign aid dollars have either financed these steel mills or made available other means to finance them. These AID dollars come mostly from taxes on industry and labor.

Inflation. Meantime, our gifts of modern equipment to foreign countries have increased the Public Debt and contributed to inflation. Our gifts accelerate inflation—the crudest of taxes—by taking billions of dollars worth of goods out of the United States economy without a corresponding reduction in local purchasing power. This procedure coincides precisely with Webster's definition of inflation: "A sudden increase in the quantity of money or credit, or both, relative to goods available for purchase."

When Foreign Aid Ends

The question unavoidably arises, what will happen to recipient emerging countries when United States Government foreign aid ends, as it surely must. Today, there are in excess of $15 billion in the AID pipeline from twenty different AID spigots. These AID funds are obligated but unexpended. AID itself has authority to deobligate and reobligate its funds; this $15 billion could be apportioned so as to cushion the shock of no new foreign aid funds from the United States Government.

AID funds, goods and services usually flow from the United States Government to emerging recipient countries. Eager not to lose control of their free largess, governments of recipient countries are inclined to establish socialistic programs. As a consequence, foreign aid programs are usually less efficient than those established by experienced free enterprise. But so long as free aid-supported projects prevail, private capital is reluctant to participate.

However, when foreign aid ends, if emerging countries are to prosper, they must seek private capital. In some emerging countries, the land is the richest under the sun; nearly all are rich in raw materials which industrial countries desperately need. But, before private capital will flow freely into emerging countries they must offer a favorable investment climate. This climate should consist of pledges, not to confiscate private investment without adequate compensation, not to impose confiscatory taxes or discriminatory abuses against foreign investment.

The United States should remove restrictions on the free movement of private capital into foreign lands. It is this free flow of private capital which maintains prosperity and international trade. Private capital turns emerging countries into modern states. It provides know-how; it furnishes gainful employment; it pays taxes and dividends, and is self-liquidating; it raises the standard of living, builds churches, schools and hospitals; it establishes community life and spirit.

If emerging countries create a favorable climate for private capital, rather than lament the end of foreign aid, they can anticipate a fruitful free enterprise partnership. Through industry and good judgment, they will soon take their place among modern states.

Emerging countries can take their place among modern states only if they progress from within. No amount of dollars and equipment from without can insure progress. Americans should help by private enterprise those peoples who seek help. There is no moral obligation compelling the United States Government to burden American taxpayers with this foreign aid program. And distinguished constitutional lawyers claim the Constitution makes no such provision.

Conclusion—Military

The communist dream of world domination grows stronger. Ours is the one remaining heritage of freedom and we are dangerously threatened.

The Soviet Union and Red China, on their home ground, could inflict unacceptable losses should we foolishly attempt to fight a war on the Eurasian mainland. Ground combat on the Eurasian mainland must be ruled out. So long as the United States Navy exists, the United States of America cannot be invaded.

The only answer to the Red striking forces lies in the industrial genius of the United States and Europe; this genius is second to none. It can create striking forces so destructive they would constitute an overwhelmingly effective war deterrent. The Soviet Union is the base from which the communist dream of world domination must emanate. The Soviets will not knowingly risk destruction of this base. Consequently, if we prepare effectively, the chance of a major war against communists would be most remote.

Conclusion—Economic

So long as foreign aid continues, our balance of payments will be in the red. Foreign aid is the principal culprit in the loss of our gold and the inflation of the dollar. Our domestic expenditures never before have been so burdensome, and it appears these expenditures are destined to increase enormously. The Federal public debt, plus obligations for services previously rendered, amounts to $1,650 billion, and it is being rapidly increased. Apparently, there is not the slightest intent to control, much less reduce, this unprecedented debt. As a consequence, all foreign aid appropriated is being and will be, of necessity, drawn from a deficit.

Within the framework of the most precarious fiscal position our Country has ever faced, it is the height of folly to continue foreign aid. Our aid program, over the years, has cost $8 billion annually. It is the one spending program easiest to discontinue. There is reason to believe the 91st Congress, reflecting the will of the people, will end foreign aid.

(Continued on page 49)
January 6, 1969, is the 200th anniversary of the marriage of George and Martha Washington.

One of the fascinations of delving into the past is to find what amazing sets of chance circumstances have led to each one of us being where and who we are. Whether we call it God’s Will, or blind fate, or haphazard chance, the tangled skeins of large and small events produce a pattern which concerns us all.

“For better or for worse” Martha Custis, widow of a wealthy Virginian planter, Daniel P. Custis, married a man called George Washington who was not yet particularly notable in 1759. The earlier history of her ancestry reveals that this would never have happened but for the Fire of London in 1666 and for a fortune unexpectedly left to her English grandfather in 1714 by a cousin.

Woolaston’s portrait of Martha in 1757 suggests that she was small but well formed, nice-looking rather than beautiful, intelligent, sensible and of cheerful disposition. All this is confirmed by those who knew her. All agree that this was a happy marriage and fortunate for both. In times of anxiety she cheered and soothed him whilst her natural poise and quiet confidence supported him when he rose to be President of the United States.

In another portrait engraved by E. Savage she is grouped with George Washington and two of her grandchildren from her first marriage whom they had adopted after her son’s early death. One of these is George Washington P. Custis who was to have a daughter, Mary, who married General Robert E. Lee in 1832.

The purpose of this article is to provide fresh information about the English stock from which Martha came since all that is known at present seems to be shrouded in vague statements that her grandfather was a housepainter in London. We can start two generations earlier than this in a quiet Oxfordshire village.

Martha’s maiden name was Dandridge and the Dandridge stock from which she came had farmed and multiplied during the 16th and 17th centuries in villages close to Oxford with such attractive names as Blewbury, Appleford, Drayton St. Leonard and Dorchester-on-Thames.

Martha’s great-great-grandfather, Bartholomew Dandridge, must have been born not later than 1580, because we find him farming in Drayton St. Leonard when he married Agnes Wilder in 1604. This small village lies like a shallow green saucer rimmed by distant hills in a curve of the river Thame whose clear waters are reinforced hereabouts by those from another river and are known thereafter as the Thames during its meandering course to London.

If Bartholomew could return today there is much that he would recognise despite the passage of centuries. The ancient church where his children were christened. The fields of buttercups hedged with hawthorn where he grazed his cattle. The Catherine Wheel Inn beside the ford where he watered them, now a private residence known as Garden Cottage. He would be able to point out to us which of the thatched houses with brick-filled timber frames he occupied and to tell us whether his children played in the oak-beamed tithe barn which was already ancient in his day.

Bartholomew and Agnes had eight children in two of whom we are specially interested. These are William who was born in 1612 and Francis 7 years later in 1619.
TABLE I.

BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE
(Yeoman farmer, Drayton St. Leonard, Oxon.)
b. circa 1580
m. Agnes Wilder, 10 May 1604
d. 21 September 1638

FRANCIS (see Table II)
(Yeoman farmer and Churchwarden, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxon.)
b. 22 December 1619
m. Anne
d. 18 May 1708

WILLIAM
(Yeoman farmer, Drayton St. Leonard, and Churchwarden)
b. 30 January 1613
d. July 1693

JOHN
(Master of Painter Stainers Company, London)
b. 29 April 1655
m. (1) Bridget Dugdale, 1676
(2) Ann, circa 1687
d. 1731

(see footnote 1)

1. Bartholomew had six other children: John (b. 1604, d. 1604), Unica (b. 1605, d. 1605), John (b. 1606), Mary (b. 1610, m. W. Willard), Anne (b. 1615, m. John Wallis), Richard (b. 1618, d. 1618).

2. William had two other sons: William (b. July 1649) and Francis (b. 1652).

3. John, the Painter Stainer, had eight other children by his second marriage: Ann (b. 1689, d. 1689), Rosamon (b. 1690, d. 1690), Ann (b. 1695), Elizabeth (b. 1696), Deborah (b. 1699, d. 1699), Aborey (b. 1702, d. 1702), Richard (b. 1705, d. 1705), Benjamin (b. 1711, d. 1711).

4. Martha's younger brothers and sisters were John, William, Bartholomew, Anna Maria, Frances, Elizabeth and Mary.

FRANCIS (see Table II)

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE
(Yeoman farmer and Churchwarden, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxon.)
b. 30 January 1613
m. (1) Bridget Dugdale, 1676
(2) Ann, circa 1687
d. 1731

(see footnote 2)

1. John, the Painter Stainer, had eight other children by his second marriage: Ann (b. 1689, d. 1689), Rosamon (b. 1690, d. 1690), Ann (b. 1695), Elizabeth (b. 1696), Deborah (b. 1699, d. 1699), Aborey (b. 1702, d. 1702), Richard (b. 1705, d. 1705), Benjamin (b. 1711, d. 1711).

2. Martha's younger brothers and sisters were John, William, Bartholomew, Anna Maria, Frances, Elizabeth and Mary.

TABLE II.

 FRANCIS DANDRIDGE
 (see Table I. Yeoman Farmer and Churchwarden, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxon.)
b. 22 December 1619
m. Anne (berthed, aged 87, 1 May 1703)
d. 18 May 1708

(see footnote 3)

1. Francis had two other children: Anne (b. 1655, m. Henry Price 1687, d. 1695), Bridget (b. 1657, m. Leonard Hawling, 1686).

2. John had five other children: John (b. 1684, d. 1719), Robert (b. 1685, d. 1731), Thomas (b. 1688, went abroad) and two daughters both named Bennett died in infancy 1687 and 1690.

3. Francis had six other children: John, a Clothworker (b. 1727, d. 1738), Anna Maria and Elizabeth who died as infants in 1729 and were buried in Dorchester Abbey, Rebecca, Rachel and Joseph who died as infants in 1731.
William, who was Martha's great-grandfather, continued farming in the lush pastures of Drayton St. Leonard after his father's death in 1638 and here we find him in later years paying his Hearth Tax, becoming a Churchwarden and finally being buried at the age of eighty one. These were troublous times for all pillars of the church. The Restoration of Charles II had created bitter feelings against the Puritans, so we must not be surprised on finding that William is recorded as naming those in the parish who did not go to church and those who refused to take the sacrament in 1674 and 1675.

He had three sons christened with the customary Dandridge names of William, Francis and John between 1649 and 1655. A grammar school had been founded in the adjoining village of Dorchester-on-Thames by Sir John Fettiplace in 1652 and William seized this opportunity to send his sons there to learn Latin and other subjects. John, the youngest son, was Martha's grandfather. Here they were joined by their cousins Francis and John Dandridge, the sons of William's brother Francis who had moved the 2 or 3 miles from his birthplace to farm at Dorchester.

Old maps of Dorchester-on-Thames mark a 9-acre plot as Dandridges Piece which lies between the river bank and the backs of houses behind the old coaching inn now known as the George. Here, no doubt, Francis harvested his wheat, barley and pulses which were the principal crops grown in Dorchester at that time.

Like his brother William in Drayton St. Leonard, Francis became a churchwarden in Dorchester and he is recorded as a rate-payer up to the time of his death in his 90th year. His wife, Ann, had predeceased him by 5 years and together they were buried under the floor of Dorchester Abbey. Close examination of the well-trodden flagstones has revealed their forgotten tomb with nothing now decipherable except the faint survival of the name Dandridge and the year 1703 in which Ann died.

During the lifetimes of William and Francis two calamities had descended on London which were to influence the lives of some of their children. The Plague had killed 100,000 Londoners in 1665 and the Fire had destroyed more than 13,000 houses and ninety churches. It was not only men of genius like Sir Christopher Wren whose services were needed to restore and revitalise the stricken city but also boys of 14 or 15 to learn a variety of skills. William sent John (Martha's grandfather) as an apprentice to a Painter Stainer named Thomas Postlewaite on 30 October 1668. Francis apprenticed his son Francis who was following him and his uncle as an apothecary. Being a kindly man and a bachelor of means Francis did much to assist his numerous nephews to gain a start in life during his own lifetime. His thoughtful kindness is also revealed in his Will in 1714 when he left money to the poor of Dorchester and Drayton, distributed more than £2,500 amongst his sisters, nephews and nieces and left all his London properties to his cousin, John the Painter Stainer. These properties included “mesuages tenements and appurtenances” in Bridge Street and Russell Court lying in the parishes of St. Paul’s, Covent Garden and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, as well as rents from five other messuages or tenements.

By his own wish Francis was buried “in woolen only” next to his father in Dorchester Abbey, where a gravestone and a marble plaque commemorate him. His nephew Francis was not only one of his executors but also his godson and he was to show his affection for his beneficent uncle by being buried in the same tomb 17 years later.

As a slight digression, it may be of some interest to know that Dorchester Abbey can claim a tenuous link between George Washington and Sir Winston Churchill in having not only the Dandridge tombs but also a me-

(Continued on page 47)
REPORTS DUE SOON . . . the time is drawing near when each committee reports accomplishments for the period between March 1, 1968 and March 1, 1969 . . . "Due Dates" vary from Committee to Committee and from State to State but . . .

Chapter Chairmen report to Chapter Regents and State Chairmen usually in mid-February . . . so that State Regents and State Chairmen will have two weeks to make their reports . . .

State Chairmen report to National Vice Chairmen usually by the 1st of March . . . so they in turn will have two weeks to compile State activities within their Divisions and send reports to the National Chairmen . . .

PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT FORMS . . . in many states, Chapter Chairmen receive standard forms to be filled out and returned to State Chairmen . . . however, Chapter Chairmen (or Chapter Regents) who do not receive "official" P. R. forms (or who may have mislaid them) may report on plain sheets of 8 1/2 " X 11" paper . . . be sure to include: name of chapter, and name, address, and title of person reporting . . . also include as many of the following items as are applicable:

- Total inches of publicity by 2-inch column . . . also indicate separately number and inches of photos
- Number and names of daily/weekly newspapers . names of other publications . . .
- Hours and/or minutes of radio time and TV time . . . names and locations of radio and/or TV stations . . .
- Community cooperation . . . whether entering the Feature Story Contest . . . whether attending Public Relations Forum at Continental Congress . . .

FEATURE STORY CONTEST . Mount clipping(s) on 8 1/2 x 11" paper . . . include on cover page: Feature Story Contest (one article or series of articles); Chapter, State, Division, National Vice Chairman; name and address of Chapter Chairman, State Chairman, and Newspaper . . . send Feature Story Contest Entry through "channels" to Chairman and at the time of mailing Annual Reports . . .

STATE PRESS BOOKS . . . State Chairmen prepare and submit State Press Books according to guidelines from Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Press Book Vice Chairman . . . see her letter in the packet from National Headquarters . . . look for more "info" on State Press Books in February Public Relations Notebook . . .

PUBLIC RELATIONS FORUM at CONTINENTAL CONGRESS . . . we have planned to hold our Public Relations Forum on Tuesday morning, April 15th, at 8:00 A.M., in the National Officers Club Room . . . we hope to see as many members interested in PUBLIC RELATIONS as possible . . . come if you can . . .
TWICKENHAM TOWN (Huntsville, Alabama). Members of Twickenham Town Chapter were guests of the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School at Redstone Arsenal for the November 14, 1967 observance of National Defense Month, held in Stilwell Hall. Ladies of the MMCS Officers' Wives Club served as hostesses for the event.

After introductory remarks by Col. Paul B. Schuppener, Commandant, DAR members viewed a spectacular demonstration of ingenious training aids employed in MMCS classrooms to enhance student interest and speed the learning processes for the 10,000 students a year at this Army installation. The demonstration was conducted by Capt. James L. Leet, Lt. William L. Sink and Lt. James H. Wynn, under the supervision of Col. L. L. Lowe, director of officer training at MMCS.

