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Cover Story

The cover for American History Month features a cup and saucer once belonging to George Washington, and now in the DAR Museum collection. From the Niderviller factory, this porcelain of the hard-paste type, was made in France between 1780 and 1782. There were several different border decorations in the original set with the unifying design being Washington's cipher supported by a wispy brown cloud and crowned with a chaplet of roses. Both pieces are marked with black overglazed double “C” and pattern number. The set was known to have been used at Mount Vernon by the Washington family. (Cup size, 1 7/8” high; saucer, 5 1/4” diameter.)

The cup and saucer, now on display in the DAR Museum, were secured as a result of a DAR Magazine article (April 1968), “Ceramics at Mount Vernon,” by James Hunter Johnson, currently Acting Curator. David Myatt of Alexandria, Va., was the photographer.

Whole No. 874, Volume 103, No. 2
Sugar pail and cream pail with ladle once owned by George Washington were recently on display in the DAR Museum. Of late 18th Century English Sheffield silver, the set now belongs to Mr. Walter G. Peter, Jr., a member of the DAR Museum Art Critics Committee, who received it through the Custis-Peter line. All three pieces have the Washington Crest and the cream pail has its original blue glass liner. The set is known to have been used by the Washington family at Mt. Vernon.
DEAR MEMBERS:

February, designated as American History Month for the past several years, has a particular significance far beyond just a passive celebration with flags, car stickers and window displays. February is not only the birth month of two of our greatest Presidents, but its designation as American History Month was based on the importance of a knowledge of American history to all United States citizens.

The history of this country and its great heritage of freedom and liberty must surely be regarded as among the most important subjects to be taught to our young people in their schools and colleges. The history of the land of one's birth or adoption is the stimulus which creates pride of citizenship, patriotism and love for one's country. Without these and a knowledge of the part our national heroes played in the building of this great nation, America would mean nothing more to its citizens than just another place in which to live.

Patriotic and appropriate observance of American History Month will go a long way toward making the public aware of the value of the title of United States Citizen.

As a patriotic organization, it is imperative that all Chapters and Daughters of the American Revolution make special efforts to emphasize American History Month. It is also a good time for all Daughters to write their Congressmen and Senators urging them to pass a resolution establishing February as American History Month on a permanent basis.

My best wishes for good health and happiness to all of you.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR

FEBRUARY 1969
MARY WASHINGTON

“The Mother of the Hero”

By MARY ORMSBEE WHITTON
Pound Ridge, New York

FOR millions of Americans, the name of Mary Washington brings instant identification as the mother her famous son. Yet for most of those millions, information stops right there. Few attempt to pierce the mists of time to arrive at any real acquaintance with this famous, but still largely unknown woman.

Long-past generations provided a tomb for her in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and the memorial house where she lived out her later years, for the “Widow Washington” was a human part of eighteenth century Virginia. But she was no mere stereotype of colonial virtues, rather the type of woman who in fiction would make a matriarchal protagonist.

Why such long delay in filling out this neglected corner of American biography? One answer is that Mary Washington died while our first President was striving to hold the new republic together, and to build it into a going concern. The best brains of the country were busy making history, not writing about it. So it was not until 1834 that Jared Sparks produced his scholar's account of George Washington. Interest in “the mother of the hero” came still later, when in 1850 Mary Washington was included in Elizabeth Ellet's “Women of the American Revolution.”

By that date, glorification of American motherhood had become the fashion, and Mrs. Ellet re-created her “mother of the hero” in that mode. Meanwhile source material remained untouched in colonial archives until traced by researchers of the last decade. Thus today, we can know more about Mary Washington than did the citizens of Fredericksburg when they raised her tomb there in 1833.

The Mary Washington story emerges from the background of Virginia, not from the mannered scene of Tidewater aristocracy but among the realities of those upcountry counties, where Augustine Washington founded his family's fortune. It was that demanding countryside that shaped “the mother of the hero.”

In the early eighteenth century, beyond Tidewater’s tobacco economy, there was pioneering enterprise of a newer type, made up largely of English small farmers, artisans and younger sons, all land-hungry. Their second generation ranked as gentry, though not on a par with older Tidewater families. Their newer houses lacked Tidewater elegance but told of acquired comfort and abundance.

An important figure was the white indentured servant, working out his passage-money, often to become his employer's overseer. Here, too, natural waterways were of prime importance, the rivers and deep creeks that brought sailing craft to a successful landowner's own dock. That was the usual pattern of Virginia's eighteenth century expansion. The Ball plantation lay along Corotoman Creek, while the lands of Augustine Washington bordered on the Rappahannock. Country squires ate heartily, but there was no postal service, and travel was usually by boat or by horse. Here family ties were strong, strong enough to stand the strain of much marrying and re-marrying, for by today's standards, the life-span was short. Surviving partners seldom went mateless long when widows needed husbands to manage their dower acres; or widowers needed someone to bring up their young children.

Such then was the background for both Mary Ball and her husband, Augustine Washington.

In Virginia, the Balls dated from 1657 when William Ball, an English attorney, took up land along Corotoman Creek, to become a successful farmer and trader there. This William Ball's son, Joseph, was born in England in 1649, but lived out his life in Virginia where he was twice married. By his first wife, he had five daughters and one son. Then he remarried, and here we meet Mary Ball's mother, herself a widow with five children when she married Joseph Ball. On family papers, the Widow Johnson made her mark. Such illiteracy was common among those early plantation ladies, who had little chance.
of schooling. It was this unlettered widow who became the mother of Mary Ball, in either 1704 or 1706, the record not being precise on that point.

So Mary Ball's story started in a household of double second marriages. Her birth place was the Ball homestead, described as “a well-to-do plantation on the left bank of the Potomac.” Besides being a landowner, Joseph Ball, senior, was a vestryman of Christ Church in Lancaster, which stamped him as gentry. In 1711, he died leaving dowries for all six daughters, his land going to his son Joseph, then at school in England. Apparently all the various step-daughters lived on at the family plantation until marriage should bring them homes of their own, while a “white indentured servant” served as plantation overseer. Thus May Ball's young girlhood was spent in rural abundance, among her own kinfolk.

Of that life, we have her own brief sketch in a letter that she wrote, probably in 1722, to her step-brother Joseph, then a lawyer in a good London firm, where their correspondence survived in the eighteenth century equivalent of office-files. To step-brother Joseph, Mary reports that although there had been no schoolmaster in the Lancaster neighborhood for four years past, “we now have a young minister living with us . . . who teaches school for his board.” A missionary-curate sent over from England, would thus eke out his scanty stipend. Mary Ball continues: “He teaches sister Susie and me, and Carter's boy and two girls. I am now learning pretty fast. This is from your loving sister.”

This specimen of penmanship is better spelled than any of Mary Washington’s later letters. Doubtless it was a class-room exercise, done under the curate-teacher’s watchful eye. One important fact stands out: on that prosperous Lancaster plantation, there had been no tutor since Mary was about twelve.

The next written evidence is a brief description of the young Mary Ball, come down to us in what can be called the Williamsburg fragment, a bit of Americana salvaged
Mary Ball Washington in Middle life.

from a James River mansion after the Civil War. This fragment seems part of a family letter dated “Wms byrg ye 7th of Oct. 1722.” It reads:

“Dear Sukey:

Madam Ball of Lancaster and her Sweet Molly have gone Home. Mamma thinks Molly the Comliest Maiden she knows. She is about 16 yrs. old, is taller than me, is very Sensible, Modest and Loving. Her hair is like unto Flax, and her cheeks like May-Blossoms . .”

At this point, the fragment was torn off, so there is no signature, and no one knows who wrote it. Certainly at sixteen, there was no foreshadowing of that formidable matron who was to become “the mother of the hero.” She was then Sweet Molly with flaxen hair and rosy cheeks, loving and modest. Also no one knows why Madam Ball made that journey to Williamsburg, bringing Molly with her. Had the Balls been Tidewater gentry, she might have been introducing her daughter to the colonial capital’s social round. But as the Balls were not Tidewater, it is more probable that the trip concerned settlement of the Ball estate, since Madam Ball of Lancaster was soon to re-marry. She had her widow’s portion, but she might well lose the family plantation as the Ball step-daughters married themselves out of it. Madam Ball’s third husband was Mr. Hewes of Cherry Hill in Westmoreland, an area then much more remote than Lancaster. This move seems to have cut young Mary off from the other Balls, except by letter to step-brother Joseph in London. Of course there was then no postal service in Westmoreland.

But that new far-away security of Cherry Hill proved brief. Step-father Hewes died, leaving the plantation to his widow. Instead of looking for a fourth husband, the Widow Hewes now undertook the plantation management, undoubtedly with the assistance of her grown-up daughter. Thus Mary Ball had a farm apprenticeship that was to serve her well in later years. Also from this Cherry Hill period dates Mary Ball’s life-long fondness for horses.

Then the Widow Hewes died, making her daughter a complete orphan. She would inherit whatever had been her mother’s property; but from now on, she would have no family of her own, only a legal guardian, the attorney who had handled Joseph Ball’s estate years before, George Eskridge, a lawyer of high repute. To the Eskridge plantation went Mary Ball, a young woman now completely cut off from her own “family connection,” a real calamity in Virginia of that time and place. Tradition describes the Eskridge ward as strong and healthy. She had a pleasant voice, and was fond of animals, especially horses. She must have been reasonably content, since she stayed with the Eskridges till she was past twenty-seven; then when her own first son was born, she named him George for her former guardian.

But the fact that Mary Ball did not marry till she was twenty-seven calls for comment. Why had Mary’s mother, herself three times married, failed to secure a husband for her daughter? Probably when the Widow Hewes took over the management of Cherry Hill, she needed to keep this one last child with her. In the Eskridge home, Mary Ball met the man she was to marry. Since the bride was past twenty-seven, custom decreed that she must content herself with a widower. So in 1731, Mary Ball became the second wife of Augustine Washington, already blessed with two sons and a daughter.

Now the spot-light of history swings to the Washington family, typical plantation pioneers of eighteenth century Virginia. In this closely-knit family clan, Augustine Washington was admittedly the most enterprising, but none the less liked by his fellow landowners; it is on record that among them he was sometimes called Gus.

For the marriage, there is not even a tradition on which to hang a loop of romance. No one knows where or how the couple met. Augustine Washington may well have known Lawyer Eskridge. Mary Ball, though unschooled in the social graces, had health, energy and self-reliance, qualities that would appeal to Augustine Washington, often away from home for long intervals to push his business affairs.

For a second wife, Mary Ball was an ideal choice. From now on this orphan-ward would be Mrs. Augustine Washington, with a house of her own, and a family to fill it. The first stage of her long pilgrimage into history has been finished; she will now become a documented person.

By all standards of eighteenth century Virginia, this was a happy marriage. First of all, the bride added five strong, healthy children to her husband’s home,—four sons and one daughter. Big families were welcome on these plantations, and here there was no heart-breaking roster of those “died in infancy.”

Along with her own brood Mary Ball had gained a flourishing clan of Washington kinsfolk to replace her lost Ball connection. The home plantation stretched for more than a mile along the Potomac, between Bridge’s and Pope’s creek. Like all of Augustine’s land ventures,
it was prosperous. The house, called Wakefield, had outside chimneys at either end, while a long piazza faced the river. Inside were four rooms and a generous attic, which became a family dormitory, with boys in one room, and girls in the other. At Wakefield, Mary's three oldest children were born, George on a date the world still remembers, February 22, 1732, N.S. Next came Eliza, known as Betty in the family; then Sam.

Suddenly in November of 1734, the house took fire. Soon Wakefield was a complete ruin; few of the household furnishings were saved. There was a hasty removal to the Hunting Creek plantation where some sort of shelter was available. Then the Washingtons moved to land nearly opposite Fredericksburg, with a house; the place was called Ferry Farm. At Ferry Farm on the Rappahannock, Mary Washington's three youngest children were born: John Augustine (August, 1735); Charles in 1737, and Mildred, the youngest in June 1739. This sixth baby was the only frail one of Mary Ball's children, and lived a little more than a year.

Meanwhile, the hard-driving Augustine Washington acquired farm after farm; he was also a sheriff and a churchwarden. A mining venture was to send him to England. His ambitions, apparently, went beyond money, for he took with him his two oldest sons, Lawrence and Augustine, for schooling and polishing in the mother-country. By 1740, both boys were back, Lawrence to become an officer in the Virginia contingent that took part in Admiral Vernon's famous capture of Porto Bello in Panama.

Then the string of good fortune snapped. Augustine Washington, active and vigorous, developed a fatal chill while riding through a storm on plantation affairs. This sudden death must have been a profound shock, but his widow could take little time for mourning. There were her children to comfort, the home to be kept going for them; soon also there would be their inheritances to be cared for, since now she became legally the guardian of her young flock. George, the oldest son, was just past eleven; Charles the youngest, was six. This appointment of Mary Washington by her husband's will spoke unmistakably of his confidence in her and was to shape the rest of her life. She never remarried though that was the custom of the country; she would go down in history as the Widow Washington.

For the children's education, an "old-field" school-house was at hand, where a church sexton taught the rudiments. With her own scanty book-learning, the widow apparently considered this adequate. There was no mention of any home-tutor to get someone ready for William and Mary. The Widow Washington had been a country girl and a country woman she remained.

But there was training at Ferry Farm of which Elizabeth Ellet gave a eulogistic account. As a firm believer in the truths of religion, Mary Washington "inculcated strict obedience to its injunctions." Her parental guidance was called "admirable to train the youthful mind to wisdom and virtue... The home in which Mrs. Washington presided was a sanctuary of the domestic virtues... The future Chief was taught the duty of obedience, and was thus prepared to command. The mother's authority never departed from her... and she claimed a reverence next that due his Creator."

Outdated as this sounds today, the colonial code always stressed filial obedience. By the church catechism, children were taught their duty towards God and their duty to their neighbor. In the world of Ferry Farm, the Widow Washington would give orders and expect to be obeyed.

Another sketch came later from Lawrence Washington, son of the step-brother "Aussie." This rare description of Ferry Farm was written down some sixty years afterwards. "I was often there with George," Lawrence was to recall. "Of the mother, I was ten times more afraid than I ever was of my own parents. She awed me in the midst of her kindness for indeed, she was truly kind." Such the portrait of Widow Washington before years of command were to fix a sterner image.

In worldly matters, the children's guardian did not concern herself with the great houses of the Potomac.
region, content with her standing as a country farmer. Yet it was to be good company, not bad, that would provide the disruptive element within her family. Stepson Lawrence Washington, schooled abroad and an officer in the Virginia militia, soon became an accepted visitor among Ferry Farm's grander neighbors. Soon Lawrence became the idol of his step-brother George though his mother saw no need for dancing lessons nor for fine clothes like those worn among the Fairfaxes; opposition to such social ambitions drove George closer to his step-brother.

William Fairfax of "Belvoir" was a cousin of the great Tidewater Fairfax known as the Proprietor. At Belvoir, Lawrence Washington became a suitor for Anne Fairfax, and married her. It was probably her dowry that enabled her young husband to make improvements at Mount Vernon where George was a welcome visitor; through them, he had his introduction to the more gracious living of the older gentry.

Next Lawrence procured a midshipman's appointment for young George, but since he was still under age, his mother's consent must also be obtained. At first Mary Washington was reported as not unfavorable to the idea, but she applied to Joseph Ball in London for advice. Apparently the mother's letter was not clear, since her step-brother thought that a merchantman apprenticeship was in question. That Joseph held inadvisable, and said so strongly.

Whereupon the Widow Washington withdrew whatever consent she had previously indicated. Tradition has it that George was already aboard an English man-of-war in the Potomac, and that he was fetched off it, trunk and all. That may well be an exaggeration, but the fact remains that the boy had counted on his mother's consent, which was now abruptly withdrawn. Legally, Mary Washington was within her rights; she could demand his obedience. At fourteen, George was already taller than his mother, a strong-willed hot-tempered youth who would turn to Lawrence for sympathy. From now on, a widening breach between mother and son can be traced.

At this point young George started his career as a surveyor, an important calling in colonial Virginia. The enterprising Augustine Washington had sometimes done a bit of surveying himself, and the father's instruments were ready for the son's use. To this his mother raised no objection, even when he went into Fredericksburg for further instruction in mathematics. Within a few years, this strong young giant was to become an expert, winning a place on the team that surveyed the immense Fairfax holdings in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1748. Soon the apprentice was an official surveyor for the Culpepper County.

Thus, George, still a minor, was out from under Ferry Farm's authority, and literally earning a man's money, for in upland Virginia, where trade was mostly by barter, the law gave surveyors their fees in cash. But before any new clash of wills developed between mother and son, Lawrence Washington fell into the "decline" that was to cost him his life. George accompanied his idolized step-brother to Barbadoes, but Lawrence came home to die in 1752.

Once more we are confronted with a will; Lawrence and his Fairfax bride had had four children, all dying in infancy. Following colonial practice, the will gave his widow life usage of Mount Vernon. But beyond this, as Washington property, the estate was allotted to the young step-brother, and in spite of his youth, George was named by Lawrence as his executor. Within six months, his young widow married Colonel George Lee, a second marriage that gave her a home and children who would survive. This opened the way for the young George Washington gradually to take over his step-brother's house and land.

Thus the stage was set for later conflict between the Widow Washington and her oldest son. By law, the Ferry Farm plantation would go to George on his twenty-first birthday. But now concerned with Mount Vernon, George designated Ferry Farm as the family home for George's sister and younger brothers.

However, time would supply the handwriting on the wall: George had attained his majority, a goal that would be reached by Sam in 1755; John Augustine in 1756 and Charles, the youngest, in 1758. Each son would then take over direct management of his inherited plantation; their mother would then be reduced to her widow's fifth.

But now Mary Washington's immediate concern was the forthcoming marriage of her only daughter. Betty, not yet seventeen, was to become the second wife of Fielding Lewis, Fredericksburg's wealthy merchant, and also a family "connection." Did the Widow Washington, herself so late in marrying, urge on the match? Certainly she did not disapprove, for she wrote to Joseph Ball in London, saying bluntly that a tea-chest, silver tongs and six silver tea-spoons would be an acceptable gift for Betty.

Meanwhile at Ferry Farm, year by year, the three younger sons moved towards legal control of the plantations left them by their father's will. Apparently, the widow then had some idea of relinquishing Ferry Farm to her oldest son, for she wrote to Joseph Ball asking for stone and timber from his properties to build a house on her own "dower" land. But Joseph explained that his land did not have such material, and the projected dower-house never materialized. But the friendship between step-brother and sister remained undiminished.

But now European world politics would intrude on Mary Washington's family for the year 1754 brought opening moves of the "French and Indian war," as old school text-books called it. In this, George Washington had his frontier soldiering, returning as a militia captain. But soon the Sevens Year War was on in earnest, and at twenty-three, George Washington was named an aide to the ill-fated Braddock. The army's setting-out from Winchester brought a letter from the oldest son to his mother. It began "Honored Madam," and told her that they would not be marching till the end of the month. "As we have met with nothing worth relating, I shall only beg my love to my brothers and sisters, and compliments to friends..." "I am, Honored Madam, your most dutiful and obedient son." Already that son had adopted the formal language of the older aristocracy.

No American forgets the lethal termination of Braddock's campaign. Also that the one person to emerge from that débacle with enhanced reputation was the young colonel of Virginia's militia. He wrote to his mother assuring her of his safety, but on his return from the shambles, George went to Mount Vernon.
Soon rumor reached the Widow Washington that a second "western invasion" was being organized in which her son was offered promotion. Then Mary Washington went directly to Mount Vernon to protest George's rejoining the army. But she reached Mount Vernon only to learn that George was already on his way to Williamsburg, leaving his plantation in charge of his younger brother, John Augustine—Jack in the family. He transmitted his mother's alarm to George. This produced a second formal letter.

"Honored Madam:

If it be in the my power to avoid going to the Ohio again, I shall, but if a command is pressed on me", . . . he would make no promise. . . But he did suggest that she visit Jack at Mount Vernon.

So Mary Washington was left to deal with home difficulties as best she might. George was off with the army; Sam had come into his inheritance and Jack was at Mount Vernon. Only Charles the youngest, was left to help her. In a letter to Joseph Ball in London, she calls it a time of "great Troble." Besides loss of the lands and services of two sons, she may well also have lost the overseers trained years before by Augustine Washington. Were there crop failures or did the discontent among Virginian plantation-slaves spread to her servants? We only know that for her, the war meant "great Troble," while nearby in Fredericksburg, Betty's merchant husband began building a fine mansion, later known as Kenmore. The oldest son's campaigning was to end with honor and his happy marriage with the young Widow Custis. But Mary Washington at Ferry Farm could not foresee that; she could only cling to her young son and to Ferry Farm, that had been her home for more than twenty years.

But Charles was not willing to wait for his majority. He announced his wish to marry and to take over his property. A family council was summoned, and the early marriage won. Thus Mary Washington lost her last son, although Ferry Farm remained nominally hers as the family home. And there the Widow Washington would remain in spite of diminished acreage.

At this juncture, we have two letters of hers written to her step-brother in England. Here the news was good, for Joseph was planning to return to Virginia for retirement. "I should be proud to see you," her reply began forthrightly. "I have known a great deal of trouble since I see you; there were no end to my Troble while George was in the army but he has given it up pray give my kind Love to my sister and Coz." (Joseph Ball's English wife and daughter.) Joseph Ball had previously visited Ferry Farm when land-business brought him to Virginia. Now Ferry Farm, so very empty, would be waiting for him. Her welcome-reply was brief, as were all of Mary Washington's letters, but family affection is clearly evident.

Another letter, dated July 1760, open with an apology for delay in answering: "but as I don't ship tobacco, the Captains never call on me so that I never know when tha comes or when tha goes." With reduced land, the Widow Washington no longer had tobacco for sale. Her phrase "tha comes or when tha goes" was old-style but the Widow Washington still used it, just as she kept to her own country standards of living. But sadly Joseph Ball did not live to carry out his intended retirement in Virginia, and Mary Washington still held on alone at Ferry Farm. George, the oldest son, recognized his obligation by contributing the produce of Ferry Farm to eke out that of his mother's dower-plantation, Deep Run, although "surpluses" should go to George. All debits due are registered in scattered entries in his account books. Thus we know that when, after Braddock's defeat, the oldest son did reach Ferry Farm, his mother borrowed forty shillings from him.

But the question arises: Why did this woman, selected by an able husband to take charge of large farm properties for his heirs, now slide into mismanagement? For one thing, the mother was now dependent on such overseers as she could get. During the war years, when German farmers crossed into Virginia from threatened Pennsylvania, Mary Washington wrote to her son to get her "a German." Throughout all Virginia, life had become more difficult for small independent farmers; only big estates remained profitable, such as the Custis lands now managed by George for Martha's own children, while he turned Mount Vernon into "a gentlemen's seat."

So it was in adverse circumstances that Mary Washington held out at Ferry Farm, an empty nest from which the young birds had flown. There we see her tenacity, the prime characteristic of her later life. Yet that tenacity of hers means something to all Americans for it was passed down to her oldest son. As commander of the hard-pressed Continental army, George would prove himself a man of almost unbelievable tenacity; without it, there would have been no victory in 1781.

George Washington's happy marriage at the end of his army-duty gave his mother almost another decade in her own home. Now engrossed with administering the Custis property and improving Mount Vernon, the oldest son still made occasional visits to Ferry Farm and had reports from his overseers. Those "surpluses" failed to materialize; his mother's book-keeping was confused. But still the Widow Washington went her own way, managing or mis-managing, as the case might be.

Not till December, 1770 was any change fore-shadowed. Then, after a visit to Ferry Farm, George began buying house-lots in Fredericksburg. By September, 1771, he found matters at Ferry Farm "in poor train." So poor, in fact, that a family council was summoned. Records are not available, only the outcome: but it was agreed that the Widow must give up Ferry Farm to its legal owner who had waited twenty years to take possession. In return, George would build a house for his mother in Fredericksburg, close by Betty's Kenmore. Thus George would finance his mother's removal and her daughter Betty would supervise it. Those terms were both generous and sensible. None the less, it meant the loss of Mary Washington's real home, the place of her deepest love and keenest sorrow.

Items to cushion this family decision were a carriage and two horses for the Widow Washington in Fredericksburg, besides four "servants" to keep her comfortable. Also, she was allotted some land outside of Fredericksburg, near enough for her to be driven there to give orders to her overseer. With Mary Washington, the technique of command still prevailed. A neighbor overheard her rebuking the overseer for not carrying out orders, saying "I have commanded. There is nothing for you to do but obey." That made a good story, but it would scarcely promote agriculture.
These first Fredericksburg years also produced such traditional items as the gingerbread that Mary Washington baked for her Lewis grandchildren, and walks with them along the river. In 1773, George visited his mother in her new house and "ordered yard palings for it."

Such in fact was that removal from Ferry Farm. But from 1830 on, romanticized accounts show it as a war-move, asserting that when Washington set out for Massachusetts, he "established" his mother at Fredericksburg to protect her from possible British forays. George's own journal is more realistic. Before leaving, he gave her a "driving chair" for her use about town, and instructed Lunt Washington, his secretary, to meet all the widow's needs during his absence.

Once more, European politics would invade Mary Washington's family world. For the first time in her life, the widow was confronted with a great issue. She never put in words any expression of belief in the American cause, but when her oldest son became its army commander, she covered her own small Bible with linen cloth woven in blue and buff, the colors of the Continentals' uniforms when they had any. Years later, when "the hero" was our first President, and she a very sick old woman, she took that Bible with her to Kenmore.

It was in Fredericksburg that Mary Washington waited out the war's painful vicissitudes, and it was in Fredericksburg that she emerged to enjoy a triumph as the mother of her son.

Two years after Yorktown and the Newburg vigil, during the hard winter of 1783, General George Washington made the journey to Fredericksburg to see his mother. The town promptly organized a dinner and dance in his honor, including the hero's mother in the ceremony. Tradition has preserved her response: her dancing days were pretty well over, but she hoped to attend.

Local pens called the occasion "a splended ball," and a triumph for the Widow Washington. After years of separation, for this one evening and in public, she was "the mother of the hero."

