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OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, NSDAR
All of America mourns the death of our 34th President and a great soldier: Dwight David Eisenhower. The 50 flags which surround the Washington Monument fly at half staff not only to pay honor to a fallen leader, but also to remind us of all the soldiers who have paid the ultimate price for the freedom that we have come to expect. As we pause to remember them this Memorial Day, let us unite in a prayer that the current conflict will soon be brought to an end.

On his day off, a Washington photographer, Ken Heinen, caught this moment in history as the monument flags were lowered to half staff. He has been kind enough to share his work with us.
A modern day young woman, who is serving her country, gazes at the monument to Margaret Corbin, Revolutionary heroine and the first woman to receive a pension for military service. The monument, erected in 1926 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State, is in the cemetery of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Since those attending Congress are cognizant of the year's work completed, the programs presented, etc., and have in turn reported to their respective chapters, I wish to speak to you of personal matters close to my heart.

We have recently lost one of America's finest and best citizens: Dwight D. Eisenhower. A beloved General and President, our Country and the World in general will greatly miss him.

Our members, too, have lost one of their loyal friends and supporters in the death of my beloved husband, Erwin Frees Seimes, known to so many as "Dick." Never once in my entire years of service to the National Society did he ever speak critically of DAR, knowing that we all labor for God, Home, and Country.

Messages from all over our country, even beyond America's shores, have been pouring in. I can never thank each one personally, much as I would like to do so; but your kindness, love and sympathy and the "wish to help" have meant so much to me, and I hope that you will understand my sincere gratitude and appreciation. It makes me feel very humble that so many good friends share my grief and loss.

Your contributions toward the reduction of our debt on Constitution Hall renovation in memory of my husband are gratefully acknowledged as a living memorial toward a cause he loved.

Since he was so proud of everything we do and tried to assist me in so many ways, you may be sure I will work even harder to bring credit to the National Society and each of you.

Again, my thanks and love to each of you.

Affectionately,

Betty Newkirk Seimes

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR

MAY 1969
Some years ago an article was encountered which treated of Revolutionary Army veterans known to be buried in various cemeteries of the Washington metropolitan area. Actually, those enumerated were Congressional, Rock Creek, Mt. Olivet and Arlington and the omission of Oak Hill was striking since Dr. Stephen Bloomer Balch, alone, required its inclusion. It was felt, however, that there was great interest in the compilation, however fragmentary it might actually be. As time went on additions were made as personal experience dictated.

Congressional Cemetery long ago became a favored haunt, as interest in our early great intensified and it was learned with increasing regret that not all of our history is contained in bound volumes. This City of Silence is a paradox: its forty thousand inhabitants make history come alive and there is equal interest for those who seek the last resting places of our nation’s great as well as for the speculative who search out the contributions of the nearly-anonymous. There is a large measure of fascination for both here.

The DAR has, through the years, performed a remarkable feat in seeking out and marking the graves of Revolutionary Army veterans. Records are understandably difficult to locate; no national repository existed in our colonial days and fire has been a great scourge of state and county records since the late 18th century. In any event, it was felt that a canvass of gravemarkers in Congressional Cemetery alone might prove of interest to a patriotic organization having such goals as the DAR.

The following is a composite of verifiable records and chance encounter through numerous and lengthy visits here among some of our honored dead:

Jacob Gideon died March 3, 1841, aged 87.

Captain Hugh George Campbell of South Carolina died November 11, 1820, aged 62.


Major William Reily of the 4th Regiment, Maryland line. Died July 8, 1821, aged 75 years.


General James Jackson of Georgia. Died March 19, 1806 and buried in Rock Creek Cemetery later but later moved to Congressional.

Senator Uriah Tracy of Connecticut. Moved here from Rock Creek Cemetery July 19, 1807 as the first Member of Congress to lie in Congressional. His Revolutionary Army service is not inscribed on his stone. There is a separate marker.

General Thomas Blount of North Carolina. Died February 7, 1812. A Member of Congress.

Honorable Levi Casey of South Carolina. Died February 1, 1807 and reinterred here August 1, 1832. Brigadier General of Militia, but no military record on his stone.
Henry Black, Private in the York County Militia and a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. Died November 28, 1841. Reinterred here from an unknown site in June, 1842.

Colonel James Morrison. Died April 23, 1823. A native of Pennsylvania, but amassed wealth in Lexington, Kentucky and founded Morrison College there. No Revolutionary marker or reference to war service on his stone.

Dr. Elisha Harrison, a surgeon in the Fourth Maryland Regiment. Enlisted October 15, 1781. Died January 1, 1783. Stone notes his war service. Also has marker.

Major John Kinney of New Jersey. An Ensign in the New Jersey line. Died July 17, 1832, aged 75. No Revolutionary marker. War service is inscribed.

James Gillespie, a Member of Congress from North Carolina. Died January 11, 1805 and buried in the Old Presbyterian Cemetery until moved here April 14, 1892. No military note or marker.

H. Brockholst Livingston. Died March 19, 1823. A Colonel, Diplomat, Jurist and Justice of the United States Supreme Court. No Revolutionary marker.

James Jones of Georgia. Member of Congress. No Revolutionary marker.

Jeremiah McLene, Congressman from Ohio. Died in 1837. He had been a Brigadier General of Militia during the Revolution.

Tobias Lear. No reference to war service on his tomb, which reads, “An accountant of the War Department.” He was the last man on earth to whom Washington spoke on his deathbed.

Congressional Cemetery may be—and it probably is—unique among the resting places up and down the Atlantic seaboard. Whether unique or typical of a thousand others, here lie a number of men to whom we owe much. Some achieved greatness and renown and can be found in any detailed history text. Others, such as Benjamin C. Wood, the Private in Dent’s Maryland Troops, lived and died in utter anonymity, but we owe them the same debt and in his case his stone records the glory that was his. Perhaps the poet A. E. Housman expressed it best in his lines:

Lie you easy, dream you light,  
And sleep you fast for aye;  
And luckier may you find the night  
Than ever you found the day.
On January sixth of this year, the opening day for schools and colleges, *The New York Times* carried a story from San Francisco with the heading "Coast Students Defy Protest Ban." The sub-heading read, "Officials Fear Showdown at San Francisco State." The key word in these announcements seems to be the word "Fear." The officials of a great state college, with 18,000 enrolled students fear a confrontation with 300 dissident ones, who are bent on imposing their will on the college authorities, or closing down the college entirely—to the disadvantage of the other 17,700 students.

On that same day the President of the college had to have police protection to cross the campus to get to his office.

The disorders, rioting and disruption of classes began on this campus on November 6th of last year. The crowning disgrace of the whole incident came about January 7th, when one-third of the tenured faculty went on strike and joined forces with the dissenters on the picket line.

If this was an isolated incident it would not be of too much national concern, but it is only one in a long series of campus disturbances over the past three or four years. We had rioting, vandalism and obscenities on the campuses of Berkely, Harvard, Columbia, New York University, Wisconsin, U.C.L.A. and many more, too numerous to name all of them. In most cases, the students demanded the discharge of the President or Dean of the college, the right to take over the running of the college into their hands, the decision on what courses would be given and the credits earned for those courses, as well as many other ridiculous and impossible conditions. In all cases only a very small minority of the students became involved in these disorders.

It is possible that there may have been a degree of justice in some of the student demands, but lawlessness, violence and vandalism are not the proper means to attain reasonable objectives, and this type of protest and behavior should not be tolerated in any case. If college authorities wish to see our universities continue and succeed in giving decent and worthy students the benefits of a higher education, they must take a firm stand against disruption of classes and dismiss rioting and dissident students, and faculty members who aid and abet them, or our whole educational system will be destroyed. The condoning, coddling and pampering of the New Left Students for a Democratic Society has already gone too far, and has acted only to encourage further disruption of the colleges. We are witnessing an all-out assault on all the old values and a complete lack of respect for our Country. This was outlined very clearly and deplored during the national campaign in 1968 by President Nixon.

The next most shocking phase of all this—second only to the rioting and disorder, is the apathy displayed by the general public toward bad behavior, violence and even crime. We are certainly living in an era of indifference and permissiveness—a permissiveness that extends from the Supreme Court of the United States, all the way down to our individual homes.

For a number of years past, and right up to the present time, the Supreme Court has exhibited an undue concern for the rights of criminals, to the detriment of the
law-abiding public. By making retroactive several decisions outlawing voluntary confessions of vicious criminals, literally dozens of hardened felons have been released from prison to begin anew a career of crime, endangering the safety of decent citizens.

The Court took away the right of millions of young school children to start their school day with a simple prayer to God for guidance through the day—at the demand of a handful of atheists and non-believers. These actions of our highest judicial body can readily lead to the conclusion that the Court has too little concern for decency, morality and orderliness.

The 90th United States Congress passed a law making it a felony for any individual or group to cross state lines for the purposes of disturbing the peace and creating riots. This was well in advance of the Chicago political convention. However, the leaders of the various protesting organizations, the Students for a Democratic Society and the Anti-Vietnam War protestors openly declared that they would go to Chicago with the intention of completely disrupting the City, the convention, and would try to prevent the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States by a great political party. What happened in Chicago is now history—a history of violence, blood-shed and obscenities. The left-leaning liberals and the “bleeding hearts” have tried to place most of the blame for violence on the Chicago police, but if the rioters had not tried to carry out their threats, there would have been nothing for which to blame the police. The spirit of permissiveness prevailed even with our former Attorney General, head of the Department of Justice, who never raised a finger to indict and prosecute even one of the rioters, though many had crossed not only one, but several state lines, to wreak their violence on the City of Chicago and its citizens.

Our local courts and judges have become notorious for their leniency toward criminals, particularly in the down-grading of serious criminal charges. Almost daily vicious criminals, arrested for murder, rape, armed robbery and other serious felonies are permitted to plead guilty to lesser charges, some only misdemeanors, thereby drawing very light sentences or even being placed on probation.

Recently in Washington, D.C., there were seven bank robberies in four days. One of the robbers, captured on the fourth day, was one of a trio who had held up another bank three days before and was out on bail. With this kind of coddling of criminals, it is no wonder that the crime rate in this Country continues to climb by leaps and bounds each year. This is but another example of the permissiveness rampant in the United States today.

The present generation of parents in the average American home are as much to blame for the present spirit of lawlessness as are the courts, judges and educators, according to eminent authorities on the subject. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., has on several occasions pointed out that lack of discipline in the home is the real root of much of the disorder and violence the Country is experiencing.

Too many parents today seem completely unconcerned with the behavior of their children. They excuse and condone disrespect, disobedience and bad manners, some out of sheer indifference, others because they have read in books written by the behaviorists that children should be allowed to do as they please in order not to cramp their young minds. Many other parents are just too busy with their own affairs to give enough of their time to their children’s problems.

A typical case is a woman I know who lives in a prosperous community, in a home considerably above average. She is well educated and comes from a fine old family and as a young person had all the advantages that go with comfortable means and a good home. She is married to a substantial businessman and has three teenage children. Twice a month she attends a seminar where current events are discussed to keep informed on important happenings in the world. She is active in civic affairs of her town, and in her political party. She is to all appearances a good and solid citizen. But—she just does not have time for her three teenagers—three young people who are “on the town” because their mother has too little time for them.

It has been my experience that you will find few hippies, yippies or young people in serious trouble in homes where reasonable discipline is exercised and respect and honesty are demanded of the younger members of the family. Good citizenship, decency, and orderliness are fundamental attributes that must be taught in the home—and the home is the only place where children can receive this most necessary training.

Another observation I have made is that in the homes where parents spend some time with their children, helping sympathetically with their problems, discussing family questions and generally showing an interest in the affairs of the younger people, there is no complaint on the part of the children of a lack of “Communication.” In these homes, the so-called “generation gap” is not so wide; the family is apt to stay together as a family and the younger generation has a chance to grow up as decent citizens. A prime example of family cohesion and good citizenship is the excellent relationship existing between DAR members and their children who are members of the C.A.R.

The old saying is very true that “Just as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined.” This is not just a simple cliche but a very serious thought, in view of the fact that in a few short years this younger generation will be in charge of the destiny of this Country. Are we going to allow the leadership of America to come from the ranks of the Students for a Democratic Society? Will a Jerry Rubin, a Mark Rudd, a David Dellinger, a Tom Hayden or one of their ilk become the first American dictator and destroy the liberty and progress so painfully achieved over the past two hundred years? The avowed objective of these dissenters is the destruction of the Establishment and our American way of life. Let us not be too complacent about it—it could happen here, if we are not on the alert to guard our freedoms.

MAY 1969
Fortunately children are not born with destructive and revolutionary ideas. If training in decency, honesty and patriotism is begun during the formative years it usually grows into a way of life and produces fine, good, young citizens and leaders who will keep America great among nations and the moral leader of the world.

A touching example of early training in patriotism came to our attention sometime ago. In one of our largest cities there was a public school in the midst of a very rundown slum area in which nearly all of the pupils were underprivileged children from the poorest homes. A local DAR Chapter in that city sponsored a Junior American Citizens Club in the school neighborhood. The members of the club had the benefit of the J.A.C. programs which include good citizenship, honesty and patriotism. One boy in particular showed high interest in the work of the club and was a regular attendant of its meetings for several years. Finally, he graduated and left the school for a job in industry. A letter from one of this boy's former teachers tells the whole story of early training. Here is what she wrote:

"Twice lately, I've had a most satisfying, gratifying experience. Twice, I have seen a young man on TV. The young man is twenty-one years old. He has appeared on TV programs which were discussing local and national problems. This twenty-one year old boy was in our school eleven years ago. He was active and alert, an outstanding Junior American Citizen. Now at twenty-one, he voiced the Americanism he learned so well at school as a J.A.C., thanks to your DAR Chapter. On one program his opinions were challenged. What a great love of Country! With poise and certainty, he adhered to his opinions. He surely convinced the listening viewers. How this thrilled me! How wonderful to know that what we teach really succeeds. How important to the men and women of tomorrow and to our Country."