An address on "Developing the Army of the Future" was given by Major Burford Morgan of the Combat Development Command Agency at Redstone. He explained the function of the CDC, one of the three major commands of the Army, which is charged with making the soldier combat ready, from clothing to weapons. Major Morgan outlined in detail the processes of continuing weapon development in the face of ever-rising threats to the safety of the United States, emphasizing the importance of the forecasting and assessing of international political and technical changes. Already in the formative stages, for instance, are weapons and equipment to be used in 1990. In closing, he stated that "designing an Army to operate effectively under all known or anticipated conditions of warfare is an awesome task, but regardless of the complexities involved, the personnel of the Combat Development Command are confident the Army designed today will meet the needs of tomorrow"—Mrs. Burns Kelly.

Left to right are pictured: Col. Paul B. Schuppener, Commandant, MMCS; Mrs. Herbert W. Norton, Chairman, National Defense; Mrs. Schuppener; Mrs. Alice C. Thompson, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Richard Gerow, Vice President General; Maj. Burford Morgan, CDC Agency.

TWIN FALLS (Twin Falls, Idaho). July 3, 1968 marked the 100th Anniversary of the signing of the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868. Special celebrations to commemorate this event were held by Bannock-Shoshone Indians at the Fort Hall Reservation at Fort Hall, Idaho. A re-enactment of the treaty signing, with tribe members and agency employees playing the parts of the original signers, was presented.

The original peace treaty was concluded at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, between commissioners representing the United States and chiefs and headmen of the eastern bands of Shoshone Indians and of the Bannock Tribes. Both parties pledged their honor to maintain the peace which had been disturbed for some time by warring factions of Indians and white men. The treaty provided that wrongdoers on either side would be punished. It also provided that Indians should have the right to hunt on unoccupied lands of the U.S. as long as game might be found and peace subsisted.

In keeping with this historic event, Twin Falls Chapter devoted the October meeting to a program given by two young Bannock-Shoshone Indians from the Fort Hall Reservation.

Mrs. Angela Butterfield, who is Executive Director of the Northwest Affiliated Tribes, and Vice Chairman of the Indian Advisory Committee of the Inter-tribal Council to the Governor of Idaho, spoke on "Conservation and the American Indian," pointing out that the Indian has always been a conservationist—killing game only when needed for food and subsistence.

Mr. Colman Paniogue, a graduate of Idaho State University and employed in public relations for a large industrial firm near Fort Hall, spoke on "The Heritage of the Fort Hall Bottoms Land." He emphasized the importance of preserving the scientific and historic values of this part of the reservation which has become an important laboratory for study at Idaho State University as well as for the needs of the Indian's way of life.

Both of these young people are well qualified to speak on these subjects. They were born at Fort Hall and have lived always in the area with their Indian people.—Elizabeth L. Sliger.

ROBERT CRITTENDEN (Lepanto, Ark.). Hans Hootsen with Jouni Numela of Finland, received the U.S. History award. Hans Hootsen with Jouni Numela of Turku, Finland, the two students who have been attending Lepanto, Arkansas High School for the past nine months in the "Youth For Understanding" program as guest in Mack How-ington and H. C. Bradford, Jr. homes were the proud recipients of two Arkansas Flags that had flown over the State Capitol in May. Two certificates from Kelly Bryant, Secretary of State, authenticated the date and presentation, and the name of the two students.

Mrs. R. A. Pritchett of Lepanto, Ark., made the presentation on behalf of the Robert Crittenden Chapter, National Society of Daughters of American Revolution. She explained the aims of the Chapter to perpetuate the memory of men who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War and what George Washington said in his Farewell Address "to promote the development of an enlightened public" and "to cherish and maintain our American Freedom, to develop true pa-

Mrs. R. A. Pritchett presents an Arkansas flag to Jouni Numela of Finland and Hans Hootsen of Holland.
New Orleans' Two Hundred and Fifth Anniversary, June 14, 1968 represents a noteworthy patriotic event in New Orleans, Louisiana, when its seven chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution officially raise twenty-eight American flags, their gift to celebrate "New Orleans' Two Hundred and Fifth Anniversary" for the staffs across the front of City Hall overlooking the Civic Center. These five by eight foot flags all obtained through Congressman F. Edward Hebert were flown over the National Capitol honoring "New Orleans-250" and presented to Mayor Victor Schiro to be used, with the exception of the center flag, principally for "Patriotic Days" or occasions, for which enough flags had to be borrowed, if used.

The project was spearheaded by "Spirit of '76" Chapter, one of the oldest Chapters, founded in 1895, and now having 346 members, which gave thirteen flags, symbolic of the thirteen states, which were the start of this great Nation. These had the added significance of having been flown over Washington on April 19, date of the Battle of Lexington, first day of the American Revolution, 1775, and the last skirmish of the Revolution in 1783. Coincidentally it happened to be the day in Washington that Mrs. Wm. Henry Sullivan, Jr. completed her term of office and Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes began her administration as President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Also honoring "New Orleans-250" the "Spirit of '76" Chapter participated in the "Dedication of the International Center," huge additions at the Port of New Orleans, held April 30. Along with Mayor Schiro, Honorable John J. McKeithen re-elected Governor of Louisiana, other dignitaries, and Ambassador members of the Organization of American States here in session. Regent, Mrs. James J. Meyers, and Flag Chairman, Mrs. Clarkson A. Brown, presented a bronze plaque and a fifteen by twenty-five foot flag for the Plaza to front "The International Center" on Canal Street at the Mississippi River.

As Mrs. Brown completed the presentation of the flag, a color detail from Tulane University Reserve Officers Training Corps snapped to attention, as trumpet Cadet James Riopelle played "To the Colors," raised the impressive flag. Chosen for the honor were "Spirit of '76" Chapter's fourth DAR Americanism Award winner, Lt. Colonel John Bell, Air Force ROTC; first DAR Flag of the USA Award winner, 1967, Midshipman 2nd Class, Bruce Nichols, and second winner, 1968, Midshipman 3rd Class, Craig L. Butler, Naval ROTC.

SIRIUS OF '76 (New Orleans, La.),"Flag Day," June 14, 1968 represents a noteworthy patriotic event in New Orleans, Louisiana, when its seven Chapter members received the Kentucky Society State Conference Award of National Membership Chairman for greatest per cent net increase in membership annually compiled from February 1 to February 1 on March 21, 1968. Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, State Chairman, presented the chapters with a two-volume Collins History of Kentucky, Mrs. E. H. Patton, state honor roll chairman, presented a gold award to the chapter for meeting all requirements.—Mildred S. Sheils.

RICHARD BAYLDON (Seal Beach, California). Sixty five members and friends of Richard Bayldon Chapter went by bus from Leisure World to Terminal Island, Long Beach Naval Station, on September 20, 1968 for our annual observance of Constitution Week. A delicious luncheon was served in the Crystal Room, Commissioned Officers' Mess.

The invocation was offered by our Chaplain, Mrs. R. O. Wade, and the Pledge of Allegiance was led by our Flag Chairman, Miss Meryhelen Whitlock. The President General's Message was read by our DAR Magazine Chairman, Mrs. C. F. Wisner, and the Constitution Week Proclamation by the Mayor of Seal Beach was read by Mrs. W. J. Howard.

The Regent, Mrs. J. R. Cavanagh presided and presented Mrs. D. Ben Sain, Vice Regent, who introduced the speaker, Rev. Llewelyn Evans. He gave an inspiring talk on "Our American Heritage." He was born in Wales and with his delightful Welch accent, recounted the many blessings we enjoy under our Constitutional Government. He is a member of the ministerial staff of the Leisure World Community Church and a lecturer at the Institute of Lifetime Learning in Long Beach. Currently he is giving a series of lectures on a critical period in American History, 1599-1801, which is being heard over 500 radio stations.

This was a time for remembering our debt of gratitude for September 17, 1787.

Rev. Whipple Bishop, Minister of Unity Church in Leisure World pronounced the benediction.—Esther B. Cavanagh.

SEVEN NEVADA CHAPTERS. Inspired by the news that there would be a complete restoration and refinishing program for the Governor's Mansion, Mrs. Walter F. Sedgley, State Chairman American Heritage Committee, implemented a DAR Silver Tea Service project with the initial gift of a large silver tray. The seven chapters, Nevada Sagebrush, Toiyabe, John C. Fremont, Francisco Garces, Lahontan, Valley of Fire and Old Spanish Trail contributed to the fund raising projects to purchase the silver service, as did many friends of DAR members.

A Preview Tea Party was held in August at the home of Mrs. Joseph Coppa, Honorary State Regent, where the elegant tea service, appropriately engraved, was on display. The original Wallace Bancher Pattern, Colonial design of 1735, can be seen in the Garvan...
Collection at Yale University. The service is a replica of the historic set.

On September 7th a Presentation Tea was held from 2 to 4 o'clock at the Governor's Mansion in Carson City, to which all DAR members and their guests were invited. In the receiving line was Nevada's First Lady, Mrs. Paul Laxalt, Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, State Regent, and Mrs. Walter Sedgley. Throughout the afternoon guests were taken on a guided tour of the newly refurbished Mansion by the four daughters of Governor and Mrs. Laxalt. The formal dining room, completely redecorated, the salon elegantly draped in Williamsburg red and antique white, and the reception room all with their crystal chandeliers were beautiful settings for the tea party and reception.

The Governor's Mansion was built in 1909 after several years of delay. No major restoration program in over 57 years had been attempted until this year. With a legislative appropriation, private funds, Mansion Showers projects to supplement the appropriation, the Mansion is today a building Nevadan's can all be proud of as the permanent home of their Chief Executive and his family.

ESPERANZA (Oakland, California.)
The Oakland Alameda County Coliseum Arena was the setting for the 4th Annual Spring Review of the Oakland High Schools Reserve Officers' Training Corps on May 23, 1968. The brilliant evening affair opened with a band concert by the Sixth United States Army Band, playing to an audience of between 12,000 and 13,000 and a handmade corsage of red, white and blue for each guest.

On March 26, 1968, Mrs. Jaekle, who was then first vice-regent of Esperanza, presented DAR Bronze ROTC Medals for thirty-five years.

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The Regent, Mrs. James R. Arlott, introduced Mrs. James E. Clyde, New York State Regent, and Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Recording Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, the special guests of honor; Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Vice Regent, and twenty other State and National officers or committee members. Twelve Regents and other representatives of many Chapters were among the guests. Mrs. Arlott read messages from Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, President General; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. William B. Buxton, past Regent, Oneida Chapter; and Congress-

(Continued on page 42)

Pictured from the Oneida Chapter are:
Mrs. Robert Sloan, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Mrs. James E. Clyde, Mrs. Janes R. Arlott.

ONEIDA (Utica, New York) observed its seventy-five years of service to the community and Country with a gala Diamond Jubilee Anniversary celebration at the Chapter Day program October 23, 1968, at the Hotel Utica. One hundred and fifty members and guests enjoyed a reception and luncheon, complete with a many-tiered birthday cake and a handmade corsage of red, white and blue for each guest.

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ONEIDA (Utica, New York) observed its seventy-five years of service to the community and Country with a gala Diamond Jubilee Anniversary celebration at the Chapter Day program October 23, 1968, at the Hotel Utica. One hundred and fifty members and guests enjoyed a reception and luncheon, complete with a many-tiered birthday cake and a handmade corsage of red, white and blue for each guest.

On September 7th a Presentation Tea was held from 2 to 4 o'clock at the Governor's Mansion in Carson City, to which all DAR members and their guests were invited. In the receiving line was Nevada's First Lady, Mrs. Paul Laxalt, Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, State Regent, and Mrs. Walter Sedgley. Throughout the afternoon guests were taken on a guided tour of the newly refurbished Mansion by the four daughters of Governor and Mrs. Laxalt. The formal dining room, completely redecorated, the salon elegantly draped in Williamsburg red and antique white, and the reception room all with their crystal chandeliers were beautiful settings for the tea party and reception.

The Governor's Mansion was built in 1909 after several years of delay. No major restoration program in over 57 years had been attempted until this year. With a legislative appropriation, private funds, Mansion Showers projects to supplement the appropriation, the Mansion is today a building Nevadan's can all be proud of as the permanent home of their Chief Executive and his family.

ESPERANZA (Oakland, California.)
The Oakland Alameda County Coliseum Arena was the setting for the 4th Annual Spring Review of the Oakland High Schools Reserve Officers' Training Corps on May 23, 1968. The brilliant evening affair opened with a band concert by the Sixth United States Army Band, playing to an audience of between 12,000 and 13,000 and a handmade corsage of red, white and blue for each guest.

On March 26, 1968, Mrs. Jaekle, who was then first vice-regent of Esperanza, presented DAR Bronze ROTC Medals for thirty-five years.

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The Regent, Mrs. James R. Arlott, introduced Mrs. James E. Clyde, New York State Regent, and Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Recording Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, the special guests of honor; Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Vice Regent, and twenty other State and National officers or committee members. Twelve Regents and other representatives of many Chapters were among the guests. Mrs. Arlott read messages from Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, President General; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. William B. Buxton, past Regent, Oneida Chapter; and Congress-

(Continued on page 42)

Pictured from the Oneida Chapter are:
Mrs. Robert Sloan, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Mrs. James E. Clyde, Mrs. Janes R. Arlott.
EVALUATION OF CHAPTER PROGRESS

The beginning of a New Year might well be a time of evaluation, reappraisal, and review of the Chapter's work in the light of the original objectives and aims of our National Society, and to determine, wherein, the members may be stimulated into greater interest and enthusiasm. Here are some questions that may be answered in making this study.

— What percentage of the membership is working?
— Have we had any resignations and the reason?
— Are the bylaws up to date and workable—should some be standing rules rather than bylaws?
— Do we have adequate financing of our projects and if no, how can we remedy same?
— Are committees functioning and carrying through objectives as set forth by National Chairmen?
— Is our Chapter developing leadership—giving new members some responsibility and recognition?
— Are meetings well attended, if not—Why? The essentials are:

Beginning and ending on time
Good presiding
Short, concise Minutes
Understandable and brief Treasurer's reports
Interesting Committee reports
Provocative discussion of new business—following through on action taken at meetings and giving members sufficient time to understand what is involved with proposals.

A strong effective Chapter must have:
— Good public relations in the community
— Constant review of purposes, procedures and methods
— Stimulating programs following the objectives of the National Society
— Well-trained and forceful leadership, changed from time to time, in office and committees
— Good financial practices regardless of the size of the Chapter
— Knowledge and use of parliamentary procedure by officers and members.

In candid and forthright answers to these questions and others that may be added, there will be a fair appraisal of the Chapter's virility. Ways of revising the structure to assure future progress may then be determined.

RIGHT NOW—The Chapter Regent should check with the Treasurer to be sure that annual dues of $3.00 per member have been sent to the Treasurer General, or will be in time to reach Washington by JANUARY FIRST. After this date, members whose dues are unpaid are in arrears. (Honor Roll Requirement No. 4)

FEBRUARY FIRST—is the final date for receiving in Washington dues which can be counted in establishing chapter representation at the Congress and the right of members to represent their Chapter.

Remind the Treasurer to keep a copy of the form with names of members whose dues are to be credited and to arrange them alphabetically for quick reference.

Delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress must be elected on or before the first day of March and a list of the delegates and alternates with the date of their election by the chapter, typewritten on blanks furnished by the National Society, must be sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials and to the State Regent.