Nearly three generations later, the scene was included in the Custis papers, tinted by the romanticism of the eighteen-fifties. "The foreign officers were anxious to see the mother of their chief," Custis wrote, "but forming their judgments from European examples, they were prepared to expect in the mother that glare and show which would have attached to the parents of the great in the Old World. How they were surprised when the matron, leaning on the arm of her son, entered the room; she was arrayed in the very plain yet becoming garb worn by the Virginia lady of olden times . . . and at an early hour, wishing the company much enjoyment of their pleasures, observing that it was time for old people to be at home, retired."

This perfect period piece contrasts with the tart phrasing that characterized the Widow Washington's own speech diction.

From this time on, that small house at Fredericksburg became a stopping-place for traveling notables and the name of Mary Washington would be included in diaries and notebooks. Usually, a brief sentence would follow: "Mrs. Washington of Fredericksburg is the mother of the hero."

As "the mother of the hero" had had her hour of triumph, so also had the young republic. But after the shouting was over, responsible citizens woke up in a country that must be set going again. This was particularly true in Virginia where a high price had been paid for sacred honor. Overseas markets had been lost; continental and local currency had become debased. Many plantations were heavily in debt; some Tidewater families sold their burdened acreage, hoping to recoup their losses in new land beyond the mountains that would become Kentucky. Even Mount Vernon with its diversified crops and small industries was caught in the squeeze. That able administrator was forced to go to the money-lenders to keep his own and Martha's properties intact, and to send to his mother the few "guinnes" she had written for. "Pinch is everywhere" was the unpopular phrase.

Within this frame, Mary Ball Washington lived out her last years, but things were not going well with the aging widow. Tradition has an anecdote. When Fielding Lewis offered to take over management for her, she retorted, "Do you, Fielding, keep my books in order for your eye-sight is better than mine. But leave the management to me." Soon after this, the wealthy merchant had fitted out three regiments at his expense, died leaving his estate in confusion. The Widow Washington had outlived her son-in-law, and Betty would make her fine house into a girls' school. Indeed, pinch was everywhere.

Such was the background of the last known letter written by Mary Washington to her oldest son, a document now treasured by the Morgan library. It is the longest letter that we have from her pen, and is dated "1782, March the 13th."

"My dear Georg

I was truly sorry not being at home when you went thru Fredericksburg it was an unlucky thing for me now I am afraid I Never Shall have that pleasure agin I am soe unwell this trip of the Mountains has almost kill'd me I got the 2 ginnes you was so kind to send me I am greatly obliged to you for I was greatly shoc't (a line missing here) ever to be driven up this way agin but will goe in some little hous of my one if it is only 12 hundred akers of land of your jis by George Le if you let me goe there if I should be obliged to come over the Mountain agin I shall be Very Much obliged to you pray give my kind love to Mrs. Washington & am My dear Georg your loving affectionate Mother

Mary Washington

Mr. Mur desired me to Mention his Son to you he writes in the Treasury Office of Congress."

Modern research has deciphered some additional words near the end, which seem to read: "tell her I would have wrote her but my jis has left me."

Even without this postscript, it is plain that time had left its mark on Mary Washington's mind as well as on her physique. Once more there were calls for George's help; again trouble with an overseer. Now George wrote a long letter to his mother urging her to break up her own establishment, and make her home with one of her children, but ruling out Mount Vernon.
His house, he tells her, has become “well resorted tavern” where she would always have to be dressed for company.

But this time, there was no bid for removal; instead George instructed his younger brother, John Augustine, to comply with their mother’s wishes, and to find a new overseer for her.

So the Widow Washington went on living in that small house in Fredericksburg, “dressing” or not, as she chose. She was not “dressed” even for Lafayette’s call, coming in from her garden in her working clothes. Apparently no one had warned her of this impending visit-of-honor, but tradition recounts her greeting: “Oh marquis—I can welcome you to my poor dwelling without the parade of changing my dress.” Tradition also records Lafayette’s comment that the mother of George Washington suggested to him a matron of Sparta or Rome.

In the months that now followed, the wheels of government were still creaking. Public-minded citizens noted the deficiencies of their Articles of Confederation and began searching for remedies. In April, word reached the General that both his mother and sister were seriously ill. At once George and Martha set out for Fredericksburg where they found the patients on the mend. So with a clear conscience, the General went on to Philadelphia, to preside over the history-making Constitutional convention. Three months later, the widow’s oldest son was unanimously chosen the first President of the United States.

This new honor produced a well-known Fredericksburg anecdote. When an effusive caller expressed flowery praise for the new President, the Widow Washington responded briefly that “George had always been a good boy.”

So once again, the Widow Washington was “the mother of the hero.” But at last, fate caught up with this tenacious woman. She fell victim to cancer of the breast, and in 1789, there was little to do but endure. Soon she had to leave her own house and move into Kenmore while Betty Lewis wrote to her brother for some drug not to be had locally. “God only knows how it will end. . . She is sensible of it and perfectly resigned—wishes no more than to keep it easy.” Actually, Mary Washington was more concerned for her son than for herself, because in faraway New York, the President had developed a large abscess on his thigh.

By August, 1789, the Widow’s battle was nearly ended. On August 10th, she became speechless and on August 20th, she lost consciousness. She died on August 25th and was buried from St. George’s church with what was called, “a notable funeral”, but her oldest son was still too weak to make the long journey. He wrote his sister; “When I was last in Fredericksburg, I took final leave of my mother, never expecting to see her more.”

“The Mother of the Hero” was buried in land belonging to the Lewises, where a high bank overlooked the Rappahannock, and a rock had made a favorite spot when she had walked there, years before, with her grandchildren. Her estate listed three male and three female slaves; a phaeton and a riding-chair, plain house-furnishings and some land.

For many years, Mary Washington rested there in an unmarked grave, unmarked because those responsible were no longer alive to place a memorial stone. That strong constitution of hers had not been passed on to her children. Of the Washington brothers, Sam and John Augustine died before their mother, and Charles, the youngest, soon afterwards. Betty Lewis died in 1797, and the oldest son, worn out by his second Presidential term, survived only till December, 1799. Within a decade, the Widow Washington’s immediate family had disappeared from the scene.

Then came transfiguration. The mother of the hero had created a tradition in Fredericksburg, and its citizens began bestirring themselves to raise a monument for her. But long delays occurred in selecting and financing. After 1830, the memorial progressed to its triumphant end, the laying of the cornerstone, at which the then-President of the United States would speak. So in 1833, up the Rappahannock came Andrew Jackson in the Presidential yacht. Only the concluding paragraph of his eulogy has come down to us.

“Fellow citizens, at your request and in your name, I now deposit this plate . . . ; and when the American pilgrim shall, in after years, come to this high and holy place . . . may he recall the virtues of her who sleeps beneath and depart with his affections purified, and his piety strengthened, while he invokes blessings upon the mother of Washington.”

The inscription on the plate was just “Mary, the mother of Washington.”

To this dignified occasion, history adds a crass footnote. On the night before the dedication, an attempt was made to assassinate Andrew Jackson, asleep but unguarded on the Presidential yacht. The would-be avenger of grievances was a discharged navy-officer. With neither telegraph nor telephone available, and without swarms of alert reporters on the scene, the assassination attempt was kept quiet.

The National Society regrets to report the death of:

**HENRY STEWART JONES on January 2, 1969 in Washington, D. C.** Mr. Jones was the husband of Sarah Roddis Jones, First Vice President General, NSDAR.
The Capture of Major André
by Col. Jameson

By ANNE HUNT TODARELLI
New York City Chapter

In the February 28, 1968 issue of LIFE Magazine there is contained an article titled: "The Long-lost Letters of General Washington", which should prove of great interest to students of early American history.

In what LIFE describes as "one of the great finds of the present century", were 47 documents, mostly letters, discovered in an old battered suitcase by John Lawrence Hawkes of Dorset, Vt., a great-great-great grandson of General Alexander McDougall of New York.

This article concerns itself only with one of the 47 documents, namely a report to General Washington dated September 28, 1780 from Lt. Col. John Jameson, who at the time was in charge of the cavalry post at North Castle, New York. At the time, Colonel John Lawrence, an ancestor of Mr. Hawkes, and the son-in-law of General MacDougall, was Judge Advocate General of the American army, and undoubtedly the report was turned over to Col. Lawrance for investigation and prosecution.

Col. Jameson's report to General Washington reads as follows:

North Castle, New York September 23, 1780

"Sir:

Inclosed you'll receive a parcel of papers taken from (a) certain John Anderson who has a pass signed by General Arnold as may be seen. The papers were found under the feet of his stockings. He offered men that took him 100 guineas and as many goods as they would please to ask. I have sent the prisoner to General Arnold. He is very desirous of the papers and everything being sent with him. But as I think they are of a very (dangerous) tendency [Hole in letter] (thought) it more proper your excell(ency) should see (t)hem. . . ."

The "John Anderson" mentioned in the report, was, of course, the British spy, Major John André.

The events pre-dating the report, form an interesting phase of the War of the Revolution. In the fall of 1780, American morale was at a low ebb. Most of the army was ill-fed, raggedly and unpaid. Troops had mutinied at Morristown and, had not the treachery of Benedict Arnold been nipped in the bud, the capture of West Point by the British could well have proved disastrous to the American cause. West Point was the strongest defensive fortification in the Hudson River. If British warships could have sailed up the Hudson past West Point, the young United States could have been cut in two. The "vast importance" of this defensive site, as Washington termed it in a letter to General MacDougall, caused Washington to order a massive chain to be constructed and then floated on logs from the west shore of the Hudson at West Point to Constitution Island, a distance of 1,500 feet. This location was chosen because it was the narrowest point in the Hudson. This chain was floated while General MacDougall was West Point's commandant. In August, 1780, he was succeeded by Arnold and within a month Arnold agreed with André to surrender West Point to the British for 20,000 English pounds.

André left West Point with a pass from Arnold and with other papers which contained descriptions of the installations at West Point. André reached North Castle (presumably a day or two before September 23, 1780), and presented his pass to Col. Jameson. For some reason or other,—perhaps intuition—Col. Jameson's suspicions were aroused and he ordered "John Anderson" to be searched. The parcel of papers, as Col. Jameson's report recites, were found "under the feet of his stockings."

Jameson decided to send the prisoner to Arnold under guard. Evidently, his initial suspicions deepened, whether to the point of suspecting Arnold, we do not know. At any rate before André and his guards had gone too far, Jameson sent fast riders to overtake and bring them back. Apparently, military protocol dictated that he report the capture of "John Anderson" to Arnold, who was at breakfast when he received the news. Arnold
Inclous. we'll receive a parcel of Papiers taken from a captain John Anderson who had a pass viguer by General Arnold as may be seen. The papers were found under the seat of the Staircase. He offered the Man that took him one hundred guineas and as many good weare to a gift thankfully accorded. Please to write Thenceward the Garrison to General Arnold. He is in possession of the Papers and every thing being well with them. But as I think they are of some importance I have had them examined at some pains. The Trooper is in the Poiney. I forget that I can learn the things here and I beg to learn to have your answer. I have sent out of my power to know these things so compact out of my power to move on the roads as I am. A word or so more we often miss.

From every account that I can hear they mean to attack on the Trooper at this place and it will be known to assume your that it is in my power to keep the Trooper so compact out of my power to move on the roads as I am. A word or so more we often miss.

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

John Jameson

A letter from Lt. Col. John Jameson of the 2nd Light Dragoons to George Washington discussing the capture of John Anderson (Maj. John Andre) and papers found on his person. Courtesy of the Hawkes Papers Committee, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
hurriedly bade farewell to his 20 year old wife (née Miss Margaret Shippen, daughter of Chief Justice Shippen), and directed 8 American soldiers to row him down the Hudson to the British sloop, Voiture. A few weeks later he became a brigadier general in the British army.

André confessed and was tried by a board of 14 generals. He was convicted as “a Spy from the enemy” and on October 2, was hanged at Tappan, New York. He was a grandson of James and Margaret Jameson of St. Ann's Parish, Essex County, Virginia. His father was Thomas Jameson, a Captain in the Virginia militia.

Col. John Jameson was born in Culpeper, Va. in 1751. He was a graduate of William and Mary College and a leading spirit in the famous Culpeper “Minute men.”

On June 13, 1776, the Virginia Convention overwhelmingly elected him Captain of the Third Troop of Horse.

On June 16, 1776, he took command as Captain in a Virginia regiment of dragoons. On March 31, 1777, he was promoted to Major in the 1st Continental Dragoons and on April 7, 1777 he was transferred to the 2nd Continental Dragoons. On January 21, 1778 he was wounded near Valley Forge. On August 1, 1779, he was commissioned Lt. Colonel.

Col. Jameson was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in Virginia and a member of the same Masonic Lodge in Alexandria as General Washington. He died in 1810.

Other Jamesons were prominent in Virginia history. Col. John Jameson’s father was Thomas Jameson whom history records as “a Captain in military standing, a ‘gentleman’ and a justice of the peace. The Captain Thomas Jameson Chapter, Murfreesboro, Tenn., National Society of the Daughters of American Colonists was named after him.

Captain Thomas Jameson seems to have bred a military family. Military activity against the British began long before the Declaration of Independence and emphasized the unrest among the colonists and their determination to resist the arbitrary and unjust acts perpetrated by the British against them.

Five of Captain Jameson’s sons served during the Revolution. They were Colonel John, above referred to Lieutenants David and James, Sergeants Thomas and William.

On April 25, 1775, Lord Dunmore, then Governor of the Virginia colony, seized gunpowder at Williamsburg, the seat of the British government in Virginia. Volunteers organized a number of independent companies, commanded by Edward Stevens and John Green, and decided to march to Williamsburg and to seek reprisal for this wrong. In these companies were John and David Jameson. David was the officer to whom was entrusted the duty of standard bearer of that celebrated flag bearing as its emblem the rattlesnake in his coil with the admonitory motto, “Don’t tread on me.” The companies, later to be known as Stevens Brigade, reached Fredericksburg, about forty miles from Williamsburg, where they were told that satisfactory negotiations had been reached with Lord Dunmore.

John and David were also officers in the famous Culpeper minute men, who on December 9, 1775 fought the first and victorious battle with the British at Great Ridge, Va. The minute men then moved into Norfolk and under Stevens engaged in a bloody battle at the water’s edge on New Year’s Day, 1776.

After the war, David Jameson, commanded a regiment of the militia as Colonel for several years and became a County Magistrate serving as such until his death at the age of 88 on October 2nd, 1839.

William Jameson served in the war under his older brother, Col. John Jameson and was one of the witnesses at a trial of one Smith, an alleged co-conspirator with Benedict Arnold.

A brother of Captain Jameson, another David Jameson was a graduate of Princeton, a merchant, inventor, scientist and prominent citizen of Yorktown. In 1777, he was made a member of the privy Council and during the years 1780 and 1781, served as Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth. In 1783, he became a member of the state senate.

He married a close kinswoman of General Washington, Mildred Smith, whose parents at one time owned Temple Farm. Here on October 19, 1781 was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the war between the forces of Lord Cornwallis and those of General Washington. The victory of the American Forces was one of the most decisive of the war. On this property is the historic Moore House, where the papers of capitulation were signed when Cornwallis surrendered, thus ending the war.

Mrs. Jameson is buried in the cemetery adjacent to the Moore House. Her grave is marked by a marble slab upon which the arms of Jameson and Smith are impaled. Direct descendants of Captain Thomas Jameson and, collaterally of Col. John Jameson, are today actively engaged in patriotic endeavors.

REFERENCES

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“American Archives” 4th Series Vol. 6, p 1565
Heitman’s “Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army” 1775-1783 p 240
“The Crisis of the Revolution” by William Abbott pp 35, 37, 52, 78
Virkus’ “Compendium of American Families” (Continued on page 172)
WINTER - SPRING STATE CONFERENCE TOUR: The President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, will soon be attending State Conferences in the Southeastern States. Beginning with her home State of Delaware on February 15th, Mrs. Seimes is scheduled as follows: Mississippi, February 24; Arkansas, February 27; Alabama, March 4; Tennessee, March 6; North Carolina, March 11; South Carolina, March 13; Kentucky, March 15; Georgia, March 20; Florida, March 24; and Virginia, March 26.

PRESIDENT GENERAL HONORED BY LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes is now a member of the Association which maintains The Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee. The tomb of President Jackson and his wife is on the 650-acre estate. Also buried on the grounds is Ralph E. W. Earl, a member of the Jackson household both at The Hermitage and the White House for twenty years. Mr. Earl painted a number of portraits of President Jackson, two of which may be seen at NSDAR National Headquarters, in the Museum and in the Tennessee Room. The latter is famous for its White House connection; the Bellanger gold armchair in which Jackson sat for the portrait stands below the painting and is one of a pair—the other is in the White House.

INTERNATIONAL MEN'S SERVICE CLUB SEEKS PROGRAM ADVICE: A letter has been received at National Headquarters from Mr. Harold M. Heimbaugh, President of Kiwanis International, asking what is the greatest single need or opportunity for service in this country to which the members of that organization can apply themselves during the next two years. In reply, it was suggested helping the American boys who are returning from Vietnam as wounded veterans. The work of the "DAR Service for Veteran-Patients Committee" and practical projects such as planned trips to particular events, parties in veterans' hospital wards, gifts on special occasions, and shopping and letter writing were discussed in some detail. In conclusion, Mrs. Seimes wrote him about the invitations issued to veterans to attend the special DAR Museum events arranged for their benefit, and also about the blocks of seats provided them to symphony concerts in Constitution Hall.

AMERICAN FOLKLORE ARTIST WAS DAR MEMBER: A detail from "July Fourth," a painting by "Grandma" Moses (Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson Moses) donated to the White House, will be used in a 1969 postage stamp. In 1953, the noted American artist, aged 93, a member of Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter, New York, presented one of her paintings to the NSDAR—"Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777"—which is on view in the Americans Room at National Headquarters.

AN INCIDENT AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: Recently, on the morning of his scheduled concert in Constitution Hall, Vladimir Horowitz asked Patrick Hayes, Managing Director of the Washington Performing Arts Society, to have the air-conditioning turned on for two hours to counteract the Washington humidity. The famed pianist also asked Mr. Hayes to bring a bow tie to the Hall that afternoon because he had forgotten his.

DELAWARE STATE ROOM FEATURED IN NEW PUBLICATION: In the book entitled "Traditional American Crafts" by Betsey B. Creekmore, published by Hearthside Press, Inc. 1968, the hand-woven linen window hangings in the Delaware State Room in Memorial Continental Hall at National Headquarters appear on a full-page illustration in the chapter "Historic Needle Craft." The delicately traced vines and flowers, accented with plume-shaped leaves, typical of 18th century American crewel designs, were embroidered on antique fabric by Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, for her State Room.

HISTORIC DATES IN FEBRUARY: The Constitution was ratified by Massachusetts, the sixth state to do so. Oregon entered the Union in this month in 1859 and Arizona in 1912. The Treaty of Paris, signed on February 10, 1783, ending the Seven Years' War, defined the boundaries of the United States. On February 12, 1932 Sir Winston Churchill lectured on "World Economic Crises" from the stage of Constitution Hall.

(Somerville)
The uneasiness which arose in 1968 concerning the possibility of the presidential election being thrown into the House of Representatives reopened the door to possible change in the electoral system by constitutional amendment. With Members of Congress apparently ready to give serious consideration to various proposals, it becomes imperative that the American people have a full understanding of what is proposed.

The call for constitutional change was prompted by what proved needless fear that no presidential candidate would receive the required majority of electoral votes. In that case, the election would have been thrown into the House of Representatives where each State has a single vote, irrespective of size. There was, however, the possibility that some States would have no vote had their representation in Congress been equally divided between the two major political parties.

Happily, no such eventuality developed. But even when the existing system gave us a new President legitimized alike by an electoral college majority and a popular plurality, demand for change in the electoral system persisted. Great was the hue and cry for a direct national plebiscite; but there are other proposals which have substantial support built up during the years of quadrennial debate on the subject.

The differences between the various proposals to amend the electoral system are so great that it will be exceedingly difficult to agree on any one method of change. In the more than 180 years this Nation has been in existence under the Constitution, some 200 amendments dealing with the method of electing a President and Vice President have been proposed. Only one, the Twelfth Amendment, which was passed in 1803, has won the approval of Congress and the people.

No single part of the Constitution is more generally unfamiliar to most Americans than the provisions pertaining to the electoral college. There are few, indeed, who remember that the electoral college, as provided for in Article II and the Twelfth Amendment, is one of the many “checks and balances” written into the Constitution.

Most of these “checks and balance,” including the first ten Amendments which comprise the Bill of Rights, were designed as restraints on Government. Not to be forgotten, however, is the fact that the electoral college was devised as a safeguard for the people themselves. It was placed in the Constitution to protect the voice of the minority from the potential “tyranny of the majority” and is, therefore, not to be lightly discarded.

The above is a partial, if very brief, explanation of why the admittedly cumbersome provisions pertaining to the manner of electing a President were placed in the Constitution. It should be noted, therefore, that the Constitution neither anticipated nor authorized the present bloc system of voting which gives the entire electoral vote of a given State to a single candidate, no matter how tenuous his plurality. It is against this practice that the majority of proposed amendments are aimed.

Under the electoral system, as provided for in the Constitution, the President and Vice President are elected indirectly in November by the people of the United States through their direct choice of electors in each State. The vote of the electors is actually cast in their respective Capitals in December following the election, but current usage has converted...
this action into an almost routine ceremony. Thus, there is a general tendency today to regard the electoral college as obsolete.

Before tampering with the constitutional provisions pertaining to the electoral college, however, the American people should first understand what modifications are possible through enactment of laws by the States. Before discarding the electoral college as obsolete, the American people also might do well to study the constitutional method of electing a President. In it they might find a means of regaining control of their destiny as a Nation and of removing some of the pressures, both political and financial, which presently attend the nomination and election of a President.

Present constitutional provisions pertaining to the electoral college reserve to the States both authority and responsibility. This is in keeping with our Federal system. Under Article II, Section I of the Constitution, we find the following:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

The prohibition that no Senator or Representative could be appointed as an elector is another of the "checks and balances" found in the Constitution. The exclusion of Members of Congress and Federal officeholders is required by the cardinal principle of separation of powers.

The General Ticket System

It will be observed, also, that it was the intent of the Constitution to give American voters the same numerical representation in selecting a President as they enjoy in their representation in Congress. This objective has long been thwarted by the application of the unit rule, or "winner-take-all" of the electoral votes to which a given State is entitled. This practice began with the introduction of the general ticket system which has been in use since 1832 and has resulted in a system of weighted voting never anticipated by the Framers of the Constitution.

The rise of the two-party system altered electoral procedures before they had a chance to mature. The majority party of each State was quick to see that it might exert maximum influence in electing a President through consolidation of its voting strength by presenting the voters with a predetermined bloc of electors under what is called the general ticket system. Since a plurality is enough to elect, it follows that the political party winning the majority of the popular votes in a given State also wins the entire electoral vote of that State, no matter how marginal the victory. The result is that the electoral votes of 12 highly populated States can elect a President, no matter how the other 38 States vote.

This "winner-take-all" system also tends to limit campaign efforts to the large pivotal States having the greatest portion of electoral votes. A candidate can carry 38 small and medium-sized States and still lose the election. This is how the system works under the unit method and will continue to work unless it is changed.

No less important to the voter is the fact that the general ticket system has the effect of giving the voter in each State as many votes as his State has presidential electors. Thus, when a citizen of New York pulls a voting lever for the presidential candidate of his choice, he is actually casting a vote for 43 electors. A citizen of Wisconsin, on the other hand, has only 12 electoral votes, and those of some States as few as three. Here is no one-man-one-vote system, but; rather, a system of weighted voting which operates to the disadvantage of the citizens of the smaller States.

Equally important is the fact that the entire minority vote of each State is permanently lost when it is added to the majority vote of the winning electors. Can this be fair?

In an article titled Congress Faces Electoral Reform, Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., a constitutional authority, provides a partial answer by quoting a statement made in 1824 by Senator Benton of Missouri:

"To lose their votes is the fate of all minorities, and it is their duty to submit; but this is not the case of votes lost, but of votes taken away, added to those of the majority, and given to a person to whom the minority is opposed." (Emphasis added.)

There is nothing in the Constitution which either sanctions or requires the general ticket system. As the above-quoted Senator Benton once remarked:

"The Constitution, in giving to each elector a separate vote, instead of giving to each State a consolidated vote composed of all its electoral suffrages, clearly intended that each mass of persons entitled to one elector should have the right of giving one vote according to their own sense of their own interests." 4

The general ticket system was in dispute long before our time. Neither authorized nor anticipated by the Constitution, the general ticket system is responsible for the only serious respect in which our electoral system has failed to function with fairness.

How then, one must ask, was it possible for the States, all of whom have the constitutional power to decide how electors shall be chosen, to adopt the general ticket system which operates to the obvious disadvantage of not only the smaller States but of the minority in each of the States? The answer lies in the fact that, as State after State adopted the general ticket system in order to exert its maximum influence, the remaining States had little choice but to do the same.

The popularity of the general ticket system among politicians has been best explained by Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., who wrote:

"The general ticket system enables the majority in each State to impress the minority into its service, puts it into the power of a few to govern the election, and enables the populous States to consolidate their votes and overwhelm the small ones. . . .

"From the point of view of popular rights it seems plain that this system should be swept away; the President should be in fact, as he is in theory, the choice of the people. Who can say, however, whether the ruling politicians in the large States can be persuaded to offer up, on the altar of their common Country, powers which, though neither consistent with the rights of the people, the purity of the Government or the harmony of the Union, serve so mightily to increase their own weight and consequence?" 4

The general ticket system with its consequent unit rule has been the target of many constitutional amendments proposed in the past. The fact
is, however, that no constitutional amendment is required. All that is needed is an Act of Congress to abolish the system.

Also, it is within the power of the States to end the general ticket system since the Constitution vests in them the authority to determine the manner in which electors shall be chosen.

