New DAR Insignia approved by The National Society at the 1967 Continental Congress

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COVER STORY

As a tribute to our pioneers of today, the astronauts, the cover for March features the view of the rising earth as seen from Apollo 8 as it came from behind the moon after the lunar orbit insertion burn. Earth is about five degrees above the horizon in this photograph. The unnamed surface features in the foreground are near the eastern limb of the moon as viewed from earth. The lunar horizon is approximately 780 kilometers from the spacecraft. Width of the photographed area at the horizon is about 175 kilometers. On the earth 240,000 statute miles away, the sunset terminator bisects Africa.

The photo is through the courtesy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.
The Apollo 8 crew: Command Module Pilot James A. Lovell, Jr., Lunar Module Pilot William A. Anders and Commander Frank Borman who manned the spacecraft around the moon.
DEAR MEMBERS:

Every month in the year brings its special DAR work but March is particularly important in that it closes our fiscal year. This means greater effort on the part of all officers and chairmen in compiling reports of duties and DAR service throughout the past year.

Reflecting your efforts, it is my ardent wish that more chapters than ever will reach Honor Roll status.

In the last few weeks aside from regular duties considerable time has been spent in learning what a full computer system will do to expedite and simplify the clerical work in our various offices. Many of our members know we have used the IBM system to good advantage in our magazine office. After seeing the capabilities for further expansion in other departments it seems almost a necessity to take advantage of what facilities are offered in this mechanized age. Like every advantage these days it will be costly but when in complete operation it is felt much of the advantages gained will outweigh the cost.

Many forward strides are being made in every direction, the most publicized being through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in which every citizen in America is interested.

To see the earth as it truly is, small and blue and beautiful in that eternal silence where it floats, is to see ourselves as riders on the earth together, brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold—brothers who know they are truly brothers.—Archibald MacLeish, New York Times, December 25, 1968.

In our own way we, too, can go forward and expedite our work by taking advantage of new equipment to facilitate the vast amount of work here at national headquarters, thereby assisting our staff and through them every member.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR

MARCH 1969
Robert Morris was one of the authentic heroes of the American Revolution. Without his unceasing and skilled labors as financier for the young Republic, the new government would certainly have collapsed long before victory was achieved. His importance was fully equal to that of George Washington, a fact which was generally recognized and which was recognized by Washington himself. But it was this man who spent three years, six months, and ten days in debtor's prison, with apparently no effort whatever on the part of his former associates, or of any other person or groups of persons, official or unofficial, to free him. There is probably no instance of such base ingratitude in the annals of any country at anytime.

The story of this patriotic, heroic, high-minded man should be remembered so that it will not have a parallel in our own or in future times.

Robert Morris was born January 20, 1735, in Liverpool, England. His mother died soon thereafter, his father removed to the State of Maryland in the American colonies, and the child was raised by his maternal grandmother. He came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1747, and in 1750, at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed as a clerk to Charles Willing, Merchant. His father died soon afterward, bequeathing to his son about $7,000.00. The boy was left alone in the world, far from kindred, family, and friends, but his was a dauntless spirit, and the times were opportune.

I shall not here attempt to follow in much detail the phenomenally rapid rise in business of the energetic, keen-minded, ambitious Robert Morris. His story has had many duplications in this country. Through meticulous attention to detail, through hard work which knew no limitation of hours, through a keen understanding of the business process, and through absolute integrity, Morris very quickly became an indispensable part of the Willing firm.

Morris began his business career with a completely successful and highly profitable maneuver, done in the absence of Thomas Willing, which consisted in “cornering” for his employer, the wheat market in Philadelphia, at a time when he was sixteen years of age! This first speculative business success was a prelude to many which were to follow. In 1757 he was made a full partner in the Willing firm. And very soon management of it was vested almost solely in him when Willing became mayor of Philadelphia. Under the management of Morris it became the largest and wealthiest export and import business in the colonies.

On March 2, 1769, Morris was married to Mary White, daughter of Thomas White, wealthy lawyer and Philadelphia aristocrat. They became the parents of four children, three boys and one girl, and had a most harmonious and happy life together. Thus, on the eve of the Revolution, Morris was highly affluent and a great force in the business life of the colonies. He lived in a mansion on a beautiful estate with a growing family and a charming wife. The powerful, influential men of the city and beyond were his friends and associates. He was forty-one years of age, in the prime of life, in the full tide of his power. All of this had been accomplished in twenty-six years. The orphan boy from Liverpool had done exceedingly well!

I have said that Morris was the prototype of many highly successful businessmen which this country was to produce. This statement is not literally true, because the vast majority of these men gave an absolute and single-minded attention to business which excluded all other matters and things from their lives. This was very far from being true of Morris, who had two contemporaneous careers, one in business and another in public affairs.

In 1765, Morris was Chairman of a committee of five Philadelphia merchants formed to resist enforcement of the Stamp Act; he was an active member of St. George's
Society for Assistance to Englishmen in Distress; he became vice chairman of the committee of Safety, of which Benjamin Franklin was chairman. As a result of his successful efforts for defense, Morris was elected to Congress on November 3, 1775, one of seven members from Pennsylvania. The following December he was chosen one of a committee to establish a Continental Navy, a truly mammoth assignment! Early in 1776, he was appointed Chairman of a Secret Committee to import arms and gun powder for the Army. On August 2, Morris signed the Declaration of Independence, although reluctantly. Early in December, warned that British troops were advancing on Philadelphia, Congress fled to Baltimore, appointing Morris, George Clymer of Pennsylvania, and George Walton of Georgia, to assume charge of government affairs in Philadelphia. With the disappearance of his two colleagues, Morris was left in sole control. He now began to act, in reality, as Secretary of the Treasury for the colonies, although without this title. A short time thereafter he was appointed Superintendent of Finance, which, in simple terms, meant that he was the financier of the Revolution, a crushing and apparently impossible task. Peter Whiteside, a business associate, described the difficulties: “The finances of the country are in perfect chaos.” He enumerated other evils: “Prejudices of the people, some in favor of paper money some against it, the violence of party feeling, the effect of envy and malice to combat, etc.”

I shall not attempt to go into the innumerable details involved in financing the Revolution; in keeping his own business operating; in meeting domestic problems; in warding off the attacks of his personal enemies; and in the thousand problems incident to his position. Of the way in which he met these problems, the historian Carol Botta, in his History of the War of Independence of the United States of America, writes:

If the charge imposed on Morris was ponderous, the talent and firmness with which he sustained it, were not less astonishing. He was not slow in substituting regularity for disorder and good faith in the room of fraud. . . . To him it was principally owing that the armies of America did not disband and that the Congress instead of yielding to an inevitable necessity, recovered the means not only of resisting the efforts of the enemy, but even of resuming the offensive with vigor and success. Certainly the Americans owed and still owe as much acknowledgment to the financial operations of Robert Morris as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin or even to the arms of Washington.

In September 1781, Morris was appointed Agent of Marine to supersede the countless boards, committees, and agents previously charged with Marine affairs. Of this he wrote:

I shall undertake the task, however contrary to my inclinations and inconsistent with the many duties which press heavily upon me.

As a result of the unremitting labors of Morris, the Bank of North America was incorporated December 31, 1781. This was followed by the establishment of a national mint, and the financial structure of the new nation began to take definite form with benefits to the nation which were almost immediately felt.

On December 13, the nation celebrated the great victory at Yorktown which had occurred on October 23, 1781, and which, practically speaking, ended the Revolutionary War, although formal peace did not come until September 3, 1783.

The ending of the war did not bring a suscease of problems to Morris. By 1782 the national debt was twenty-seven million dollars, a staggering sum for those times. Morris made loans in Paris and Amsterdam. He received a gift of six million livres from King Louis of France. The financial problems were either met or pushed ahead. On January 24, 1783, Morris tendered his resignation to Congress. He had carried the nation to victory and had met the most pressing and immediate post-war financial problems. Into this herculean effort he had put at least a million and a half dollars of his own money, none of which was ever returned to him. His health was failing under the heavy burdens which he bore and had borne for many years, he could no longer have any confidence in Congress, or work with it. He could not see his way clear to continue.

His resignation met with as much criticism and clamor as had his administration of the position! Even Washington mildly reproached him for leaving his work unfinished. Only Alexander Hamilton, of all his associates, appeared to understand the reasons for Morris' resignation.

It may here be noted that one of the bright phases of the Revolution was the warm friendship between Washington and Morris, both of whose efforts were vital to success. Through all of the stresses and strains which they endured there is no evidence of acrimony or lack of sympathy between these two. There was indeed the most close cooperation, and there is evidence that on at least one occasion Washington changed his military strategy at the suggestion of Morris. When in Philadelphia, the Washington's always stayed in the Morris home, and members of the Morris family were guests at Mt. Vernon when they traveled in that vicinity.

Following his retirement from public office, a retirement which was to be very temporary, Morris, with unabated vigor gave attention to his long neglected personal affairs. He began by enlarging the scope of the commercial enterprises of the firm of Willing and Morris, sending ships to China in 1784, and reaching out for trade in other directions.

The Morris home was large and splendid, filled with beautiful furnishings and staffed by well-trained servants. It was the place where distinguished persons from abroad as well as people of importance in the colonies, who came to Philadelphia, were entertained. There are in existence many descriptions of the place, and of the life which went on in it.

(Continued on page 292)
EVENTS AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS DURING FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING: Members of the diplomatic corps residing in Washington enjoyed an 18th century American tea, a DAR Museum Special Event, honoring The Hospitality and Information Service (THIS). Over 100 ladies representing 37 countries were greeted by Mrs. Erwin Frees Selma, President General, Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, Curator General, Mrs. Harry A. Councillor, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Special Museum Events, and Mrs. John C. McClintock, President of THIS. Members of the Executive Committee in Washington for the National Board Meeting enjoyed the gala event.

Also that week, a large group—wives of Air Force officers—toured the DAR Museum and the 28 Period Rooms.

A 1968 Websters International Dictionary, the latest edition, was presented to the DAR Library in honor of Mrs. Douglas G. Dwayer, State Regent of the District of Columbia, by the Descendants of '76 Chapter. Miss Anna Mary McNutt, Vice President General, made the presentation through the State Librarian, Mrs. William K. Mendhall, Jr.; Mrs. George S. Tolman III, Librarian General, accepted the gift for the DAR Library.

APPEAL FROM VIETNAM OFFICER FOR CITIZENSHIP MANUALS: Mrs. Kenneth S. Fleming, National Chairman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, recently filled a request received from Vietnam for 50 copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship made by Chief Warrant Officer D. F. Just, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, 1st Infantry Division, for a project to assist alien servicemen on duty in Vietnam who desire to become American citizens. There are 45 applicants, and the Department of the Army plans a naturalization ceremony in Guam or Hawaii in May.

UNTO THE NEXT GENERATION: When Mrs. Leo W. Utz, Vice President General, presented the NSDAR Award at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, to James M. E. Harper, she talked with Captain James F. Bills, who was presenting the Coast Guard Academy Alumni Association Award. Captain Bills told Mrs. Utz that he had received the NSDAR Award at the Coast Guard Academy in the 1940’s.

Mr. Gary Fairmont Filosa wrote to National Headquarters that when he was a student at Mount Hermon School in Massachusetts he received a DAR Good Citizenship medal. Now he is a master at San Miguel, a private Episcopal school in Southern California, and asks if the DAR still conducts this program as he would like his boys to participate.

JEWELED GOLD MEDALLION PRESENTED NSDAR: The Executive Committee by ruling has accepted the gift of a gold medallion pin, engraved with an American eagle surrounded by 15 stars, set with diamonds and other precious jewels—red, white and blue—from Elizabeth Wall Luttrell (Mrs. A. Lothrop Luttrell) of Chevy Chase Chapter, Maryland. The jeweled pin, on a gold chain, was presented to the NSDAR to be worn by each National Chairman of the National Defense Committee.

HISTORIC DATES IN MARCH: Vermont joined the Union in 1791, the 14th State to do so. Maine was admitted in this month in 1820. Florida in 1845, and Nebraska in 1867. Alaska was purchased from Russia in March 1867. The Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament in March 1765 and the Boston Massacre occurred in March 1770. On March 1, 1790 Congress authorized the first United States Census; it was completed August 1: 3,929,625 population. In March 1901 the NSDAR presented the Flag of the United States of America to the House of Representatives for the first time inaugurating a custom that the Society maintains in both Houses of Congress to this day.
78th Continental Congress

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Chaplain General: Breakfast, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 7:15 a.m.-$4.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George D. Nolan, 209 University Blvd., W., Silver Spring, Md. 20901. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope with check. During Congress: In Business Office April 11. Bus Tickets $1.50 for trip to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon may be obtained from Mrs. Nolan in Business Office no later than noon, Friday, April 11.

Memorial Service: Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p.m. Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 2:00 p.m.

Organizing Secretary General: Joint meeting, Monday, April 14, 10:15-12:15 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Treasurer General: Meeting, Wednesday, April 16, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall. Chapter and State Treasurers only.

Registrar General: Joint meeting with Organizing Secretary General, Genealogical Records, Lineage Research, Membership Committee, and Membership Commission, Monday, April 14, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 10:15-12:15 p.m.

Historian General: Joint meeting with American History Month Committee, Monday, April 14, 9-11 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Americana Room, 2nd floor,
States

Alabama: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Assembly Hall, 2nd floor, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., N.W., 10:30 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 5:00-7:00 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John B. Privett, 2505 Montevallo Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35223. During Congress: Mrs. Privett, Mayflower.

Arkansas: Meeting, Wednesday, April 16, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 2:00 p.m. Breakfast, Thursday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:15 a.m.—$4.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James A. Williams, Parkdale, Ark. 71761, During Congress: During Congress: Mrs. Ben D. Sasportas, 27 Orchard Rd., Windsor, Conn. 06095. During Congress: At meeting or from Mrs. Miller, at the Mayflower Hotel.

California: Dinner, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 7:00 p.m., $8.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Harvey W. Kinkead, 10251 Cresta Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90064. During Congress: Mrs. Williams, Mayflower Hotel.

Colorado: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Colorado Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 9:30 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 5:45 p.m. $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George L. Miller, 1212 North Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903. During Congress: At meeting or from Mrs. Miller, at the Mayflower Hotel.

Connecticut: Open House, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room, 8 to 10:30. Tea, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4 to 6 p.m. $5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Ben D. Sasportas, 27 Orchard Rd., Windsor, Conn. 06095. During Congress: Mrs. Sasportas, Mayflower Hotel.

Delaware: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, North Room, 12:30 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 12:30 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. W. B. Joseph, 400 McCabe Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19820. During Congress: Mrs. W. B. Joseph, Mayflower Hotel.

Florida: Breakfast, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 9:00 a.m., $5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Harold R. Frankenberg, 297 Forest Crossroad, Jacksonville, Fla. 32217. During Congress: Mrs. Frankenberg, Mayflower Hotel.

Georgia: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 2:30 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6 p.m. $8.75. Reservations before Congress: Miss Martha Cooper, 1002 Main Street, Perry, Georgia 31069. During Congress: Miss Cooper at the Mayflower Hotel.


Indiana: Meeting, Monday, April 14, 9:30 a.m., Indiana Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, Tea, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 3:00-5:00 p.m., $3.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Richard Becker, R.R. 8, Box 101, Browning Road, Evanston, Ill. 60204. During Congress: Mrs. Ray Gruwell, 1330 N. Elm, Ottumwa, Iowsa 52501. During Congress: Mrs. Gruwell, Mayflower Hotel.

Iowa: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:30 p.m. $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Ray Gruwell, 1330 N. Elm, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501. During Congress: Mrs. Gruwell, Mayflower Hotel.

Kentucky: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Kentucky Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:00-10:30 a.m. Brunch, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 11:00-1:00 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Miss Annasteele Taylor, 107 North Third St., Nicholasville, Ky. 40356. During Congress: Miss Jessie Ball, Mayflower Hotel, April 14, before Brunch.

Louisiana: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Louisiana Room, ground floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:30 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 5:30 p.m., $8.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward Schneider, P.O. Box 832, Lake Providence, Louisiana 71254. During Congress: Mrs. Schneider, Mayflower Hotel.

Maine: Luncheon, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 12:30 p.m., $5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Sr., Box 71, York Beach, Maine 03910. During Congress: Mrs. Helmbreck, Sr., Mayflower Hotel.


Massachusetts: Dinner, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 7:00 p.m.—$8.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Leslie Irwin, 26 Saxon Road, Newton Highlands, Mass. 02161. During Congress: Mrs. Hamilton Sweet, Mayflower Hotel.

Michigan: Reception, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 8:30 p.m., $5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Mary Ahearn, 205 South Mead Street, Saint John, Michigan 48879. During Congress: At Door.

Minnesota: Dinner, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 8:00 p.m., $8.00.

Mississippi: Breakfast, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 12:30 p.m., $5.25. Reservations before Congress: Pick up tickets at the door.

Nebraska: Meeting, Monday, April 14, D.C. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., 3-5 p.m. Luncheon, Monday April 14, 3-5 p.m., $3.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. B. C. McLean, 1901 South 25th St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68502. During Congress: Mrs. McLean, Mayflower Hotel.

New Hampshire: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Dining Hall Across from Children's Attic, 3rd floor, Continental Hall, 9:00 a.m.

New Jersey: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Madison Hotel, Dolley Madison Room, 12:30 p.m., $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John Griffin, 51 Linden St., Millburn, N.J. 07041. During Congress: Mrs. Griffin, Mayflower Hotel.

New York: Meeting, Monday April 14, New York State Room, 9:00 a.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 12:30 p.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Raymond Roberts, 100 Woodmacey Lane, Fayetteville, New York, 13066. During Congress: Mrs. Raymond Roberts at the Mayflower Hotel.

North Carolina: Meeting, Monday, April 14, North Carolina Dining Room, 9:30 a.m. Tea, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 4-6 p.m., $5.00. Reservations before Congress:
Mrs. Henry D. Blake, 617 Woodland Drive, Greensboro, N.C. 27408. During Congress: Delegation Meeting and at door. Delegation Meeting, Monday, April 14, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 3:00 p.m.

Northwestern States: Breakfast, Thursday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:15 a.m., $5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Melvin Wicks, Spring Creek Road, Lowistown, Mont. 39457. During Congress: Miss Louise Macom, 3801 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Apt. 402, D.C., after April 5.

Ohio: Reception, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 9-11 p.m.

Oklahoma: Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 12 noon, $5.65. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles H. Rudy, 1130 North Main Street, Sand Springs, Okla. 74063. During Congress: Oklahoma Kitchen.

Pennsylvania: State Board of Management Meeting, Monday, April 14, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 2 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Washington Hilton, International Ballroom East, 12:30 p.m., $6.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, 1730 Suaquahenna Road, Abington, Pa. 19001. During Congress: Pennsylvania Foyer, Memorial Continental Hall, from 12 noon to 3 o'clock, Monday, April 14th.

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Rhode Island Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, Washington Hotel, District Room, 5:45 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. Lewis Farlander, 57 Morse Ave., Woonsocket, R.I. 02895.

South Carolina: Meeting, Monday, April 14, South Carolina Room, 10 a.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 1:00 p.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Eliot B. MacLean, 621 South Pine St., Seneca, S.C. 29678. During Congress: Mrs. MacLean, Sutton House.

Texas: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 10:00 a.m. Tea, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 4-6 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Roy E. Massengill, 1008 Hillcrest, Longview, Texas 75601. During Congress: Mrs. Massengill, Mayflower Hotel.

Vermont: Luncheon, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, New York Suite, 2nd floor, 12:30 p.m., $5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Boyd Payne, 67 Hadley Road, South Burlington, Vermont 05401. During Congress: Mrs. Payne, Mayflower Hotel.

Virginia: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Washington Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 1:00 p.m., $4.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. DuRoc J. Batte, 2928 Bryan Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.


West Virginia: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 12:30 p.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Donald M. Kable, Rt. 2, Charles Town, West Virginia 25414. During Congress: None.

Wisconsin: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Wisconsin Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 8:00 a.m. Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, Madison Hotel, Monticelle & Arlington Rooms, 12:30 p.m., $5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James McCray, 920 Sixth Avenue, Grafton, Wis. 53024. During Congress: Mrs. McCray, Mayflower Hotel.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

Resolutions: Meeting, Tuesday, April 8, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, of the Administration Building, 8:30 a.m. Tuesday, April 8, and each day thereafter until the close of Congress, National Officers Club Board Room.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

American History Month: Joint meeting, Monday, April 14, 9-11 a.m. See Historian General listing for complete details.

Service For Veteran-Patients: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 15, Army-Navy Club, North Sky Room, 7:30 a.m., $4.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. William Kerns, 2422 Ironwood Drive, Jacksonville, Fla. 32216. During Congress: Mrs. Kerns at the Mayflower Hotel after April 11.

U.S.A. Bicentennial: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Americana Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 10 a.m.-12 noon. Everyone welcome who is interested in DAR Bicentennial observance.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

American Heritage: Joint meeting with Program Committee, Tuesday, April 15, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 8:00 a.m. American Indians: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 7:15 a.m., $4.50. Reservations before Congress: C Street, outside of the Registration Room, Friday & Saturday. During Congress: Concession Lounge. Please send check for $4.50 to Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Chairman, 1412 Parkwood Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010, together with a stamped self-addressed envelope for the return of your ticket. Please order early.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., N.W., 10:30 a.m. Chapter, State Chairmen and State Regents welcome.

Children of the American Revolution: See information under C.A.R. Convention.

Conservation: Meeting, Monday, April 14, National Board Room, 1:00 p.m.

DAR Magazine: Coffee, Thursday, April 17, 8:00 a.m., Magazine Office.

DAR Magazine Advertising: Brunch, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, National Chairman’s Suite, 12:00 noon. National Vice Chairmen of Advertising.

DAR Museum: Reception, Monday, April 14, 10:00 a.m., DAR Museum Gallery—by invitation only.

DAR School: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Ball Room, 12:15 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James E. McCormack, 3401 Alabama Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22305. During Congress: Corridor of Constitution Hall. Please send stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Flag of the United States of America: Joint meeting, Tuesday, April 15, 8:00 a.m. For complete details see American Heritage listing.

Genealogical Records: Joint meeting, Monday, April 14, 10:15-12:15 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 14, National Board Room, 2nd floor Memorial Continental Hall, 11:00 a.m. Open to all members.

Junior Membership: Junior Forum and Workshop, Monday, April 14, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 8:15-10:15 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 14, Army-Navy Club, Farragut Square at Eye St., N.W. (Use Farragut Sq. entrance on 17th Street.) Main Dining Room, 6th floor, 5:00 p.m.—$6.50. Dress for the evening; we will go directly to Constitution Hall after Dinner. Reservations before Congress.
gress: Through April 8, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, 5101 S. 10th Street, Apt. 1, Arlington, Virginia 22204. During Congress: After April 9, Junior Bazaar Booth.

Lineage Research: Joint meeting, Monday, April 14, 10:15-12:15 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Membership: Joint meeting, Monday, April 14, 10:15-12:15 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

National Defense: Luncheon, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 12 noon—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter E. Ward, 4822 Drummond Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

Program: Joint meeting with American Heritage Committee, Tuesday, April 15, National Board Room, 8 a.m. See also American Heritage.

Public Relations: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, National Officers Club Room, 8 a.m. See also American Heritage.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES
Congress Program: Meeting, Saturday, April 12, Congress Program Room, Backstage, Constitution Hall, 3 p.m.

Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Monday, April 14, outside President General's Reception Room, D Street Corridor, 10:00 a.m.

Credentials: Meeting, Friday, April 11, O'Byrne Room, Ground floor Administration Building, 10 a.m., of entire committee for instructions on registration procedure.

Guest: Meeting, Monday, April 14, President General's Reception Room, 9:30 a.m.

Hospitality: Meeting, Saturday, April 12, President General's Reception Room, 10:30 a.m. Meeting, Monday, April 14, President General's Reception Room, 10:30 a.m., for those unable to attend first meeting.

House: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, 9 a.m.

Marshal: Breakfast, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room, 8:00 a.m.


Pages: Monday, April 14, Registration of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs only. 10:45 a.m., Pages' Lounge; followed by Chiefs' meeting until 11:30 a.m.; Registration of Pages only, 11:30 a.m., Pages' Lounge; Instruction meeting of Pages, Constitution Hall, 1-3 p.m.

Platform: Meeting, Monday, April 14, on Platform of Constitution Hall, 11 a.m.

President General's Reception Room: Meeting, Monday, April 14, President General's Reception Room, 9:30 a.m. Also see Guest listing.

Tellers: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, C.A.R. Board Room, 3d Floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:30 a.m.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS
State Vice Regents Club: Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:30 p.m., $5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Henry Stroube, Jr., 1200 Governors Drive, Corsicana, Texas, 75110. During Congress: Mrs. Privett, Mayflower Hotel.

DAR Executive Club: Dinner, Friday, April 11, Mayflower Hotel. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Treasurer.

National Chairmen's Association: Breakfast, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 8 a.m., $4.00. Reservations may be sent with dues to: Mrs. Joyce D. Haswell, Treasurer, 4430 Nichols Ave., Washington, D. C. 20032.

National Officers Club: Meeting, Friday, April 11, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 10:00 a.m. Meeting, Thursday, April 10, National Officers Club Board Room, 10:30 a.m. Banquet to be held in the Mayflower on Saturday night, April 12.

Vice Presidents General Club: Breakfast, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 7:30 a.m., $2.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Foster Sturtevant, 6 Wagon Hill Lane, Avon, Conn. 06001. After April 6 Mrs. Sturtevant at the Mayflower.

N. S. C. A. R. National Convention
April 17-20, 1968

Thursday, April 17—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day

Friday, April 18—Coffee, C.A.R. Museum 8-10 a.m.—$1.00
Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Cotillion Room—8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 19—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m.
National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 20—Annual Pilgrimage.
Now that the voters of Panama have elected and inaugurated an anti-American medicine man to be President of that turbulent Republic, American partisans of the “New Diplomacy” may be expected to resume their drive to give away the Panama Canal. They are already calling for submission to the Senate of the draft agreements negotiated in 1967, ratification of which—a prelude to “giving Manhattan Island back to the Indians”—would establish Panamanian participation in Canal tolls, Canal control, and in Canal Zone administration.

No such sellout of the interests of the United States has been attempted since our Nation was founded. For over 50 years Panama has lived off the Canal, and off the fruits of demagogically inspired anti-Americanism. For the last decade, since Nasser seized the Suez Canal and got away with it, the Panamanian politicians have dreamed of little else than swindling the United States out of its waterway.

In their search for pretexts the politicians have invented all manner of complaints and grievances against the United States. They have repeatedly vilified the United States, and they have incited the population of Panama against us.

Addled American liberals, abetted by appeasers and by the practitioners of the “New Diplomacy,” applaud these endeavors. They seek to rationalize their stand by declaring that by the acquisition of the Panamanian jungle over 60 years ago, the United States was guilty of a “shameful act,” derogatory to the dignity of the people of the Isthmus, to whom reparation must now be made. They declare that in today’s world unilateral control of the international waterway is obsolete. They say modern statesmanship demands internationalism, instead of operation of a canal by one country, and that giving Panama a share of control would thus be a “step in the right direction.”

These giveaway patriots likewise aver that it would be impossible to operate the Panama Canal in a hostile environment; that is, unless the Panameños can be brought to love the United States, we might just as well kiss the Canal goodbye anyway—so why not do so now, gracefully, before we are kicked out as trespassers on Panamanian territory?

These citizens seem to forget that the armed forces of Panama consist of a handful of militia, whereas the United States maintains on the Isthmus a defense establishment so formidable that if anyone tries to uproot a single palm tree along the right of way—let alone tamper with the locks, dams or spillways—he is likely to be remanded forthwith to the nearest Canal Zone police court, along with his confiscated machete.

Let us, as a wise Governor of New York State advised long ago, take a look at the record.

The record discloses that the rights of the United States with respect to the Panama Canal were bought and paid for, and that the United States has no obligation to modify those rights in favor of the politicians of Panama, the philosophers of appeasement, or the one-world internationalists.

Secondly, the behavior of Panama...
in its relations with the United States does not inspire confidence.

Thirdly, the Washington record of turning the other cheek has contributed to the delinquency of the demagogues of the Isthmus.

Lastly, the proposed "new arrangements," involving surrender of American rights, would imperil the maintenance of the Panama Canal and hence would jeopardize the security of the United States.

These four points merit further scrutiny:

American rights in the Canal Zone were acquired in 1904, by a Treaty signed the previous year. By that Treaty the United States bought, for cash plus an annuity, a 50-mile strip, 10 miles wide, through the tropical forest—a pestilential area, wracked by fevers, but containing the most feasible pass between the two oceans.

The American people went to work in this menacing and inhospitable environment, and in the ensuing 11 years they wrought a miracle in the jungle—they created a disease-free ocean highway, which remains to this day one of the wonders of the world. Two factors stand as responsible for the phenomenal success of the venture—the ability of Americans to plan and execute vast projects, and the exercise of exclusive control over the area of operations.

For over half a century the United States has maintained this ocean highway, without prejudice or discrimination, and has operated it for the benefit of the commerce of all nations. The record of the United States is not only creditable, it is inspiring. Few enterprises as creditable as the Panama Canal are inscribed in the pages of history.

The United States has maintained the Canal to the very great profit of the Republic of Panama, the independence of which was guaranteed in the original Treaty. Had it not been for the United States, the inhabitants of Panama might still be crossing the continental divide on muleback, slapping mosquitoes, and poling their dugout canoes down the muddy Chagres River—as they did for three centuries under Spain, and for many years thereafter under Colombia.

The cost of the Panama Canal, paid by American taxpayers, exceeded 350 million gold dollars, worth many times that amount in the depreciated paper currency of 1968. The cost included what was paid to Panama for the Canal Zone, plus the amount paid for the defunct French concession and for the railroad originally built in the 1850s by American capital. It included the cost of digging through Culebra Cut, and erecting the locks and dams and hospitals and machine shops involved in the gigantic Canal undertaking. The figure does not include the large and continuing cost of defense installations.

High costs of acquisition and construction notwithstanding, the Panama Canal tolls have been maintained since the seaway was opened at a reasonable level. The public vessels of Panama and Colombia are put through the locks free of charge, but the ships of the United States, and of all the other nations of the world, pay a standard, nondiscriminatory charge, which has not been raised since 1915.

Although the Republic of Panama made no contribution to the construction or subsequent maintenance of the Panama Canal, the Treaty of 1903 has twice—in 1936 and in 1955—been substantially modified in Panama's favor.

The annuity paid by the United States ($1.93 million) now stands at eight times the stipulated amount.

There is equality by law as between Panamanian and American citizens working in the Canal Zone. Of the total force of approximately 15,000 employees, 11,000 or more than two-thirds are citizens of Panama, and their government is allowed to tax the wages of those Panamanians on the Canal payroll—an important additional source of Isthmian revenue.

Various parcels of Canal Zone real estate, worth many millions of dollars, retention of which after the Canal was completed was not considered essential to Canal operations, have been transferred to Panama, without cost to that government.

A trans-Isthmian automobile highway, across Panamanian territory and paralleling the Canal Zone, was constructed by the United States for Panama without cost to the latter. (Panama, incidentally, has failed to maintain this gift turnpike.)

A great bridge, again at no cost to Panama, connects Panama City, the capital of the Republic, with the western half of the country. There is no charge for using this facility, which constitutes a land link between North and South America.

In short, the United States has invariably sought to meet legitimate Panamanian representations, and to do the fair, the generous thing, by the country bisected by the Canal and bordering its ocean highway.

The behavior of Panama emphasizes the danger of further concessions. Unhappily, Panama is still a land of endemic revolution, and revolution—if Panama had a part in running the Canal—would not be conducive to successful Canal operations. The most recent uprising was attempted in March 1968, and Arnulfo Arias, now President, declared that "Panama is not yet a country but a tribal affair." Tribesmen may as individuals be estimable people, but they are unlikely to be effective partners in the functioning of an international thoroughfare.

Each modification of the 1903 Treaty has been pounced upon by Panamanian politicians as "proof" of original American sin. They have misrepresented the jurisdictional issue. They have sought falsely to identify the United States presence within the Canal Zone with "colonialism." They have portrayed Americans within the Zone as subhuman monsters, bent on abusing Panamanian citizens.

The Panama Canal, to the Isthmian politicians, has been converted into the symbol by which popular passions can be ignited, and the Panamanian people diverted from consideration of the internal problems facing the Republic.

Communists throughout the hemisphere make common cause with these disturbers of the peace, and with those who disparage the United States. (Emphasis added)

The American record of appeasement has encouraged delinquency on the part of Isthmian politicos, resulting in progressively more extravagant demands against the United States. Panamanian politicians learned early in their relations with the United States that if they magnified their nuisance potential by multiplying the decibels of abuse, Washington would often pay them to stop misbehaving. Scream, kick Uncle Sam's shins, have tantrums at international forums, denounce the United States at the General Assembly of the United Nations—
and get paid by the United States for turning off the spigot of hatred. That theory has sparked behavior for decades, and especially since Nasser succeeded in snatching the Suez Canal in 1956.

The American Government, its Latin American policy often influenced by those who imagine the Eagle ought to be too proud to notice plucked tail feathers, or that meeting an affront with a smile is a mark of Fogy Bottom statesmanship, has made the mistake of bribing Isthmian politicos with new concessions, in order to persuade them to cease this or that poisonous behavior. Appeasement has become the order of so many days that most of the descendants of Balboa now take appeasement for granted.

In 1964, over an issue already settled—flying the Panamanian flag—riots in the Republic of Panama destroyed thousands of dollars worth of private American property. That was wanton destruction, incited by the rabble-rousers of the Isthmus. And Panama, the country responsible for those excesses, therewith broke diplomatic relations with the United States!

Washington, instead of denouncing the perpetrators and demanding compensation for destroyed American property as a condition precedent to further discussion, declared in effect: “If Panama will desist in reestablish relations with the United States, the American Government promises to reconsider the remaining clauses of the 1903 Treaty.”