Give consideration to all State requirements as to dues and contributions.
Molly Stark, Patriot

By
Helen E. Whitman
Mission Canyon Chapter
Santa Barbara, California

Major-General John Stark of New Hampshire was a very famous soldier in both the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. He was a leader of men, an Indian fighter, the respected friend of Washington, Jefferson and Lafayette, and the idol of the militia who swarmed to enlist in his regiment after April 19, 1775. Statues have been erected to his memory. Presidents have praised him. His colorful remarks in war and in peace are still quoted when more weighty pronouncements have long since been forgotten. But John Stark was also a very lucky man; he was married to a loving and a smart wife.

Molly Stark—what's in a name? This one is short—not very sweet on the tongue—simple and direct—and yet probably most people with even a thin veneer of knowledge of American history will recognize it as having to do with some battle in the Revolution.

Now—Elizabeth Page. There's a name—musical, elegant, very English and very feminine. It evokes a picture of quiet and refined ladies sipping tea from delicate china in a setting of calm and tranquility. But Molly Stark and Elizabeth Page are one and the same person. I say "are" because this Patriot of the American Revolution lives vividly as one learns how she helped General Stark through his troubled relationships with authority, and as she lives permanently in such place names as the Molly Stark Trail across Vermont and the Molly Stark State Park east of Bennington, and in the Molly Stark Chapter, NS DAR, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

To become Molly Stark, Elizabeth Page grew up in colonial Haverhill, Massachusetts, moved to the wilderness of New Hampshire, and married John Stark.

John Stark—there couldn't be a better name for this plain, stern frontiersman who began his military career as a second lieutenant in Rogers' Rangers in 1755 against the French, and ended it 28 years later in 1783 as a major-general in the Army of the United States.

In the research into John Stark's life one soon realizes that the only fact known to much of the public about his wife is the famous quotation before the Battle of Bennington, Vermont on August 16, 1777.

On horseback at the head of his troops, General Stark pointed to the enemy, "Yonder are the Redcoats, boys," he said. "You must beat them, or tonight Molly Stark sleeps a widow."

But Molly Stark never did sleep a widow, for the victory that day was complete and led directly to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

From the outset it was an unlikely match for these two: the lovely brown-eyed daughter of a cultured English family with extensive land holdings, and the rough-hewn son of a backwoods Scottish family which had come over to America nearly 100 years after the Pages.

Elizabeth Page, born February 16, 1737, was the daughter of Captain Caleb Page of Haverhill, a wealthy landowner who was fourth in descent from his immigrant ancestor John Page of Durham, England. About 1644 John Page brought his family to Hingham, Massachusetts and settled in Haverhill in 1652. His son Benjamin and grandson Jeremiah were well educated business men, and Caleb inherited the family knack of making money. In 1729 he married Elizabeth Merrill, who died in 1740 at age 36 leaving him with two boys and two girls. Selling his Haverhill property, Captain Page moved his family to Atkinson, New Hampshire, only a few miles to the northwest, but in rougher frontier country, and soon owned all the land in a one-mile radius.

As a small girl Elizabeth had often stood guard with loaded musket to watch for Indians, and at 12 or 13 she was regularly at her post at the garrison house in Atkinson while her father and brothers worked in the fields, since the frontier settlements were still troubled with raids by the savages.

With all his property there must have been plenty of women anxious to snare this fine matrimonial catch, but Captain Page was wooed and won by a Mrs. Carleton. Besides being very jolly and universally well liked, Mrs. Carleton had a singular characteristic which was literally heavily in her favor.

In 1751 when Elizabeth was 14, Captain Page sold his land in Atkinson making a shrewd bargain for the price of his wife's weight in silver. As the second Mrs. Page weighed 315 pounds, this came to about $5,000.
Besides having to build a reinforced oxcart with a bolted-on seat for her to ride upon, the prosperous Captain Page had to move his money in bushel baskets. He also kept his hoard of gold guineas and silver coins under his bed, as he preferred to deal in hard cash.

The Pages then moved west of the Merrimack River to Starkstown, now Dunbarton, New Hampshire. This frontier town had been sparsely settled by Archibald Stark, father of John Stark, when he purchased the wild land in one of a long series of real estate deals which were to plague his son for many years.

Archibald Stark was born near Glasgow, Scotland in 1693 and attended the University briefly. In the wake of the first Scotch-Irish migration which helped to settle New England and form the charter of its citizens, he went to Londonderry, Ireland. There in 1714 he married a Scottish girl, Eleanor Nichols, whose parents James and Margaret Nichols had already gone to America. The Starks had three or four small children by the time they embarked for Boston in 1720, but lost them all to smallpox on board ship. The passengers were not allowed to land because of the disease, and the ship sailed for Wiscasset on the coast of Maine where they waited for spring.

The survivors went to Haverhill where authorities had arranged for the settlers to purchase land in Nutfield, now Londonderry, New Hampshire. (At that time in Haverhill Caleb Page was a boy of 15.)

Archibald Stark built a cabin and raised a new batch of four boys and four girls before the cabin burned down in the spring of 1736. He had acquired about 600 acres of land in Harrytown on the Merrimack at the Amoskeag Falls, the ancient fishing place of the Abenaki Indian nation, and decided to build his new home there to protect the fishing rights granted to him by the town. In 1751 Harrytown was incorporated as Derryfield, and since 1810 has been the city of Manchester.

The long controversy over the boundary line between the two royal provinces carried over from the political to the religious and ethnic differences between the English Puritans of Massachusetts and the Scotch Presbyterians of New Hampshire. The apparently inexhaustible supply of salmon, shad, alewives and lamprey eels going upriver to spawn attracted people of both groups, and Archibald with his four sons kept Eleanor and the girls busy cooking, curing and salting the fish they brought home by the barrel.

The logs for the cabin were cut and rolled down the hill from a knoll which for generations had been the site of the chief village of the Abenakis and the Namoskeags. The one-story house was square posted and faced south with a door in the center. Archibald Stark was a joiner or cabinet maker by trade, and used wide wood panelling from 500-year old trees in the rooms, with high oak mantels above the fireplaces.

The oldest house in Manchester, today Stark House is owned and used as their chapter house by Molly Stark Chapter, DAR, which has restored it as nearly as possible to its original condition and furnished it with Stark memorabilia and other antiques of the period. John Stark lived in this house until 1758, and brought Molly there in 1761 where two of their sons were...
born. In 1821 John Stark, Jr. sold the house, and in 1937 after 116 years of renting and renovating the historic building was deeded to Molly Stark Chapter, DAR, by the Amoskeag Industries, Inc.

Stark House is open to the public on certain days, and in April 1968 was scheduled to be moved by the state a short distance away on Elm Street near Ray Brook, because of an urban renewal program. A small auditorium has replaced the old cold room next to the kitchen, now the beautiful dining room, and an apartment has been added for the caretakers. Among the interesting displays is a replica of the “Molly Stark Cannon”—one of four three-pounders captured by Stark at the Battle of Bennington. The original of this cannon is at the Public Library in New Boston, New Hampshire, and to the apprehension of many is ceremoniously fired every Fourth of July.

When Capitain Caleb Page began to build his home in Dunbarton he planned it on a much larger scale than Stark House. Still standing at Page’s Corner and recently restored by its present owner, the two-story white mansion is an attractive landmark. But in its beginning stages it was a simple, spacious house in a frontier community, and Elizabeth often stood guard with her musket as she had back in Atkinson.

Page was commissioned by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire in the spring of 1753 to make a feasibility study and survey of a road to be built from Dunbarton up the Connecticut River valley to the inter vals. Getting the right man to do the job, Page called on John Stark to be the “pilot” for the expedition.

Stark had grown up fast working on the farm, hunting and fishing, trapping along the rivers, and developing the qualities of strength and endurance which were to prove so vital in his survival time after time. He made friends with the christianized Indians, learned their language, and they taught him the wilderness lore he needed. He was nine years older than Elizabeth, and the young girl watched him wide-eyed as he came to consult with her father and Major John Tolford about the road building project.

At the age of 24 John Stark was quite a glamorous character to Elizabeth, and, as he was apparently a confirmed bachelor, he presented quite a challenge. The whole province knew that the year before he had been captured by the St. Francis Indians while on a hunting trip, and had been taken to Canada. In the sudden attack David Stinson, brother of Elizabeth’s friend Mary Stinson of Dunbarton, had been killed, and it was only because of John’s brave action in striking up the musket of an Indian that his own brother William had escaped. William was then courting Mary, and Elizabeth had heard the tales of John’s courage and arrogance before the savages in running the gauntlet aggressively, and earning their respect and admiration by acting like the stern warrior he became instead of hoeing corn meekly with the squaws.

The Abenakis wanted to adopt him into their tribe, but Stark was ransomed for $104—the price of an Indian pony—and released in Albany, New York. As an old man, Stark told the statesman, Daniel Webster, that that was the only time he ever found out exactly what he was worth. He spent the fall and winter trapping along the Androscoggin River in the district of Maine to earn the money to pay back those who had advanced the ransom money.

So Elizabeth hadn’t seen him for some time, nor had John Stark thought of her as more than a little girl in pigtails. Now they regarded each other with new interest, and his usually bleak blue-grey eyes softened as he noticed that she was quite a lovely young lady. Perhaps it was then that he said to himself, “There’s my girl—my Molly.”

But soon he was off to the wars against the French as a second lieutenant in Captain Robert Rodgers’ company of Rangers. Molly’s adored older brother Caleb Page, commissioned an ensign, was killed in the Battle on Snowshoes in January of 1757, when Stark had to take over from the incapacitated Rogers and saved the Rangers from annihilation. The tremendous personal feat Stark performed in his extraordinary rescue journey by night in the snow—some 40 miles through the wilderness to Fort William Henry—after having fought the French all day stands unsurpassed in the annals of bravery and endurance. But for John Stark it was much harder to go home in August and tell Molly and her father that Caleb had been killed.

The Page women tried their best to comfort Captain Page, but he remained moody and withdrawn for months. The younger son, Jeremiah, was now a justice of the peace and had his own family to bring up, so the increasingly frequent visits of John Stark to Dunbarton lifted the Page’s spirits and gave Molly and her sister Mary a chance to hear about his adventures. Even the Captain made the effort to join the group before the great fireplace as the girls pried Stark with questions, and Mrs. Page knitted quietly in her special half-barrel chair.

In the warm, friendly atmosphere of the Page’s gracious home, Stark opened up as his military friends had never seen him. He always had a difficult time getting along with his superiors, and was quick to dispute a judgment or an order if he felt it was based on inadequate knowledge of the people or conditions involved. The fact that he was usually right didn’t make it any easier for men of more education or higher authority to accept this lean, forthright woodsman, whose Rangers would follow him anywhere and who had spread his reputation far and wide as a soldier and leader.

Molly sensed then that this man she knew she loved was destined for greatness, impatient and precipitate though he might be, and she shivered as he told of his adventures.

In April of 1757 recovering from smallpox he had been ordered with the Rangers to New York to embark with an expedition against the French stronghold at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia. Before they could sail, Captain Stark was declared by his lieutenant Jonathan Brewster to still have the disease, and Brewer arrested his captain and confined him to quarters. Brewer may have been jealous of Stark’s promotion in the Rangers, or he may have felt that Stark was actually too ill to go, but at any rate they sailed without him.

Stark was wild with anger at Brewer’s act, and had to wait around New York until July when he was released. In Halifax Brewer was court-martialed for illegally confining his superior officer, and sentenced to be cashiered out of the army, but because of his bravery
the Rangers (borne out of his subsequent courage at Bunker Hill) Lord Loudon pardoned him and tactfully detached him on a recruiting mission until the episode could be forgotten. On the court was Lt. Colonel Thomas Gage, afterwards to be the British commander in Boston in 1775.

In the spring of 1758 Molly said goodbye to John Stark yet again, and watched him go off with the Rangers to join General Abercrombie at Fort Lyman, New York. It was to be a long year for her, awaiting news from the troops fighting the French about Fort Ticonderoga.

Molly never knew what to expect from John whenever he came home. Sometimes he was in an exalted mood if the fortunes of war seemed to be going against the French. Other times, even if the British and American forces were making progress in driving the French back into Canada, he would be harsh and bitter about the impossibility of getting along with the arrogant upper-class Englishmen who formed the officers of the King's troops. Promotions were very slow, merit was never sufficiently rewarded, and the pay for equivalent rank was much lower for the colonials than for the Regulars.

As the summer wore on Molly despaired of ever seeing John Stark long enough to let him see she yearned to make a home for him. Archibald Stark died in June, and Molly knew that this left John's mother alone at home with just Samuel, the youngest son, to care for her.

The sharpest personal blow in the series of misfortunes of that year was the loss of Stark's good friend Lord George Howe in July in a small, utterly insignificant skirmish with a detachment of lost and wandering French soldiers near Ticonderoga. The night before the chance encounter the Rangers had camped in the forest. On a bearskin near the fire Stark and Lord Howe talked for hours, deepening a mutual admiration and friendship developed as Howe learned from Stark the arts of woodsman and the tricks of proper dress, weapons and special training of a Ranger. From the English nobleman Stark began to understand the British. When Howe was killed the next day Stark and the colonials lost the best friend they had in the British Army. The brother of the famous Admiral Howe and General Howe, Lord Howe was one of the very few officers who were genuinely liked and admired by the Americans. He had already absorbed a great deal of knowledge about them, how to fight a war in this heavily forested country, and had begun to train his own men like Rangers. If that stray French bullet had not killed him, Howe would probably have been the British commander-in-chief by 1775, and the course of the war for independence might have been very different for the colonials.

Deep in depression caused by the double loss of his father and his friend Lord Howe, by the weariness of years of combat and the disillusionment of life under British rule, John Stark came home on furlough to put his father's tangled estate in order and asked Molly to marry him. With perhaps a hidden sigh at the unromantic timing of his proposal, but happy that he needed her, she accepted and they were married on August 20, 1758 and went to live in Dunbarton with Captain Page.

Like many well-to-do gentlemen in the eighteenth century, Molly's father owned several negro slaves of both sexes, and treated them more as servants or the equivalent of the later "hired hands" than as bonded slaves. John Stark was uncomfortable in the comparative luxury of the Pages' way of life, and too independent to enjoy living in another man's house, and after a few weeks he began to chafe from inactivity. Molly was not too surprised at the eagerness with which he responded to General Amherst's order to build a road through the wilderness from Crown Point to Fort Number Four (Charlestown, N.H.) on the Connecticut River.

While on his assignment Stark missed being with Rogers' Rangers on their frightful expedition to destroy St. Francis village in Canada, when a few of them barely returned with their lives. But as Captain Page pointed out to Molly, Amherst needed Stark to build and keep open the communications with their northwestern forts, and Rogers knew that, if captured again by the Indians who had wanted to adopt him into their tribe, Stark would suffer horrible tortures and death in retribution.

While her husband was away Molly's first child was born in December of 1759, and she named him Caleb for her father and brother. Captain Page was delighted with his namesake, and took a keen interest in everything that concerned him. Indeed, when John Stark came home when the war ended in the next year he found the older man already resisting the idea of giving up the boy when Molly should move to a home of her own.

Stark had now had five years of war, and after a typical tiff with his superiors involving a misunderstanding of General Amherst's recruiting orders to the three Stark brothers in the Rangers, he was glad to stay home and start building up his own property. Leaving little Caleb in Dunbarton to be adopted by his grandfather, he moved with Molly back to his mother's house by the falls. Molly had carefully considered this, and although it wasn't easy to leave her son even a few miles behind, she realized that her father would give him every advantage, and the child would be a great comfort to the grandparents. With John home to stay for the first time, she felt she should go with him and try to make things a little easier for his mother. She was to have 15 years of peacetime with her husband.