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

X GENEVIEVE M. AVERILL (MRS. GEORGE BAXTER, JR.,) on January 27, 1969. A member of the Milwaukee Chapter in Wisconsin, Mrs. Baxter served as State Regent of Wisconsin 1934-37 and Vice President General 1937-40.

X JOSEPHINE DAVIS MELL (MRS. THOMAS C.) on March 25, 1969. Mrs. Mell served as State Vice Regent of Georgia 1938-40; State Regent 1940-42; Vice President General 1943-44. She was a member of the Atlanta Chapter in Georgia.

It should be our sincerest hope that this young man's reaction to early training in patriotism is typical of the fine work of the Junior American Citizens and not an isolated incident, and it points out the importance of the work of the J.A.C. Committee.

As the largest and most influential women's patriotic society, the DAR must take a leading part in correcting the evils which beset our Nation, and of primary importance is the home training of our young people. All DAR members should urge this most important duty in every possible way—through all DAR youth programs, C.A.R., local J.A.C. clubs, church groups, PTA and school committee meetings. Enlist the help of your church ministers to make early home training in behavior, patriotism and faith in Almighty God the subject of a Sunday sermon.

If the Junior American Citizens Clubs can produce fine, patriotic, young people such as the slum boy mentioned earlier, it can produce hundreds of them. Let us not be content with our present nine thousand J.A.C. clubs with their three hundred-ninety thousand members—but let us extend this work and set a goal for the next year or two of ten thousand clubs and a half million members. This will go a long way to help build a fine generation of young leaders, intent on preserving our beloved America instead of destroying it.

Our President, in one of his campaign speeches, mentioned that respect for the United States of America had reached an extremely low level. We can greatly assist in restoring this respect through our organization and as patriotic American citizens. Let us never forget that a Nation is only as strong as its people.

We members of our fine Society are strong and always have been. We will continue to strive for the things we believe in for the good of our Country—this is the greatest and best service we can render.
America has just witnessed the passing of one of its truly great citizens: General of the Army and former President of the United States Dwight David Eisenhower. It is fitting that a world torn by strife and dissent can still be united in sorrow at the death of the man who led the Allies to Victory in World War II. As expressions of sympathy poured in from around the world, along with the brilliant array of today’s great leaders, headed by Charles de Gaulle of France, who came to pay homage, the nation was again reminded of the overwhelming popularity of the man known around the world as “Ike.”

Born in Dennison, Texas in 1890, Eisenhower grew up and attended public school in Abilene, Kansas. As he liked to put it, he truly came from the heart of America. Eisenhower’s military career reflected a steady rise from his graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1915, until December 1943 when he was appointed Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces. In this capacity he planned and coordinated the land, sea and air forces for the Normandy invasion, June 6, 1944 which finally resulted in the German surrender on May 8, 1945.

After a tour of duty as Chief of Staff, and as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, for NATO, General Eisenhower retired from active service in 1952. Shortly thereafter he was nominated for the Office of the President of the United States. Dwight David Eisenhower was sworn in as the 34th President on January 21, 1953, and served his country in that office through January 1961.

The decorations, awards and honors presented to Dwight David Eisenhower fill many pages; however, it was not these things that made people love him. It was his fundamental decency that people instinctively sensed that, perhaps more than anything else, kept him in such high regard. As President Nixon expressed it in his eulogy: “He (Eisenhower) exemplified what millions of parents hoped that their sons would be—strong, courageous, honest and compassionate.

“And with his own great qualities of heart he personified the best in America.

“It is, I think, a special tribute to Dwight Eisenhower that despite all of his honors, despite all of his great deeds and his triumphs, we find ourselves today thinking, first, not of his deeds but of his character.”

Eisenhower’s life was a living testimony of the great American tradition of love of family and love of country. He expressed this himself in a recent interview: “And what I believe is this: I still have a tremendous confidence and belief in my country.

“Just remember this one thing: No matter what we try to do in the world there is only one place from which you can do it—a firm, sound base. That firm, sound base is the strength of the United States.

“And the United States’ strength is not just its military might, indeed it’s not just its economic might; it’s also its principal or its moral might.”

For patriotic Americans everywhere, these are indeed words to live by.

An expression of sympathy was sent by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to Mrs. Eisenhower who is a member of the Gettysburg Chapter, Gettysburg, Pa.

MAY 1969
No generation in history ever faced a greater challenge than Americans face today. We are the custodians of freedom. We are the leaders in the fight against communism. It is a fight we must win at home as well as abroad, for communism has demonstrated a capacity for engendering a climate of strife in the United States. Wherever communism plants its seeds, freedom is threatened. Thus, we have a cause to win—and that cause is the fight for freedom and against communism.

With God's help, we can and must meet our responsibilities as our Forebears did before us. They carved a great Nation out of the wilderness. They did so with faith in their hearts and an immutable belief in the glory of their Country.

Ours is the no less difficult task of preserving our heritage of freedom. This is a continuing challenge for which we have had a poor preparation. With the highest standard of living in the world, it is easy to take freedom for granted. But freedom is never free, and this we must understand if it is to be preserved. Our Constitution, by itself, cannot guarantee freedom. It can only secure freedom so long as we, the people, guard the Constitution and make it work.

From the beginnings of our history as a Nation, the American people have conceived of liberty as God-given. No government can create freedom. Government can only preserve it—or destroy it—for it is the very nature of government to encroach on the freedoms of its people.

The Framers of our Constitution understood this. They gave us a Government of limited powers with a careful system of checks and balances. Can we still say we have such a Government today?

Our Government has become a swollen bureaucracy over which the people have little or no control. The central philosophy of decentralization has suffered as State Rights have been whittled away. Today, many Americans regard State Rights as the property of some right-wing political party. Almost forgotten is the fact that provision for State Rights is contained in the 9th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution and that these Amendments are part of the Bill of Rights.

The Constitution also provides for a careful division of Federal powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches. But, in our day, the Supreme Court has frequently usurped the right of Congress to legislate. The Supreme Court has overturned State laws, coddled communists and criminals by its decisions, and denied the right of our children to have simple prayers in their schools. The powers of the Chief Executive are so vastly expanded as to be almost unmanageable, and a subservient Congress bows more often than not to the wishes of the President. It is he who largely initiates the legislative program.

If we are to serve the cause of freedom, we must get back to fundamentals. We must understand and seek to preserve the moral, the spiritual and the constitutional values on which our freedoms are based. Unfortunately, it is easier to surrender freedom for an illusory security than it is to preserve it.

Who is there who can honestly say that our generation is passing on as great a heritage of freedom as we, ourselves, inherited at birth? What of the burden of debt we are passing on to our children? Even our Social Security is paid for by our children,
who must pay in far greater amounts than their elders ever contributed. And what of the burden of taxes we all must pay? How did it happen that we are compelled to aid all the underdeveloped nations of the world and serve as world policeman in the bargain? Can we continue this road indefinitely? Can any nation do so and expect to remain strong and free? And how have we served the cause of freedom by fighting two wars we were not allowed to win?

What are we doing as individuals to preserve freedom? We have been unwilling to accept the sacrifices necessary to check inflation. We have failed to challenge the Supreme Court decision banning prayer from our schools. Will we also fail to challenge the propriety of the sex education now being introduced into the schools? Surely there is no one who would dare suggest that sex education is a satisfactory substitute for prayer and the precepts of the Bible.

When the moral precepts are removed, is it really so surprising that we are beset with crime on our streets, civil disorders in our cities and student uprisings on the campuses? In this atmosphere, the landmarks of our fathers are obscured or ignored. We can only pray that the moral fiber of the Nation and the fabric of the Republic have not been weakened irretrievably.

Meanwhile, aren’t you just a little tired of people in dirty clothes singing protest songs about work they have never done and wars they have never fought? Aren’t you tired of clergymen so obsessed with politics they have forgotten to preach the word of God? What do you think of a president of the National Council of Churches who could urge student militants on to “bigger and better battles”? Is this the atmosphere in which either freedom or peace can be expected to thrive?

Having asked these questions, we also must ask ourselves whether we, the people, are prepared to meet the problems that confront us today. Or will we be content to let the winds of revolution blow over our heads without making any effort to salvage the moral and spiritual and constitutional values which made this Country great?

The War in Vietnam

Ours is an affluent society, almost hysterical in its quest for peace. But what of the boys in Vietnam? When are we going to blow the whistle on the forces that send the youth of America into wars they are not allowed to win?

In asking this question, immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam is not suggested. Such a course would be a betrayal of every boy who has been killed in action or seriously wounded while fighting this long war. But the fact remains that in Vietnam we are fighting where the enemy wants us to fight, in territory he picks out himself, and at a time he chooses. We permit him a privileged sanctuary, and allow shipments of arms to reach his harbors safely. In fact, we are violating every maxim of war.

Meanwhile, our boys in Vietnam cry out over the folly of bombing halts. Men are dying while futile negotiations in Paris drag on. And as the talk drags on, our will to win this or any other war is slowly being sapped.

Before he left office, President Johnson said ruefully:

“There are a lot of people in this Country working full time around the clock to lose the war for us in this Country. There are a good many people who are powerful and influential who would like to see us pull out and quit. I believe they had this feeling all through but it is coming through now and they are becoming more vociferous . . . . They (the North Vietnamese) have more hope of winning the war in Washington than they do in Vietnam.”

No army is any stronger than the people behind it. Nevertheless, and despite the antiwar demonstrations in this Country, our boys are committed to victory. But they know, if we do not, that if this war is to be won, it must first be won in the United States. Meanwhile, they are impatient with the restrictions imposed upon them and with the bombing halts. “In war,” as General MacArthur once said, “there is no substitute for victory.”

Department of Peace

Here at home, not victory but a Department of Peace is being urged by the disarmers and one-worlders. President Nixon appears less than enthusiastic about the proposal but Congress has yet to have its say. A Bill authorizing a Department of Peace and a national Peace Academy has been officially introduced in both Houses of the 91st Congress.

This proposal would give new life to such existing agencies as the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Agency for International Development, and the International Agricultural Development Service by placing these agencies under the Department of Peace.

It has already been suggested that this proposed Department of Peace might better be called the Department of Surrender. Certainly, if peace is to be purchased at the price of appeasement and further conciliation of the Soviet Union, we can expect neither peace nor freedom very long. Moreover, no Department of Peace can alter the character or basic strategy of the Kremlin.

The Soviet Union long has demonstrated that it respects only strength. There is not a scrap of evidence that it has abandoned its goal of world hegemony. The Soviet Union remains the greatest single threat to freedom and world peace. What the disarmers and the peaceniks fail to understand is that whatever readiness for “understanding” there may be on the part of the Soviet Union does not extend in the smallest degree beyond what is expedient, desirable (from the Soviet viewpoint), and compatible with the political and strategic objectives of the Russian leaders.

Thus, the Soviet leaders preach limitation and control of nuclear armaments; but they, themselves, have continued a massive arms build-up, have never agreed to accept any on-site inspections in the past and are not likely to do so in the future.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty

There are, for instance, no inspection safeguards in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, yet former President Johnson could describe it as a “Testament to Reason.” Others suggest it is more likely to be a booby trap, and one can only wonder why President Nixon chose to support a treaty he did not initiate. Critics of the Treaty insist that instead of supporting this new adventure in disarmament, the Administration should have exposed the whole thing as a dangerous hoax.”

President Nixon has stated that “negotiation rather than confrontation” will be the basis of his foreign
policy. But, it takes two to negotiate and the Kremlin seems in no mood for negotiation. The Soviet Union has done nothing to dispel the explosive situation in the Middle East. The Soviet press has chosen to castigate the United States for its refusal, thus far, to bow to the demands of the Vietcong in Paris. It is known to all that the Soviet Union is providing arms and supplies for the Vietcong.

This was the atmosphere in which the Nonproliferation Treaty came up for debate. With Mr. Nixon’s support, only a perennial optimist could have hoped there would be enough Senators to oppose ratification of the Treaty.

It is axiomatic in this Country that almost anything can be put over in the name of “peace.” It will be remembered that there were only 19 Senators to oppose the Test Ban Treaty that was passed in 1963.

The Test Ban Treaty still haunts us today. Because of the Treaty, we cannot test in the atmosphere any antimissile system we may develop. We can only test such a system underground. Thus, the question arises: Can we develop an ABM system that will work with knowledge gained only by underground testing?

As of today, we have no functioning missile defense system. It is disturbing, therefore, to learn that the Soviet Union’s missile defense system is now 80% complete.

The Paul Scott Report of March 5, 1969 provides further detailed information:

“Since the Soviets began deploying their system two years ago, more than 90 antimissile missile launchers have been installed in strategic areas in the Soviet Union to defend that country against any missile attack from the United States.

“Construction on another 30 antimissile missile sites is now underway and the system’s long-range radar installations are being improved to track incoming missiles simultaneously from all directions.

“That’s the blunt report that Defense Secretary Melvin Laird gave the legislators during a recent Pentagon breakfast meeting called to organize congressional support for the Administration’s revised plan for deploying the Army’s Sentinel Antimissile Missile (ABM) system.

“In the private Pentagon briefing, Secretary Laird revealed to the lawmakers that the Soviet missile defense system uses tremendous bursts of X-rays from thermonuclear explosions to destroy incoming missile warheads.

“This newly installed Soviet system of using X-rays to destroy warheads at high altitudes, according to Laird, has opened a new concept in missile defense which could be very effective against any large scale nuclear attack.

“The wide destructive range of the X-rays, he indicated, has greatly simplified the complex problem of intercepting and destroying ballistic missile warheads and helped the Soviets to greatly improve their missile defense system.

“Thus, for high-altitude interception, it is not necessary for the Russians to aim their defensive missiles directly at the incoming warheads—a problem that has been compared with trying to hit a bullet with another bullet.