However, the reality of the situation is that no State is likely to abandon the general ticket system without the certainty that all other States will do so at the same time. The State of Florida once considered such action, but on reflection decided that this unilateral action would only penalize its own citizens. For this reason, a constitutional amendment may one day become necessary, even though it carries with it the risk of surrendering to the Federal Government the decision as to how electors are to be selected.

Basic Approaches to Electoral "Reform"

Generally, the suggested changes follow four basic approaches. They are: first, direct national election by popular vote; second, the proportional system; third, the district plan; and fourth, the automatic system which eliminates the elector but retains the bloc system of casting each State's electoral votes.

The disparity of viewpoint represented by these four basic approaches is indicative of the widespread disagreement as to what machinery should be used to correct alleged inequities in the present system. These widely differing viewpoints also explain why, in the past, it has been all but impossible to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote needed in both Houses of Congress before any constitutional amendment can be sent to the States for ratification. In this matter, there is no political cohesiveness and party position, therefore, tends to dissolve before the needs of the individual States.

Direct Election

A few years ago, direct election by popular vote appeared to be the proposal least likely to gain general acceptance. However, present-day emphasis upon "democracy" versus the "republican" form of government established by the Constitution makes it easy to present a case for the election of a President and Vice President by popular vote.

Advocates of the direct election plan would abolish the electoral college entirely. It is contended that this method would eliminate the weighting of votes that occurs under the general ticket system. They also insist, with no little justice, that the use of the unit rule or bloc system of voting results in undue concentration by candidates upon winning the electoral vote of large "key" States, whereas popular vote would make every vote equal. Finally, it is asserted the direct election method would eliminate the need for a contingent procedure and thus prevent the election of a President who receives a minority of the popular vote.

It now appears likely that the liberals in Congress will line up behind the proposal for a direct national plebiscite. But no one has explained adequately why a plebiscite would be more workable. As has been pointed out elsewhere, it cannot guarantee that one candidate will get an absolute majority; on the contrary, it might encourage a multiplication of minor candidates. Also, no one has explained how, in a direct election, the varied criteria for the voting in each State will be reconciled. Will the whole Country have to give the vote at eighteen because Kentucky does?

Direct election constitutes a drastic method of eliminating whatever weakness may now exist in the present system. An important objection is that it would reduce the role of the States in the electoral system and permit the nationalization of election procedures. Election by popular vote would frankly abandon the Federal Union of States and the Federal principle of representation.

Another little understood reason why election by plebiscite has heretofore seemed unlikely to win necessary support is the fact that the electoral college gives some advantage to the small States. To illustrate: The electoral voting system, it must be remembered, gives an advantage to the small States as against the large. New York, with 41 times as many Members in the House of Representatives as Delaware, has slightly less than 15 times as many electoral votes.

Thus, direct election would deprive the small or sparsely populated States of the competitive advantage of having two electoral votes for their two United States Senators. To this one might add that the industrial, highly populated States have a corresponding advantage under the present system—their impact on national elections because of the large bloc of votes they are able to deliver.

Proportional Plan

A less drastic plan is the proportional election plan. Numerous variations of this plan have been proposed but they have certain basic similarities. The plan would abolish the electoral college and the office of elector, but preserve the electoral vote of each State as it is today—equivalent to the number of Senators and Representatives each State has in Congress.

The difference comes in the disposition of the vote. Each candidate who polled a fraction of the popular vote would receive an identical fraction of the State's electoral vote. The candidate with the greatest number of electoral votes throughout the Nation would be elected President, provided he received a certain percentage of the electoral vote, usually 40 percent.

If no candidate receives the required plurality of electoral votes, there is usually the further provision that the President would be chosen in a joint session of Congress from the two candidates having the highest percentage of electoral votes.

In the past, the proportional plan has won substantial support. A brief summary of the arguments for and against this plan was made in 1963 by a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Report states:

"The supporters of the proportional plan claim that it would tend more accurately to reflect the popular vote, particularly in so-called "one-party" States; that it would be less likely to produce a minority President, and that it would give the voters a more direct voice in the choice of the President. Moreover, those favoring this method believe that it would act to strengthen the two-party system and eliminate the current tendency of the parties to concentrate election efforts in the so-called 'pivotal' States.

"Those advocating other plans or a maintenance of the present system believe that the proportional plan would enable minority parties to get electoral votes and thereby weaken the two-party system; that the vote would still be weighted in favor of
small States and give undue importance to areas with less population; that the States would have less importance as units in the electoral process. In addition, they argue that the proportional plan might bring pressure for proportional representation in Congress and, possibly, Federal control over voting standards. 6

**District Plan**

The district plan is more nearly consonant with the present provisions of the Constitution than any of the other proposals. It would retain the electoral college but bind the electors to vote for a specified candidate. Aimed at the bloc system of voting used today, it would operate to prevent the application of the unit rule under the general ticket system.

The district plan would apply the same principles of representation to presidential elections that apply in the election of Congress. Each voter, regardless of where he lived, would vote for two State electors chosen at large and one district elector, thus giving equal weight, based on population, to both urban and rural districts.

As in the proportional plan, an alternative method of choosing a President is provided if no candidate receives a majority vote. In this case, the President would be chosen in a joint session of Congress from the three persons with the highest number of votes.

This summary is based on the resolution introduced in the 90th Congress by Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota, who has been a leading advocate of the district plan to meet the inequities which have been allowed to develop under the present system. Of his plan, he says:

"In my estimation, (the district plan) is the only plan proposed which would correct the inequities without making basic changes in our constitutional system. It would correct the unfairness by eliminating the general ticket system. It would correct the uncertainty because it would bind the presidential electors to the winning candidate. It would correct the undemocratic factors because it provides for a greater voice for the larger States should Congress be forced to name the President in the event no candidate wins a majority of electoral college votes." 6

The district plan destroys one aspect of our Federal doctrine by establishing a uniform system of choosing electors. On the other hand, one of the best features of the district plan is its retention of the electoral college as a buffer against Federal control of elections. The courts have held that the presidential elector is a State officer performing a Federal function, so this office serves to keep the election machinery under State control where it was placed by the Constitution.

Here it should be noted that the electoral college was created with the intent that the President should be elected by the States. Thus, it cannot be stated too often that it is within the present power of the States to abolish unit rule under the general ticket system. Whether they will do so without constitutional amendment is another question. But the fact remains that the Constitution carefully left the manner of choosing electors to the States. This is fundamental to the principle of federalism and the vital role the States were intended to have in the electoral process.

**The Automatic Vote System**

This brings us to the fourth plan, called the automatic vote system. Described as "the most conservative" proposal by its sponsors because it would make the least change from present practices, the fact is that this plan would write into the Constitution the very inequities which are the principal target of the three plans outlined above.

The present system of "winner-take-all" of the electoral votes to which a given State is entitled gives the large States excessive leverage in our presidential elections. It can be stated without fear of successful rebuttal that this was never intended by the Framers of the Constitution. As written, the Constitution makes no provision for the unit rule under the general ticket system, but neither is there any prohibition against it. The practice has been made legal by general usage.

Under this proposal, the electoral college would be abolished but the States would retain the electoral votes to which they are presently entitled. This vote would be turned over automatically and en bloc to the winner in any given State, thereby perpetuating the weighted system of voting which obtains under the present system.

President Johnson endorsed this automatic plan in January 1965, pointing out the dangers of unplugged electors. Also, his proposal was directed at the possibility that the election might be thrown into the House of Representatives, where each State has a single vote. Since two of the other plans include similar provisions, we omit mention of this part of the amendment.

The most compelling argument against this automatic plan is that its adoption would serve as an obstacle to any meaningful reform, if one concedes that reform is needed. Meanwhile, the automatic vote is not consonant with the other provisions of the Constitution. Moreover, the bloc system of voting puts a premium on fraud because the juggling of a few votes can swing the electoral votes of the entire State.

**The Power in the States Should Be Retained**

The amending power under the Constitution is deliberately slow and not to be taken lightly. As one studies the various proposals to amend the electoral provisions of the Constitution, one is struck by the fact that no serious effort has ever been made to make those provisions work. No constitutional amendment would be necessary were the States to abide by the exact provisions of the Constitution and of their own choice abolish the unit rule.

It cannot be stated too often that it is within the power of the States, without constitutional amendment, to institute that part of the district plan which would give every voter the equivalent of three votes for President. These three votes would correspond to his representation in Congress: One vote would be for an elector from his district; the remaining two votes would be for electors chosen at large in the State and correspond to his two Senators.

However unlikely this possibility may seem at the moment, perhaps their own self-interest will one day point the way, since any constitutional amendment regarding the electoral process carries with it the threat of further intrusion of the Federal Government in the rights of the States.

It would seem wiser to continue the States' discretion as to the manner in which electors are chosen. It should be noted, however, that this

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CHARLES GOODYEAR
By Kristin Drinkwater

Fifth Grade, McLain School, Rockland, Maine
(Sponsored by Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland, Maine)

Dear William,

I am so anxious to share my recent discovery with someone, and I thought you, being a member of the family, should be the first to know.

Quite by accident, yesterday afternoon I spilled a sulfur-rubber mixture containing other ingredients on the hot stove. To my amazement it did not melt, but was cured by the heat. It was not sticky, and when stretched it snapped back to its original shape. That night, I nailed it to the doorpost, and in the morning to my surprise—found the frost had not made it brittle. You can imagine what this will mean, William. Rubber will stay tough and firm in warm or cold climates. All my dreams of the past ten years can finally be realized.

As you know, Brother William, the struggle has been great these past ten years, not only for me, but also for your dear sister and our seven children. Never once have they doubted that I would succeed in finding the magic process. By the kindness and generosity of our good friends and neighbors, we were able to exist. I do hope through this new discovery I will be able to provide properly for them, and repay some of the many debts that I owe.

I dare not stop to think what this new invention could mean, not only in this country, but all over the world. Many of the articles that have been produced from rubber such as rainwear, overshoes, shoes, mailbags, lifesaving equipment and the like can now be manufactured without fear of them becoming sticky in warm weather, or cracking in the cold. My head is full of new ideas that will be possible through this new discovery. I've decided to call it "vulcanization" after the Roman god of fire, Vulcan.

Once again, William, I must ask for financial aid, as I have done so often in the past, but I feel if you could

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My reason for choosing to learn more about George Westinghouse has to do with my grandfather. Grandpa Bill was a veteran locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad. His job was to haul coal from mountains of central Pennsylvania to the steel mills of Pittsburgh. The mountains in central Pennsylvania are steep and the downgrades are treacherous. Grandpa Bill attended classes regularly to learn all he could about the Westinghouse air brake to bring him safely out of the mountains.

Also, my father was an electrical engineer for Westinghouse in the Boston area. He received a patent for an electro-static air cleaner he invented while he worked for the Westinghouse Corporation.

George Westinghouse once said, “Work is my vacation.” He had a very inquisitive and determined mind and it certainly showed up in his work. His philosophy on life was that God has given us a beautiful world in which to live, and we should repay Him by using our talents to the best of our ability to make the world a better place. George Westinghouse was a perfect example. His hundreds of inventions proved that he used his mind as well as his mechanical ingenuity. He was always on the go thinking of an idea, running to his study to draw it on paper before he forgot it, and designing it to what would always turn out to be something that would simplify everyday American life.

Born in Central Bridge, New York, in March, 1846, George got his inventiveness from working in his father’s machine shop at five cents per hour. His father set aside a little corner in his shop for him to tinker away all that he liked. However, George wasn’t much for studying. He played hooky from school many times because it just didn’t interest him. At fifteen, his first accomplishment was a rotary engine, with which he experimented on a toy boat.
Charles Goodyear

(Continued from page 100)

When George was nineteen, he started college, and his scientific knowledge was so great that he was admitted as a sophomore instead of a freshman. However, George and his teachers just didn't get along. He was advised to quit college because it just wasn't challenging enough for him and it seemed too easy to bother about. The president of the college told him to go back to his shop where he belonged.

As we all know, George Westinghouse invented the air brake for trains, that is, a single system of brakes involving compressed air. His interest in this type of work started when he was on one of his business trips for his father. There was a train wreck ahead of them and they had to come to a sudden stop. But they couldn't stop the cars at the same time because each car had a different set of brakes and it threw many people, including George, out of their seats. This put George thinking. If a train had a single set of brakes for all the cars, they could stop at the same time and prevent a lot of bumping from other cars on the trains. But now, if he could only get some money and a train that would permit him to try out his invention.

Well, two of his father's friends gave $5,000 apiece. But now he needed a train to work with. He went all over the place until he met a certain William Card. Mr. Card gave him a chance if others were willing to put up the money. George spent two or three weeks working till he got everything in order. Then he shoved off till he got to a certain point, pulled the special lever, and came to a screeching stop. His invention was a success. He soon got a patent for his invention and later he founded the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, which became world-wide and soon had orders coming from all over the United States, Europe, and Russia.

Before George had all this success, he married Marguerite Walker. George met Marguerite on one of his trips. Marguerite was a good wife to George. She always encouraged him when he was successful and consoled him in his failures. She also blessed him with a beautiful son, George III.

Another high point in George's life was when they moved to Pittsburgh. George presented Marguerite with a brand new mansion on a high hill as a birthday present. It was a beautiful home—a white stone mansion that glittered like a jewel on a hill.

Another achievement of George Westinghouse was bringing electric power into every home at the lowest possible cost by perfecting the turbine. Thanks to George Westinghouse, we can now enjoy the use of electricity in many of our everyday appliances: radios, television sets, toasters, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, and washing machines. His perfection of the turbine led to the organization of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

As far as I have gone with my story, I have mentioned nothing about the failures of George Westinghouse. As I said before, George was a man of determination and ambition. He collapsed many times from overwork. But he was always back on his feet again and I admire him very much for this. He was always in debt with the bank, at one point for $50,000,000. However, one failure, which affected him very much, was when the bank had to close the Westinghouse Electric Cor-
poration. Many people told him he was too easy-going with his money and used it for unnecessary purposes. But faith in George Westinghouse reopened the Westinghouse Electric Company.

From air brakes to aero-space, electric toasters to turbines, from research to sales, Westinghouse Electric Corporation is just one example where a man can achieve or go to any height if he really wants to in this great country of ours.

George Washington Carver

(Continued from page 101)

philosophy was that God had given him his talents and abilities and that his responsibility was to make the world a better place. His theory and humble philosophy was "caught" from those who had given him love and understanding. The second door of opportunity was love and understanding.

Where but in America could a penniless, half-starved child secure an education? We are lucky to have public schools in America. Public schools make it possible for any ambitious person to get an education. George Washington Carver was willing to work for an education. It took him several years to work his way through school, but he finished high school and college. Not only did he finish college, but he became a world famous scientist. After graduating from school he kept on learning. He learned by experience and by experimentation. He did more in agricultural research than perhaps any other person. The third door of opportunity America opened for George Washington Carver was that of learning and knowledge.

Where but in America could a man of such humble beginnings be given such a rich heritage of religious faith—a faith that was to give him the strength to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles? From his childhood George Washington Carver had a very strong faith in God. He looked at the flowers, trees, and plants and wondered where they came from. He was told God made them. This was the foundation for his faith. His love of God and God's creation made his work a joy. This in turn made it possible for him to accomplish so much. The only reward he asked was that he might serve mankind. The fourth door of opportunity was that of religious freedom.

Where but in America could anyone receive the intangible fundamentals of success—an education, and ambition, a rugged determination, a firm faith in God, and the dedication to the high principles of service? Many people do not have the opportunity to gain these. Here in America though, all of these are available to an alert person. George Washington Carver was such a person. He worked hard for his education and kept on learning all his life. He had the determination and perseverance to apply this learning to science and make great things from it. A strong faith in God helped him over the hard spots in life. He felt called to service in the South, and he worked for the South all his life, even when offered high salaries and positions elsewhere. The fifth door is the hard door of "willingness to pay the price of success."

Where but in America could a man of such humble beginnings receive the appreciation, respect, and acclaim of the masses? In many places poor people are looked down upon. Yet here in America, George Washington Carver went to school and won the admiration of all America for his knowledge and skills.

He could sit and talk with some of the richest men in the world, and they would gradually forget his shabby clothes and become interested in his work and experiments. He could charm the masses and interest them in his work. He combined it with wisdom in his talks. The people appreciated his efforts to improve the South and all the other improvements he had made.

The story of George Washington Carver is the vivid story of America, the land of opportunity! It is the realization of the fond dreams of our forefathers. Doors of opportunity still swing wide in America. We must not forget that we must have initiative and ambition to pass through these doors. Like Dr. Carver, we must realize that every opportunity carries with it a corresponding responsibility.

Chaplain General Outlines Plans For

MEMORIAL SERVICE AND CONGRESS BREAKFAST

Chaplain General's Breakfast—Sunday morning, April 13, 1969, Mayflower Hotel, Time 7:15 a.m. This will be followed by the traditional trip to Arlington Cemetery and to Mount Vernon for the laying of wreaths by the President General and the Chaplain General. Every member is invited to the breakfast. Further details will be announced in the March Magazine.

The Memorial Service will be conducted in Sunday afternoon in Constitution Hall at 2:30 p.m. All State Chaplains are invited to sit on the platform; if they plan to attend the services, they should notify the Business Office so that the correct number of chairs may be provided.
As you know, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Deane Winthrop Chapter, Winthrop, Mass., have for many years encouraged the setting aside of February as American History Month. In the past, they have succeeded in having a Bill passed by an Act of Congress designating February throughout the nation, as American History month. However, this is not permanent, and the Daughters still have a lot of work to do in having February permanently designated as American History Month.

Many important events in the growth of our great nation took place in February, and in other months as well, but as we are trying to promote this American History Month, it is well to remember our great American Heritage by occasionally reviewing some of the historical highlights that took place in the beginning and through the progress of our country.

Now, let us place ourselves in a sort of “Time Tunnel” of our own, first, going back to the month of February, and then, going back to the time that these events took place in our history. Picture with me, if you can, some of those fifty-six brave men who confidently signed their names to the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry, all of Massachusetts; Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Benjamin Franklin, to name just a few. When these men pledged their lives and fortunes to the cause of American freedom, those were not just empty words. Nearly all paid a high price for their courage. Most of them sacrificed their lives or fortunes, or even both in the cause for which they took a stand. Five were captured and tortured by the British; nine died from wounds of war; twelve had their homes pillaged and destroyed; two had their sons lost in battle; others were tracked down and persecuted for their patriotism. Most of them died broke, their homes looted and fortunes spent or stolen because they chose a way of life and had the courage of their conviction. Their choice was American independence. We owe our country to these brave men.

One hundred and seventy-nine years ago February 1st, this United States, still young, but obviously growing, held the first meeting of the United States Supreme Court, with Chief Justice John Jay presiding.

And, it was on February 3rd, 1943, during World War II, that the American transport ship, the “Dorchester” was sunk, 100 miles off the Greenland coast, by enemy submarine. Four famous Chaplains went to their death because there were not enough life preservers for the troops. The four Chaplains, a Catholic priest, two Protestant ministers, and a Jewish Rabbi, gave their life preservers to servicemen who had none, and the four courageous men went down with the ship, with a dedication far beyond what you or I would probably ever know.

As the American frontier moved westward, some of the most romantic and exciting parts of our American history took place in the winning of the west by many famous frontiersmen. Our greatest frontier Scout was, of course, Daniel Boone, who left his home in North Carolina in 1769 to explore the Western wilderness. He was to suffer every personal agony known, as two of his sons were killed, Indians captured one of his daughters, a travelling companion was shot and scalped, another eaten by wolves, his brother was shot and scalped before his eyes, and he himself was captured by Indians. To warn settlers of an impending attack, he escaped from the Indians and walked 160 miles to the Fort in four days, with only one meal enroute. Needless to say, Daniel Boone never surrendered!

And then there was the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the early 1800’s, one of the most important explorations which is known to history. This trip by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark took
two years and constituted the physical taking possession of the great western half of the United States by Americans. President Thomas Jefferson sent these two men out in 1803, and they were to cover over 8500 miles before the trip would be over. Both men were given grants of land as a reward for their perseverance to complete this expedition. Very few of us know that Captain Lewis named the “Bonhomme Richard.” Captain Jones deliberately engaged the newer and much larger, more heavily armed British ship, “The Serapis.” When the “Bonhomme Richard” was severely damaged and half of its crew dead, the British ship signalled “Have You Struck?” John Paul Jones then made his immortal reply, “I have just begun to fight.” Then, lashing his ship to the heavily armed British ship, “The Serapis.” When the “Bonhomme Richard” was severely damaged and half of its crew dead, the British ship signalled “Have You Struck?” John Paul Jones then made his immortal reply, “I have just begun to fight.” Then, lashing his ship to the

the American Navy was won, Patrick Henry was one of those principally responsible for the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

By February of 1779, the United States Navy was established as a first class fighting force by the skill and determination of an American hero named John Paul Jones, who sailed the old leaky French vessel he had renamed the “Bonhomme Richard.” Captain Jones deliberately engaged the newer and much larger, more heavily armed British ship, “The Serapis.” When the “Bonhomme Richard” was severely damaged and half of its crew dead, the British ship signalled “Have You Struck?” John Paul Jones then made his immortal reply, “I have just begun to fight.” Then, lashing his ship to the British ship, he forced them to surrender after three hours of hand-to-hand fighting. Therefore, sheer courage and grim determination brought about a great American victory over tremendous odds, and set a shining example to every American sailor in succeeding generations.

Here we salute another of the great American heroes whose courage will forever appeal to our youth, Captain
James Lawrence. You know that most of us never say anything in our whole lives that anyone else can remember, but Captain Lawrence, who died at the young age of 32, spoke one sentence which will ring forever in the annals of American History. Lawrence was the Captain of an American ship which took a bad defeat from superior British forces during the War of 1812. As he lay dying, mortally wounded in the bloody battle, he gave this order to his men: “Don’t give up the ship!” Lawrence’s words became a battle cry for the American Navy and were flown as a pennant from the American ships which finally brought us victory in that war.

In 1787, the Founding Fathers gathered in Philadelphia to write the Constitution, and the President of that Convention, George Washington gave them this advice: “If to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work?” He went on, “Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair, the event is in the hands of God.” The delegates did raise such a standard. The United States Constitution, later called by William Gladstone, “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.” When the weary delegates completed their task after four months of hard work, a woman spoke to the senior member of that delegation, Ben Franklin, asking: “What have you given us, a monarchy or a republic?” to which wise old Ben replied, “A Republic, if you can keep it.”

It was twenty-five years ago, on February 20, 1942, that Lt. Commander, Butch O’Hare, performed one of the great feats in all military history and became one of the top heroes of World War II. He became an Ace in one afternoon when he shot down six Jap bombers attacking a United States Carrier Fleet. This remarkable victory, that of one man shooting down six enemy planes in a single battle, has never been equalled before or since. After he received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his magnificent accomplishment, he could have taken a soft desk job for the duration, enjoying the acclaim of a worshipful nation. Instead, he volunteered for the most dangerous kind of wartime duty there is, night flying off a carrier in the Pacific. In 1944, and another battle, his plane was lost at sea. Now, the busiest airport in the world bears his name, “O’Hare Field” in Chicago.

On February 21, 1885, the Washington Monument was dedicated in Washington, D.C. This tall, stately monument which towers over our Capital is a fitting memorial to the man who towered over his contemporaries in leadership, character and courage. A grateful American public has erected many monuments to the heroes who made our country great. Everyone is familiar with the Lincoln Memorial which many people say is the most beautiful building in the world. Located near the Cherry blossoms along the Potomac, is a fitting tribute to our third President, Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence. As you travel around our country, make it a point to stop and look at the monuments and buildings erected to great Americans, and you will find history will come alive for you. We who live so close to Boston, the cradle of liberty, are fortunate to be able to visit so many of the historical sites and monuments. The Old North Church, bringing to mind the Midnight Ride of Paul Revere, Faneuil Hall, the actual “Cradle of Liberty,” the Old State House from which George Washington viewed the Troops in Boston, to name a few just a few minutes away. The Minute Man in Concord, our Forefathers Monument in Plymouth, just a few miles away. Then, of course, there is Grant’s Tomb in New York, and the Four Sculptured heads of four Presidents on Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills of South Dakota. There are so many it would be impossible to list them here.

Continuing on with our February highlights, here is one of the principal reasons why the Daughters of the American Revolution have for more than a decade sponsored the observance of February as American History month: the birthday of our first President, George Washington, February 22nd. When he took the oath as first President of the United States, he added this four-word prayer of his own: “So help me God.” These words are still used in official oaths by Americans taking public office in courts of justice, and in other legal proceedings. A courageous leader who strongly believed that religion and morality are indispensable supports of political prosperity, and gave this advice in his famous Farewell Address to his country, October 19, 1796, “I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy.” He then retired to Mount Vernon, turning his office over to his successor, John Adams. It is well to remember that it was George Washington who was known in history as the man who was “First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”

Then, there was the war with the Barbary pirates which ended in 1800, a brief episode in American history which covered our small nation with glory. The Barbary Pirates were gangs of bandits in North Africa who extorted tribute from nations in return for not attacking their ships while they were in the Mediterranean. Believing that an honorable peace could never be purchased by appeasement, the young American Government refused to pay. Stephen Decatur, in what was called the most daring act of the age, sailed into the pirate harbor at Tripoli and burned the captured frigate “Philadelphia”. As a result of this and other victories, the pirates finally agreed to sign a peace treaty. The kind of patriotism which led Stephen Decatur to become one of America’s greatest naval heroes was best expressed in his famous toast, “Our country! in her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right, but our country, right or wrong!” (How apropos that statement is today!) One of the youngest heroes who served in the American Revolution was Andrew Jackson, later the seventh President of the United States. When Andy was only 13 years old, he joined the Revolutionary forces, and was (Continued on page 154)
GOAL . . . to tell the story of the DAR in each state

GENERAL DIRECTIONS . . . were sent in the August packet as a guide to compiling your Press Book . . . it is expected that each state will have a record of the National DAR Program as carried forward and implemented during the year . . . each sovereign state will no doubt observe their own customs of implementation of the National Program . . . the Press Books should reflect the interest and participation of the chapters with their respective state.

JUDGES . . . are invited to view the Press Books sent to the National Congress on April 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. . . . the Press Books should be sent well in advance in order to be received at DAR Headquarters by Wednesday, April 9th . . . please send your Press Book in time to be displayed to its best advantage.