They decided to build their own home in the center of the large tract of wooded land Archibald had willed to John along with the old homestead, but for several years while he build his sawmills and worked hard to develop his farm they lived with Eleanor Stark. All of Eleanor's children were married except Samuel who had been caring for his mother, then about 70. Archibald and John, Jr. were born there, and one can imagine how the elderly Scotswoman tried to tolerate the noise and confusion attendant upon the care of two little boys in that small house. Certainly Samuel wasn't sorry to depart about 1764 to marry Elizabeth Powers. John was too busy buying up his brothers' and sisters' land holdings to notice any possible tension between his womenfolk sharing the same roof. By the outbreak of the Revolution he had become the largest landowner of any of the potential American officers except Washington.

Besides the strain of living in her mother-in-law's home, Molly found that the customs of the Starks and their neighbors were very different from those of her family and friends. The people of Derryfield and Londonderry kept their Scotch Presbyterian ways intact, and equally tenacious were the English Puritans of the Pages' type. Eleanor Stark made her porridge of thickened
barley broth, while Molly's dish was bean porridge. The Starks raised their own flax, and Eleanor spun linen thread on the small spinning wheel she had brought from Ireland. Molly's spinning wheel was much larger, and she was used to carding, combing and spinning yarn from the wool sheared from her father's flock of sheep. Buttermilk was the everyday beverage of the Starks, but Molly steeped her cup of the increasingly precious tea instead. One thing both woman agreed upon was the delicious taste of baked pumpkin filled with milk and eaten with a spoon. The dried pumpkin shells were useful for keeping balls of yarn, spools of thread, small hardware items and even lengths of cloth. As the old nursery rhyme put it:

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her.
He put her in a pumpkin shell
And there she kept her very well."

Another popular beverage in the life of the colonials was rum, considered almost a necessity in war or peace-time. John Stark was not averse to this custom, and the toddy cupboard high to the right of the fireplace was always well stocked. Watching Molly one day as she industrially spun her wool he said, "Spin away, spin away! Ye'll have to have a spinning wheel in your coffin!" To which she retorted, "And you'll have to have a jug of rum in yours!"

The population of Derryfield was only about 285 as late as 1775. A church frame had been built the year Molly was married, but was not completed for many years. The town was too small to hire two preachers, but the Scots and the English couldn't agree on sharing one between them. Neither could they agree on where the school should be, so Derryfield had no school until 1784. Education necessarily had to be at mother's knee, and Molly Stark was one of the few women who insisted on teaching her girls as well as her boys to read and write.

The Starks moved into their new home about 1765 and spent the rest of their long life together there. Disregarding the beautiful view to the west, John Stark built his house facing east. In his travels he had seen many large and comfortable mansions, and he fashioned his own of the best timber and with spacious design. It was two-story with an attic, and had big rooms with eight-foot ceilings upstairs and down. In place of the old central chimney there were two chimneys with fireplaces front and rear on the ground floor and in the bedrooms above. The ornate front door opened on a wide hall running through to the rear. There was no paint or wallpaper in any room, as both John and Molly preferred the warmth and richness of panelled wainscoting and fine corner cupboards.

Eleanor Stark died in the new house in 1768, having lived long enough to see two little girls born to Molly. The first one was named Eleanor for her grandmother; the second one's original name has been lost, as she was also named Eleanor at the age of two months after the death of her sister. The other two boys and three girls were all born in the Stark mansion.

One hundred years old, this house burned down in 1865 when it was used as an industrial school, and only the front doorknob and the granite doorsteps remain. Molly Stark Chapter owns the land, has marked the site and keeps a red bucket over the old well.

By 1774 John Stark was active in the Committee of Safety, was a delegate to the Congress, and had been urging regular training of the militia. And the Starks had achieved sufficient social and financial stature so that John commissioned an artist to paint Molly's portrait.

The best known portrait of John Stark was painted in full dress uniform as a major-general in 1816 by Samuel F. B. Morse. Even at the age of 88 the sternness and determination of Stark's character are plainly discernible as the blue-grey eyes look directly at the viewer. His lean, spare figure and firm jaw indicate clearly the developing American face, distinct from any other.

Many women today have had the experience of welcoming their husbands home from a terrible war and rebuilding their lives together in peacetime, only to have a still more terrible conflict tear them apart again. This happened to Molly Stark on the afternoon of April 19, 1775 when a messenger from an old Indian fighter wounded at Lexington reached John Stark with the news that the British were in arms.

Now 47, Stark didn't wait more than long enough to shut down his sawmill, pick up his musket, powderhorn and bullet pouch and start south. Gathering recruits as he rode, he expected to meet the British advancing on New Hampshire any minute, and there was no time for farewells. Never a man to take anyone else's word for it amid the wild rumors flying about, he turned off to the southwest to see for himself what was going on at Lexington, and sent his men ahead to Medford to wait for him.

With John's crisp order, "Follow me!" ringing in her ears, Molly wrapped his coat, personal belongings, some money and a few food supplies in a blanket and followed him on horseback to Medford. One romanticized version has her riding at night, baby in arms, following the trail by blazed trees. This seems a bit unlikely, as at this time Molly had six little children at home in Derryfield and was newly pregnant with Charles to be born in December. Prompt support of his husband's actions is characteristic of her, but putting Molly close to what could very well have been a pitched battle with the British would have been completely uncharacteristic of John Stark, when he didn't yet know just what the situation was. But Molly certainly did go to Medford with his supplies very soon after he left.

By acclamation Stark was elected colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, pending approval of the legislature in Exeter which summoned him to appear before them as soon as possible. He fumed with indignation when Nathaniel Folsom, a man with much less war experience than himself, was commissioned a brigadier-general, but he really took offense at the legislators' next proposal.

Molly was alarmed when he came striding in from Exeter.

"Molly, Molly!" he shouted. "Where are ye, woman!"
And when she rushed to meet him he blurted, "What do ye think those chuckleheaded nincompoops at Exeter wanted? They wanted to make me colonel of the Second New Hampshire regiment—the Second regiment, mind you!" He paced back and forth before the kitchen fire.

Understanding how his pride had been hurt, she
mixed a generous hot toddy and asked a bid fearfully, "What did you say to that John?"

"I looked 'em right in the eyes and I said, 'Can a babe born today be older than a babe born yesterday? Can it?" He glared at Molly, who turned to hide a smile as she handed him the mug.

"So what regiment are you colonel of now, John?" she asked.

Raising the mug aloft he grinned suddenly at her. "The First New Hampshire of course, lassie!" And they linked arms and spun around in a little jig.

By now fifteen and a half years old, young Caleb Stark was fitly intered over in Dunbarton in his eagerness to go to war and join his father. On the night of June 16 he crept out before Captain Page could stop him and rode away on horseback towards Medford. On the way he met Major Robert Rogers, his father's old Ranger commander, who escorted him to headquarters and then disappeared. When Stark saw Caleb and learned he had come to fight he said, "Son, you'd best go with Captain George Reid here, and get some rest. Tomorrow is likely to be a very busy day."

And June 17, 1775 was a very busy day indeed. In 1825 Caleb, who served throughout the war and became a major, was the youngest survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill to attend the laying of the monument cornerstone by Lafayette, who had known and admired his father.

Countless volumes have been written about that battle, but sufficient credit has never been given to Colonel Stark's heroic and brilliant command of his troops. His personal courage and leadership in the face of England's crack regiments saved Warren and Prescott's decimated and defenseless survivors from being completely wiped out, and allowed them to withdraw without pursuit as Stark covered the rear.

Caleb often told Molly how bravely his father had fought. As the men of Stark's and James Reed's New Hampshire regiments twisted handfuls of green hay from the windrows on the hillside and stuffed them between the double rails of the makeshift fence, Stark took a small party down to the beach and set them quickly to work building a rock wall right to the water's edge as the British boats neared the Charlestown shore and the guns of the warships flung cannonballs, grape and chain shot at the redoubt. Ordering his marksmen to stay behind the stone wall and keep the British from encircling the Americans, Stark strode back and stopped about 100 feet short of the rail fence. He thrust a stick into the ground and said, "There! Don't a man fire till the Redcoats come up to that stick. If he does, I'll knock him down. Now—three cheers and take cover!"

The killed and wounded British were all between the stick and the rail fence, which demonstrates the coolness and disciplined behavior of the New Hampshire troops.

During the Siege of Boston the Medford mansion of the Tory Isaac Royall, Jr. was used as headquarters by Colonel Stark. Molly made several visits to him there, and one account describes how she watched from a lofty window for British troop movements along the Charles River and reported them to her husband. Another possible reason for coming down from Derryfield to overcrowded Medford might have been the presence in the house of Madame Royall and her lovely daughters, who were making Caleb's visits quite enjoyable and undoubtedly relieving the tension and boredom of the siege for the colonel, too.

The British finally agreed to evacuate Boston on March 17, 1776 but did not hurry about it, so Washington sent a strong force over Roxbury Neck and ordered Stark to seize the Battery on Copp's Hill. Molly had been visiting in Medford and rode with her husband to the Neck. He perceived a way of quick communication with his commander and stationed her to watch his advance. If his party was fired upon from Copp's Hill she would be able to see, and was to ride back to Medford with the news and alarm the countryside on her way back home. But the British had sailed and the news was good.

On Christmas Eve of 1776 in the New Jersey campaign General Washington called Colonel Stark into a conference of general officers and asked him to speak. Unabashed, Stark advised Washington that if he wanted to win the war he must give up reliance on spade and shovel, and put his confidence in musket and bayonet. To this Washington smiled and said, "That is just what we intend to do. Tomorrow you will command the right wing at Trenton."

"Nothing could suit me more, sir," Stark replied, and also pledged his personal fortune to the cause of independence. Next day they crossed the Delaware.

General Washington knew how New Englanders would rally to Stark's call, and in March of 1777 he sent him home to recruit new troops.

Molly was grateful to have her husband safe home again, and in a cheerful optimistic mood as he went around the settlements talking to the farmers and towns- men recruiting replacements for the troops. But the calm was shattered abruptly when word reached Stark that Colonel Enoch Poor of the 2nd New Hampshire regiment had been promoted over his head to brigadier-general.

This was the last straw, and Stark's limited patience had run out. It was not the first time he had been passed over for lesser men with minimal experience, but with perhaps more social graces and certainly with more tactful tongues. Poor was a good colonel and a gentleman, but Stark knew that he himself stood at the top of the list in New Hampshire, and he bitterly resented the slur to his long record of service without a blemish.

Molly was powerless to break through the icy wall of cold fury which enveloped her husband as he dressed in his best uniform and went to face the men by whom he felt he had been dishonored.

On March 22, 1777 Colonel John Stark appeared before the Exeter legislature and resigned his commission, receiving their vote of thanks for his services. In spite of efforts by the legislature, by Major-General John Sullivan and by Poor himself to get him to reconsider, Stark was adamant. Before he left Exeter he warned the legislature about the dangerous situation at Fort Ticonderoga with Burgoyne apparently planning to cut down through New England to New York, and he pledged immediate assistance to New Hampshire should it be needed. Then, a private citizen, he went home to Derryfield.

(Continued on page 44)
Benjamin Franklin’s Armonica

By Bryna Donaldson
Madison, Wisconsin

Benjamin Franklin, famous as an inventor, scientist, and printer, deserves another laurel for his contribution to the world of music. An accomplished performer on the harp, guitar, and violin, he was also responsible for America’s first new musical instrument, an instrument that maintained its popularity well into the nineteenth century. Enchanted, Mozart and Beethoven wrote music for it. Goethe and Schiller referred to it in their poetry. Franz Mesmer, using “animal magnetism,” the forerunner of hypnosis, used its delicate yet highly emotional tones to achieve a receptive state in his patients.

In 1757 while in London, Franklin heard E. H. Delaval perform on a set of drinking glasses which contained varying amounts of water and were played by rubbing a moistened finger around each rim. Charmed by the delicacy of its tone he wondered how the music could be played faster, with chords and harmony, rather than in just a single melodic line.

Puckeridge is generally credited with introducing the glasses to Europe in 1743 although an advertisement for a concert by Gluck at the Little Theater in the Haymarket in London on April 23, 1746 read, “A Concerto on 26 Drinking Glasses tuned with Spring Water accompanied with the whole Band, being a new instrument of his own Invention; upon which he performs whatever may be done on a Violin or Harpsichord and thereby hopes to satisfy the Curious as well as Lovers of Musik.”

In Germany the musical glasses were known as Glasspiel. It consisted of eighteen beer glasses placed on a cloth covered board. Tuned by adding more or less water it was played by rubbing a moistened finger around each rim.

Using his famous ingenuity Franklin decided to try to improve these instruments. He used hand blown bowls instead of drinking glasses and each bowl was blown with a hole in its center and with a short open ended hollow extension. This tube or neck was about an inch and a half wide in the large bowls gradually becoming smaller in the high sounding bowls. Franklin used 37 bowls which were ground to an exact pitch, and the instrument ranged from bottom line bass clef G, to G, the space above the treble staff. Franklin stained the bowls the colors of the rainbow to avoid confusion. All the C’s were red, the D’s orange, E’s yellow, F’s green, G’s blue, A’s purple, and B’s violet. The bowls which correspond to the black keys on our piano were colored white. A cork with the correct sized hole was placed in the center of each bowl and the bowls were placed sideways. The bowls fit snugly to a tapering rod or spindle which ran through these holes. They were nestled close together, but not touching one another. A larger wheel attached to the rod permitted the bowls to revolve continuously and a foot pedal which Franklin called a movable step set the wheel in motion. The instrument was put into a three foot long case which rested on a neat four legged frame. The performer sat in front as we do at a piano. The bowls were moistened with a sponge and the performer’s fingers also moistened and rubbed with fine bits of chalk to help catch the glass and bring out the tone of the bowls. The revolving rims were only half an inch to an inch apart, and by using one, or all fingers, complicated melodies, harmony, and chords could be played.

The tones produced were soft and incomparably sweet and clear. Listeners were often moved to tears as they
heard its unearthly quality. It was late one night when Franklin returned from Europe and finished assembling the instrument in his Philadelphia attic. As he played “a few heavenly strains” the music drifted down to his wife who thought she had died and was listening to the music of the angels.

The instrument was particularly popular in Germany and the “Musikalischer Almanach fur Deutschland” stated in 1782,

“Of all musical inventions the one of Mr. Franklin of Philadelphia has created the greatest excitement.”

One serious drawback to the instrument probably resulted in its diminishing popularity. Constant vibrations of the glass on sensitive finger tips, and constant listening to high overtones caused severe nervousness on the part of performers. Although Franklin seemed to have nerves of steel and was never bothered even though he played the Armonica continuously, Marianne Davies and blind Marianne Kirchgessner, both outstanding artists, were forced to retire from concert life for this reason. Carl Leopold Rollig improved the instrument at a later date by adding a keyboard, but this remained an unsuccessful addition because the instrument lost much of its magical quality.

(Continued on page 40)
Church Record of the Swatara Reformed Congregation, Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pa., 1740-1862. Transcribed July 1936 by Dr. William J. Hinke. Contributed by Mrs. W. A. Byers, Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter, Md.