“Because the destructive range of the X-ray extends for a number of miles, a defensive missile needs only be fired in the general vicinity of the incoming warheads to destroy them under the Soviet system.

“Further, it is now possible for the Russians with relatively few defensive missiles to provide a first-line defense for large areas of the Soviet Union.”

The United States lags in development of a comparable system because it did not work on the X-ray effect in its own high altitude tests of 1963. The Test Ban Treaty now bars us from such testing.

Now comes the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty which The Wall Street Journal describes as a “pretty dubious piece of business.” Without inspection safeguards, the Treaty leaves the Soviet Union free to continue development and build-up of nuclear weapons, but it imposes serious limitations upon the United States.

The Treaty denies and excludes the option of the United States to selectively proliferate purely defensive weapons to hard-pressed United States allies. A principal effect of the Treaty will be to bind the nations of the noncommunist world and, especially, the United States. At the same time, the opportunities for getting into international trouble will be increased instead of decreased.

Other disturbing features of the Treaty have not been widely adver-
Fear of war and the desire for peace have engendered in many Americans an almost suicidal desire to ignore the unpleasant facts of life. Never mind that the Soviet Union relentlessly presses its goal for world dominion! Never mind that the Soviet Union has an almost unbroken record of treachery and broken promises! Never mind that the Soviet Union brazenly engages in subversion in this Country! Never mind that it is challenging the United States on the seas, where once we had unquestioned mastery! Never mind that its occupation of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 altered the balance of power in Europe! If we just close our eyes, perhaps it will all go away.

But it won’t go away, and we are living in a fool’s paradise if we choose to ignore Soviet intransigence and ambitions. By so doing, we can neither protect freedom, nor preserve it. We cannot even be sure we are serving the cause of “peace.”

Peace and National Defense

A fundamental weakness in our foreign policy long has been the political exploitation of the word “peace.” In our quest for peace, national interest has been subordinated to the United Nations. During most of the sixties, the United States has sought peace through negotiation with the very enemy who has promised to bury us. During this same period, the Soviet Union has been straining to increase its military strength, but the United States has pursued a policy of unilateral disarmament.

How long can any nation endure which steadfastly ignores all threats to its own survival? The shocking fact is that fifty percent of United States nuclear power has been scrapped in the last eight years, whereas Soviet nuclear power has increased some 300 percent. This statement is confirmed by a chart published in the July 1967 Report of the House Armed Services Committee entitled, “The Changing Military Balance: USA vs. USSR.”

Nor is that all! Our life-line, the Merchant Marine, is depleted. Our submarine fleet is almost static. During all of the sixties, no advanced manned strategic aircraft has come off the production lines to replace the aging B-52s! Moreover, Russia's recently tested supersonic transport plane is reported to be a big worry for the United States Air Force because the plane’s baggage compartment can quickly be converted into a bomb bay. The speed of this plane is such that it cannot easily be overtaken by any interceptor plane in the United States arsenal.

How seriously our national defense has been downgraded was exposed for all the world to see in the Pueblo incident. Inadequately equipped to defend itself, the Pueblo was hijacked on the high seas by the forces of tiny North Korea—and the United States found itself powerless to do anything about it. There was bitter irony in the fact that there were bombers only minutes away in nearby South Korea, but these bombers had to be kept on the ground because they were armed with nuclear weapons.

Must We Repeat History?

As one cites these dismal statistics, one remembers uncomfortably the lesson of Carthage, which was written more than 21 centuries ago. Here was a nation that so loved peace that no price to keep the peace was too exorbitant to pay. The people of Carthage disarmed unilaterally. They made endless concessions to Rome, but, in the end, it was not enough, and they lost everything—their lives, their homes, their wealth. A great civilization disappeared.

Then, there is the lesson of Rome, itself. Like the United States, the Roman Empire had serious problems of inflation, internal dissension, crime and decay in their cities. The citizens of Rome eventually wearied of the burdens of responsible citizenship, forgot their morals and their gods, and turned to the government for handouts. Cicero tried to warn them that their liberties were being lifted one by one in the name of emergencies and in exchange for handouts. There were not enough people to heed or care.

The lesson of history is that no civilization and no nation beset by the destructive forces of inflation, welfarism and internal dissension survived. So it was with Rome, whose empire fell and whose great civilization became only a memory.

Today, the United States is plagued by all the ingredients that destroyed Rome—inflation, paternalism and internal dissension. In addition, the fight for freedom is being challenged by unremitting communist propaganda aimed at making American citizens, young and old, doubtful of their national integrity. The enemies of freedom and America understand, if we do not, that disarming the American will to win is as important as disarming the military by failing to develop advanced weapons.

Will we allow our courage to be sapped? Must America follow the well-worn road to oblivion taken by other civilizations? The answer depends entirely upon the character and strength of the American people. We have the intelligence to understand our mistakes and, with God's help, we can find the courage to correct them. We have a cause to win!

If the moral framework of the individual life is shattered, the United States will be lost. Character, not wealth or sophistication, is the foundation of American greatness. Thus, now is the time to stress the stern duties of life.

Theodore Roosevelt summed up our problems long ago when he said:

“Men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. If from lawlessness or selfishness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves, then most assuredly in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by showing that they possess the power of government from within. A sovereign cannot make excuses for his failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our Republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show a sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest.”

So here is the challenge we face. Apathy is as much our enemy as communism. Neither peace nor freedom can be purchased by appeasement of the enemy. So long as a people prefer peace and prosperity to the more arduous task of defending freedom, freedom will diminish everywhere in the world.

(Continued on page 558)
The Patriotic Societies—No. 1.
The Daughters of the American Revolution.

BY CAROLYN HALSTED

The following article is from the May 1896 issue of The Delineator, a prominent and influential women's magazine of the period. An original copy of the article has been placed in the Americana Collection by the Lucy Holcombe Chapter, District of Columbia, DAR.

THE name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution sounds the keynote of the organization—patriotism. The open sesame to the Colonial Dames of America is distinguished ancestry and social preëminence, but the door of the Revolutionary society swings back in welcome to any women descended from a recognized patriot of either sex “who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of Independence.”

The association has been called exclusive and conservative, but it justifies this accusation only by the fact that having been founded for a definite purpose its membership is hedged about perforce by the limitations necessary thereto. Every applicant satisfactorily proving her
lineal descent from a man or woman, whether of high or low degree, who faithfully served the country during its struggle for freedom, is cordially welcomed, no matter what her social standing may be, provided she has always borne herself in a manner befitting a true gentlewoman.

As “the American woman must ever be the care-taker and custodian of all that is held sacred in our busy American life,” it is but natural that an organization of women descended from Revolutionary patriots would be thought the most potent means of bringing to light and preserving the records and relics of the authors of American freedom. While the need of such an association had long been felt by individual women in all parts of the land, it was not until October 11, 1890, that some thirty women headed by Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth met at the Strathmore Arms, in Washington, D.C., and founded this society. They framed and adopted a constitution, chose officers and set squarely upon its feet the organization which is now formally represented in all the States and Territories in the Union, excepting Alaska, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada, and has more than 12,000 members in its 213 chapters, with a number of other chapters in process of formation. A flourishing chapter exists in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and another in Geneva, Switzerland.

In formulating their constitution these earnest and resolute women declared that the main objects of the Society shall be:

To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people “to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.” To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Another important aim is to encourage true Americanism, that the incoming foreign element, whose traditions, interest and sympathies are not with this country’s past, but with its present and future achievements, may not overshadow the descendants of the makers of the Republic.

One of the chief principles governing the workings of the Society is respect for individual rights. As a matter of convenience the National Society is divided into chapters, each transacting its own business and electing its own officers, who are responsible to the parent society. The National organization has a separate set of officers who, with one regent chosen from each State and Territory, compose a National board of management. This board, in conjunction with the Continental Congress, controls the affairs of the Society. The Congress is composed of the active officers of the National Society, one State regent from each State, and chapter regents and delegates. It meets once a year, when the officers of the National Society are elected, the report of the board of management is passed upon and other business dispatched. Thus each member has a voice in the workings of the Society, helping to elect her chapter’s representatives who in turn cast their vote for the officers of the National Society.

The conditions of eligibility require that a candidate for admission shall have attained to the age of eighteen years, shall prove her lineage as above specified, and shall be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society. Applications for membership may be made to any convenient chapter registrar, or to one of the registrars of the National Society. The present headquarters of the National Society are at the corner of Ninth and F streets, Washington, D.C.

America’s greatest heritage is the spirit and principles of the men and women whose devotion to truth and jus-
tice established the republic. To preserve this priceless legacy, with its attesting monuments and documents, is the object of this Society and it has already done much toward awakening public and individual interest in the greater era of American history. One of its especially important aims is the preservation of the story of the women of '76. The men who fought the battles have already been celebrated in history, but the chronicles of the women who stayed at home and struggled with ills no less real, might have been in a measure lost to posterity had not their feminine descendants banded together to perpetuate their memories. That no nation is greater than its women is well illustrated by America. The men of the Revolution had no cowardly faint-hearted mothers and wives to hang about their necks like millstones. Their women were as heroic in fiber as themselves. Patriotic mothers nursed the infancy of freedom. They became experts in the use of firearms. They cheered the men when despondent, toned them to heroic firmness, and cheerfully assumed every burden. Their counsel was sought and given.

These Revolutionary women relinquished their own comforts and pleasures and led a life of deprivation and self-sacrifice. They inculcated in their children noble principles, teaching them heroic courage and patient endurance. It is such lives that their living descendants in this Society have pledged themselves to emulate. With this intention a plan of study was formulated by the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the Society's first President-General. She appointed a committee on literary work to recommend to all chapters the formation of classes for the study of American history, especially the portions relating to the women of America. These classes are conducted in accordance with the members' preferences, knowledge being gained from books, original essays or lectures. The class work is recorded, old portraits and relics are treasured up and old letters and family chronicles are collected and guarded until such time as the proposed Continental Hall, the Society's permanent home in Washington, shall be a reality and every historical relic find its place therein.

The Society has an organ, "The American Monthly Magazine," devoted particularly to the case of a true and liberal Americanism. It is a large and well edited periodical which publishes not only matter relative to the Daughters of the American Revolution but to other patriotic organizations as well, and also much that is of value in the way of history and biography gained from private sources.

The Society has already made its influence felt in many national enterprises, among them the National University, the Columbian Liberty Bell and the World's Fair.

The fifth annual Continental Congress, which convened in Washington for the week including Washington's Birthday, was the largest and most active yet held. It brought together officers and delegates from every corner of the United States—women who were handsome, intelligent and cultured. The Congress practically began on the evening of Monday, February 17, with a reception at Willard's Hotel, when Daughters, Colonial Dames, Huguenot descendants and their masculine colleagues hobnobbed with each other, and the spirit of loyalty and patriotism ran high. Tuesday morning found the congress assembled in the Church of Our Father, crowded to its utmost capacity, and here the formal opening occurred, the chaplain of the National Society delivering an impressive prayer. Then came the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," led by the young ladies' chorus of the Society. The President-General, Mrs. Mary Parke Foster, wife of the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, delivered a cordial address of welcome, reviewed the events of the year, and recommended certain measures for the consideration of the Congress. Response was made by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol, Rhode Island, an honorary vice-president and one of the Society's most prominent members. Then the fair patriots settled to work upon the accumulated mass of business on hand, and the whole day was given over to the reports of the officers and various committees. A short intermission was allowed for luncheon, served in one of the church rooms, and then a chance came for the Daughters to enjoy a little social relaxation, to renew old friendships and inaugurate new ones. It was easy to distinguish the official rank of each representative by her badge of broad satin ribbon, the National Society's officers wearing red, white and blue; honorary officers, pure white; chapter regents, red; delegates, red and white; alternates, white and blue.

Some of the points of special interest discussed related to the Society's proposed headquarters, the National University, and a National hymn. The Society is planning to build a fine structure, Continental Hall, in Washington, as a permanent home. Designs were exhibited showing the arrangement of its halls, apartments, offices, museum, statuary hall and relic rooms for the thirteen original colonies. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the Society's three original founders, read a strong plea for the immediate founding of the National University, a bill concerning which has so long been pending in the United States Congress. This, she thought, should take the form of a post-graduate institution. It was the ardent desire of Washington that such a university should be founded, and in his will he bequeathed a sum to be set aside as the beginning of an endowment fund therefor. It is estimated that the sum must now amount to some $4,500,000. It is proposed by the Daughters that their share in this new seat of learning shall be a chair of American history.

The Society also passed a resolution asking the United States Congress to make the "Star Spangled Banner" the National hymn; also, that action be taken at once for the purchase of certain forts, battle-fields and burying grounds in the Miami Valley.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with patriotic speeches and songs, a number of noted members of the Sons of the American Revolution joining their eloquence to that of their sister celebrants, while the Children of the American Revolution lent their assistance. Indeed, an interesting feature of the week was the first annual Congress of the children's organization, founded Feb-
ruary 22, 1895, by the Daughters of the American Revo-

The boys and girls, large and small, performed their tasks with marvellous aptitude and zeal. Their association now numbers forty local societies, with a large membership of youths and maidens and even little tots in arms. Mrs. Cleveland gave them a reception at the White House on February 21, and delighted the young Sons and Daughters with her smiles and pleasant words.

Mrs. Cleveland also offered the ladies of the parent order her usual welcome. Other entertainments were given by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the new President, and Mrs. John W. Foster, the retiring President of the Society. A charming affair was the reception at the Chinese Legation, where the visitors were cordially received by the dainty, high-bred mistress of the Embassy and her three little children, as well as by the Chinese Minister himself, Mr. Yang Yu.

The week closed with a brilliant evening function at the Arlington, the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution joining to do honor to their fair comppeers.