FOINTS THE JUDGES WILL CONSIDER

1. COMPLETENESS OF COVERAGE OF COMPREHENSIVE DAR PROGRAM
   - Historic Preservation
   - Promotion of Education
   - Patriotic Endeavor

2. EXTENT OF REPRESENTATION BY ALL CHAPTERS IN STATE
   - NEWSPAPER NAME AND DATELINE IDENTIFICATION FOR EVERY CLIPPING
   - GENERAL APPEARANCE - ARRANGEMENT AND NEATNESS - SPECIALTY FEATURES

5. AWARDS BY CLASSIFICATION
   - Class A - Over 35,000 publicity inches
   - Class B — 20,000 to 35,000 publicity inches
   - Class C - Under 20,000 publicity inches

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WINNERS . . . will be made during Congress FEBRUARY 1969 (107)
The National Society was host during the December meeting of the National Board of Management for a special Museum Event and Tour honoring our Service Personnel recently returned from Vietnam. Veterans from the USO, Bethesda Naval Hospital and Walter Reed Army Hospital were among those attending. The refreshment table was centered with a huge cake in the shape of the United States, with each guest receiving a piece of his own State. In the top photo, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, and Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, Curator General, prepare to serve the cake. Younger members of the DAR Staff served as Junior Hostesses for the day. At left, an informal group enjoys impromptu Christmas Carols.

At the far left, Mrs. Harry A. Councillor, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Special Events, greets Mr. Roy W. Niswonger, Executive Director, National Capital, USO, Inc.; Mrs. Seimes chats with Mrs. Patricia Krause, Director, Public Information, Vietnam, who came from New York especially for the event.
"Hail to the Chief" a special exhibition prepared by the Smithsonian Institution, to chronicle the Inaugural spectacle from the time George Washington took the first Presidential oath to the present opened in Washington City on January 7, 1969. The photograph at right features the First Inauguration. The Chippendale Arm Chair which was used in Federal Hall, New York City when President Washington was inaugurated, is on loan to the Smithsonian from the DAR Museum, courtesy of the Maine State Room. The wrought iron balcony railing in the background is from the balcony of Federal Hall and lent by the New York Historical Society. Other items include a hand-written copy of the Inaugural Address, commemorative buttons, and a mother of pearl button worn by Washington at his first inauguration, lent by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union.

The National Society recently signed a two-year printing contract with the McCall Cooperation, Mid-Atlantic Division (National Publishing Company) for the printing of the DAR Magazine. Mrs. Seimes, and Miss Dorothy V. Smith, National Chairman, DAR Magazine, are shown below in the office of Mr. Leslie Shomo, President of the Mid-Atlantic Division of McCall's as the contract is signed. Shown in the small insert with them are Miss Mary Rose Hall, Editor, Mr. Gene Johnstone, McCall's Customer Service Representative, and Mr. Charles Hunter, Account Executive.

Above are members of the DAR Staff at National Headquarters during the annual Christmas party held for Staff members in the Banquet Hall of Memorial Continental Hall. Above right shows Mrs. Adolphus Bennett, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, serving punch to Mrs. Seimes.
Tale and tradition—fact and fiction—encompass Pleasant Valley, located in Marlboro Township of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Pleasant Valley is a lovely place of rolling hills and rich farm land. It covers an area of a rough circle about seven miles in diameter from the village of Marlboro through the village of Holmdel.

To reach this land of lore where the Dutch settlers built their first log cabins about 1690, one can turn east from State Route 79 about a mile north of Marlboro on to County Route 520 past Old Brick Church, which was established by those settlers in 1699, and also past the home of Jacob Van Dorn, who built the first grist mill about 1695. This approach will bring one to State Route 34.

Or, one can turn east from Route 79 at the Wickatunk Post Office on to Pleasant Valley Road, passing the homes of Colonel Asher Holmes, Captain John Schanck, and John Reid, the first Surveyor General of New Jersey. This course will also bring one to Routes 34 and 520. Continuing on Route 520 through Holmdel brings one to Deep Cut Road where Hendrick Smock had the cannon that was used to arouse the settlers when the British came on their many raids.

Any side road will take one through the valley. A few miles north is the first home of Penelope Stout, the first white woman to live in Monmouth County.

Although it was a pleasant valley many years ago, as it still is today, there was a time during the American Revolution when it was dubbed “The Hornets’ Nest.”

According to one historian, William S. Horner, “The name Pleasant Valley was from the Mt. Pleasant Hills, and was in use before the Revolution.” This he projects to repudiate a story handed down from generation to generation that following the Battle of Monmouth Washington spent several days in Monmouth County and that while out on a pleasure drive with Mrs. Washington in the area she had the carriage halted and exclaimed, “What a pleasant valley.” General Washington went to New Brunswick after the battle, and Mrs. Washington was never in the county, according to Historian Horner. Pleasant Valley or Hornet’s Nest—here lived some of the most active and zealous patriots. The British called it “The Hornets’ Nest” because in addition to regular army duty, the men from the area made raids on Staten and Long Islands, capturing enemies to exchange for patriot prisoners. They went out in whale boats on Sandy Hook Bay, capturing, burning or scuttling British ships, always stinging.

When in June, 1776, General Howe’s army arrived at Staten Island, it caused great consternation throughout New Jersey. This alarm was intensified when the bays and all adjacent waters became black with the British Fleet, and General Washington feared an invasion would be made from the shores of the Kills and Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, through the narrow waist of New Jersey, which would divide the colonies.

On July 18 a resolution was read in Provincial Council that, “Whereas the situation of New York, the vicinity of New Jersey to the enemy, and above all, the arrival of Lord Howe, who, it is probable, will speedily make some decisive movement, render it absolutely necessary that the most immediate and effectual steps be taken to guard against the incursions of the British troops.”

Raids were made constantly by the British into Monmouth County, and the situation was aggravated by the large number of Tories who become active and dangerous, knowing the British were so near.

On August 11th the convention passed an ordinance that, “Whereas the Militia be equipped with arms and make monthly tours of duty guarding the shores, and, in closing, said: “In this interesting situation, viewing on the one hand, an active, inveterate and implacable enemy, increasing fast in strength, daily receiving large reinforcements and industriously preparing to strike some decisive blow; on the other a considerable part of the inhabitants supinely slumbering on the brink of ruin, and, moved with affective apprehensions, the Convention think it incumbent
The Hornets Nest Marker

upon them to warn their constituents of the impending danger. On you, our friends and brethren, it depends this day, to determine whether you, your wives, your children and millions of your descendants, yet unborn, shall wear the galling, the ignominous yoke of slavery, or nobly inherit the generous and inestimable blessings of freedom."

There was no need to urge the people of Pleasant Valley, because on September 6, 1775, a group of 58 men had by then joined together as a military company, pledging to do whatever was necessary to protect Monmouth County.

Members of the Monmouth Militia, led by Capt. John Schanck, frequently went along on whaleboat raids when strong opposition was expected from the British. It is unfortunate that more detailed accounts of these exploits were not written, but from information available it is understood that the whaleboat armada was well organized, causing great harassment to British shipping.

Two New Brunswick men are credited with directing the operation of the flotillas but a number of the boats sailed from Matawan Creek, these boats being handled by Monmouth County baymen who knew the shore by virtue of their every day pursuance there for a livelihood for their families.

The New Jersey Gazette of June 17, 1778, gives an account of one of the first of these raids:

"William Marriner, a volunteer, with eleven men, and Capt. John Schanck, of our militia, went last Saturday evening from Middletown-Point to Long Island, in order to take a few prisoners from Flatbush; and returned with Major Montcrieff and Mr. Theophilus Bache (president of the New York Chamber of Commerce), with four slaves, and brought them to Matawan, to be delivered to his Excellency the Governor.

"Mr. Marriner with his party left Middletown Point on Saturday evening, and returned at six o'clock next morning, having travelled by land and water above fifty miles, and behaved with the greatest bravery and prudence."

Another patriot from Pleasant Valley, Colonel Asher Holmes, participated in many of the exploits resulting in the capture of British ships and supplies, including both war equipment and food. "On March 27, 1780, were sold 'at the house of Cornelius Dorne, in Middletown Township, The Sails and Running and Standing Rigging of the Brigantine Britannia, with a number of Blunder Busses, Muskets and Pistols, Cutlasses, Fire Arrows, etc. lately captured by Colonel Asher Holmes and others.'"

Colonel Asher Holmes was, next to General David Forman, the leading military figure of Monmouth County during the Revolution in the estimation of Historian Horner.

And so Capt. John Schanck, Colonel Asher Holmes and others, once gentle farmers, for the most part of Dutch descent, became fierce and fearless fighters. Many of them became prisoners in the Old Sugar House Prison on Liberty St. in New York, or on the infamous prison ship, "Jersey." Some of them died and many were wounded. At the Battle of Germantown they held their ground after regular troops broke and fled. They fought until the last British soldier sailed for England.

Their residence was Pleasant Valley—"The Hornets' Nest"—and now, although many of the old homes are still standing, the city is reaching in and soon all the area will be covered with 20th century houses, and the historic past and the brave patriots will be forgotten—in fact, are almost forgotten today.

In the last 25 years New Jersey has lost a fifth of its wealth of historic sites. Gone today, at the unmercifulness of clanking bulldozers for super-highways, apartment houses and industry, together with natural decay resulting from the apathy of many people, are 100 sites certified historic by the United States in 1940.

(Continued on page 180)
February Is American History Month

By

Mollie Somerville

Commemorating February as American History Month was initiated by the DAR in Kentucky in 1952 with a proclamation by the Governor of that state. In recent years, the Congress of the United States authorizes the observance annually and the President addresses a proclamation to all the people. This month has special historical significance for all Americans and, in particular, for DAR members because it relates directly to the purposes of the NSDAR as given in two clauses in the Act of Incorporation of the Society: "by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries . . ."

The first Continental Congress of the NSDAR was held on February 22, 1892 and George Washington's birthday continued to be the meeting date of the Society's annual congress until 1903. On this, the 12th Continental Congress, the date was changed to "the week in which the 19th of April (Battle of Lexington) falls."

Of interest are these selections taken from a series of family letters in the American Collection at National Headquarters and written between 1775 and 1794.

Charles Lukens, York, Pa., to his father, John Lukens in Philadelphia, July 20, 1775—

Dear Daddy,

Yesterday came here on their way to Boston, one Company of Virginians Commanded by Capt. Morgan, & this morning about 9 o'clock came a company of Marylanders Commanded by Capt. Price, which two Companies intend staying untill tomorrow, as this being the fast day. [St. Margaret's Day]

J. Lukens, Greenville Head Quarters, to Miss Nancy Lukens, Troy Farm near Pittsburg, February 4, 1794—

My dear Nancy—Judge my dear girl my astonishment to find so many conveyances arrive and not one line from you. What can be cause? Surely you cannot forget me here altho buried in a wilderness, . . . I must beg of my Sister to make me some shirts, & to ruffle 4 of them at the wrist for the rest to be plain all but Breast ruffles, which I wish to give a single hem & that very narrow. The inclosed strips of paper are the width of the collar & wrist bands. I shall write to Mr. Engg for the linen & cambrick. I trust my good Sister will have them made & forwarded by some safe conveyance to the care of Mr. Ormsby, Cincinnati or Ft. Washington, from whom I shall receive them. You will please have them made without any gathering at the wrists after the french fashion—& let the linen be moderately fine . . .

J. Lukens, Ft. St. Clair, to Miss Nancy Lukens, July 15, [1794?]

My dear Nancy—I return you many thanks for the shirts which fit me very well. You will see by this that I am honor'd with the Command of this Garrison where I suppose I shall remain some time in all probability these six months as I am now fixed I promise myself the pleasure of hearing from you often. . . . I inclose you the money for the linen, I would have sent My Dear Nancy, more but the debts I have to pay here leaving me without the satisfaction however some future time will place it in my Power to Compensate fully all your goodness.

A few days since we lost some of our best Friends & Brother officers at Ft. Recovery that fatal spot. . . . They found the Indians so numerous as to cut off every hope of victory accordingly a number of them retreated into the Garrison except the horse, poor fellows, who were obliged to fight. The Indians continued round the Garrison that whole day & night & the next day until 3 o'clock in the afternoon with a hope as it is supposed of their taking the Garrison but in this they were much disappointed and suffered great loss. It is conjectured their killed & wounded amounts to 60 or 70. Our loss including my officers and privates to 24 . . .

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These letters, dating from the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary period, give a glimpse into the daily lives of members of an American family residing in such divergent places as the cosmopolitan city of Philadelphia and the frontier of the newly created nation. Intimate contemporary accounts such as these foster a more meaningful understanding of history and stimulate interest in the observance of American History Month.
Historic Region Gives Up Part of Its Vast Storehouse of Knowledge

By Jo Ann R. Wigington
Fort Prince George Chapter, Piedmont, S. C.

In a quiet mountain where the Whitewater River and Toxaway River come together begins a river whose clear sparkling water has mirrored history, intrigue, and romance in ages long since past. This is the Keowee River. Near by was the Keowee Village. This was the principal city of the lower Cherokee Nation. It has been estimated that there were some 11,000 inhabitants in this area when the nation was strong.

When the early colonists began to settle South Carolina, they began to set up trading posts in this beautiful land. These included the one at Keowee and one near by at the Tugaloo Village.

King George I heard many accounts of the natural wealth and beauty of the Cherokee country. In 1730 when he heard that the French were becoming interested in the area, they sent one of his trusted soldiers, Sir Alexander Cummings to America. Cummings was to bring about a treaty of peace and alliance with that war-like people.

When he arrived in South Carolina, he made his way to the distant hills. At Keowee he met the chiefs of the lower towns and dispatched messengers to other portions of the Cherokee territory summoning a general conference. As he crossed the mountains, he stopped and made fiery speeches telling the Indians about the greatness of the king of England. The Indians loved his speeches. Their imaginations were so stirred that they all wanted to come to the grand meeting.

The meeting called by Cumming took place in April
1730 according to Mary C. Oliphant in her History of South Carolina. There was much feasting, dancing, and singing; many games were played. The Cherokees thus swore undying loyalty to the King.

When the excitement was at its peak, Sir Alexander invited the Cherokees to send some of their chiefs back to England with him to visit the king. Six of them agreed and accompanied him to Charles Town where they were joined by another. They embarked for England in June of 1730.

While in England, a treaty was drawn up and signed by the secretary to the lord commissioners and by the marks of the six chiefs. One of the chiefs was Ouconecaw. He had proved himself such a diplomat that his name was changed to Attakullakulla, “Little Carpenter,” meaning one who fits things together nicely.

When the chiefs returned, several years of practically uninterrupted friendship and peace with the people of South Carolina followed. However, an epidemic of smallpox broke out and the chiefs felt that these white intruders had brought the disease to them.

Various instances followed until in 1751, Governor James Glen received a message expressing the sorrow of the chiefs of Keowee, Tamassee, Eastatoe, Tocaway, and Sugar Town for things which had disrupted peace. They explained that much of it had originated in lines of those trying to spread discord and by hostile Indian tribes.

The Indian question had been looming larger and larger during this governor's administration. The friendship of this tribe, which had long dominated the entire up-country of South Carolina was considered a protection—even a bulwark of defence—against the designs or incursions of the French pressing from the west and southwest. The Cherokee trade was also quite valuable.

In the summer of 1753, the Governor invited the Indians to send their leaders to meet him in Charleston. It was decided that Governor Glen would come to the Keowee Village in the fall and purchase a site for a fort for the area.

The Indians looked forward to this as protection in unsettled times. They assured the governor that they would dispose of sufficient land for the site and for the use of the garrison. They further promised to assist in the building of a fort. The deed for this land is dated November 24, 1753.

It lay on the east side of the Keowee River, midway between the highland and the river and commanded the ford leading to Keowee Town.

The fort was designed to be a more formidable structure than the ordinary stockade built as protection for the white man in many of the regions.

Governor Glen described the fort, named for George II, son of King George I, as “the fort will be 200 feet square with walls and ravelins six or seven feet high; the former will be reinforced by earthen embankments above a ditch, while the latter will be made of lightwood posts. Inside the fort would be a cook house, horse barn, garrison room, stockage. Four turrets, armed with small cannon, were to be erected at each corner.”

When Fort Prince George was completed, the first officer in charge was Captain Lachlan McIntosh. He managed his men well and treated the Indians fairly. A change in command in 1759 brought Lt. Richard Coytmore as chief officer. Coytmore’s youth was all that was against him in the estimation of his superiors, but the Indians detested him and were determined to make him suffer for wrongs which had been done them.

French agents were at work everywhere among the Indians urging them to attack the English settlers. They reminded the Cherokees that the South Carolinians were building their homes closer and closer to their towns.

They said that Fort Prince George and Fort London, on the Little Tennessee River, had been built to protect the English, not the Cherokees. They further warned the Indians that these colonists would soon attack them; kill their warriers; sell their squaws and children, and take their land.

The young braves were greatly excited over these tales. The older men tried to calm them and remind them of their friendship with the South Carolinians. Among these who tried to settle the trouble was “Little Carpenter” who was always a friend to the Englishmen.

Governor Glen would have known how to deal with these Cherokees at such a time, but, unfortunately, a new governor was appointed by the King just when Governor Glen was needed most. The new Governor, William Lyttleton, knew little about Indian affairs. Governor Glen was in attendance at the meeting of the Cherokee chiefs at Saluda Old Town when the new executive arrived at Charles Town. While enroute for the Cherokee towns further inland, a messenger from the new governor overtook Glen, and ordered the wagon train to disband.

A portion of the expedition was disbanded at Ninety Six and another, under Captain Demere, proceeded to Fort Prince George. While at Fort Prince George, Captain Demere was visited by “Little Carpenter.” The Indian’s conduct excited his suspicion of the honorable intentions of the Cherokees. Some of the Cherokees who had gone to Virginia to fight with the colonists against the French had deserted, stolen horses, been apprehended, and returned to South Carolina with no outward exhibition of resentment. Some, however, who had deserted and gone on the war path soon had the whole frontier aflush and under the gleam of the scalping knife of the Cherokees.

Governor Lyttleton unwisely decided to march against them. He ordered the militia to gather near the present site of Columbia. When they heard of this, some of the Cherokee chiefs started for Charles Town to talk to him. When they reached Charles Town, the chiefs told the governor that their King, Old Hop, had sent them to settle the quarrels between their people. They presented him gifts — skins, strings of white beads — which the governor would not accept. He delayed giving them an answer for some three days. When he spoke to them again, he told them of the many grievances the South Carolinians had against them. Lyttleton further announced that he was going into their country with a
great number of soldiers. If he received satisfaction, there would be peace; otherwise, war would certainly come.

The governor started for the up-country a week later taking the Indian chiefs along as prisoners. When they reached Fort Prince George, he had the Indian chiefs thrown into a little hut. He then sent for Attakullakulla. The governor told him that he would not make war if the Indians would turn over to the white men the Indians guilty of murdering the settlers.

The governor demanded twenty hostages from the Cherokees as a guarantee that the twenty murders of the white settlers would be apprehended and punished. "Little Carpenter" suggested that his countrymen had been ill treated in Virginia and that perhaps his severity toward the chiefs, whom he now held as captives, was not exactly a reward for the support which they had usually given the British.

He further desired that the governor release some of the chiefs then confined to assist him in finding the guilty ones. Two were released and the following day delivered two Indians, whom Governor Littleton at once put in irons. At this, all the Cherokees who did not have influential connections fled and it was impossible to muster the hostages' demanded.

Finally, an agreement was reached by which some twenty-six chiefs were to be confined in Fort Prince George as hostages for whites murdered by members of their nation. Another Indian was added to the two already delivered, and the three were at once carried to Charles Town, where they eventually died of confinement.

Soon afterward smallpox broke out at the fort and the expedition dispersed, the governor returned to Charles Town where he was acclaimed as a conqueror and great peace maker. He was escorted into town by the militia, highly entertained, and saluted by the forts and the vessels in the harbor. These honors, however, had scarcely been bestowed upon him when the news reached the capital that the Cherokees had killed fourteen men while within a mile of Fort Prince George.

The governor had made a bitter enemy of one of the Indian chiefs who had come to Charles to seek peace. This chief was Oconostota, the "Great Warrior." He was now the enemy of all Carolinians.

He confined the garrison under Lt. Coytmore within the walls of the Fort. Since he could not carry out the downfall of the fort by assault, he decided to do it by strategy. The first step was to slay the officers.

Oconostota placed his men in a dark thicket by the river and sent a message to Coytmore to come out for a talk. The officer consented and came out with two of his officers. The Indian asked for a guide to Charles Town, but while he talked he signaled his men and Coytmore was killed. The other officers were wounded. In consequence, the garrison proceeded at once to put all the Cherokee prisoners in irons. They resisted and stabbed three of the men who attempted to put manacles upon them. Then, in further retaliation, the garrison fell upon the Indians and killed the last one of them.

This was the beginning of the Cherokee War. The Indians rushed upon the white settlements nearest them, burning homes, and killing the settlers. One of the most terrible massacres was that of the Calhoun family. They lived in what is now Abbeville County and were attempting to escape when the Indians fell upon the party and killed some twenty-three of their members. Among those killed was Catherine Calhoun, the grandmother of John C. Calhoun.

Just as the War began, the king made Lyttleton governor of Jamaica, and he left South Carolina. William Bull acted as governor and began at once to raise troops and asked the British troops for assistance in defending the province against the Cherokees.

Some twelve hundred Scotch soldiers under the command of Lt. Colonel Archibald Montgomerie arrived in Charles Town in April of 1760. Together with the troops from South Carolina, they marched to Fort Prince George.

In April of that year, they destroyed Eastatoe village and other lower Indian towns as they marched into the area. From here, they went on to destroy many other villages and hundreds of acres of crops.

They drove many of the Indians across the mountains, but when these Indians turned and attacked, the army had to retreat to Fort Prince George. Their losses were few but they were in a state of exhaustion. Montgomerie then left for the north to take part in the fighting there.

Overhill Cherokees surrounded Fort Loudon as soon as the British left. When their food was gone, the men had to surrender. The Indians promised to take them safely to Fort Prince George, but instead, they killed the commander and his twenty-nine soldiers. This was revenge for the Indians which had been killed at Fort Prince George.

Attakullakulla once again proved his friendship for the English and persuaded the Indians to allow Captain John Stuart to accompany him on a hunt. He allowed the officer to escape and to carry the news to Charles Town that the Cherokee were planning a great attack on Fort Prince George. Acting Governor Bull called for more British troops and Lt. Col. James Grant, who had succeeded Col. Montgomerie in command of the Scotch forces, was ordered to return to South Carolina. The Carolina regiment, raised by Bull and commanded by Col. Thomas Middleton was made up of several men who later played prominent roles in South Carolina history. These men were: Henry Laurens, John Moultrie, William Moultrie, Francis Marion, Issac Huger, and Andrew Pickens. They were to move into the upper country in the spring of 1761. The ensuing campaign, which finally broke the spirit of the Cherokee Nation and forced its defeat and exhausted warriors to plead for peace, is often called "The Grant Indian War."

The force arrived at Fort Prince George on May 27, 1761 and for thirty days marched through Cherokee country and left behind them a scene of devastation.

Attakullakulla and several other chiefs came to Charles Town to ask for peace. The chiefs agreed to follow any plans their beloved "Little Carpenter" was willing to sign.
Governor Bull received the Indians with much kindness. A fire was built and they sat around in silence. Attakullakulla begged for peace and described the misery of his people. A treaty was signed late in 1761.

Fort Prince George was not kept in repair from that time and during the Revolutionary War the cannons were carried away.

Soon the fort fell to decay and all signs of the fort passed away. In 1925, a large mulberry tree which stood near the fort or within the walls was cut down. The Fort Prince George Chapter of the DAR has a gavel from the wood of this historic tree.

Bob Herndon, feature writer of the Anderson Independent, Anderson, S.C. writes: “The savage beat of skin stretched drums has not echoed up the valley for nearly two centuries. The redcoats and golden tassels of the English officers no longer cast their reflection in the blue green waters. Gone are the herds of deer and buffalo which roamed the mountains. Sage and briars are the earth’s crop where once the history pages of the Upstate were written. Yet, along the wistful river, heartland of the Lower Cherokee Nation, remnants of the bygone eras survive as if reluctant to pass into oblivion until this century, this spaceage take note of the grandeur, romance and importance which was the river’s and its first people.”

For years the area in upper South Carolina, so filled with legend and history lay silently waiting as other areas of the state marched forward.

Then Duke Power Company announced plans which would change this historic area into a colossal source of hydroelectric power. In addition to the production of power, many other developments are planned such as recreation and wildlife areas.

On April 11, 1965, Governor Robert E. McNair set off a blast of dynamite formally starting a $700 million hydroelectric project. In 1940, Duke Power Company obtained 14,000 acres in adjoining North Carolina and in 1964 they acquired some 68,000 acres in this historic area. They have acquired all together more than 100,000 acres.

Duke officials estimate that the completed project would produce $20 million in annual state and local taxes and $24 million in federal taxes.

The lower lake, Lake Keowee, will have 18,400 sur-
face acres of water, while the upper lake, Lake Jocassee will cover 7,565 surface acres. Lake Keowee will have 300 miles of shore line while the much deeper Lake Jocassee will have 75 miles of shore line.

The Jocassee Dam, which will be South Carolina’s highest at 385 feet is expected to be completed and in service by 1974.

The Keowee Dam and power facilities are expected to cost $30.5 million while the cost of the Jocassee Dam is $55.8 million with its generating facilities.

While this industrial advance means much to the state, many were saddened by the thought that deep water would soon cover many hills and homes, churches and cemeteries which have stood for hundreds of years. This water would also cover the beautiful land once inhabited by the Indians of the area.

These worries were short lived for it was announced that archeological explorations would be carried on in the Keowee Valley. The South Carolina General Assembly appropriated a total of $70,000 for archaeological exploration throughout the state.

Dr. William Edwards, state archaeologist, regarded the site at Fort Prince George as one of the most important prehistoric sites ever discovered in the south.