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**Parents**

- Ludwig Henry Schuy
- Maria Elizabeth
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- Anna Maria
- John Dubs
- Barbara
- John Bruner
- & wf.
- Peter Winckelblech
- & wf.
- Bernard Raug
- Anna Elizabeth
- Henry Sauter
- Sabina
- Philip Kolb
- Anna Dorothy
- Philip Kolb
- Anna Dorothy
- Paul Schaefer
- Anna Elizabeth
- Nicholas Ullant
- Juliana
- Ludwig Schuy
- Elizabeth
- Philip Lorentz
- Hautz
- Eva
- Peter Kiny
- Catharine
- John Nicholas
- Weyrig
- Anna Barbara
- Nicholas Jungblut
- Anna Maria
- Dewalt Annias
- Catharine
- Nicholas Noll
- Anna Margaret
- Peter Gettel
- Maria Eva
- John Dubs
- Anna Maria
- John Henry
- Anna Marg.
- Thomas Krick
- & wf. Margaret
- Henry Dubs
- & wf.
- Anna Maria
- Peter Getel
- & wf. Maria Eva
- Leonord Capler
- Maria Winckelblech, single
- Moritz Dubel
- & & wf. Anna Barbara
- Philip Kolb
- & wf. Dorothy
- Christopher Kolb
- & & wf. Anna Maria
- Adam Bulman
- & & wf. Anna Elizabeth
- Jacob Schober
- & & wf. Dorothy
- John Martin Schuy
- single
- Casper Schnaebel
- & & wf. Barbara
- Samuel Diessler
- Dorothy
- John Brenneisen
- & & wf. Christine
- Jacob Wagener
- & & wf. Magdalene
- Casper Schnaebel
- & & wf.
- Christian Lang
- Anna Maria, da. of Peter
- Hedrich
- Henry Noll
- Elizabeth Stein, both single
- John Brunner
- & & wf. Margaret
- John Fock
- Eva
- Melchoir Leitert
- Salome
- Christian Lentz
- Anna Barbara
- John Henry
- Anna Maria
- Henry Dubs
- & wf.
- Anna Maria
- Dewald Gerst
- Magdalene
- Catharine
- Dietward Nawiner
- (?)
- Jacob Hengschig
- Barbara
- Spittler (?)
- Jacob Krieger
- & & wf. Annäs
- Nicholas Wolf
- & &wf. Elizabeth
- Wendel Roemer
- Catharine
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- Engel Gerst
- Jacob Labster
- John Schuy
- & & wf. Catharine
- Rudolph Hauck
- & & wf. Elizabeth
- Henry Schnaebel
- Susanna
- Buchman
- Henry Dubs
- & &wf.
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- Anna Maria
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- [Maria]
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<td>b. 1-30-1754</td>
<td>Hergeheimer</td>
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<td>John Jacob</td>
<td>Adam Lerch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>b. 6-22-1751</td>
<td>&amp; wf.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bapt. Jan. 28, 1754</td>
<td>Maria Margarethe</td>
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<td>Henry Miller</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>John Rontel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>b. Jan. 28, 1753</td>
<td>&amp; wf.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>bapt. Jan. 28, 1754</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian Lentz</td>
<td>Catharine Barbara</td>
<td>Dewald Gerst</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>b. 1-7-1754</td>
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<td>Catharina Magd.</td>
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<td>Jacob Libs</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Felix Winsch</td>
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<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>b. 3-3-1754</td>
<td>&amp; wf. Ursula</td>
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<td>Martin Kramer</td>
<td>John Martin</td>
<td>Frederick Kramer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>b. 3-17-1754</td>
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<td>Maria Barbara</td>
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<td>Jacob Ulm</td>
<td>Maria Magdalene</td>
<td>George Scheffer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Magdalene</td>
<td>b. 4-28-1754</td>
<td>Anna Maria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valentine Gerhart</td>
<td>Catharine</td>
<td>John George</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>b. 6-6-1754</td>
<td>Obenmeier</td>
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<td>Magdalene</td>
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<td>Jacob Laman</td>
<td>Maria Elizabeth</td>
<td>John Adam Loch</td>
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<td>Maria Catharine</td>
<td>b. 6-15-1754</td>
<td>Maria Eva</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Winckelblech</td>
<td>Maria Elizabeth</td>
<td>Michael Gleber</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maria Margaret</td>
<td>b. 11-30-1754</td>
<td>&amp; wf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Weyrich</td>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>William Weyrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>b. 11-17-1754</td>
<td>Margaret Gerst</td>
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(Continued on page 52)
A flexible travel program has been developed for members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution utilizing the low group fares of Pan Am, TWA, Lufthansa, BOAC and other major airlines. Several groups will leave New York this summer to Europe, the Mediterranean and the Bible Lands. Round trip jet fares start at $230 (New York/London/New York.) Write for brochure to: Division ‘N’, Travel Wholesalers International, 1707 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
An invitation from the following Chapters
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BIRMINGHAM TERRITORY
CHEAHA
COLBERT
FORT BOWYER
GENERAL SUMTER
JAMES GADSDEN
JONES VALLEY
LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE

MARGARET LEA HOUSTON
MARThA WAYLES JEFFERSON
MATTHEW SMITH
NEEDHAM BRYAN
NEHEMIAH HOWARD
OLD ELYTON
PRINCESS SEHOY
SYLACAUGA
TRISTAN DE LUNA
The Oliver Wiley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Troy, Alabama, welcome visitors to our State. From the foothills of the Appalachians to the White Gulf Shores, this panoramic state is packed with surprises. Rich in history, full of scenic wonders, abundant in points of interest, Alabama provides much pleasure for tourists: Birthplace of the remarkable Helen Keller; Montgomery, Cradle of the Confederacy with the First White House of the Confederacy; the Azalea Trail in Mobile; Fort Morgan, a Michael Angelo Fort near Mobile; the gallant Battleship U.S. Alabama, Mobile; Russell Caves; Moundville Archaeological Indian Museum, and many others.

Excellent highways, gentle climate and friendly people invite visitors from afar and usually bring them back again, and again.

The Oliver Wiley Chapter, Mrs. Raymond Lightfoot, Regent Expresses Appreciation to the Following Sponsors:

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Mrs. William F. Joiner, a Friend
cession left the house the general watched from the window, as he was too feeble to go to the burying ground. Sadly, he said, "Goodbye, Molly, we sup no more together on earth."

Many prominent people called to see the old hero, and sent him testimonials of their esteem. On August 19, 1805 President Jefferson wrote him, in part: "... Your memory will be cherished by those who come after you as one who has not lived in vain for his country. I salute you, venerable patriot and general. With affection and reverence, Thomas Jefferson."

When invited to a reunion of Bennington veterans, Stark wrote that although he appreciated their wish to see him again, he never had been much to look at and certainly wasn't now. He closed the letter: "Live free, and stand by the flag of your country. Death is not the worst of evils."

General John Stark died on May 8, 1822, at the age of 94, the last surviving general of the Revolutionary War. He was buried with full military honors beside Molly, and each Memorial Day the DAR and the American Legion hold services at the Stark Monument there. Similar services are held at the grave of Major Caleb Stark in Dunbarton.

The love of John and Molly Stark for each other was deep, sometimes stormy, and a vital part of their lifelong happiness. Their family was the core of their existence, and they were determined to live in honorable peace and freedom. General Stark loved his fields, his farms and woodlands. He loved his country, and with Molly's constant support he fought first for his local rights, then for New Hampshire and finally for the United States of America.
In Memoriam

Dixie Buchanan Mays Jones
(Mrs. Blair Jones)
Organizing Regent
Broken Arrow Chapter, DAR
Pell City, Alabama
This old cannon, which was manufactured January 29, 1700, was captured by Andrew Jackson from the British flagship, Hermes; it was sunk in the shallow waters at Fort Morgan, Alabama, during the War of 1812. It was nearly 100 years old when George Washington stepped into the White House. It has upon it the British Royal Crown placed above the Rose of Tudor, which was the Rose of Peace in England in 1485 and represents the Coat of Arms of Henry VII, father of Henry VIII. Its installation at Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay gives to this twice famous battle site and to Alabama the most priceless historical prize in America and is the only gun that we have captured from the British Navy during the War of 1812.

Submitted by the following Montgomery, Alabama DAR Chapters in recognition of the Alabama Sesquicentennial:

Anne Phillips  Peter Forney  Francis Marion  Capt. William Bibb

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Sara Lou Slemmons Beeland
Mrs. Frances Beeland Wilkinson

FORT DALE CHAPTER, DAR
Greenville, Alabama

FORT STROTHER CHAPTER
Oxford, Alabama
honoring our charter member
MRS. ANNIE ORR HARWOOD

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John parke custis chapter
Salutes the State of Alabama
On its Sesquicentennial Celebration
1819 1969

Lt. joseph wilcox chapter
Camden, Alabama
Honoring Regent
Mrs. W. L. Stuart
Alabama Sesquicentennial
1819-1969
Reuben Long Chapter
Huntsboro, Alabama

Compliments of
STEPHENS CHAPTER, DAR
Decatur, Alabama
Covered Bridge, Livingston, Ala.
Fort Tombigbee, Epes, Ala.
(4 mile off Highway 11)

"America's Junior Miss Pageant"
Mobile, Alabama April 26-May 6, 1969
COME
(Write Mobile Junior Chamber of Commerce for details) Virginia Cavalier Chapter, DAR, Mobile.

William brown chapter
Salutes
STATE OF ALABAMA
SESQUICENTENNIAL
1819-1969

Benjamin Franklin's Armonica
(Continued from page 31)

Named "Armonica," from an Italian word meaning "harmony" the instrument was more frequently called "Harmonica" because it was easier to pronounce. It is not to be confused with our mouth organ which came as a later development.

In Franklin's time it was not unusual for men of letters to become gentlemen amateurs performing artists. As interest in the cultural arts again is growing many people are dabbling in music as Franklin did, for the fun of it.
Alamance Chapter
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
invites you to visit
FLORENCE, ALABAMA

FINE ARTS COMPLEX, FLORENCE STATE UNIVERSITY, FLORENCE, ALABAMA

The $2.8 million Fine Arts Complex at Florence State University is scheduled for completion in the early part of 1969. It will include an auditorium, music building, and art building. The auditorium will seat more than 1,700 persons and is constructed in the fine theatre style. Adjacent will be facilities for the dramatic arts. The assembly hall will be divisible, enabling it to be used to accommodate smaller audiences for play productions. It will have a thrust stage. A pipe organ will later be installed. The music facility will be a two-story building and will contain lecture, choral, band and recital rooms. The four-story art building will contain a gallery for display of student work, lecture rooms, laboratories for art, and a sculpture studio. All buildings in the complex will be connected by open patios and outside landscape areas for class assemblies and outdoor lectures.

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THE EASTERN GATEWAY
TO THE GREAT
TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY.

Compliments of the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
“Scottsboro’s Oldest Bank”

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 22)

man Alexander Pirnie. Mrs. Christian Stephan presented a delightful musical program.

Mrs. Philip B. Husted honored our predecessors with a colorful history of Oneida Chapter, organized only three years after the National Society and the fourth in New York State (National No. 49). The founding Regent was Julia Seymour Conkling, wife of U.S. Senator Roscoe Conkling and sister of Horatio Seymour, three times Governor of New York State and once a candidate of the Democratic Party for President of the United States. Other charter members came from pioneer and leading families in the community. Within three years the Chapter boasted 150 members. As early as 1895 it offered prizes in the public schools for excellence in history, a practice continued to this day.

Mrs. Arlott presented Mrs. Clyde with a gift from Oneida Chapter, to be used toward National and State projects.—Dorothy W. Brown.

FRANCIS BROWARD (Fort Lauderdale, Fla.). Three new honors were given to Francis Broward Chapter this year; Emily Burke Heafy (Mrs. Edward L., II) is Florida’s 1968 Outstanding Junior Member, and her four C. A. R. children.

Serving the people of Jackson County and surrounding area for 76 years

W. J. Word
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SCOTTSBORO
WHOLESALE COMPANY

Salutes

Kate Duncan Smith
DAR School

standing Junior Member; William Lauderdale Society, C.A.R., is the 1968 Most Outstanding Society in Florida; and we have our first national C.A.R. officer, SE Region of the United States Sr. Vice President, Jean Abbey Winters (Mrs. Milo C.).

Emily’s award was announced at the Fla. State DAR Conference held in Pensacola. Among her credits is William Lauderdale Society of which she has been senior president and is currently serving as senior registrar. She has four active C.A.R. member children. Jean Winters, immediate past Senior State C.A.R. President, was

(Continued on page 56)
COME to SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA on THE FIRST MONDAY of ANY MONTH.

It is a day long to be remembered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARKS’ Ready to Wear</th>
<th>FIVE POINTS MOTEL A good place to stop</th>
<th>Davis Restaurant and Motel in Downtown Scottsboro Highway 72 West</th>
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<tr>
<td>JIM PITTS FLOWERS</td>
<td>Katie’s Liberty Restaurant DAR Always Welcome</td>
<td>Compliments of a 1939 Graduate of KDS DAR School President of Alumni Association 1963 R. B. Derrick Real Estate Company</td>
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<td>Patrick Lumber Company</td>
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Katie’s Liberty Restaurant DAR Always Welcome

Compliments of
WALES JEWELRY COMPANY

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JANUARY 1969
Molly Stark

(Continued from page 29)

Molly received him with mixed emotions: relief that once again he had come home from a war without ever having been wounded, sympathy for this worst blow to his pride, and anger at the machinations of the smooth politicians and the military in failing to appreciate and reward the achievements of her beloved John Stark.

For about four months he stayed at home, getting reacquainted with Archibald and John, now 16 and 14, and the younger girls Eleanor, Sarah, Elizabeth and Molly. Charles and Benjamin Franklin Stark were only babies, so except for Caleb it was a full household which surrounded the tired warrior. Molly knew it was only a matter of time until Archibald would join the army, and she cherished each moment of this period when her family was around her.

The interlude was all too brief, and wearily Molly stocked her husband's field desk and packed his war gear again when the Exeter legislature asked him to accept a commission as brigadier-general of the New Hampshire militia. Knowing of the worsening situation in the north and the potential danger to his state, Stark agreed on condition that he would answer only to New Hampshire.

His commission was signed on Friday, July 18. By Saturday night he had recruited three companies, and in six days almost 1,500 men had flocked to enlist under his command. Even the Sabbath ban on recruiting activities was lifted, and preachers from their pulpits encouraged men of fighting age to join General Stark at once. Militia, many of them veterans of the French and Indian war, gathered from the Berkshires of Massachusetts and the New Hampshire Grants—now Vermont—to serve with John Stark for the protection of their homes. General Burgoyne began his advance southward, sending his Hessian troops to seize the military stores known to be at Bennington, Vermont. Stark was ready.

He was always ready. He trained the men, planned the logistics, reconnoitered the scene, and personally led his troops in every campaign of his career.

Many historians have stated that this was Stark's "finest hour" and the battle of Bennington on August 16, 1777 is one of the more familiar stories of the Revolution. Besides his colorful exhortation to his men to prevent Molly from becoming a widow, Stark rode out with Colonel Seth Warner of Vermont towards the advancing enemy to see for himself what they were up against. The Germans fired one of their little three-pounders at him, but two officers galloped back unharmed. Stark called out to his men as he rode past,

(Continued on page 48)
When migrating Indians found these rich forest lands, filled with an abundance of game, and the wonderfully mild climate, they cried, "Alabama." Broadly translated this means "This is our home. Here we rest."

One of those Indians was George Colbert, Chief of the Chicksaw Tribe, for whom Colbert County and Colbert Chapter DAR were named.

Colbert County is steeped in old southern traditions, yet is as modern as tomorrow. Among the national companies who have plants in Colbert County are Reynolds Metals, Ford Motor Company, Union Carbide, and a large part of TVA.

Alabama is heavily sprinkled with the moon dust of intriguing history. The ages unfold in the fascinating fabric of a state that has flourished under 7 flags. Paleo man in cliff shelters . . . Indian mound-builders . . . DeSoto’s legions . . . French rule . . . English domination . . . Spanish occupation . . . bloody Indian wars . . . graceful agrarianism . . . tragic Civil War . . . painful Reconstruction . . . early industrial development . . . space history-in-the-making.