In its choice of a new President-General the Society proved again its regard and reverence for the wife of the Nation's Vice President. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson had served as President-General twice before, abundantly exemplifying her fitness to guide with grace and wisdom the Society's deliberations. Personally she is dignified and womanly, with much charm of face and manner. Her ancestral line is a long one, her first American progenitor being John Washington, also the ancestor of General George Washington. Another of her ancestors was Colonel Joshua Fry, who distinguished himself in the French War, George Washington, then a young officer, taking his first lessons in warfare from the veteran colonel. Among the Revolutionary ancestors to whom Mrs. Stevenson owes her membership in the Society are another Joshua Fry, who fought gallantly in the struggle for independence, Dr. Thomas Walker, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and Committee of Safety from Albemarle County, and Captain James Speed, wounded in the battle of Guilford Court House. One of Mrs. Stevenson's admirers has declared that, "In their President-General the Daughters of the American Revolution have a reflex of both Colonial and Revolutionary with subsequent distinction in National and State affairs, and moreover a representative type of the highest achievements of modern American womanhood."

At this Congress a new office was created, that of Vice-President Presiding, or leading vice-president, whose duty it is to fill the chair in the absence of the President. The first woman elected to this position is Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, wife of Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of the United States Army. Mrs. Brackett is a natural parliamentarian and has a wonderful power in keeping order, even with four hundred zealous, energetic women before her. She and Mrs. Stevenson are warm personal friends, and, understanding each other thoroughly, will work in entire harmony for the Society's welfare. Mrs. Brackett is the daughter of Judge Martin D. McHenry and Mildred Merriweather, and, though born in Kentucky, lived during most of her girlhood in Iowa. Her Revolutionary progenitor was Colonel John Hardin, a soldier famous for his gallant deeds. She is a woman of unusual force of character, and is remarkably clearheaded in an emergency. Fond of books, she also mingles in social life with real enjoyment. Philanthropic work has always engaged her attention and at present she is President of the Washington Auxiliary of the Woman's National Indian Association, having as its aim the promotion of the status of the American aborigines. She is also active in other benevolent work.

Mrs. Jennie Franklin Hichborn, wife of the distinguished Chief Constructor of the United States Navy, Philip Hichborn, fills one of the most arduous offices in the whole Society, that of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. To this office is allotted the task of forming new chapters and the occupant must be a woman of strong executive ability and sound judgment. Both of these qualifications are found in Mrs. Hichborn. Last year she was Registrar General of the Society. Born in Vermont, Mrs. Hichborn is the daughter of Philip Franklin and Mary Bailey. She early turned her attention to music, spending three years in the old Boston Music School. Among her famous ancestors were Richard Dana, of Boston; Jonathan Hyde and George Bunker, from whom the Hill of Glory received its name, and Captain Comfort Starr, Captain Richard Bailey and Lieutenant Joshua Hyde, of the Continental Army.

Mrs. James Robert McKee, daughter of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, is one of the nineteen other Vice-Presidents of the Society. She is a winsome young woman, with such cordial, frank ways that she wins all hearts. Once before she held the same high position, and she worthily represents her mother, the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President-General of the Society. Mrs. Harrison's memory is revered by all the members of the Society, evidence of which is seen in the fine portrait of her, by Daniel Huntington, presented by them to be hung in the Executive Mansion, at Washington. Mrs. McKee is also a Vice-President of the Children of the American Revolution, of which her two children, Benjamin Harrison (Baby) McKee and Mary Lodge are charter members.
PRESIDENT GENERAL ON TV AND RADIO: On April 2, National Headquarters in Washington was the location for filming a TV episode, in color, featuring Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, in her office. Television viewers in the metropolitan Washington area, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and Maine saw and heard Mrs. Seimes on the program "O Say Can You Sing" from 9-10 p.m., Tuesday, April 15, on the Eastern Educational Network Chronicle series. Following is the schedule of the program later on tape: Pennsylvania WPSX April 17, WITF April 17, WQED April 23, California KCET April 21, KQED April 28, Rhode Island WSBE May 6; West Virginia WWVU May 6; Connecticut WEDH May 13. Considering the question, "Should we change our National Anthem from 'The Star-Spangled Banner' to some other patriotic song?" were Mr. George London, Artistic Administrator of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, who wants to change the anthem, and Dr. Howard Mitchell, Music Director of the Washington National Symphony, who wants to keep "The Star-Spangled Banner."

On April 8, between 12:05 p.m. and 12:45 p.m., Mrs. Seimes was interviewed on Betty Groebli's Show (a daily radio program on WRC-NBC, Washington) on the subject the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

NSDAR AWARDED FREEDOMS FOUNDATION MEDAL: The National Society has been honored by Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, in the Americana Awards category, because its "Magazine coverage illustrated the 1968 program and work devoted to strengthening America and inspiring responsible citizenship attitudes and actions." A George Washington Honor Medal was presented to the Society by Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, President of Freedoms Foundation, on Opening Night during Continental Congress.

HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL TO ATTEND WORLD CONFERENCE ON RECORDS: Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., immediate past President General, will speak on "The Hereditary and Lineage Societies and Their Place in the Community—Membership Promotion, Women" at the conference hosted by The Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, planned for August 5-8, 1969 in that city. The World Conference on Records is part of The Genealogical Society's diamond jubilee celebration.

Mrs. Sullivan was also the guest speaker recently at the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, California, on the subject "Freedom's Holy Light." The Sunday morning service at which she spoke was broadcast live.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES PROJECT: The National Archives and Records service has begun a four-year microfilm publication project of the Revolutionary War pension and bounty land warrant application files. The results will be part of the National Archives contribution to the Revolutionary War bicentennial. Important to genealogists—the filming began in January with the letter "A." While the work is in progress, the section of the files being microfilmed will be closed to researchers from 90 days to perhaps six months.

A DAR STAFF MEMBER SINCE 1907: A tall, red dogwood tree, the gift of the National Headquarters' staff in memory of Miss Fay Sullivan, was dedicated during Congress Week. The flowering tree stands on the grounds between the Founders' Memorial and Constitution Hall stage entrance. Miss Sullivan, who worked until shortly before she died this past March, had been a DAR member for sixty years and a staff member for sixty-two, the longest service on the Society's records.

HISTORIC DATES IN MAY: In May 1607, at Jamestown, 105 settlers disembarked. This month, in 1765, Patrick Henry delivered his "treason" speech, in which he warned George III to note the fate of Caesar and Charles I. Four years later, in May, George Washington introduced George Mason's Virginia Resolves in the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg. On May 25, 1787 the Constitutional Convention opened in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. And in May 1780, Rhode Island ratified the Constitution, the 13th State to do so. On May 7, 1932 the DAR Magazine, known as the American Monthly Magazine, was established.

(Somerville)
An Introduction to American Music

By Florence Hartman Hollister
Erasmus Perry Chapter
Takoma Park, Maryland

Those who believe in only what they can see are forgetting about one of our most precious unseen joys. Music. For sound, like the murmur of the wind, can utterly surround us. It has ways of plucking at our emotions until—no matter what thoughts may have previously commanded our attention before the invasion into our senses—we discover, whether it be harmony or discord, that something has penetrated both outer and inner ear. As we listen, we experience a small miracle.

Music is everywhere. Oh, it can be set down on composition paper. It can be recorded on tape. Yet it continues to move about us as freely as the air we breathe. True, many are unheeding. They also miss the new-born bud, the nesting bird, the mischievous chuckle of the brook, the ghostly rustle of a falling leaf, and the laugh of a happy child, totally enveloped in pure joy of being. Like these, and countless others, music is there all the time. About and around us. We have only to become aware of its free existence. To listen with a fresh awareness is to receive it as the gift it is.

We may not be musically aware. But whether inclined or not, all can agree that music is a universal language. True appreciation of it—as with the other finer arts—can leap all boundaries. Wherever a totalitarian government, for instance, has captured the soul of a country, its people cry out for deliverance. They may rebel in various ways, many of them in silence. But they cannot help but cry out through their music. Listen. It is there.

As for American music, what makes it American? What are its ingredients? For one, the earliest European music was brought to America by the English. It was psalm singing, a popular form of religious music practiced by the Puritans in place of the simple chants used in the Church of England. These early New England settlers had definite ideas about the place of music in their life. They considered psalm singing good. Bawdy songs, popular in England at the time, were definitely evil. As for instrumental music in church, that was immoral! Instrumental music in the home, however, was a wholesome thing. The instruments commonly used in the colonies were the bass viol, the guitar, trumpet and the virginal; and the Jews'-harp had a double value since it was so often used in barter with the Indians.

Mr. Enstone’s Dancing School in Sudbury Street, near the Orange Tree, Boston had flutes and flageolets, oboes and books of instruction for these instruments. They were advertised in the Boston News as early as 1716. As for the church organ, it was considered a religious luxury even in Europe, and therefore slow to find its place in America. There was, however, a German colony in Pennsylvania’s Wissahickon Valley that had a small church organ in 1703, and on occasion was loaned to another denomination. Thomas Brattle willed an imported organ to the Brattle Square Church of Boston in 1713. He instructed the church to “provide a sober person who can skillfully play thereon with a loud noise.”

Dr. Christopher Witt built an organ or two in America for private use around 1728. But Edward Broomfield, Jr. of Boston was the first native-born American to build an organ. His death in 1746 left his work incomplete. Until the organ came into its own, most churches made music with tuning fork and bass viol, but the chief musical instrument of the colonists remained the human voice. It was raised outside the church in such songs as “Selsinger’s Round,” “Greensleeves” and “Trenchmore.” Then there were the popular ballads such as “Spanish Lady,” “Children in the Woods” and “Chevy Chase.” Tavern and home were not the only places where gay and lively music was sung, however. Innocent enthusiasm for the music of the psalms frequently led the Puritans
Early Musical Instruments

of Plymouth to increase the tempo with gusto. Soon they were singing their praises to *jigs* and *hornpipes* of the merriest sort!

America's first written music, the *Ainsworth Psalter*, was brought from England. It had no bar lines. Its written notes were not oval, as in modern times, but diamond shaped. When the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies became dissatisfied with the Ainsworth Psalter and the *Sternhold and Hopkins Psalter*, the Bay Psalm Book appeared in 1692. Its title at that period was "The Whole Booke of Psalms Faithfully Translated into English Metre." It was a widely used book and was the first ever printed in New England. It contained no music, however. Even so, it had great historical value. A first edition of it sold at auction in New York City in 1947 for more than $150,000.

Music was now gaining an increasing foothold outside the churches. In Boston, a "Concert of Music on Sundry Instruments" was performed in December, 1731. This was the first concert given in the colonies of which a written record remained. By 1754 Boston had a concert hall. Earlier, in 1735, a *ballad-opera* called "Flora" was staged at Charlestown, South Carolina. It was the first opera to be performed in America. The first *musical society* formed in America was also established in Charlestown in 1762, called the "Society of St. Cecilia." It employed professional musicians and remained active as long as 1912.
Early America was now producing not only musicians but composers as well. William Billings, a tanner, was probably the nations first composer and professional musician. His works included much sacred music. Crippled and blinded in one eye, Billings was a self-taught musician who founded the first singing society in America. This was in 1786, founded in Stoughton, Massachusetts. He was also known for having left a curious legacy in an original type of music notation, for it was written in a continuous circle or wheel rather than from left to right on the conventional staff. This gifted man died in poverty and was buried in an unmarked grave in Boston.

Among the other composers of the time were John Antes, born 1740 at Frederickeport, Pennsylvania; the German-born David Moritz Michael, 1751-1825, and Frederick Peter John, both active in Pennsylvania. There was Francis Hopkinson of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a brilliant harpsichordist and left, besides, a musical library which included his own original compositions. The community was beginning to enjoy fine music, well played, long before the Revolution. James Lyon, 1735-1794, was another fine composer of the period. He produced a collection of music he called "Urania" in 1761, which included a song called "Whitfield's Tune," whose melody was that of "America" ("God Save the King").

While the early colonists were singing psalms and attending concerts, another type of music was taking root in America. The importation of African slaves brought work-chants and rhythmic songs, mainly European in melodic structure. They made the work go easier for stevedores, fishermen, woodcutters and others engaged in hard physical labor. Each workhand had a singing leader who improvised the tunes with words, telling stories of local events, or of past problems and travels. Some songs buoyed up the workers with the glories of salvation. But most important was the rhythm, in which the entire work party joined. This could slow or quicken the working pace of the men and see them through the hardest task.

A number of these work chants have survived, the best-known of all being "John Henry" (19th century). Negro spiritual and gospel music was based on a more fundamentalist type of faith and were sweeter and less militant than that of the white churchgoers. They posed strong emphasis on a happy after life, on repentance and the importation of African slaves brought work-chants and rhythmic songs, mainly European in melodic structure. They made the work go easier for stevedores, fishermen, woodcutters and others engaged in hard physical labor. Each workhand had a singing leader who improvised the tunes with words, telling stories of local events, or of past problems and travels. Some songs buoyed up the workers with the glories of salvation. But most important was the rhythm, in which the entire work party joined. This could slow or quicken the working pace of the men and see them through the hardest task.

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One of the greatest influences on early American music was that of banker Lowell Mason, born in 1792 in Madfield, Mass. Choir directing and the organ were his first musical hobbies, but in 1822 he compiled and wrote a collection of hymns which were published by the Boston Haydn and Handel Society. This became a popular success, Mason turned from banking to a full-time career in music. He also pioneered in the teaching of music in public schools, and organized annual conventions of music teachers which were the forerunners of modern music festivals such as the Tanglewood Berkshire Festival (Mass.). When no school funds were allocated to continue the work, Mason kept the school going out of his personal funds. It was largely Mason's championing of music for the masses which freed America eventually from its dependence on foreign-trained artists. Two of Mason's friends, Thomas Hastings
and George James Webb also wrote hymns and taught music. William Batchelder Bradfurn, 1816-1868, a pupil of Mason's, developed into a superb music teacher and successfully continued on with Mason's work.