The fort and capital town will be destroyed during the fiscal year 1967-68 by water of this complex power facility. Duke Power Company contributed $30,000 over a four year period for exploration of the Indian towns. Dr. Edwards viewed this as by far the largest grant ever made by private industry for such a salvage project.

Directors of crews numbering between 80 and 100 made up of college students and youth corps workers who moved into the areas to literally sift the soil in an effort to outpace the flood included: Dr. Roger T. Grange, Bernard Golden, John D. Combes, and Donald Robertson.

Dr. Grange, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Florida at Tampa and his family returned to his classroom at the end of the summer taking with him memories of what he considered a rewarding time.

Bernard Golden of New York City is a professional archaeologist. He directed crews at nearby sites surrounding the area in which the Fort has been scraped from under fields which have been cultivated these many years.

John D. Combes, assistant state archaeologist for South Carolina has been in over all charge of the massive probe into South Carolina’s rich history and will remain in the area just as long as he possibly can.

Donald Robertson, field archaeologist, has come to the area after 13 months excavating Fort Moore near Beech Island in the Savannah River.

Others in charge of the various sites were Prentice Thomas of Greenville, South Carolina, a second year graduate student of Anthropology and Archaeology at Tulane and Ken Chafin of Columbia.

One of the most energetic volunteer workers is Marshall (Woody) Williams. An Oconee County native, Williams, now a resident of Madison, Georgia and an electronics expert with the physics department of the University of Georgia. "He is a real sound historian," Combes said of this man.

Since he is an expert in electronics, Williams became interested in an account of a new archaeological technique based on resistivity in which electric current is run between two probes struck into the ground to measure areas a foot apart.

Since soil is a conductor of current, everywhere there has been any archaeological disturbance like a posthole or anything in the ground can give direct reading on a meter since resistance to current decreases at the point of each disturbance.

Williams, according to Combes, has "designed such a piece of equipment which worked beautifully on uncovering the northwest bastion and has been startling in its results."

"What we’re trying to do is to fill the chapters of human history in South Carolina and an important part of it happened in this area,” Dr. Edwards commented. “An archaeological expedition is conducted in several stages,” he added. “First, it is necessary to locate and survey possible excavation sites, then it is necessary to test or excavate the sites to see which contain the most information. After that comes the excavation and findings. Then comes the laboratory work in which categorizing of specimens can be done.”

To the untrained eye, the series of neat trenches in which the earth has been peeled off at varying levels seems scarcely indicative of the vast amount of labor which has gone into the exploration.

The laboratory work, under the direction of W. R. Gettys, is going on simultaneously with the excavation.
Each shovel of dirt is carefully sifted through quarter inch screen. Small artifacts the size of match sticks are carefully removed and sent back to camp, after being marked and catalogued,” Gettys said. “The items numbered with identification for the particular quadrant in which they were found. This is very helpful in examining the records.”

Diggings during the summer of 1966 yielded musket cannon balls, pieces of china and other evidences of the 18th century Indian civilization in the up country.

Present findings which include animal bones, small “chunky” stone, fragments of human skeletons, stone beads, clay pipe stems, cannon balls, a pre-revolutionary musket, a shovel in fairly good condition, flint weapons, and other artifacts.

Some charred nuts were discovered in a fire discolored area which was apparently a cooking pit.

All these finds provide new knowledge about this early Cherokee Indian nation and perhaps even an earlier prehistoric race which inhabited what is now Pickens and Oconee counties.

At least 16 burials—crumbling skeletal remains of Indians—have been painstakingly uncovered by the young diggers. The first skeleton was found three to five feet below the surface. This may unlock many doors to the dark and mysterious era of long ago. This excavation was about 100 yards from where Fort Prince Geroge stood. This first skeleton was probably an Indian woman because of the way it was placed in the earth.

William Bartram, the famous naturalist, visited Keowee Town for 3 days in 1776. In his Book of Travels, he wrote that immediately north of the Fort were a number of artificial mounds.

Dr. Grange stated that “the site was older than the Fort. Nothing found there has been dated precisely, but the burial site may go back to the 17 century since we have no trade materials or anything of European origin deeper than the ‘plow zone’ indicating it was purely Indian in origin.”

He added that later some of the materials may be subjected to the Carbon 14 radioactive dating process to determine the exact age. However, he hastened to add that this is an expensive and very lengthy process.

In referring to the condition of the skeletons, he said that few were fairly well preserved noting that most were badly deteriorated. There was no “pattern” of the burials. “Some were laid in the ground in simple rites while others appear to have been bundle burials of remains which may have been left to the elements or stored for burial at a particular time.

To remove the soil of centuries from the final resting place of what was probably an Indian, the sharp ended shovels give way to hand trowels, which in turn are replaced by small paintbrushes for flicking away each separate grain of earth adhering to the bones.

To prevent damage to the uncovered skeleton and preserve it for eventual removal from the ground, the bones are given several delicate coats of shellac, and a plastic cover was devised to place over them when the weather was bad or the site untended.

“Pottery found at any site is very important because it, like the automobile of today, changed style during the ages. Stylistically, too, pottery tells us much about the people who may have made it,” noted the Florida Archaeologist.

Dr. Grange further explained that archaeologists are as interested in stains in the ground as they are in objects or materials because “these stains can tell us as much about a place as can some obvious thing—like a skeleton.”

Combes commented on the “routine aspects” of the excavation at the old fort. He noted that spectacular finds are not necessarily the most significant. The first most significant aspect of this excavation was locating the fort itself.

“We have to keep in mind that we were mighty lucky with the fort,” he observed. “The plotting of grid layouts put us right into the heart of the thing early. It could have just as well been across the road from where we started digging.”

Combes, who has been devoting most of his time since September 1966 to resurrection of Fort Prince George states the amount of recovery on the fort “has been fantastic.”

“We want to get the interior done and sketched. When we uncover the other bastions and remaining structures, we’ll have things pretty well nailed down,” the archaeologist added. He hopes to be able to make a complete scale model of the fort with moat from which many artifacts and postherds have been recovered. This would be invaluable in building a reconstruction of the outpost.

Recent discoveries inside the perimeter of what was Fort Prince George’s palisades and bastions indicate the fort had dimensions of about 90 feet square, with projecting bastions at each of its four corners and a surrounding moat totaling an area which was about 200 feet square.

One of the best skeletons found during the summer excavation. It was most probably buried before 1750.
"We found signs of a small trench to indicate where the long palisade was constructed and some well preserved postholes below the plow level," Combes said.

He added that carefully peeling away of layers of earth covering the old site has also led to discovery of what appears to be a reinforced "T-shaped" palisade on the south side of the fort, indicating this was the location of a gate of about 7 feet with evidence of a path as access to the fort.

"Recent rains have obliterated a lot of this," Combes remarked, "but it now seems possible that we can figure almost precisely the dimensions of the fort and the location of various structures, making it possible to reproduce or reconstruct the whole thing with a good deal of accuracy."

Combes and Robertson are probing the depths of a sturdy rock faced well which is located, Robertson said, "in almost the perfect geometric center of the old fort."

Recently two-century old records have been uncovered in the state archives containing an entry from 1758 to the effect that "we have just finished digging the well 12 feet deeper."

The well, so far, has been excavated to a depth of about 15 feet without reaching the bottom. Combes said he believed the original well was dug when the fort was built in 1753 to assure a constance source of fresh water. It is hoped that the bottom of the well will yield more artifacts which will shed more light on life inside the fort.

Excavation indicates the bastions which jutted from the wall were unusually large and more accessible from the interior by a corridor like opening about three feet wide, making it possible to seal it off from the inside in event one was taken.

Within the past few weeks, with the help of a group of University of South Carolina students who come to the site on weekends as a part of their work-study program, Combes and Robertson have completely uncovered one of the principal bastions located at the four corners of the structure and have nearly completed another.

"Location of postholes marking palisade structures has slightly altered our conception of the looks of the fort," Combes said, "instead of the bastions being square at each corner, they are more of a diamond shape. One at the northwest corner has been completely recovered, even to the finding of evidence of a mount for a cannon."

Still to be uncovered are the physical signs of the powder magazine and other internal structures.

Recently a twenty foot square structure, probably constructed of wood, with a rock basement near the south east corner has been uncovered. This is the largest structure discovered to date.

Robertson, looks longingly across the river at the Keowee Town site, where no digging has yet been started because the land is under private lease from Duke until early in 1968. "I'll go across the river with as much help as I can get—just as soon as I can. My number one goal will be to locate the big council house which reportedly was the outstanding feature of the town. I'm mainly interested in the American Indian and the pre-history periods, and it seems like I've always been interested in them ever since I can remember," the Spartanburg, South Carolina native explained. "This discovery of things from the past is almost like a religious experience and it's hard to describe."

He continued to explain about the plans to go into the Town. "When we do get over there, we'll barely be able to scratch the surface. Let's face it, we just don't have the time."

One of the most important facets of starting the Town will be gridding the site. Plans are for a setting up of a long North South base line and making grid marks about 100 feet square.

"I'd be pleased to find some artifacts over there," he added, "and we'll be trying to hit the center of the Town which is a great deal larger than the Fort site. Keowee Town," he added, "was of tremendous historical importance since it was the major commercial center of the Nation and served as a gateway for traders."

Since July 1, 1967, the entire project is under the University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology being transferred from the State Department of Archaeology. Dr. Edwards will remain as director of the Keowee Project. Clemson University also provides much in the way of technical assistance to the project.

"The critical situation we face here is typical," said Dr. Edwards. "Already about 85% of the states archaeological sites has been destroyed or they are worthless. The last sites are going at a fast pace because of roads, dams, and other projects."

This entire area by next year will be under water. The archaeologist have literally raced against time and the elements. It seems inevitable that much of the areas vast storehouse of hidden knowledge will never be unearthed. Yet, the work of the expedition seems certain to contribute to man's knowledge of those who dwelt along the banks of the Keowee and in the shadows of Fort Prince George many, many years ago.

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

*American History Medals*

Procedures for ordering American History Medals have been changed. They are to be ordered from the office of the Historian General, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Only the bronze and sterling silver medals will be available for purchase—Bronze @ $1.50; Sterling Silver @ $3.00. D.C. and Va. residents add 4% sales tax; Md. 3%. Please use the order form provided in the Summer Packet with check to cover made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Special Meeting December 6, 1968

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, at 12 noon, Friday, December 6, 1968, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Killey, the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Barnes, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Jones.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howland, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. Kietzman; Vice Presidents General: Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Utz, Virginia; State Regents: Mrs. Dwayer, District of Columbia; Mrs. Buffington, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Faust, moved that 179 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes. Adopted.

Mrs. Faust reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 759; resigned, 690; reinstated, 179.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Shelby, gave her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to present to the Board the following report: Applications verified, 1301.

PATRICIA WALTON SHELBY, Registrar General.

Mrs. Shelby moved that the 1301 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Tolman. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Barnes, gave her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 17th to December 6th:

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Virginia J. Lawrence, Dublin, Georgia; Mrs. Miriam Harter Carmahan, Auburn, Indiana; Mrs. Wilma Wakefield Allen, Clarion, Iowa; Mrs. Carol Heath Schleve, Glendive, Montana; Mrs. Mary Bell Morris, Dumas, Texas.

The following authorization has expired by time limitation: Corydon, Iowa.

In accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia on November 4, 1968 the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution became an incorporated organization.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Old Oak, Grafton, Massachusetts; Benjamin Sargent, Pittsfield, New Hampshire; Kill Van Kull, Bayonne, New Jersey; Perkiomen Valley, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania; Sarah McCalla, Cameron, Texas.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Big Cypress, Immokalee, Florida; Loosa Schoona, Bruce, Mississippi; Texas Bluebonnet, Grand Prairie, Texas.

ELIZABETH C. BARNES, 
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Barnes moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; disbandment of five chapters; confirmation of three chapters provided necessary telegram for one organizing on Board meeting day is sent by 4:30 p.m. this day, place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Faust. Adopted.

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

The President General thanked the members for coming to the Special Meeting before Christmas and extended best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

MARJORIE S. HOWLAND,
Recording Secretary General.
Pennsylvania

The 72nd Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel, Pittsburgh, September 30-October 2, 1968.

The State Regent, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, presided at all sessions except the Chapter Regents’ Meeting at 9 a.m., Monday, September 30. Following custom, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Harold A. Russell, presided then; state officers and chairmen gave brief outlines on their work and plans for the coming year. The American Heritage Committee followed with a two part program. First, Mrs. Walter Z. Shiber, in costume, presented a “Vignette of American Music,” two centuries of American music from colonial to contemporary times. Second, the National Chairman of the American Heritage Committee, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, talked with humor and inspiration of the many sources of program material within the committee work. A lovely Memorial Service, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles R. Sneidman, was held that afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church honoring those members who died during the past year.

Following a State Officers’ Club Dinner and a Juniors’ Pages’ Supper, the opening night session began at 8 p.m. Greetings on behalf of the Governor were brought by the Hon. Joseph J. Kelley, Jr., Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Hon. Joseph M. Barr, Mayor of Pittsburgh, welcomed the conference to the city. Representatives of the S.A.R. and the C.A.R. also spoke. These distinguished guests were presented: Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Allen L. Baker, Honorary State Regent, Past Organizing Secretary General, and National Chairman of the American Indians Committee; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Honorary State Regent, Past Recording Secretary General, and National Chairman of the Conservation Committee; and Pennsylvania’s own National Officer, Mrs. George J. Walz, Honorary State Regent and Corresponding Secretary General. Other State Societies were represented by Mrs. James J. Hamm, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, State Regent of Michigan; and Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Honorary State Regent of Iowa and Past Registrar General. The Hon. William C. Sennett, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, spoke about “Crime as we know it in the United States and in Pennsylvania.” A reception followed the session.

A National Defense Committee Luncheon was held Tuesday noon when Judge Montgomery spoke on Law and Order and the Courts. The Tuesday business sessions brought the reading of the reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and chapter regents. The Conference adopted as the State Regent’s Project for this administration: (1) repairs to the outer structure of the Pennsylvania Log Library at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; (2) the installation of a heat pump and air-conditioning at the Log Library, the total amount of the project to be approximately $10,000. The State Dinner on Tuesday evening was highlighted by the performance of Elizabeth Conrad Tuttle, Dramatist and Critic, who presented scenes from a number of popular plays.

Wednesday morning’s session included additional reports; the final Credentials Committee report showed a total registration of 422.

Special events included a State Board of Management Dinner and meeting; a C.A.R. State Board Dinner and meeting; a tour of the Fort Pitt Blockhouse and Museum; and a Central North West and Central South West Regent’s Club Breakfast.

Mrs. L. Willard Lord (General Chairman), Mrs. Carl E. Glock (Vice Chairman), and their committees worked for many hours to plan and execute a successful State Conference.

Wednesday noon the gavel fell and the 72nd Annual State Conference was adjourned. Each member attending could return to her chapter with information of inspiration on how every member should “Become Personally Involved,” the theme of Mrs. Ziesmer’s administration.—Guion T. Taylor.

New Jersey

The Autumn State Meeting of the New Jersey Organization of the NSDAR was the most distinguished conference we shall hold in the present state administration due to the fact that it was the occasion for the official visit of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General of the National Society, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Organizing Secretary General and by Judge Barnes, adviser to the NSDAR and Judge of the Appellate Court of Maryland.

Held on October 24, 1968 at the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel in Asbury Park the meeting, presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Frederic Griswold, Jr., drew 303 Daughters; received generous coverage in the Monmouth County press. A Dutch Treat Dinner on Wednesday evening preceded the opening Thursday session which included a rousing musical program by the 389th Army Band of Fort Monmouth. The Honorable Frank M. Rowland, Mayor of Asbury Park, welcomed the Daughters and commented—as a politician—on the power of women and their impact on their country.

Then Mrs. Barnes gave a stimulating and practical talk, “Know and Grow,” on ways to promote and to preserve the power of women. She also cried new chapters in five states which had a DAR charter in every county. Her ambition is to have 200 new chapters during her three years in office.

Mrs. Seimes read a citation to be presented to Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas, Chairman of the Monmouth Museum Committee, who prepared the Flags of Freedom Exhibit being shown during the fall months of 1968 at the Gallery in Red Bank, N. J. This exhibit displays the replica of the Syng Inkstand owned and lent by the NSDAR, and also includes flags of the 13 original Colonies, artifacts, ship models and painting associated with the period—many loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Art Museum of Princeton University, the United States Naval Academy, the Mariners Museum of Newport News, Va., Yale University Art Gallery and by numerous historical societies. Miss Anne Melson Stommel, National Chairman of Public Relations, and a member of the Flags of Free-
The Daughters were welcomed to the city of Indianapolis.

(Continued on page 176)
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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Erasmus Rosenberg  
Rudolph  
b. 1-17-1774  
bapt. July 17, 1774  
Rudolph Jeglin  
Philippina Merck

Child  
Rudolph Jeglin  
Philippina Merck

Sponsors  
John Adam Huber  
Caroline

Parents  
Frederick Adam Huber  
b. 11-5-1774  
bapt. Dec. 5, 1774  
John Adam Dittrler  
Maria Catharine Hubler

Henry Zehrung Susanna  
Susanna Maria  
b. 7-13-1774  
bapt. Aug. 17, 1774  
Matthias Zehrung  
Susanna Dubbs

John Gerberich Elizabeth  
George Jacob  
b. ........  
bapt. Aug. 17, 1774  
George Dollinger  
Catharine

Child  
George Dollinger  
Catharine

Sponsors  
John Adam  
b. 12-19-1774  
bapt. Feb. 27, 1775  
John Adam Baumgartner  
Elizabeth

George Hederich Catharine  
John Adam  
b. ........  
bapt. Aug. 17, 1774  
Nicholas Simon  
Maria Margaret

Child  
Nicholas Simon  
Maria Margaret

Sponsors  
Henry Dubbs  
Anna Maria

Parents  
Frederick Adam  
b. 1-2-1775  
bapt. Feb. 27, 1775  
Henry Dubbs  
Anna Maria

Christian Seltzer Maria  
John  
b. 8-9-1774  
bapt. Aug. 17, 1774  
John Tuben  
Anna Catharine

Child  
John Tuben  
Anna Catharine

Sponsors  
Henry Bickel  
Magdalene

Parents  
John Henry Lampert  
b. 2-25-1775  
bapt. Mar. 27, 1775  
John Henry  
b. 2-25-1775  
bapt. Mar. 27, 1775

Peter Brunner Anna Maria  
John Peter  
b. 8-5-1774  
bapt. Aug. 17, 1774  
John Brunner  
Margaret

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Margaret

Sponsors  
Catharine Barbara  
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bapt. Apr. 14, 1775  
Michael Hoffman  
Barbara Bickel

Balthasar Baumgartner Mary Magdalene  
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Andrew Gerberich  
Barbara

Child  
Andrew Gerberich  
Barbara

Sponsors  
Wendel Bartholomew  
Maria Elizabeth

Parents  
John Story Dorothy Elizabeth Geist  
b. 9- -1774  
bapt. May 22, 1775  
John Story  
b. 9- -1774  
bapt. May 22, 1775

Jacob Dubbs Susanna  
John Jacob  
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Henry Lohmiller  
Veronica

Child  
Henry Lohmiller  
Veronica

Sponsors  
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Catharine Duy

John Spittler Catharine  
John  
b. 7-26-1774  
bapt. Aug. 17, 1774  
Jacob Durben  
Catharine

Child  
Jacob Durben  
Catharine

Sponsors  
Catharine GRUMM  
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bapt. Apr. 14, 1775  
Catharine GRUMM

John Henning Anna Barbara  
John Jacob  
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Jacob Gasser  
Margaret

Child  
Jacob Gasser  
Margaret

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Maria Margaret

Maria Catherine  
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Maria Margaret  
Buhr

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William Rauch  
Barbara

Parents  
Anna Maria  
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bapt. Oct. 9, 1774  
Matthias Boeshaar  
Maria Apollonia

Anna Maria  
b. 8-30-1774  
bapt. Oct. 9, 1774  
Matthias Boeshaar  
Maria Apollonia

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Matthias Boeshaar  
Maria Apollonia

Sponsors  
William Hedrich  
Maria Margaret

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William Hedrich  
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Maria Margaret

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Maria Margaret

Sponsors  
Peter Fay  
Apollonia

Parents  
John Neff Salmone  
Maria Catherine  
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John Dubbs  
Catharine Vollhaver

John Neff  
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Catharine Vollhaver

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John Dubbs  
Catharine Vollhaver

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Adam Baumgartner  
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Adam Baumgartner  
Catharine Boeshaar

Jacob Mosser Eva Margaret  
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Maria Elizabeth

Child  
Conrad Meyer  
Maria Elizabeth

Sponsors  
Nicholas Hebling Dorothy  
b. 1-10-1776  
bapt. Jan. 28, 1776  
Carl Schaedt  
Ester

Michael Kohr Barbara  
Anna Maria  
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bapt. Dec. 5, 1774  
Henry Schnetterlin  
Barbara

Child  
Henry Schnetterlin  
Barbara

Sponsors  
John Faber  
Magdalene

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FEBRUARY 1969
### Parents

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Many of the following baptisms were not entered by Mr. Lupp personally, but probably by the schoolmaster.

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### Geburten

- Im Jahr anno 1803 ist gebohren Georg Basehore den 21ten December im zeigen Fisch.
- Im Jahr anno 1808 ist Gebohren Maria Ettrin den 3ten August.
- Im Jahr anno 1828 ist Gebohren Maira Beshor den 25 November im zegen Kreps.
FEBRUARY 1969

Im Jahr Anno 1831 ist geboren Elisabeth den 7 Tag
Jänner im zeigen Scorpion.
Im Jahr Anno 1833 ist geboren Benjamin Beshor den
14ten August im zeigen Fisch.
Im Jahr 1834 ist geboren Catharina Beshor den 4ten
Mertz im zeigen Steinbock.
Im Jahr Anno 1836 ist geboren Georg Beshor den
10ten Hornung im zeigen Schutz.
Im Jahr Anno 1837 ist geboren Christina Beshor den 14
August im zeigen Steinbock.
Im Jahr Anno 1840 ist geboren Salome Beshor den 3
tag September im zeigen (?).
Im Jahr Anno 1842 ist geboren Johannes Beshor den 8
Hornung im zeigen Wasserman.
Im Jahr Anno 1843 ist geboren Lea Beshor 5ten Junius
im Zigen Junfrau.
Im Jahr Anno 1845 is geboren Raphael Beshor den 7ten
October im zeigen Steinbock.
Im Jahr Anno 1850 ist Susanna Beshor sur welt geboh-
ren 7ten tag May.

Sterbfalle
Christina Beshor ist gestorben den 19ten Julius in yahr
Christi 1839.
Johannes Beshor ist gestorben den 29ten Tag May im
Jahr 1842.
Maria (Etterin) Beshor weib von George Beshor ist ges-
terben den 5 Juliius 1872 ——— war der 63 yahr 11
moniten und 2 Tag.
George Beshor ist gestorben den April 3 im yahr 1891
und worden berericht(?) dem 7ten April broucht sein
alter ——— 87 yahr 3 monat.

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.

Banning-Fullwood-Howard-Blythe: Need wife and parents
of Benoni Banning of Md., Va., N.C. Parents of William
Howard 1764-1843 of Mecklenburg, E. Union Co., N. C.
Parents of Elizabeth Patten wife of Samuel Blythe, Meck-
lenburg. Maiden name of Sarah Fullwood, wife of William
Fullwood of Sumter Co., S. C.—Mrs. J. S. Sylvia, 6269 56th
Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33709.

Price-Haywood (Hegwood): Wanted info. parents & ances.
of Joseph Price (was of Price family of Va.), b. in Mary-
land 1760, b. wife Rebecca Haywood (or Hegwood) b.
Tenn. 1783, lived in Lauderdale Co., Ala. before 1820, listed
Census 1830. Living DeSoto Co., Miss. 1850. Info. exch.—
Mrs. G. K. Hause, 841 E. Whitter Ave., Hemet, Calif.
92343.

Rigdon, James: Want parents, first wife, other data. James
b March, 1762, Harford Co., Md., in American Rev.,
moved to Fleming Co., Ky. Children: Mary (m. James
Peachee), Rebecca (m. Benj. Peachee, Jr.), Elizabeth, Han-
nah, Hetty, probably others. Married second, Elizabeth
Peachey (Peachee), dau. of Benj., Sr., N.J. Rev. veteran.
Received Rev. pension, died Aug. 15, 1835.—Elsie M. Wil-
banks, 3022 20th St., Lubbock, Texas 79410.

Ruby-Thompson: Want info. about John Ruby b. (ca1787-
92) and wife Prudence (Thompson) Ruby b. 1795. 1850
Census states both were born in Pa., but where in Pa.? When
and where were they married? Want names of their
parents and brothers and sisters of both. Their older ch. b.
in Va.—Samuel 1816 and Andrew 1818—where in Va.? Family
was in Ripley Co., Ind. in 1840 Census but where between Pa. and Ripley? Settled in Mahaska Co., IA. 1843.
—Mrs. Roy J. Lytle, 610 E. High Ave., Oskaola, Iowa
52579.

(Continued on page 199)
In the Landsford section of northeastern Chester County, standing as firmly as when the rocks were first laid more than a century ago, are some locks and a stone bridge over a canal leading from the highway to the river. This canal was to begin a waterway from the upcountry to the low-country of South Carolina.

The river that was being diverted by this canal is a long, wide, deep, muddy river which flows from the mountains of North Carolina to the sea in South Carolina. It is known as the Catawba River.

Around 1750, after Braddock's defeat in the French and Indian War, which closed the Western Frontier to settlers for a time, large numbers of Scotch-Irish settlers followed the wagon trail from Pennsylvania through Virginia to South Carolina settling in the Waxhaw section of what is now Lancaster County. This section of Lancaster County is bordered by Land Ford, a natural crossing on the Catawba River. Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, the oldest Presbyterian Church in upper South Carolina and the center of the Waxhaw settlement, is about three miles from the crossing. Thus it was that Lands Ford was used by many early settlers to cross from the Waxhaw settlement into Chester and York Counties.