The proposed “new arrangements” contained in the three drafts initiated last year (1967) are the result of that reconsideration.

The principal text would destroy the safeguards in the Treaty of 1903 by surrendering exclusive American control within the Canal Zone. Joint control with Panama would be substituted.

A second draft has to do with defense, shackling the hands of the United States in the event of an emergency. The United States could act, if Panama agreed.

A third draft Treaty relates to a possible new canal, without awaiting the results of studies now in progress to determine whether that canal, at a different location, or a third set of locks paralleling the existing facilities within the Canal Zone, should be built for the needs of the future. A third set of locks would be feasible under the existing Treaty.

For all their shouting and recriminations, the last thing the Panamanians want is to lose their most lucrative asset—the present Canal Zone. The last thing the United States should do is to lose its own freedom of action, or to mortgage its own future, having in mind that in addition to debates over sea level or lock canals, there are several alternative routes: In Colombia, in eastern Panama (for which a new Treaty would be required), and in Nicaragua (where a Treaty of 1916 already gives the United States rights of construction).

Under the proposed “new arrangements” the Panama take from the present Canal would be increased from $1.93 million to $22 million, on one hundred million tons of business—vastly more than the net revenues earned in any one year since the Canal was inaugurated. That huge subsidy could only be paid by raising the tolls charged the ocean shipping of the world. The primary payer would of course be the United States.

And why should the United States do any of these irrational things?

Who except the politicos, nourished by appeasement and dreaming their larcenous dreams, believe that the existing Treaties are obsolete or archaic?

Panama, in the general Treaty of 1955 (the one increasing Panama’s annuity to nearly $2 million, in exchange for which Panama relinquished the privilege of having its policemen travel free on the railroad)—Panama specifically recognized that existing agreements can be modified only by mutual consent, then pledged her word to that effect.

Moreover, by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, which antedates the original Panama Treaty of 1903, the United States (not the United States-and-Panama, or the United States-plus-the-Pan-American Union) committed itself to operate an oceanic canal “free and open to the vessels . . . of all nations . . . on terms of entire equality” and with “no discrimination . . . in respect of conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.”

Does anyone assert that the foregoing pledge is not being fulfilled, or that the present management is incompetent? Or that the Panama Canal has not been operated without discrimination for the benefit of all nations?

Does experience indicate that allowing the government of Panama to juggle the elbow of those opening and closing the locks, would increase the efficiency of operations?

Does anyone in his right mind think Nasser and the Suez Canal, which has been closed for a year and a half, constitute a favorable recommendation for Panamanian domination of an international waterway indispensable to world commerce? Or that Panama, if in control of the locks, might not try to deny them to the first country with which it became involved in altercation—Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, or Peru, or Chile?

It is a wise thing that John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt included in the Treaty of 1903 those measures for American control within the Canal Zone, without which the stability of Canal operations would have been repeatedly imperiled.

“In perpetuity” in that Treaty may seem a long time, but so do the 400 years dating from Rodrigo de Bastides, Columbus and Balboa, that elapsed before the American people converted a deadly and misused swampland into a garden surrounding the finest man-made thoroughfare in history. The end of 400 years of Canal operations might be time enough to consider limiting that prudent provision, as important today as it was in 1904 when the first American engineers and doctors reached the then festering Isthmus.

The United States does have a fundamental obligation, of which Panama is the beneficiary. The United States is obligated to the good conscience of the American people to fulfill its Isthmian responsibilities not only efficiently as to the Panama Canal itself, but to do so in friendship and fairness toward the Panamanian people.

The citizens of Panama today constitute a majority of the labor force which carries out the round-the-clock tasks involved in lifting 75 ships a day across the continental divide, and in moving them, expeditiously and economically, from one ocean to the other. They, and all the other citizens of the Republic of Panama, are entitled to continuing sympathy and consideration.

(Continued on page 282)
Sometimes I think in our praise of our Revolutionary heroes, and of this we need do more, we somewhat forget our heroines, who in many instances dared all for the Revolutionary cause.

Much has been said of the glorious ride of Paul Revere, made famous by song and story, and well it should be, but the spectacular ride of Agnes Hobson, was much longer and far more dangerous. She had no occasion to yell “The British are coming” for they were already here and united with the Tories and the stirred up Indians were in Georgia and the Carolinas doing their dastardly deeds.

Paul Revere’s ride was from midnight until morning and not through enemies. General Sheridan’s ride was five hours long from Winchester to Cedar Creek. As wonderful as these exploits were Agnes Hobson’s spectacular ride to carry important dispatches from Col. Elijah Clark and General Stephen Heard at Augusta, Georgia to General Nathaniel Greene in North Carolina, far outweighs either of the other rides.

These were dark and hopeless days for Georgia and all their able-bodied men that could be trusted with the message were in the army. Then too, no man would be able to cross the enemy lines for he would be arrested, searched and probably hanged. Agnes Hobson, living near Augusta, volunteered to carry these important dispatches. At first General Heard refused because of the danger she would have. But she told him, “That will be all right, petticoats are always a flag of truce, and I am not afraid.”

For sheer valor and for results vital to a state oppressed by British, Tories and Indians she was willing to take the risk. In desperation General Heard consented and this gentle and kind, yet brave and courageous woman, placing the message in her hair, and seated on one of General Heard’s fine Arabian horses, Silver Heels, sped on her voyage.

The victory of Kettle Creek, in which the patriots were led by General Andrew Pickens and in which James Jackson, Stephen Heard and Elijah Clark figured so heroically, gave temporary relief to Georgia. Elijah Clark was said to have been the most remarkable soldier of Georgia. Many of the people who had been driven from their homes returned but were not long left in peace and again the old people and children were at the mercy of the Tories and the persuaded Cherokee and Creek Indians.

General Clark was sent to guard the forts on the frontier and through many months of desperate warfare sought to oust from Georgia the hated Tories. Fort Cornwallis (Augusta) was in the hands of the British. Cols. Clark and McCall made plans to attack Augusta. These were most interesting plans but they felt it was necessary that General Nathaniel Greene be informed of their plans. They sent these to General Heard and this was the message that Agnes Hobson was speeding on its way. Agnes had to cross the turbulent, dangerous Savannah River and then she would find herself in the land infested with enemies. She posed as a country woman going to visit relatives. Men or women become great when they rise to the occasion that necessity presents. Here necessity made this opportunity for this patriotic woman. She knew the danger and that she could be hanged as a spy, but she felt that woman’s ingenuity will nearly always find a way.

She rode three days and nights with only a few hours of rest wherever she could find lodging in a simple country home. Then before day Silver Heels would speed her on her way. No adventure befell her until the last night. The home in which she secured lodging belonged to a British sympathizer. After she retired she heard, through a crack in the wall, the man of the house tell a neighbor, “I am sure I have seen this woman before. I think she lives near Fort Cornwallis and is probably a Whig. In the morning we will search her for papers.”

Though brave she had been she was now afraid of grave danger, but her courage did not fail and she began to make plans to escape. Just outside her window was chained a fierce dog. What was she to do? How could she possibly get by this fierce animal, but escape she must. She began to make friends with the dog, hoping that soon she could get by him. As soon as the family was asleep, putting her saddle on her head, which she had brought in to better conceal the message done up in her hair, patting the dog with affection, she slipped by and soon on old Silver Heels fled away in the night.

The next day she delivered the message to General Greene. He at once sent Light Horse Harry Lee to aid General Clark. Thanks to the courageous ride of this brave woman, aid came to Generals Clark, Heard and McCall with the fall of Augusta soon following. Georgia was now freed from the British and Tory oppression. Georgia was called one of the “Lost Colonies.”
The DAR Set

DAR Constitution Hall, built, owned and maintained by your National Society, was again the setting for the Gala Inaugural Concert honoring the President and Vice President of the United States. A short receiving line with officials from the District of Columbia, patrons and officials of the National Symphony, and Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, NSDAR, welcomed President-Elect Nixon to Constitution Hall. Above, Mrs. Seimes makes her way to her box for the Inaugural Concert.

In the President General's Box are pictured Judge Wilson King Barnes of Maryland; Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Vice Regent of New York; Mr. Seimes; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Seimes.

Mrs. Seimes, escorted by her husband, Mr. Erwin Frees Seimes, makes her way to her box for the Inaugural Concert.

The National Symphony and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir are conducted by Dr. Howard Mitchell, National Symphony Orchestra Music Director, in the National Anthem. The soloist was Anna Moffo.
President-elect Richard M. Nixon and Mrs. Nixon pause to greet well-wishers as they move through the lobby of Constitution Hall.

The 350-voice Mormon Tabernacle Choir is shown on the stage of Constitution Hall with the National Symphony Orchestra. The Choir appeared at the special request of the President-elect. The impressive American Flag was lowered from the ceiling of Constitution Hall during the playing of the National Anthem. Below, Mrs. Seimes chats with Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post an ardent Symphony patron of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. M. Robert Rogers, wife of the Symphony's Managing Director.

Mrs. Baylies and Mrs. Sullivan ascend the stairs to the President General's box for the Inaugural Concert. Below, Mrs. Seimes enjoys a pre-concert story with Dr. Mitchell as they await the arrival of the President-elect.
The Dorothy Quincy Story

by Elva C. Magnusson
Late Member of Rainier Chapter, Seattle, Washington

CHARACTERS

OLD LADY
THOMAS WILLIAMS, sexton of Old North Church in 1825
DOROTHY QUINCY
JOHN HANCOCK
MADAME LYDIA HANCOCK, John's aunt
THADDEUS BURR

MRS. BURR, his wife
AARON BURR, their nephew
ROBERT NEWMAN, sexton of the church in 1775
PAUL REVERE
SAMUEL ADAMS
SERGEANT MUNROE
Dancers at the ball

PROLOGUE

Scene: Near The Old North Chuch in Boston
Time: Evening of April 18th, 1825
(The Old Lady is seated on a bench where she can view the steeple of The Old North Church. The sexton of the church, entering from the left, pauses when he sees her, and opens the conversation.)

SEXTON—I beg your pardon!
OLD LADY—Oh! you scared the wits out of me.
SEXTON—I didn't mean to. Can I be of service?
OLD LADY—No . . . No, thank you.
SEXTON—I noticed you out here on the bench when I went into the church, more than half an hour ago. Are you waiting for some one?
OLD LADY—No . . . just waiting for it to get dark.
SEXTON—That's exactly what I'm doing, and when it's dark enough, I have two old lanterns to light and hang up in the steeple.
OLD LADY—So you're the new sexton of The Old North Church.
SEXTON—Yes. My name is Williams. I came here just a few weeks ago.

OLD LADY—I know some people think it's queer for an old lady like myself to be sitting here all alone, but they don't understand. Maybe they're a bit queer themselves.

SEXTON—Quite likely.
OLD LADY—I come every year on the 18th of April, to see the two lanterns placed up there in the steeple.
SEXTON—So that's what you're waiting for!
OLD LADY—Our good sexton, Robert Newman, was the first to hang up the lanterns, as a signal to Paul Revere. That was fifty years ago, this very night.
SEXTON—I've heard about Revere and his midnight ride.
OLD LADY—Nearly everyone has, but how many look upon those lanterns as a reminder to be always on guard? Eternal vigilance, you know, is the price we must pay for our liberty.
SEXTON—Yes...eternal vigilance.
OLD LADY—That signal given to Revere had much to do with deciding the fate of our country, and also the fate of Dorothy Quincy.
SEXTON—And who was Dorothy Quincy, if I may ask?
OLD LADY—Just an impetuous young girl with a will and a mind of her own. How she loved to dance! They used to call her "The Belle of the Ball".

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SEXTON—She must have been very attractive.
OLD LADY—Believe me, she was! . . . Dorothy was often invited to the home of the Thaddeus Burrs in Fairfield, Connecticut. She was there with Madame Lydia Hancock for the grand ball the Burrs were giving.
SEXTON—And who was this Madame Hancock?
OLD LADY—Dorothy's chaperone. . . . and a stern chaperone she was. . . .if ever there was one! . . . She was John's aunt, too.
SEXTON—John who?
OLD LADY—John Hancock. You've heard of him, of course.
SEXTON—Can't say that I have.
OLD LADY—Well, anyway, it doesn't matter. He wasn't at the ball. But Aaron Burr, their nephew, was. . . . young, dashing and handsome . . . and the way he could dance the minuet! . . . Yes . . . we had some wonderful times . . . we young people . . . in those Colonial days. . . . Are you following me, Mr. Williams?
SEXTON—I'd like to. . . . very much. . . . but it's almost time for the lanterns, and I must be on my way. (He exits at the right)

(Curtain)

ACT I

Scene I

Scene: Parlor in the Quincy home, near Boston

Time: An afternoon late in March, 1775

(The room, which is well furnished, includes an arm-chair and a sofa. The main entrance is down stage, at the left. A little farther back, on the same side, is a window. At the right is the entrance to an adjoining room. Dorothy is seated on the sofa, near the center. John is sitting near, in the arm-chair.)

JOHN—(Rising, as if about to leave) Well, I must be going. I'm sorry to be unable to escort you to the ball the Burrs are giving.
DOROTHY—That's what you've already told me, but you didn't tell me why. You've been invited, haven't you.
JOHN—Of course. Thaddeus Burr and I have long been friends. He even offered his home for our wedding ceremony.
DOROTHY—H'm! Wedding ceremony? This is the first I've heard about it.
JOHN—But Dorothy, you promised me that you. . . . DOROTHY—Oh I heard you at the time you proposed, and I think I said "yes". . . . but I mean about offering his home. Isn't this home good enough?
JOHN—Of course it is, dear, but he just wanted to show his friendly interest. . . . I've written, thanking him and Mrs. Burr for the invitation to the ball, and sending him my regrets. He'll understand.
DOROTHY—You mean I couldn't understand. . . . if you told me?
JOHN—I didn't mean that, but it's better for you not to know.
DOROTHY—Oh, I see. . . . (After a pause) I suppose being President of the Provincial Congress keeps you frightfully busy.
JOHN—It certainly does. When old King George closed our Colonial Assembly, we started the Provincial Congress, because there were things that had to be done.
DOROTHY—For instance?
JOHN—Do you know. . . . (He stops short at the sound of galloping hoofs.) Listen!
DOROTHY—Yes, I hear.
JOHN—Sounds like horses coming this way. (They both go to the window and look out.)
DOROTHY—You're right. Two of those British "red-coats".
JOHN—Riding for all they're worth.
DOROTHY—(still watching) Now they've stopped. JOHN—Look! They're coming in here!
DOROTHY—No. . . . they've changed their minds. They're going on down the road.
JOHN—Thank heaven!
DOROTHY—You seem rather nervous.
JOHN—Oh, do I?
DOROTHY—I'm getting so used to "red-coats" galloping over our roads and prowling around that I don't think much about it.
JOHN—Well, I do. These are serious times, Dorothy. Don't you realize that?
DOROTHY—Oh yes. . . . I suppose I do. . . . in a way. (She resumes her place on the sofa, and he goes back to the arm-chair.)
JOHN—You mentioned the Provincial Congress. Do you know what is the main business of the Congress?
DOROTHY—Not exactly.
JOHN—To prepare for war. We people in the Colonies are tired of all the unjust acts and laws the King and Parliament have forced upon us, and we're ready to fight. We called for an army and also organized the Minute Men. . . . enlisted men ready to leave home at a minute's notice.
DOROTHY—I see. But can't someone take your place as President? You'd be gone such a short time. It would do you good to get away from the worry and strain.
JOHN—No, that can't be done.
DOROTHY—Is this Congress business the main reason for your not going?
JOHN—It's very important, but it's not the main reason.
DOROTHY—For goodness sake! Then what is? (No answer from John) Oh, I know! It's because you don't dance.
JOHN—(laughter) Oh dear, no.
DOROTHY—You've escorted me to many dancing parties and just sat around, but if you expect to be my husband, John Hancock, sooner or later, you'll have to learn. (He laughs again) It isn't a laughing matter. You could soon learn.
JOHN—I have my doubts.
DOROTHY—Any one who has done all the wonderful things your Aunt Lyndia says you have, ought to be smart enough to do the few simple steps of a minuet. It goes like this: (She hums a minuet as she takes a few steps with an imaginary partner) And then at the finish, you bow like this (She does so) if you’re a lady, and this way if you’re a gentleman. (She makes the appropriate bow.) Come and try it. I’ll teach you right now.

JOHN—No, . . .no, . . .it’s no use. I wouldn’t attempt it. Too many serious problems to. . . .(A loud snore is heard from the next room) What was that?

DOROTHY—Just your Aunt Lydia, snoring.

JOHN—I didn’t know she was here.

DOROTHY—She comes in now and then for a visit, and she gets so worked up and excited over all the trouble King George is giving us that she wears herself out and drops off to sleep. I get so tired hearing of all these troubles that I want to scream.

JOHN—I wouldn’t do that. Aunt Lydia keeps in close touch with all that is happening, and is deeply concerned and worried as to what the outcome will be. She’s a well-informed patriotic woman.

DOROTHY—That may be, but I’ll have to get away from that, at least. John Hancock, I’m going to that ball, even if I have to walk clear to Connecticut. . . .all by myself, too. So there!

JOHN—You won’t have to do that. I’ve already arranged for my coach to call for you, with a good driver and an excellent chaperone.

DOROTHY—And who is this excellent chaperone?

JOHN—Can’t you guess?

DOROTHY—No I can’t.

JOHN—It’s dear Aunt Lydia!

DOROTHY—(screaming) Aunt Lydia!

(Enter Madame Hancock from the right, wearing an old-fashioned boudoir cap and a Paisley shawl thrown about her shoulders.)

MADAME HANCOCK—Dorothy, did you call me?

DOROTHY—No, Madame Hancock. . . .not exactly.

MADAME HANCOCK—(Seeing John) Oh John! I didn’t hear you come in.

JOHN—But here I am. Aunt Lydia, it’s all settled. Dorothy knows you are going to chaperone her at the ball which the Burrs are giving, and she’s delighted! (Dorothy gasps) Now I’ll have to hurry along. (He kisses Dorothy on the forehead) Good-bye, my dear. Have a good time! I know how you like to dance.

DOROTHY—(Giving him a sharp look) Good-bye, John.

JOHN—(Going over to Madame Hancock and kissing her, also on the forehead) Good-bye, Aunt Lydia.

MADAME HANCOCK—Good-bye, John. Take good care of yourself. (Exit John at the left)

DOROTHY—And he kissed me. . . .not on the lips, but on the forehead, the same as he did you.

MADAME HANCOCK—What’s wrong with that? He’s my beloved nephew. I’m his aunt.

DOROTHY—And I’m supposed to be. . . .his future wife.

(Curtain)

ACT I

Scene 2

Scene: The ball-room of the Burr home in Fairfield, Connecticut

Time: A night two weeks later

(The strains of a minuet are heard as the curtain rises. A number of young people are dancing. Older persons are sitting on the sides, watching. Among those at the right is Thaddeus Burr. When the music stops, Aaron and Dorothy are down stage, at the left.)

AARON—Thank you very much, Miss Dorothy. It has given me something I’ll always remember.

DOROTHY—Oh, by the way, Aaron, . . . .I’ve had scarcely a word with your Uncle Thaddeus all evening. If you don’t mind, I’ll go and talk to him a few minutes.

AARON—Permit me to escort you. (He does so, and bows as he leaves her with Mr. Burr.) Don’t forget that we have the next dance.

DOROTHY—I’ll remember.

THADDEUS—(Rising) Wouldn’t you like to sit down? You must be tired from all of the dancing you’ve been doing.

DOROTHY—Oh not at all, thank you. I could dance all night and never notice it. I’m having a wonderful time, away from all the trouble brewing in Boston.

THADDEUS—We have some of it here in Connecticut, only one doesn’t hear so much about it, as we haven’t so many strong leaders to fight it like you have in Massachusetts. . . John Hancock and Samuel Adams . . . or like Patrick Henry in Virginia. . . .I’m sorry John couldn’t come tonight.

DOROTHY—But he wrote to you, explaining why, didn’t he?

THADDEUS—In a general way. . . .so much to look after as President of the Provincial Congress, organizing the Minute Men, calling for an army, getting the necessary equipment, a matter of obtaining supplies, provisions, and a number of other things.

DOROTHY—Do you think it means war?

THADDEUS—I don’t know. It may come to that.

DOROTHY—Do you think it means war?

THADDEUS—I don’t know. It may come to that.

DOROTHY—I hope not.

THADDEUS—But there’s a limit to how much oppression the colonies will stand.

DOROTHY—Were those the only reasons John gave?

THADDEUS—Weren’t those enough? . . .Oh yes, he did write something about having to be cautious. . . .on guard much of the time.

DOROTHY—On guard? What for?

THADDEUS—He didn’t say.

(At that moment, Aaron comes to claim her for the next dance, just as the music resumes. Mrs. Burr, who
has been sitting father back, comes over to Thaddeus.)

MRS. BURR—I think I’ll take a look in the dining-room to see if they’re about ready for us.

THADDEUS—That reminds me. I forgot to tell Rastus to place enough chairs there.

MRS. BURR—After all the dancing these young people have been doing, they’ll want to sit down when they have a chance.

THADDEUS—I’ll go and attend to it right away. (He exits with Mrs. Burr into the dining-room at the right.

While the dancing is in progress, Madame Hancock, who has been sitting some distance back, goes over to the right, down stage, and takes the chair Thaddeus vacated. In a few minutes the music stops, leaving Aaron and Dorothy down stage, at the left.)

AARON—Thank you again, Miss Dorothy. That dance was just as delightful as all the others.

DOROTHY—And the music! Wasn’t it Heavenly!

AARON—It was indeed. Would that we might keep on dancing, just on and on. (The music starts another minuet.)

DOROTHY—Well, why not? There’s the music. What is there to stop us?

AARON—Madame Hancock.

DOROTHY—Oh Aaron, you’re not afraid of her, are you?

AARON—Miss Dorothy, we’ve had every dance so far, which I have enjoyed immensely, knowing she disapproved of it. May I add to her displeasure by having the pleasure of this one?

DOROTHY—Of course, Aaron.

(They dance for a few minutes, until the music stops.)

AARON—Look. They’re all going into the dining-room. Shall we join Madame Hancock and escort her there?

DOROTHY—I suppose we’ll have to. . . .but there’s no hurry. Do you know, Aaron, sometimes she acts as if she owned me.

AARON—I’ve noticed that.

DOROTHY—Just because I’m betrothed to her nephew is no reason why I can’t dance with other young men, or even fall in love, if I choose.

AARON—Fall in love? But you’re going to marry John Hancock, aren’t you?

DOROTHY—I really haven’t decided.

AARON—Oh? I thought you said you were betrothed.

DOROTHY—That’s different.

AARON—Aren’t you in love with him?

DOROTHY—Sometimes I think I am, and at other times I don’t know, and often I wonder if he really cares enough for me.

AARON—I don’t see how he could help. . . .er. . . ah. . . that is.

DOROTHY—What were you about to say, Aaron?

AARON—Oh, it was nothing, nothing at all, Miss Dorothy.

DOROTHY—There’s Madame Hancock beckoning to us now.

AARON—with your permission, I’ll escort you to her.

(The they go over to where Madame Hancock is sitting.)

AARON—Here she is, Madame Hancock.

DOROTHY—You’re not leaving so soon!

AARON—Must we go back to Boston?

MADAME HANCOCK—We’re not going to Boston. Old King George keeps things a-boiling there. He’s been making it pretty hot for John, for Samuel Adams and the others, with his cursed Stamp Act, the Tea Tax and the closing of our port. Yes, the old King leads them a merry dance. They haven’t time to be dancing the minuet, like some other younger men I know.

AARON—Including me, Madame Hancock?

MADAME HANCOCK—I didn’t mention any names. . . .I take it that you both came over to escort me to the dining-room.

AARON—Yes, we did.

(Madame Hancock rises and they take a few steps in that direction.)

DOROTHY—But if we’re not going back to Boston, where are we going?

MADAME HANCOCK—To Lexington.

DOROTHY—And be with your niece and her husband, the Reverend Jonas Clark?

MADAME HANCOCK—We’ll be in their home, The Hancock-Clark House, but the Clarks will not be there. He had to go South for his health and she went with him.

DOROTHY—We’ll be all by ourselves?

MADAME HANCOCK—I don’t think so.

DOROTHY—Then who else will be there?

MADAME HANCOCK—we’ll have to wait and see.

DOROTHY—(After a pause) It’ll be quiet enough in Lexington, all right. . . .just one dull day after another. I don’t see how I’m ever going to stand it!

MADAME HANCOCK—(Sharply) Dorothy! That’s enough!

AARON—But Madame Hancock, why can’t you and Dorothy continue your visit with us until it is safe to return to Boston? I know my uncle and aunt will be glad to have you. I’ll speak to them about it.

MADAME HANCOCK—Aaron, you’ll do nothing of the kind. We thank you for your gracious hospitality and for your good intentions, but all arrangements have been made. (firmly) We leave for Lexington in the morning!

(Curtain)

ACT II

Scene 1

Scene: Entrance hallway in The Old North Church

Time: Almost 6.00 P.M., April 18th, 1775

(Robert Newman, sexton of the church is busy
putting away his broom, mop and brushes as Revere enters from the left.)

REVERE—Newman!

NEWMAN—(Turning around to look) Oh, it's you, Revere.

REVERE—Any one else in the church with you?

NEWMAN—Not a soul. I've just finished cleaning and getting ready to lock up for the day. What's the news?

REVERE—Plenty of trouble here in Boston. The British man-of-war, the Somerset, is in the harbor. Things are stirring in the British barracks. It sounds as if their troops are getting ready to leave. Our men are keeping a watchful eye on them, trying to figure out their next move.

NEWMAN—Have you any idea where they're going?

REVERE—We think they'll head for Concord.

NEWMAN—Concord? Good Heavens! Our precious powder is stored there.

REVERE—Exactly. But that's not all they're after.

NEWMAN—No?

REVERE—We've other treasures, more valuable than powder at Lexington, on the way.

NEWMAN—Things more valuable than powder, in times like these?

REVERE—I didn't say “things.” I said “treasures”.

NEWMAN—I don't understand.

REVERE—Don't try to. You'll hear more later.

NEWMAN—But do the British know about these other treasures?

REVERE—We're afraid they do.

NEWMAN—What's to be done?

REVERE—Two of our “Sons of Liberty” are rowing me over to the Charlestown shore. There a third one will have Deacon Larkin's horse all ready for me to mount and go ahead of the British troops, spreading the alarm through the villages and the country-side.

NEWMAN—But do you know which way they'll go?

REVERE—Not yet. Our men are patrolling, keeping close watch. As soon as they know, they'll get word to you.

NEWMAN—And then?

REVERE—You're to signal me. If the British troops go around by land, you're to light a lantern and hang it high in the belfry arch; but if they cross the water, hang up two lanterns.

NEWMAN—I understand.

REVERE—Very well. Now I must be off.

(Exit Revere at the left.)

(Curtain)

ACT II

Scene 2

Scene: A room in the Hancock-Clark House in Lexington

Time: Shortly before midnight, April 18th, 1775

(There is the usual parlor furniture. The outdoor entrance is at the center rear. At the right is the entrance to the stairway which leads to the sleeping rooms. Dorothy and Madame Hancock are occupying two chairs down stage, to the left.)

DOROTHY—Madame Hancock, I can't understand how John and I happen to be here, under the same roof. Is it the work of fate?

MADAME HANCOCK—You don't suppose it's my work, do you? John and Samuel Adams were in the Provincial Congress at Concord, and when Congress adjourned.

DOROTHY—Wasn't there any other place they could go?

MADAME HANCOCK—For one thing, John wanted to be here in his old boyhood home.

DOROTHY—(wistfully) Then he didn't come because.

MADAME HANCOCK—Because what?

DOROTHY—I had hoped it was because. . .oh nothing! Did you insist on his coming to this place?

MADAME HANCOCK—Dorothy! You don't suppose that I'm one of those old match-makers, do you?

DOROTHY—Oh no, Madame Hancock, not at all. But you seem to plan things so John and I are in each other's company as much as possible; and you certainly know how to sing his praises. (imitating her) "See what the people of Massachusetts think of him. They've made him President of the Provincial Congress"...and so forth and so on...as if that made the slightest difference in my affections...no reason why I should marry him. In fact, I've just about made up my mind I won't!

MADAME HANCOCK—So you can't get Aaron Burr out of your head.

DOROTHY—I haven't tried, and I don't know that I want to.

MADAME HANCOCK—You don't know what you're saying. Your nerves are all on edge from so much excitement here.

DOROTHY—Excitement? Yes, and all over a little powder stored at Concord. I don't think the British would come all the way from Boston, just for that.

MADAME HANCOCK—There's more than a bit of powder at stake.

DOROTHY—What? You know?

MADAME HANCOCK—Yes.

DOROTHY—Does John know?

MADAME HANCOCK—He does.

DOROTHY—But he hasn't told me.

MADAME HANCOCK—He didn't want you to be worried or feel that you're to blame.

DOROTHY—I to blame? For what?

MADAME HANCOCK—In case the British come here and capture him.

DOROTHY—Oh, so it's John they want!

MADAME HANCOCK—Yes, and his main reason for coming here was to be near you.

DOROTHY—I didn't realize that he.

MADAME HANCOCK—And they also want Samuel Adams. He and John were among the first to speak up fearlessly for Liberty and for Independence. They were
active in the Boston uprising, too, and John's oration
on the Boston massacre. . .

DOROTHY—Wasn't it magnificent!

MADAME HANCOCK—It was. That alone was enough
to condemn him in the British Court.

DOROTHY—You said "condemn"?

MADAME HANCOCK—I did. King George has set a
price upon the heads of John and Samuel Adams, and
ordered their arrest as traitors.

DOROTHY—No! Not that! Then John risks capture,
risks his life, to be near me?

MADAME HANCOCK—Yes, Dorothy, he does.

DOROTHY—I didn't know he cared so much. But how
can they rest, with their lives continually in danger?

MADAME HANCOCK—Knowing they are in the right
is quite a balm to weary souls. They try to get a little
sleep, clothed and ready to leave at a moment's notice.

(Heavy pounding is heard on the door.)

DOROTHY—What's that?

MADAME HANCOCK—Sounds like the butt of a gun.

DOROTHY—It must be the "red coats". Don't open
the door.

MADAME HANCOCK—Why not? They'll break it
down if we don't. (She opens it cautiously)

MUNROE—(Appearing in the doorway) I'm Sergeant
Munroe, one of the Minute Men. We've placed a nine-
man guard about the house, and you may rest assured
all will be well.

MADAME HANCOCK—Thank you, Sergeant. (She
closes the door) Now we can go to sleep, knowing
we'll be perfectly safe.

DOROTHY—Good night, Madame Hancock.

MADAME HANCOCK—Good night, Dorothy. . .but
it's after midnight, so perhaps we had better say "Good
morning". (She exits at right)

REVERE—(outside) Let me pass! Let me pass, I say!

MADAME HANCOCK—(returning) What's going on
out there?

REVERE—(still outside, shouting) Stand aside, and let
me pass, will you? . . . Noise? There'll be plenty of
noise ere long. (He pounds on the door.)

MADAME HANCOCK—Who's there?

REVERE—Revere. It's Paul Revere.

(He embraces and kisses her several times.)

SAMUEL—(Entering from the right) Oh. . . I beg
your pardon. I seem to be intruding.

JOHN—Not at all, Sam. It's perfectly all right for me
to be kissing the future Mrs. John Hancock, and I
don't care who sees me.

(Bells are heard, ringing wildly.)

SAMUEL—But stop long enough to listen to those bells!

(John does so) That will rouse the villagers. John, my
boy, it has come at last! The Dawn of Independence
is here! It will be a glorious day for America!

JOHN—Sam, it IS a glorious day for America, and for
John Hancock, as well!

(Continued on page 352)
Powder Horns—
Treasured Heirlooms
of the American Revolution

By Leonard L. Davis
Tucson, Arizona

Little attention is paid to powder horns these days, yet some of the most graphic “eyewitness” accounts of the struggle for American independence are engraved on them and they have been treasured as heirlooms from ancient times.

Pictorial powder horns usually were carved by soldiers who whiled away the idle hours of a siege or occupation of a town by decorating their equipment, which became a kind of military scrimshaw work.

New England and New York abound in powder horns dating from the Colonial and Revolutionary periods; but engraved or inscribed horns are scarce, while horns engraved with a map are both exceedingly rare and highly prized.

Early powder horns are especially esteemed when they bear their own engraved history. Such engraved “pedigrees” include maps, sketches of forts and towns, scenes of battle on land and sea, and drawings of animals and birds that inhabited the localities represented on the maps.

Inscriptions are a prominent feature, including the names of owners (it was a military rule that each horn should be so marked to insure its prompt return after being refilled at the powder wagon, thus avoiding disputes of ownership), dates, place names, rhymes and, occasionally, even a diary.

Few decorated powder horns have come down to our time from the period before the French and Indian Wars (1755-1763). Whether the carving of horns came into vogue at that time, or whether the scarcity of earlier engraved horns is due merely to the natural vicissitudes of time, must remain a matter of surmise.

At the time of the early French wars, horns professionally engraved with maps upon them of the territory between New York and Canada were made in England for presentation to officers detailed for duty in America. Many such horns must still be in England, some never having been brought to America, others having been used here and taken back to England by their original owners.

One of the earliest map horns known is the Philadelphia horn of 1750. A rarity, the engraving shows a bird’s eye view of the Delaware River, filled with shipping, and the closely built up town in the midst of which appears the building that later was to become famous as Independence Hall. Above the town is inscribed the name Philadelphia, surmounted by the coat of arms of Great Britain and the year 1750. The remaining spaces on the horn are filled with the usual scroll work, a man on horseback and a hunter shooting at a deer. An old Dutch windmill appears on an island in the foreground. The vessels in the river are drawn more carefully than was customary. A row boat, two sloops, a topsail schooner, a brigantine and two ships—one a frigate—holds the interest of the marine student ever-fascinated by these obsolete rigs.