Along with the tradition of sacred and serious music, another form of music was developing, the minstrel song. Appearing in black face gave to white entertainers a certain sense of license and levity. In any case, the black-face or minstrel show became enormously popular in the 1820's. Around 1843 the size and complexity of minstrel shows were greatly increased and the shows continued to be popular right up until the turn of the century. Minstrel instruments were the banjo and fiddle, with the tambourine added to the band in 1843. The banjo, later coming into its own as a jazz rhythm instrument, was used solely for melody, never for rhythm or chords.

The triangle was added to the instrumentation sometimes, as was the jawbone of an ass or horse "bones" which produced a rattling sound when struck with a stick. Minstrel music borrowed melodies from every musical neighbor possible, opera, Irish jigs and reels, sentimental American ballads, marches and every stray bit of song. The result was, of course, a mass of rather poor music interspersed with a few catchy songs such as "Zip Coon," "Coal Black Rose," "Old Dan Tucker" and "Turkey in the Straw."

While the minstrel composers took their inspiration from wherever they found it, they were in turn borrowed from freely. Stephen Collins Foster based his "Oh, Susanna" on a minstrel song ("Gwine Long Down"); "Nelly Bly" on "Clare de Kitchen," and his "Camptown Races" on "Picayune Butler." Foster, however, brought genius to his work, and the nation is deeply indebted for his "Old Folks at Home," "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair," "My Old Kentucky Home" and many other great songs that wove themselves into our American heritage.

While America's homespun folk were being entertained by the minstrels, the American Concert Stage was being invaded by foreign talent. One native-born American, however, Louis Moreau Gottschalk, turned the tables. After studying under Hector Berlioz in Europe, he won a world-wide reputation as a pianist and composer.

Many of the Europeans who performed in America remained. One was Carl Zerrahan who came from Germany. He conducted the Philharmonic in Boston, in addition to other groups, from 1855 to 1895. Thomas Ryan, an Englishman, contributed vastly to the art form of chamber music from 1849 to 1902. And there was Anton Philip Heinrich who came from Germany and stayed on in America to compose works based on pure American themes, including "Drawing of Music in America" and "Yankee Doodliad." But most important is his use of the American Indian for the first time as the subject for full-scale works.

It was not until William Henry Fry, 1815 to 1864, composed a grand opera, "Leonora," that an opera written by a native-born American was performed here in 1845. George F. Bristow, 1825 to 1898, a fine native American musician, composed the grand opera, "Rip Van Winkle." This led a national movement beginning in 1854 to gain more performances of the works of American composers.

Theodore Thomas, 1845 to 1905, came from Germany when ten years old and is known and remembered for having accomplished a great deal in raising the nation's musical standards. As a conductor, he conceived a masterful plan. Instead of programming single concerts, he would program concerts in a series. By alternating light works of merit with longer and heavier ones, he was able to hold the public's interest. At the same time, Americans were broadening and deepening their musical taste and knowledge. Until Thomas's time, America's only permanent serious group was the New York Philharmonic. Thanks to his wisdom in leading the public into the wide field of music appreciation, America of the 1960's can be proud of the accomplishment of a first-rank symphony orchestra in all major cities, playing to audiences worthy of their performances.

Despite the efforts of men like Thomas to raise American musical tastes, it was still an uphill job as late as 1869. Evidence of this was the Peace Festival in Boston that same year, when Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was grand bandmaster. For this festival, a coliseum was built to seat 50,000. The chorus added up to 10,000, the orchestra, 1000, and although it is difficult to be-
Old East, located on the campus of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and shown in the above sketch which was made by John Pettigrew, a student at the University in 1797, is the first and oldest state university building in the United States. Built during President George Washington's administration, its cornerstone was laid October 12, 1793, at ceremonies presided over by General William R. Davie, chief sponsor of legislation leading to the establishment of the University. It was the sole building on the campus when the University of North Carolina first opened its doors on January 15, 1795. Old East was declared a National Historic Landmark and so designated by a bronze plaque from the National Park Service at Founders Day ceremonies October 12, 1966. There are now two plaques on the famous old building. They bear the following inscriptions:

**Old East**

The Oldest State University building in the nation
Cornerstone laid by William Richardson Davie
October 12, 1793
Third Story, 1822, North Addition, 1844
Designed by Alexander Jackson Davis

**Old East**

University of North Carolina has been designated a Registered National Historic Landmark Under the provision of the Historic Site Act of August 21, 1935 This site possesses exceptional value In commemorating or illustrating The History of the United States
One of the loyal American patriots who fought for the freedom which we enjoy today was William Richardson Davie. Although he was born in Egremont, England, June 20, 1756, he came to America when he was seven years old. He lived with his uncle, the Rev. William Richardson, pastor of Waxhaw Church, and founder of Waxhaw Academy. He was in school here for a number of years and later in 1776 was graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton University).

Davie studied and practiced law in North Carolina for a while, then became a great partisan leader in the Revolution, and lived in South Carolina for many years.

At the battle of Stono, June 20, 1779, Davie served under General Lincoln in the attack on the British post garrisoned by 1,500 men and commanded by Colonel Provost. The failure of the assault was a severe blow to the Americans who lost about 150 men.

The year 1780 was the gloomiest period for the patriot cause. Charleston had fallen, and on May 18 Cornwallis with a division of 2,500 well-equipped soldiers began his march into the up country. Another division under Colonel Balfour and one under Colonel Brown cooperated. Soon Camden, Augusta, and Ninety-Six were occupied, fortified, and made bases of operation for the conquest of South and North Carolina. While on his march toward Camden, Cornwallis sent Tarleton with 300 horsemen in pursuit of Colonel Buford and his Virginians. The British force overtook Buford at the Waxhaws near the State line on May 29, and demanded his immediate surrender. Buford sent a note declining the proposal. While these negotiations were still pending, Buford's men were surprised and thrown into confusion by the sudden and impetuous charge of Tarleton in violation of the laws of civilized warfare. It was a cold-blooded massacre and “Tarleton’s quarter” became a proverb for wholesale cruelty. This massacre, together with the threat to lay waste the country with “fire and sword” and to “hang the leaders” of the Patriot cause so aroused the anger and indignation of the settlers on the plains and in the mountains that they were determined to rid the country forever of the enemies who menaced their independence and the safety of their homes and families. Swift vengeance awaited Cornwallis and his leaders at King’s Mountain on October 6 and at Cowpens on January 17. From Cowpens Tarleton barely escaped with his life.

McGrady, in his History of South Carolina sums up the situation at this time: “The whole frontier of South Carolina was now ablaze. There were no continental troops in the state. There was not even an officer with a regular commission except Davie, who held one as major under the State of North Carolina but who commanded only a volunteer corps furnished and maintained by himself. But resistance had sprung up in the face of the British from the people themselves.”

In September Cornwallis was moving on Charlotte. On the night of September 20th, Davie surprised a portion of the Legion at Wahub's place, killed 20, wounded 40, took 96 horses, and 120 stands of arms. Davie made good his escape, having marched sixty miles in twenty-four hours.

The plan of the campaign adopted by the British in the summer and fall of 1780 was to end the war by rolling up the South and crushing Washington between the northern and southern armies. Such was the purpose of Cornwallis on September 8 when he began his march from Camden for Charlotte. Davie continued to harass Cornwallis and delayed his entry into Charlotte. This was doubtless Davie's most brilliant military exploit.

(Continued on page 555)
Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, NSDAR, was “on camera” in her office at National Headquarters during the week preceding Congress. The tape is to be incorporated into the Eastern Educational Network Chronicle series to be shown throughout the United States. The program, which is in color, will consider the question, “Should we change our National Anthem from ‘The Star Spangled Banner’ to some other patriotic song?” Mrs. Seimes’ spot interview explains both her personal opinion and the official position of the NSDAR. An intricate array of lights, tape machines, etc., were necessary for the taping.
Finally, after much preparation and discussion, cameras are ready to roll for the program which will be entitled “O Say Can You Sing.” Host for the program will be Lincoln Furber, Director of News and Public Affairs for Channel 26, Washington, D.C. Featured on the program will be a filmed look at the origin of the poem and George London, leading opera singer and now with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, will explain the music and why he wants to see the anthem changed. Dr. Howard Mitchell, Music Director for the Washington National Symphony (whose home is Constitution Hall) will defend the anthem. The Marine Band will also appear.

Below left, Mrs. Seimes contemplates her answers to the what effects the actual change of the anthem would have on Baltimore, “The National Anthem City.” At right she relaxes with pleasure as the interview is completed.
Gardiners Island, the Last of the Great Manors

By Edna H. Yeager, Ex Regent, Suffolk Chapter
(Riverhead, N. Y.)

At the extreme end of Long Island, New York, lies the last of the Manor Grants. This is Gardiner's Island. The island is approximately five to six miles long and of varying widths. It contains about 3,300 acres of sandy beaches, fertile meadows, virgin forests and sheltered coves. An island paradise, with a history that begins with the early migration of Englishmen to New England.

The first proprietor of the island came to Massachusetts in 1635 with his bride, Mary Deuvant, "a girl of gentle birth." They had left for America on a small ship of only 25 tons, named the Batchelor. It took them three months and seventeen days to reach their destination. What a honeymoon? Lion Gardiner, a professional engineer, had been hired to lay out a new colony on the Connecticut River by Viscount Say and Seale and Lord Brook. He and his wife went to this wilderness, here he built a fort, which he called Saybrook. They lived in this alone, as the expected colony did not materialize. Here David was born on April 29th, 1636, the first white child born in the now State of Connecticut. It was here too that Gardiner was visited by Wyandanch, the Long Island sachem. They entered a deal, concerning the Pequoit Indians, which Gardiner faithfully kept. Thus was formed a friendship which lasted throughout their lives.

By now, Gardiner's four years at Saybrook were about up, and nothing could induce either he or his wife to make that return trip back to England, so he went exploring for a new home in the near-by waters. He came upon a lovely island and he determined to make it his own. He named it the Isle of Wright, but it soon became known as Gardiner's Island. On May 3, 1639, he paid the Indians, "ten coates of trading cloth, 1 large black dog, 1 gun and powder, and a few blankets," for it. Here Lion Gardiner founded the first English colony in what is now known as New York State. During the reign of Charles I, a royal grant was given him, which made Gardiner's Island a Manor. This entitled Lion to hold trials, chop off heads, appoint his own ministers and otherwise rule his domain with absolute authority. This royal grant is still in effect today. (This grant, with all other papers, records and precious antiques is carefully preserved in a vault in a New York City bank.) Soon after moving to his island, a second daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1640. She is recorded as the first English child to be born within present New York State boundaries.

Gardiner renewed his friendship with Wyandanch, who lived at nearby Montauk. He learned their language and customs and became a blood-brother to Wyandanch. This helped to keep peace between the Indians and growing number of white people who were settling on Long Island.

The Narragansett Indians and the Montauks were continually feuding. On the night of Wyandanch's daughter's wedding celebration, the Narragansetts struck,
the bridegroom and many braves were killed and fourteen women, including the bride, Momone or Heather Flower, were abducted. She was held for a ransom of 700 fathoms of wampum, a string of beads nearly a mile long. Gardiner was able to get the girl returned to her father. For this Wyandanch gave Gardiner a huge tract of land on the mainland of Long Island.

David, upon reaching manhood, was sent back to England to learn the social graces, as would befit the son of the Manor. He married a giddy young widow, and they went through a small fortune and piled up many debts. They returned, but did not receive a prodigal son's welcome. The father had to sell his Long Island property to pay the debts, and he banished David and his wife to Southold, L.I. He was so embittered that when he made out his will, he left everything to his wife, Mary, "to do as God shall put in her mind," but he suggested she disinherit David.

Lion died in 1663 in East Hampton, L.I. and is buried there in the old burying ground. His tomb is easily recognized, for his monument of unusual design, shows him in a prone, full length position, dressed in his suit of armor, which he always wore.

If his wife had obeyed him, the Manor and its rights would have ended right there, but she outlived him and here is her will, "I give my island to my sohn David, wholly to be his during his life, and after his decease, to his next heir male, to be Entayled to the first heirs Males proceeding from the Body of my deceased Husband, Lyon Gardiner and me his wife Mary, never to be Sold from them."

Elizabeth, the youngest daughter married at fifteen, and in due time had a daughter. Soon after this birth, she became ill and screamed she was bewitched and accused her nurse, Goodie Garlick. In a few days she died in convulsions. A Town Meeting was called to inquire into the possibility of witchcraft. This group of men also accused the nurse and sent her to Hartford, Conn. to stand trial for witchcraft. (This was long before the Salem trials.) It was decided to turn her over to her husband, who had to put up 30 pounds to keep her in
good order. Still today, on the Island in an area where nothing grows is pointed out as the land cursed by Goodie Garlick.

David died young and his son John became the 3rd Lord of the Manor. One evening in June, 1699, a mysterious sloop, bristling with six guns anchored in the Bay. John bravely rowed out to the boat and found it to be the “Antonio,” with Captain Kidd in command. Kidd explained to John that he was a law abiding citizen, but four years previous, under pressure, he had entered into an agreement with Lord Bellemont, acting for King William, to become a privateer to capture French ships, as England and France were then at war. Kidd captured the Quedah Merchant which was carrying the daughter of the Great Mogul and her immense dowry to the Sultan of Madagascar, whom she was to marry. While Kidd was taking this treasure ship to New York City, he heard by chance, that he had been accused of pirating this ship. He put the loot on another boat, changed course and anchored in Gardiner’s Bay. He requested permission to bury the treasure here on the Island while he went to Boston to clear his name. John agreed, but demanded an inventory of the treasure. This he received and the booty was taken some distance inland and buried. Today a stone marker overlooks the place where the loot was buried. Before Kidd left, he presented Mrs. Gardiner with two pieces of gold Bengal cloth of exquisite beauty for it was part of the looted dowry. (This cloth is among the articles in the vault.)