The Catawba Indians, for whom the river is named, lived in this section when the settlers came. They were friendly to the white people and later acted as a buffer between the early frontiersmen and the more hostile Indians who were also in this section.

The Indians had used this place as a crossing for many years. Still standing today is a "Sign Stone" which they placed near the river. If the water of the river covered this stone, no one dared try to cross.

Later this ford was called Lands Ford, taking the name from the family of Thomas Land to whom George III of England had granted a section of land in present day South Carolina which included this ford. It was later shortened to Landsford.

If this quiet spot could talk, it would surely have a tale to tell of the history of Upper South Carolina.

It was in the woods surrounding this place that the great Revolutionary War General Thomas Sumpter, known as the Game Cock, mustered his men for the battle of Hanging Rock, Rocky Mount, Charlotte, Kings Mountain and Cowpens. His army also rested here after many of the battles while he gathered new men and supplies.

Sumpter defied the law of the Indians and tried crossing the river when the "Sign Stone" was hidden by water. He learned a hard lesson through the loss of many horses and supplies.

The British General Cornwallis used this Ford in his movements around this section and is said to have crossed this same ford when retreating to Yorktown.

Sherman camped here on his way through the South, laying waste to the country.

The story goes that one day during the Revolutionary War, young Andrew Jackson was visiting friends near the ford. He was seized by some Tories and no one knows what might have happened to him had not a patriot by the name of Littleton Isbell, one of Sumpter's scouts, happened along. This man was a devil-may-care squire who loved to ride fast horses, therefore covering a wide scouting area for Sumpter's Army. Captain Isbell always carried a horn with him which he frequently blew while riding through the quiet woods. On this day he came upon Andrew Jackson, and seeing the predicament he was in, charged the Tories full pace, blowing his horn. Thinking a band of patriots were attacking, they let Andrew Jackson go and ran for their lives. This deed was thought to have saved Jackson's life.

In the later part of the eighteenth century, a man named Robert Mills, seeing the possibility, began to dream of connecting the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was at Lands Ford that this dream began with the building
of locks and a canal which would be the first of a series of canals and locks used to by-pass the great falls of the river as it passed from the piedmont section to the sandhills of South Carolina. He envisioned a waterway from Charleston to the up-country of the state to be used for trade. He planned to eventually complete a waterway to the mountains of North Carolina on this same river and, after fifty miles of portage, to connect this waterway with the Watauga River in North Carolina. The Watauga empties into the Tennessee which in turn flows into the Mississippi. From here Mills hoped to work out some plan to reach the West Coast without going around South America.

The man with this vision, Robert Mills, was no small man in ability for this large undertaking. He was the first American born architect and proved himself to be one of the greatest our country has known. He later built two memorials to himself in this section in the form of a courthouse at Winnsboro and one at Camden. These buildings are still in use. Some other of his accomplishments were, two wings to Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the United States Treasury, the Patent Office, the Post Office in Washington and the Washington Monument.

Around 1790 the Legislature of South Carolina created the office of civil and architectural engineers. Robert Mills was appointed to head this office and some time later the State appropriated one million dollars to be used by this office in internal development. It was during this time that Mills began and completed the canal and locks at Lands Ford.

This man’s dream for an intercontinental waterway was destined for failure. The project was completed for a waterway from the up-country of South Carolina to the low-country, but legend has it that only one boat ever passed through the locks. This boat was loaded with cotton and cost thirty dollars to go through the passage way. Another era of America’s history had begun, that of the iron horse, and there was little further need for this slower mode of travel.

The only practical use for this region around the locks today, is for fishermen and picnickers.

The architectural beauty and workmanship of these stone blocks are still visible. They depict the master planning and workmanship which went into the project.

A stone bridge leads over the canal to the river. Beneath the arch of the bridge there is a block of soapstone, evidently fallen from a parapet, whereon is carved, “Robert Leckie, Contractor 1823.” This establishes the name of the Contractor working under Mills and the date of the completion of the locks.

A few years ago, some citizens of York and Chester County gathered to determine what could be done to preserve this historical spot. They thought of trying to establish a recreational area here. Since this meeting, South Carolina has made a hard surface road leading to the old Ford but nothing else definite has been accomplished.

Some private members of the Mary Adair Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the Chester County Historical Society are trying to push the project to completion. We hope, due to the historical value of this area, we may soon have a pretty place for people to visit and enjoy.

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### New Ancestor Records

ADAMS, Parmenio .......... Simsbury, Conn.

BEECHAM, Thomas, Sr. .. 96th District, S.C.

BEEBE (BEEBE), Lester .... Long Island, N.Y.

BOGARDUS, Egbert ....... Catskill and Kingston, N.Y.

BROCKMAN, Major ....... Louisa County, Va. and Guilford County, N.S.

BROWN, Elias, Jr. ....... Alstead, N.H.

BROWN, John, Sr. ....... Loudoun County, Va.

CHASE, Enoch ............. Swansea, Mass.

CHARLEY, George .......... Hampshire County, Va.

COOK, Elihu ............... Wallingford, Conn.

DALEY (DAILEY), David .. Westminster, Vt.

DAVIDSON, George ........ Rowan Co., N.C.

DEAN, Thomas, Jr. ....... Hampshire County, Va.

DIVOLL, Oliver .......... Leominster, Mass.

FLEMING, Mitchel .......... Rowan County, N.C.

GOETCHIUS, Jacob ........ Catskill, N.Y.

GOODLIE, Henry .......... Virginia

GOSSETT, John .......... Henry County, Va.

GRIFFIN, Elijah .......... Halifax County, Va.

HERRING, Captain William Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

HIGHSMITH, Daniel ....... New Hanover County, N.C.

HOLAND, Capell .......... Montgomery County, Md.

HUDSPETH, William ....... Surry County, N.C.

KIRK, Joseph .......... Chester County, Pa.

LIM, Samuel ............. Harford County, Md.

LE FEVRE (LEFEVER), Lieut. Christian Frederick County, Md.

LEWIS, Arnold .......... Berkshire County, Mass.

LUDWIG (LUDWICK), Martin Philadelphia, Pa.

(Continued on page 160)
MULTIMILLION DOLLAR COMMUNITY AND RESORT

The regent complimented the chapter on its accomplishments and listed among its achievements, complete revision of bylaws, updating and streamlining language and framework; institution of an annual budget plan; and in the same connection, a substantial increase in dues to conform to a realistic budget for a working chapter; a functioning membership commission under the guidance of Mrs. I. R. Pinckney, membership chairman, marking an increase of seven, including one Junior.

Other notable activities were the Diamond Jubilee guest luncheon, guest teas for DAR Good Citizens, mothers and advisers, with attendance breaking all recent records; presentation of Good Citizenship Medals at special student assemblies; outstanding publicity, winning two national citations in the Feature Story Contest—honorable mention (1966) and second place (1967) for western district; and silver (1966) and gold (1967) Honor Roll Ribbons.

—Cyrena Maw Delanty.

ROBERT GRAY (Hoquiam, Wash.), fifth oldest Washington State chapter, reports much accomplishment and growth during the Diamond Jubilee Administration.

Mrs. William H. Delanty, regent, thanked officers and chairmen for loyalty and dedication, in return accepting a rhododendron for her garden—a living gift of appreciation from her officers.

The regent’s special project was return to its original location, of the chapter’s historical marker honoring Captain Robert Gray, his discovery of Grays Harbor and of The Lone Tree under which it was placed and dedicated in 1911. The Tree was the landmark used by the intrepid young navigator in entering the deep water harbor over its dangerous bar, on May 7, 1792. The discovery is cited by historians as one of the most important voyages in United States history, as it played a vital part in our claims to the Northwest.

The rugged old tideland spruce kept its appointment with destiny for many years, aiding masters under sail to safely enter the fine harbor. But finally in 1951, land and Tree were lost to erosion of wind and ocean currents. The tablet was rescued from the sea and after some years of obscurity, was returned in 1966 under Mrs. Delanty’s direction, to Point Brown, the northern side of the entrance to Grays Harbor.

The marker is within a few hundred feet of its original location, on property owned by Ocean Shores Estates, a new multimillion dollar community and resort.

This program followed a fall meeting and luncheon at the Mansion House in Fieldsboro with Mrs. C. Willard Berglund, Regent, presiding.

Following the ceremonies, Mrs. Joseph R. Comly, Grounds Chairman of the State Founders Committee, and past Regent of General Mercer Chapter, guided the members through the gardens, introducing the many varieties of shrubs and trees.

In keeping with our DAR aims, the General Mercer Chapter on October 10th presented to the new Cadwalader Branch of the Trenton Free Public Library, a monetary donation for the purchase of books for elementary children to foster love of our country and our American Heritage.

These contributions have been given annually to some school or public library in memory of Alice Frazee Moore (Mrs. Franklin B.), Regent 1935-1938, for forty years. It was originated during the term of Miss Bertha M. Barwis, who as Regent in 1925-1934 and again from 1938-1941, instigated the gift of books dealing with American History to a school composed of foreign parentage.

ROANOKE VALLEY (Vinton, Virginia) had an Americanism program at the Vinton War Memorial on Labor Day, September 2, at 11:00 a.m. This was a public, patriotic program and there were present officials of the Town of Vinton, members and officers of the chapter with their families, guest speakers Delegate Ray Garland, city-county float representative in the Virginia General Assembly, and the Reverend James Holloman, pastor of Thrasher Memorial United Methodist Church.

Presiding was Mrs. John H. Moseley, District VII chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. Patriotic Music was provided by a group from the William Byrd High School Band.

Mrs. Ralph L. York, regent of Roanoke Valley chapter, gave the welcome...
and the recognition of guests. Mrs. Edgar A. Goble spoke on "What is the DAR?"

Guest speaker, Delegate Ray Garland, used as his topic, "The Challenge of Revolution—Past, and Present" and in his talk he said that he believed that there was more need for evolution than revolution in today's history. He mentioned the confused youth of today when discussing "hippies," "yippies," and political conventions. Mr. Garland, a professor of history at Roanoke College, said that today's youth are more interested in the expression of materialism rather than materialism.

Mrs. Susie Lipes, flag chairman of the chapter, explained the significance of the Virginia State flag. Mrs. York presented a Virginia flag to the Town of Vinton and Mr. Guy Gearhart, town manager, accepted it and expressed appreciation. He promised to see to it that the Virginia flag was raised on proper occasions along with the United States Flag. The flag was raised by Boy Scouts, Vincent Howard and Steve Croy.—Mrs. J. H. Moseley.

**LETITIA COXE SHELBY** (La Mesa, California) held its usual annual birthday party at its October meeting this year at which time it was nineteen years old. As is the custom of the Chapter at this party, the Chapter honored all past regents attending, but two special events added to this occasion. Mrs. Carlton Hurst, who joined the Chapter in November, 1955, became a fifty-year member of the National Society DAR, which she joined at the age of nineteen. She received a Fifty-Year Membership Certificate.

Three other members, Mrs. William E. Robertson, her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Hanenburg (Elva Robertson) and the latter's daughter, Miss Bennette Hanenburg for a three generation group. Laura Little Robertson joined the Chapter in June, 1950; Mrs. Hanenburg in December, 1955; and Miss Hanenburg in February, 1966. Bennette Hanenburg is a recent "Miss La Mesa" and at present is "Miss San Diego State," which college she is attending. She is also vice-president of Mortar Board.

Corsages were presented to all honorees by Mrs. Sherwood Heckrotte, regent. Section of a huge birthday cake, each bearing one candle, were included in the refreshments. Mrs. Maxson Alger, a member of the refreshment committee, was the only charter member present.

Past regents attending were Mmes. J. Earl Greer, F. Holbert, Allen W. Kenney and James M. Liddell.

**NATHANIEL DAVIS** (Odessa, Texas) organized May 21, 1957, has among its 61 members, three generations of one American revolutionary patriot.

Mrs. Sallie Whittenburg Ratliff, a former "First Lady of Odessa," has resided at her ranch home northeast of Odessa since 1903. The other descendants are her niece, Mrs. John E. Clark, Sr., the former Florence Elizabeth Whittenburg, and Mrs. Ratliff's Grandniece, Mrs. Thomas T. Elrod, the former Patricia Whittenburg. Their revolutionary ancestor is Lt. Christopher Burckhartt, Jr., who fought in the American Revolution and also served as an interpreter for General George Washington. Lt. Burckhartt was born on December 19, 1756, in Frederick County, Maryland.—Carolyn A. Brasfield.

**OCKLAWAHA** (Eustis, Florida). "Why have programs just for DAR when they already know all these things?" were the challenging words thrown at us by one of our chapter-sponsored Coacoochee Society, C. A. R., members.

As a result, the Regent of Ocklawaha Chapter, Mrs. Henry W. Land (who is serving as Regent again after ten years) decided that this year DAR would inform not only our members locally but also do everything possible to make the general public aware of the Patriotic, Historic, and Educational objectives of DAR. These are being stressed through publicity, programs open to the public, and monthly window displays.

Our window displays feature a patriotic or historical theme and are designed and constructed by the Chapter Chairmen of Americaism, Flag of the USA, and American Heritage.

A new project this year is the adoption of an Indian child on the Reservation of South Florida. Donations from members made possible the $50.00 necessary for the project.

Our programs cover such topics as The Constitution of the USA, which was honored on Constitution Day by a tea and a talk by a well-known Florida judge. Invitations were sent to 28 organizations, 4 mayors, and 4 high schools. Enclosed with the invitations were DAR pamphlets on the Constitution. The school principals were urged to take note of the Constitution and its priceless value in their daily opening exercises over the P. A. system during Constitution Week, and the organizations asked to observe the anniversary in some way.

Since a proposed revision of the Florida Constitution was placed on the ballot in November, Ocklawaha Chapter built its October program around an analysis of both the old and the proposed one and invited the public to be present to hear Florida's first woman Senator, The Honorable Beth Johnson,
speak on the subject, with printed copies of the comparison, available for all to see.—Mrs. Henry W. Land.

Window display sponsored by the Ocklawaha Chapter.

MOUNT VERNON (Alexandria, Virginia). The Chapter marked its 75th Anniversary Celebration first by honoring a Revolutionary War Officer, Lt. William Triplett, on May 12, 1968 by placing a bronze plaque attached to the marble stone, the official DAR Marker. It was a colorful grave marking ceremony in a small wooded clearing at Fort Belvoir. Actually the grave site is on the Triplett Family estate, "Round Hill," which became a part of Ft. Belvoir, Virginia in 1941. The Dedication Service began in Historic Old Pohick Church near Mt. Vernon and then proceeded to the grave site seven minutes away. The Fort Belvoir Honor Cordon led the way, followed by the Mount Vernon Guard, whose black draped muffled drum beat broke the silence. Mrs. Earle E. Davis, Jr., Regent of the Mount Vernon Chapter, lead the DAR ritual after the singing of the National Anthem and a short grave side ceremony. The Triplett Family were hosts at a reception at Pohick Church Common Room after the blowing of taps. The Mount Vernon Guard performed maneuvers during the reception. Later the Girl’s Auxiliary of the Guard danced the minuet on the green outside the church.

The Chapter was organized on the porch at Mount Vernon on May 13, 1893, and so it was very fitting that the 75th Diamond Jubilee also take place on the porch at Mount Vernon on Monday May 13, 1968. The Organizing Regent was Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel. A special guest was Mrs. Stuart M. Charlesworth, Regent of Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter of Washington, D.C. Distinguished guests were DAR officials from Virginia: Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Past Curator General, Past Vice President General, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Leo W. Utz, Honorary State Regent, and Vice President General from Lancaster, Va.; Mrs. John Victor Buffington, Virginia State Regent from Clifton, Virginia who installed the new Regent, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr.; and officers for the coming year.

Mr. Charles Cecil Wall, Resident Director of the Mount Vernon Estate, greeted the guests and brought good wishes from Mrs. Frances J. Beirne, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. Mr. Wall reminded the DAR group that it was a rare event for outside groups to be privileged to hold their meetings at the Home of General George Washington—a privilege that comes only after 75 years to Mt. Vernon Chapter. He congratulated the Chapter upon its continuity, and concluded by wishing the DAR Chapter a return to Mount Vernon 25 years hence!

It is interesting to note that in 1901, Mount Vernon Chapter took the initiative in the restoration of Old Pohick Church. In 1922 they marked the graves of two other Revolutionary soldiers at the same Pohick Church, they being Charles Alexander and George Hunter, Surgeon in the Revolutionary Navy.—Mrs. Alex Jeffries.

Concluding its 75th Anniversary Celebration, Mount Vernon Chapter placed a wreath on the Tomb of George Washington. Pictured are: Mrs. Earle E. Davis, Mrs. Charles T. Matheson, Mrs. Clarence W. McLean, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., Regent, Mrs. Philip W. Keller.

CONTINENTAL (Plainfield, N.J.) An American Flag and a book, DAR PATRIOT INDEX, given by Continental Chapter DAR, were presented on Flag Day, June 14, 1968, to the Plainfield, N.J., Public Library in celebration of that organization’s dedication of a completely new and distinctively styled library building which features ceiling-to-floor outside walls of glass. The flag, a banner 5' by 8' made of Nylawool, will fly atop the new building’s new thirty-foot flagpole.

Following a luncheon hosted graciously by Mrs. Edgar Vail, Chapter Regent, chapter members and guests adjourned to the new library building where both gifts were accepted by Mr. Lynniel A. Moore, library director, who gave a short speech emphasizing the value to the library of each gift. The formal presentations were made by Mrs. Vail assisted by the Flag Chairman, Mrs. William B. Bradbury, Sr.

Mrs. Frederick Griswold, New Jersey State Regent, an honored guest, spoke briefly of the society’s objectives—educational, patriotic and historical—and encouraged constructive public action on the part of every member by showing how the efforts of a single individual can often effect a significant result. The occasion was a pleasant and gratifying experience for all.—Arabelle U. Hubbard.

HUDSON BERRY (Anderson, S.C.) members with friends of the Wakefield family, met at the Lebanon Baptist Church, September 18, 1968, to place a DAR marker on the grave of Miss Roberta P. Wakefield, Miss Wakefield was born October 16, 1879, spending the early part of her life in Anderson, South Carolina. Miss Robbie, as she was affectionately called, moved to Washington, D.C., where she was a member of NSDAR, affiliating with the Fort McHenry Chapter, whose members presented this marker. She was also a member of the National Genealogical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the Maryland Historical Society, the Institute of Genealogical Research (of which she was a Fellow), the National League of Pen Women and the Daughters of the War of 1812.

Mrs. James A. Shirley, Regent of Hudson Berry, gave a short tribute, with Miss Elizabeth Webb and Mrs. W. C. Ducworth telling of their personal association with Miss Wakefield throughout the years.

It was an honor to place a marker on the grave of this distinguished daughter of Anderson County.

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Minnie has continuously retired from one activity to another, but everyone knows, when there is another worthy project which needs a sponsor, Minnie will be there.
seum by the Acadia Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Making the presentation was Miss Rosemary Hoffpauir, daughter of Mrs. Paul C. Hoffpauir, chapter regent. Miss Hoffpauir, a Crowley Junior High School student, is closely connected with the rice industry, being the daughter of a rice farmer and the granddaughter of two rice farmers, the late Girard Hoffpauir and the late Salmon Lusk Wright.

Crowley, Louisiana has long carried the title of Rice City of America, for it was on Mr. Salmon L. “Sol” Wright’s farm, Crystal Rice Plantation, near Crowley, that he developed the Blue Rose and other famous varieties of seed rice. Blue Rose was recognized by the New Orleans Board of Trade in 1915 as being the first truly American rice variety. Because of the excellent quality of Mr. Wright’s varieties, they became the foundation of the great American rice industry of today.

Among those present at the ceremony, were organizing regent, Mrs. Emile Carmouche and both past regents, Mrs. C. C. Lewis and Mrs. E. F. Cook.

During the year Acadia Chapter has also presented flags to two local study clubs.

The chapter Christmas Party, on December 7, at the home of a new member Mrs. Fred dela Houssaye, placed special emphasis on Youth. Guests were daughters and granddaughters of Acadia Chapter members.

![Image of Mrs. H. W. Thornton, Regent, left, and Mrs. Lillyan Nelson Hily, Honorary Regent, Kan Yuk sa Chapter.](image)

Mrs. H. W. Thornton, Regent, left, and Mrs. Lillyan Nelson Hily, Honorary Regent, Kan Yuk sa Chapter.

The table centerpiece was a half-sphere covered with red net holding 13 American Flags, denoting the original 13 colonies, and four spheres sticking out to reach in all directions beckoning the world to America. Three small plastic ships represented the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria of Columbus’ fleet discovering America. The sheet Birthday cake was decorated in red, white and blue and had a large American Flag on top along with the birthday greetings.

The program featured Mrs. Sydney Gober, attorney, speaking on Trusts and Americanism, followed by a National Defense talk by Mrs. Edith Blanton Morgan, chairman, who traced the history of the Census and what is proposed for the 1970 census. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Fulton, Historian, gave a history of Kan Yuk sa Chapter and how the name was chosen. Kan Yuk sa is the Seminole Indian terms for Florida, meaning “Land, point of.”

Four prospective members were introduced, and Honor Roll requirements were announced. — Mrs. Lillyan N. Hily.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS (Hot Springs, Arkansas) and JOHN PERCIFULL (Lake Hamilton, Arkansas) had a memorable day, November 2, 1968. It began with a luncheon held at “Wildwood” with Mrs. James A. Williams, Regent Arkansas State Society DAR, as the honored guest and speaker.

Mrs. Williams lauded both Chapters for their patriotic and educational projects and discussed Arkansas’ goals to carry our DAR objectives.

Since “Accent on Arkansas” is the DAR State theme it was appropriate to have the meeting at “Wildwood—1884 — A Glimpse of the Elegant 1880s,” the only restored home in Hot Springs. "Wildwood" was built by Prosper H. Ellsworth, pioneer physician, for a family residence and it has remained in the Ellsworth family. After the death of Miss Bessie Ellsworth, a long time DAR member, her nephew and his wife Judy, also a DAR member, restored it and opened it to the public. Interesting features include handsome furniture, hand carved woodwork, stained lead glass windows and an intricate aircooling system.

Following the luncheon the group joined several descendants of Jonathan Bassett and other interested persons at the old Gaines-Belding cemetery to dedicate a monument on Mr. Bassett’s grave, the only known one in Garland County of a Revolutionary soldier.

Participating in the ceremony were Mrs. William, Mrs. B. W. McCrary, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Herman Platz, State DAR Historian, Mrs. A. J. Webb, Regent Hot Springs of Arkansas, and Mrs. Jim McKenzie, Regent John Percifull.

In addition to the monument, an American Flag and a patriotic wreath, placed by the family, proudly graced the grave. — Mary B. Platz.

**PUTNAM HILL (Greenwich, Connecticut).** On October 24, 1968, after a discourse on the town’s history, Putnam Hill Chapter held a fashion show which echoed the early social life of Greenwich. The dresses had been worn from the Revolutionary period to post World War I.

An elegantly tailored two piece, purple wool suit, was originally owned by the granddaughter of the first mayor of New York city in 1864. Another two piece ensemble was a pale green 1827 sateen dress. The model in the long sleeved, low necked gown, also displayed a charming tiny cape which extended to the shoulders and fastened against the neck with a high collar.

A lovely black lace gown revealed a bare neck. The puffed sleeves were elbow length and the full skirt was the style of the Revolutionary period. Also

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**QUESTION:** Is a Vice President General an officer of the NSDAR?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article V, Section 1—The twenty-one Vice Presidents General are officers, are on the National Board of Management but not members of the Executive Committee.

**QUESTION:** Does a candidate for the office of Vice President General have to be endorsed by her State?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article V, Section 4—Each of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General shall have been endorsed for her office by a majority vote by ballot of a state conference of the state in which she holds membership as a candidate for election at a Continental Congress which shall be designated in the motion for endorsement. No endorsement for Vice President General shall be made more than fifteen months in advance of the Continental Congress so designated. (Note: States should check Bylaws to be sure the last sentence is included in their Bylaws).

**QUESTION:** How often are they elected?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article VI, Section 3—Seven Vice Presidents General shall be elected by ballot at the Continental Congress each year for a term of three years.

**QUESTION:** Is there a NSDAR Bylaw that prohibits two Vice Presidents General being from the same State?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article V, Section 4—Of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, no two shall be members of the chapters of the same state or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States of America.

**QUESTION:** What are the rights and duties of a Vice President General?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article VII, Section 14—A Vice President General may be assigned to direct committees and to perform such duties as may be requested by the President General or required by the National Society.

**QUESTION:** Who may be voting members of a State Conference?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article XIV, Section 2—The voting members of the State Conference shall be the State Officers as provided in the State Bylaws, the National Officers and the Honorary National Officers whose membership is within the State; the Chapter Regent or in her absence the First Vice Regent or alternate and the elected delegates or alternates of each chapter of the state entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society. The State Bylaws may prescribe that Honorary State Regents be voting members of the State Conference.

**QUESTION:** May a member hold two offices carrying a vote at the State Conference?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article XIV, Section 3—No member shall hold, at the same time, two offices carrying a vote at the annual State Conference.

**QUESTION:** In a State, whose responsibility is it to see that the rulings of the National Society are followed?

**ANSWER:** The State Regent, who is a member of the National Board of Management (or in her absence the State Vice Regent is recognized) both of whom must be confirmed by the Continental Congress, and the State Board of Management are responsible for compliance with the rulings of the National Society.

**QUESTION:** May an Honorary State Regent who cannot come to a State Conference appoint an alternate to serve in her place?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article XIV, Section 2—"The State Bylaws may prescribe that Honorary State Regents be voting members of the State Conference." The title of Honorary State Regent has to be conferred by election and the title may only be conferred upon a member who has held the office of State Regent. The vote comes to the Honorary State Regent by the State Bylaws prescribing that Honorary State Regents be voting members of the State Conference, and this power cannot be delegated. An Honorary State Regent cannot appoint a member to serve in her place. There cannot be an alternate for an Honorary State Regent.