New York map horns are perhaps more common than those of any other place, the line of march of the vari-
ous Canadian expeditions being a most popular theme. Fort Edward, Fort Ticonderoga and Fort Crown Point were likewise popular with the map horn makers of the French and Indian Wars.

There are powder horns engraved with a map of the settlements of the Cherokees in the Province of North Carolina. The Cherokees attached themselves to the English in the disputes which arose between the European colonizers, formally recognized the English king in 1730 and, in 1755, ceded a part of their territory and permitted the creation of English forts, some of which are represented on these horns.

The extent of British activities in America is suggested by horns which represent St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest city in the United States (founded by the Spaniards in 1565). They were used in the service of the army of occupation in Florida (1762) and are engraved with the British coat of arms, a general view of the town with its red roofs standing out conspicuously, the fort with the British flag flying triumphantly, and sailboats which give color and action to the picture.

Horns were not used exclusively with firearms. Miners and quarrymen carried explosives in them. Pioneers kept salt in them, to prevent its hardening or caking. Horns also served as canteens for water or rum. Horns were used for carrying grease for slushing down the rigging of ships. Cow horns were sometimes used for making a light—flint, steel and tinder being conveniently carried in them.

Such horns are souvenirs of early American history, but they do not possess the element of human interest that attaches itself to engraved powder horns, which accounts largely for their popularity among collectors today.

Powder horns continued in use through the Mexican War of 1847, when Samuel Colt launched the struggle to replace slow-loading guns with those using ready-made paper cartridges. Their eventual success completed the displacement of the powder horn as an accessory of every armed man.

Today, many fine powder horns may be seen in museums throughout the country.
Miss Anne Melson Stommel
National Chairman
Emily J. Todd
Public Relations Director

MARCH 1st . . . this is the date that always marks the closing -out of one year's DAR accomplishments and the opening of another one . . . for all committees . . . whatever we have done as individual DARs and as chapters . . . from March 1 to March 1 . . . is now being reported to our officers and chairmen, at succeeding levels, so the national picture can be complete for presentation at Congress in Washington next month

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 19th . . . progress at DAR schools . . . facts and figures about American Indians . . . work with Naturalization Courts and awards of Americanism Medals . . . the American History Scholarship and ROTC recognition . . . data on all these national achievements, and more, will be inserted in future issues of PUBLIC RELATIONS NOTEBOOK to make significant items available for PR Chairmen to weave into news releases about chapter meetings

OF SPECIAL INTEREST . . . to Public Relations Committee will be the winners of the FEATURE STORY CONTEST and the PRESS CONTEST announced on this page as early as possible . . .

MAY TO SEPTEMBER . . . five months are a large part of the DAR year . . . don't relax your efforts to take advantage of every chance to have DAR projects and to build a story around them . . let the news media know what you plan to do, thereby letting your communities know through the local newspapers, radio, and even TV . . . there are Memorial Day, Flag Day, the 4th of July, Constitution Week . . . and YOU can think up something special for August . .

NEWSPAPERS CLIPPINGS . . . remember that newspaper clippings are needed from May to September as well as for the remaining months . . . everyone can cut out DAR items and give them to her Chapter PR Chairman . . include name of paper and date from top of page . . . ATTACHED WITH PAPER CLIP OR STRAIGHT PIN . . . NOT SCOTCH TAPE . . . NO UNDERLING OR WRITING ON THE FACE OF THE ARTICLE . . . as this makes it unacceptable for State Press Books

THANK YOU ALL . . . as this year ends, your National Chairman, Vice Chairman for Press Books, and Director of the Public Relations Office thank every PR Chairman . . . and "unofficial" members of the DAR Public Relations Committee . . . for the tremendous effort you are making . . . please thank the representatives of the news media in your areas, who have given us so much coverage throughout the year

MARCH 1969 /23.5/
The history of Illinois is a fascinating account of pioneering men and women who created an agricultural and industrial empire from a vast prairie. On December 3, 1818, Illinois was admitted to the Union as the twenty-first state. During 1968 cities and villages planned celebrations proclaiming the good life in Illinois.

The first white men in the area were Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet who explored the Mississippi River in 1673. French discovery, exploration and settlement marked the early years of Illinois history. In 1779, Illinois became a county of Virginia; in 1787, a part of the Northwest Territory; and in 1800 a part of the Indiana Territory. In 1809, the Illinois Territory was created by an Act of Congress. Kaskaskia was the first Capital and Ninian Edwards the Territorial Governor. In 1820 the second Capital was established at Vandalia. Springfield was selected by Abraham Lincoln for the next State Capital, and the cornerstone for the new Statehouse was laid on July 4, 1837, but the building was not completed until 1853. This Capitol is the one in which Lincoln served in the Legislature, presented cases before the Supreme Court, and gave his famous "House Divided" speech. It was here that his remains lay in state in May, 1865 before burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery. The present Capitol was completed in 1888. To commemorate the Sesquicentennial year, the Old State Capitol Building was dismantled, each stone numbered, and rebuilt to original specifications. A new first floor, added to the building many years ago, was removed. Two floors underground will house the State Historical Library. The restored building was dedicated on December 3, 1968.

Because of its geographic location, fine systems of water, rail and highway transportation, Illinois is a center for marketing products from the entire country, as well as those produced within the state. Eighty-five percent of the land area is in farms. Illinois ranks first in production of corn and soybeans. In 1967 it became the first state to produce more than a billion bushels of corn for grain. Through the use of hybrid seeds, yields of more than 150 bushels per acre are not unusual.

Illinois ranks high in the value of manufactured goods produced. Some of the country's largest steel mills are located in Illinois. The largest single shaft underground coal mine in the world is located at Pawnee. About one-half of the coal production is from strip mines. The search for oil began in 1866 but the discovery of oil in Marion County in 1937 was the beginning of the southern Illinois oil boom. Oil is produced in forty-one of the state's one hundred and two counties. Illinois is the largest producer of the mineral fluorite which was designated by the 74th General Assembly as the official state mineral.

Illinois is the "Land of Lincoln." Many historic markers throughout the state are dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The Lincoln Trail marker at Lawrenceville marks the spot where the Lincoln family entered Illinois in 1830. The marker placed by the Illinois State Organization DAR in 1938, has a bronze figure of Lincoln as a young man in bas-relief, walking beside the family's covered wagon pulled by a team of oxen. This is the beginning of the Lincoln Heritage Trail which winds through the southern two-thirds of the state. Abraham Lincoln was elected and served as the sixteenth President of the United States from 1861-1865. The only home he ever owned is in Springfield. Many Illinois sons and daughters achieved world renown: Stephen A. Douglas, "The Little Giant," political rival with whom Lincoln held seven debates in 1858; Jane Addams, founder of Hull House; Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer; Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor of Illinois and United States Ambassador to the United Nations; Ulysses S. Grant, born in Ohio, left his home at Galena, Illinois to serve in the Civil War as Commander of the Union Armies and in 1869 became the eighteenth President; Frances Willard, founder of the Women's Temperance Union; William Ashley "Billy" Sunday, evangelist; Har-
old "Red" Grange, famed University of Illinois football player; Ernest Hemingway and Edgar Lee Masters, authors.

Chicago! that wonderful town! In October, 1871, the Chicago fire destroyed an area of three and one-half square miles in the heart of the city. Chicago, with a 1960 population of 3,550,404 is known world-wide as a cultural, educational, business, and industrial center. Marshall Field and Company and Carson Pirie Scott and Company are two of the famous stores located on State Street in Chicago's "Loop." Nearby Old Town has antiques, shops, and restaurants in a colorful "Bohemian" atmosphere. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport handles more commercial flights daily than any other airport in the world.

Illinois is bounded by the mighty Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers. The Illinois River is a part of the Illinois Waterway which provides navigation from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 made Chicago a world port with ships arriving from many countries. Gone are the old stern wheelers and "Show Boats" on the Mississippi, but present river traffic moves oil, coal and grain on its way to the sea.

The many Indian tribes which inhabited the Illinois prairie used trails made by buffalo. Two of the Indian trails were the Great Sauk Trail and the St. Louis Trace. Early settlers and traders followed the Indian Trails. The National Road, or Cumberland Road, authorized by President Jefferson in 1806, was the first road built by the United States Government. Beginning at Cumberland, Maryland, it crossed Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana with the terminus at Vandalia, Illinois. One writer stated that it was a good road, though it was never all good at the same time. By 1850 it was estimated that 6,000 to 8,000 wagons traveled west across this road annually. Now the state is crossed by Interstate Routes connecting Illinois with the Federal Interstate System. A Madonna of the Trail marker was placed at Vandalia by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and dedicated on October 26, 1928. These monuments were erected in each of the twelve states through which the National Old Trails Road passed.

The design for the Illinois State Flag, submitted by Miss Lucy Derwent, a member of Rockford Chapter DAR, was selected from thirty-five submitted following a campaign by Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Illinois DAR State Regent, for a state banner. The flag was officially adopted on July 6, 1915 by the State Legislature.

Fort Massac State Park, located at the southern tip of the state at Metropolis, was the first state park. Through the efforts of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Bloomington, $10,000 was appropriated by the State Legislature to purchase a twenty-acre tract of land. The Park now contains 840 acres. Mrs. Scott, who later served as President General, NSDAR, was appointed chairman of the Fort Massac Commission by the Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of the State. The Fort, on the bluffs of the Ohio River, was built in 1757 by the French. On June 28, 1778, General George Rodgers Clark and his band of 151 Kentucky Long Knives rested on the site of the old Fort on their way to take possession of the Forts in the Northwest Territory, then under the jurisdiction of Virginia.

We look with pride on the accomplishments of the first one hundred fifty years of Illinois history, and forward with great anticipation to the next one hundred and fifty!
Recipes with a Pedigree

Mr. and Mrs. Riaz of Pakistan enjoy a cup of hot chocolate, so popular with our ancestors.

Mrs. Adolphus B. Bennett, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, smiles at Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, who congratulates her on a very successful tea party.

The Executive Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution recently hosted a Museum Event in honor of THIS, The Hospitality and Information Service, for diplomatic residents of Washington City. One hundred and thirteen diplomatic ladies accepted, including four Ambassador’s wives. Thirty-seven different countries were represented, among them were Great Britain, Switzerland, Russia, New Zealand, Germany, Australia, Austria, and The Netherlands. In planning for this event, it was decided to provide a special tour of the DAR Museum and the 28 Period Rooms climaxed by an 18th Century American Tea. The tea table was centered with an 18th Century floral arrangement of yellow tulips and pink lilies arranged in an 18th Century Chinese Export porcelain punch bowl. A special blend of tea used in the 18th Century was served in addition to hot chocolate, so popular with our ancestors. But the real fun began when the Museum Events Committee, headed by Mrs. Harry A. Councilor, researched recipes of the 18th Century for tarts, tartlets, tea cakes, biscuits and cookies. The names of these goodies were so colorful and their background history so interesting that a copy of the recipes was given to our diplomatic guests to take home with them. We thought you might enjoy these historic recipes too.

Incidently, Mrs. Adolphus B. Bennett, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, was unable to get these antique recipes made by any of our regular caterers. However, since they were such an integral part of our 18th Century planning, she would not give them up. What did she do? She persuaded her excellent committee members to make up large batches in their own homes. The result? Delicious . . . and with a pedigree, too! So our tea turned out to be even more American than we had hoped . . . with the cooks themselves our own DAR members!

WILLIAMSBURG POUND CAKE

1 pound butter 1/2 pound of pitted dates
1 pound granulated sugar 8 large almonds with skins removed
12 eggs, separated and beaten honey (for glazing)
1 pound flour, sifted twice

Cream the butter and sugar together. Add the well-beaten yolks and the stiffly beaten whites, and the flour alternately to the sugar and butter mixture. Beat until very light. Pour the mixture into a well-greased and floured round pan, large enough to hold it with about 1 inch left on top. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F) until golden brown. Allow to cool in the pan. When cooled, decorate the top of the cake with the dates and almonds, glazed with honey. The secret of this cake lies in slow, careful baking.

MAIDS OF HONOR

The history of these delicious tartlets supposedly goes back to 1480, when King Henry VIII of England found Anne Boleyn and her maids eating these cakes. He sampled, was charmed, and named them after her. Somewhere along the way the name was changed to Maids of Honor (considering Anne’s fate perhaps it should be Maids of Dishonor—hardly appropriate for such delicacies). As such, the cakes were popular throughout Virginia. Martha Washington has her own interpretation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whipped cream</td>
<td>Rennet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Egg yolks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currants</td>
<td>Brandy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
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PAstry

Ground almonds
Grated lemon rind
Cinnamon

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Mrs. Iyalla, wife of the Ambassador from Nigeria, in native dress, enjoys a cup of 18th century tea with Miss Erinda del Rosario of the Philippines. Gingerbread, cats Tongues and one lone Chess Cake can be seen on the table.

Mrs. John C. McClintock, President of the Hospitality and Information Service (THIS), joins Mrs. Seimes and Mrs. Carl Kietzman, Curator General, in admiring the 18th century floral arrangement. Bachelor Buttons and Cats Tongues and Williamsburg pound cake are on the table at left.

Warm 1 pint milk slightly, add 1 teaspoon rennet; allow to stand until a curd forms. Drain through cheesecloth overnight. Next day press the curds lightly; turn into a bowl. Add 2 egg yolks, 4 tablespoons whipped cream, 2 ounces sugar, currants, ½ cup ground almonds, one teaspoon grated lemon rind, a pinch of cinnamon, a wineglass of brandy, grated nutmeg, and then mix well. Line tartlet tins with pastry and fill with the mixture. Makes 6 small tartlets.

**CHESS CAKES**

- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- ½ cup dry white wine
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 6 egg yolks, beaten
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 12 tarts (made in muffin tins or fluted patty pans)

Cream butter and beat into it slowly ½ cup sugar, reserving the rest of the sugar. Beat yolks with salt until light and lemon colored, then slowly beat in the remaining ½ cup sugar; with a whisk fold in the lemon juice and grated lemon rind. Combine with the creamed mixture, stirring in the wine.

Pour into pie or tart shells, and bake at 350° F for 50 to 60 minutes until set.

**BACHELOR BUTTONS**

Jefferson filled the deep windows of the White House with rare and exotic plants, the subjects of his botanical experiments. The sight of them gave him pleasure. He was also fond of handsome and well-made furniture and objects. One cabinet particularly pleased him. It was an unusual shape and was designed in such a way that when it was touched, the doors flew open revealing all the things he most welcomed when he was studying or reading late at night—such things as a candle, a decanter of wine, a goblet of water, a plate of light cakes. These Bachelor Buttons would have filled the bill exactly.

- Butter
- Sugar
- 6 egg yolks, beaten
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 12 tarts (made in muffin tins or fluted patty pans)

Cream ⅔ cup butter with 1¾ cups sugar. Add 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla and beat the mixture well. Sift 3 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and ½ teaspoon salt. Add the sifted ingredients to the creamed mixture. Mix thoroughly. Drop by teaspoonsful on a well-greased baking sheet, making sure they are spaced quite a distance apart. Place a maraschino cherry on top of each “button” and bake in a hot (450° F) oven for 8 to 10 minutes, or until lightly browned. Makes about 3 dozen.

**DOLLEY MADISON’S LAYER CAKE**

Lucia B. Cutts, niece of Mrs. Madison, wrote that her aunt “delighted in company and her table fairly groaned with the abundance of dishes.” This recipe for layer cake was a Madison specialty, frequently served to guests.

- Egg whites
- Butter
- Sugar
- Milk
- 1 cup vanilla
- Cornstarch
- Flour

Beat the whites of 8 eggs until stiff and in peaks. Put aside. Cream 1 cup butter with 2½ cups sugar. Add 1
cup milk slowly, mixing well. Add ¾ cup cornstarch and 3 cups sifted flour to the butter-egg mixture. Mix well and add 2½ teaspoons vanilla. Fold in the egg whites carefully. Bake in 4 layer pans, well-greased. Bake in a medium (350° F) oven for 30 to 35 minutes, or until the cake springs back when touched lightly. Cool on racks and frost with Dolley Madison’s Caramel.

**CARAMEL**

Brown sugar  
Vanilla  
Butter  
Light cream

Mix well 3 cups brown sugar, 1 cup cream, and 2 tablespoons butter. Put mixture in the top of a double boiler and cook gently for 20 minutes. Just before removing from the stove, after the caramel has thickened, add 1 teaspoon vanilla, stir constantly. Remove and cool. Fill the layers of the cake and put icing on top as well.

**GINGERBREAD LOAF**

John Adams once said—apparently in reference to the Molasses Act passed by the British Parliament in 1733—“Molasses was an essential ingredient in American independence.” Molasses and ginger are inextricably linked with early American cooking; Amelia Simmons’ *American Cookery* contained a recipe for molasses gingerbread.

1/2 cup brown sugar, firmly packed  
2 eggs separated  
1/2 cup commercial sour cream  
1/2 cup molasses

Sift together flour, salt, ginger, and baking soda. Set aside. Cream butter until soft. Add sugar, a little at a time, beating until smooth. Beat egg yolks vigorously and stir into butter-sugar mixture. Combine sour cream and molasses and add to the mixture, alternating with the floor combination. Finally, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and pour into a greased loaf pan. Bake in a preheated 350° F oven for 50 to 60 minutes or until a toothpick inserted in center comes out dry. Serve warm or cool, plain or with sweet butter, whipped cream, sweetened sour cream, or vanilla ice cream.

**EDENTON TEA PARTY CAKES**

On October 25, 1774, fifty-one ladies of Edenton, North Carolina, met at the behest of one Penelope Barker, in the home of Elizabeth King, to express their indignation over the British tax on tea. They resolved at this tea party (with tea made from dried raspberry leaves): “We the Ladys of Edenton do hereby solemnly engage not to conform to the pernicious practice of drinking tea.” At this gathering cookies, made according to this recipe of Penelope Barker’s, were served.

1 teaspoon vanilla  
2 cups brown sugar, firmly packed  
3 eggs

Sift together flour, baking soda, and salt. Set aside. Work butter and vanilla until soft, then add the sugar, a little at a time, while continuing to cream the mixture. Beat in eggs, one at a time, and stir in flour combination thoroughly. Divide dough in half, wrap each half in wax paper and chill for several hours or until firm enough to handle easily. Roll out one portion at a time as thin as possible on a lightly floured board and cut with a cooky cutter. Place several inches apart on a greased cooky sheet and bake in a preheated 400° F oven for 7 to 9 minutes. Makes 6 dozen cookies when a 2 1/2 inch cooky cutter is used.

**FILBERT Biscuits**

George Washington liked nuts in any form, plain for nibbling or chopped up in pastries and desserts. A favorite way of serving them in Virginia was in biscuits such as these.

Barcelona filbert nuts (any ...biscuits. As these.

**CATS TONGUES**

At the time of the American Revolution and well into the nineteenth century, every American housewife probably had a little tongue pan. “What is it?” we ask today—indicative of the transitions in food fashions through out history. Originally the tongue pan was designed for *langues chat*, cat tongues, a popular dish in France. But the shape of the pan and several recipes from Colonial days suggest a concoction similar to our lady fingers. Martha Washington used her tongue pans for Spoon Biscuits, which she called “an excellent wafer.”

**NEE SPOON BISCUITS**

Break 4 eggs; separate them. Add 1/4 pound powdered sugar to the yolks, then add the juice of one lemon. Mix together well for 10 minutes (the old recipe calls for mixing with a spatula, but those were pre-eggbeater days—we suggest a rotary or electric beater). Whip the egg whites until stiff. Add half to the yolk mixture, mix it in well, then add the remaining whites. Stir very gently, then place them on paper, using a spoon to make each “tongue” about 3 inches long and the breadth of a finger.
Glaze with powdered sugar; place the paper on a baking sheet and, as the sugar dissolves and they shine, put the biscuits into a preheated moderate (350° F) oven. Keep the oven open 7 or 8 minutes, then close it, watching until the biscuits are a “proper color”—delicately browned. Remove the paper from the baking sheet. When cool, remove the biscuits from the paper with a thin-bladed knife or metal spatula. “Lay them by, in couples,” says the original recipe, with the glazed side face up, until needed.

**LOVE DROPS**

3/4 lb. Superfine sugar  
6 Egg Whites  
3/4 lb. Flour  
Lemon Extract  
Drop by teaspoonful on a greased cookie sheet.

**SCOTCH COOKIES (A very old recipe)**

12 oz. Sugar  
6 oz. butter  
1/4 pt. molasses  
2 eggs  
1/4 oz. soda in 3/4 lb. flour  
1/2 cup water  
3/4 oz. Baking powder  
1/4 tsp. salt  
Cinnamon & allspice to taste  
Roll out, cut with round cutter & brush with egg-whites.

**ROCK CAKES**

1 tsp. cinnamon  
1 tsp. soda in as little hot water as possible  
1/4 tsp. cloves  
Meats from 1 lb. walnuts in shell  
1 cup Sugar  
3/4 cup butter  
1 1/4 cups flour  
2 eggs  
1 lb. dates  
Drop by teaspoon on greased pan

**SAND TART COOKIES**

5 eggs (yolks only)  
1 lb. sugar  
1 lb. flour  
Cinnamon  
6 oz. butter  
1 tsp. soda  
1 tbs. thick milk  
Nuts  
Cream butter, adding sugar and egg yolks. Mix soda and milk and add to mixture, alternating with flour. Roll dough out and cut in diamond shapes. Brush top with well beaten egg and sprinkle with sugar. Place nut in center of each, dust with cinnamon and bake in flat pans.

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*Mrs. Bennett is shown with National Officers, Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General; Mrs. Wilson Barnes, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Lyle Howland, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Selmea; Mrs. George Walz, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Richard Shelby, Registrar General; Mrs. George Tolman, III, Librarian General; Mrs. Kietzman; and Mrs. Harry Councilor, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Special Events.*
The story of the women of Washington County, Pennsylvania is the story of the intrepid, adventurous souls who were the mothers of our nation. From the Indian to the immigrant, each in her own way contributed to the making of today's society.

The roaming Shawnee camped with her tribe by the streams of the primeval forests of Western Pennsylvania. Although the “Shawanese,” as the white settlers called them, were a primitive, vengeful people, their women had the right to participate in tribal council and to dispose a disliked chieftain!

The squaw, whose marriage was arranged, was a member of an avuncular family. The brother-in-law or uncle was the family head instead of the husband and father. The mother's spouse was in charge of his sister's household.

The Shawnee mothers and daughters dressed in fringed buckskin breeches and dresses decorated with dyed porcupine quills. Their coiffeurs were the middle parted braided hair of the forest Indians. The braids were tied with leather strips.

Although the Shawnee were originally a Southern tribe, like the Lennilenape, Nemacolin and others, they wandered through the Western Pennsylvania wilderness, and made frequent savage forays on the whites. The great Tecumseh was a Shawnee.

The Seneca of the powerful Five Nations Iroquoian Confederacy dominated all the other Indians in Western Pennsylvania. Their sachems or chiefs ruled tribes who lived in bark and log houses within a stockade.

The men made frequent trips away from home to check upon their subject peoples, and to report to their various councils and agencies, as they had an intricate form of government. They traded with peoples as far away as the Southwest and Mexico, and wore silver jewelry as evidence of this. Back at the longhouse the Seneca women were skilled potters and agriculturists. They raised hybrid corn, and made use of many of its by products such as cornstarch, popcorn, corn flakes, hominy and succotash. They used the husking peg and grist mill.

A favorite method of cooking corn and other vegetables, such as squash, limas, etc., was to steam them in a covered pit lined with hot stones. Ovens were used to bake meat and corn bread, pumpkin, squash and baked beans, flavored with meat and maple syrup. Honey, obtained from a stingless bee, was another sweetener. Poultry also added variety to the menu. Oswego tea or bee balm helped quench thirst.

The Seneca, like all women, wanted to be pretty, so she washed with soap root, used rouge and talc, and cream from animal fat, perfume from herbs. She dyed her leather and cotton cloth, obtained by trading, with various local plant dyes. Over her white leather breeches and moccasins, she wore a cotton dress, decorated with embroidery and silver bangles, topped by a silver necklace, earrings and bracelets. A heavy cloth cloak kept her warm. She used tobacco, and chewed gum from milkweed sap.

Our Indian sisters gave us a heritage of various medicines, such as witch hazel, slippery elm, ipecac, oil of wintergreen, mint, arnica and even petroleum jelly. The sweat lodge was the first sauna.

Through research and genealogical studies various ladies who represent their era and are typical of their times came to the attention of the author. These will be used as examples of the early pioneer mother.

In 1635, the ship, Hopewell, had on its passenger list a mother of many future Washington Countians, Wilbroe, wife of John Cooper. Four little children clustered round their white capped mother as she set foot on the New England shore. The young Cooper family didn't stay there long, as they were dissatisfied with the religious and governmental policies. John Cooper, along with a
Seneca
group of 20 men, bought the area of Southampton, Long Island from the Indians for 40 coats and 60 bushels of corn. The Indians gave them a deed to the land, December 13, 1640.

Wilbroe became the mother of three more children. Among her descendants are James Fenimore Cooper; Peter Cooper of Cooper Institute; Myron Herrick, Ohio governor, and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot.

This immigrant from Buckinghamshire, England wore a dark dress with a laced bodice, topped with a white fichu. A white apron covered the front of her skirt.

Mary Doty Coleman Cooper, the granddaughter of Mayflower passenger, Edward Doty, was one of two Revolutionary Marys. This brave wife left New Jersey with her husband, Moses Cooper, after he had sold their property, and was paid in Continental money, which later proved worthless. They traveled as far as the Allegheny Mountains, when Moses Cooper died. Summoning all her strength, she forged ahead with her large family to what is now Morris Township, Washington County. She gave three sons to the Revolutionary cause—Moses, Nathaniel and Zebulon.

Bethany Axtell Day, wife of Captain Artemas Day, of the Revolutionary War, was another New Jersey woman who was widowed on her way to Morris Township, Washington County. Like Mary Cooper, she was the mother of a large family. Because so many natives of Morristown, New Jersey, came to the round topped hills in the area, this section became Morris Township.

Mary White Cooper, the daughter-in-law of the first Mary Cooper, settled in a log cabin on the land her husband, Zebulon had bought, called "Pheasants Resort." Most such plots of land were given fanciful names. Her family of eleven children kept her busy.

Nancy Goddin, whose husband, Moses, had become mentally ill and had lost his farm and personal property, was destitute. In desperation, she sold her little daughter Jamina, as a bond servant to Zebulon and Mary Cooper. They were to "larn her to read and write" and to give her a "sute of Sunday clothes and a sute of everyday clothes" when she was released at the end of eight years. In turn, she was to be obient and "keep the family secrets."

The women of the Revolutionary War era wore mob caps over their curls, and fitted bodices ending in hip panniers. These were invented by a French Queen as a disguise for her big hips. Later they wore the long sheer, high waisted, low necked gowns of the French Directoire influence. By 1811, the time of Jaima's bondage, the neckline was covered with a blouse and fichu. Long, full skirts, covered with a ruffled apron, completed the ensemble.

Martha Hunter was one of the first white women to venture into the Western wilderness. Practical Martha sold her land, "Martha's Bottom" in 1771, to a James Hoge, one of the founders of the city of Washington, Pennsylvania. No records can be found to tell us much about her or why she sold her land.

In those days, the laws were brutal and women paid severe penalties for malfeasance. During the Quarter Session (court) "under His Majesty, George III, granted by Richard Penn, Lieutenant Governor, of Pennsylvania and Sussex, New Castle, Kent," Elizabeth Smith, bond slave of James Kincaid, was arraigned and found guilty, October 1775—(of stealing). The judgment was—"Said Elizabeth Smith be taken this afternoon (being the eleventh instant) between the hours of three and five, and there to receive 15 lashes on her bare back, well laid on, that she pay fine of 18 shillings and 5 pence to His Honor, the Governor, that she make restitution of goods stolen, that she stand costs of prosecution and stand committed till complied with." The sheriff received his fee and fine. "Elizabeth Smith, servant of James Kincaid, petitioner, who prayed she might be ordered to serve additional time for the period she was in jail."

If a lady objected to her lord and master's dictatorial ways and expressed herself vocally, she might find herself on a ducking stool—"to cool the temper of irascible females over the bank of a convenient stream." The sheriff brought in his charge, and was paid his fee.

Of course, men received their share of frontier justice too. A man convicted of selling guns and liquor to the Indians was to receive 900 lashes with the "cat-o'-9 tails"—"not to endanger his life or limb" however! A thief was punished by 25 lashes" well laid on his bare posteriors."

Lydia Boggs and Christiana Clemons were Washington County legends by their hairbreadth escape from the "Shawnee" braves, who pursued them to Fort Wolfe. They just made it. This was not the end of the intrepid Lydia's adventures. While she visited relatives in Fort Henry (present day Wheeling, West Virginia), the fort was attacked. Lydia molded bullets till her arms blistered. Later she was captured by the Indians, but escaped by jumping on a horse and swimming it across the Ohio River. Eventually things calmed for Lydia, so that she lived to be 106 years old.

Priscilla Peake was sick in bed with typhoid fever when an Indian attack came. "Run!" a relative told her, and threw her a quilt to wrap around herself. She ran out to the barnyard, but feeling weak, paused for a moment by the hog pen. Just then a Shawnee warrior grabbed her dark hair and scalped her. She fell bleeding, but alive, as the Shawnee heard his white pursuers coming, and fled. Priscilla survived, but wore a black silk covering on head for the rest of her life.

Time passed, but change was slow in the backwoods country for women.

Proud Martha Atkinson Cooper had "words" with her strong willed husband. She decided to visit relatives in Butler County, Pennsylvania, a hundred miles from her home. She took her infant, nursing the baby on the trip, as she rode side saddle to her destination. While she was gone, her angry spouse sold her favorite horse. True love dissolved the quarrel, because they had a large family afterward.

The women of this county like the women of today were vitally concerned with education, especially that
for girls. Rachel Lamedin in 1832 founded Florence Academy. Jane Campbell McKeever, of the famous McKeever's of Underground Railway fame, founded Pleasant Hill Seminary. The largest and most long lived school was the Washington Female Seminary which survived till after World War II. It was chartered on November 26, 1835, built in 1838 on $500 a year—5 year stock loans. Mrs. Frances Biddle of Philadelphia was the first principal.

Sarah Foster was a determined, ambitious, strong willed girl who proved to her Victorian father, that girls indeed, did deserve educations. After graduation from a New York state girls school, and acquiring teaching experience in an Ohio school, she became the second principal of the Seminary. She acquired both a superintendent and a husband, by marrying the Reverend Mr. Hanna, a widower, with a family. Sarah had a tall queenly appearance, which "demanded the respect due to her." She was one of the founders of a corporation for the local cemetery. She tried to write several books, but was unsuccessful. According to a local attorney, "Business in town was slow, life was not energetic, the countryside offered nothing to see, but in Mrs. Hanna's salon!"—She was a noted social leader and party giver. The President of the United States was supposed to have been one of her guests, and he made this remark: "Mrs. Hanna makes me lose my presence of mind!"

(Continued on page 310)
According to General George Washington Morgan, any man named after the father of our country should live at Mount Vernon, and so it was, when Morgan picked a town to be his home, he chose Mount Vernon, Ohio.

George W. Morgan was born in Washington, Pennsylvania on September 20, 1820. When he was sixteen years old, he quit college and joined a company of volunteers from Washington who went to Texas to help that country in its fight for independence.

By the time he was eighteen years old, Morgan was a captain in the regular Texas Army and in command of the post at Galveston, Texas. In 1839, after three years in Texas, he resigned his commission and returned to Pennsylvania.

In 1841, Morgan was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, as a cadet. It was while he was at West Point that Morgan decided to make Mount Vernon, Ohio, his home.

In June, 1843, Captain Morgan, as he was then known, came to Mount Vernon. He entered the law office of the Hon. John K. Miller, as a law student, and two years later when he was admitted to the bar, he became the partner of his preceptor.

The following spring, when the war with Mexico broke out, Morgan left his law practice to become commander of the famous Mount Vernon militia company called “The Young Guard.” Under his experienced leadership, the company acquired the polish of a regular army unit, and became widely known for its exhibitions of precision drill. When the “Young Guard” was mustered into federal service, it became Company “B,” Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and Captain Morgan was elected Colonel of the Second Ohio. This regiment served in the army commanded by General Zachary Taylor, and became nationally famous when it defeated a Mexican cavalry force ten times its own number.

The Second Regiment had been mustered into service for one year, and when its term was over, it returned to Ohio to be disbanded. Colonel Morgan had received a commendation from Army Headquarters for his gallantry and bravery in battle, and as a result of this, he was given a commission in the regular army and became the first commander of the 15th U.S. Infantry Regiment, which had just been organized. He was the only officer in that war to command a separate volunteer and regular regiment.

The 15th U.S. Infantry, under Colonel Morgan, served in General Winfield Scott’s army and fought in the battles of Contreas and Cherubusco. Morgan, who had been severely wounded, was brevetted brigadier general in the regular army of the United States for his gallant and meritorious conduct in these battles. He was twenty-seven years old and the youngest general in the Mexican War.

It might be well to note that many of Morgan’s fellow alumni of the Academy at West Point were still company grade officers. Such men as Pickett, Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Beauregard, Grant, McClellan, Longstreet, Hooker, Bragg, Buell, and Sherman.

After the war, General Morgan returned to Ohio, where two years before he had left as a captain commanding a company of militia. A banquet was held in Columbus in his honor and he was presented with a beautiful sword and a matched pair of Colt revolvers. He resumed his law practice in Mount Vernon and was elected prosecuting attorney.
In 1853, President Pierce tendered General Morgan a mission in Europe, which he declined. Two years later his health broke down, and he was offered and accepted the consulate at Marseilles, France. In 1858, he was promoted to Ambassador to Portugal, and was still serving in that capacity when the first battle of Bull Run was fought.

General Morgan returned to the United States for duty with the army and was given command of the Seventh Division, of the Army of Ohio, under General Buell. With this command he gave the Union one of its first victories when he captured Cumberland Gap from a Confederate force of five thousand men. As a result of a successful ruse by Morgan, the rebels had evacuated their fortifications and General Morgan won his victory without the loss of a single man.