Each age has left its imprint upon a land and a people . . .

Join us in our sesquicentennial celebration and discover Alabama for yourselves. Our friendly people will welcome you warmly.

COLBERT CHAPTER EXPRESS APPRECIATION TO
THE FOLLOWING FOR THEIR GRACIOUS SUPPORT

COMPLIMENTS OF COLBERT COUNTY—ELECTRICAL CENTER OF THE WORLD

City of Tuscumbia
W. F. Gardiner, Mayor
John L. Aldridge, Commissioner
A. D. McNees, Commissioner
Miss Lurlene Cook, City Clerk

Tuscumbia Electricity Dept.
Charles P. Ricks, Manager
First National Bank in Tuscumbia
Sheffield, Cherokee, Muscle Shoals

City of Sheffield
B. F. Walden, Mayor
C. J. Williamson, Commissioner
Bobby Eckles, Commissioner
E. S. Enoch, City Clerk-Treasurer

Sheffield Power, Water and Gas Dept.
W. C. Hooper, Manager
Sheffield Federal Saving and Loan Assn.
Tuscumbia, Muscle Shoals

State National Bank
Tuscumbia

JANUARY 1969 [ 45 ]
Greetings from the City of Grant, Alabama

Grant V.F.W. Auxiliary
Grant Jaycettes
Grant Lions Club
Grant Jaycees
Grant Auto Supply
Grant General Merchandise

Bur Camp Company
Gunters Mt. American Legion
Peoples State Bank
Ledbeter’s 66 Station
W.O. McDonald Building Supply
Barfield Pharmacy

VAL MONTE RESORT
Motel
Restaurant
Lake Guntersville, Alabama

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Compliments of
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Beautiful Lake Guntersville
Guntersville, Alabama
We never punch a clock!

Sure, we have normal banking hours Monday through Friday. Also, we are open on Saturdays from 8:30 A.M. until noon — for your added convenience.

Saturday Banking hours provide one of the many extras in person-to-person "Customer Service" you find at First Colbert, the bank trying around the clock to provide more in banking convenience and pleasure for every account every day.

FIRST COLBERT NATIONAL BANK
LEIGHTON MUSCLE SHOALS SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA MEMBER F.D.I.C.

News of Martha Washington

(Continued from page 18)

The acquisition of this fortune from his cousin Francis in 1714 was to have an immediate and lasting effect on John the Painter Stainer's family. William, the eldest son, was to emigrate to America in the following year with his youngest brother John (Martha's father) who was now 14 years of age. Bartholomew, who had been educated in St. Paul's School, was able to pursue his career and to become one of the foremost society portrait painters of his day with examples, like that of Frederick, Prince of Wales, now preserved in the National Portrait Gallery in London. Francis was to rise to be Master of the Painter Stainers like his father. And Mary Langborne's son, William was to follow his uncles, William and John, out to America.

Bartholomew, the portrait painter, was married twice, firstly to Hannah Asworth in 1725 and secondly to Rachel. Two sons Ralph and William have been traced and the latter, probably of the second marriage, went out to York River, Virginia, to work as a clerk for his cousin William Langborne. This made him the fourth William Dandridge in the Southern States at about this time since his uncles William and John both had sons called William.

The careers of the first two emigrants, William and John, are already known from American sources so all I need say is that William distinguished himself by being not only an army Colonel but also a naval Captain whilst John (Martha's father) became an army Colonel.

Their brother, Francis, who had risen like his father to be Master of the Painter Stainers, remembered his American nephews and nieces in his Will when he died in 1765. To William, son of Colonel Captain William Dandridge, he left his gold watch and seal. To William, son of Bartholomew he left £300. Bequests were also made to Francis, widow of Martha's father, and to her sons Bartholomew and William.

Francis died just too soon to receive a friendly letter from George Washington dated 20 September 1765, seeking to preserve the links between Martha and her English relations. With Francis's death these links withered and today the living Dandridges both in England and America are unaware of their relationships one to the other.

JANUARY 1969 [ 47 ]
"Helping build the South... in a new era"

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE
AUTO-FIRE-LIFE
HOME OFFICE
Montgomery, Ala.

Molly Stark, Patriot

(Continued from page 44)

"Those rascals know I'm a general. See how they honor me with a big gun as a salute!"

The battle was joined, and after a long day of fighting in terrific heat and humidity Stark's troops defeated the Hessians and captured hundreds of prisoners and four cannon. The Stars and Stripes was carried in this battle for the first time.

Molly rejoiced at her husband's victory, which led directly to the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga early in October, but she was dismayed at the large number of wounded on both sides, and the fact that many were suffering from smallpox, the constant scourge of the day. At her suggestion General Stark had large groups of these soldiers carried to Derryfield where Molly converted her house and barn into a hospital. One of the children had the smallpox, too, and was nursed through it along with the soldiers. Many of the Hessians were so grateful to Molly for her care that they begged to be allowed to stay after the war. Some of them did remain, and built the stone walls around the general's fields; many ex-soldiers settled permanently in the area.

On October 4, 1777 by Act of Congress a grateful federal government sent "... thanks to General Stark of the New Hampshire militia ... and Brigadier-General Stark is hereby appointed Brigadier-General in the Army of the United States."

During the last years of the war Stark was commander of the Northern Department, with Major Caleb Stark as his adjutant. The aging soldier developed severe rheumatism from his years of exposure to extremes of climate and hardships, and after a long illness he was brevetted a major-general in September of 1783.

Molly bore her eleventh and last child, Sophia, in 1782 when she was 45. Her father and stepmother died three years later, leaving Caleb Stark an equal share in their estate with the Page children. Captain Page had had a dread of being buried in the Dunbarton cemetery where the water table was very high, and left explicit instructions for his own interment in Bow, New Hampshire on the Concord road near his daughter Mary Russell's home.

As the general grew more morose in his late years, Molly became more animated. Freed of childbearing cares and the worry about Indian raids and her husband's safety, she loved to go out to neighborhood parties and dances. One night she returned at an hour the general thought unseemingly late, and found the door fastened with its heavy iron bar against her. Undaunted, she climbed onto a shed roof and got in through an upstairs window, sleeping in an empty bedroom. Next morning the general was surprised to find a bright and cheery Molly fixing breakfast and greeting him with, "Did you sleep well, John?"

On another occasion she saw by his expression that he disapproved of the brocade gown she planned to wear to the merrymaking, so she laid it aside and chose another. Pouring cream into her churn for the morning's butter making, she went off to the party. Returning, she heard him muttering, "Had plenty of gallants to dance—with that neat step—and spar with that saucy tongue. Much work tomorrow—sleepy heads are not the best for housework."

In the morning the old general chuckled to himself as he watched Molly having trouble with the churn. She seemed to be finding the dasher heavy and growing heavier as she churned. Puzzled, she opened the cover. There firmly imbedded in the cream was her brocade gown.

"Better stay at home, Molly. You've nothing fine enough to wear now," said the general calmly.

Biting her tongue, Molly turned back to the churn and struggled with it until gown and butter were one. That night the general found on his supper plate a neat square of buttered gown. The outcome of this passage at arms was that at the next party Mistress Stark was accompanied by her husband, and she wore a beautiful new dress of brocade.

"Better stay at home, Molly. You've nothing fine enough to wear now," said the general calmly.

As the years went on, John, Jr. and his wife came to live with his parents and care for them. On June 29, 1814 Molly Stark died of typhus. She was 78 and the general was 86. The funeral was held in the Starks' home, and when in his eulogy for Molly the minister made complimentary remarks about John Stark, the old man rapped his cane sharply on the floor. "Tut, tut, no more of that, an' it please you." When the funeral pro- (Continued on page 38)
Footnotes

1 Air Force Magazine, August 1968, pages 13, 14, 15.

2 Representative Otto E. Passman (La.). Letter with enclosures To Whom It May Concern, June 14, 1968.

3 Address by the Honorable Otto E. Passman before the New York Union League Club, May 27, 1968.

4 From reports by Mr. Roger Blough, Chairman of the Board, U. S. Steel Corporation, an address March 8, 1967, and his U. S. Steel Quarterly, February 1967.

We Serve All DAR Chapters

VALLEY FORGE FLAG CO., INC.

Spring City, Pennsylvania

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New York 10020
Circle 5-1919
In Memoriam
A Loving Tribute to
Mrs. William Henry Belk

Mary Irwin Belk (Mrs. William Henry Belk), National Society Number 143498, beloved Honorary Vice President General since 1954, passed away February 6, 1968, following a prolonged period of ill health at her home in Charlotte, North Carolina.

For almost half a century she was an active and loyal Daughter of the American Revolution, serving her Chapter, State and National Societies, as well as the Children of the American Revolution, with marked ability and dedicated devotion.

Descendant of such illustrious patriots as John McKnitt Alexander of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence fame, and General Robert Irwin, she inherited their patriotic zeal and sense of moral and civic responsibility.

As an officer of North Carolina’s “Mother Chapter,” the Mecklenburg Chapter, of Charlotte, she evidenced rare executive and administrative talents. In 1931 she was elected State Vice Regent; three years later, State Regent. Her regime was notable for progress in every line of historical, educational and patriotic endeavor.

Due to her business acumen and sound judgment, the State Society’s indebtedness of more than $8,000 after the “Great Depression” was eliminated. The Society was put on a firm financial basis.

In 1938 Mrs. Belk was elected a Vice President General. From 1941 to 1944 she was Chaplain General. She made an indelible impression upon the minds and hearts of other National Board members, who recognized and admired her sterling qualities of character, personality and service.

With her “Merchant Prince” husband, she was generous in gifts and efforts for Presbyterian churches around the world. For Presbyterian colleges and schools and for DAR Approved Schools, especially Crossnore, she was an untiring worker and liberal donor.

Her high standards of honor and integrity and her unselfish and devoted service typified her as the personification of the spirit of DAR ideals. She will be greatly missed in all DAR circles.

Many friends in the North Carolina Society express, in this tribute, appreciation and gratitude for the life of Mrs. William Henry Belk.
Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough—North Carolina State Regent—NSDAR

On the campus of Greensboro College, her alma mater, with Main Building in the background. Greensboro College was originally chartered in 1838 as Greensboro Female College. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1843, and in 1846 the College began taking students. Main Building, the original building on the campus, now serves as Administration Building and Dormitory for freshmen women.

The following Chapters of District V North Carolina sponsor this page:

- Alexander Martin
- Battle of Alamance
- Col. Andrew Balfour
- George Reynolds
- Guilford Battle
- James Hunter
- Joseph Kerner
- Rachel Caldwell
- William Bethel
Genealogical Records
(Continued from page 34)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parents</th>
<th>Child</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>same parents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Christ &amp; wf.</td>
<td>Anna Maria b. 3-11-1762</td>
<td>Adam Sattelzan &amp; wf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Schuy &amp; wf.</td>
<td>Elizabeth b. 8-1-1762</td>
<td>Ludwig Schuy &amp; wf. Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Wagener &amp; wf.</td>
<td>Susanna b. 8-1-1762</td>
<td>John Braun &amp; wf.</td>
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<td>John Braun &amp; wf.</td>
<td>Catharine b. 5-22-1763</td>
<td>John Dubs &amp; wf. Catharine</td>
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<td>same parents</td>
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<td>Henry b. 4-20-1765</td>
<td>John Wolfsberger &amp; wf. Hannah</td>
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<tr>
<td>same parents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>John Braun b. 12-26-1766</td>
<td>John Bruner Barbara Dubs</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Parents</td>
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<td>Sponsor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilian Lang</td>
<td>Anna Maria</td>
<td>John Boeshor          &amp; wf.</td>
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<td>Jacob Brunner</td>
<td>Anna Catharine b. 6-18-1769</td>
<td>John Adam Kleeman &amp; wf. Anna Catharine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Margaret</td>
<td>bapt. 7-2-</td>
<td>Carl Heu              &amp; wf. Eva</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philip Heu</td>
<td>Eva Elizabeth b.</td>
<td>Daniel Angst          Maria Margaret Fuchs</td>
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<td>Barbara</td>
<td>-1769</td>
<td>John Scherp           Barbara Rauch</td>
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<td>John Moller</td>
<td>Son 7-24-</td>
<td>Daniel Schuy          Anna Barbara</td>
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<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>b. 9-6-1769</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Kuntz</td>
<td>Barbara b. 10-15-1769</td>
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<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Maria Barbara</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederick Guntram</td>
<td>Anna b. 10-2-1769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria</td>
<td>bapt. Nov. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Braun</td>
<td>Maria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Henry</td>
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<td>bapt. Nov. 5, 1769</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wendel</td>
<td>Adam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bartholomae Maria</td>
<td>b. 11-10-1760</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>bapt. Dec. 17,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Huber</td>
<td>John Henry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>b. 11-27-1769</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bapt. Dec. 17,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 58)
CROSSNORE SCHOOL, INCORPORATED
A mountain school for boys and girls on the approved list of NSDAR schools

Pictured in front of the North Carolina DAR Hall at Crossnore are: Miss Amanda Thomas, National Chairman of DAR Schools, Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough, State Regent of the North Carolina Society DAR, Mr. John W. Gatling, Executive Director of Crossnore and Mrs. Roy H. Cagle, State Chairman of DAR Schools Committee. Mrs. Goldsborough, Miss Thomas, and Mrs. Cagle, Trustees of the school, were at Crossnore for a meeting on November 1, 1968.

Crossnore School, Incorporated, is embarking on an expansion, modernization and new building program.

The North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are generously providing a new large girls' dormitory to house thirty girls with two apartments for houseparents. A new middle boys' facility and a simple indoor swimming pool are also planned. Four of the present modern dormitories will be rehabilitated and made fully up-to-date. Additional buildings will be improved where necessary. A fully automatic and extensive fire alarm system is being installed in all places where people live.

Major effort and stress is being made with respect to good manners, good marks, obedience, and love of country.

Jackets must be worn by all gentlemen at the evening meals, with girls neatly attired. The "come-as-you-are" philosophy, so much in vogue today, is not acceptable at Crossnore on Sunday.

Discipline and enforcement of our rules and regulations are being practiced, amid the beatings from the former "free-wheelers" and the "do-as-they-please" cult.

After supper we stand at the foot of the flag pole and pledge allegiance while the flag is being lowered. On Sunday evening at Vespers, we sing all stanzas of the National Anthem and recite the American's Creed. Respect for our country is being taught.