**QUESTION:** What is the purpose of adopting the program at the State Conference?

**ANSWER:** The adoption of the report of the Program Committee establishes the order of business for the Conference. Since delegates and invited speakers come from a distance, it is very important that the program be strictly adhered to. No change can be made in it after its adoption by the assembly, except by a two-thirds vote. (R.O.R. Page 74)

**QUESTION:** What vote does it take to adopt the program for the State Conference?

**ANSWER:** The Chairman of the Program Committee submits the printed program and moves, or someone else moves, its adoption. This is open to debate and amendment and adopted by a majority vote. (R.O.R. 295)

**QUESTION:** What officers may a State Conference have?

**ANSWER:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article XIV, Section 5. The State Conference shall elect a State Regent, a State Vice Regent and such other state officers as the state by-laws may provide.
Sapulpa received its name from a prominent Indian whose name came from the Bible. The Methodist parents searched the Bible for a name for their sons, and when they read in St. Matthew: “And he rolled great stone to the door of the sepulchre,” they decided that Sepulchre was a good name. When the members of the Dawes Commission came to enroll the Indians they wrote names as they sounded. Somehow the accent got on the second syllable of Sepulchre, and ended up on the roll as Sapulpa. He had no other name.

Sapulpa was born in Florida, then known as “The old country.” He was the only son of Omijee, a man of high standing in his tribe. Their allotments were on the Chalohoochee (Risen Rock) River in Florida, from which they never received any benefits. They came to Oklahoma on the Trail of Tears. The family moved here in 1832 and settled at Locust Spring, back of what is now Bartlett Collins Glass plant, where their first home was built of logs at the foot of the hill where he is now buried. Later he built on the hill, and his last home was a double log house south of Rock Creek past the old pump station on Hickory Street.

Sapulpa’s first wife was named Nakitty, by whom he had Jim Sapulpa, and Sarah. His second wife, Chepessy (Mary), by whom he had William and Rhoda, who married Arch Bruner, was a sister to his first wife. His first wife is buried beside him and his second wife is buried at the John Scott farm north of town.

He was a Confederate soldier under Gen. Cook throughout the Civil War, and a note of thanks from the Confederate Government for $1000.00 in gold which he gave to a lost cause is still in possession of his family.

Sapulpa was known as a mighty hunter, who before the Civil War times, killed elk, deer and buffaloes over the hunting grounds that extended as far as Colorado.

Sapulpa was a progressive Indian, who was converted into Christianity and sent his son to the first school established, Talahassee, a Presbyterian Mission School. Because of his early acceptance of the Christian religion, he opposed the “Buska” or green corn dances. After the medicine was taken and the pagan worship concluded, there was a season of feasting, dancing and games.

For years, the Indians could only buy from traders who went from house to house with their wares. Later, the Indians went by horseback to Coffeyville, Kans. where they bought supplies from the traders. In 1862, Sapulpa brought a quantity of sugar, trinkets and dry goods, and opened up the first store in Sapulpa. He always raised his own corn, and had enough for his family and stock, and was able to sell part of it.

He was elected to the upper house in the Indian Council when a very young man, and retained that place which he filled with great benefit to his tribe, until the day of his death, in 1872. He was considered one of the wisest men of his tribe, and his word was the law.

(Continued on page 161)
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.
Pages

By Shirley R. Nixon
National Chairman, Page Committee

Congress is that magical week in April during which our voters meet to discuss where we have been, how we are doing, and our future goals. Somebody has to “housekeep” for them. That’s us. We man the doors, find their gloves, sell them DAR Handbooks, and do dozens of other jobs that contribute to DAR progress.

Come join us. Regents, urge your non-voting members to have some Congressional identity. The Congressional committees welcome Alternates. If they are not needed as voters, they make a valuable contribution to our National Society. And if they should be needed to replace a voter, we surrender them gladly because to have every Chapter represented at Congress is a primary aim.

Once you have received an appointment, your first responsibility will be to notify your specific Chairman of any specific events you wish to attend, in order to help her begin to schedule her workers. And make your hotel reservation so you will not be disappointed.

The House Committee meeting Monday morning, April 14, at 9 A.M. in Constitution Hall is a “must.” If you simply cannot get to that meeting, be sure to so notify your Section Chairman.

House Committee members usually wear hats to the daytime meetings and I urge comfortable shoes and a handbag, with a wrist strap, that you

(Continued on page 188)

(Continued on page 188)
STATE REGENT OF MISSISSIPPI

MRS. WALTER GILES JOHNSON
(BETTIE HORRELL)
1968-1971

Proudly saluted by all of her Mississippi Daughters
CHAPTER REGENTS OF MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Augustus Houston Ritter, Sr.  
(Helen Clayton)  
Regent 1966-1969

COTTON GIN PORT CHAPTER  
Amory, Mississippi  
Organized June 21, 1921  
33 members

Mrs. Junius Ward Brown  
(Grace Aust)  
Regent 1964-1969

IKLANNA CHAPTER  
Belzoni, Mississippi  
Organized December 1, 1964  
29 members

Mrs. William Charles Fritz  
(Olivia Davis)  
Regent 1968-1971

BILOXI CHAPTER  
Biloxi, Mississippi  
Organized April 15, 1950  
63 members

Dr. Mary Floyd Summers  
(Mary Loretta Floyd)  
Regent 1968-1971

NATCHEZ TRACE CHAPTER  
Booneville, Mississippi  
Organized April 1, 1926  
60 members

Mrs. George Hoke Gulley, Sr.  
(Kathryn Brumfield)  
Regent 1968-1970

OLE BROOK CHAPTER  
Brookhaven, Mississippi  
Organized June 27, 1958  
56 members

Mrs. Leon Lawrence Porter, Jr.  
(Sarah Elizabeth Kirby)  
Regent 1968-1970

ROSAHNN WATERS CHAPTER  
Clarksdale, Mississippi  
Organized November 30, 1923  
114 members

Mrs. Randall Frank Bacon  
(Dorothy Nott)  
Regent 1968-1969

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Cleveland, Mississippi  
Organized October 10, 1916  
42 members

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BERNARD ROMANS CHAPTER  
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81 members

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25 members

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(Mary V. Coon)  
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COPIAH CHAPTER  
Crystal Springs, Mississippi  
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48 members

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(Marguerite Quin)  
Regent 1968-1970

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Gloster, Mississippi  
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59 members

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(Marion Spencer)  
Regent 1968-1971

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Greenville, Mississippi  
Organized January 6, 1912  
108 members

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(Edna Frances Wesson)  
Regent 1968-1970

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Greenwood, Mississippi  
Organized October 4, 1911  
94 members

Mrs. John William Martin  
(Frances Virginia Gilbert)  
Regent 1968-1971

GRENADA CHAPTER  
Grenada, Mississippi  
Reactivated November 9, 1951  
69 members

Mrs. Henry Jasper Love  
(Adaline L. Watts)  
Regent 1967-1969

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FEBRUARY 1969
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Regent 1968-1971

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Organized April 17, 1961

50 members

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(Shirley Nell Hanberry)  
Regent 1968-1971

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Hattiesburg, Mississippi  
Organized October 18, 1967

25 members

Mrs. Bryan Simmons McLemore  
(Margaret Modena Pope)  
Regent 1968-1971

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Organized June 8, 1949

36 members

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(Mary Ella Robinson)  
Regent 1967-1969

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29 members

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Regent 1968-1971

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Organized November 20, 1959

53 members

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(Ruth Ridgway)  
Regent 1968-1970

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Jackson, Mississippi  
Organized April 16, 1955

75 members

Mrs. Robert Earle Farr  
(Berry Jeffries Regan)  
Regent 1967-1969

JAMES FOSTER CHAPTER  
Jackson, Mississippi  
Organized December 18, 1967

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Regent 1967-1969

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Regent 1968-1971

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Regent 1968-1969

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91 members

Miss Mabel Carolyn Jamison  
Regent 1968-1971

SAMUEL HAMMOND CHAPTER  
Kosciusko, Mississippi  
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49 members

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(Gwendolyn Owens)  
Regent 1968-1970

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Louisville, Mississippi  
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Regent 1967-1969

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Regent 1968-1970

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54 members

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(Gwendolyn Owens)  
Regent 1968-1970

NANIH WAIYA CHAPTER  
Louisville, Mississippi  
Organized November 26, 1956  
54 members

Mrs. J. T. Monk, Jr.  
(Gwendolyn Owens)  
Regent 1968-1970

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Organized November 26, 1956  
54 members

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Regent 1967-1970

PUSHMATAHA CHAPTER  
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Organized November 14, 1907  
96 members

Mrs. Chester Watts Sumrall  
(Sue Coats)  
Regent 1968-1971

SAMUEL DALE CHAPTER  
Meridian, Mississippi  
Organized November 15, 1928  
76 members

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Regent 1968-1970

DUCHESS DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER  
Moss Point, Mississippi  
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41 members

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Regent 1968-1970

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<td>OLD SPANISH FORT MUSEUM</td>
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Miss Marian Lee Bigham
Regent 1966-1970
PONTOTOC HILLS CHAPTER
Pontotoc, Mississippi
Organized September 5, 1960
17 members

Mrs. John Wesley Clark
(Edith Luster)
Regent 1968-1971
PATHFINDER CHAPTER
Port Gibson, Mississippi
Organized January 14, 1914
47 members

Mrs. Francis Benedict Aylward
(Eloise Hamlin Goyne)
Regent 1968-1971
MISSISSIPPI DELTA CHAPTER
Rosedale, Mississippi
Organized February 16, 1916
102 members

Mrs. S. Kelly Ward
(Immie Davis Holmes)
Regent 1968-1971
UNOBEE CHAPTER
Taylorsville, Mississippi
Organized February 1, 1960
31 members

Mrs. Marion B. Cagle
(Betty Montgomery)
Regent 1966-1969
MARY STUART CHAPTER
Tupelo, Mississippi
Organized May 3, 1912
53 members

Miss Emma Pauline Keulegan
Regent 1967-1969
ASHMEAD CHAPTER
Vicksburg, Mississippi
Organized December 16, 1931
67 members

Mrs. John D. Durrett, Sr.
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Regent 1965-1971
HORSESHOE ROBERTSON CHAPTER
West Point, Mississippi
Organized April 8, 1905
48 members

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Yazoo City, Mississippi
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Spring comes early in Mississippi and with it comes Pilgrimage time. Relive exciting moments in Mississippi's three centuries of history during Pilgrimages this spring. See first-hand the stately ante-bellum mansions, historic battlefield parks, intriguing museums and ever-changing scenes along drives like the Natchez Trace.

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- NATCHES
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- VICKSBURG
  March 1-May 4
- GULF COAST
  March 15-23
- JACKSON
  March 20-April 29
- COLUMBUS
  April 10-13
- OXFORD
  April 18, 19, 20
- HOLLY SPRINGS
  April 25, 26, 27

Mrs. John Bell Williams, Mississippi's first lady and a DAR member-at-large, extends a cordial invitation to all Daughters of the American Revolution and their families to visit historical Mississippi during Pilgrimage and throughout the year.

For more information contact: Travel Department, Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board, Box 849, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

FEBRUARY 1969
entire matter is complicated by recent decisions of the Supreme Court in regard to reapportionment of Congressional districts and State legislatures. Nevertheless, when the issues are finally resolved, it would appear that before surrendering further rights to the Federal Government the States should consider most carefully the restoration of their important role in the selection of a President on a fair and equitable basis.

Undoubtedly, there are some parts of the electoral college machinery that need repair and/or replacement, but there is nothing wrong with it beyond the power of the States to remedy. Since the Constitution already provides that each State shall appoint its electors in whatever manner the legislature thereof may direct, it is both possible and desirable for every State to preserve the political effectiveness of all of its areas and for all of its people by having its presidential electors chosen separately by the voters of each Congressional district, with only two to be chosen at large as is presently the case with United States Senators. Such a practice would give every voter in the United States exactly three electoral votes and would end the weighted voting which now obtains.

This procedure would be in keeping with the intent of the Constitution. Moreover, as was once pointed out: “The constitutional integrity of this Country depends upon the constitutional integrity of its constituent States. One of the last bulwarks of defense for the vanishing rights of the States of the Union is now found in the constitutional provisions which lodge control of elections generally, and of presidential elections particularly, in the several States of the Union.”

(Continued on page 196)
Yazoo Chapter—Yazoo City, Mississippi
honors

STACIA BOYD (MRS. DIXON CUNNINGHAM) PEASTER
National Vice Chairman Southeastern Division DAR Magazine
First Vice Regent Mississippi Society DAR

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captured by the British. His mother, while nursing wounded Americans at the British prison, was able to secure his release. He won fame in the Indian Wars, where he set an example of endurance by subsisting on hickory nuts; from this, he gained his famous nickname of “Old Hickory.” Jackson’s greatest achievement was winning the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812, when commanding 4,000 Americans, he held off 14,000 crack British troops who had defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. In this battle, the Americans under “Old Hickory” suffered only seven killed and six wounded!

Only fifteen years ago, on February 26, 1951, the 22nd Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified. This Amendment provided that no person shall be elected to the office of President of these United States more than twice. The precedent against any president serving more than two terms had been established by our first President, George Washington, who steadfastly declined to serve for a third term. This tradition continued down through the years until Franklin Delano Roosevelt, our 32nd President, was elected four times. After that,
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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

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Organized 1929
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
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RED CARPET CITY OF THE SOUTH
GIBRALTAR OF THE CONFEDERACY

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Charles D. Guion
Commissioner

Travis Vance, Sr.
Commissioner
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 138)

of that period was a one piece cotton print of dark hues. The huge collar covered the shoulders.

The stage coach costume of the 1860s was appealing in checked mustard yellow and brown wool. The fitted jacket had long, slender sleeves with cuffs. A pleated ruffle decorated the full length skirt.

A cream colored moire silk dress of the gay nineties brought sighs from its viewers. The high collar, lace jabot, fitted bodice and long skirt seemed very romantic.

Black was the predominate color of the show. A widow's ensemble of black moire, c. 1830, was most attractive. It included a bonnet, handkerchief and brocaded cape with a large bow at the neck.

To end the display and much like today's fashion was a sleeveless, beaded, black chiffon sheath of the 1920s. It was worn with a black velvet head band which was adorned by plumes, long white gloves and beaded purse.

Members of the Putnam Hill Chapter who modeled are: Mrs. David B. Ingersoll, Mrs. Robert L. Presley, Mrs. William M. Raynor, Mrs. Andrew C. McCulloch, Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson, Mrs. John P. Livingston.

John Rolfe Chapter, Hattiesburg, Mississippi

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LIEUTENANT THOMAS BARLOW (San Benito, Texas) under the direction of Mrs. John L. McNail, regent, has accomplished a commendable amount of work this year. By faithfulness to principals and promulgating a balanced program, pertaining to Patriotism, Education and History they have fulfilled every requirement for the Golden Honor Roll.

The fifty-four year old chapter is very much awake to the challenge of today and through the press the public has been kept aware of programs, special days, weeks and their significance, which were observed. Colonel W. Glenn Ambos of Harlingen, retired air force officer, spoke Flag Day on "The Principal of the Thing", and the National Defense chairman read the Resolutions for 1967-1968 which were passed at the 76th assembly of the Continental Congress in Washington D.C.

Mrs. McNail took as a special project this year the building of the Ethel Freudenstein Student Loan Fund by honoring our junior past regent, Mrs. Charles C. Buck, deceased in December, who was an educator and an avid enthusiast for increasing the fund.

In February the annual George Washington Colonial Tea was given celebrating American History Month. Being set aside as "Guest Day" they honored the thirteen Good Citizen girls and their mothers. Also honored were members having been DAR's 25 or more years.

One of the strong points of the chapter is that of awarding Medals through schools. It has been the custom to give medals to the J A C clubs; students from twelve high schools—boy or girl—for the highest grade in American History; twenty medals to Juniors in high schools; and twelve George Washington medals, under National Defense.
Best Wishes To John Rolfe Chapter, DAR

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in the Friendliest State in the Union
Home of the University of Southern Mississippi
and William Carey College

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Commissioner

PAUL GRADY
Mayor

W. P. HARRINGTON
Commissioner

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ALBERT WOODS, Beat Two, Vice-Pres.
JAMES GRAYSON, Beat Three
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CORRECTION
The DAR Magazine regrets the error in listing the name of the Claremont Chapter Regent in the advertisement on page 928 of the December issue of the DAR Magazine. The correct name is Miss Katherine B. Smith.
WINDSOR RUINS

Port Gibson—Third Oldest Town in Mississippi, established in 1768. Historic and beautiful Churches—Homes—Business Houses. It was described by General Grant during the Civil War as "too beautiful to burn." Scenic U.S. Highway 61 and State Highway 18, located between two other historic towns, Vicksburg and Natchez, it is one of Mississippi's favorite tourist spots.

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

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

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


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

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

Site of Battle of Port Gibson, Shelfer house where a sentry sounded the first alarm that the Federal troops were coming. Ruins of Windsor. Stately columns represent all that is left of the magnificent estate of Windsor. Built in 1860 at a cost of $175,000, it was said to have been one of the handsomest homes in the south. It was destroyed by fire in 1909. It is one of the section's most interesting sights.

Bethel Church, near Brunsburg, where General Grant landed with his troops. Constructed 1826. Windsor, built in 1860 at a cost of $175,000, it was said to have been one of the handsomest homes in the south. It was destroyed by fire in 1909. It is one of the section's most interesting sights.

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among them. His son William was well fitted for membership in the Council, to which he was elected when quite young, and had been sent as a representative of the Creek Nation to Washington on many different occasions. He was taught to appreciate the Great White Father, when others had hatred for all except the Indian Government and Customs.

The old tribal councils were held in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, in the old council house which is still standing in the center of town. Their government was quite similar to ours, an elected chief, two houses in their council, Council of Kings and Council of Warriors, which correspond to our president and senate and house of representatives.

Sapulpa wore clothes like the white men and was more careful in his dress than the average frontier man. He still wore long hair.

Chief Sapulpa is an honored man in Oklahoma History. It was he who once owned the land on which the major portion of the city now rests. Several relatives of Sapulpa are buried in the same plot, which gradually fell into disuse, and was overrun by stock, overgrown by grass and weeds and the tombstones overthrown. In 1924, Nancy Green Chapter DAR purchased the plot of ground and took as a permanent project the renovation and the restoration of this ground as a historical shrine. This was completed in 1950 and will always be a project of the chapter. Recently, two teachers of Oklahoma History and their pupils have shared in the spring work of rejuvenation. It is well that the youth should know and care about the history of such a prominent man.

A member of the Nancy Green DAR is President of a recently formed Sapulpa Historical Society which is initiating a project to preserve as a memorial the Indian Church built by Chief Sapulpa’s children.
At romantic Belle Meade, "Queen of Tennessee Plantations", one may see the setting for American life in the South from frontier log cabin of about 1790 to one of the region's Great Houses of 1853 and out-buildings of the 1880s and 1890s.

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The Tennessee State President of the S.A.R. expresses appreciation to the DAR State Regent, Mrs. W. Hughey King, Sr., for her assistance in the organization of the Stone's River S.A.R. chapter, Murfreesboro.

S.A.R. chapters are located in Nashville, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Cookeville, Memphis and Shelby Co., Johnson City, Columbia; urge your sons and husbands to become members.
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Oaklands, rich in tradition and deep in the heart of a land that played a prominent part in the history of America, had its beginnings soon after the birth of the nation. In 1786, Ezekial White, a private in the North Carolina Continental Line, was granted 274 acres of land on the waters of Stone's River in recognition of his Revolutionary War service. White sold his land to his former commanding officer, Lt. Col. Hardy Murfree, of Hertford County, N.C.

Sallie Hardy Murfree, who married Dr. James Maney of Murfreesboro, N.C. inherited the property from her father in 1813 and it was here that the Maneys built their home. The original unit of Oaklands, of brick construction, consisted of four large rooms. In the 1820's and again in the late 1850's, major additions were made to the house.

During the Civil War, the halls of Oaklands resounded to the tread of military boots of both the North and the South. In March, 1862, Col. William Duffield, of the 9th Michigan Regiment, commandeered the mansion for his headquarters and his army fed on the yield of the Maney lands. In July of that year, Confederate Cavalryman Nathan Bedford Forrest made a surprise raid on the Federal forces and it was in a room at Oaklands that Forrest received the surrender of Murfreesboro from the severely injured Duffield.

In 1959, the City of Murfreesboro deeded the house and gardens to Oaklands Association, Inc. to be restored and maintained as an historic site. Today the visitor may see the authentically restored mansion with many of its original furnishings. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily, April through October, and by appointment, November through March. Telephone 893-0022.

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COLONEL HARDY MURFREE CHAPTER
The Hermitage (1819), home of General Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.

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—SAM DAVIS

In April 1861, Sam Davis enlisted in the Rutherford Rifles (Company 1, First Tennessee Regiment); and in 1863 was assigned to Shaw's Scouts, Cheatham's Division. In November of that year he was sent by General Braxton Bragg on a scouting mission which took him behind enemy lines. On November 20 he was captured near Pulaski, Tennessee, and papers containing important and accurate information concerning Federal maneuvers were found under his saddle and in his boots.

He was tried, court martialed and condemned to die by Brigadier General G. M. Dodge. The Union officers, wishing to stop the activities of the whole group of scouts, offered to spare his life if he would reveal the source of his information. He refused, and was hanged on November 27, 1863. His courage and steadfastness to his code of honor are memorialized through the preservation of his boyhood home.

The Davis home is preserved as it stood when its eighteen year old heir left to enter Western Military Institute in Nashville, and, four months later, to duty in Tennessee's Volunteer Infantry. Aside from its associations with the soldier-hero, the home is of interest to the thoughtful visitor because it shows how a typical Southern family lived in the days just prior to the Civil War.

The Sam Davis home, portions of which date from about 1810, was acquired by Charles Davis in 1847 when his son, Sam, was five years old. It is approached by the original carriageway in a sweep over rising ground toward the house in its cluster of oak trees. It stands high, commanding a view of the surrounding land and nearby Stewart's Creek.

The Sam Davis Home was acquired by the State of Tennessee from the Davis family in 1927 and has been carefully maintained and administered as a memorial to the confederate hero by the Sam Davis Memorial Association. It is located on State Highway 102, one mile off U.S. Highways 41 and 70S, between I-24 South and I-40 North. Visiting hours are 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on week-days and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Sundays.

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(Continued from page 188)

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The house was purchased in 1952 and restored by the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, and is maintained and kept open to the public by the Knoxville Chapter of that organization. Originally on large acreage, it is now surrounded by twenty acres owned by the Association, and there are plans to develop it with out-buildings typical of the area and era.

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Capture of Major André
(Continued from page 94)
Hayden’s “Virginia Genealogy”
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Records of the Hastings Court, Yorktown, Va.
DAR Patriot Index.

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The ancestral home of James Knox Polk, 11th President of the United States built by his father, Samuel Polk, in 1816 is located in beautiful Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee. Open to the public daily, the home contains much of the original Polk furniture and many relics of the Polk era. Adjoining it is the home of two of Polk’s sisters, Jane Maria Polk Walker and Ophelia Polk Hayes. The Polk Memorial Auxiliary and the Polk Memorial Association maintain the homes and lovely gardens.

Maury County, which was established in 1807, has a rich treasury of historic county records. Columbia, its county seat is located 43 miles south of Nashville on U.S. Highway 31, 8 miles west of I-65. Many of its old homes and sites have been marked by the Maury County Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities and a driving tour is available.

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See Historic Nashville, Tennessee
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by
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The Reelfoot Chapter DAR is located in
Obion County, Tennessee with Union City
as the county seat.

Our Congressman, Robert A. Everett,
stated in Oct. 11, 1968 Congressional
Record that we have the distinction of
erecting the first monument in the nation
to the Unknown Confederate Soldiers. The
City Beautiful Commission of Union City
held a rededication ceremonial on March
22, 1964 on a Sunday.

In Confederate Cemetery inscription, reads,
“Unknown Confederate Dead” erected
through the efforts of the Union City and
Obion County citizens dedicated Oct. 21,
1869.
State Activities

(Continued from page 123)

GREETINGS from THE REGENT'S COUNCIL of CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Chickamauga—1894—Mrs. Creed W. Maynard, Regent
Nancy Ward—1915—Mrs. Sam H. Chester, Regent
Judge David Campbell—1915—Mrs. Henry Daugherty, Jr., Regent
Chief John Ross—1923—Mrs. William R. Senter, Jr., Regent
Moccasin Bend—1953—Mrs. Donald Simpson, Regent

The Conference voted to endorse the nomination of our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, as a candidate for Honorary Vice President General at Continental Congress in April, 1969.

The climax of the Conference was the Thursday evening banquet and program. An impressive procession of all platform guests in colorful, formal evening dress, led by the Pages in white formals heralded the beginning of the evening. In addition to the previously mentioned guests, Miss Carrie Jones, State President, C.A.R.; Mr. Albert T. Morris, State President, S.A.R.; and Mrs. Morris; Mrs. Roger Smith, Indiana's outstanding Junior Member; and Miss Anita Jane Highwood, Indiana's American History Scholarship winner, were introduced by the State Regent and brought greetings. The musical entertainment for the evening was given by the Von Esson Trio, a trio of young people with outstanding talent. Mrs. Erwin Fries Seimes gave an inspiring address on "Power of the Franchise and Good Citizenship." The reception which followed afforded an opportunity for those in attendance to greet personally the State Regent, the President General, and other distinguished guests. The Northern District Chapter Regents served as hostesses.

Mrs. Charles A. Miller presided at the District Director's breakfast on Friday morning. A workshop gave those in attendance an opportunity to ask questions and present their problems.

At the afternoon meeting a very interesting and instructive talk was given by Mr. Gene Allison, a member of Public Relations Vehicle Inspection Division of Indiana. The guest speaker, Mr. Richard Becker, was introduced (Continued on page 182)
NOLACHUCKEY CHAPTER, DAR CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO VISIT HISTORIC GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE HOME OF TUSCULUM COLLEGE OLDEST COLLEGE IN AMERICA RELATED TO THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A. FOUNDED IN 1794 AND CELEBRATING HER ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

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GREENE COUNTY BANK HOME FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
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FEBRUARY 1969
CHESTER COUNTY

Battle of Fish Dam

The Smart Place to Go—
For Good Things to Eat.