In his report General Morgan said that if he were reinforced with two regiments of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, he would be able to sweep every rebel soldier out of eastern Tennessee. Such an operation would have shortened the war by many months and reduced the cost in human life.

He received the following telegram from the War Department;

"Washington, June 22, 1862.
Brigadier General Morgan:
This department has been highly gratified with your successful operations against Cumberland Gap, and commend the gallant conduct and labors of your officers and troops, to whom you will express the thanks of the President and of this Department.

It is out of the power of this Department to supply you at present with any cavalry for offensive operations, and as your force can for some time be advantageously employed defensively in its present position, I trust you will not need it. With thanks for your diligence and activity,

I remain,
yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON
Secretary of War."

The Union forces were unable to capitalize on Morgan's success, or for that matter, they could not even keep him supplied with food and ammunition. Soon the Seventh Division was surrounded by fifty thousand enemy troops under Generals Bragg, Kirby Smith and John Morgan.

The Confederate General Kirby Smith sent Morgan a demand for his immediate surrender. Morgan replied, "Present my compliments to General Smith and say that if he wants this post he must come and take it."

Morgan received the following answers to his requests for supplies;

"Washington City, 22nd August 1862.
General Morgan,
Cumberland Gap.

Hold on firmly. You will soon be reenforced. Don't yield an inch. Fight the enemy whenever he appears, and I will see that you are very soon supported with other troops. Try to open communications with General Buell; if you cannot do this, telegraph to General Wright at Cincinnati.

H. W. HALLECK
General in Chief."

"Headquarters United States Forces.
Lexington, August 23, 1862.

GENERAL:—Your despatches reached me safely. Their spirit makes me your servant forever. If your officers and regiments are similarly inspired the great Gap will be ours as long as the hills last. I will make a strong effort to relieve you. My brigades are already en route in your direction. For reasons, I may have to come slowly, but I will come.

respectfully,
LEWIS WALLACE
Major General."

However, neither Halleck nor Wallace was able to make good their promises. Lexington had to be abandoned and soon the nearest Federal troops to Morgan were on the other side of the Ohio River, over two hundred miles away. Now the entire nation watched Cumberland Gap, the South in joyous anticipation of the surrender of an Union Army, and the North with the desperate hope that some miracle would save the Seventh Division.

As the Confederate ring around the little army began to tighten, Morgan began making assaults against the out-posts of the enemy. In these operations he took over
five hundred prisoners, and killed or wounded one hundred and eighty rebels, while his losses were less than forty men.

Now, faced with starvation, Morgan had no other choice but to evacuate his position and to try and reach the Ohio River. Under General Morgan’s skillful leadership, the entire division of ten thousand men reached the river intact, after fighting its way through two hundred miles of enemy territory. The Northern Press spoke highly of Morgan and his successful retreat. The New York Post ranked it with the retreat of Xenophon; and the Herald demanded that Morgan should be assigned to an independent command.

The following letter from Secretary Chase sums up the significance of the campaign of Cumberland Gap.

"Treasury Department, June 23, 1864.
My dear General; Your note with the copy of your letter to General Thomas (adjutant general of U.S.A.) was received this morning, and I thank you for the opportunity of reading the letter. It seems to show conclusively that had you been properly supported east Tennessee would now have been permanently restored to the Union, and a great internal position secured, from which the Rebellion could have been struck in any direction effectively. I saw the great necessity for the movement in the spring of 1861, and confered with General McClellan on the subject. It is a mystery to me that it has not been effected. Your ideas put into practical accomplishment, would have saved many a life and many a campaign.

sincerely yours,
S. P. CHASE."

General Morgan was then ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman, at Memphis and was assigned command of the Third Division of Sherman’s Army.

After the battle of Chickasaw, General McClernand assumed command of the Army of the Mississippi and reorganized it into two corps, the first to be commanded by General Morgan, and the second by General Sherman. With this force he captured Fort Hindman on the Arkansas River. In his reports of this action he commended General Morgan for his technical and strategic skill displayed in this operation. This campaign ended Morgan’s military career, as his health failed and he had to resign his commission.

Morgan returned to his law practice in Mount Vernon in 1864. The following year he was nominated by acclamation as Democratic candidate for governor. He was defeated by less than thirty thousand votes by J. D. Cox.

Morgan did serve three terms in Congress representing the district composed of Knox, Morrow, Delaware, Union and Hardin Counties. While in Congress, he served on the committees on Foreign Relations, Military Affairs and Reconstruction.

George Washington Morgan died on July 26, 1893. During his lifetime he had served in three wars. His Cumberland Gap operation has gone down in the annals of U.S. Military History as one of the outstanding feats of military skill and leadership. In addition to this, he has served, both at home and abroad, in the highest offices of the government. He is truly the "George Washington" of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:


X LIDA A. GEDNEY (MRS. GEORGE WILLIAM), a member of the Eagle Rock Chapter of New Jersey. Mrs. Gedney served as State Regent of New Jersey 1914-16 and Vice President General 1916-19.

X RUTH GRAY VICKERY HUSSEY (MRS. LEROY FOGG) of the Koussinoc Chapter, Maine. Among her duties with the National Society were State Vice Regent of Maine 1942-44, State Regent 1944-46, Vice President General 1946-49, Librarian General 1956-59.
In response to the interest shown by our subscribers, the DAR Magazine now brings you a series of book reviews. Primarily concerned with historical subjects prior to the period of 1830, these reviews will appear periodically as space and time permit. Recent comprehensive works of note will be brought to the attention of our readers. The column will also contain a listing of current genealogical publications of a general nature. It is hoped that this new feature will afford both pleasure and information to our reading public.

Dorothy V. Smith
National Chairman, DAR Magazine


This two volume biography on Daniel Webster was first published in 1930. The critics praised it most highly: scholarly, intensely readable, a splendid biography, a masterpiece, the best biography ever written on the great statesman. As would be expected in such a scholarly work, the books contain extensive footnotes. This reprint once again offers the public an opportunity to own the set for their private collections. DAR members will recall that a speech by Daniel Webster, made in New York City on March 15, 1837, is the source of the President General's theme for 1968: "ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."


On July 4, 1776 the first of 56 men signed under the words: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor." Only John Hancock signed on that date; the signing ceremony for the delegates was set for August 2.

The stories of 42 of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence are told in this readable book. A chief value of it is that they are all together in this work and the author carries these accounts through until their deaths. The author explains that the 14 delegates he omitted are either too well known or are New Englanders, and that the latter were not included because after 1776 most of the British action occurred in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

The delegates who voted for the Declaration knew their action was treason, punishable by hanging. Most were well-to-do and knew, too, that by their pledge they could be signing away their fortunes and creating hardships for their families. They were aware that although "freedom was proclaimed throughout the land" on July 8, independence had to be maintained.

The 56 delegates who established government by consent represented two and one-half million American freemen, protected by an army at that time of about ten thousand men under George Washington's command in New York. Most of the delegates were prominent men. Nine died of causes associated with the Revolutionary War, five were brutally treated, twelve had their homes destroyed by fire, two became Presidents of the United States—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.


The author of Famous Signers of the Declaration has now written a companion book on the men who framed the Constitution. The book is written in a matter of fact, encyclopaedic manner, replete with dates, with few embellishments. It gives a chronological account of the lives of each of the 55 delegates who attended the Federal Assembly regularly or for shorter periods, although only 39 signed the Constitution. The men are grouped under their respective States, geographically, from North to South, from New Hampshire to Georgia. The biographies are preceded by a chapter on the Articles of Confederation and another on the adoption of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The book concludes with the Constitution and its Amendments.


This is a profusely illustrated, with 81 black and white photographs and 30 large color plates, pictorial guide to the 17th, 18th and 19th century (Continued on page 351)
Chester A. Arthur 1830-1886—oil on canvas by Ole Peter Hansen Balling
A Look At A President
Chester Alan Arthur
By May Belle Blake
Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York

Chester Alan Arthur, our 21st President, a victim of Bright's disease, died in New York City on November 18, 1886. He was buried in the Rural Cemetery, Albany, New York. A massive black marble sepulcher, over which broods a bronze angel of death, was placed at his grave.

In Fairfield, Vermont, on October 5, 1830 Chester Alan Arthur was born, one of five children in a minister's family. When only 15, Arthur entered Union College as a sophomore. A minister's son usually earned a portion of the costs of his education. Twice in the long winter vacations, Chester A. left Schenectady to conduct schools in the neighboring towns. In 1848, he taught at district #14 in Schaghticoke and was paid $18.00 a month. Tuition cost him $28.00 during his 3 years at Union College. Board and room was about $125.00 per year.

Chester A. Arthur was black eyed and brown haired, with ruddy cheeks, regular features, and a fine broad forehead. He was unusually handsome, a certain dignity in his manner and conversation demanded respect as well as interest. His taste for literature, with a cheery amiability, made him an entertaining talker and appreciative listener.

In 1858 he met Ellen Lewis Herndon of Virginia, whose father William Lewis Herndon was an explorer. This acquaintance passed through friendship to love and on October 25, 1859, they were married at Calvary Church at 4th Avenue and 21st Street in New York city.

During the Civil War, Arthur held administration jobs in the Republican state governmental affairs and in 1871 was appointed, "Collector of the Port of New York" by President Grant. This post gave him control over considerable patronage, and though not personally corrupt, Arthur managed his power in the interests of the New York machine so openly that President Hayes in 1877 called for an investigation. In 1878 Arthur was suspended from his responsibilities.

In 1880 Arthur was nominated for Vice President, in the hope of pacifying the followers of Grant and the powerful New York machine. The same year his wife died. Ellen Herndon Arthur's funeral was appropriate for the wife of a public figure. Not only were many prominent persons at the church of the "Heavenly Rest," of which she had been a communicant, but when the coffin was taken to Albany, New York, it was met at the station by Governor Cornell and his staff, also delegations from both branches of the Legislature. They escorted the cortege to the Rural Cemetery in sleighs. The Mendelssohn Glee Club of Albany, New York, contrary to its custom, sang at the service in New York city.

Shortly after midnight on Tuesday morning September 20, 1881 Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh sent to Vice President Arthur the following dispatch: "It becomes our painful duty to inform you of the death of President Garfield, and to advise you to take the oath of office as President of the United States without delay. If it concurs with your judgment, we will be very glad if you will come here on the earliest train tomorrow morning."

The Vice President returned this answer:

New York, N.Y. September 19, 1881.
Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney General, Long Branch, New Jersey. I have your telegram, and the intelligence fills me with profound sorrow. Express to Mrs. Garfield my deepest sympathies.

Chester A. Arthur

(Continued on page 253)
Preservation and The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

By Mollie Somerville

The purposes of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution as enumerated in the Act of Incorporation are patriotic, historical and educational. The importance of preserving the record of accomplishments in these three fields was an immediate concern of the new Society. A motion in the Manuscript Minute Books under date of December 14, 1891 provided that Life Membership and Chapter Charter or Certificate payments be set aside to create a permanent fund for a fire proof building for the preservation of the records of the Society. At the First Continental Congress it was reported that $650 had been collected from these sources for the fund.

But even a month before the December 14th motion, a resolution was adopted to unite with the Sons of the American Revolution in giving a Colonial Ball on February 22, 1892, the proceeds to go to the fund for building a Memorial Home. Later, when the Sons of the American Revolution suggested the union of their organization with the DAR and the Sons of the Revolution for the erection of such a building, the NSDAR Board of Management "moved a vote of thanks to these gentlemen for their painstaking courtesy in the matter."

In the resolution adopted at the meeting of November 24, 1891 to hold the Colonial Ball for the building fund, the structure is referred to as a Memorial Home. Another resolution, introduced October 26, 1891, on a home for the Society reads, "which might be called the Memorial Manor of the Daughters of the American Revolution." The discussions for naming the building were interesting. Several names were suggested. The following quotation is from the Proceedings of the Fourth Continental Congress (February 1895):

"In regard to the question of a name for the building, there was at first great difference of opinion, the majority preferring the title "Colonial Hall." The assertion was made that the term Colonial would not be correct, as the period which we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, delight to honor was, strictly speaking, Continental rather than referring to the more remote days of the early Colonies. Therefore the committee unanimously decided that our building should be called the "Continental Hall."

A later discussion (October 1901) resulted in a motion as follows:

That in the program for the competition of architects, this building be designated as "The Memorial Continental Hall."

Referring again to the meeting on December 14, 1891 that laid the financial foundation for building Memorial Continental Hall, the NSDAR, whose total membership numbered 943, had undertaken another financial responsibility, the completion of a monument to Mary Washington, mother of George Washington. An association for erecting such a monument above the spot where Mary Washington was buried on the Kenmore estate in Fredericksburg, Virginia, had been formed in 1889 but had encountered financial difficulties in carrying out the project. To assist in this was the first historical undertaking of the NSDAR, and almost 75% of
the $11,000 cost was contributed by the DAR. The monument was dedicated on May 10, 1894 with President Grover Cleveland (the same President who signed the NSDAR incorporation papers) as the principal speaker.

During these early years, the NSDAR also gave financial assistance to another national organization. The small sum of $100 which was appropriated by the Fifth Continental Congress in 1896 helped continue the restoration of historic Jamestown begun by the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities with an appropriation by the Congress of the United States. The James River was washing away the embankments already built and threatening to obliterate all traces of the first settlement in 1607 when the NSDAR made its contribution toward the preservation of this historic spot.

Jamestown, and nearby Williamsburg, have, like many other projects linked with preservation, become known to millions and are well supported. But during the first decade of the existence of the NSDAR, restoration, reforestation, urban renewal, etc., were new ideas with few adherents. In 1900, the NSDAR had 30,407 members in 539 Chapters. During this first decade, many Chapters initiated projects which today are undertaken by national and state governments.

On April 19, 1894, the Sequoia Chapter, the first Chapter organized in California, commemorated the anniversary date of the Battle of Lexington by planting a young sequoia in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Daughters from eastern states sent earth from historic battlefields and cemeteries where heroes were buried. The French government, through its Consul General, contributed earth from Lafayette’s grave. The trowel used was of California silver set in a handle of magnolia wood from a tree planted by Washington at Mount Vernon. Four years later, on Yorktown Day, trees contributed by the thirteen original states were planted in the same park.

On the east coast, in Hartford, Connecticut, the 200 members of the Ruth Wyllis Chapter devoted several years to an urban renewal project that encompassed the restoration and preservation of an old colonial and revolutionary period burial ground dating back to 1640. Tenement houses fronting on Gold Street, adjoining one side of the old cemetery, had to be torn down and the street itself widened. Dilapidated buildings that lined a filthy alleyway had to be demolished. Chapter members persuaded the property owners to sell the unsightly tenements and induced the city council to widen the street. Descendants of many notables buried in the old cemetery contributed, as did the aroused public. Grave stones were cleaned and recut, or replaced, and protected against destruction by the elements in the future. As a finishing touch, the whole was enclosed by a fence. Over $100,000 had been spent on the project when the work was finally completed in 1900.

In writing this article, no attempt was made to research the source material exhaustively for preservation facts of the Society’s first decade. In fact, the examples given were taken at random just to indicate the scope of such endeavors and to illustrate how far ahead of their time are the objectives of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution adopted more than three quarters of a century ago.

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A Look At A President

(Continued from page 251)

The oath of office was then administered in the front parlor of Mr. Arthur’s residence in New York city with his oldest son being present.

As President on Garfield’s assassination, Arthur, stepping out of his familiar role as spoilsman, backed civil service reform, reorganized the cabinet and prosecuted political associates accused of Post Office graft.

The Executive Mansion, after the withdrawal of Garfield’s family, required renovation. Before President Arthur was ready to move in, he wished it restored to a proper condition and inasmuch as such things interested him and offered some relaxation from other problems, he gave the changes much personal attention. To connect the various floors, the first elevator was installed. Arthur brought to Washington, D.C. a French Chef, who had previously been employed by the New York gourmets.

He persuaded his younger sister, Mary Arthur McElroy of Albany, New York to act as hostess of the Executive Mansion. With his sister’s vigilant aid, the President maintained a strict barrier between official and private White House life.

Arthur worshiped on his first Sunday as President, at a Negro church, to which he returned on Thanksgiving Day, but he chose as “the President’s church” Saint John’s, across Lafayette Square. In his wife’s memory he gave a window for the edifice.

For sartorial splendor and sociability, no President of the United States outdid Chester Alan Arthur, who was a preacher’s son, a native of Vermont and a school teacher before he studied law. He had 80 suits in his wardrobe, gave dinners with as many as 14 courses and generally followed the ancient advice to “eat, drink and be merry.”

MARCH 1969
Let Freedom Ring

By Helen Herritt Russell

Fort Antes Chapter, Jersey Shore, Pa.

There are a number of historic elms in this country, but none with a more exciting story than the Tiadaghton Elm on the western bank of Pine Creek (once known as Tiadaghton Creek) in Central Pennsylvania.

Under its protecting shade on July 4, 1776, the Fair Play men drew up and signed their own Memorial to the Continental Congress, declaring themselves as a free and independent republic, and forever free from any bonds to the Mother Country of Great Britain.

That theirs was the seventh such avowal of independence to be signed within the colony of Pennsylvania only adds to the tale, and proves how the young colony was “on fire” for independence.

On the west branch of the Susquehanna these Fair Play men were largely Scotch Presbyterians who had fled from the Isles to be free of religious tyranny. There were also some Germans who hated the constant drain to support the military in their country. They had all been invited to this New World where man could be "born free" by none other than William Penn, himself, who wanted his colony populated by thrifty and productive farmers who would love the land and make it great.

The Scotch especially, because of their rugged background and their former persecution, were ready to fight for their new found independence at the drop of a hat. Already they had lost all and given all. They were not afraid of what such a declaration could bring upon their heads.

Who were the Fair Play Men? Theirs is a story unique in the annals of American history. We must go back to William Penn who held title to the land from King Charles II through a charter granted him in lieu of a debt owed Penn’s father, an admiral in the king's navy. Penn, finding that his colony was already inhabited by Indians, and in his humane way sought to gradually win them over, began by “purchasing” the land from them by degrees in a series of token purchases.

In his now famous “Last Purchase,” the Susquehanna River (which divided Pennsylvania north and south until it takes an abrupt swing to the south to wend its way to the Chesapeake Bay) was part of the boundary. The deed also put the western boundary at Tiadaghton Creek.

But there were two such creeks emptying into the Susquehanna about 20 miles apart. The Indians said the eastern one was the Tiadaghton, while crude maps of the Provincial Authorities showed it to be the western one.

Circumstances were so delicate at the time that the Authorities dared not press the Indians, preferring to let the matter rest for the time being, and until the Treaty of Stanwix in 1784 the land between the two creeks was known as the disputed land, with all beyond it being, of course “indian land.” No warrants were issued and whites were forbidden to settle upon it under penalty of a year’s imprisonment, plus a fine of 500 pounds, and a promise of twelve more months of good behaviour.

But meanwhile, events on that frontier had been even a little stormier than usual. Some of the Scotch, having been burned out by the Indians, had fled from former sites into the west branch valley and established themselves in considerable number on the disputed land and...
beyond. It was not exactly in spite of the Proclamation of the Authorities, but rather that they had no where else to go and were at the very end of their already slender resources.

Many are the stories told of events on this frontier at this particular period, some varying to a degree, but the explanation still exists that when inspectors come looking, the men of the household usually found it convenient to be “away hunting” or on some other exploratory expedition. Anyway, it is a matter of record that no penalties were ever exacted of them.

There were about 100 families who had seated themselves on this disputed land, and on the Indian land farther up the Susquehanna, to Great Island and even beyond. For authority we quote from Charles Smith (son of Provost William Smith, a prominent judge of that area which judge reviewed, and usually confirmed, many of the Fair Play cases after the Revolution when land titles were being adjusted). Smith’s Law, Vol 2, pg 195:

“There existed a great number of choice locations on April 3, 1769, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna between the mouths of Lycoming and Pine Creeks (the names later adopted) but the Proprietaries, from extreme caution . . . had prohibited any surveys being made beyond the Lycoming. In the meantime, in violations of all law, a set of hardy adventurers had . . . seated themselves on this doubtful territory . . . They made improvements and made a considerable population.

“It is true . . . they were not under the laws of protection of the country; and were we to adopt the visionary theories of some philosophers . . . we might be led to believe that the state of these people would have been one of continual warfare, and that in contests the weakest must give way to the strongest. To prevent these consequences . . . they formed a mutual compact among themselves. They elected annually a tribunal, in rotation, of three of their settlers whom they called Fair Play Men, who were to decide all disputed boundaries. From their decision there could be no appeal. There could be no resistance. The decree was enforced by the whole body who started up 'en masse' at the mandates of the court, and execution was as sudden and irresistible as judgement.

“Every newcomer was obliged to apply to this tribunal, and upon his solemn engagement to subscribe to the law of the land he was permitted to take possession of some vacant spot. Their decrees were, however, just; and when their settlements were recognized by law, and Fair Play had ceased, their decisions were received in evidence, and were confirmed by the courts.”

It is true they may have used the usual procedure of the frontier courts — that of drawing sticks, or the single red grain of corn, to determine who was to administer the punishment, but they did have a regular code of laws and any man seeking to settle was voted upon. First, he had to show certain promise of stability—they could not be hampered by meddlers. To be exact he could not be absent from his land for over six months without forfeiting his right to it. (We know this is true from still existing sworn affidavits of those who wanted to enlists in Washington’s call for volunteers which called for a year’s enlistment.)

This Fair Play system was in operation from about 1772-3 until the Treaty of Stanwix in 1784 which confirmed the true boundary of the Last Purchase, using the western creek, the Tiadaghton, as the true boundary.

But in the meantime the people of the thirteen colonies were declaring themselves as being against the tyranny of Great Britain and the Continental Congress had a committee working on resolutions to make it official as a united movement. The Fair Play Men, not being a real part of the Pennsylvania colony since they had been officially labeled as “outlaws” decided to act on their own initiative and adopt their own avowal for independence. They met at a meeting house which was much too small, so then adjourned to the outside, to the shade of this near-by elm, where the paper was drawn. That this movement crystallized for them on July 4, 1776, must have been purely coincidental.

Tradition says that two messengers left immediately to carry the word to the Congress meeting in Philadelphia, but heard of the news of the national declaration from there. Another tale says they were ambushed by Indians enroute, who robbed them of the document and handed them over to the Tories.

Whatever the truth is, nothing in writing has survived. One man named Clark used to say his grandfather had a copy of the paper in their old Bible, but it was never found. But all other facts have been well authenticated. While some historians have claimed that the names of all the Fair Play name have likewise all been lost in “the sands of time.” But not so. For actually, the Fair Play men left many tracks as they walked across this particular page of Pennsylvania history, which can be picked up even now with fair ease, in spite of the nearly two centuries which have elapsed. For instance:

1. All circumstantial evidence points to the truth of the story, none of which has even been disqualified.
2. The verdicts of the Fair Play courts were later reviewed by county officials and were confirmed as being fair in every detail, almost without exception.
3. The muster rolls of their county militia 1778-83, strengthened by comparing same with tax lists of that area for the same period.
4. The pension applications of those who served from this frontier, some of whom were of the Fair Play area, gave an account of the affidavit they had to take to enlist at all. Many of these give vivid descriptions of the conditions of pre-Revolutionary period on the frontier.
5. Pre-emption deeds and warrants later granted to the brave defenders of the upper West Branch Valley.
6. Old petitions which still exist which the Fair Play settlers signed in their own behalf, seeking aid and protection from the Indians, and later from greedy land speculators.
7. Last, but not least, the eye-witness accounts which wrap up the total case, beyond any further question.
The inhabitants of the County of Northumberland.

To the legislature of the

That your Representatives have lain, for a number of years, before the consideration of their habits, on the soil, on the

Branch of the House of land and labour, and was for a time the

One who had been a strong defender of the government and was a

The beginning of the new thing to admit and turn

The continent of the new in place of the old, in order that

We have endeavored to promote the best system of improvement and the

In order to give the farmers of the new country land and

We have endeavored to carry on the several

...
This writer has compiled a list of about a hundred heads of families who had established themselves on this unwarranted land.

But also in the meanwhile, and while the Revolutionary War was being waged, the Continental Congress was sitting at Philadelphia, and had to move inland to Lancaster, then to York, Pa., for the battlefronts were in the southeastern part of the state and that area was in constant jeopardy. The Fair Play settlers furnished the men for the county militia on their homefront, and some of the cream of their young manhood were spared to join Washington's troops in the Continental Line. They had to stockade their homes, and in an all together effort held that western frontier until 1778. By then the British had completely won over the Indians and were paying them for every scalp they could bring in. When all this strategy failed to dislodge the brave settlers, a full scale attack was arranged on the settlers of both the north and the west branches of the Susquehanna, with the Indians in the forefront, commanded from the rear by British officers.

The attack on the north branch came first, whereupon Colonel Samuel Hunter, in command at Fort Augusta, which was strategically placed at the confluence of the two branches, could but order all the whites to be evacuated.

This massed evacuation, later called the Big Runaway, was awful to see. Hundreds of people were involved as the families took to the river in whatever they could find, or make quickly, that would float. Hog troughs, rafts, canoes, flatboats—these were manned by the women and girls, while the men and young boys too young to fight walked the shores driving the cattle and warding off any marauding Indians.

When the caravan of floating craft reached Fort Augusta, Colonel Hunter met them and pleaded with the men amongst them to stop over at the fort and make a last determined stand, in order to protect the interior parts of the state. This they did, and it is pretty well conceded to this day that it was the valor and the action of the outpost settlers who saved the war for the colonies for if this western frontier post had collapsed then Washington's armies could easily have failed, for they had so many defeats, and retreats, one more could easily have broken the camel's back.

The women and children either stationed themselves in the deserted cabins around, or if fortunate enough to have any, pushed on down the river to the homes of their kin from whence they had left shortly before.

For the next four or five years they all lived as refugees, or "misplaced persons" as they have been called since World War II. The cattle they owned were sold to buy food, and silver or hard money, if they had any, went the same way. For them it was the darkest period of the war.

But that was not all that fate handed them, for land speculators had begun to dicker for that fertile land in the West Branch Valley, and it was being sold over the table to anyone who was able to buy.

When the scattered settlers heard this they were enraged and acted swiftly in their own behalf. Their first move was to put together a petition, addressed to the Provincial Authorities, declaring themselves as having earned the first right to that land because they had defended it during the war. Here is their first petition, dated August 22, 1781:

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of Northumberland Co; Most respectfully sheweth—

"That your petitioners, and many more, now scattered through the interior parts of the state,—have lived for a number of years before the Revolution, & made considerable improvements at and near Great Island, on the west branch of the Susquehanna,—and by the barbarities & distresses of a cruel savage enemy,—after murdering many of our unhappy neighbors,—we were obligt to abandon our homes and livings, & fly to the interior parts for refuge,—where we were obligt to part with our stocks to support our families,—& by the long continuance of the unhappy war, has greatly reduced us, & the day & hour we are blessed with peace—which we earnestly hope the day is not far off—when we hope, & purpose returning to our own respectively places,—

"But notwithstanding all the distresses and calamites that has befell us, we are most exceedingly alarmed, on being informed that a set of men had made application to your offices for the very land we have improved & long enjoyed,—& has offered a tender of hard money for the same,—We are sensible of the scarcity of money at this time for publick use—but we most humbly conceive the Honoroble will never suffer any man—or set of men, to take such undue advantage to ruin many,—for the advantage of a few,—

"It must be well known to the wisdom of Council the evil tendency of engrossing lands—many thousands of acres now lies uncultivated in this county,— which we conceive would have been settled, had the land been let at the Proprietors terms, & would have been a great addition to our strength in defending the county in the calamitous times,—& we humbly conceive we prevented the New England people from settling on the West Branch as we understood* they intended, extending their claims & settle, as they did on the East Branch of the Wyoming,—

"We would beg leave to further mention, That its well known to many the great number of men we have produced to the standing army, & militia from time to time,—besides the remainder being long a frontier & defending against the savages, were obligt to retreat inch by inch, by which have distressed widows, & fatherless children,—

"Under this deplorable situation, we beg leave to address the Honoroble Council,—Praying you to take us under your most serious consideration, & suffer us not to get the finishing stroke of ruin,—which we understand our enemies has decreed against us,—& we can with the greatest propriety assure the Honoroble Council

* Connecticut settlers once attempted a colony in that part of Interior Penna.
our desire and real intention is, not only support government, but also, as soon as in our power, to comply with the terms of the land office,—

"Therefore, we humbly beg leave to request the Honorable Council to take us into your most serious consideration & grant us relief in the premises—

"And your petitioners as in duty bound will pray:"

Thirtynine signatures were attached to the document which still exists in the archives of the commonwealth. So many being scattered as refugees accounts for the small number. But every one had paid taxes on the land while the war was on.

But sometimes the wheels of government grind exceeding slow, and for three years nothing happened. Then the settlers sent a second petition which, when found in the old files, where such papers of government are sometimes stuck away, it was marked "Red 1 time March 17, 1784." This time there were fiftyone names attached, and every one can be found on early tax lists, or the must rolls for that county of Northumberland, and sometimes in the Continental Army.

The text is much the same as the first, and we quote only two paragraphs here:

"That your petitioners have lived for a number of years before the Revolution at and near Great Island on the W B of the Susquehanna, & were the first settlers, & have made considerable improvements without having procured any Officer's rights under the former government, & was at the beginning of the war obligt to aban- don our farms & fly to the interior parts for refuge, where we was under the necessity of selling our stock for the support of our families,—

"We have lately understood that application has been made for the lands we have improved, & which we have defended at the risk of our lives,—We humbly conceive that your Honorable House will rather give the preference to those who lives have been spent in endeavoring to procure an honest livelihood on lands which were unappropriated, & we do conceive that the merit of defending the frontiers & being the most active against the savages will have its due weight with your Honorable House. All your petitions desire is to have your sanction for retaining our improvements, & that those only who have been tillers of the ground & livers on the land, their rights alone shall be deemed valid for proportionable shares,—. . ."

The final result of all this was an Act of Exemption passed in May of 1785, allowing the Fair Play settlers the first right to their own improvements, so they could now live in security and peace. But not all.

For one man later wrote that his grandfather had often told him that there were only five heads of families who survived that awful period, the other men all being either murdered by the Indians, or casualties of the war. A fifth of them murdered was the figure arrived at when all the chips were in. This meant there were a great many widows with no man-power left in the family to help them carry on. It also meant a great number of

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The Tiadaghton Elm located on the western bank of Pine Creek in Central Pennsylvania. The tree still stands as a monument to the Fair Play men. Tree Surgeon have estimated its age at 600 years.
fatherless children, many of who were scarred in many ways by the gruesome experience.

The men who lived long enough to be pensioned received the grand sum of forty dollars per year, and the widows got less. Truly they had given their very all for the cause of the colonies.

The great tree still stands as a monument to their bravery. Tree surgeons who have worked on it from time to time estimate its age as 600 years, making it a tree of some size when Columbus arrived on these shores. It was a Council tree, where the Indians often held their Councils. It was, and is still a “line tree” on the dividing line between adjoining farms.

Every year a celebration is held beneath its shade when the people of the area rededicate themselves to the principles for which the Fair Play Men stood and to commemorate the coincidental and separate signing of the Declaration of Independence by those sturdy pioneers.

Signers of the petition of 8.22.1781 of settlers beyond the purchase line

Alexander, James
Arthur, Robert
Brandon, James
Campbell, Samuel
Chatlam, John
Cool, Simon*
DeWitt, Abram
Donehew, John
Dougherty, James
Dougherty, John
Dougherty, Henry
Ferguson, Thomas
Forster, Thomas
Hamilton, Alex'r*
Huff, Edmond
Jackson, John
Leathery, Robert
Links, Jacob
Luckey, William
Manning, Richard
McMeens, William
Muckelvain, John
Nickel, Hugh*

Signers of the petition of 3.17.1784

Agan, William
Ashbridge, John
Alexander, James
Baker, John
Bodine Frederick
Brayley, Roger
Camel, Samuel
Cavenagh, Edward
Chatlam, John
Colwell, Bartram
Dougherty, John
Dougherty, William
Dunn, William
Erwin, James
Field, Samuel
Flemman (Flemming?) John
Forgoson, Thomas
Forster, James
Forster, Thomas
Hamilton, Alex, Jr.
Hammon, (Hammond?)
David
Hiller, Frederick

* Those so marked were killed by Indians later.

Note that the same name varies in spelling in the two columns. This was a period when most could not write at all, perhaps their name only.

** PETER RODEY. It is of him the story is told that after the war, when Chief Justice McKean was holding court in the Fair Play District, and partly in reference to the case before him, Justice McKean asked Peter if he could tell him just what the provisions of the Fair Play Court were. Peter’s memory did not serve him well as to details, and scratching his head, he replied “All I kin say is, that since yer Honor’s Coorts hey come among us, Fair Play has ceased, and Law has taken its place!”

Peter was deceased at time of May term of County court, 1800, when his widow Catharine RODDY, the elder, named heirs as sons: John, William, and Andrew; daughters Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, Catharine the Junior, Margaret and Ann.

Each year a celebration is held beneath the Tiadaghton Elm as people rededicate themselves to the principles of the Fair Play Men.
Welcome to Junior Country!

By Susan Adams Gonchar
National Vice Chairman in Charge of Junior Events

The 78th Continental Congress is just around the corner, and the Junior Events are waiting—waiting to be enjoyed.

The Junior Forum - Workshop Meeting will get things off to an early and lively start beginning at 8:15 a.m. to 10:15 a.m., on Monday, April 14th in the National Officers Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall, 1776 D St., N. W., (room is across from C.A.R. Headquarters). All Junior Members and interested Daughters are welcomed to attend. Your National Chairman, Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce, and her Vice Chairmen highlight the accomplishments of 1968. To illustrate the work and activities of the Junior Members an Exhibit, created by Mrs. Benjamin Knapp, Vice Chairman, Eastern Division, will be presented. What makes the Juniors tick? We have the answers, so bring your friends and your questions!