Due to the hue and cry put up by the Mogul, and to “save face” for the Royal family, Kidd is now believed to have been made the “fall guy.” He was sent back to England and hanged. When Lord Bellemont learned the treasure was buried on Gardiner’s Island, he demanded John bring it to Boston, post haste. Records show that he brought jewels, gold dust, gold and silver bars, spices, silks, church silver and sea quilts, valued at $30,000. He had the list Kidd had given him and he demanded a receipted list of the returned loot, and went back to his island. As his bags were being unpacked, out fell a huge diamond. His wife picked it up and claimed it as her due. Nearly 100 years later, a daughter of the then proprietor eloped with the Island’s minister and she took the diamond with her, claiming she knew she wouldn’t get a dowry.

Again in 1728, a party of Spanish pirates landed on the Island and took everything they could carry off. They cut John with their cutlasses and left him tied to a tree. His wife saved a solitary chalice, which she hid under her nightgown. This chalice was brought over by the first Lion Gardiner, in 1635, and was used at Saybrook.

David, the 4th Lord, had an uneventful reign. His son had already died, so on David’s death, his four-year-old grandson, John, became the lineal owner. The Revolutionary War broke out, so this boy and his brother with their mother were taken to Connecticut for safe keeping. The British Commander stationed at Boston tried to bargain with Col. Abraham Gardiner, the boy’s guardian for the purchase of stock and provisions. Abraham called on the local militia for volunteers to protect the Island, but only one company came, just in time to see the British leave with sheep, cows, fowl, cheese and hay to the value of $4,000.00. General Gage must have eaten well for a time. This left the Island practically bare, and so it remained throughout the War. However, the British Fleet remained anchored in the surrounding waters for years.

To insure the retention of the Island, during the War, Abraham played up to the British Officers stationed at East Hampton, L.I., but Nathaniel Gardiner went to Connecticut and became an officer with the American forces there. This way, whichever side won, the Island was safe.

After the War, the Island was gradually gotten back in shape. John was now old enough to run the Manor. He was a most methodical man, and kept records of everything, even the Bible. Did you know that the Bible contains 31,173 verses; 773,692 words and 3,566,450 letters and that Jehovah is named 6,855 times. He kept track of all the birds, their comings and goings and habits, as well as records of the weather.

During the War of 1812, the British Fleet was again anchored in the Bay. The sailors attacked the Island and they came for John. He went to bed feigning illness, the reflection of the green bed curtains made him look deathly sick. A table was quickly placed by the bed with medicine, glasses and spoons on it. The British were completely deceived, and not wanting a sick man on their hands, they left him alone. However they dined well, weighed anchor and went on to burn Washington, D.C.

With John’s death, his son David became the 6th Lord. It was during his tenure that pirates again looted Wyandanch, the Long Island sachem, whose life-long friendship with Lion Gardiner formed a deal which helped keep peace between the Indians and the growing number of white people on Long Island.
A typical white windmill of the type indigenous to the east end of Southern Fork of Long Island. These windmills often served as a warning signal: when the arms were placed at right angles, as shown here, it meant danger.

When the windmill arms were crossed in the usual X pattern, the signal was all is well. Five of these original windmills remain on the Island.

the Island. This time they were seen approaching and all the jewels and other valuables were quickly bundled up and fastened to strings and dropped down the fancy well. The pirates hunted the place over and found nothing of value. They were so incensed that they burned the Manor House in revenge. After they left, the family retrieved their valuables but viewed the wreckage of their home with dismay.

Not to be outdone, the Gardiners did some pirating on their own. Where the shoreline of the Island was most visible from the ocean, they built fires along the beach. On seeing the lights, the pirates steered for them, eager for a "kill." Imagine their surprise, when they ran aground on a protruding sand bar. Gardiner henchmen then boarded the ships and pirated the pirates. The Gardiner coffers were filled with jewels, gold and silks. One such ill-fated ship was loaded with elephant tusks. These were taken to New York City and sold for a fabulous sum.

David, for reasons unknown, leased the Island to his cousin, another David. This David was the father of Julia Gardiner, the well known beauty who married President Tyler, a widower of 54. How she loved being the "First Lady." She introduced dancing to the White House and insisted the band play "Hail to the Chief" when the President, with his bride on his arm, entered the ballroom. At receptions she would be seen sitting in an enormous armchair, surrounded by her maids of honor, six on either side and all dressed alike. She wore three huge curled feathers in her hair and a long trained purple robe. Julia held court like an empress. Politically, she is credited with getting Texas admitted to the Union. Her reign was short, but what a reign!

David the owner, died and his son, John, became the 7th Lord. He brought the Island to its peak. There were great fields of grain, 2,000 loads of hay were stored annually to feed the hundreds of cattle, 3,000 sheep were kept to produce the thousands of pounds of wool needed for weaving. The dairy produced 120 pounds of cheese daily and large quantities of butter. It took 200 slaves to maintain this huge plantation. Parents from the mainland sent their sons here to learn the trades and crafts needed to make the island self-supporting. Being surrounded by water, it was no problem to ship the produce to the big markets of New York, Boston and communities in between.

For a period now, the Island had a number of proprietors, its ownership went into collateral lines, or was bought by Gardiners with money enough to maintain it, for by now the Island was a liability rather than an asset. It was no longer self-supporting. Its slaves had been freed and its "bond-boys" no longer came to learn. Today one can only view the remains of its past greatness.

A plaque reading, "On this site stood the third Manor house destroyed by fire Jan. 24, 1947, built in 1774 by David Gardiner." Near this site are the remaining old
buildings and the well. The oldest building is the carpenter shop, built around 1650, near by is the large buildings where the “bond-boys” were housed and next to it is the dairy building where the cheese and butter was made. Across the way are the other out-buildings pertaining to the farm. A slight distance away, housed in a building, painted red trimmed with white to match the other buildings, are the huge generators that supply electricity to the new Manor house and to run the short-wave radio. This is used in case of disaster, to call the Suffolk County police; their helicopter can be at the Island in a matter of minutes.

In the family cemetery, in view of the building complex are buried many of the former proprietors of the Island, but this cemetery is not all it appears to be. Under a fake tombstone of Lion Gardiner is an escape tunnel. This was used as an escape hatch when pirates landed. In view from here too can be seen one of the huge “try-pots” from the Mary Elizabeth, a whaling ship that netted $1,000,000 for the Gardiners.

On a bluff, facing Gardiner’s Bay and the mainland, is a big white windmill, this is the only one of five that were on the Island that withstood the on-slaught of the hurricane that hit Long Island in 1938. This one was built in 1790 and was painted white, so it could serve as a navigator’s guide, but it also served as a warning signal: when the arms of the windmill were crossed in the usual X pattern, it meant all was well. If the arms were placed at right angles, it meant danger, take cover, pirates were coming or enemy warships in time of war. Imagine, this windmill has a pewter rooster as a weather-vane.

This type of windmill is indigenous to the east-end of the Southern Fork of Long Island. They were used as a source of power to grind the grain that was grown in great abundance here. In years gone by, they topped many a rise, but through disuse, or the violence of the 1938 hurricane, only seven or eight remain, all now carefully preserved.

At the time the lovely colonial Manor house burned in 1947, Winston Guest was living there. Hard times had come upon the Island and it was being rented out as a hunting ground. Fortunately all the beautiful antique furnishings and silver had been stored elsewhere. In 1937, Miss Sarah Gardiner, to keep the Island in the family, bought it from a nephew. She thus became the 15th proprietor. She built a 28-room Georgian-style Manor house which looks out over beautiful Gardiner’s Bay. Except for this house and the 27 miles of dirt roads, the landscape has not changed much, the 250-acre forest of white oak, the oldest in the world is still untouched by man. The osprey colony, the largest in North America, still arrives on schedule, March 21st each year, and take up their old nests. Wild turkey and deer still abound; some 500 acres of millet are planted yearly for the use of the many birds and animals. A sanctuary for all wild life, as it was some hundreds of years ago.

At the death of Miss Sarah, Robert Lion Gardiner became the 16th Lord of the Manor. One of his first projects was to return the stored antiques to their rightful place in the Manor house where he proudly points them out. He keeps only a few attendants now, these men beside keeping the place in good shape, patrol the shore line. No uninvited guest is allowed to land and this rule is rigidly enforced. It costs about $75,000 a year to maintain the Island and the taxes are enormous. Being an astute business man, Gardiner makes enough money on his other enterprises to keep the Island as he likes it: just as it was years and years ago. He enjoys nothing more than to take a party of interested people on a tour of his beloved Island and to relate its history.

Suffolk Chapter, NSDAR was privileged to make such a tour and on the five-hour trip, Mr. Gardiner talked on all the foregoing subjects and added many a personal remark about his ancestors. His love for the Island is so intense that he relives every minute of its history, it has become a part of him. But alas, he has no heir and he is the last of the Gardiner line. Eleven generations and sixteen Lords of the Manor, later what will happen to the Royal Grant given Lion Gardiner in 1639?
FEATURE STORY CONTEST . . . winners of the Feature Story Contest were selected and announced just a very short time ago . . . at Continental Congress . . . names of the Chapter Chairmen and brief descriptions of the prize-winning entries will be contained in future issues of Public Relations Notebook.

CRITERIA OF SELECTION  . . . articles were judged on the basis of how much they informed non-DAR members . . . as well as ingenuity and originality of approach to subject matter.

EXAMPLES OF INTRIGUING ACTIVITIES  . . . researching, writing and photographing the law enforcement agencies of a dozen communities in the Clear Lake area of Texas . . . spending the day in a portable 4x4 on a downtown parking lot in Georgia until funds were raised to restore an historic homestead . . . presenting the American Flag and programs on the flag at many area schools in Ohio . . . preserving city landmarks in Oklahoma for over half a century . . . conducting the annual Washington's Birthday memorial service at the University of Washington campus in the State of Washington . . . submitting features from an early newspaper of a town in New York for reprinting as a series during American History Month.

FEATURE STORY COVER PAGE  . . . here is an example of how most chapters included complete identifying data on the cover page:

Chapter:  Roger Sherman
State: Connecticut
Division:  Northeastern
National Vice Chairman:  
Chapter Chairman:  Miss Margaret E. Sober
Sherman, Connecticut 06784

FEATURE STORY CONTEST (single article)
Mrs. Lester L. Danley
State Chairman
Mrs. Elliott Hirsch
2 Hemlock Drive
Stamford, Connecticut 06902

Newspaper
The News - Times
288 Main Street
Danbury, Connecticut 06810
In April of 1966, the Motion Picture Committee was restored to National status, having been removed as a sub-committee under American Heritage. This committee is active here in the East and specifically in the New York City area. The principal task of this committee is our participation in the work of the "Film Reports" (formerly "The Green Sheet"), the monthly paper published by the Film Board of National Organizations. Pictures are previewed by a workshop committee of ten national organizations. Among them are the American Jewish Committee, American Library Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Each organization has a representative on the Editorial Board which meets every Monday. The paper publishes the joint opinion of these organizations which ultimately reflects our previewers' reports. To this end it is our aim to further good films and denigrate the others.

In our DAR, Mrs. Maurice McLoughlin, of Brooklyn is National Chairman. Her Vice Chairmen are Mrs. John Ross-Duggan, of New York City, who is in charge of previewers, and Mrs. George W. Lee, also of New York City, who is our representative at the Editorial Board. At the end of one week, we previewers receive our assignments for the following week. These screenings are shown in select small theaters that accommodate about fifty people. The seats are heavily upholstered, extra wide with wide arms. These preview theaters are usually located in the executive offices of the various film companies such as Universal, United Artists, Columbia, Paramount, and M.G.M. to name a few. We also see some foreign films. In most theaters, we are given a Credits sheet identifying the actors, directors, producer, and sometimes an outline of the plot. After viewing the movie we leave the theater without commenting on what we have seen. Within two days we send to Mrs. Lee a brief outline of the story and evaluate it with an editorial comment. We also classify the type; drama, comedy, western, musical, etc., give the entertainment value; excellent, good, fair, poor, and what type of audience should see it.

As of November 1, 1968, the motion picture industry itself began a voluntary film rating system as a guide to the public in the selection of movies. Hollywood has been under heavy fire recently for its surfeit of sex and violence. In order to ward off statutory censorship that it fears most, is this voluntary self-censorship which depends on the opinion of a six member panel.

Films are divided into four classifications:

- **G**— suggested for General Audiences
- **M**— suggested for Mature Audiences (Parental discretion advised) These are considered suitable for adults and mature young people.
- **R**— restricted—persons under 16 not admitted unless accompanied by a parent or an adult guardian. In this case, a parent must decide whether the young members of his family should see a film about an adult subject dealt in an adult way. Naturally this requires that he obtain information regarding the content of the film and determine if he is to take his children.
- **X**— no one under 16 will be admitted. This indicates that because of the subject matter or treatment of the subject matter, persons under 16 will not be admitted. This rating will be enforced at the box office.

As is the usual thing, with enforcement comes rebellion. Walter Reade, Jr., head of a major American theater chain, refused to abide by the movie industry ratings. None of the sixty-nine Reade theaters, which include many first-run houses, will display the industry ratings. Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Associa-
tion of America, is at the moment going to play it “cool” and ignore Reade, and has asked for a fair test period of nine months to a year. A Reade spokesman has been quoted as saying, “We can exercise our own sense of responsibility and run our own business.” According to Newsweek, the keyword is “responsibility.” Each side in the dispute has a sense of it. But to what and to whom?

In the meantime, it is up to us, the public, to watch for the ratings of movies which should be displayed at all movie houses, in the previews of coming attractions, or phoning the theater box office. If parents wish to learn more about the content of a movie, they can consult the film commentary in newspapers, weekly magazines, certain family magazines, the monthly Film Report, or again phone the theater.