Ted Davis Launderettes

In Memoriam

MRS. HARRIETT AUSTIN WOODY
(Mrs. Samuel)

BATTLE OF COWPENS CHAPTER

Spartanburg, South Carolina

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Mullins, South Carolina 29574

Greetings from
CATAWBA CHAPTER
Rock Hill, S.C.

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CATEECHEE CHAPTER
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1969
Fiftieth Anniversary
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by
EMILY GEIGER CHAPTER
Honea Path, S.C.

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FAIRFOREST CHAPTER
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Compliments of
GENERAL JOHN BARNWELL CHAPTER
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In Loving Memory

to our departed Members of the
Hobkirk Hill Chapter
Camden, South Carolina

who have passed away during the
past five years:

Mrs. A. S. Davidson
Mrs. John T. Stevens
Mrs. John F. Wall
Mrs. Egmont Von Trescknow
Mrs. N. P. Gettys
Mrs. E. B. Mobley
Mrs. C. J. Seawell, Sr.
Mrs. J. L. Guy
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Mrs. George Nicholson

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Lane, S. C.

A Past Regent

MARY MUSGROVE CHAPTER, DAR
send greetings
Woodruff, South Carolina

Greetings
NATHANAEL GREENE CHAPTER

Greetings
SAMUEL BACOT CHAPTER, DAR
Florence, S. C.

Honoring
MRS. ALBERT STEPHENS, Regent
in her third term
Sullivan-Dunklin Chapter, Laurens, S. C.

SWAMP FOX CHAPTER, DAR
Marion, South Carolina

MRS. MATHEW WHITE PATRICK
Past Vice-President General
Past State Regent
Chapter Regent
is honored by
THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER
Winsboro, South Carolina

Greetings
WAXHAWS CHAPTER, DAR
Lancaster, S. C.

WIZARD OF TAMASSEE CHAPTER
Seneca, South Carolina 29678

See Star Fort in
Old Ninety-Six District

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Troy, S. C.

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 156)

for good citizenship. This year an
ROTC medal was added—given to a
student at the Marine Military Academy
in Harlingen.

Mrs. McNail organized the first
Junior American Citizen Club for the
chapter eight years before she became
regent and now there are five active
growing clubs.

Through the years the DAR His-
torical Markers located near Brownsville
at “Palo Alto” (Zackery Taylor’s 1st
and 2nd battles), “Palmetto Hill”, “Old
Fort Brown”, and “Rasca de la Palmas”
and “Palmetto Pilings” have been in-
spected every two years and restoration
made if need be.

Six DAR Grave Markers were pre-
sented families of those who passed
away this year and a Memorial service
was held for them in May, by the chap-
plain.—Jane H. Hensley.

SUFFOLK (Riverhead, L.I., N.Y.). An
attractive float was entered by Suffolk
Chapter, DAR, in the huge parade,
celebrating the 175th Anniversary of the
separation of the Town of Riverhead
from Southold Town. The Regent, Mrs.
Henry T. Appel, was the lovely spinner
within the emblem of the National So-
ciety of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution. The C.A.R. Society,
sponsored by Suffolk Chapter also en-
tered an interesting float, depicting
Betsey Ross working on the first flag.

This Anniversary Celebration was
town sponsored with events and ex-
hibits for four days, ending with the
mammoth parade. Riverhead had been
a part of Southold Town until 1792.

(Continued on page 198)
THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY
of the
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors
With Pride and Affection
A FOUNDER
of the
TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL

GRACE WARD CALHOUN
(Mrs. Fred Harvey Hall Calhoun)
Honorary State Regent
Past Vice President General

Today as Tamassee DAR School celebrates her Golden Anniversary Mrs. Calhoun remains one of her most ardent workers and supporters. Mrs. Calhoun was Regent of South Carolina DAR 1914-1917 when the dream of Tamassee DAR School was put into action and was Vice President General 1917-1920 when she presented Tamassee to the National Board of Management to be an approved school of NSDAR.

South Carolina Daughters and Tamassee invite YOU to visit the school during this Golden Anniversary year.
Fortunately this apathy has not yet smothered a long-time dream of members of the Monmouth Court House Chapter, NSDAR, to mark an historic spot in Monmouth County. Sparked by the enthusiasm of one member, Mrs. Frank C. Gordon, Regent 1944-47, a marker has been placed in Pleasant Valley to honor the Patriots of "The Hornets' Nest." As one would naturally assume, the marker was set on land now held by a descendant of one of those daring patriots from the valley, site for the marker having been granted by Mr. and Mrs. Spafford Schanck.

The plaque on the marker reads, "In the American Revolution, Pleasant Valley, from Marlboro thru Holmdel, was called 'The Hornets' Nest' by the British because the men here, besides regular army duty, constantly stung them by capturing and sinking ships in Sandy Hook Bay and seizing Tories to exchange for prisoners."

---

**The Hornets' Nest**

(Continued from page 112)
SOUTH CAROLINA INVITES YOU TO SEE

THE LIBERTY TREE

America’s Newest and Most Exciting Outdoor Historical Drama

"The Liberty Tree" is presented in a picturesque amphitheater located in beautiful Sesquicentennial State Park near Columbia. All of South Carolina’s 33 state parks and historic sites are undergoing major expansions and improvements in an ambitious new development program.

The Drama opens for its second season June 24th continuing to August 31st. Sesquicentennial State Park is located 12 miles north of Columbia, S.C. on U.S. 1, easily accessible from I-26, I-20, and I-85.

Members of the DAR will find "The Liberty Tree" has special significance for them. Its dramatic story of the fight for freedom during the American Revolution by the patriots of South Carolina will be a source of pride to Every American who reveres the cause for which they fought and died. It will make you proud of your heritage!

Sponsored by Columbia Area Chapters of DAR and S.C. Dept. of Parks, Recreation and Tourism

Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter
Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter
Columbia Chapter

David Hopkins Chapter
William Capers Chapter
University of South Carolina Chapter
State Activities

(Continued from page 176)

by the State Regent. He had chosen as his topic “Christianity versus Communism—Russia and Poland.”

The sixty-eighth Indiana State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent after the retiring of the colors.—Mrs. Willard M. Avery.

Wyoming State Conference

After the Processional, directed by Mrs. J. R. Porter Kennedy, the fifty-third Wyoming State Conference was called to order by State Regent, Mrs. John W. Lavery.

Mrs. Schliske, Recording Secretary, read “The Minutes” of the Executive Board Meeting of August 11, 1968.

Mrs. Templin, Junior Past State Regent, moved that $20.00 from the State Treasury and the $5.00 commission money be sent to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Magazine advertising immediately. Seconded. Carried.

Mrs. John Lavery, State Regent, announced a vacancy existed, the office of First State Vice Regent. The name, Mrs. John Hamilton, Jacques Laramie Chapter, was placed in nomination. There being no further nominations, Mrs. John Hamilton was elected.

Mrs. Lavery announced a vacancy existed. The Office of State Historian. The name, Mrs. Leland Scifers, Fort Casper Chapter was placed in nomination. There being no further nominations, Mrs. Leland Scifers was elected.

Mrs. Leland Scifers reported need for completing “The Always include your ZIP Code

[ 182 ] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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FEBRUARY 1969

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JEAN ESPY CHAPTER
Fort Madison, Iowa

Mrs. Clarence W. Scheuren, 117 Cadwalader Drive, Trenton, New Jersey, 08618

House Committee

(Continued from page 142)
do not put down. Please be careful with your valuables. Short or formal evening gowns are worn for the evening sessions. You will particularly want to “dress up” for the Monday evening Open Session.

Like a many-faceted gem, your service on the House Committee will be only one of your joys of Congress. Meeting DARs from all parts of the country, learning more and more about our diversified Society, being challenged and inspired by our out-

(Continued on page 168)
CEDAR FALLS CHAPTER

honors the

CEDAR FALLS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

and its

MUSEUM

303 Clay Street

Cedar Falls, Iowa

Organized in 1963, the Society on March 1, 1966 bought an historic house built by A. D. Barnum in 1861 and opened the Museum officially on May 30, 1968. Cedar Falls Daughters of the American Revolution invite those whose roots are deep in Cedar Falls to drop in for a visit at the Museum and, better yet, to become members of the Historical Society. The Chapter sponsors the 1890 Period Room at the Museum and assists in furnishing hostesses for the hours the Museum is open to the public. They also maintain a wild flower bed on the grounds at the Museum with Iowa’s State flower, the wild rose, in a prominent spot.
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MRS. C. WILLIAM MOORE

State Regent 1968-1971
## WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

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<tr>
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<td>Fine Accommodations 1200 Market Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHAPMAN &amp; THORNBURG</td>
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<td>Jewelers 1136 Market Street</td>
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<td>ETZ LUGGAGE SHOP</td>
<td>Leather Goods, Gifts 1113 Main Street</td>
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The list should be checked by the Chairman and the Magazine Office notified if errors are found. When sending in a list of subscribers, it is a great help to the Office Staff to have the list in alphabetical order, including full name, address and ZIP code. When sending in gift subscriptions, please provide the name and address of the sender as well as the recipient, and also whether or not you wish a Gift Card sent.

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April 14-18, 1969

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[192] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, nestled in the Osage hills on the outskirts of Tulsa, Oklahoma and owned by the City of Tulsa, houses the remarkable private collection of the late Thomas Gilcrease, Oklahoma oilman and collector.

During his long career as a collector, Thomas Gilcrease accumulated a vast inventory of primary and secondary materials documenting the history of this hemisphere. From about 1910 through the 1950's he traveled in search of works of art, artifacts, and manuscripts relating to this country's earlier development, gradually enlarging the scope of his quest to include nearly the whole range of American achievements and experiences.

Many of the most active artists of the past two centuries are represented in the Institute's catalog of American art, particularly those who first ventured beyond the boundaries of established settlement to document life on the wild frontier.

The anthropological collection preserves many fine examples of the handiwork of the people who occupied the Americas before the coming of Columbus and the library contains a formidable collection of books and manuscripts relating to the discovery of the New World and the founding of our country.

Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
on weekends

Sponsored By Oklahoma DAR Chapters

New Ancestor Records

(Continued from page 160)

Smith, David, Sr. .......... 96th District, S.C.
Snow, Caleb, Jr. .......... Massachusetts
Sumner, Hezekiah .......... Massachusetts
Teal, Lawrence M. .......... Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Teal, Lorentz (See Teal, Lawrence M.)

Tillery, John ............... Virginia
Thayer, Elijah ............. Milford, Mass.
Wing, Daniel ............... Cambridge Dist., White Creek, N.Y.
Wyatt, Capt. Theophilus ... Hanover County, Va.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Century Later, Water Transportation Returns To Sooner State

Keelboats came up the Arkansas River long before the Civil War to haul supplies to pioneers in the new land, and to the garrison at historic old Fort Gibson. But water traffic then flowed on an erratic basis, due to the flow-and-dry character of the stream. Thus, by the mid-19th century, man gave up the idea of navigating the unpredictable river.

However, man today has almost harnessed the Arkansas. By 1970, the Arkansas-Verdigris Navigation System will be completed to open the land-locked Oklahoma to the sea and to the world. Once again, the Sooner State will have transportation. But this time the traffic will flow on water of uniform depth from the mouth of the Mississippi to the headwaters city of Tulsa. And this time, it will be tow boats and their barges instead of keelboats. They’ll have such downstream Oklahoma cargo as petroleum products, grain, minerals and other commodities bound for world markets. And coming upstream will be steel, foreign autos, chemicals and a multitude of other items to bolster Oklahoma’s economy. Yes, history is repeating itself in Oklahoma . . . and the rampaging Arkansas, with its once devastating floods, is being relegated from its role of master to servant.

SPONSORED BY OKLAHOMA DAR
It's Great to be an AMERICAN
AMERICAN
NATIONAL BANK
Norman, Oklahoma
Member of F.D.I.C.
"On your way to everywhere"

National Defense
(Continued from page 152)

No less important to the States and to the people is the fact that the Constitution provides the authority, if it does not actually command, the States to assume responsibility for the election of the leadership of the Union which they, themselves, established by ratification of the Constitution. Were they to assume this constitutional authority once more, it would be possible to hope that the balance of power between the Federal Government and the States might be restored. Unless the effort is made, there will be no halt to the trend to increasingly centralized Government and the corresponding relentless whittling away of the rights of the States and the people. Responsibility for the course to be taken lies in the hands of the American people. Let's keep the electoral college!

Footnotes
3. Ibid.
State Activities

(Continued from page 182)

History of the State Society. Mrs. Lawrence Fuller moved "that the History be brought up to date and printed in Book Form." Seconded. Carried. Mrs. Lavery appointed a committee to work on completion. Mesdames Scifers, Schliske, Hocker and Fuller.

Mrs. Hulme reported, the "Books" were audited August 1, 1968. The funds were found to be in order. It was moved, seconded, carried the report be accepted.

The State Registrar reported a total of 440 members in Wyoming. Nine members "at large." Mrs. David Kennedy, Sheridan Chapter, Sheridan Wyoming was the "Outstanding New Member of the year" for Wyoming.

Mrs. John Lavery, State Regent, presented Mrs. Ivan Spicer, Vice President General, of Oregon. Mrs. A. Robinson, State Vice Regent of Montana was introduced.

Mrs. John Hamilton reported for the State Resolutions Committee. The Wyoming State Society, NSDAR concurs with the National Resolutions of 1968.

The Banquet was held, Monday, August 12, 1968 7:00 P.M. Sheridan Center Inn. Guest Speaker was "The Honorable William Henry Harrison, III.

After the Opening Exercises on Friday, reports of Resolutions Committee and the Roll call, Report of By-Laws Committee, a Budget Committee appointed, and an invitation extended by the Washakie Chapter, Thermopolis, Wyoming to the Wyoming State Society to meet there for 1969 State Conference, the Conference closed.
and arranged a very remarkable display. Other members worked at the Suffolk County Historical Society Building where they arranged two displays. One was an interesting collection of wedding dresses, which included one worn by the great-great-granddaughter of William Floyd, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. The other was a simulated Suffolk County Fair exhibit, this Fair was always a big week for Riverhead, and this exhibit brought back many happy memories.

Suffolk Chapter was happy to have had an opportunity to help the Town celebrate its 175th Anniversary.

Float sponsored by the Suffolk Chapter of Riverhead, New York.

WILLIAM PENN (Glenside, Pa.) celebrated its fourteenth Anniversary on October 10, 1968. Mrs. John M. Palmer, a Charter member, presented a handsome Chapter banner in memory of her father, Marshall E. Locke.

Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, who was the Organizing Regent, entertained the Chapter in her home and Pennsylvania’s State Regent, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, honored the occasion by attending. Mrs. George B. Mebus, Chapter Regent, presided.

In 1954 there were 34 members; at present the Chapter membership is 72 and includes a growing Junior group and several young mothers. When a new baby is born an initiated baby spoon is presented by the Chapter with the hope that someday this child will become a C.A.R.

At every meeting, a voluntary collection is taken for support of Indian schools. Originally we called it our Indian Head collection, but now these coins are very scarce so the contributions are general- and over the years this has amounted to several hundreds of dollars.

On May 18, 1968 the Chapter held its sixth Annual Antiques Mart, under the leadership of Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson and Mrs. Streeper Karr, III, at Baederwood Center, Jenkintown, Pa. This was a most successful affair. The Business Mens’ Association of Jenkintown provided American Flags which were impressive and spectacular for decorating the approaches to the Area. Everyone who attended was given an attractive souvenir program containing a history of our Flag with its correct use.—Margaret J. Marshall.

Mrs. John M. Palmer, a charter member of William Penn Chapter, presented a handsome Chapter banner in memory of her father. Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent, attended and Mrs. George B. Mebus, Chapter Regent, presided.

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 178)

Southold was settled in 1640, being one of the first two colonies in New York State. Due to distance and different opinions, Riverhead left the Mother Town and took off on its own. The separation augured well for the new town, and this 175th Anniversary took one from the past, through the present and into the future of the township.

The Chapter members also loaned historic memorabilia for a store window
Genealogical Queries
(Continued from page 131)

Waters: Would like to correspond with someone who has records of Waters family in Mass. descended from James Waters of St. Buttolphs without Algate, London. I have some records but think there is a typographical error in dates.—Mrs. Iver Longeteig, Box 37, Craigmont, Idaho 83523.


Young-Shute (Shuit): Want proof parents, ancestors & marriage record Charity b. 1789, md. (Pa.?) Thomas Young lived Galena, Ohio think her brother was Elisha Shute (Shuit) b. 1788 Eastchester, N. Y., m. Sarah Mead buried Ridgefield, Conn., their son Morgan Shuit lived Orange Co. N. Y. believe Charity's mother m. (2)—Calhoun one son Justin Truman Calhoun m. Lucky Hitchcock lived Berkshire Ohio. Want parents places dates Julia A. Sanford b. about 1770 m. Isaac Cable lived Oxford & Monroe Conn. children Polly, Sarah & David Sanford Cable advise others.—F. L. Sherman 6713 N. Caldwell Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646.

(Continued on page 205)
ACCENT on ARKANSAS—Especially, HOPE, ARKANSAS

Hope is on the move! Both our Banks have remodeled and enlarged their facilities to better serve their customers. Hope has an Industrial Area with several new buildings already occupied by factories, with room for expansion. Hope has the Red River Vocational School which gives many courses for special training. Hope has a new Elementary School, the Beryl Henry, so named because Miss Henry was Superintendent of Hope Schools for many years; she was a member of John Cain Chapter DAR, Hope, Arkansas for many years. All this in just the last two years, with more to come! Yes, Hope is on the move!

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Hempstead County's Most Progressive Bank

Klipsch and Associates, Inc.
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James Motor Company
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Herbert Burns Men's Store
The Store for Men and Boys

First National Bank
Complete Banking Services

Hope Auto Company
Your Friendly Ford Dealer

Ladies' Specialty Shop
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

John P. Cox Drug Company
Walgreen Agency

City Cleaners

Highlights of Our American Heritage

(Continued from page 154)

the American people decided to write into the Constitution what had always been the tradition of our Nation.

Now, just a little visit to that "little war" of 1898. The Spanish American War. This war was fought for the purpose of liberating Cuba from Spanish rule, and actually began on February 15th, 1898, with the blowing up of the Battleship "Maine" in Havana Harbor, and ended less than a year later, December 10, 1898. At that time, a treaty was signed ceding the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, and all the Spanish West Indian possessions to the United States, in payment of 20 million dollars, while Cuba was recognized as an independent territory under the "Protection of the United States!" "Remember The Maine" became the well-known battle cry of this war, as was "Remember The Alamo" in the Texan War of Independence against Mexico, on February 23rd, 1836, when the famous Davy Crockett, of the "Wild Frontier" fame, along with James Bowie, lost his life. "The Alamo" is now a State Monument in Texas. And will we ever forget the Battle cry of World War II, "Remember Pearl Harbor" where many of our ships were sunk in that surprise attack of December 7, 1941?

Well, here we are, just about to leave this "time tunnel" we have made for ourselves, and just before we go, let's picture in our minds that vivid scene that Ralph Waldo Emerson pictured when he wrote these famous lines known to every school child, and certainly never forgotten as we reach adulthood:

"Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard 'round the world."

Emerson's words, of course, referred to the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1774, which were the real beginning of the Revolution. Paul Revere, whose "Midnight Ride" was immortalized by Henry Wordsworth Longfellow in his poem, "On the 18th of April in '75, Hardly a man is now alive, who remembers that famous day and year, and the midnight ride of Paul Revere," rode from Charlestown to Lexington, where he was detained, and a friend went on to Concord to warn Hancock and Adams that the British were coming. Revere, a Boston Silversmith, furnished the armor plate for the Frigate "Constitution." The British had marched on Lexington and Concord with orders to destroy military supplies supposed to be there. No one knows who fired that first shot, but the firing continued all day as the American Minutemen harrassed the retreating Redcoats. Lexington and Concord were the beginning of a war which was to last seven long years at the cost of much blood, sweat and tears. But, we believe it was worth it to win our freedom and independence.
SIMMONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

"FIRST PORT ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER"

ABENDSCHONE—a Unique Chapter
EUREKA SPRINGS—a Unique City
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Ozark, Arkansas

Compliments of
BENJAMIN CULP CHAPTER, NSDAR
Prescott, Arkansas

Honoring Our Organizing Regent

Mrs. Hayes C. McClerkin
(Orlean Maloney)

Colonel David Love Chapter
Monticello, Arkansas

"ACCENT ON ARKANSAS"
COLONEL FRANCIS VIVIAN
BROOKING CHAPTER
Hamburg, Arkansas

Greetings from
ENOC ASHLEY CHAPTER, DAR
Rogers, Arkansas

Greetings from
FORT SMITH CHAPTER, DAR
Fort Smith, Arkansas

GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER
Lake Village, Arkansas

Commemorating
ARKANSAS SESQUICENTENNIAL
GRAND PRAIRIE CHAPTER
Stuttgart, Arkansas

Honoring The State Regent
MRS. JAMES ANDREW WILLIAMS
James K. Polk Chapter
Mena, Arkansas 71953

JONESBORO CHAPTER DAR
ACCENT
ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
JONESBORO ARKANSAS

In Memory of
Virginia Boyd Buxton, Organizing Regent
Mine Creek Chapter
Nashville, Arkansas

Honoring Arkansas State Chaplain
MRS. GEORGE T. YOST
MARION CHAPTER
Fayetteville, Arkansas

"Accent on Arkansas DAR"
Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, DAR

Compliments From
TEXARKANA CHAPTER DAR

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.

Congratulations to the
Champagnolle Chapter, DAR
from the
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
of El Dorado
El Dorado, Arkansas

Honoring the
Nodena National Historical Marker
on the Mississippi River
Reubin Massey Chapter, DAR
Osceola, Arkansas

Compliments of
UNION BANK OF BENTON
Benton, Arkansas
"A bank you can depend on"

Greetings from
QUAPAW DISTRICT
of the Arkansas Society, DAR
Mrs. Maynard E. Hall, Director

CENTENNIAL
LITTLE ROCK
PRUDENCE HALL

GILBERT MARSHALL
CAPTAIN BASIL GAITHER
NEBRASKA DAUGHTERS
of the
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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HONORING

MRS. JAMES E. BROOKE

Olympus Chapter—Seattle, Washington

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1968-1970

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John Kendrick
Lady Stirling
Mary Ball
Mary Lacy
Mary Morris

Mary Richardson Walker
Michael Trebert
Narcissa Whitman
Olympus
Peter Puget
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N. H.
Penn.
Virginia
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N. H.
N. Y.
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W. Virginia
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Virginia
N. H.
Penn.

was descended from Hon. John Hart. Daniel's children
were Thatcher, David, Eliza, Peter, Aaron and Lorana.
Lorana Hart married John Moore who was born on 9-1-
1820 in Riegleville, N. J. Would like information about
his parents, John Moore and ??????? Campbell, a Quaker-
ness.—Mrs. John C. Sinclair, 78 Stoneedge Dr. So., Gren-
wich, Conn. 06830.

Groom: Would like to correspond with anyone having in-
formation on family of Sgt. James Groom of Albany, N. Y.,
1754-18—. My G. Grandfather was son, Wm. born 1809.—
Mrs. T. R. McKinley, 1405 Central, Dodge City, Kans.
67801.
PARKING FOR 77TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Due to reduced number of parking spaces allotted by the District of Columbia and the National Capital Parks, those available will be occupied by National Chairmen, State Regents and Congress Committee Chairmen. Public parking within walking distance.

Please make your reservations early for Continental Congress.
Twenty-Seventy States share Honors for February with 380 Chapters bringing in 41 FULL PAGES of interest and DAR information with $15,361 in revenue. Congratulations to States and Chapters for this outstanding record.

Eight States sponsored the month of February. Mrs. Walter Giles Johnson, Jr., State Regent of Mississippi and Mrs. William R. Parkes, State Chairman, deserve congratulations for encouraging 54 Chapters to submit 12 full pages of advertising giving them Honor Roll credit in this issue with total revenue of $4,457. Special recognition goes to the James Gilliam Chapter for sending in $545 in ads. Tennessee’s Mrs. Walter H. King, State Regent, and Mrs. Xen B. Portwood, State Chairman, had 43 Chapters sending in 11 Full Pages of ads. The Col. Hardy Murfree Chapter sent Historical Accounts of Tennessee History with $795 for Chapter revenue, and the Lydia Russell Bean Chapter sent commercial ads with revenue of $785.00. Iowa State Regent, Mrs. Carl F. Bartels, and Mrs. R. W. Johnston, State Chairman, had 66 Iowa Chapters earning Honor Roll credit with 6 full pages of Historical interest and $1,228 revenue. From South Carolina, Mrs. Drake H. Rogers, State Regent, and Mrs. Clyde A. Correll, State Chairman, united 39 Chapters for two full pages. Prince of Orange Chapter secured 13 Commercial Ads for a total revenue of $1,285. West Virginia with Mrs. Charles W. Moore, State Regent, Mrs. T. W. McLaughlin, State Chairman has 38 Chapters receiving Honor Roll credit with 2 full pages and a total Revenue of $420. Oklahoma State Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Rudy, and Mrs. Clifford J. Milburn, State Chairman list 38 Chapters with $875 revenue, including one full page of Oklahoma's Pioneer History. Arkansas State Regent, Mrs. James Andrew William, and Mrs. Reid S. Cummins, State Chairman have 28 Chapters earning Honor Roll credit for a total of $825.

Twenty-one States and 43 Chapters are listed as miscellaneous donors totaling $1,235. Our regular contributors total $495. The 380 Chapters in this issue earned Honor Roll credit for 1969 with a grand total of $15,361.
The greatest resource Americans have is the future.

Unexplored and unlimited, the future of our nation is rich in promise. But it will remain only a promise until people bring about the fulfillment of its potential.

In this final third of the 20th century Americans have the opportunity to develop the products of field, laboratory and factory to a measure never before possible.

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MP&L, proud to be serving a dynamic area, looks confidently to the years ahead. This confidence is based on the realization that our future will be what our young citizens make it.
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