It's "Clover Country" at the Junior Dinner on Monday evening, April 14th at 5:00 p.m. promptly, at the Army and Navy City Club, Main Dining Room, 17th & I Streets, N. W. Please use the Ladies Entrance on 17th Street. Send your reservation, with a check or money order for $6.50 (includes tax and tip) made payable to the “Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR,” to the Dinner Chairman, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, 5101 South 10th Street, Apt. #1, Arlington, Virginia 22204, as soon as possible and no later than April 8th. Please enclose a self-addressed envelope as tickets will be issued and mailed. For reservations received after April 8th, tickets will be held for pickup at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Dress for the evening as you will go directly to Constitution Hall after the Dinner. The Dinner Program will feature the presentation of all State Winners and the Seven Divisonal Finalists of the Outstanding Junior Member Contest. Excitement will be high on Opening Night when the National Outstanding Junior Member will be announced by Mrs. Marvel Wilson, Jr., Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest, and presented to the 78th Continental Congress by the President General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes. Who will wear the coveted National Outstanding Junior pin this year?

"Enid" is a doll! She is an enchanting doll donated by the Eagle Rock Chapter, Junior Membership Committee and named “Enid” in honor of their past Chapter Regent, now State Regent of New Jersey, Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr. “Enid’s” exquisite wardrobe of clothing, made beautifully by the New Jersey Juniors, has everything a young girl “just has to have” including a “made to order” white mink stole. “Enid” will make her “National Debut,” April 14-18 at the Junior Bazaar Booth, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. You are all invited! So do stop by and autograph her “Celebrity Book” for $1.00. She could be yours! Wouldn’t “Enid” and her wardrobe make a lovely surprise for your "little doll" back home?

The Junior Bazaar Booth — "Clover Corner", will be open 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., April 14-17 and 8:00 a.m., to 12:00 noon on April 18th. The Bazaar Chairman, Mrs. Don S. Harvey, and her Committee will be showing many varied handmade items. Mrs. Donald B. Atkins, Vice Chairman in Charge of Notepaper & Jewelry, Announces... In addition to the DAR Notepaper and Jeweled Flag Pin, a New and exclusive enameled "50 Stars and 13 Strips" replica Flag Pin (same size as the Jeweled) will be for sale at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Also, for your “patriotic man” there will be the man’s enameled Flag lapel pin. Making its first appearance at the Bazaar will be an enameled, green “Four Leaf Clover” pin and earrings set, centered with a cultured pearl. Something else is New at the Bazaar... It’s “Daisies Do Tell,” a complete and delightful

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Cowboy Hall of Fame Honors Pioneers Who Developed the West

By Susan Allen Smith
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

The winning of the West is a unique chapter in history that has captivated the minds and hearts of people around the world. No other era portrays so dramatically the struggle of people of all backgrounds and races to create civilization from a rugged wilderness.

This drama lives on in exhibits of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City. Cowboys and Indians, trappers and traders, cowmen and cavalrymen—all the great pioneers of the great move West—are honored in the national memorial.

High on a red bluff northeast of the City, the shrine overlooks busy Highway 66, once the scene of cattle drives over the Old Chisholm Trail. At the museum entrance, far above the sound of traffic and surrounded by woods and rolling land around Persimmon Hill, you can almost hear the shouts of the traildrivers and the bawl of cattle as they passed through Indian Territory on their way to the great beef markets.

Everything about the Cowboy Hall of Fame tells of the great movement West. The museum structure itself resembles a giant tent, its folds billowing in the wind of the open plains. When lighted at night from within, it glows like the embers of a campfire. The design was chosen from 257 designs submitted from 39 different states.

Inside, life-sized exhibits with life-like figures of frontier people recreate scenes of the past. An Indian encampment shows an Indian boy learning the lore of the warriors from his grandfather. The structure of the family tepee is exposed to illustrate how these homes were built. The famous Matador Ranch Chuckwagon, complete even to the black pots hanging on it, shows the outdoor home of the cowboy. An exact copy of a Butterfield Overland mail stage shows that stagecoaches were plusher and more colorful than most Western movies would have us believe.

The Great Map, a 32- by 48-foot relief map enclosed in a small auditorium, illustrates the trails West, including mail and railroad routes, with special light and sound techniques. Situated near the entrance, the Great Map gives visitors an overall view of Western history.

A huge collection of oil paintings, watercolors, bronzes, wood sculptures, sketches, letters, and other art works by Charles M. Russell, Frederic Remington, Charles Schreyvogel, Henry Farny, Alfred Jacob Miller, Joseph Henry Sharp, Carl Rungius, Robert Henri, Willard Thomas Moran, W. R. Leigh, Olaf Seltzer, Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Hill, Frank Tenney Johnson, Earl Heikka, and Olaf Wieghorst faithfully records all the struggles, hardships, joy, humor, and rugged beauty of life in the developing West. Art works are being added constantly.

A large collection of saddles, spurs, and other gear attests to the importance of the horse in winning the West. Guns—another frontier necessity—are well represented in examples from an early Winchester to a Gatling gun.

Rodeo cowboys are honored in the Rodeo Hall of Fame exhibits. Twenty-two exhibit spaces in the 60 by 36 foot Hall of Fame contain some of the trophies, gear, and personal effects of the greatest rodeo athletes of past and present.

One of the most recent acquisitions is a collection of more than 1,000 branding irons, the largest in existence. Some of the most noted ranches in the West are represented. Another outstanding feature of the national shrine is the Founders Hall, which recognizes the museum’s founding benefactors.

Seventeen Western states from the Dakotas to Washington and from Texas to California sponsor the Cowboy Hall of Fame. The late Chester A. Reynolds, a Kansas City garment manufacturer, conceived the idea for the museum when he visited the Will Rogers Memorial in Claremore, Oklahoma. He felt that other great Westerners should be honored in a national memorial and

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Charles M. Russell's bronze "the Explorers" shows Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their Indian guide Sacajewa, a Shoshone Woman.

Flags of 17 Western states that sponsor the National Cowboy Hall of Fame stand at entrance to the national memorial.
SAVANNAH CHAPTERS (Georgia). On December 11, 1968, the three Savannah Chapters: Savannah, Lachlan McIntosh, and Bonaventure, held a joint meeting at historic St. John's Parish House. Preceding the meeting, a coffee was served in honor of Mrs. Hugh Reid, State Regent.

Mrs. Arthur Wilson, regent of Savannah Chapter, conducted the business meeting; Mrs. Robert Burgess, regent of the Bonaventure Chapter, read the President General’s message, and gave the prayer. Mrs. C. F. Griffen, Chaplin of the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, led the pledge to the flag and the American’s Creed. Mrs. E. J. Derst, Jr., regent of the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, gave the National Defense report.

The State Regent, Mrs. Reid, presented 50-year membership pins to two members of the Savannah Chapter, Mrs. Ralston Lattimore and Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill. Mrs. Lattimore is a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson through the famous Eppes family. Mrs. Tuthill is the Honorary Regent of Savannah Chapter, an Honorary State Regent, and a past Vice President general.

Mrs. W. G. Gnann and Mrs. Julia Heidt Floyd of the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter received their 50-year membership pins in May, 1968. Mrs. Gnann has been a member for 58 years.

Mrs. Tuthill gave a very glowing introduction of Mrs. Reid, who had been one of her students when Mrs. Tuthill taught history at Savannah High School. Mrs. Reid spoke on Meadow Gardens, home of George Walton, one of Georgia’s signers of the Declaration of Independence. This property belongs to the State Society of Georgia DAR.

Following the meeting, a lovely luncheon was held at the Pink House, another of Savannah’s historic buildings.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Washington, Pennsylvania). To highlight the observance of American History Month, the Washington County Chapter presented for the first time the DAR Americanism award to a local resident.

Jacob Paradise of Washington was the recipient of the medal and certificate which was presented by Mrs. Stuart E. Murphy, Regent. He was born in Greece and came to the United States in 1948 to make his home with an uncle and became a naturalized citizen in 1954. He is a veteran of the Korean conflict, a member of Edwin Scott Linton Post 175 and through his efforts the Legion Post was able to raise more blood for the Red Cross “Blood for Vietnam” program than any other city in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Stewart E. Murphy, Regent, presenting the Americanism Medal and Certificate to Jacob Paradise.

Jacob Paradise, in 1966, was selected by the Washington County Medical Society as the recipient of the Benjamin Rush award for outstanding volunteer work with the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heart Association, the Washington Unit of the American Cancer Society and the American Legion.

Paradise is presently serving as captain of the guard of the Order of Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association). The Ahepa Power District 4 publication “The Power Line” featured a story in its March issue, congratulating him for the honor bestowed on him. Mr. Paradise, his wife Florence and three daughters Maria, Anna and Christina make their home in Washington.

ANN POAGE (Houston, Texas). Miss Elizabeth Smith, Chairman of Junior American Citizens Committee for Ann Poage Chapter, feels that every club being sponsored by her Chapter should have the advantage of and access to a framed Constitution of the United States of America. From this document, the young people can learn about the privileges and responsibilities of good citizenship.

“One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny,” is the theme that was chosen by the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution which applies to the purpose and goals of the Junior American Citizens (JAC).

The purpose of the JAC Committee has remained the same for sixty-two years of existence: “To teach children some knowledge of the underlying principles of our Government, of American sentiment, and of all that will go toward making them good citizens.”

Thus, we lay the foundation for their adult lives and the course our country will follow in the future.

An easy to read framed Constitution has been placed by the JAC Committee in each of the more than twenty-five Elementary and Junior High Schools sponsored by Ann Poage Chapter.

Good citizenship means several things—honesty, character, patriotism, and observance of the laws of the land. Only if we develop a nation of good citizens can we hope to survive as a strong and free country.

The JAC Clubs encourage members to help in the home, the community, schools, country, to instill interest in the study of civics, and to create an interest in learning the history of these United States of America.
MITZ-KHAN-A-KHAN (Ventura, California). For our National defense program in October, Lieutenant Colonel Vincente Blaz, U.S.M.C., recently returned from Viet Nam, was our speaker. His topic, "Viet Nam, a Different Kind of War," was illustrated by colored slides he took over there. The pictures gave a vivid understanding of the geographic settings of the combat and the faces of the people. The Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese enemy, ruthless and cruel, using guerrilla warfare, terror and torture as admitted instruments of their policy: the American Marines, protectors and defenders of the villagers, contributing to the extent of their resources, to sanitation, hospitalization and education for the villagers. The talk was interesting and straight-forward as befits eyewitness account, and left one with the feeling that our cause is just, and that victory there is a necessary prelude to peace. Members, husbands and friends made up a fine appreciative audience. At the conclusion of the presentation the audience joined in singing "The Marine Hymn."

Four times a year, the Americanism chairman and members attend ceremonies at the Ventura County Court House where we welcome new citizens, sixty-five in December. As Americanism chairman we acquaint the audience with our organization, its many projects and especially our interest in new citizens, the distribution of the DAR Citizenship Manual and our other interests in education, particularly aid to special schools, scholarship awards, and the February programs of good citizenship and history awards with our local schools participating. After a short talk by a "speaker of the day", and words of wisdom by the presiding judge, the new citizens come forward to receive their citizenship papers. We present them with mementoes of the occasion, welcome cards, pledge allegiance cards, copy of "the Good Citizen" and a Flag Code. We offer congratulations too, and greet each new citizen personally.—Marie Emery Draim.

THOMAS CARTER (Pittsylvania County, Virginia). In a recent impressive service, tribute was paid to an outstanding member, the Organizing Regent, Mrs. F. Kirk Perrow, Sr.

To the honoree was presented a framed fifty-year certificate and membership pin along with a sheaf of golden yellow roses in token of the love and appreciation of her chapter for her many years of service and friendship. The presentation was made by Mrs. W. W. Peers, Director of District III, Virginia DAR who, in listing the highlights of her accomplishments, compiled from the records, stated: "Mrs. Perrow's distinguished services to the NSDAR began in 1918 when she became a member of Bienville Chapter, Anniston, Alabama. She served in various offices in that Chapter and became State Vice Regent. In 1930 she transferred her residence and DAR membership to Virginia, her native state. The next period of service includes the following offices:

1936 Organizing Regent of Thomas Carter Chapter; 1936-1941 Regent, Thomas Carter Chapter; 1939-1941 State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee; 1942-1944 National Vice Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee; 1945-1947 State chaplain, Virginia DAR; 1948-1950 State Chairman, Americanism Committee; 1951-1953 District Director, District III (Southside); 1957-1958 President, State Officers Club; 1958-1968 Chapter Chaplain. Mrs. Perrow attended regularly the State Conferences and National Congresses through 1961, giving encouragement and inspiration to all who knew her."

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Texas). One of the most delightful events on the Lady Washington Chapter fall calendar was the Liberty Bell Benefit, staged by our Junior Committee on November 15th, Mrs. John D. Brown, Chairman, planned this benefit for the purpose of joining other junior committees of DAR chapters throughout Texas in raising money to purchase a replica of the Liberty Bell for the MacArthur Academy of Freedom at Howard Payne College in Brownwood, Texas.

Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London, makers of the original Liberty Bell in 1752, are casting the replicas to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Junior members, other than those pictured above, who assisted in the planning and arrangements for the benefit were Mrs. Keyes A. Curry, Jr., Mrs. Jay P. Bishop, Jr., Mrs. H. C. Marchand, Mrs. Grisham Lewis, Mrs. Moody Flowers, and Mrs. K. Scott McDonald. Junior Committee sponsors, always ready to lend a helping hand, are Mrs. Dale C. Cheesman and Mrs. William M. Shepperd, III.

The benefit, held at the beautiful Electric Living Center, was a card party, followed by a luncheon featuring authentic foods of early America, served by our Junior Members in the dress of early America. The menu consisted of such taste treats as Baked Smithfield Ham, Smoked Turkey, Spiced Currant Sauce, Plantation String Beans, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Daniel Morgan’s Corn Pudding, Jefferson’s Great Cake, Punch and Coffee.

After luncheon, Mrs. Brown greeted the guests and thanked the members for their usual wholehearted support of any
DAR project. She introduced the Regent, Mrs. Percy E. Gentile, and special guests, Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ford Hubbard, State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Lewis P. O’Neill, State Registrar, of Dallas.

We are happy to report that not only was the Junior Committee goal reached, but the DAR image was enhanced by the excellent newspaper publicity received. The large Houston Chronicle devoted a full page and a half to coverage of this benefit, including a half page color picture of members serving the luncheon, with the caption, “Colonial Americans Would Have Felt at Home with Thanksgiving Feast Prepared by DARS.” —Mrs. James W. Lynch.

FARMINGTON (Farmington, Ill.). On Saturday, October the 19th, over 125 people toured the spacious colonial home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Hooper of Yates City, Illinois. This affair was sponsored by the Farmington Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The guests were greeted at the door by the hostess, Mrs. Hooper and Mrs. Marvin Hammam, the Regent of the Chapter. Other Chapter members acted as hostesses throughout the home, while Mrs. Milo Threw and Mrs. Ilif Thurman were in charge of the tickets.

Those touring the home were most interested in the antiques which adorn the 10 room house built in 1890. There was much conversation pertaining to the old crockery, iron kettles and other early cooking utensils which were in the kitchen while in one of the upstairs bedrooms a small wooden chest was used during the stagecoach days. Inside the lid was pasted an old newspaper dating back to 1829.

A beautiful array of dolls of various descriptions were on display which were made by Mrs. James Comeens of Maquon. Also, Miss Diana Threw of Farmington, a Junior member of the Chapter, showed her collection of miniature china horses while Mrs. Isal Turner of Maquon demonstrated and displayed several kinds of needlework. Quilts and afghans were displayed in the garage at the home of Mrs. Glen Rogers where a most successful Rummage and Food Sale was held. The refreshment table in charge of Mrs. Fred Taylor was centered with an attractive wooden bowl of fruit as well as the display of the Illinois, American and Sesquicentennial Flays. In keeping with the celebration of the 150th birthday of the state of Illinois, an especially designed doll made by Mrs. James Comeens was awarded to Mrs. Clarence Howard of Canton. Several door prizes of hand made items were also given as gifts.

The wearing apparel that was not sold from the Rummage table was sent to the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School at Grant, Alabama.

The members of the Chapter are most grateful to all who participated in any way to make this affair such a success. Proceeds will be used for the various projects sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

—Mrs. E. Glen Roberts.

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON (Jacksonville, Ill.) Kenille Goodson Hewett, Chapter Regent, spearheaded the observance of CONSTITUTION WEEK, September 17—23, in the City of Jacksonville, Florida. This was at the request of District One Director, Mrs. Wm. O. Kerns and Regent’s project for the Chapter Regent, Kenille Goodson Hewett.

Mayor Hans Tanzler, Jacksonville Mayor, signed the proclamation, September 12, 1968, for Constitution Week, September 17—23, which marked the 181st anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America. Attending this important event were Mrs. Harold R. Frankenburg, Florida State Vice-Regent, member of Jacksonville Chapter; Mrs. William O. Kerns, Jacksonville Chapter, District One Director, FSDAR and National Chairman of DAR Service for Veteran-Patients; Kenille Goodson Hewett, Regent, Katherine Livingston Chapter.

Mayor Hans Tanzler, Jacksonville Mayor, signed the proclamation, September 12, 1968, for Constitution Week, September 17—23, which marked the 181st anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America. Attending this important event were Mrs. Harold R. Frankenburg, Florida State Vice-Regent, member of Jacksonville Chapter; Mrs. William O. Kerns, Jacksonville Chapter, District One Director, FSDAR and National Chairman of DAR Service for Veteran-Patients; Kenille Goodson Hewett, Regent, Katherine Livingston Chapter.

Members of the Katherine Livingston Chapter receive Constitution Week Proclamation from Honorable Hans Tanzler, Mayor of Jacksonville.

Senator Verle Pope, from St. Augustine, Florida spoke at the luncheon on the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This was a Constitution Day Luncheon.

Representatives of C.A.R. speaking were: Miss Pat Spears, Princess Malee Society; Mr. Richard Shaar, Hibernia Society. They spoke giving their views on Citizenship Day.

During this time Katherine Livingston presented a framed Constitution for the library to Norwood Elementary School, also, a Constitution for each classroom and a Flag. Several other historical prints are to be given to this school. At presentation another program was had on the Constitution and Flag.

A total of fourteen flags were presented during this week; one hundred booklets on the Constitution were distributed. Letters were written to churches, department stores, and banks. An editorial on Constitution Week, mentioning the Katherine Livingston Chapter was in the local paper. Announcements were on all radio stations. Mrs. William O. Kerns, District One Director, was on Channel 17, television, through the efforts of the Katherine Livingston, for Constitution Week.

Flags were presented to all Chapter Regents and speakers. An Indian doll pin cushion, Seminole Arts and Crafts, was presented to the well-liked District Director, Mrs. William O. Kerns, of district one by Kenille Goodson Hewett, as a token of good wishes from all the District One Chapters.—Kenille Goodson Hewett.

LYMAN HALL (Waycross, Georgia). Mrs. Herman Richardson of Blakely, Georgia, immediate past State Regent, presently serving as National Chairman of Lineage Research, was guest speaker for the November meeting. Her topic was DAR Schools. Mrs. Sam Fain expressed appreciation for Mrs. Richardson’s visit and for the honor coming to Georgia in the appointment of Mrs. Richardson to her Office by President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes.

Members were told by Mrs. Richardson that the first DAR School was established when it became apparent there was great need for educational facilities for under privileged children. The Speaker commented that, following its Historical, Educational and Patriotic
interests, it is the belief of DAR that opportunity for a good education contributes greatly to the making of good Citizens, pointing out that Georgia made the fourth largest contribution last year to DAR Schools.

Waycross' Jonathan Bryan Chapter was organized in 1900 and Lyman Hall in 1907. The two Chapters were Co-hosts in 1931 to the Georgia State Conference; Mrs. Henry Redding and Mrs. Henry Carswell were the Regents. In 1936 the two Chapters in a joint meeting voted to merge and to use the name Lyman Hall, as it was more meaningful to the locality. Mrs. Carswell was Regent for four terms, and was honored by her Chapter and the State Conference in 1967 for fifty years membership. The chapter's oldest members are Mrs. Jerome Crawley, 54-year membership, and Mrs. W. P. Sims, Sr., 53-years membership.

Among Lyman Hall's 108 Daughters are Mrs. Wayne Seaman, Senior State President, C.A.R.; and Mrs. Henry Bell, a former Regent of Jonathan Bryan, recently transferred to the Chapter from Florida.—Eugenia Stevens Smith.

COLONEL FRANCIS VIVIAN BROOKING (Parkdale, Ariz.). Thirty-eight members and guests left Hamburg, Arkansas, by chartered bus on October 10th for a Historical Tour of Little Rock, the capital city.

The group toured the Arkansas Art Center, viewing objets d'art. A luncheon at Treadway House of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral was followed by a tour through the beautiful Cathedral, the oldest church building in Little Rock.

Members of the tour next assembled for their regular monthly meeting in the handsome Revolutionary Period Drawing Room which is authentically furnished and maintained by the Arkansas State Society. Mrs. Louis Morschheimer, Regent, welcomed Mrs. James Andrew Williams, State Regent, and a member of the Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter, who spoke briefly to the group. Mrs. W. B. de Yampert introduced Mrs. William E. Clark, Chairman of the Permanent DAR Room Committee, who described the treasures of the elegant Colonial Drawing Room. The DAR Room is housed in Arkansas Old State House which is recognized architecturally as one of the most beautiful antebellum structures in the South.

Following the meeting, a tour was made of the Territorial Restoration—a block-long community of buildings which preserves the early history of Arkansas as a Territory and State. The buildings, all authentically restored, include the Territorial Capitol, the home of one of the State's first governors and the first printing shop of the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi River, The Arkansas Gazette.

After viewing the Governor's Mansion, the group was conducted on a guided tour of the present Arkansas State Capitol, visiting its many magnificent chambers, marble halls and stairways.

The day-long trip ended in Hamburg at eight P.M. with this observation, "Arkansas is the only state with three capital buildings in its capital city."

It was a most rewarding day. The Chapter had carried out the theme of the State Regent, Arkansas State Society, DAR "ACCENT ON ARKANSAS."

Harry Orbelian at the piano; a first generation American and child prodigy who has played with the San Francisco Symphony.

LA PUERTA DE ORO (San Francisco, Calif.) American Heritage was the theme of the opening meeting of La Puerta de Oro Chapter October 9th at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. Albert Campodonico. The members were asked to bring family heirlooms of the early American period.

Mr. Robert Bachelor, Vice President of the Board of Directors of the Freedom Documents Foundation, gave a talk on the Documents of Freedom, presenting a number of such docu-

PIONEER (Boise, Idaho) was organized on November 14, 1908, and on November 14, 1968, the Chapter held its 60th anniversary tea from 2-5 p.m. at the Owyhee Plaza in Boise.

In the receiving line were Chapter Regent, Mrs. Frances L. Leonard; Idaho State Regent, Mrs. William Brenard Webb; Idaho Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Clifton W. Peake and Mrs. William Cullip; and Miss Allene Folsom, whose DAR membership dates from 1908 although she was not a charter member of Pioneer.

Past chapter regents and other officers assisted in the serving and other chapter members were hostesses and
held the guest book. Prospective members were especially invited.

The tea table held the beautifully decorated 60th anniversary cake and the silver service used was from the Battleship "Boise." This service is permanently displayed in the Boise City Hall office of Mayor Jay Amyx who was present at the tea.

Guests attended from Idaho DAR Chapters at Old Fort Hall of Idaho Falls, Wyeth of Pocatello, Pocahontas of Caldwell, and Twin Falls Chapter. Among others attending were representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Mayflower Society, Sons and Daughters of Idaho Pioneers, and the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Idaho.

Mary Lou Echternacht of Clarence, Missouri, DAR Good Citizen.

JOHN CHAPMAN (Bluefield, West Virginia) on August 17, 1968 dedicated and unveiled a monument honoring Phoebe Hale McClaugherty and her husband, John McClaugherty in the McClaugherty Cemetery on Black Lick one mile north of Princeton, West Virginia.

Phoebe Hale was the daughter of Edward Hale, a Captain in the Revolutionary War. She (born July 30, 1807, died November 15, 1874) married July 1, 1824, John McClaugherty (born May 1, 1803, died August 3, 1872). To this union ten children were born and were reared on the large farm near Princeton where the cemetery is located. The children were: 1. Harriet F., 2. Mary Jane, 3. John Madison, 4. Joseph Henry, 5. Sarah Frances, 6. Martha Elizabeth, 7. Nelson Haynes, 8. Edward Hale, 9. David Wallace 10. Robert Crouch. Many of their descendants live in the vicinity and a large group of descendants and members of John Chapman attended the dedication.

Mrs. William W. McClaugherty, past Vice President General, NSDAR, was the speaker. She referred to the fact that as history goes, it has been a very brief span from their lives to ours. That while we have the oldest Republic in the world, it is brief, when you think that Phoebe Hale was born only thirty-one years after we had gained our independence, and that three of her grandchildren are still living. Mrs. McClaugherty warned that our form of government hangs in the balance today as never before. The speaker closed by saying, "We have a great heritage and we owe a debt to many people. May we so live that we can pass on to those who come after us an even greater heritage."

Mrs. Alex B. Mahood, Regent of John Chapman Chapter, conducted the ritual. Mrs. James E. Mann gave the invocation and the benediction, and Mrs. Jackson A. Hammond led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The monument was unveiled by Martha and John McClaugherty, children of Mr. and Mrs. John McClaugherty of Charleston, West Virginia. They are the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McClaugherty of Princeton.

The bronze marker on the monument was the gift of John Chapman Chapter while the monument itself was made possible largely through the efforts and devotion of the late Alice Epperly Cornett of Bluefield.

INDEPENDENCE (Philadelphia, Pa.). The years activities, 1967-1968, of Independence Hall Chapter, NSDAR were held under the Regency of Miss Martha Stevenson of Wynnewood, Pa. Most of the meetings were held in the Executive dining-room of Strawbridge & Clothier's Philadelphia store, after luncheon. They were varied and interesting with well known Speakers.

Sept. 16, after luncheon, we all walked through the Independence Hall Mall to the McIlvaine House, a colonial home restored by the National Park Service. Our Speaker was Judge Juanita Kidd Stout, of the Philadelphia County Court. Her topic was, "The Role of the Negro in the Development of our Constitution." Six guest Chapters participated.

In October we had our full quota of Delegates and Alternates at the Annual State Conference, Pennsylvania State Society, DAR, at the Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia, among which were Miss Martha Stevenson, Regent, Miss Margaret Stevenson, Registrar, and Mrs. John Beatty of Havertown.

Dec. 9, we held our 68th Annual Charter Day Luncheon at the Barclay Hotel, Rittenhouse Square. Mrs. Thomas Rogers, who was then State Regent, presented Independence Hall Chapter with its Charter in the Supreme Court Room of Independence Hall, December 13, 1899. Our speaker was Mr. John D. Kilbourne, Curator of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who spoke on "1776-1876-1976."

Feb. 17th was American History and National Defence month. Our speaker, Joe D. Jamieson, special Agent-In-Charge, Philadelphia FBI Office, U.S. Dept of Justice, used as his topic, "The Bulwark of American Defense—the FBI." Our guests were winners of DAR Medals in six of our neighboring High Schools. Principals, Counsellors and Parents accompanied them. Chairmen were Mrs. Elizabeth Fick and Mrs. Wm. T. Lampe.

April 14-19, 1968, Independence Hall Chapter sent to the 75th Continental Congress, Miss Martha Stevenson, Regent, and Miss Margaret Stevenson, Registrar, both of Wynnewood; Mrs. John M. Beatty, Havertown, Vice Regent pro tem; Mrs. Thomas Barry, Gulph Mills, Treasurer; Miss Olive Cannon, Ardmore, Secretary; Miss Ann M. Fulmer of Germantown.

April 27, the Annual Card Party and fashion show was held in Strawbridge & Clothier's Philadelphia store.

(Continued on page 284)
Angell Bible Record in possession of Mrs. Alma Moore, Texas. Contributed by Samuel Sorrell Chapter.

**Marriages**


**Births**

Children of James and Lucy Angell.

Henry Varney, October 13th 1830, at Norwood County of Surrey, England

Martha Lucy, May 30th, 1832, at Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio

Sarah Cornelia, Jan. 5th, 1835, in Jefferson Co., Miss.

Charles Edward, June 12th, 1837, in Wilkinson Co., Miss.


Charlotte Sophia, April 21, 1841, in Wilkinson Co., Miss.

The above were baptised (except Charles E.) by Rev. Wm. Winans at Bethel, April 2nd, 1843.


**Deaths**


Alice Jane Angell, Dec. 13, 1864, at Chappel Hill, Texas

Henry Varney Angell, Sept. 19th 1884, Moscow, Polk County, Texas.

James Angell, May 7th, 1887 at 7 a. m. in Moscow, Polk Co., Texas.

Benjamin Goodrich Angell, May 17th, 1888 at Corrigan, Polk Co., Texas.

J. W. Angell, Feb. 6, 2:30—1906.

Josiah W. Carthel Bible in possession of Miss Ellen Elder, Kenton, Tenn. Contributed by Fort Assumption Chapter, Memphis, Tenn.

**Marriages**

Josiah W. Carthel & Sarah his wife was married the 26th of December 1786

Jonathan Carthel Mary his wife was married January 7th 1819

J. M. Carthel & Racheal Jones his wife was married 11th Decemb. 1825

Milas T. McCullock & Sarah G. Carthel were married the 23rd of Dec. 1841

Jonathan T. Carthel & Minnie Neely were married May 13th 1857

W. T. Byars & Emma Carthel were married Oct. 13th 1858

T. Josiah Carthel & Mary Frierson was married July the 18th 1859

Eugene N. Elder & R. Mosella Carthel was married by J. H. McNelly Sept. the 5th 1866

Thomas S. Watkins and Mozella Elder were married Feb. the 12th 1874

Jonathan T. Carthel and (2nd wife) Mrs. Elizabeth Ivie Taylor married Feb. 22 1899

**Births**

Josiah W. Carthel was born April 11 1756

Sarah M. Carthel was born March 7-1757

Josiah W. C. Kilpatrick was born January 19—1812

Sarah M. Kilpatrick was born Aug. 1st 1813

Eliza M. Kilpatrick December 23rd 1815

Elihu F. Kilpatrick March 23—1817

Amerintha S. & Benjamin S. Kilpatrick the twins was born Jan the 30—1820


John Tarwater married Ruth Odle, 12 September 1820 by Jacob Ish, J. P.

Joseph Wilson married Polly Millsap, 8 March 1821, at the house of ——— Kinney in Arrow Rock Township, by Peyton Nowlin, G. M.

David Warren married Rachel Burleson, 3 May 1821, by Bertho Gwinn, J P

Loban Garrett married Rachel Baxter, 3 May 1821 by Bertho Gwinn J P

Neal Fulton married Lucy Harris, 26 January 1821—Bertho Gwinn J P

Elijah Gwinn married Rebecca McKissie, 18 January 1821—Bertho Gwinn J P

Joseph Burleson married Polly Warren, 21 February 1821—Bertho Gwinn J P
George Nave married Nancy Jobe, 31 May 1821 at the house of William Jobe, her father, by George Fennille
John Allen married Eliza Stone, 21 January 1822 by George Fennille
James McMahan married Nancy Young, 5 July 1821, by Leven Green M G
William Ferrell married Elizabeth Clemmens, 5 July 1821 by Leven Green M G
Julius Emmons, Lillard County married Thirza Smith, 16 Jan. 1822 by Peyton Nowlin G M
Pethnel Foster married Margaret Bones, 28 February 1822 Peyton Nowlin G M
Robert Patrick married Ann Thomas, 5 August 1822, William McMachan J P
Thomas Marr married Mary Jeffries, 23 Feb 1822 by William McHick J P
Ezekiel Copeland married Malinda Gwinn, 17 July 1822 by William McHick J P
—William McHick J P
—Peyton W. Estes married Polly Davis, 17 March 1823—
Peyton Nowlin
Perry G. Buck married Rebecca Thomas, 28 June 1823 —Lot Dillingham J P
Christy Houts married Mary Falls, 3 January 1823—
Peyton Nowlin G M
Warren Revis married Margaret Smelser, 5 January 1823—
Peyton Nowlin G M
William Harris married Christian Jackson, 7 December 1823—Wm. McMahan J P
John Knave married Elizabeth Kelly, 24 December 1823, at the dwelling house of Thornton Adams in the big Bottom by George Fennille J P
Samuel Clumber, Esquire of Clay County married Susan Jeffries 25 March 1824—George Fennille J P
Meredith M. Marmaduke, late of Westmoreland County, Va. married Levinia Sappington, 4 January 1826—Peyton Nowlin M G
Robert Thompson married Lucy T. Nowlin, 11 April 1826—Peyton Nowlin M G
James Massey married Nancy Keeny, 24 May 1827—
Peyton Nowlin M G
William Groley married Lucinda Burnett, 22 June 1830, Solomon Reavis J P
Isbey Keeney married Elizabeth Keeney, 29 January 1832.
William Ramey married Elen Wason, 1 March 1832.
Martillous Embree M G
Jesse Grice—Mary Marshall, 24 March 1832. Thomas Keeney
Burton L. Renick, Lafayette County married Susan Galbreath, 3 November 1825. John Warden M G
Jonathan Perrill, Howard County, married Elizabeth Fall 27 October 1825 Peyton Nowlin M G
Joseph Huston—Elizabeth Lawless, 30 Apr. 1826. Peyton Nowlin M G
Jesse Lankford, Cooper Co.—Nancy Garrett, 24 Apr 1828. Peyton Nowlin
Samuel Bridgewater—Rachel Beaty, 6 Dec 1830. Cornelius Davis J P
Allen Porter—Louisa Harvey, 17 Nov. 1821. Azariah Bones, Minister of the Methodist Church.
Hardin Nave—Rebeckah Shipton, 6 May 1827. Wm. J. Wolfskill J P
John Perry—Mary Tillman, 20 Sept. 1827. Wm. J. Wolfskill J P
John Fall—Susan Thornton, 23 Aug 1827. Peyton Nowlin M G
John Elice—Melinda Brooks, 26 Nov. 1829. Reuben E. Gentry J P
Lewis Conrader—Mary Ann Stover, 4 March 1830. Reuben E. Gentry J P
George Small—Malinda Hinch, 16 March 1830. Bartlett Grim J P
John S. Nowlin—Attalanta Harris, 15 Feb. 1828, dau. of Walter Harris, dec., of Nelson Co., Ky. and Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Nathan Harris. Peyton Nowlin J P
Alfred Brock—Henrietta Fall, 27 Oct. 1829. Reuben E. Gentry J P

George P. (F.?) Thomson, Howard Co.—Mary Jane Pulliam, 24 June 1829, Thomas Fristoe M G
John H. Meddlers—Jane Allen, 4 May 1832. Elijah Taylor J P
Dr. George Penn—Sarah Bella Chambers, 5 Nov. 1831, at the house of Col. Benjamin Chambers. Benjamin Hosley, Member of the Presbyterian Church.
James Terril Fisher—Rebecca Smeltezer, 22 Dec. 1831.
Elijah Taylor J P
C. F. Jackson, Howard Co.—Jane B. Sappington, 17 Feb. 1831. Juston Williams, Minister of the Methodist Church.
Jacob Thrailkill—Eleanor A. Harvey, 6 July 1831. Hugh A. Smith G. M
Light H. Reavis—Susannah Anderson, 11 Sept. 1831.
Reuben E. Gentry J P
George Anderson—Mary Cornett, 27 June 1832. Fielding Wolf
Pascal Paxton—Milly Reavis, 6 May 1832. Fielding Wolf.
The foregoing marriages were contributed by Missouri State Soc., Gen. Rec. Com.