This page was sponsored by the following chapters of DAR:

District No. 1
Edward Buncombe, Asheville, N. C.
Ruth Davidson, Asheville, N. C.
Joseph DeDowell, Hendersonville, N. C.
Waightsstill Avery, Brevard, N. C.
Martha Pettigrew, Marion, N. C.
Archibald Murphy, Murphy, N. C.
Greenlee, Old Fort, N. C.
Griffith Rutherford, Rutherfordton
Darius Bell Love, Waynesville, N. C.
Hugh Rogers, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

District No. 2
Daniel Boone, Boone, N. C.
Crossnore, Crossnore, N. C.
Major William Cronicle, Gastonia
William Gaston, Gastonia, N. C.
John Hoyle, Hickory, N. C.
Hickory Tavern, Hickory, N. C.
Col. Frederick Hambright, Kings Mt.
Col. Ninian Beall, Lenoir, N. C.
Jacob Forney, Lincolnton, N. C.
Col. John Alston, Valdese, N. C.
Rendezvous Mountain, N. Wilkesboro, N. C.
## Seventy-Five Colleges and Universities in North Carolina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Founded</th>
<th>Name of Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>CAMPBELL COLLEGE, Buie's Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>CATAWBA COLLEGE, Salisbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham</td>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>ELON COLLEGE, Elon College</td>
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<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>GREENSBORO COLLEGE, Greensboro</td>
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<td>1837</td>
<td>GUILFORD COLLEGE, Guilford</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>HIGH POINT COLLEGE, High Point</td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, Charlotte</td>
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<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>LENOIR RHYNE COLLEGE, Hickory</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>LIVINGSTON COLLEGE, Salisbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>MARS HILL COLLEGE, Mars Hill</td>
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<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>MERIDITH COLLEGE, Raleigh</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>METHODIST COLLEGE, Fayetteville</td>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Rocky Mount</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>PFEIFFER COLLEGE, Misenheimer</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>QUEENS COLLEGE, Charlotte</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>SACRED HEART COLLEGE, Belmont</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, Laurinburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>SAINT AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, Raleigh</td>
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<td>1772</td>
<td>SALEM COLLEGE, Winston-Salem</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>SHAW UNIVERSITY, Raleigh</td>
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<td>1834</td>
<td>WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, Winston-Salem</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>WARREN WILSON COLLEGE, Swannanoa</td>
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<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>BREVARD COLLEGE, Brevard</td>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>CHOWAN COLLEGE, Murfreesboro</td>
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<td>1905</td>
<td>GARDNER-WEBB JUNIOR COLLEGE, Boiling Springs</td>
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<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>KITTRELL COLLEGE, Kittrell</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>LEES-MCRAE COLLEGE, Banner Elk</td>
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<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>LOUISBURG COLLEGE, Louisburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>MITCHELL COLLEGE, Statesville</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>MONTREAT-ANDERSON COLLEGE, Montreat</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>MOUNT OLIVE JUNIOR COLLEGE, Mount Olive</td>
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<td>1857</td>
<td>PEACE COLLEGE, Raleigh</td>
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<td>1842</td>
<td>ST. MARY'S JUNIOR COLLEGE, Raleigh</td>
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<td>1875</td>
<td>SOUTHWOOD COLLEGE, Selma</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>VARDELL HALL, Red Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>WINGATE COLLEGE, Wingate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This page is sponsored by the following chapters of the Fourth District, in which are found twelve of the above listed colleges: **Battle of Cowan's Ford, Davidson; Mary Slocumb, Mooresville; John Knox, Mt. Ulla; Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Salisbury; Fort Dobbs and Fourth Creek, Statesville; Colonel Joseph Winston and Old North State, Winston-Salem; and Henry Hampton, Yadkinville.**

**also by**

**Asheville-Biltmore College**

Asheville, North Carolina

**Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co.**

Greensboro, North Carolina

**Blue Bell Incorporated**

Greensboro, North Carolina
THE RICHARD DOBBS SPEIGHT CHAPTER

Cordially Invites You to Visit
HISTORIC NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA
Where More than 70 Historic Houses and Sites Will Interest All Patriotic Americans

TRYON PALACE IS OF OUTSTANDING APPEAL
Colonial Capitol and First State Capitol of North Carolina
"The Most Beautiful Building in the Colonial Americas"
Built in Georgian design, 1767-1770; authentically restored, 1952-1959.
Furnished with magnificent mid-18th Century antiques. Landscaped with superb
gardens designed in the manner of English 18th Century gardens.
Open to the public: Tuesdays through Saturdays 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Sundays 1:30 to 4 p.m.
Admissions: Adults $2; Children through High School Age $1
Including continuous guided tours by costumed Hostesses
One block from Highways 17, 20 and 55 in the Heart of New Bern, N. C.

COMPLIMENTS OF

BANK OF NEW BERN
BRANCH BANKING & TRUST COMPANY
FIRST CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
NEW BERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
RENROH RESINS

WRAY STUDIO
OWEN G. DUNN COMPANY
C. H. STITH INSURANCE, INC.
CHARCOAL HEARTH RESTAURANT
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY
PALACE MOTEL
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 42)
elected at the National C.A.R. Convention in Washington, D.C.
Francis Broward was awarded its second consecutive Honor Certificate from Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., for its entry in the Community Program national competition. Once again, we were the only Broward County Women’s organization placing as a winner, and one of 2 Fla.’s 80 DAR Chapters being recognized. The Freedoms Foundation award was based on the county-wide work done during Constitution Week with 2 contests in the schools.
Ten FSDAR Conference awards were earned—7 first place and 3 second. In addition to the 1st place for Junior Membership, the awards were: American Indians Committee, sponsorship of William Lauderdale Society, C.A.R., Chapter Yearbook, Best programs, the seventh consecutive year 1st place for the best presentation of the DAR Story through all communications media, 8th consecutive annual 1st for Constitution Week Committee; 3rd Memorial Heidenreich award.
Second places came for Chapter’s History book, number of C.A.R. St. Promoters in Chapter, and most monies raised per member for American Indians. Two citations were presented for the local Chapter Memorial college scholarship which is given to Seminole students who are enrolled in Broward County Junior College; and the Lineage committee’s summer-long work in compiling the burial records of the 1st cemetery in Ft. Lauderdale.—Katharine F. Futch.

MISSION CANYON (Santa Barbara, Ca.). Mrs. Donald Spicer, historian general and honorary state regent, was the guest of honor when Mission Canyon Chapter celebrated its 40th anniversary

One of the finest small, church-related, liberal arts colleges in the Southeast

CATAWBA COLLEGE
SALISBURY, N.C.

NH NORTH HICKORY FURNITURE COMPANY
P.O. Drawer 739, Hickory, North Carolina

O. G. PENEGAR COMPANY
Gastonia, N.C.

Designers and Furnishers for Beautiful and Efficient Offices

at El Encanto Hotel, Santa Barbara, on October 3, 1968. The regent, Mrs. Lloyd Wheeler, presided after a festive luncheon at which the dessert was Gingerbread Kenmore in tribute to Mrs. Spicer’s ancestress Betty Washington (Continued on page 64)
Gardner-Webb College has come far since the Baptists of the Shelby-Kings Mountain area raised $1,475.12 in 1905 to found a Baptist high school in Boiling Springs.

From those days of 78 students and a year-to-year existence, the college developed into one of the South’s finest junior colleges and now will initiate a 4-year program. The college will begin its junior year in 1969-70 and will graduate its first senior class in 1971.

Its more than 1,300 students enjoy a 1-18 ratio of faculty to students and 17 of the professors have doctorate degrees. Located within one hour’s driving time from Charlotte, one hour from the Spartanburg-Greenville, S. C., area and 1½ hours from Asheville, the attractive campus is spread out over 137 acres.

Through the support of area businessmen and industrialists who know and appreciate the Christian, free enterprise philosophy of the Baptist owned college, Gardner-Webb has made great strides. The Dovers, the Gardners, the Stroup’s, the Withrows, the Bosts, the Spanglers, the Webbs, the Lindsays, the Hamricks, and a host of others have made the school financially sound and have given generously of their time.

Basically liberal arts in nature, Gardner-Webb offers programs of study in data processing, nursing, pre-medicine, pre-pharmacy, pre-engineering, business administration and other areas. Students come from 26 states of the Union and several foreign nations.

Sponsored by:
Dover Foundation, Inc., Benjamin Cleveland Chapter
Shelby, North Carolina
Dr. Luther R. Medlin (right foreground) in front of the new Library-Classroom Building on the Guilford Technical Institute campus. Dr. Medlin became president of GTI in September, 1967. Enrollment for fall 1968 is up more than 32% over fall 1967.

GTI ON THE GO

Guilford Technical Institute at Jamestown, North Carolina is one of the fifty units of the Tarheel State's young Community College system. It offers a wide range of low-cost educational opportunities, bringing to the Greensboro, High Point, and Jamestown area programs ranging from remedial classes in adult basic and high school education up to two-year post high school technician training in many fields. GTI operates under the state's "open door" policy of admissions, taking all who seek further education, regardless of their status. After initial tests, students are guided from their entrance level into programs designed to satisfy their full potential. It provides no dormitory facilities, serving primarily the people within community distance. Many classes are conducted off-campus, in neighborhood centers.

The Institute is centrally located in populous Guilford County. The rolling, wooded grounds, provide a handsome setting for the attractive modern buildings now in use. Additional buildings are under design to accommodate increasing enrollments.

Alexander Martin Chapter expresses thanks to the following Sponsors:
A Friend
Jamestown, North Carolina
Bow Stafford, Realtors, Jamestown, North Carolina
Don Sellif and Associates, Inc., Jamestown, North Carolina
Guilford Technical Institute, Jamestown, N.C.
Oakdales Cotton Mills, Jamestown, North Carolina
Pilot Life Insurance Co., Sedgefield, Greensboro, N.C.

Genealogical Records
(Continued from page 52)

Parents    Child                      Sponsor

Christian Weyrich Margaret    John    b. 2-17-1770    John Bickel
Margaret                        & wf.    Maria Elizabeth Gerst
Adam Baldt Christine          Catharine Margaret b. 5-9-1770    Peter Winkelblech
& wf.    & wf.    Matthias Boesshaar & wf.    Maria Apollonia
John Boesshaar Anna Maria     Maria Eva    b. 4-10-1770
John Schuy Catharine          John Frederick b. 12-11-1769    Daniel Schuy & wf.    Barbara
John Baumbaertner Catharine   John Henry    b. 4-15-1770
John Dubbs Catharine          John Michael    b. 5-13-1770
Peter Wallmer Maria Barbara   Maria Margaret b. 6-3-1770
Christopher Hennich Maria Catharine
Michael Burckert Elizabeth    Catharine Elizabeth b. 6-13-1770
Parents    Child                      Sponsor

Henry Uholtz                     b. 6-16-1764    Henry
& wf.    Jacob
John Uholtz                      b. 11-19-1766
Margaret
John George                     b. 8-30-1770    David Dueben
Elizabeth
John Adam Stein Maria Catharine b. 9-23-1770
William Rauch Barbara
Killian Merck
Ann Maria
Abraham
b. 11-21-1770
bapt. 11-22-1770
William Weyrich Elizabeth
Margaret
Maria Catharine
b. 8-23-1770
bapt. 12-22-1770
(To be continued)
(Queries on page 61)
DISTRICT VII
NSDAR of NORTH CAROLINA

Honors

Mrs. J. Carter Goldsborough
North Carolina State Regent
Background: Vardell Hall
Red Springs, N. C.

Chapters:
Yadkin River Patriots, Albemarle
Thomas Wade, Wadesboro
John Foster, Monroe
Craighead-Dunlap, Wadesboro
Cornelius Harnett, Dunn
Alfred Moore, Southern Pines
Upper Cape Fear, Red Springs
Colonel Thomas Robeson, Lumberton
Colonel Robert Rowan, Fayetteville
Private John Grady, Sanford
Uwharrie Patriots, Mt. Gilead

HIGH POINT COLLEGE

Roberts Hall, the first and most impressive building on the campus of High Point College, has become to many the symbol of the College. In true colonial tradition from the base of its columns to the lamp of learning atop its spire, it speaks of the austerity from which the College was created by Methodist Protestants. It speaks also of triumphs, of excellence, and of faith in God and tomorrow. It speaks of the future wrapped up in the potential of the young people whom the College will serve. With such a heritage and such hope High Point College must plan and build today in the context of the proper synthesis of the extent and quality of the education it offers.

Alexander Martin Chapter expresses thanks to the following Sponsors:
Beeson Hardware Co., High Point, North Carolina
Carolina Container Co., High Point, North Carolina
High Point Bank and Trust Co., High Point, North Carolina
High Point College, High Point, North Carolina

Mann Drug Co., No. 2, High Point, North Carolina
Mendenhall-Moore, Realtors, High Point, N. C.
W M F R A M & F M, High Point, North Carolina
Interior of the first courthouse of Mecklenburg County as reproduced for the 200th anniversary of the City of Charlotte, North Carolina.

With much pride, the following chapters of the Third District, wish to honor the Bicentennial.

Alexandriana
Battle of Charlotte
Cabarrus Black Boys
General Robert Irwin
Halifax Convention
Jane Parks McDowell
Liberty Hall
Mecklenburg
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence
Piedmont Patriots

Huntersville
Charlotte
Concord
Pineville
Charlotte
Matthews
Charlotte
Charlotte
Charlotte
Charlotte

CHAPEL ON CAMPUS OF
SAINT MARYS SCHOOL, RALEIGH

Chartered in 1833 by General Assembly as a boys school. In 1842 Rev. Aldert Smedes of New York established Saint Marys as a school for young ladies.

Sponsored by Chapters of District VI
Davie Poplar, Chapel Hill
General Davie, Durham
Old Bute, Henderson
John Penn, Oxford
Caswell-Nash, Raleigh
Colonel Polk, Raleigh
Samuel Johnston, Raleigh
General Moore, Wake Forest
Warren, Warrenton

A Master Plan

(Continued from page 5)


III. PRIVATE COOPERATION

Despite the limitation of the authority granted to the Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, and without the funds to assure the completion of any one project the Commission has succeeded in gaining commitments from private individuals, District of Columbia officials, and agencies of the Federal Government to build facilities along the Avenue in compliance with the Plan.

The major goal in implementing the development of Pennsylvania Avenue is to utilize the resources and ideas available to the private sector. Without private involvement along the north side of the Avenue it would be impossible to attract the necessary commercial interests needed to draw people back to Pennsylvania Avenue. Although Federal subsidies may be necessary to acquire certain portions of the two proposed squares, it is PRIVATE ENTERPRISE who must assume the major responsibility for building the new office buildings, hotels and commercial stores.

It is an ambitious plan in its model form. But it will take many years of dedicated perseverance and patience... and that important ingredient for building anything... money!
Atlantic Christian College, located in Wilson, N. C., is a four-year liberal arts institution of higher learning for men and women, established by the Christian Church in North Carolina in 1902. Dedicated to the highest moral, spiritual, and academic standards, the college endeavors to serve students on a personal basis.

Chapters of District VIII North Carolina

Edenton Tea Party—Edenton
Betsy Dowdy—Elizabeth City
Major Benjamin May—Farmville
Elizabeth Monfort Ashe—Halifax
Micajah Pettaway—Rocky Mount
Halifax Resolves—Scotland Neck
Col. Alexander McAllister—Snow Hill
Miles Harvey—Tarboro
Major Reading Blount—Washington
Thomas Hadley—Wilson

(Continued from page 58)

QUERIES

Cost per line—50¢ (One 6 1/2 in. typed line equals 1 1/2 printed lines). Make check payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records office.


Fulton: Want names of eleven (11) brothers and sisters of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the Steamboat. Any information of importance about any of these people.—Mrs. Harman Nevel, 1501 Payne, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101.

Randall: Want information on father of Thomas E. Randall, b. 4-17-1785 in Virginia, taken to Crab Orchard, Kentucky as child; married Nancy Alexander March 14, 1812 in Fleming Co., Ky. by Charles Harper, had 3 children, moved to Sangamon Co., Illinois in 1827, died Nov. 22, 1874.—Mrs. Harold M. Wasson, 104 Lochleven Road, Severna Park, Md. 21146.

Miles-Smith: Anc. of Calvin and Amanda (Miles) Smith parents of Grant and Brant, twins, b. 1855-65; liv. Chemung Co., N.Y.; Elmira ca 1900.—Mrs. Vernice E. Robinson, Jess Apt. #2, Lewiston, Idaho 83501.

(Continued on page 66)
Forest Memories

Indiana Daughters, have you forgotten your forest children—those thousands of tiny pines you planted 30 years ago, and now grown 50 feet tall?