Since the Hays Code is no longer in existence, we know that the type of movies have changed drastically. Perhaps the times have something to do with it, too. Of course, there will be times when some patrons will disagree with others. This is to be expected. In the United States, we enjoy a society with many opinions, so people’s responses will vary.

December 19th’s newspaper reported that Jack Valenti spoke before the President’s Violence Commission defending violence in the movies. He feels that violence has a justifiable place in the movies and claims there is no proof yet of its harmful effect on children. He feels that it can even be therapeutic by allowing persons with disturbing emotions to release them as they watch aggressive acts on the screen. Contending that violence has always been a part of human life, he argued that it should be portrayed on the screen as well. He said his concern was only that it be kept in focus. I’m sure we all agree that, not only among laymen but among social scientists, there is disagreement as to what effect violence shown on the screen might have on the public and especially on children.

In an article appearing in the January issue of Reader’s Digest (written by James A. Michener), entitled “GMRX—An Alternative to Movie Censorship,” Valenti is quoted, “The new system is a cooperative venture between the motion picture industry and the public. We have the responsibility to make good pictures and classify them honestly. The public has the responsibility of checking the ratings and familiarize itself with what the symbols mean.” Only films released since November 1, 1969 are being classified and it is expected to be almost a year before it effects all films. This idea of classification is not new. In fact, the United States is the only western nation without a system. Great Britain has successfully operated a classification system since 1913. Will this plan of self-restraint work? It would seem that this new classification will solve more problems than it creates. Let’s hope this is the answer.

Some recent movies recommended by this previewer are: THE IMPOSSIBLE YEARS, ICE STATION ZEBRA, THE PENDULUM, THE HELLFIGHTERS, THE BROTHERHOOD, DR. COPPELIUS, and THE LION IN WINTER.

Note: Anxious to expand its circulation, “Film Reports” encourages readers to post it in libraries, schools, and churches, read it at meetings, and reprint it. For subscription write Mrs. Marie Hamilton, Film Board of National Organizations, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036. There is no charge.

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**Subscription Picking Contest 1968-1969**

**Winners**

**State With Greatest Increase**

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Douglas G. Dwyer, State Regent

**Northeastern Division**

Boston Tea Party—Massachusetts  
Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Regent

**Eastern Division**

Claverack—New Jersey  
Miss Katherine Chase, Regent

**Southeastern Division**

Archibald Bulloch—Georgia  
Mrs. James B. Averitt, Regent

**East Central Division**

Jemima Boone—Kentucky  
Mrs. Maxwell C. Mahanes, Regent

**North Central Division**

Bear Butte—South Dakota  
Mrs. Elva Parsons, Regent

**South Central Division**

King’s Highway—Missouri  
Mrs. Joseph L. Baker, Regent

**Western Division**

Admiralty Inlet—Washington  
Mrs. Richard Townsend Gilden, Regent
The Battle of Crooked Billet  
May 1, 1778

By Alice Blackiston Nugent  
Robert Morris Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The Battle of Crooked Billet evokes no response of familiarity to most Americans. Indeed, until a few years ago it was unknown among most of the people in the town of Hatboro, Pennsylvania where the battle took place—one of those uncelebrated encounters which occurred throughout the Revolutionary War and then faded into history.

The mention of Valley Forge, however, and the encampment during that bitter winter of 1777-1778 stirs all Americans to remember the price which was paid to gain their freedom. We all have had recalled to us countless times the hunger, privation and hardship which Washington and his men endured there. We know that through his inspiration and courage the surviving men in that ragtag army emerged from that winter's encampment united in spirit and filled with renewed determination to win for themselves and for all Americans, freedom to govern their own destinies.

Remembering that period of suffering we look deeper into the cause of it. General Howe had occupied Philadelphia. The British had chosen the finest houses in town and had quartered themselves therein. They were enjoying all the luxuries which British gold could provide, not, the least of which was an abundance of good food and produce which daily poured into Philadelphia from the surrounding counties. Loyalty to the Crown and a ready supply of British gold seemed to assure their continuance.

General Washington decided on measures to deprive the British of these supplies and to divert them to Valley Forge where they were sorely needed. To accomplish this task he chose General John Lacey from Buckingham Township in Bucks County who was in charge of the Pennsylvania Militia. This was the only independent campaign assigned to the Militia during the Revolution. The orders were to patrol the area between the Schuylkill and the Delaware Rivers and to cut off all food and produce going to Philadelphia. This was not an easy task because General Lacey had a small force of usually not more than three hundred men who served for short terms. He was so successful however that the pinch was felt in Philadelphia where food prices rose to extravagant heights.

Lord Howe commissioned Major John Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers to advance on Lacey's encampment in the area surrounding the Crooked Billet Inn and annihilate them. The British had been well informed as to the exact location of the camp and attacked an unprepared contingent of new recruits at dawn on May 1, 1778. Lacey wrote that "the alarm was so sudden that I had scarcely time to mount my horse." The men were surrounded on three sides and so a full retreat was ordered and teams were hastily hooked to the baggage wagons. The British fell upon them inflicting merciless butchery and inhumane treatment. The wounded were

(Continued on page 554)

An oversize book containing more than 200 black-and-white illustrations dealing with the many incidents and interests in the life of George Washington. Innumerable likenesses of Washington are reproduced. Many of these are familiar; one that is not is a portrait which hangs in Washington's ancestral home at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, England, painted by Archibald Robertson in 1792.

The book contains a vast amount of material: almost everyone and everything connected with Washington in some manner has been given space. Among the small items is an illustration of the penknife that was given to the boy George by his mother, but the caption incorrectly states that the little knife is preserved at Mount Vernon. It is in the collection of Washington memorabilia at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Alexandria, Virginia. (Washington was Charter Master of the Alexandria, now Alexandria-Washington, Lodge #22.)

Of interest is the author's comment on the well-known painting, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," that the German artist Emanuel Leutze painted in Dusseldorf in 1851, and an earlier painting of the same incident by Thomas Sully, commissioned in 1818 and entitled "Passage of the Delaware," that is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The latter depicts Washington on horseback in the foreground, with soldiers, boats and river in the background. The author points out "errors and anachronisms" in the Leutze painting and considers the Sully work a far better representation of the famous historical event.

A valuable reference feature incorporated in this book is the condensed chronology preceding the index.


A reference book of interest to New England tourists, this book with its many excellent black-and-white illustrations opens with a description of the area it covers: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. Numerous historic houses and their furnishings in these six states are discussed, and following each state is a list of additional houses to visit (254 in all) with their open hours and admission charges. The visitor to Massachusetts, for instance, has a choice of houses ranging from the simple one story Plimouth Plantation to the Greek Revival period building of the late 19th century. A similar book is planned on New York.


A very instructive book for all ages of the portraits of children in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. Small, 6 x 8 1/2", and with an easily readable text, the book is suitable for children: yet the stories of the artists and the extensive bibliography would interest their parents as well. It even lists a "Pronunciation of Artists Names," and includes a short one-page history of the National Gallery of Art.

(Continued on page 556)
Concord Cemetery near Concord Baptist Church, Little Yazzoo County, Miss., contributed by Yazoo Chapter, Mississippi. (Births prior to 1850 were chosen to appear here and do not represent the entire Cemetery.) Copied by Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Hogue and Miss Nina Pepper. Thomas J. Woodruff 1845-1918 Father
Melissa Gardner White, b. Aug. 8, 1838, d. Nov. 29, 1922
Chauncey M. White, b. May 3, 1835, d. Apr. 27, 1884
John Richard Cheatham, 1867-1911 Father
Susie Bland Cheatham 1851-1922 Mother
Dennis Sigh Co. B, 46 Penn. Inf.
Susan Sigh, b. Dec. 7, 1848, d. Feb. 9, 1922
Archibald Screws Co E 46 Miss Inf CSA
Alice Screws b Apr 22, 1850 d Jan 16 1918
Sarah J. Barrier, b. Feb. 1, 1839, d. Sept. 19, 1885
Amelia O. Agnew, b. in Prussia, May 1, 1838, d. Aug. 24, 1899
John Agnew, b. May 3, 1832, d. July 28, 1889
Sarah March, wife of John E. March, b. Feb. 22, 1816, d. Sept. 24, 1881
John D. March, Co. B, 22 Miss. Inf. CSA, 1842—1934
Father
Cathren Lucius March, b. Dec. 28, 1845, d. Dec. 3, 1930
Mother
Mary E. Moore Our Mother wife of Wm. M. Moore b. May 11, 1829 d. Aug. 28, 1887
Mary E. Seale, b. July 15, 1843, d. July 21, 1883 40 yrs. 6 ds.

Charles Duncan Bible: now in possession of Miss Sallie Belle Duncan, David Reese Chapter and contributed by Mississippi Gen. Records Committee.

Charles Duncan and Keziah his wife was married May the 25th in the year of our Lord Ammo [sic] Domini 1761
John Duncan son of Charles Duncan & Keziah his wife was born March 2nd 1762.
Josiah Duncan was born September the 18th 1764
Mary Duncan was born April the 24th 1768
Elizabeth Duncan was born November the 25th, 1770
Keziah Duncan was born September the 19th 1772
Ann Duncan was born March the 19th 1774. Departed this life July 28th 1776
Rachel Duncan was born January the 11th 1777

Isaac A. Duncan Bible in possession of Miss Sallie Belle Duncan, David Reese Chapter, and presented by Mississippi Gen. Rec. Com.
Regesters (sic) of the Birth of children of Isaac A. Duncan and Isabella L. Duncan
Isaac A Duncan was born April 8 1810
Isabella L. Duncan was born the 18th Feb 1815
The above were married the 14th April 1836 in Maury Co, Tennessee

Children Ages
Mary Isabella Duncan was born May the 15th 1837
Departed this life 21 Oct 1861
James Henderson Duncan was born the 15th March 1839
William Erastus Duncan was born the 15th day Dec 1840
Margaret Henrietta Duncan was born the 9th Febly 1843
Laura Eliza Duncan was born 12th June 1847. Departed this life 26 Jany 1848
Lemuelia Jane Duncan was born the 6th May 1849
Alice Dale Duncan was born 3rd Sept 1854


Births
Wm H. Cannon Sr. born 25 April 1873
Sarah Ann Cannon wife of Wm. H. Cannon born 28 December 1877
Children of Henry and Mary Cannon:
Wm. H. Cannon born 25 April 1873
Jane Cannon born 25 April 1874 Died 9 Aug 1879
Susanna Wilson Cannon born 26 March 1876 Died 14 August 1879
Hugh E. Cannon Born 4 September 1877
George James Cannon born 6 Febry 1879 Died 23 Aug 1879
Elizabeth Cannon born 30 June 1790 Died 20 June 1791
Mary Cannon born 26 Nov. 1791
Sarah Cannon born 5 October 1793 Died 2 November 1793
Robert Augustus Cannon Born 17 Febry 1795 Died 23 Jany 1798
John Julius Cannon born 19 October 1796 Died 15 Sept. 1822
Children of Henry Cannon and Susanna Cherry, widow of George Cherry. They married 14 Aug 1798 by Rev. E. Pugh
Susan Morvile Cannon born 16 Jany 1800
Augustus Swan Cannon born 31 Dec. 1801
Sarah Ann Cannon wife of Wm. H. Cannon departed this life 23 September 1824
Wm. H. Cannon, Senr departed this life 2 Dec. 1843

Marriages
Wm. H. Cannon and Sarah (sic) Ann McTyer was married 13th day of May 1804 by Rev. James Coleman
Joseph A. Jolly and Susan M. Cannon married 15 Jany 1823
Wm. H. Cannon and Ann Sanders, widow of Jordan Sanders married 21 June 1825 by the Rev. Campbell
Simon Connell and Mary Cannon daughter of Henry Cannon married 10th October 1805
Hugh E. Cannon and Ann Muldow married 5 Oct. 1809
James Brown and Susanna W. Cannon married 17th March 1819
John J. Cannon and Ann (illegible) married Feby 1821

St. Luke's Lutheran Church Birth Records, Cumberland, Md., 1836-1900. Presented by Cresap Chapter. (Births prior to 1850 were selected from the compilation by Cresap Chapter.)