Mellott Bible Record owned by Mrs. Ralph W. Mellott, Needmore, Pa. Copied by Mrs. Paul Leach, Marshallton, Delaware, and presented by Delaware State Society.
John Mellott was born April the 23 day in the y. o. o. l. 1753
Elezebeth Mellott was born 4 day in January in the y. o. o. l. 1759
Jacob Mellott was born in Oct. 1st. in y. o. o. l. 1777
Theodorus Melot was born September the 8 in th y. o. o. l. 1779
John Mellott was born February 13 in the y. o. o. l. 1782
Samuel Mellott was born September 25 in y. o. o. l. 1784
Abigail Mellot born November the 18th day in the y. o. o. l. 1786
Stillwell Mellott born in the y. o. o. l. 1789
Stephen Mellott born the fourth day of May in the y. o. o. l. 1791
Benjamin Mellott was born May 15 in the y. o. o. l. 1793
Jeremiah Mellott was born April the 28 in y. o. o. l. 1795
Sarah Mellott was born February the 3 day in the y. o. o. l. 1798
Elizabeth Mellott was B. June the forth day in y. o. o. l. 1800
Henry F. Deshong was B. Dec. 31, 1808
Priscilla Mellott was B. June 24, 1817
Joseph Dishong was B. Dec. 16 the day in y. o. o. l. 1836
Morgan Dishong was born December the 7 day in y. o. o. l. 1838
Stillwell DeShong born June 18, 1841
Samuel Dishong born October 1843
Elizabeth Dishong born Jan. 9th 1846
Harriet Deshong born April 17, 1848
John N. Deshong born September 1850
Mathia Deshong born Aug. 18, 1853
Simon Dishong born Feb. 25, 1855
Henry H. Deshong born March 18, 1858

Matthew Lockard Bible owned by Mrs. H. Burton Allison, Jenkintown, Pa., copied by Mrs. Joseph Wolf and presented by Delaware State Society.

Marriages
Matthew Lockard and Mary Ann Walker were married April 26, 1848
John Lockard and Mary Ann Springle were married April 1, 1857

Deaths
Mary Chapman died September 19th 1823
John Lockard Sr. died July 5th 1824
Edith Lockard died October 16th 1828
Mary Lockard died Dec 24th 1854
Elizabeth Silver died Jan. 3, 1854
Jane Orr died June 1854
Sarah Howard died 1859
Hannah Lockard died January 17th 1861
Mary Ann Lockard died January 19th 1861, wife of John Lockard
Susan Chapman died February 12th 1873
Matthew Lockard died February 9th 1879
Mary Ann Lockard died Sept. 22nd 1895.

Lemuel C. Moore Bible published 1843 now in possession of Mrs. T. L. Spangler, Jackson, Miss. Contributed by Miss. State Society 1967
Lemuel C. Moore and Margaret W. Dauge were married in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, October 5, A.D. 1817
John McMorine and Martha Sawyer were married in Camden County, North Carolina
Lemuel C. Moore, Junior and Marion McMorine were married in Elizabeth City, North Carolina Feb. 8th, A. D. 1860

Deaths
James son of Lemuel and Marion Moore was born in Oxford, North Carolina April 17, A. D. 1863.
Edward Martin son of Lemuel C. and Marion Moore was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi Nov. 27, 1867

Marriages
William E. Adger Bible presented by Mississippi State Society, now owned by Mrs. Henry W. Jolly, Baton Rouge, La.

Deaths
Margaret W. Moore, wife of Lemuel C. Moore died in Elizabeth City, North Carolina February A. D. 1836
John McMorine died in Elizabeth City, N. C. March 4, 1842
Martha McMorine, wife of John McMorine died in Portland, Maine, November 1st A.D. 1854
James, son of Lemuel C. and Marion Moore died in Brandon, Mississippi September 16, A. D. 1864. Age 17 months
Charles McMorine, son of Lemuel C. and Marion Moore, died near Brandon July 29, 1865. Aged 4 years, less 6 days.
Marion McMorine, wife of Lemuel C. Moore died in Vicksburg, Mississippi, November 30th A.D. 1968 aged 35 years

Births
William Ellison, child of John and Margaret Adger born Child of John and Margaret Adger was born July 16, 1836
August 21st 1837
Susan Elizabeth, child of John and Margaret Adger, born July 13, 1840
Mary Agnes, child of John and Margaret Adger, born January 22, 1842
John Adger born June 8, 1808
Margaret Gray Ellison born March 20, 1817
James F. Gamble born Nov. 25, 1807
Jane Richmond born July 18, 1816
Mary Moultrie, child of Jas. F. and Jane Richmond Gamble, born June 28, 1839

Deaths
James F. Gamble died June 3, 1857
Jane Richmond Gamble, wife of Jas. F. Gamble, died April 10, 1864
Margaret Ellison, wife of John Adger, died August 14th, 1866
John Adger died Sept. 4, 1866
Child of John and Margaret Adger died July 16, 1836
Mary Agnes, child of John and Margaret Adger died December 1843
Susan E. Adger, wife of David E. Johnston, died Nov. 29, 1858
David E. Johnston died July 28, 1859
William Ellison, child of Wm. E. and Mary M. Adger died July 19, 1863
Note: This does not complete the Adger Bible but the remaining dates are recent.)
John Hughes Thomas Bible now in possession of Mrs. Robert E. Dunlap. Contributed by Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Texas.

Births

John Hughes Thomas was born Nov. 2, 1797, married to Sarah Anne Hunter, Dec. 1827 who was born on 10th Dec. 1813.

Ann Eliza Thomas was born the 26th of July 1829, Green Co., Ga.

Sarah Jane Thomas was born 3rd May 1832, Oglethorpe Co., Ga.

Henry Franklin Thomas was born 13th Feb. 1835, Lumpkin Co., Ga.

Virginia Thomas was born 27th Oct. 1837, Fishpond, Corra Co., Ga.-Ala.

Frances Elizabeth Thomas was born 31st Aug. 1840, New Georgia near Wetumpka, 10 mi. east of Wetumpka Rowena Elizabeth Thomas was born Sept. 2nd 1842 Caroline Lewis Thomas was born 30th May 1845 Eulah Hughes Thomas was born 7th Dec. 1856

Marriages


St. Theresa Cemetery, Carson City, Ormsby County, Nevada. Presented by Nevada Genealogical Records Committee. (Earliest birthdates were selected for printing here.) Frank Ambrosetti, 1840-1917 Mary Ambrosetti, Mother, 1853-1936 Michael Bowen, of Kalla Co., Cork, Ireland, died June 10, 1879, age 42 years. Cordelia Brule, Mother, 1853-1919. D. N. Brule, Father, 1842-1925. John G. Carter, died Feb. 21, 1899, aged 58 yrs. Native of Oswego, N.Y.


Oliver Kellog, b. 29 July 1809, d. 6 Nov. 1884 J. A. Long (mason) b. 7 Mar. 1848, d. 10 Jan. 1921 McAfee, John, b. 20 Nov. 1829, d. 6 Jan. 1903 Sara E. McAfee, b. 11 Sept. 1839, d. 3 Jan. 1929 Elihu McCoy, b. 8 Feb. 1837, d. 8 Jan. 1905 Belle McLaughlin, wife of E. C., b. 20 May 1843, d. 26 May 1899.


J. K. Payte, b. 11 Feb 1846, d. 15 Feb. 1902 Josephine Payte, b. 28 Nov. 1843, d. 24 Mar. 1918 Catherine Philben, b. 1 Nov. 1831, d.—Nov. 1883 (wife of P. Philben)

Patrick Philben, b. d. (son of Patrick and C. Philben)
Patrick Philbin, b. 25 Dec. 1815, d. 24 Dec. 1899
Elizabeth Phillips, b. 26 June 1831, d. 22 Oct. 1899 (wife of H. C. Phillips)
Annie E. Posey, b. 6 Oct. 1832, d. 8 Dec. 1920
Sarah McD. Posey, b. 26 June 1814, d. 11 Apr. 1907
Mrs. L. K. Prather, b. 18 June 1849, d. 7 Jan. 1919
Parrie Pratt Price, (wife of Henry Price), b. 12 Oct. 1851, d. 2 July 1884
Harriet A. Ray, (wife of Oliver P. Ray), b. 1842, d. 1929.
Oliver P. Ray, b. 1841, d. 1926.
David N. Robb, b. 1840, d. 1910
Czarina Folsom Robb, b. 5 Mar. 1833, d. 6 Oct. 1906
Sarah McD. Posey, b. 26 June 1814, d. 11 Apr. 1907
Sarah J. Upchurch, b. 1844, d. 1920 (wife of Thomas A. Upchurch).
Ann J. Winn, b. 13 Jan. 1831, d. 6 Sept. 1886.
Eugenia Allen, b. 1846, d. 1910 (w. of J. T. Allen).
Lucy Allen, b. 6 Nov. 1818, d. 19 Sept. 1909, (w. of Hiram Allen).
Sally Ann Barnes, b. 26 Sept. 1840, d. 6 Dec. 1905
(Dr.) T. J. Bond, b. 16 June 1829, d. 31 Mar. 1878, (mother of Rebecca Juzan Bond).
Rebecca Juzan Bond, d. 4 May 1854, age 50.
Martha Brown, b. 6 Jan. 1832, d. 11 Jan. 1903 (w. of W. N. Brown).
L. D. Bovee, b. 1835, d. 1911.
Arthur B. Burrows, b. 1849, d. 1913 (husband)
Anna E. Burrows, b. 1859, d. 1944 (wife)
Zilphie Ann Carrall, b. 9 Dec. 1838, d. 27 July 1887 (w. of J. J. Carrall)
R. F. Carroll, b. 1850, d. 1939.
W. E. Carter, (father), b. 1846, d. 1932.
Emma C. Swink, b. 27 Sept. 1847, d. 7 Sept. 1919
E. N. Swaffer, b. 28 May 1841, d. 30 Dec. 1929
E. A. White, b. 7 Dec. 1825, d. 19 July 1881
W. W. Walker, b. 15 Dec. 1839, d. 20 Nov. 1883.
Thomas G. Wells, b. 25 June 1847, d. 6 Jan. 1934.
E. A. White, b. 7 Dec. 1825, d. 19 July 1901.
O. T. White, b. 3 Sept. 1824, d. 25 May 1886.
Robert Widdicombe, b. 4 Dec. 1823, d. 7 Sept. 1892.
Ann J. Winn, b. 13 Jan. 1831, d. 6 Sept. 1886.
Eugenia Allen, b. 1846, d. 1910 (w. of J. T. Allen).
S. W. Cole, b. 1845, d. 1915 (w. of S. W. Cole).
W. W. Walker, b. 15 Dec. 1839, d. 20 Nov. 1883.
Charles W. Dunstan, b. 4 Nov. 1867, (King & Queen Co., Lauderdale Co., Miss.; w. of Hugh Flack).
James S. Standley, b. 19 Feb. 1839, d. 18 Oct. 1902
James S. Standley, Sr., b. 8 Mar. 1841, d. 20 Oct. 1904.
Nancy J. Steward, b. 21 Dec. 1838, d. 31 May 1895 (wife of John Stewart).
Esther Stewart, b. 8 Mar. 1848, d. 9 Apr. 1921 (wife of John Stewart).
Albert M. Surrell, b. 10 Mar. 1844, d. 22 Feb. 1926 (wife Sarah Frances).
Sarah Frances Surrell, b. 28 Feb. 1849, d. 25 Feb. 1923
E. N. Swaffer, b. 28 May 1841, d. 30 Dec. 1929
Larkin F. Swaffar, b. 18 Mar. 1838, d. 16 Jan. 1931.
Emma C. Swink, b. 27 Sept. 1847, d. 7 Sept. 1919.
Matilda Twilley, b. 11 July 1837, d. 16 Aug. 1909 (w. of J. W. Twilley).
Sarah J. Upchurch, b. 1844, d. 1920 (wife of Thomas A. Upchurch).
Thomas A. Upchurch, b. 1835, d. 1906
Francis, Folsom Vail (mother) b. 3 Sept. 1857, d. 14 June 1931.
James W. Vail, (father), b. 28 May 1837, d. 7 Apr. 1917.
W. W. Walker, b. 15 Dec. 1839, d. 20 Nov. 1883.
Thomas G. Wells, b. 25 June 1847, d. 6 Jan. 1934.
E. A. White, b. 7 Dec. 1825, d. 19 July 1901.
O. T. White, b. 3 Sept. 1824, d. 25 May 1886.
Robert Widdicombe, b. 4 Dec. 1823, d. 7 Sept. 1892.
Ann J. Winn, b. 13 Jan. 1831, d. 6 Sept. 1886.
Eugenia Allen, b. 1846, d. 1910 (w. of J. T. Allen).
Elaine Grimsley, b. 5 Sept. 1847, d. 23 Nov. 1948.
Fanny Hass, b. 20 May 1840, d. 24 Feb. 1909, (w. of Julius).
Julius Hass, b. 21 July 1836, d. 17 May 1910.
Harriet A. Hall, b. 22 Mar. 1826, d. 2 Mar. 1879.
Mary Hall, b. 19 Mar. 1842, d. 5 Sept. 1913.
Nancy J. Harkins, b. 1849, d. 1924.
Oliver Hebert, b. 22 June 1831, d. 9 Dec. 1884.
Esther Hilswick, b. 20 Nov. 1833, d. 7 Aug. 1917.
Clarissa J. Hodge, b. 15 Sept. 1823, d. 21 May 1902, (w. of Rev. J. H.).
(Rev.) J. J. Hodge, b. 8 Mar. 1820, d. 10 Oct. 1906.
Amadora Hodge, b. 31 July 1831, d. 16 Nov. 1901 (w. of J. J. Hodes).
Joseph Hodes, b. 8 Jan. 1815, d. 11 Jan. 1882.
Joseph J. Hodes, b. 25 Dec. 1857, d. 9 Jan. 1903.
E. S. Hogue, b. 26 Sept. 1846, d. 15 Feb. 1908.
Georgia (Cooksey) Lewis, b. 19 July 1853, d. 6 May 1920 (w. of Theodore Cuyler Lewis).

**QUERIES**

Cost per line—Cost of one 6½ in. typed line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and mail with query to Genealogical Records office.

**Davis-Hudson:** Desire proof of ancestry of Edward J. Davis b. about 1806 Amherst Co., Va., d. 24 Jan. 1888, m. Catherine P. Hudson 24 Nov 1828 Amherst Co., Va., Willing to pay reasonable fee.—Mrs. William A. Davis, 814 Maple Ave., Mullens, W. Va. 25682.


**Clements-Hardin-Denson-Keeney:** Want any info. on Emanuel Clements b. 1814 Ky. Also on his wife Martha Balch Hardin, b. 1817, where? Also any info. on James (Jim) Madison Denson, b. 1837, where? He was Sheriff of Center Point, Texas, 1882. Any info. on George Anthony Keeney, b. 1852, Peoria, Ill.; also desire parents of Phineas Churchill, b. 4-28-1793, d. 8-26-1886, m. Arvilla (Graw) Watkins.—Mrs. Henry G. McKeown, 243 Sixth Street, Reno, Penn. 17764.

**Bowie-Clark-Crane:** Zachariah Bowles, b. Va. 1791, m. Judith Scott, ch: Matthew, eldest son, Jerome, Wm. E., Nancy, Mildred, Mary. Known bros. were David, Joel, Stephen, sister Lucinda. Parents of Zachariah? Samuel Clark, b. Southampton, L. I. 1740, m. 1. Betsy Crane, 2nd, Mary Rayner, ch: Oliver, Benj., Samuel, Susan, Sarah, Nancy, Hannah. Sam'l. went to N.J., Conn., Pa., was in 1790 census Bradford Co., Pa. with John and Benj. Clark. Went with Maj. Durkee, 1769; settled in Palmrya, N. Y., d. 1826. Parents of wives wanted, also marriages.—Mrs. Edwin Lines, 130 Randolph Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20904.


**Garrett:** Need desc. of Dr. John Bolling Garrett of Va.—Margaret Garrett Frederick, 4256 E. 4th Ave., Hialeah, Fl. 33012.

**Ball-Wheeler:** Want parents, birthdate and place, service record for Isaac Ball, lived Wilkes Co., Ga., as early as 1786 with 1st w. Jane ?; m. 2nd Sarah Wheeler, 10-18-1798, Warren Co., Ga.; died there 1819. Sarah and Isaac Ball's orphans drew in Land Lottery 1832, Jones Co., Ga. Also full data for Sarah Wheeler and parents Mary ? and Benjamin Wheeler, who left will Warren Co., Ga., 1822.—Mrs. Warren Stern, 5223 1-4 Olive Ave., Lakewood, Calif. 90712.


**Williamson-Griffin:** Want parents of Thomas Williamson b. ca 1792 in Wiscasset, Me., m. May 1815 in Wiscasset, Sarah Griffin b. 1795 in N. Y.—Mrs. R. T. Costigan, 122 No. Percival St., Olympia, Wash. 98501.

**La Clear:** Parents of Matilda LaClear, b. 1799, m. —Ballou, (their child, Sarah, b. 1822, m. J. C. Viall), m. 2. Richard Griffin, Oriskany, N.Y. 1826.—Mrs. H. Van Peenen, 303 Colonial Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23507.

**Warner:** Proof parents of Hiram Warner, b. Otsego Co., N.Y. 1811, m. Lura Atwood, Ont., Can., 1826 were Zachariah and Abigail!—Mrs. H. Van Peenen, 303 Colonial Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23507.

**Hadden-Hughson:** Need parentage, dates & wife for Gilbert Hadden b. N.Y.S., had son Gilbert b. Jan. 2, 1804, Yorktown, N.Y., m. Jane Dusenbury in 1830, resided Putnam Valley, N.Y., d. 1892. Who were parents of James Hughson (1780-1834) and wife Abigail? (1784-1843)? Both bur. Old Baptist Cem., Carmel, N. Y.—Mrs. C. A. Barber, RD 1, Lake George, N. Y. 12845.


**Wertz:** Wish ancestry of Benjamin Franklin Wertz b. Pa. c. 1806 m Margaret Hubler. Any info. Wertz-Hubler-Lantz families, Pa. & Ohio in 1800s.—Mrs. H. G. Freibert, Box 697, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588.
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She has served in many capacities at Local, State and National levels in DAR and C.A.R. and is an outstanding leader in Community Service. She is Honorary Senior National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.
George Washington Chapter (Texas' oldest) wishes to honor

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The Johanne Moos Home

Built 1850 in Ol' Shavano Community.
The Moos house was sometimes used as an alternate to accommodate stop over travelers. Ol' Shavano was the first night stage coach stop north out of San Antonio.

The house has been restored by the J. L. Stones, and has been awarded a medalion, placed by the Texas State Historical Survey Committees.

Ol' Shavano Chapter of San Antonio, Texas honors their Regent, Mrs. H. L. Briner, 1968-69.

---

Honor Roll
Reports Due
March 1, 1969
MOODY CLINIC

OF THE

BROWNSVILLE SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, INC.
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

DU BOIS-HITE CHAPTER, NSDAR, Brownsville, Texas proudly salutes the BROWNSVILLE SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ITS NEW MOODY CLINIC, a gift of the MOODY FOUNDATION, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The Brownsville Society for Crippled Children began in 1952, and in the words of its first therapist, Miss Rosita Putegnat, "With a few fruit jars in an old garage adjacent to Mercy Hospital." Today it enjoys the beautiful and functional treatment center pictured above and employs two physical therapists, a speech therapist and an occupational therapist.

The Society's Medical Staff consists of local doctors who donate their services and the Medical Director, an Orthopedic Surgeon, holds weekly clinics ranging between 10 and 15 patients each. The Clinic has an active patient load of approximately 350 and the Society's services are free—operational support being provided by the Brownsville United Fund, and by donations and memorials from friends. An Endowment Fund has been established recently to provide additional financial assistance in the years ahead.

The Society is governed by a Board of Directors composed of prominent Brownsville citizens and because of its humanitarian service enjoys an enviable record of support by the Brownsville community.

THE SPONSORS ARE RECORDED BELOW IN THEIR SUPPORT OF THE CLINIC.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE
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LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HOUSTON, TEXAS
ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 14, 1899

MRS. PERCY E. GENTLE, CHAPTER REGENT

The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

MEMBER

Mrs. W. F. Edgington
Miss Virginia Gaffney
Miss Carol Elaine Gantt

Mrs. Louise Nash Montgomery

Mrs. Clarence L. Mims (Mary Shannon)

Mrs. H. W. Ewing

Mrs. W. R. Douglas (Catherine Hainsell)

Mrs. J. Frank Hairson (Mary M. Godman)

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Miss Catherine Jackson

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Mrs. Marvin Greer Raper (Dorothy McKay Kone)

Mrs. Clifford B. Ray (Marguerite Burford)

Mrs. Everette Reynolds (Harriet Dickson)

Mrs. William A. Riedel (Bobbie Graham)

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Mrs. G. C. Silversword (Eunice Scott)

Mrs. William T. Stephens (Patricia Mattera)

Mrs. Wilmer M. Stevenson (Charlotte Darragh)

Mrs. Enos R. Stewart (Cerrie Arnold)

Mrs. John C. Williams (Josephine Cottrell)

Miss Elizabeth Adele Woods

NATIONAL DEFENSE
(Continued from page 222)

That is an obligation that the Canal Zone authorities of the United States have been discharging with singular competence for the last 53 years.

Let us, by ill-considered acceptance of "new arrangements," destroy our own handiwork. Let us on the contrary maintain this asset of incalculable value to the security of the United States, and to the maritime commerce of the world.

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Editor's note: The first resolution pertaining to the Panama Canal was adopted by the 66th Continental Congress, DAR, in 1958. Since then, other resolutions, including the following, have been adopted:

Panama Canal

Whereas the United States Senate has the power to block proposed new treaties revoking America's perpetual treaty rights over the Panama Canal by surrender of Canal Zone sovereignty and shared administrative responsibility to the Panama Republic, under terms which could deny to the United States access and defense rights; and

Whereas the Canal Zone is a territorial possession of the United States of America, constitutionally acquired by treaty with Panama and purchased from individual property owners, and the Panama Canal was built at the sole cost of the United States of America and has been efficiently maintained and operated to the great benefit of Panama and the world; and

Whereas loss of this vital artery for peaceful or military transport, essential to national and hemispheric economy and defense, would gravely weaken America; would give away billions of American tax-paid Canal Zone investments; would cause a major loss of our world prestige and power; and would hand a triumph to our enemies, who are now entrenched in the Caribbean;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, favor no United States surrender or further abrogation to Panama of the United States of America's absolute treaty rights over this strategic Canal Zone.

Adopted April 1966.

Panama Canal

Whereas the Canal Zone is a territorial possession of the United States of America, constitutionally acquired by treaty with Panama and purchased from individual property owners, and the Panama Canal was built at the sole cost of the United States of America and has been efficiently maintained and operated to the great benefit of Panama and the world; and

Whereas in a joint statement, the Presidents of the United States and of Panama announced that the two countries are negotiating new treaties with respect to the existing Panama Canal and a new "sea-level" canal which might be constructed across Panama; and

Whereas the proposed renegotiation of treaties with Panama would be tantamount to an abject surrender of our sovereignty and authority over the Panama Canal, thus losing an essential means of defense of our Nation, causing a serious loss of our world prestige and power, and granting a major triumph to our enemies;

Resolved, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution assert that continuing control of the Panama Canal is essential to the security of the United States and that national security is not negotiable; and urge that no concession be made to the Republic of Panama which would cancel any of the rights of the United States of America.

Adopted April 1967.

CORRECTION

The DAR Magazine regrets the error in omitting the name of Mrs. W. D. Bond, Sr., Regent of the John Babb Chapter on the advertisement from page 172 of the February issue of the DAR Magazine.
In Houston—the bank that serves you best

BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST
HOUSTON • MEMBER F.D.I.C.
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 268)
Clothier Philadelphia store Auditorium. It was well attended, and a big success. One of our members, Miss Arrah Lee Gaul, famous American artist, donated a painting, which was won by a member.

May 18, Our topic today was “The Pains and Pleasures of Genealogy”, Conrad Wilson, Director of Documents, Pennsylvania Historical Society, the speaker. Mrs. Thomas McCaskey and Miss Helen Doane were hostesses. A textured American Flag for the blind, was presented to visually handicapped classes of Logan Elementary school, Mrs. Muriel Korn, Principal. An American Flag was presented by the Juniors to Girl Scout Troop #555, of Hillcrest school, Drexel Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Currie, Leader, and Mrs. Nancy Redman, Ass’t. Leader. The Juniors of Independence Hall and Robert Morris Chapters had a “Project Operation Appreciation,” at the Naval Hospital Sunday June 9, 1968, with gifts and refreshments for 100 Veteran Patients. (Continued on page 268)
Ask Iweta Miller why First City is Houston's billion-dollar bank. (She's an Assistant Vice President.)

First City
NATIONAL BANK OF HOUSTON

1001 Main at McKinney/Capital 5-1271/Member F.D.I.C.
... steeped in the tradition of Texas and our great Southwest heritage.

Bank of Texas reflects the rich heritage of our great state. Historically significant murals, elegantly carved oak wood paneling, rugged furnishings and Spanish tile floors, accented by luxurious carpeting, create a delightful banking atmosphere. Visit us soon and see our elegant, spacious and unusually beautiful home of personalized banking... in the Esperson Buildings, street level in the heart of Houston's financial district.

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Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas

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CHAPTER, DAR
Invites you to visit

THE JEFFERSON
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THE EXCELSIOR HOUSE
Open Daily in Jefferson, Texas
Annual Pilgrimage 1969
May 2, 3 & 4

Honor:
Mrs. James S. McCray, State Regent; Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Honorary State Regent; Past Chapter Regents; and Fifty-Year members.

The Milwaukee Chapter was organized, February 14, 1893 in the home of Mrs. James Sidney Peck, nationally appointed State Organizer, with ten members present. Today the membership is 232.

The Milwaukee Chapter was steeped in the tradition of Texas and our great Southwest heritage. Bank of Texas reflects the rich heritage of our great state. Historically significant murals, elegantly carved oak wood paneling, rugged furnishings and Spanish tile floors, accented by luxurious carpeting, create a delightful banking atmosphere. Visit us soon and see our elegant, spacious and unusually beautiful home of personalized banking... in the Esperson Buildings, street level in the heart of Houston's financial district.

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 284)

MILWAUKEE (Milwaukee, Wis.) the oldest and largest DAR Chapter in the State of Wisconsin, celebrated its 75th birthday October 4, 1968 with a reception and luncheon at the Woman's Club of Wisconsin.

Honor guests were Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, Vice President General; Mrs. James S. McCray, State Regent; Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Honorary State Regent; Past Chapter Regents; and Fifty-Year members.

The Milwaukee Chapter was organized, February 14, 1893 in the home of Mrs. James Sidney Peck, nationally appointed State Organizer, with ten members present. Today the membership is 232.

The Chapter is justly proud of the fact that four of its charter members were also charter members of the National Society and that there have been ten Real Daughters among its members.

Where Texas Freedom was Won
SAN JACINTO BATTLE GROUNDS
Compliments of
Mrs. Nan Houston Womack
Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas

Compliments of
Mrs. Nan Houston Womack
Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas

In Memoriam

MRS. F. L. "LAW" HENDERSON
William Scott Chapter, Bryan, Texas
Compliments of
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SAKOWITZ
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Sakowitz is Houston's great specialty store—and name dropping is just one of our specialties. We have dressed Houstonians for four generations, with the help of the world's greatest designers. Sometimes we just can't resist casually mentioning a few of them.

SAKOWITZ
HOUSTON

name dropper!

COURREGES □ JEAN LOUIS □ NORELL □ HELEN ROSE □ DONALD BROOKS □ OSCAR DE LA RENTA □ YVES SAINT LAURENT □ EMILIO PUCCI □ COUNT SARMI □ BURKE-AMEY □ COUNTESS MARA □ HICKEY FREEMAN □
In 1807 Empresario Felipe Roque de la Portilla was granted land in Texas when the Spanish Governor of the paperwork of land grants was being assigned to settlers on the Texas frontier. Empresario Colonist Marcos de Neve was appointed to the San Marcos River from 1801 to 1812. The colony had to be abandoned. In 1832, the colony was transferred to the Spanish Governor of Coahuila and Texas in 1828, and the colony had to be abandoned.

Col. James Power, born in New York, was appointed to be Irish and half Mexican. He married the daughter of Felipe Roque de la Portilla's daughters. First he married Dolores Power, and they had two children, James Power, Jr., and Dolores Power. After Dolores Power's death, Col. Power married Tomasita de la Portilla, and they had five children: Tomás Power Lambert, Miss Mary Power, Elizabeth Power Wilson, Phillip Power, and Agnes Power Franklin.

In 1830 Francis Welder, born in New York, was married to Dolores Power, and they built their home near Live Oak Bay. Francis Welder died in 1883. John Welder married Dolores Power, and they built their home near Live Oak Bay. Francis Welder died in 1883.
Origin of Welder Foundation

Portilla inaugurated the empresario system into Province of Texas decided to establish civilio de la Portilla established the Villa of San. In 1812, due to the cholera and Indian raids, he and his family settled in what is now San Hewetson colony, officially receiving his land.

Ireland, signer of the Declaration of Independence, received a contract as Empresario from 8 for settlement of 200 Catholic families, half successively two of Captain Felipe Roque de lares de la Portilla in 1832 at Old San Patricio and Dolores Power. In 1836 Dolores died of la Portilla in 1837.

Welder in Bavaria, came to America with his until November 11, 1833, when they joined the December 10, 1833, Francis Welder with sons, the Amos Wright, anchoring in El Copano Isde, the colony established the pueblo of them to move to San Fernando Mexico, and in 1836 Francis Welder and sons returned to Point and later moved to Saint Mary's, where

daughter of Empresario James Power and wife, me and lived on Felipe Roque de la Portilla's eir ten children were born. John Welder as tert out of which the Foundation properties were Welder. He was murdered in 1877 while on his
The First National Bank of Goliad, Texas established in 1891, is proud to sponsor this page commemorating its Historical National Landmark “The Presidio La Bahia” thus emphasizing a very special date to be recorded in history and signifying the location of this sacred shrine in Goliad, Texas.

On April 9, 1968 Mrs. Johnson visited this famous old fortress in Goliad, Texas which has become a registered National Historical Landmark since the Restoration by the Kathryn O’Connor Foundation. The First Lady was accompanied to this Presidio Shrine of Texas Liberty by some 38 European Journalists that were participating in the fourth annual “Discover American Tour.” In addition to the foreign visitors, there were many out of state visitors and news correspondents to hear Mrs. Johnson’s speech and witness the unveiling of the bronze plaque.

Mrs. Johnson completing her speech stepped down from the podium and walked over to unveil the plaque. She remarked: “It took generosity on the part of a lady who loved the history of Texas and knew how to breathe life into old legends,” and turning to Mrs. O’Connor said: “I salute you for your insight and concern, too, I salute the historians and architects and craftsmen whose skills and devotion have made every detail of this work such visible example of excellence.” Inscribed on the plaque: “Presidio Nuestra Senora De Loreto De La Bahia has been designated a Registered National Historical Landmark under the provisions of the historical sites act of August 21, 1935. This site possesses exceptional value in Commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior.”

After the unveiling Mrs. Johnson stated that it was an honor for her to take part in the ceremony, and declared: “It lifts your eyes and your spirit to see this weathered old presidio silhouetted against the sky and to hear the bells.”

The Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Victoria Texas
The Guadalupe Victoria Chapter Members

Proudly and Affectionately dedicate this page to their Regent and her Officers

MRS. CHARLES L. BORCHERS
Victoria
Vice-Regent

MRS. L. H. VON DOHLEN
Goliad
Regent

MRS. PAUL B. ROTHBAND
Port Lavaca
Treasurer

MRS. JOHN S. STILES
Victoria
Registrar

MRS. EUGENE O. NAQUIN, JR.
Victoria
Recording Secretary

MRS. EUGENE O. NAQUIN, JR.
Victoria
Recording Secretary

MRS. EUGENE O. NAQUIN, JR.
Victoria
Recording Secretary

GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER, VICTORIA, TEXAS

MARCH 1969
Robert Morris

(Continued from page 214)

Had Morris continued on this course all would doubtless have been well, but he did not. This period marked the beginning of the first great epidemic of land fever sweeping the United States, and Morris became deeply infected by it. The one weakness in his financial acumen was perhaps a too great optimism. Having a profound belief in the coming greatness and growth of the United States he reasoned that if he bought cheap land he could later sell it at a much higher price as population increased. Accordingly he now began to travel extensively, buying large tracks of land in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, western New York, and hundreds of lots in Washington, D. C. as well as in other places. The total amount of these purchases ran into millions of acres. Had Morris been able to wait for a quarter of a century, these would have doubtless paid large profits, but he had overbought and was forced to sell as well as to buy. Under these circumstances, some few of these investments proved to be profitable but a majority of them did not. He was further crippled financially by the poor selection of a partner, who proved to be a man of no business judgment and no moral integrity. The gloom of inevitable financial failure deepened and thickened.

Meanwhile he had renewed his political activities in the state and nation. In 1786, he was chosen as one of six men to represent Pennsylvania at a national con-

(Continued on page 297)
Honoring

MRS. PRESTON JOEL LEA, JR.
Colonel Theunis Dey Chapter
Midland, Texas
Chapter Regent—1968-69

Presented with Pride and Affection
by
PRESTON J. LEA, JR.
Honoring

MRS. CHESTER W. KLINGMAN
Regent 1966—1969

NANCY HORTON DAVIS
CHAPTER
DALLAS, TEXAS
for her
Three years of Leadership

Honoring our State Regent
MRS. BUCK WYNN E WOOLLEY
LONE STAR CHAPTER
Texarkana, Texas

Honoring
Mrs. Jack Firmin, Regent
- Martha Laird Chapter, DAR
Mtn. Pleasant, Texas

MARY MARTIN ELMORE SCOTT
CHAPTER
Huntsville, Texas

Nacogdoches Chapter
Honors
Mrs. Buck Wynne Woolley
State Regent of Texas

Greetings from the
ROBERT RANKIN CHAPTER
Organized 1968
Livingston, Texas

Compliments of
CAPTAIN WILLIAM YOUNG
CHAPTER
Longview, Texas

Comanches Chapter, DAR
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"Sparkling City By-the-Sea"
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FORT BEND CHAPTER, DAR
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Officers and Members
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COLONEL
GEORGE MASON
CHAPTER
On Their Fine Work
First
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Garland, Texas
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JAMES BLAIR CHAPTER, DAR
Junior Membership

LAS PAMPAS CHAPTER
Pampa, Texas 79065

In Memory of our Organizing Regent
Mrs. E. W. Pickett, Sr.
Libertad Chapter
Liberty, Texas

L.T. WILLIAM BREWER CHAPTER
Midland, Texas
honors their Regent
MRS. CLIFFORD ASHTON

Major Thaddeus Beall Chapter
Jacksonville, Texas
Can we help with Genealogical
Records in East Texas?
Mrs. Henry O. Gemziel
Regent
Rusk, Texas

GENERAL LEVI CASEY CHAPTER, DALLAS, TEXAS,
dedicates this ad in recognition of

Mrs. George A. Ripley, Organizing
Regent 1952-1953
Mrs. Lewis E. Glover 1959-1961
Mrs. Dennis G. Colwell 1953-1955
Mrs. Warren A. Shoecraft 1961-1963
Mrs. Donald G. Hazzard 1955-1957
Mrs. Ellis D. Ames 1963-1965
Mrs. Edwin C. Schieffer 1957-1959
Mrs. Frank E. Ware 1965-1967

for their faithful and dedicated service to the chapter and the community in the fields of patriotic and educational endeavor.

Mrs. Stanley A. Williams, Regent
Through their partnership, this London bank and this Houston bank serve their customers with the widest range of banking services all over the world.
Ask Iweta Miller why First City is Houston's billion-dollar bank. (She's an Assistant Vice President.)

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2130 South Post Oak
7701 Belfort

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Norton Ditto
TRAVIS & WALKER • 2019 S. POST OAK HOUSTON

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The splendor of Sybaris... and more enduring. The chosen hotel of those who’ve arrived, and of those in pursuit of perfection. But not notably costly: eighteen dollars to two hundred seventy dollars a day. And midtown... at the very center of the entertainment and cultural area. The Warwick, 5701 Main Street, Houston, Texas 77001. Area Code 713: Jackson 6-1991.

Robert Morris
(Continued from page 292)

institutional convention. Benjamin Franklin was one of this number. A constitution was later adopted and Robert Morris was one of the signers. He made the nominating speech for George Washington for President of the new nation. On the way to his inauguration in New York Washington stayed for a night in the Morris home, and was accompanied by him to New York. Soon after Morris was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. His six years in the Senate were as constructive and distinguished as had been all of his previous public services. At the end of this period he determined to retire, a determination which appears to have been largely due to increasing financial embarrassment. Early in May 1790, he writes his wife:

The bitterest moments of my present life are those in which I contemplate you as the partner of misfortunes of which I am not only the victim, but in some degree perhaps culpable in not having guarded better against them.

And now, with demonic fury, evils began to descend upon Robert Morris. Banks in which he had funds in large amounts failed; partners in his real estate ventures deserted him; creditors pressed for payment; holdings were foreclosed and sold, including his splendid house (Continued on page 354)
LYMAN HALL CHAPTER, DAR
and the following Sponsors

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO

VISIT WAYCROSS, GEORGIA

STATE CHAMPION of the
1968 STAY AND SEE GEORGIA CONTEST,
sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce,
chosen by a team of national travel experts

DAR guests admiring the Waycross Holiday Inn marquee,
at junction of U. S. 1—23 and 84. Pictured, left to right, are
Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, Honorary Georgia State
Regent and National DAR Linage Research Chairman, and
who is also a candidate for the office of Vice President
General in April of 69; Mrs. Arthur Waite, Jr., State Second
Vice Regent; Miss Martha Cooper, State First Vice Regent;
and Mrs. William G. Townsend, Vice Regent, Lyman Hall
DAR Chapter, Waycross.

Waycross is the gateway to OKEFENOKEE SWAMP PARK,
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One Of America's Most Beautiful Natural Wonderlands
Boat Tours—Observation Tower—Native Wildlife Exhibits—
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A Photographer's Delight
Open Every Day Yearlong
TOMOCHICHI CHAPTER
Clarkesville, Georgia

Honors

A dedicated and faithful member
on her retirement from active service in DAR

MRS. BENJAMIN IVY THORNTON
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
LaGrange Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

Compliments of the following LaGrange Firms:

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LaGrange Banking Co. FDIC
Standard Oil Products
Hutchinson-Taylor Agency
Flinks's Flowers
Citizens & Southern Bank FDIC
Loy's Office Supplies
Lukken Chevrolet

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 286)

Mrs. James E. Borro, Chapter Regent, presided at the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

Preceding the program, C.A.R. Members, Ralph Janikowsky, Lloyd Frick, Deborah Hall and Susan Douglas, led the Processional, introducing a Flag Ceremony with Susan Borror at the piano and Mrs. William Beek acting as narrator.

Mrs. Earl Janikowsky, State First Vice-Regent, conducted the program which was reminiscent of the early days of the Chapter.

A skit, "Invitation to a Meeting," depicting the first meeting in Mrs. James Sidney Peck's home was presented in costume by the Wheel and Distaff group composed of a large number of active Junior Members.

"A Glimpse of Yesteryear," an historical sketch telling of the Chapter's local contributions of a Cultural, Educational and Historical nature, was given by Mrs. Harold A. Todd, a former Chapter Historian. A backward glance revealed a most successful project of 1896 known as the Loan Exhibition when valuable heirlooms and articles of Historic interest were displayed at a Public Showing. The Exhibition proved to be a revelation that a Western City should be the repository of many rare articles of Colonial and Revolutionary times, many of which were heirlooms of generations past. A contribution to the Milwaukee Public Museum of three hundred (300) valuable articles was the indirect result of the Exhibition and American Antiquarians have declared these gifts to be outstanding.

Mrs. Albert Morse, a Fifty-Year Member and a Past Chapter Regent, cleverly presented "Scraps from a Waste Basket" concerning various interesting items of past activities.

"A Glimpse of Tomorrow" was given by Mrs. Kenneth Port, Chairman of the Wheel and Distaff group and director of their presentation, previously given.

The retiring of the colors by C.A.R. members brought to close a most inspiring and enthusiastic meeting, the 75th Birthday celebration of the Milwaukee Chapter, the first organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Wisconsin.—Fanny Burgess Todd.

SARAH CASWELL ANGELL (Ann Arbor Michigan) retains its over one hundred membership, with an anticipated net increase for 1969 NSDAR HONOR ROLL and all requirements possible are trying to be met, with additional projects continually and within the scope as set up by NSDAR. The first Regent of the Local Chapter was Sarah Caswell Angell (Mrs. James B. Angell) from whom the Chapter is named. It was organized 73 years ago July 4, 1969 on July 4, 1896. Every Regent has been made Honorary Past Regent through a National Proposal

(Continued on page 312)
HONORING

MRS. HERMAN M. RICHARDSON

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL AT THE
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 1969

In appreciation for her dedicated service and interest in all phases of DAR work, this page is proudly and affectionately presented by the following chapters in the Southwestern District: Bainbridge, Barnard Trail, Benjamin Hawkins, Commodore Richard Dale, Council of Safety, Dorothy Walton, Fort Early, General Daniel Stewart, General David Blackshear, Governor George W. Towns, Governor Treutlen, Hawthorne Trail, Noble Wimberly Jones, Peter Early, Thomasville, and Thronateeska.
TOCCOA CHAPTER, DAR
Toccoa, Georgia

With sincere appreciation the Toccoa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution proudly dedicate this page to

MISS JEWEL HAYES, Regent

for her unusual quality of leadership, her unselfish devotion to duty, and her immeasurable service both to the chapter and to the patriotic, historical, and educational agencies of her community.

Compliments of Toccoa Merchants 1968

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For the better part of two centuries, a sturdy plantation home stood on the banks of the Satilla River near Woodbine, Georgia. The plantation itself dates from an English Crown grant of land made in 1765 to George McIntosh.

The Refuge was the center of a working plantation and therefore not an ornate structure. Its clapboard exterior and ten-inch boards which lined the interior were expertly sawed from heart pine, by hand, less than an inch thick. The joists, under the wide flooring, were of the same cut as the timbers used to line the canals of the rice fields. This feature was helpful in dating the house to the period when rice was first grown on the plantation prior to 1790. The doors, mantels and stair rail were of mahogany.

General Duncan Lamont Clinch, one of the prominent owners, was a popular general of Seminole War fame. Three forts and a campsite were named for him. Towns, counties, and rivers still bear his name.

The significance of the Refuge was recognized by the Georgia Historical Commission as one of the last remaining examples of early Georgia plantation homes. The chimneys, so typical of the period, the porch's free standing columns, and the general mass of the house qualify it as a fine example of early Georgia Coastal Architecture.

The Earl of Camden Chapter hopes to secure and begin restoration of the Refuge.

Earl of Camden Chapter, DAR, expresses appreciation to the following sponsors:

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1968-1969

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George Walton Chapter
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of
Columbus, Georgia
present

MEADOW GARDEN
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Project
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2. Georgia Trustees receiving Oglethorpe and Indians in London.
3. Wesley teaching Indians—First Sunday School in the world.
4. Wesleyan College, first college in world to bestow degree on women.
5. University of Georgia, first State University in United States.
6. Richmond Academy, oldest existing high school in America.
7. Nancy Hart capturing the Tories.
10. Capitol, Atlanta.
11. Group of Portraits of Georgia Patriots of Colonial and Revolutionary era:
   Lyman Hall, Button Gwinnett, George Walton, Archibald Bullock
   William Few, Abram Baldwin, William Harris Crawford, John Milledge
   Joseph Habersham, James Jackson, Crawford W. Long
12. Group of Portraits of Georgia Patriots of Confederate and the following era:
   Joseph E. Brown, Howell Cobb, T. R. R. Cobb, Robert Toombs
   James Longstreet, John B. Gordon, Clement A. Evans, Joel C. Harris
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Center portraits of the plates were chosen because these men represent Georgia in the Hall of Fame at the National Capitol in Washington.

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A two-year technical college, division of Georgia Tech, accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, and by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development. It awards the Associate in Engineering Degree in eleven fields of engineering technology.

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Kennesaw Junior College

Housewives, business men and women, industrial and technical workers, and regular college age students attend Kennesaw Junior College, a unit of the University of Georgia. Classes are held from 8 a.m. until 10:30 p.m., with a third of the students attending evening classes. Twenty-three programs of study are offered.

Marietta-Cobb Area Vocational-Technical School

The school offers 16 courses of full and part-time study in pre-employment programs, and an extension basis program designed for employed workers. Vocational training in the County has received great emphasis since opening of this school.

Cobb County School System

Comprised of 44 elementary, one junior high, and nine high schools with more than 1000 qualified teachers, the Cobb system has the second largest educational budget in the county. Lunch room programs reach 75% of the students. Bus transportation in 155 vehicles is available for 25,000 students. Two courses of study are offered: college preparatory, or one stressing vocational training. A feature of the system is an accelerated program to accommodate the gifted child.

Marietta School System

The budget for 12 schools—one high school and 11 elementary schools—for the year 1968-69 totaled $3,182,649. The high school graduated 280 students in 1968. All Marietta Schools are accredited by the Georgia Accrediting Commission, and the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. Completion of a $3,000,000 air conditioned building to house all 6th, 7th and 8th grade pupils is contracted for September 1970.

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The Bank of Smyrna
Glover Machine Works

Cobb Federal Savings and Loan Association
Marietta Commercial Bank
The Marietta Daily Journal

Lockheed C-5 Galaxy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANDREW HOUSER PRESENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OFFICE SALES &amp; SERVICE, INC.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>45 Atlanta Street, S.E.</td>
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<td>Marietta, Georgia 30060</td>
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<th>MAYES WARD</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Funeral Home</strong></td>
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<td>&quot;Sincere Sympathetic Service&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>180 CHURCH STREET</td>
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<th>JOHNNY WALKER, INC.</th>
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<td><strong>The Exclusive Store</strong></td>
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<td>For Men &amp; Young Men</td>
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<td>• 21 West Park Sq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marietta, Ga.</td>
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<td>• Town &amp; Country Shopping Center</td>
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<td>• Cobb Co. Center</td>
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<th>SMYRNA FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>300 Cherokee Road</td>
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<td>Smyrna, Georgia</td>
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<td><strong>5 1/4% Savings Certificates</strong></td>
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<td>435-4467</td>
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<td>serving all of Cobb Co.</td>
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<td>2950 King Street</td>
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<td>Smyrna, Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<th>COOKE'S CORNER ANTIQUES</th>
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<tr>
<td>American Art, Cut &amp; Pattern Glass, China, Pottery, Books, Dolls and Furniture</td>
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<tr>
<td>329 Paces Ferry Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vinings, Georgia</td>
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<td>Res. Phone 435-3362</td>
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<td>Smyrna, Ga. 30080</td>
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<td>and</td>
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<td>FRASER FLORIST</td>
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<th>BANK OF ACWORTH</th>
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Judge James Jordan Daniell
“Mr. Cobb County”

Judge Daniell celebrated, in January, his ninety-second anniversary as a citizen of Cobb County, Georgia. During his adult years, the contribution he has made in service to his community has ranged from teacher in a one-room school house to probate judge, bank president, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and general promoter of Cobb County interests. For the consistent kindness and inclusive concern citizens have received from him during the years, he has been affectionately called, “Mr. Cobb County” by his friends.

Judge Daniell, son of a pioneer settler of the County, is a source of historical information in the area, consulted by newspapers and historians. He is married to the former Olivia Bacon, the only living charter member of the Fielding Lewis Chapter, DAR, which was organized in 1904. For sixty-five years he has been an active friend and sponsor of the ideals of DAR.
IN COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA (just outside Atlanta), more than 500 families Each Month are moving in to take advantage of our job opportunities, our pleasant living conditions, and our growth potential.

Too, several thousand visitors and tourists stop by to visit colorful Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and our other historical attractions.

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Marietta, Georgia

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Mothers of Washington County

(Continued from page 245)

My source of information didn’t say which Chief Executive or just what he meant—but it was taken as a compliment.

In 1853 coeducational policies were initiated for the first time in Washington, Pennsylvania, in a fabulous new $20,000 school. In May 1867, for the first time, girls were graduated from high school.

Women’s influence was felt socially too. An organization was formed for the “suppression of vice and immorality.” One duty was to “notify tavern keepers against wagoners and others who violate the Sabbath.”

Harriet Patterson lived on a farm in the county during the Civil War. Her husband, Amos, was a Confederate sympathizer and subscribed to the “Washington Examiner,” a “Copperhead” newspaper. Her brother-in-law, Aaron Patterson, was a drummer boy in the Union Army. Feelings ran high in this section of the country. The Western Abolition Society was in the same town as the American Colonial Society, a pro Confederate organization.

In this era of hoop skirts, lace trimmed pantaloons and long curls, women were saddened by the deaths of beloved little children. Just as Mary Lincoln and Mrs. Jefferson Davis suffered this loss, so did the mothers of Washington County. Margaret Day, one cruel winter, lost four little children. Typhoid fever was a frequent visitor. Later her husband died. This courageous lady raised her family alone, and ironically was a midwife!

During the 1890’s and the early part of the 20th century, the immigrants came from Central and Eastern Europe.

In Hesse, Germany, the orphaned daughter of a soldier for the Kaiser, lived with her grandparents in a manor house on an estate near Frankfort. When she was twelve, Margaretha’s beloved grandmother died. Her grandfather loved her, but he was old and senile. Jealous, estate hungry relatives were in charge, and made her

(Continued on page 336)
MRS. HERMAN M. RICHARDSON

CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

at the

Seventy-eighth Continental Congress, April 1969

Honorary State Regent of Georgia
Cultured, capable and conscientious,
Mrs. Richardson will continue to give
loyal service to the National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution.

This page to honor Mrs. Richardson is presented by the Hawkinsville
Chapter, Hawkinsville, Georgia.
Greetings from the

ATLANTA CHAPTER, DAR
Georgia's Oldest Chapter 1891-1969
Mrs. G. Seals Aiken, Regent
Atlanta, Georgia

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MARION ROBSON TRAVIS
(Mrs. William Wallace)
Charter Member
John Franklin Wren Chapter, DAR
Wrens, Georgia
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Thomaston, Georgia
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In Memory of
Mrs. Charles C. Bush
Lachlan McIntosh Chapter
Savannah, Georgia
Greetings from
NATHANIEL MACON CHAPTER
Macon, Georgia
Honoring our Regent
MRS. J. HOMER CLARK
WHITEHALL INN CHAPTER
Atlanta, Georgia

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 300)

and past as a Chapter Decision at a recent Meeting.

At a Holiday Tea the Committee delighted in the unexpected turnout of members and guests at the Women's City Club. A report stated that the old world had been mixed with the new when over two dozen persons had brought century-old items that had been in their families as precious possessions for many years. Gifts and monies were collected for Indians and DAR Schools.

The State Indian Chairman, Mrs. Milford Boersma, who is Vice-regent of the Chapter as well as Indian Chairman, gave an Indian Luncheon for several dozen persons including the Local Regent and Mrs. Wilbur Elliott, who past an Indian Basket at the above Holiday Tea when approximately fifty dollars was collected for Local Indians.

Prior to our Holiday Tea there was a brief business meeting, which ended with the Roll Call of all present with Century-Old Items giving a two-minute story. The REGISTRAR Mrs. Jay DeLay in charge of those regisetered began with the Regent and continued with others who had brought treasures.

In conclusion, it could be said that with mixing 'Old' with the 'New' and business with pleasure and using profits toward those needing financial assistance for DAR projects, that DAR is rewarding and fun.

In September we served luncheron at the Washtenaw Country Club when we Hostessed Regionals. We also had Luncheon for fifty at the Court House honoring Naturalized Citizens, also an annual reception for 75 for Good Citizens of area High Schools, when Recipient of $8,000.00 American History Scholarship of April 1968 will attend.—Jessie Wilson Hill.

SPIER SPENCER (Rockport, Indiana). This chapter, during its 33 years, has stressed the importance of local history in addition to our national heritage.

In July 1968, Spencer County observed its sesquicentennial with a week-long celebration. Mrs. Ellen Joyce Brown, chapter member, directed the publication of an attractive little booklet covering the years, and wrote the history of Rockport. Betty Coults and Leona Nunn also contributed articles, along with one person from each sector of the county, making a complete history of the county. Old photographs were located for copy. These were sold during the observance for two dollars each, the money being applied on cost of program features.

(Continued on page 320)
Wesleyan College, Macon Georgia, was chartered in 1836. It has the distinction of being the first chartered college in the world to confer regular college degrees upon women.* It is Methodist related but is open to students of all denominations.

Wesleyan College emphasizes both Liberal Arts and the Fine Arts. It offers three degrees—Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Music, and Bachelor of Fine Arts.

Wesleyan is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the National Association of Schools of Music. It is on the approved list of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, the Association of American Universities, the American Association of University Women, and the University Senate of the United Methodist Church.

On its 240 acre campus buildings of Georgian colonial design serve as excellent accommodations for students. A recently constructed library, housing over 80,000 volumes, provides the heart of the campus. Six residence halls, a modern infirmary, and excellent family-style dining facilities provide comfortable, convenient living. A lake, tennis courts, athletic field, golf course, riding ring, gymnasium with indoor swimming pool, and modern recreation area for students and their guests are also advantages of this historic college.

Wesleyan endeavors to educate students for a life of intellectual adventure in which they will meet new situations with confidence and intelligence. Personal guidance of highly qualified faculty members is a special advantage.

Wesleyan students come from all sections of the United States as well as a number of foreign countries. The college has alumnae living in each of the fifty states as well as in many countries throughout the world.

For further information, please write to:
Admissions Office
Wesleyan College
Macon, Ga. 31201

* Matilda Moore, descendant of George Walton, and Margaret Speer, descendant of Arthur Middleton, were among the eleven young women in the first graduating class in 1840.
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REPRINTS 1 & 2: EARLY RECORDS OF GEORGIA, Volumes 1 & 2. (Bound as one book). Grace Gilliam Davidson, (Mrs. John L.), 1932 and 1933. 816 pages including an Index for both Volumes. Reprint 1968. Lucas. CONTAINS: Deeds, Wills, Court Minutes, Inventories & Appraisments, Administrators etc. from 1775-1844 with some records to 1877. The rarest of all Georgia Genealogical books. WILKES COUNTY is the parent County of: Elbert, Talifero, Oglethorpe, Lincoln, and part of Warren, Greene, Madison, and Hart Counties. PRICE: $15.00

REPRINT 3: HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS of THE GEORGIA CHAPITERS, DAR., Vol. 1. Records of FRANKLIN COUNTY, Georgia etc. 640 pages, including Index not published in original edition of 1926. Also Contains LEGAL RECORDS for 16 other Georgia Counties: Baldwin, Bulloch, Clarke, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Laurens, Lincoln, Madison, Morgan, Pulaski, Putnam Tattlein, Taliesin and Tombstone Inscriptions from St. Paul's Church, Augusta (Richmond County). A very Valuable Collection of old and rare Georgia records. PRICE: $12.50

REPRINT 4: HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS of THE GEORGIA CHAPITERS, DAR., Vol. 2. Records of RICHMOND COUNTY, Georgia, formerly St. Paul's Parish. Abstracted and compiled by Grace G. Davidson, 1927. 402 pages including Index. CONTAINS: Wills, Administrators & Guardian Bonds, Marriages, Deeds, Inferior Court Minutes covering the years 1760-1835. Also contains THE WALTON FAMILY HISTORY. PRICE: $15.00

REPRINT 5: HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS of THE GEORGIA CHAPITERS, DAR., Vol. 3. Records of ELBERT COUNTY, Georgia. Abstacted by Grace G. Davidson, 1930. 348 pages including Index. CONTAINS: Wills, Administrators & Guardian Bonds, Court Minutes, Land Court Records, Land Lotteries, Marriages etc. covering the period 1791-1825. PRICE: $15.00

REPRINT 6: HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS of THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER, DAR., Published in 1910 containing 293 pages. (This Reprint Edition is the most valuable out since it is a photographic reproduction of Mrs. Grace G. Davidson's personal copy containing her marginal notations of both additions and corrections). CONTAINS Legal Records for the following 18 Georgia Counties: Bryan, Burke, Camden, Chatham, Columbia, Effingham, Elbert, Franklin, Glynn, Greene, Hancock, Liberty, Montgomery, Oglethorpe, Richmond, Screven, Warren and Wilkes PLUS The Logan Manuscript a History of Upper Country of South Carolina. PRICE: $15.00

REPRINT 7: THE 1832 CHEROKEE LAND LOTTERY OF GEORGIA. James F. Smith, 1838. 616 pages, including 59 pages of maps of the Districts involved. Contains the names of over 19,000 Fortunate Drawers in this Lottery which distributed the land in the following counties: Union, Murray, Floyd, Cass, Paulding, Cobb, Forsythe, Lumpkin, Cherokee, Gilmer. This Edition contains the OFFICIAL INDEX for all persons listed in this Lottery, as compiled by The Surveyor General Office, Department of Archives, Atlanta. A new Forward has been especially written for this Reprint Edition only and contains a New Map of the Cherokee Country drawn for this edition. PRICE: $15.00

REPRINT 8: THE SECOND or 1807 LAND LOTTERY OF GEORGIA. New, 1968. The Official and Authorised edition of this most valuable Lottery. These records have heretofore been available only in Manuscript form in The Surveyor General Office, Department of Archives, Atlanta. Contains the names of over 12,000 Fortunate Drawers alphabetically arranged and place of residence at time of drawing, which made the division of all land in Wilkes and Baldwin Counties, Georgia. 224 pages with Map and Introductory material. The 1807 Lottery completes the 1805 Lottery and together with it helps to serve as a CENSUS for GEORGIA for the period 1800-1810. PRICE: $12.50

REPRINT 9: INDEX TO THE HEADRIGHT and BOUNTY GRANTS in GEORGIA from 1756-1909. New, 1969. This material has heretofore been available only in Manuscript form in The Surveyor General Office, Department of Archives, Atlanta. Contains the names of over 12,000 Fortunate Drawers alphabetically arranged and place of residence at time of drawing, which made the division of all land in Wilkes and Baldwin Counties, Georgia. 224 pages with Map and Introductory material. Alphabetically arranged. This book contains the names of over 12,000 persons who received grants of land in Georgia between 1756-1909. Lists County in which grant was located, book and page number where grant was recorded, acres and date of grant. PRICE: $15.00

FORTHCOMING SPRING-SUMMER-FALL PUBLICATIONS (Ga., N.C., & S.C. books)


REPRINT 12: HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS of THE GEORGIA CHAPITERS, DAR., Vol. 4. “Old Bible Records and Land Lotteries,” 1952, 441 pages including Index. CONTAINS personal entries of Birth, Death and Marriages of over 18,000 individuals from 675 old Georgia Bibles belonging to early settlers. Publication Date approximately May 1. PRICE: $15.00

REPRINT 13: ABSTRACTS of OLD NINETY-SIX & ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, S.C., Wills, Bonds and Administrations for the period 1774-1860. Wille Pauline Young, 1950. 638 pages with Index. Approximately 3,500 Legal Abstracts and 30,000 names of persons mentioned in said records. Old Ninety-Six & Abbeville District was parent of: Abbeville, Newberry, Union, Spartanburg, Edgefield, Laurens, Pickens, Oconee, Anderson, Greenville, Cherokee, Greenwood and Saluda Counties. PRICE (until May 1): $15.00 PRICE (after May 1): $17.50

REPRINT 14: ABSTRACTS of WILLS, HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, 1761-1830. With Cross Index of Wills listing Devises and Devisors. Copied from Will Books 1-4, Mrs. Leonard Anderson, 1947. Contains approximately 1400 Wills and over 60,000 names mentioned in Wills. Extremely valuable for anyone with ancestors in Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin, Nash, Warren and Northampton Counties, N.C. Approximately 300 pages. Publication Date will be mid to late Summer 1969. PRICE: $15.00

REPRINT 15: THE THIRD or 1820 LAND LOTTERY OF GEORGIA. New from Manuscript in The Surveyor General Office, Atlanta. Divided land in Apring, Early, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Irwin, Rabun and Walton Counties. Early Fall Publication. PRICE: $15.00

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MARCH 1969 [ 315 ]
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During that tour, Colonel Sanders stopped at countless restaurants and demonstrated his secret preparation for fried chicken. In granting franchises he would tell each restaurant proprietor, "Just pay me out of the profits when you get the money."

In this way he distributed franchises throughout the country, and, at the end of seven years the Colonel's fried chicken had made him a millionaire and the owner of the Nation's largest food specialty franchise business, with over 1,000 outlets throughout all 50 states.

The Colonel built his business on a close family type relationship. He operated with his franchises completely on the honor system with each one sending in a royalty check based on the number of chickens sold each month.

Colonel Sanders' faith in his fellow man and his tenacity is exemplified by his business creed:

"THE HARD WAY"

"It is comparatively easy to prosper by trickery, the violation of confidence, of the weak . . . sharp practices, cutting corners—all of those methods that we are so prone to palliate and condone as "business shrewdness". It is difficult to prosper by the keeping of promises, the deliverance of value in goods, in services and in deeds—and in the meeting of so-called "shrewdness" with sound merit and good ethics. The easy way is efficacious and speedy—the hard way arduous and long. But, as the clock ticks, the easy way becomes harder and hard way becomes easier. And as the calendar records the years, it becomes increasingly evident that the easy way rests hazardously upon shifting sands, whereas the hard way builds solidly a foundation of confidence that cannot be swept away."

Colonel Sanders appeared recently on the TV program, "I've got A Secret" and revealed that he has sold this business for $2 million—quite an increase over the $105.00 he started out with. The Colonel showed what can be done with an idea, imagination and faith in his fellow man.

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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 312)

Another completed project was the restoration of Baker's Creek Cemetery, neglected for half a century, where once stood a pioneer log church. Veterans of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War are buried here. Mrs. Amanda Kessner was the leader of this, with Mrs. Evelyn Swallow, present regent, as co-chairman. A great crowd was assembled for rededication of the cemetery and unveiling of monuments to two 1812 veterans. The featured speaker, Rev. Thomas Richardson of Concord, Mass., and most of the visitors were descendents of pioneers buried here.

At the river front in Rockport a stone slab marks the spot from which young Abe Lincoln and Allen Gentry set forth on their flatboat trip to New Orleans. At the other end of town is Lincoln Pioneer Village, a collection of log cabins, replicas of the Lincoln home and each of their neighbors. Chapter members help with the care of this and personally sponsor the home of Judge Daniel Grass, pioneer statesman. On each public occasion two ladies in pioneer dress meet visitors here and give talks on history.

At the Lincoln National Boyhood Memorial, services are held each year on Lincoln's birthday in Abe Lincoln Hall, a chapel, ending in a march to the grave of Lincoln's mother to place flowers. In the auditorium here films are shown each hour, relating to Lincoln's 14 years here. In the latest of these Mrs. Ellen Claire Stateler, also a member, plays the part of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and her daughter Ann Elizabeth, is Lincoln's sister. All parts are played by local people except that of the narrator, Senator Everett Dirksen.

(Continued on page 332)
"The City of Clifton Forge, one mile west, derived its name from the iron forge called "Clifton" after the home of one of the owners. In operation by 1822, when Alleghany County was formed from three other counties. The old forge played an important part in the early iron manufacturing facilities of the region. It produced annually about 130 tons of iron until the war came in 1861."

Erected by Rainbow Ridge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution—1956
The Treaty of New Echota, signed on Dec. 29, 1835, extinguished Cherokee claim to all lands east of the Mississippi and wrested from the Cherokees thousands of square miles of land. In return the Indians were granted land in the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi and were paid six and one-half million dollars by the Federal Government.

According to the treaty, the Indians were given until May 23, 1838 to relocate to their new home. Some 18,000 of the Cherokee Nation began the trek west, but it became obvious to observers in Cherokee County that the great mass of Indians would not be west of the river by the deadline. Thus came one of the greatest blots on American history—"The Trail of Tears."

On April 6, 1838, huge, irascible old General Winfield Scott was given orders to take command of a military force, sent to Fort Butler in North Carolina to force the fulfillment of the Treaty of New Echota.

Scott was a national hero for his bravery in the War of 1812, but he quarreled with many. One was Andrew Jackson, who called him "a hectoring bully," but sent him to North Carolina to move the Cherokees west. Some resented his strictness; they called him "old Fuss and Feathers." But he had a genuine interest in his soldiers. During that sad and terrible time he issued two proclamations, one to his soldiers saying, "Be as gentle and humane as you can, but get them out," and the other to the Indians, saying, "You have to go; no use to struggle."

Twenty-three military posts were established. One of these was Fort Butler, named for Secretary of War, Benjamin F. Butler. This fort was Headquarters of the Eastern District.

John Ross went to Washington to plead that his people be allowed to keep their homes. He hired lawyer William Wirz of Philadelphia to plead. It all came to nothing. They had to move west anyhow.

When in early part of July, 1838, Chief Ross returned to the Cherokee territory from Washington, he found Cherokee headmen and Common Indians alike penned up in camps like cattle. The majority of the captives were sick, discouraged, and grief stricken. But the picture was not all black. The gloom and despair that in June had hung over Camp Butler was partially lifted by the Rev. John Wickliffe (Kaneeda) and O-ga-na-ya.

These native Baptist ministers had somehow gained the Commanding officer's permission to erect a rude church adjacent to the Fort on Hiawassee River. In this Arbor-like sanctuary Wickliffe and O-ga-na-ya preached nights and mornings to Cherokee captives. When received into the church captives were baptized under guard in the near-by Hiawassee River, then at the point of bayonets, marched back to their disease-infested prisons to seek solace in prayer.