It was in 1939 that Indiana DAR Chapters sponsored the planting of 30 acres of seedling pines as a Memorial Forest, honoring Mary Parke Foster. This Forest is located in Southern Indiana on Route 37, 3 miles south of Bandon, and lies within the Lafayette Purchase of the Hoosier National Forest.

Future plans call for this forest to be re-named in honor of President Benjamin Harrison who established the first National Forest. Mrs. W. H. Schlosser, then State Regent, DAR, served on this commission establishing The Benjamin Harrison National Forest, to cover 800,000 acres eventually.

It was almost 10 years later that a second acreage of pines was planted by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution. This 25 acre Forest is not too far from the original planting and is referred to as “Penny Pines”. It too is located on route 37 between St. Croix and West Fork, Ind. and was dedicated to Mary Parke Foster during the term of office of Mrs. Furel R. Burns as Indiana State Regent.

Mary Parke McPherson was born among these Southern Indiana Hills, in the little town of Salem. After the death of her father, the family moved to Bloomington, Indiana where she attended the University. Here she met and married a southern Indiana boy, John W. Foster, then a law student at the University. They lived in Evansville, Indiana for some years before John W. Foster accepted an appointment as Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison. It was while they lived in Washington D.C. that Mary Parke Foster became a member of DAR and Third President General of the National Society.

John and Mary Parke Foster are buried near their family in Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Indiana.

Mrs. James Margedant
Ind. Mag. Adv. Chr.

Participating Chapters

Vanderburgh
Julia Watkins Brass
Meshowke-to-quah
Twin Forks
Bloomington
Dubois County
Capt. Harmon Aughe
Gen. Van Rensselaer
Lost River
Ouibache
Francis Vigo
Estabrook
Gen. James Cox
Hindostan Falls
Olde Towne
Desardee
Lone Tree
Cornelia Cole Fairbanks
Obadiah Taylor
Veedersburg
Christopher Harrison
Rushville
Capt. Jacob Warrick
Gen. John Gibson
Frances Dingman
Kik-tha-we-nund
Mary Anthony McGary

Schuyler Colfax
Major Hugh Dinwiddie
Cradle of Liberty
Tippecanoe River
National Old Trails
White River
Pottawatomie
Manitou
Dr. Manasseh Cutler
Piankeshaw
John Wallace
Joseph Hart
Col. Archibald Lochry
Nineteenth Star
Dorothy Q
Col. Augustin de La Balme
Mary Penrose Wayne
White Lick
Alexander Hamilton
James Hill
Timothy Ball
Agnes Pruyn Chapman
Richard Henry Lee
Calumet
Anthony Nigo
Jonathan Jennings
Margaret Bryant Blackstone
A Living Memorial

to

MARY PARKE FOSTER

First Honorary President General

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Dedicated by

The Indiana Society, DAR
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 56)

Lewis and her colonial home in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Distinguished guests present were Mrs. William R. Saenger, state historian (and past senior state president and honorary senior national vice president of the C.A.R.); Mrs. Gail Mills Dimmitt, national vice chairman, DAR magazine advertising; Mrs. Everett E. Jones, state vice chairman, Americanism; Mrs. Clair S. Rudolph, regent of Santa Barbara Chapter; Mrs. Don MacGillivray, wife of the mayor of Santa Barbara; and Mrs. Victor S. Whitman, state public relations committee, and chairman of state district 8, Good Citizens. Members of Santa Barbara Chapter and of the Sons of the American Revolution were also present.

A chapter Roll of Honor presented the 5 living organizing members, three of whom participated in the “Ruby Review”: Mrs. Harry W. T. Ross, Mrs. Kirke W. Connor (Shirley Pierce) and Mrs. Dorothy F. Cram, Unable to attend were Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, past vice president general, and Mrs. Walter H. Hoffman. Mrs. Lester E.
Welcome
FRANKEE LEWIS
CHAPTER, NSDAR
of Lauderhill, Florida

Congratulation to our Organizing Regent Mrs. Mabel Lovendahl from Mrs. Dorothy M. Allen

Power Spraying
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APPRAISALS
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GREEN MOUNTAIN COLLEGE
A two-year college for women
Poultney, Vermont
Founded 1834

DAR BUILDING URGENTLY NEEDS OLD TERRY CLOTH TOWELS
Old terry cloth towels are badly needed by the Building and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our DAR Buildings. Members are earnestly requested to send old towels to the BUILDINGS AND GROUND OFFICE, 1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006.
Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 61)


Browne-Mann: Want desc. of Erastus D. Browne, b. 1828, Granville, N. Y., d. 1894, Kansas City, Kans., two sons b. in 1880's. Want desc. of Maria L. Brown Mann, b. 1823, d. 1906 in Granville, N. Y., ch. were Josephine, Charles, Jennie, Frank.—Mrs. G. Franklin Brown, 170 S. Hickory St., Fond du Lac, Wisc. 54935.

Benjamin: Benjamin Genealogy, getting 1st volume ready for printing. Would appreciate contacting any and all decendants of John and Richard Benjamin. Will gladly exchange information. Need parentage and birthplace of Thomas Benjamin b. c1790; m. Margaret (Peggy); children: Jane Cooper, Thomas Brush, Sally Brown, and William. William was b. June 12, 1818 at Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N.Y. Also, need parentage and birthplace of Abiezer Benjamin who m. Aug. 8, 1790 at Augusta, Maine, Polly Savage, dau. Isaac and Deborah (Soule) Savage; children who lived beyond infancy: Isaac, John and Sarah.—Mrs. H. S. Brown, 909 Fair Oaks Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. 60302.

Hall-Ramsey: Desire proof of ancestry of Isabella Hall. She m. 1792 Meck. Co., N. C. James Ramsey as 1st w. Her sister Martha m. him as 2nd w. Was Alexander Hall, Rev. soldier of Iredell Co., N. C. their father?—Mrs. Wm. Stell, Sr., 209 Limestone St., N. W., Russellville, Ala. 35653.

Devore: Have list of almost 3 dozen Devore men with military service in American Revolution. For details about project to exchange information about Devore Family in America write to Mrs. Mary Blair Immel, 2610 Summerfield Drive, Lafayette, Indiana, 47905. Please enclosed stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Merkel-Markel-Fricke-Weiser: Need proof of birth, death and mar. of Jacob Markel (Merkel) abt. 1789 to Catherine Fricke, dau. of Margaret Weiser Fricke and Anthony innkeeper, Reading 1775-88. Jacob b. abt. 1760 Berks Co., Pa., prob. Reading. This Jacob and his bro. George Merkel (b. 1758 Reading), and cousin Bernard 1762, were with Com. Barney on “Hyder Ally” as gunners when she captured “Gen. Monk” from British. Jacob and Catherines children were Julia, Eliz., Hetty, Fanny, Lidia, Margaret, Jacob (b. 1805) and George. Margaret m. Isaac Ely of Reading. Pa. As Anthony Fricke was Catholic 1759 and a subscriber to Trinity Luth. Church, Reading, later 1790-94, this info. may be in Catholic records? 1703 emigrant Jacob Mercklens family descendants are often confused with his brother Johan Christian Mercklens family. The latter well documented. Any information will be appreciated.—Mrs. Elizabeth Markle Richardson, 1850 Alice Street, Oakland, California 94612.

Cree-Taylor-Spradling: Need names of Lucy Cree’s parents. Lucy's guardian was Thomas Dodson in 1782 and Agnes Wilson in 1777. Lucy married Obidiah Spradling on Aug. 30, 1785, Halifax Co., Va. Seek proof that Obidiah Spradling was father of Edna Spradling who married George Taylor Aug. 20, 1810 in Sumner Co., Tenn. Seek information regarding George Taylor and brothers Nicholas and John of Halifax Co., Va. Need names of George Taylors parents. All information regarding the above families will be appreciated.—Mrs. Marylin A. Kottler, 1 Pell Terrace, Garden City, New York 11530.
The Fifteen Chapters of the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution

Stephen Watts Kearny

Proudly present their Conservation Project for 1968 - 1969

Mrs. Edward Temple Johnson, State Regent
Mr. Tom J. Holden, U. S. Forest Service

On October 12, 1968, the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the New Mexico Society, Children of the American Revolution and in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, dedicated the Aspen Vista Nature Trail overlooking the DAR and CAR Memorial Forests in the Santa Fe National Forest.
this year, see and savor
HISTORICAL LOUISIANA
...where yesterday still lingers today

Enjoy Louisiana's magnificent antebellum mansions, legendary forts, fascinating museums, prehistoric Indian mounds, ancient cemeteries and a thousand other vestiges of a long, colorful history.

For details and descriptive literature, write:
LOUISIANA TOURIST DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,
P.O. Box 44291, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.

SHOPPING CENTER

FLORIDA BOULEVARD

W. R. JONES & CO., INC. AGC
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5737 Greenwell Springs Road

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KORKMEYER'S
DEPENDABLE HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1880

AMERICAN BANK and TRUST COMPANY
7 Locations

GOUDEAUX'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Main Street

J. H. JENKINS CONTRACTORS, INC.
South Choctaw Drive

(These ads secured by the Baton Rouge Chapter DAR)
Members of Baton Rouge Chapter
Honor
With Love and Affection
MRS. JAMES A. TUCKER

Virginia Merwin Wilkinson Tucker
Regent
Charter Member of Baton Rouge Chapter
And For
Fifty-Seven Years
An Able Leader, A Devoted Member, And A Loyal Daughter
Also
A Great Contributor In Developing Her Community Into A Fine City
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 64)
derisively describing the New England troops who arrived at this rendezvous in July 1758. These troops were sent to reinforce the British Army marching under General Abercomby to attack the French fortress at Ticonderoga. The verses were set to that old World tune which we all know as "Yankee Doodle."

The chapter regent, Mrs. Hildreth C. Bailey, welcomed Miss Amy Walker,

Mrs. Charles Ballou, Mrs. Frank Carter and Mrs. Philip Thompson.

On June 14, 1968, members of the Jedediah Foster Chapter held a Flag Presentation Ceremony at the West Brookfield Elementary School. A beautiful flag which had been flown over the National Capitol was proudly presented to the school by the Chapter. Gov. Volpe's Flag Day Proclamation was read, the flag raised and our National Anthem sung.

Flags have also been presented to the Brookfield Explorer Scouts and the Brookfield Machine Company.

Carolyn Baily, C.A.R., points out well to Mrs. May J. Schnurr and Mrs. Wm. D. Bennett as Cindy Kraus looks on.

JEDEDIAH FOSTER (West Brookfield, Mass.) members were honored guests September 14, 1968 at the dedication of the Lucy Stone Park in Warren, Mass.

The beautiful park covers about five acres along the Quaboag River. It offers fishing, boating and picnicking. After the ceremonies in the Quaboag Regional High School, refreshments were served in the park.

Lucy Stone, for whom the park is named, was a leading abolitionist and a worker most of her life for women's rights. She spent her childhood in Warren and attended school there. She is said to be the first woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree which she received from Oberlin in 1847.

Representing the Chapter at the dedication were Mrs. Alfred Wesslen, Regent, Mrs. Palmer Carroll, Mrs. Aaron Whitlock, Miss Winifred Woodward,
24-Hour Service EVERY DAY!
Interstate 95 - U.S. 301 - 501
AT
NORTH CAROLINA/SOUTH CAROLINA LINE
Phone Dillon, S.C. 803-774-2411

200 Sound-Proof Rooms, Air Conditioned, TV, Phones, Private Carports, Playgrounds, Swimming Pools, Tennis, Health Club, Lighted Championship Par 3 Golf Course, Putting Green, Gift & Antique Shop.

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Are You Looking For A Fulfilling Job
In An Interesting City . . . With Pleasant Co-Workers . . . Good Working Hours . . . And With on-The-Job Training?

We need help in checking DAR applications and supplementals. As to the salaries, you could no doubt do better but we can promise you all of the above—plus many other side benefits.

The DAR Headquarters Building is in one of the best sections of D. C. and transportation to all parts of Washington, as well as to nearby Virginia and Maryland, is excellent.

We believe that if you give us a six-month's try that you will like us so well that you will want to stay longer. We urge you to write:

Colonel Robert Byrne
DAR Personnel Office
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

Honoring our 50 year member
Mrs. Brinkley E. Callicott
Louisa Adams Chapter
Washington, D. C.

Honoring our Regent
Mrs. M. P. Phillips
Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia

Dana Chapter, Columbus, Kansas honors Kansas New Regent
Mrs. Bertram Lempenas
and State Officers

Greetings from
CAPE MAY PATRIOTS CHAPTER, DAR
Cape May Court House, N. J.

Compliments
POINT OF FORK CHAPTER
Fork Union, Virginia

Giles, Walton and Cox Families
by Ruth Giles Fischer
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Paper back $2.00
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COAT OF ARMS
Hand Painted In Finest Water Colors.
Reduction on list of over 600 Armorial Families—Send for list. Available while supplies last.
Maplets of Mayflower and Jamestown Settlers
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Revolutionary topics—list available
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ELBERT COUNTY
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1790-1935
By
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A handsome hard-cover reprint now available in a limited edition.
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UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
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Perpetuate History With
NEWMAN BRONZE PLAQUES AND MARKERS
Official . . . authentic . . . compelling respectful attention. Please write for FREE illustrated folder showing proper marking.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
LIVED IN THIS HOUSE
NOVEMBER 1-10, 1793
WHILE THE SEAT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS LOCATED IN GERMANTOWN DURING THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

TABLE PLACED BY THE GERMANTOWN DAR'S OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Brothers, Inc.
5613 Center Hill Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45216

JANUARY 1969
DAR Magazine advertising for the beginning of the year 1969 starts off encouragingly. The revenue for the month of January 1969 exceeds that of January 1968. Honor Roll credit and commissions are an incentive to our DAR Chapters. Ads for the beginning of the NEW YEAR are especially attractive. The States of Alabama, North Carolina, Indiana and New Mexico are the sponsors for the cold month of January. The ads for this month are excellent. The expression in Education, History, Honorariums and Memorials to dedicated members amounted to 14 full pages totaling 228 chapters and a revenue of $8,221.00.

Congratulations to Mrs. Edward T. Johnson, State Regent, and Mrs. Pauline Krug, State Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising for NEW MEXICO—our first 100% State for the New Year. New Mexico’s 15 Chapters sent in ads totaling $275.00.

Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough, State Regent of NORTH CAROLINA, and Mrs. Neil A. Jennings, State Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising, honor the month by listing 91 of the States 96 Chapters participating with a total revenue of $2,350,000, exceeding that of January 1968. Congratulations to all North Carolina Chapters. We will hope for 100% by February 1st from the remaining three Chapters.

Mrs. Percy A. Bryant, State Regent, and Mrs. Hugh John West, State Chairman of DAR Magazine Adver-tising, list 52 of 70 Alabama’s Chapters participating in the January issue. Congratulations to Alabama and the DAR for the fine pages celebrating their SESQUI-CENTENNIAL. Thanks and appreciation to the Alabama Daughters inviting us to enjoy this celebration. The total revenue from 52 Chapters, $3,030.00 exceeds that of last year.

INDIANA is also sponsoring the January issue. Congratulations to the State Regent, Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, and State Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising, Mrs. James A. Margedant, Jr., for the listing of 69 of the States 96 Chapters. Indiana was one of the 100% States in 1968 and we are sure they will be 100% in 1969. Indiana submitted one full page with color as a Memorial to Mary Parker Foster. Total revenue from 69 Chapters, $913.00.

An individual Chapter sending in advertising for January is the Baton Rouge Chapter, Louisiana—2 full pages. Total from miscellaneous states, $1,073.00; regular advertisers, $580.00.

With all good wishes for a successful 1969,
### Authors

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