Letters and reports from the field agree that the Fort was "opposite the Konacheta on the south bend of the Hiawassee." These statements are in accord with the location of Fort Butler shown on the pages from the Surveyors field book compiled in 1837 and 1838 during the survey of portions of the Cherokee Territory under the direction of Captain W. L. Williams.

On two pages where the area surveyed included the site of the Fort, the Fort proper is represented by a sketch included in survey notes titled "Fort Butler." The Unknown artist shows several low gabled structures and one distinctive building which appeared to be blockhouse.

This sketch, the book pages and a portion of the map of Cherokee County correlated with parts of the 1861 highway map of Cherokee County.

General Winfield Scott's reference to 1600 Indians "brought in or reported" at Fort Butler would indicate

(Continued on page 365)
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April, 1969

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Mrs. Russell W. Courtney

Photograph courtesy Illinois State Historical Library
MARCH 1969

Jane Farwell Smith was unanimously endorsed by Dewalt Mechlin Chapter and it is with deep affection that we proudly dedicate this page to our outstanding member.
The Fourth Division of Illinois

Our Indian Heritage

Chicago, the hub of Fourth Division, to which the Indian trails of yesterday led was first ceded to the United States in the year 1795. Constant hostility of the Indians after the American Revolution with raids on settlements in the Northwest made it imperative that protective measures be taken by the young United States. After several battles in 1793-94 Wayne beat the Indians so badly that they were willing to cede to the United States a great deal of land, including 16 small pieces of land scattered throughout the Northwest, on which the United States wanted to build forts or military outposts. One of these small pieces of land was “six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River.” Without this treaty known as the Greenville Treaty today’s great city of Chicago might still be the great swamp of yesterday.

On August 17, 1803 Captain John Whistler arrived from Detroit with a company of infantry to take possession of the military post established in 1803 on the site of Chicago. His duty was to establish a fort at the “Cheyako portage” the area at the foot of Lake Michigan where trappers and Indians portaged the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers for the trip to the Mississippi.

The site of Fort Dearborn is just south of the Michigan Avenue Bridge. Part would be in the street, part in the present channel of the river, and part on the site of the London Guarantee Building which stands at the southwest corner of Michigan Ave. and Wacker Drive.

The fort was built in 1803 by Captain John Whistler and his soldiers as a means of protecting the early settlers of Chicago from marauding Indians and from the British who remained in the Great Lakes region after the close of the American Revolution.

In 1808 Captain John Whistler submitted to the Secretary of War, his handdrawn map of Fort Dearborn—the first known map of Chicago. The original map is in the National Archives, Washington, D.C. This reproduction was made in 1967 by The Huey Co. Chicago, from a blueprint in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society.

Many of the Indian trails of 1818, when Illinois became the 21 State in the Union, are used today and have become the highways of Fourth Division. Down the Green Bay Trail from as far north as Waukeegan, up the Hubbard Trace, also called the Vincennes Trail (highway 45) from as far south as Kankakee, in from Morris on the Sauk Trail (highway 6) out of the Northwest corner from Woodstock on the Kishwaukee Trail, along the High Prairie Trail (the present Ogden Ave. as it passes through Berwyn) and on along Le Portage Trail (Ogden Ave. as it passes through Riverside) into Chicago the Regents of Fourth Division travel six times a year to meet to plan the DAR work to carry out the Historical, Educational, and Patriotic aims of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Thus we see the influence of our Indian Heritage on life today.

The Chapters of Fourth Division Honor Illinois for Her 150 Years of Glorious Statehood

Eli Skinner-Arlington Heights
Aurora-Aurora
High Prairie Trail-Berwyn
Captain John Whistler-Chicago
Chicago-Chicago
David Kennison-Chicago
DeWalt Mechlin-Chicago
General Henry Dearborn-Chicago
Kaskaskia-Chicago
Sauk Trail-Chicago Heights
Downers Grove-Downers Grove
Elgin-Elgin
Martha Ibbetson-Elmhurst
Fort Dearborn-Evanston
Glencoe-Glencoe
Anan Harmon-Glen Ellyn
Rebecca Wells Heald-Harvey
North Shore-Highland Park
Captain Hubbard Burrows-Hinsdale
Des Plaines Valley-Joliet
Louis Joliet-Joliet
Kankakee-Kankakee
Skokie Valley-Kenilworth
LaGrange-Illinois-LaGrange
Alida C. Bliss-Morris
Fort Payne-Naperville
George Rogers Clark-Oak Park
Park Ridge-Park Ridge
Le Portage-Riverside
Waukegan-Waukegan
Perrin Wheaton-Wheaton
Kishwaukee Trail-Woodstock

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Republican Party

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Charleston, Illinois

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<td>Mrs. John D. Wood</td>
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<td>Joel Flee</td>
<td>Mt. Vernon</td>
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Please send or bring exhibits used for National Committees to Congress in April. They will be displayed in the 2nd floor Assembly Room.
REMINDERS OF THE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS SIXTH DIVISION AREA

1. Monument at Alton dedicated to Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the first martyr to freedom of the press in America.
2. Illinois' second state capitol at Vandalia with the DAR Madonna of the Trail monument.
3. Nicholas Jarrot Mansion at Cahokia reputed to be the oldest brick building in Illinois.
4. Lincoln Trail DAR Monument by Nellie Walker east of Lawrenceville on US 50 at Wabash River Bridge.
5. Liberty Bell of the West on Kaskaskia Island presented in 1743 by King Louis XV.
6. Piasa Bird on a river bluff northwest of Alton. The original Indian painting, a bad omen, was first seen by Father Marquette in 1673.
7. Thompson Mill Bridge over Kaskaskia River on Effingham-Shelby County Line.
8. DAR Monument on the site of the first Post Office of Marissa established in 1846.

SIXTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS NSDAR

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<td>Mrs. Earl C. Taylor</td>
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<td>Old State Capitol</td>
<td>Mrs. Joe Braun</td>
<td>Vandalia</td>
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MARCH 1969
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It's also nice to be around to retire.

You want to save a nest egg for your retirement? Fine. Be here to enjoy it.
One way is to have annual health checkups. During which your doctor will check for cancer. Because lots of cancers are curable if spotted in time.
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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 320)

Ann Elizabeth is also to be a charter member of the CAR chapter now being organized here—Leona Day Nunn.

PEGGY WARNE (Phillipsburg, N.J.). Reading of the great talent of William E. Danjczek as an inspired speaker on patriotism, Peggy Warne DAR, back in 1965, invited him to address the chapter members and their guests, the four Good Citizens from Warren County, New Jersey High Schools. His reply came in by return mail—"I cannot afford not to accept your kind invitation since this is one of the few things I can do to repay a great debt of gratitude which I owe."

His talk, entitled "Helping to Build a Peaceful World" was a stirring one, the theme of which was the inner tranquility which must be acquired before turning to the outside world. He stressed 4 points—Religion, Culture, Sincerity and Decision making. His address reflected the devotion and love he has for this great country of ours as an adopted son.

Of his life, briefly, Mr. Danjczek was born and educated in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He did graduate work at Colo...
First Division Begins
Illinois Second 150 Years
By Honoring Mementoes of the Past

1. Eames Covered bridge is Illinois' oldest, spans Henderson Creek in Henderson County. Built 1846.
3. Hamilton Bridge in Hancock County. Longest covered bridge in Illinois. Spans a slough near Mississippi River.
4. Greenbush Covered bridge spans Swan Creek in Warren County. Built in 1899 and is the shortest of the bridges.

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MARCH 1969 [ 333 ]
Greetings from

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Morrison, Illinois

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Morrison, Illinois

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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. Do not write orders on checks.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY

(Continued from page 310)

life miserable. A group of young people were leaving a nearby village to go to America, so she decided to go with them. At the age of 16, with only the clothes on her back, unable to speak English, she crossed the ocean in the steerage section of a steamer.

Upon her arrival at Ellis Island, she underwent a thorough physical examination, a result of which she had nine vaccination scars on her upper right arm. The little fraulein was also tested for mental competence many times. Margaretha was assigned to a family in New York City as a house maid. The bewildered girl found herself unable to communicate in an alien land, to do work of which she had no knowledge. It was so easy to take advantage of such a person. Once again, life became unbearable. On a visit to a German butcher shop, she surreptitiously gave a note telling of her woes to the butcher. He and his wife were able to free her from her bondage, and sent her to Pittsburgh, to friends. She later married, had two daughters, and settled in Washington County.

In 1908, a fifteen year old girl left Russia with her widowed mother and little brother, for a new life. Relatives in Mariana, Washington County, who had pre-

(Continued on page 349)

ADENA, ELIAS BOUDINOT AND WALDSCHMIDT HOUSE

Sponsored by the following OHIO Chapters

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The lure of the west, offering rich lands and unlimited opportunity, drew thousands of ambitious people to the Northwest Territory in the waning years of the eighteenth century. Among them was Thomas Worthington, aged twenty three.

The youngest of six children, Worthington had spent his childhood and school-days near Charles Town, Virginia, at the upper end of the Shenandoah Valley, not far from the Pennsylvania border. He then spent two years at sea, perfecting his skill in navigation. Upon his return he came into a substantial inheritance from his father's estate. The acquisition of this capital, to which was added a virulent "OHIO FEVER" (a disease diagnosed as an urgent desire to find fortune in a new and exciting area), confirmed Worthington's resolution to investigate the Ohio country. Accordingly he set out for the Scioto Valley in June of 1796.

Worthington was so impressed with the beauty of the land as well as with its financial promise, that he became a landholder-speculator on a large scale, and decided to make his home in the Ohio country. In the spring of 1797 he moved his wife, Eleanor, and their young daughter to Chillicothe, capital of the Northwest Territory.

The Worthingtons lived for a time in a log house built on one of the the town lots, but the low ground, especially in the summer, was considered unhealthy. So in 1802 a larger log house, called Belle View, was constructed on a hill northwest of town.

Construction on the hill overlooking Chillicothe was begun in 1806 and finished the following year. The stone used in building the main house was quarried locally, and native walnut was used for woodwork. Family heirlooms brought from Virginia were complemented by wallpaper, mirrors and furniture imported from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Many items were also made by local craftsmen, for the household was a large one. In 1807 there were five young Worthingtons, and five more were to follow.

Worthington noted in his diary that Adena was a Hebrew name, 'given to places remarkable for the delightfulfulness of their situations'. Another form of the word is the name of the Biblical paradise, the Garden of Eden. A more appropriate description would be difficult to find in this early nineteenth century estate in Ohio. Adena became a state memorial under the administration of the Ohio Historical Society in 1946 by an act of the state legislature.
The victory of Anthony Wayne over the Indians at Fallen Timbers and the subsequent treaty in 1793 had opened the Miami country to the settlers with a comparable degree of safety and freedom from attacks of the Indians. Christian Waldschmidt, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, quickly saw the opportunities for merchandising and industrial enterprise in the new frontier. Bringing with him twenty men, each a skilled craftsman in his own trade, they traveled overland from their homes in Lancaster, Pennsylvania to the Ohio river at Pittsburg, thence by flatboat down the Ohio River to Columbia, above Cincinnati. As a result of this trip Mr. Waldschmidt purchased a tract of land containing 1040 acres of land from John Cleves Symmes, paying one Spanish dollar per acre. The tract was located at a place as Big Bottom on the little Miami river. Several of the men were left to build cabins and protect the premises, while Waldschmidt and others returned to Lancaster to bring their families. Almost two years had elapsed before the party again arrived at Columbia in June 1796. Then the construction of the various mills which Waldschmidt had planned, and the excavation of the mill race immediately proceeded.

By 1800 flour, pork, lard, linen, wool, and lumber were being sent by flatboat to towns in the south as far as New Orleans. About this time a young man, John Keller, a nephew of Christian Waldschmidt, had graduated from an eastern college and came here to clerk in the store and to keep the accounts of the many enterprises.

After Christian Waldschmidt's sudden death in March of 1814 from the cold plague, his son-in-law and daughter, Matthais and Katherine Kugler purchased the home and the business. As Mr. Waldschmidt left no will, administrators were appointed by the Hamilton County Court.

A great grandson of John Keller, Mr. Harry Keller recently presented to the Waldschmidt House the original document which shows the appointment of the two administrators of the Christian Waldschmidt estate. They were John Keller and Peter Bell. The document dated April 12th., 1814 was signed by John L. Gano, of Hamilton County court.

By
Sheila Fisher
Dec., 29th., 1968
Elias Boudinot (1740-1821), Revolutionary statesman, born in Philadelphia, married the signer's sister, Hannah Stockton. With a classical education, he became a licensed attorney-at-law. He was baptized by George Whitefield. He advised his daughter, Susan, to "take the world as you find it" and convert even prejudices to usefulness. A supporter of gentry rule, legal government and property rights, he was a Conservative Whig with liberal ideas.

On June 6, 1777, he was appointed Commissary-General of all prisoners. He organized their care and put $30,000 of his own money in the project.

He was a delegate to Congress in 1777 and served most of the time until 1784. While its president in 1782, he signed the Treaty of Peace with England. He was Director of the U.S. Mint, the author of religious books, and a close friend of General Washington. He said, "I am satisfied that the grace of God is not confined to Sect or Party."

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An act was passed January 21, 1838, to organize the County of Hancock, which was named for John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence and President of the Continental Congress. He was foremost among the patriots who announced their determination to consecrate both their wealth and their lives to the cause of liberty.

The present Court House was dedicated in 1888 and the statue of John Hancock, which is 16 feet in height, has stood ever since at the top looking over the city of Findlay and area where the stockade, Fort Findlay, was built in 1812.

The front of the courthouse was constructed similarly to the triumphal arch of Paris built by Napoleon and called the “Arc D’ Triomphe.” The arch is surmounted by a group of feminine figures representing Justice, Law and Mercy.

If Findlay’s patriotic patron could talk he could tell of many interesting incidents and changes during the major part of the last century.

Fort Findlay Chapter, NSDAR, expresses appreciation to the following sponsoring business firms, all of Findlay:

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DELAWARE CITY CHAPTER DAR, DELAWARE, OHIO
SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY
MEN PASS BUT PRINCIPLES ENDURE

The Benjamin Carpenter Family

The Benjamin Carpenter Family


Carpenter, Benjamin (1750-1823/37) 1st Lt. 10th Pa. Reg't; m. Mary Ferrier; bur. Galena, O. Lt. Benjamin Carpenter of Goshen, N.Y. had 2 sons, viz: Rev. Gilbert Carpenter, the founder of Galena, O., & Judge Benjamin Carpenter of Delaware Co., O. Bronze tablet dedication. Mrs. Wilmer Pierce, Mrs. B. I. Griffith, Mrs. Walter Hagelgans.

Gillett, Joseph (1750/3-1836) Conn. Pvt. 18th Reg't Conn. Militia; he first served under Capt. Samuel Hay & in 1780 in Forage Brigade under Capt. Joel Higley; m. Parcys Sanders; bur. Wyatt Cemetery; tablet bronze dedicated by Capt. William Hendricks Chapter with Mrs. Pabst serving as the historian.

Mrs. Ruth Gillett Scott, Mrs. Mildred Gillett Klamfoth (Mrs. Floyd)


Main, Sabeers (1757-1809) Pry. Spy; Association Test 1775; Battle of King's Mt.; Military land grant in Smyth Co., Va.; enlisted under Gen. Greene & placed under Gen. Putnam. m. Hannah Cole 1780; she & ch (11 total, 9 came) to Delaware Co., O., settled in Marlborough Twp on Horseshoe Rd; ch. Timothy, Patience, Sabeers, Jr., Eunice, Eleazer, John, Jonas, Hannah, Lyman, Dorcas, Thomas.

Mrs. Thurman Ufferman, Carole Main Kern, Mrs. Kenneth Welsh, George L. Main, Rosella M. Ault, Paul W. Barret, Mrs. J. Smith Fry, Wilbur Main, Russell Blaine, Henry T. Main, Forrest Main Lawrence, Pauline Main Heckleman, Mrs. Rose Marie Simpson Gerwig.


Helen S. Nincehelser, Rachel Nincehelser, Esther McCormick.

Minter, John (1755-1835) Capt. Pa., Militia; wife Elizabeth Crawford, the daughter of Valentine Crawford; bur. Radnor Cemetery, Radnor, O., bronze tablet dedication.

Mrs. Fred E. Jones, Miss Holly Humphreys, Harry O. Minter, 33 S.E. Rose Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Nash, Richard IV (1754-1837) m. Jane Barr, dau of John Barr, Pa.; bur. Fayette Co., Ind.; lineal desc of Richard Nash the Third who came to Kent Island, Md., in 1661. The tombstones pictured above are on the farm then owned by his son, Richard Nash, Fairview Twp., Fayette Co., Ind. “... at the time of the Revolutionary War, Richard (b. 1754) was engaged in carrying wheat, flour and wood to Philadelphia ... taken prisoner near Delaware Bay, carried to Bermuda ... forced to serve as a guide for the British in Philadelphia ...” Mrs. Walter Pabst invites correspondence on this patriot’s service record, send to 14 Elizabeth St., Delaware, Ohio 43015.


## DELAWARE CITY CHAPTER DAR

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## OHIO SOCIETY DAR

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- **Page Committee Vice Chairman**: Mrs. Raymond Hickok

### My Maternal Ancestors

- Compiled by Robert B. Powers
- Revolutionary Soldiers and History of Cellars, McKinnie, Alexander, Benjamin & Powers Families

**Order from author**

- The Delaware Inn, Delaware, O., $30.00 ea. or $50.00 set.

### IN MEMORIAM

- Ethel Sells Jackman (Mrs. Dean M.), Miss Alice Swisher, Dr. Edward C. Jenkins, the late husband of Dorothy Longbrake Jenkins and a dedicated Patriot of our country.

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- Helen Thomson Andrews
- Margaret Battelle Sillars
- Marie C. Jamieson
- Ina Benson Joy

### STEUBENVILLE, OHIO CHAPTER

**Honors our Ancestors**

Chapter Reports

*(Continued from page 332)*

- umbia University in New York and earned his PhD in 1935 in Prague. He worked in the export department of Koh-I-Noor L. & C. Hardtmuth in Czechoslovakia and England, and became Export Manager of Koh-I-Noor, Inc. in 1939. Since 1947 he has been President of Koh-I-Noor and Hardtmuth, with main offices in Bloomsbury, New Jersey. Mr. Danjczek is listed in *World Who's Who in Industry*. He is a past President and Director of the Phillipsburg, New Jersey Chamber of Commerce; past President of the American Office Supply Exporters Association; Past Director and Treasurer of the Lead Pencil Manufacturers Association; he is a member of the National Council of American Importers; he is a past President of the Phillipsburg Rotary Club and a past member of the Board of Trustees of Warren Hospital, Phillipsburg. His patriotic addresses have been given before many and varied groups. Much of his time and help has been directed to youth organizations in the area, the Rotary Foundation, etc. and he has received many citations for this work. He is married, has five chil-

*(Continued on page 358)*
The Big 4 Railroad, later known as the New York Central and now the Penn-Central, was one of the pioneer carriers of Delaware County, Ohio. It was chartered in 1845 and built in 1851. The 1849 Maps of Delaware County show the original landowners of the right of way. The 1875 maps show the route followed by the railroad. It was completed and trains were run through from Cleveland to Columbus on February 22, 1851, a distance of 138 miles. Invitations were extended to the members of the state legislature, Columbus authorities and others to attend the celebration and on the 21st the excursion party passed over the road. On the 23rd, the party returned from Cleveland highly gratified.

On September 10, 1852, John Yeates wrote to his children: "You will want to know something about the railroad... I am offered 15% premium for the stock. We can sit in the house and see the cars running at a fast rate... They are making a bridge across the Whetstone (Olentangy River) about 55 feet high... They have built a house to build cars in, about 100 feet long and about 40 feet wide... They have laid off the old Durfey lot... sells about $800 an acre." "On September 21, 1853, S. D. Yeats wrote: Horses is very high... $100 each... to work on the railroad."

BUSINESS: Advertisers in the Delaware Gazette, Mt. Gilead Sentinel... Olentangy Iron Works (Machinists, Steam Engine Builders)

American Express Company
Gilead Nursery: Lipsey & Dexter, Proprietors. Fruit trees... Ashley Institute 1858, Mr. & Mrs. S. E. Hicks, Painting, Drawing, Music taught

1856 B. Dickinson & Son, Druggists & Booksellers
1858 Ohio White Sulphur Springs: "These celebrated Springs (known as Hart's Springs) 4 miles from Scioto Bridge Station on the Springfield & Delaware Railroad... will be opened to the public seeking health or pleasure on the 25th of May... The Cuisine will be Unexceptionable... Carriage & omnibuses are always in readiness at Columbus & Delaware to convey parties to the Springs." (Later site Girl's Industrial School)

Timetables & Ticket Sales: 1859-3 trains each way
1865-4 trains each way
1892-6 trains each way

Earnings & Dividends: 1859 a 10% dividend declared

Excursions: 1890's half fares
1892 $4.00 round trip fare to Niagara Falls

TANKTOWN or WEST BERLIN: (Curve bringing railroad to Delaware later)

AGENTS: Samuel W. Nash, William Henry Nash, T. P. Flagg, Melville C. Flagg, Charles Webster Smith. In 1834, the Ledger of Samuel W. Nash states that the Railroad Station was in his store.


Footnote
Sidney Bartholomew and his wife, Sarah A. Ford, were both talented in art & music. Sidney was employed by the railroad and was quite interested in photography. About 20 of my railroad pictures were made from his original glass plates of the 1890's by the courtesy of our loyal chapter member, Mrs. Reid Cellars, his granddaughter. See Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., by Anna C. Smith Pabst 1963.
FRANKLIN COUNTY CHAPTER, NSDAR

The Presbyterian Church of Falling Spring
Founded 1734
Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania
Oldest Rose Rent church. Originated in the stone mill and house of the first white settler, Benjamin Chambers, near the confluence of the Falling Spring and Conococheague Creek at the present site of Chambersburg. Col. Benjamin Chambers and his wife, Jane Williams Chambers conveyed to the Presbyterian congregation land adjacent to spring and creek "in consideration of the payment of one Rose on the first day of June." Each year on the first Sunday of June a special Rose Rent Service is held by the congregation immediately following the morning worship and one rose is cut from the Memorial rose garden bushes and paid by the President of the Board of Trustees to a descendant of Col. Benjamin Chambers and his wife, Jane Williams Chambers. The rose is then placed on the graves of the donors located at the rear of the church grounds. Guests are invited to attend this historic service.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church
Founded 1770
Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania
Shortly before 1770 the Rev. John G. Young of Hagerstown preached in "the German language in the village of Chamberstown". In 1780 Col. Benjamin Chambers and his wife, Jane W. conveyed a plot of ground stipulating that it should be "for the building of a Lutheran Church in the town of Chambersburg and the lot to be for no other use than the house of worship and a burying place or other seminaries of learning" and reserving to the grantors and their heirs forever "One Rose in June which is to be the annual yearly rent." The payment of the rose is continued to the present time on a Sunday in June. Open to the Public.

The Zion Reformed Church
Founded 1778
Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania
Nicholas Snider purchased the first lot from the founder of Chambersburg and erected a two story limestone inn. Travelers were informed that German services could be heard every Sabbath Day and with the help of the Rev. Jacob Weimer, pioneer pastor of Hagerstown, a small colony of the Lutheran and Reformed members of the German churches met within the inn for several years. After the Lutherans indicated that they would erect a church building it was Colonel Benjamin Chambers and his wife, Jane Williams Chambers who inspired the Reformed group to find a suitable place for formal worship and conveyed a tract of ground "for the building of a Calvinist Church . . and the lot shall not be put to any other use than the aforesaid house of worship and a burying ground or other seminaries of learning" . . and . . "out of the lot . . annually forever to the heirs shall be paid One Rose which is to be the annual yearly rent." In 1811 the present and handsome edifice was erected with the lofty steeple designed by Sir Christopher Wren for churches of this architecture. The church has a small museum and conducts the annual Rose Rent ceremony every year in the month of June. Guests are invited to attend the rite.
# SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE
## THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

September 30, October 1, 2, 1968, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Greetings from the Members of the Conference

Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent

****Mrs. George J. Walz, Corresponding Secretary General

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Mothers of Washington County

(Continued from page 336)

eced them, told of jobs, security and better living conditions. When the battery of tests were given at Ellis Island, Annouka's little brother was refused entry to the United States, because of an eye defect. His unhappy mother didn't know what to do. He was sent back to the Old Country to relatives. After arranging a marriage for her fifteen year old daughter, to a young miner,

Annouka's mother later returned to Russia and her son. Annouka lived in a little company house, and raised seven of her eight children. She also mothered an orphan nephew, and raised a granddaughter. Today she and her white bearded retired husband live in a neat little suburban home.

Today women from all over the United States are literally descended from these women of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Their heritage is one of spiritual strength, emotional fortitude and faith in the future. May we of today use it wisely and pass it on, untarnished, to our daughters, the women of tomorrow.

MARCH 1969

[ 349 ]
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To honor those who have served,
are now serving
and those who have given their lives
in Vietnam

THE VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER
Book Reviews

(Continued from page 249)

American crafts. Among the subjects covered are paintings on velvet and glass, braided and hooked rugs, embroidered pictures, flowers made of a great variety of materials, candles, and Christmas decorations. The book contains two full-page illustrations of embroidery in the DAR Collection: hand-woven, antique linen window hangings in crewel work in the Delaware State Room of Memorial Continental Hall, embroidered by Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General and a view of Exeter, England worked in chenille on hand-painted silk embroidered in 1810 by Rebecca Rooker of Baltimore. This book is a very comprehensive reference work to the particular crafts it covers.

RECENT GENEALOGIES

"Bobo Cousins By the Dozens" compiled and edited by Herbert M. Newell, Jr. and Jeanie Patterson Newell. 142 pp., index. 1968. First ed. 150 copies. Published by Newell Hobby, Print Shop, Fayette, Alabama.


Stevens — Stephens Genealogy and Family History compiled by Clarence Perry Stevens, et al. 126 pp., bibliography, index. Clarence Perry Stevens, 2038 Edmart Street, Escalon, California 95320.

Edgecombe, Yates, & Allied Lines by Frances E. Blake. 483 pp. Illustrated. Index. Edgecombe Printer, Kalamazoo, Michigan. 1968. Limited ed. 100 copies. This excellent work by a former DAR genealogist is highly prized by our DAR Library.

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DOROTHY QUINCY STORY

(Continued from page 231)

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not every night, as a continual reminder to be on guard.

OLD LADY—A good suggestion. I'm sure it can be carried out. I see you've
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Welcome to Junior Country
(Continued from page 261)

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So—Come Everyone to Junior Country, and Enjoy the Junior Events!
Robert Morris

(Continued from page 297)

on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia. He was now a virtual prisoner at his country home. Debtor's prison loomed before him. The amount of his debts totalled $2,948,711.11! On the evening of February 14, he catalogued his few remaining possessions: Bedding and clothing, two bales of nankeen, a quarter cask of wine, some bottled wine, a part of a barrel of flour, coffee, a small amount of sugar, a parcel of old books and newspapers, materials for a steam engine (an invention in which he had been interested), a microscope, an old chariot in Richmond, a share in the Library Company, a share of stock in the Bank of North America, and his father's old, worn-out gold watch, from which he did not wish to part if he could avoid it.

(Continued on page 365)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Chapter House and Museum owned by Faith Trumbull Chapter DAR, Norwich, Conn.

Faith Trumbull, Wife of Jonathan Trumbull, Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and Mother of John Trumbull, Artist

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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 344)
dren and makes his home in Easton,
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canism medal, certificate and a minia-
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Helen P. Leedom.

CAPTAIN JOHN WALLER (Lexing-
ton, Ky.). At the January meeting Mrs.
Fred Osborne, Winchester, Ky., past
chaplain general NSDAR and honorary
state regent, spoke on "Historic
Churches." She told of her experiences
in coordinating this NSDAR project in
(Continued on page 364)
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Cowboy Hall of Fame Honors Pioneers
Who Developed the West

(Continued from page 262)

personally visited the governors of the 17 Western states to ask them to appoint trustees to found the shrine. After a decade of work by thousands of people in the Western states, the National Cowboy Hall of Fame opened on June 26, 1965, with a $3 million art show.

In the past two and a half years more than 750,000 visitors have passed across the museum's 70,000 square feet of space, learning about one of the most unique periods of our history. The Center's collection of Western Americana has rapidly grown into one of the finest in the United States.

A visit to the Cowboy Hall of Fame is a lesson in history, but more important it is a lesson in freedom. In honoring the noble men and women who pioneered the vast empire of Western America, the Cowboy Hall of Fame makes us aware of the rich heritage of individualism these pioneers bequeathed to present generations and the importance of preserving this heritage for coming generations.
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WRITE: OUR FLAG PRODUCTIONS
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(Continued from page 358)

which each state researched information on their oldest or an early church. These churches were described in the DAR Magazine.

Received by the chapter vice-regent, Mrs. Reece Bach, Sr., in the absence of the regent, Mrs. Tracy Neal, were two copies of the book "Family of Hans Michael and Maria Veronica Horlacher." These were presented by members Mrs. John L. Saindon and Mrs. Joseph C. Evans in honor of their parents, the authors, Levi Jackson and Vaneta Thomas Horlacher, who live at 639 Maxwellton Court, Lexington, Ky. 40508. Mrs Horlacher is immediate past chapter regent; Mr. Horlacher is a dean emeritus of the University of Kentucky.

One copy of the book is being sent to the National Society Genealogical Library and other to the Kentucky Society John Fox, Mr. Library in Duncan Tavern, Paris, Ky.

Copies have also been placed in the Kentucky Historical Society, DAR section of the University of Kentucky library, Transylvania College and Lexington Public Library as well as in libraries in areas of greatest concentration of descendants: Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas.

This is the only book on any branch of the Horlacher family. About 1600 descendants of Hans Michael are listed. His three sons served in the Revolutionary War. Names of wives, husbands and in-laws are included, totaling about 2400.
Robert Morris

(Continued from page 354)

The following day, by due process of law, he was committed to the Prune Street Debtor's Prison in Philadelphia, where he was to remain for three years, six months, and ten days.

This prison was not the typical squalid, filthy, depressing jail typical of the times, but was pleasing in appearance, clean and comfortable. He was not humiliated by the treatment which he received nor by his surroundings. His wife and daughter were almost daily visitors and often brought his meals, which they ate with him. And he had distinguished visitors: Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and on one occasion the great Washington himself. There were others, among them Samuel Breck, who wrote:

I visited that great man in the Prune Street debtors' apartment, and saw him in his ugly whitewashed vault. In Rome or Greece a thousand statues would have honored his mighty services. In America, republican America, not a single voice was raised in Congress or elsewhere in aid of him or his family.

Morris was allowed a great deal of freedom, he indulged in light exercise, was cheerful and optimistic, but certainly there was always the consciousness that he was in jail, that he was a prisoner, that he was restrained, all of which must have been highly irritating to a person of sensitivity.

Even while Morris was in prison Thomas Jefferson considered him for his Secretary of the Navy. "If," as he said, "He could get from confinement," which he could not.

During this time no action was initiated by any persons, official or unofficial, to free Morris from imprisonment. Certainly the Congress of the United States could have done this very easily. The Legislature of Pennsylvania could have done it. Either Washington, Jefferson, or Alexander Hamilton, with their almost god-like power, could have effected his release. One or more newspapers of the era could have initiated a movement to effect his release. Apparently some of these people sympathized with his situation but there is no indication that anyone ever did anything!

On April 4, 1880, the Federal Bankruptcy Act was passed, which provided that: "A man (in debtor's prison) could be adjudged a bankrupt and thereupon be released." On August 21, 1801, Morris was released. He was sixty-six years old, and penniless. Of his situation at this time, Eleanor Young, in her book Forgotten Patriot, writes:

Although saddened by his prison experience, Robert Morris remained unbroken. A spirit like his could not be entirely quenched by the indifference of his friends, the treachery of those he trusted, or the slights of a nation he had helped create. Often, however, he was low-spirited.

Morris made repeated efforts to find employment. He received some encouragement from people who were in a position to aid him, but nothing materialized. Help did come from Gouverneur Morris, a very astute lawyer, who found a flaw in the title to one of the many land investments of Morris and who out of this situation, in some obscure manner, procured an annuity of fifteen hundred dollars per year to be paid to Mrs. Morris. This enabled Robert Morris and his wife to live in modest comfort in a small house in Philadelphia on the east side of Twelfth Street, between Market and Chestnut. There the financier of the Revolution resided with his family for four years. He interested himself in small domestic details, and took great joy in his children, his grandchildren, and old friends who came to call. His tumultuous and harried life thus came to a conclusion on a note of calm and contentment. Only a truly great nature, tolerant and wise, could have obtained this degree of philosophic tranquility. On May 8, 1806, he died, calm and lucid to the last. A few days later he was buried in the family vault in Christ Churchyard.

The tragedy of Robert Morris remains inexplicable. How a man whose services to his country were so great and so widely known could have been so forgotten and neglected, we today cannot understand. But in this fact there is a lesson for us, which is that we, as individuals, and as a nation, must not fall into the same error. And this applies not only to persons whose service is to the nation, but equally to those whose service is to their state, county, city, or neighborhood. If we do this as a result of the shameful episode in our national life which we have been considering, then the tragedy of Robert Morris will not have been in vain.

(Continued from page 322)

that there were several substantial buildings on the Post as borne out in the 1838 sketch. In addition to the Indians who passed through these forts, many thousands of soldiers were stationed there. War records reveal that two Companies of Tennessee Volunteers were stationed at Fort Butler from July to October 1837. A Company of the 4th United States Artillery was stationed at Fort Butler in November 1838.

After the Removal, the first Courthouse of Cherokee County, General Sessions Court, was established in one of the main houses of Fort Butler with the provision by law that "Any of the buildings put up by the Army at Fort Butler shall be for the use of the Courts of Cherokee until a court house and jail shall be built in said county."

The Cherokee County Historical Society, the Archibald D. Murphey Chapter of DAR and the Town of Murphy, with the support of other patriotic and civic organizations are vitally interested in the restoration of Ft. Butler.

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