Child Parents Born
Abadovsky, Casper George & Margarethe 3-3-1848
Alhaus, Margarethe Conrad & Elisabethe 7-17-1848
Bachmann, Wilhelm Martin & Louise 9-9-1847
Armbruster, Anna Elisabethe 2-4-1849
Backed, Jacob Martin & Ursula (?) 12-9-1847
Baer, Maria Adam & Sophis (?) 6-10-1847
Baer, Johann Georg Conrad & Kunigunga (Weigel) 9-23-1848
Barth, Carl Friedrich Herman & Maria (?) 2-18-1847
Barth John Georg & Maria (Hetricks) 10-9-1840
Beale, James Thomas & Margaret (?) 8-22-1848
Beale, Lydia John & Lynda (Emmericks) 8-20-1848
Beckmann, Friedrich Johann Heinrich & Wilhem 10-10-1838
Bender, Eliza David & Dorothes (Lichstadt) 8-18-1847.
Berekes, Christian William & Maria (Stark) 11-31-1847
Blume, Johann Friedrich George & Catharine (Ritter) 5-8-1848
Boyer, Children of Abraham and (?) Gideon 3-15-1839
Samuel 11-28-1840
Elisabethy 1-1-1841
Joel 1-25-1842
Rudolph 6-3-1849
Boyer, Chauncey Joseph & Catharine (Burkhardt) 6-25-1849
Boyer, Lena Jesse & Polly (Ernst) 5-15-1849
Brandler, Conrad Nicholaus & Elisabethe (Sperel) 4-18-1849
Brandt, Mary Jane James & Catharina (Valentin) 1-11-1848
Brauns, Franz Ludwig Ludwig & Hannah (Baker) 10-19-1847
Brewer, Sarah Catharina Samuel & Sarah (Albright) 9-7-1847
Brotemerkel, Michael John & (?) 12-1-1839
Henry George & Catharine (?) 8-20-1847
Burkhardt, Valentine William & Patiena (?) 11-3-1841
Burton, Thomas Leiv & Christina (Troutman) 2-16-1848
Jefferson 11-22-1847
Close, Benjamin Georg & Anna Maria (Kuhn) 12-4-1847
Damm, Anna John & Alice (Robinette) 8-22-1847
Elisabethe 11-22-1847
Davis, John Richard 12-4-1847
Albert 8-22-1847
Delb, Georg Heinrich & Maria (?) 8-22-1847
Delbruck, Maria Friedric Wilhelm & Catharine Margaretha (Lammert) 11-22-1847
Diaons, Maria Rebecca John & Sophia (Kleitz) 10-2-1847

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MAY 1969
Dietrich, Margaretha
Dill, Phebe Salina
Dreyer, Friedrich
Dreyer, Friedrich
Elbrecht, Heinrich
Ellerkamp, Henriette
Emmerick, Joseph
Faupel, Johannes
Fehlinger
Flurschutz
Ludwig
Fischer
Fredericks
Fredericks
Georg Washington
Getz
Grim
Gruber
Margarete
Gruber
Anna Catharine
Hanjurgen
Friedrich
Hart
George
Hauft
John
Hauft
Dorothea
Hauch
Daniel
Hausmann
Rudolph Wilhelm
Heinrich
Heinrich
Karl
Anna Elisabethe

Child Parents Born

Dietrich, Margaretha Johannes & Catharina 5-10-1847
Louisa (Lehr)
Dill, Phebe Salina Leonhardt A. & Lavina 6-16-1848
Anna (Cannon)
Dreyer, Friedrich Friedrich & Margarethe (?) 3-11-1847
Karl & Maria (?) 9-17-1847
Dreyer, Friedrich Friedrich & Marie (Black) 2-22-1848
Elbrecht, Heinrich Heinrich & Elisabeth (Endebrusch) 4-6-1849
Ellerkamp, Henriette Alexander & Elisabethe (Leidlig) 4-8-1848
Emmerick, Joseph Jonathon & Rosell (Sturtz) 6-16-1847
Emmerick, Rebecca Jacob & Lena (Troutmann) 7-4-1848
Emmerick, Joseph Peter & Rebecca (Troutmann) 5-11-1849
Faupel, Johannes Conrad & Anna Catharine (Stiehl) 8-26-1847
Fehlinger Johann Georg & Margaretha (?) 10-1-1843
Johann Nicholaus 3-2-1845
Ludwig 11-16-1846
Fischer Christian & Hannah (Wilner) 3-1-1849
Johann (Sturtz) 12-31-1849
Flurschutz John & Catharine (Meister) 7-17-1849
Samuel (Troutmann) 11-19-1847
Flurschutz John M. & Caroline (?) 11-19-1847
Herman Ulrich Luther
Fredericks William & Sally (?) 5-2-1847
Georg Washington Johann Anna Eva (Eckert) 1-22-1849
Fredericks Johann Anna Eva (Sturtz) 12-31-1849
Heinrich Jacob
Getz Georg & Barbara (Ruckle) 2-27-1848
Christian
Grim David H. & Catharina (Kint) 1-5-1840
Catharina
Gruber Matthias & Maria (?) 12-31-1846
Margarete
Gruber Matthias & Wilhelmine (Ebling) 5-4-1849
Anna Catharine
Hanjurgen Wilhelm & Margarethe (Voight) 3-28-1849
Friedrich
Hart Jacob & Barbara (Kogel) 2-28-1848
Georg
Hauft John & Catharina (?) 5-15-1848
John
Hauft Louis & Dorothea (Forster) 10-14-1847
Dorothea
Hauch Friedrich & Catharine (Blucher) 1-13-1848
Daniel
Hausmann Wilhelm & Elisabeth (Broussman) 2-14-1849
Rudolph Wilhelm
Heinrich Georg & Margaret (Herpich) 1-23-1848
John
Heinrich John Gottfried & Maria (Weber) 2-23-1848
Karl
Anna Elisabethe 2-4-1846

Joatham A. Bailey Bible now owned by Mrs. Hugh M. Lyman, Andover, Ohio. Copied by Mrs. J. G. Heath, Francis Broward Chapter, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Births
Joatham A. Bailey born Sept. 28, 1877
Roxana Wallace Bailey born April 11, 1878

Deaths
Mary Entricam, wife of David Hamilton, died October 1808.
David Hamilton, father of John Hamilton, died July 1836.
Elizabeth Mary Hamilton, daughter of John and Kitty Hamilton, died September 12, 1822.
Edy Hamilton died October 12, 1822.
Harrison Hamilton died August 9, 1842.
Kitty, wife of John Hamilton, died September 2, 1842.
Margaret H. Hamilton died January 11, 1845.
Mary Elizabeth Hamilton died March 28, 1844.
Daniel Franklin Hamilton died June 18, 1858.

Child Parents Born

Jonathan Bailey born December 6, 1809
Andrew Bailey born December 29, 1811
Lyman Bailey born July 11, 1814
Castara Bailey born October 2, 1816
Sarahann Bailey born Feb. 16, 1819
George W. Bailey born April 25, 1821
Polly Bailey born Nov. 13, 1823
Himna V. Bailey born April 29, 1825


Births
David Hamilton (son of Wm. Hamilton of Londonderry and Mary Entricam, his wife) was born April 10, 1755.
Mary Scott (daughter of John Scott of Scotland and Mary McCown of Wales) wife of Daniel Hamilton was born in 1768.
John Rule was born in 1767.
Sarah De Hart, wife of John Rule, was born in 1774.
John Hamilton, son of Daniel and Mary, was born December 12, 1790.
Kitty Rule, wife of John Hamilton, daughter of John and Sarah (DeHart) rule, born April 9, 1797.
Sarah Jane Hamilton born July 21, 1816.
William David Hamilton born April 21, 1818.
Edy Hamilton born June 28, 1820.
Elizabeth Mary Hamilton born February 28, 1822.
John Rule Hamilton born February 8, 1824.
George Washington Hamilton born January 26, 1826.
Margaret Ann Holliday Hamilton born January 19, 1828.
Daniel Franklin Hamilton born January 20, 1830.
Kitty Jamina Hamilton born June 11, 1832.
Martha Matilda Hamilton born January 9, 1835.
Caroline Hamilton born February 7, 1837.
Mary Elizabeth Hamilton April 8, 1840.
Harrison Hamilton July 5, 1842.
Alexander Hamilton July 29, 1846.
Rufus Smith born in Connecticut March 27, 1827.
Elizabeth Crosby Smith born February 7, 1857.

Marriages
William Hamilton of Londonderry and Mary Entricam (of Irish descent) of York County, Pennsylvania, 1734.
John Scott of Scotland and Nancy McCown of Wales, 1733.
Daniel Hamilton, son of Wm. Hamilton and Mary Scott, daughter of John and Nancy Scott, 1788.
John Rule and Sarah De Hart (of Irish descent), 1792.
John Hamilton, son of Daniel and Mary Hamilton, and Kitty Rule, daughter of John and Sarah Rule, October 12, 1815.
Rufus Smith and Carolyn Hamilton February 7, 1856.

Deaths
Mary Entricam, wife of David Hamilton, died October 1808.
David Hamilton, father of John Hamilton, died July 1836.
Elizabeth Mary Hamilton, daughter of John and Kitty Hamilton, died September 12, 1822.
Edy Hamilton died October 12, 1822.
Harrison Hamilton died August 9, 1842.
Kitty, wife of John Hamilton, died September 2, 1842.
Margaret H. Hamilton died January 11, 1845.
Mary Elizabeth Hamilton died March 28, 1844.
Daniel Franklin Hamilton died June 18, 1858.
Real Estate transaction, now in possession of Mrs. John Nolte, Seattle, Washington, Tillicum Chapter.

Geo. W. McCutcheon born February 23, 1791.
Nicy McCutcheon, his wife, born February 12, 1796.
Nancy McCutcheon, second wife, born June 1, 1797.
J. G. McCutcheon born August 12, 1815.
Eliza McCutcheon born April 22, 1817.
Are children of first wife.
J. N. McCutcheon born June 7, 1831.
Elizabeth McCutcheon born May 19, 1833.
Geo. W. McCutcheon, Jr., born July 9, 1835.
F. Juliet McCutcheon born February 4, 1838.
Are children of second wife.

John W. Corn and wife, Eliza Corn, Family Record.
John W. Corn born December 25, 1814.
Eliza McCutcheon Corn born April 22, 1817.
Geo. W. Corn born July 12, 1838.
Elizabeth Frances Corn born October 8, 1840.
Emily Jane Corn born May 11, 1842.
William Jefferson Corn born September 10, 1843.
Joel Monroe Corn born November 11, 1845.
Nicy Florence Corn born April 11, 1847.
Benj. Franklin Corn born June 10, 1848.
Mary Eliza and Martha Ellenor born February 26, 1850.
Ella King Corn born July 5, 1852.

James W. Cowan Bible now in possession of Mrs. Joe Smith, Belton, Texas, submitted by Mrs. Ernest L. Allen, Regent, Agnes Woodson Chapter, Belton, Texas.

James was born November 14th, 1775.
James was born March 31st, 1790.
James Jones was born 8th, April 1812.
John Wood was born December 19th, 1813.
Robert Frazier was born March 17th, 1816.
Mary Harris was born December 24th, 1818.
Elizabeth Baskin was born February 11th, 1821.
William Harris (written above “Colwell”) was born May 15th, 1825.
Daniel Bird was born November 7th, 1827.
Agnes was deceased January 18th, 1833, age 42.
Robert Frazier was deceased November 16th, 1833, age 17 years 8 months lacking 1 day.

Births
John W. Cowan was born December the 19th, 1813.
Margaret McDowell was born July the 8th, 1819.
Mary J Cowan was born October 19th, 1838.
James W. Cowan was born September 25th, 1831.
Robert Downing was born November 8th, 1839.

Deaths
John C. Cowan died March the 23 in the A.D. 1848.
James W. Cowan died Aug. 21, 1911, age 70 years, 10 months, 26 days.
Robert J. McDowell was born in the year 1832, December 22nd.

Marriages
John W. Cowan and Margarett McDowell was married October the 19, 1837.
J. C. S. Hood and Mary Wear were married Dec. 15th, 1831.


William Cox His Book bought June th 19 1812.
Wm. Cox was Born 1779 April th11

Anne Cox was born Oct 30—1779
Anne Cox Departed this World Wednesday th14 day of April at half five o clock AM A D 1847
Alexander Cox Was born September the 7 in the Year of our Lord 1777
Elizabeth Cox Was born March the 7 in the Year of our Lord 1778 Married December the 24 1799
Mary Cox Was born January the 27 in the Year of our Lord 1801
William Cox Was born November the 10 in the Year of our Lord 1802.
John Cox Was born April the 6 in the Year of our Lord 1804
Alexander Cox Was born December the 18 in the Year of our Lord 1805
Elizabeth Cox Was born December the 14 in the Year of our Lord 1807
Paul Cox was born November the 6 in the Year of our Lord 1808
Nancy Cox Was born February the 18 in the Year of our Lord 1810
Charles Cox Was born August the 3 in the Year of our Lord 1813
Elizabeth Cox Was born November the 8 in the Year of our Lord 1815
James Cox Was born September the 14 in the Year of our Lord 1818
Mary Dickson died July the 3 in the Year of our Lord 1836
Elizabeth Cox died July the 9th in the Year of our Lord 1839.

William Cox Junior was born Dec 28—1805
James Cox was born Nov 25—1807
Paul Cox was born Nov 15—1809
Ely Cox was born Nov 13—1811
Julian Cox was born Dec 26—1813.
Mary Jane Cox was born August th10—1816
Augustus Cox was born February the th4—1822

Mason Co., Ky. Records presented by Kentucky State Society, DAR.

DB 25-325. 3-25-1831. Ind. between John Green, Jessamine co., Ky. & Chas. Taylor, Mason co., . . . land on Bull creek, Mason co, TO Robert Davidson's line. (signed) John Green, Nancy Green.


DB 36-476. 11-16-1831. Ind. bet. John Wood and Raphael W. Thompson, both of Maysville, Ky. . . . (signed) John Green, Nancy Green.

DB 34-36. 12-8-1829. Ind. bet. John R. Coram, Cincinnati, Ohio, & Wm. Tinker, Maysville, Ky. . . . land on Bull creek, Mason co., Ky. & Chas. Taylor, Mason co., . . . 'land on Bull creek, Mason co., Ky. Records presented by Kentucky State Society, DAR.


DB 31-96. 3-10-1827. Ind. bet. James W. Coburn & Joseph Tureman, both of Mason Co. . . . Signed: James W. Coburn, Mary H. Coburn.


DB 38-164. 10-27-1832. Ind. bet. Nancy Altig & Wm. Tureman, both of Mason Co. . . .

DB 38-113. Rec. 10-12-1832. Barton Twellow of Davis co., Inc., appts. his son, Wm. Twellow, atty. to convey . . . land he purchased from Daniel Rees in his lifetime on waters of Shannon creek. Wit: Michael Murphy & R. W. McCormick. Ack. in Davis co. before Michael Murphy, clerk.


DB 39-162. 10-8-1833. Ind. bet. Nancy Green of Fleming co., Ky., & Chas. Taylor of Mason co. . . . being same conveyed by John McShurley to John Green & Matthew Maddox in 1829; 2d tract cvyd. by John Green to sd Charles Taylor.

DB 41-76. 12-30-1834. Ind. bet. John Pelham & John L. Tabb, both of Mason co. . . . “John Pelham hath this day executed to saif (sic) Tabb two obligations with E. A. Pelham, M. M. Pelham, P. Pelham & A. C. Pelham his sureties.”

DB 41-237. 4-29-1835. Ind. bet. Oliver H. Anderson of Mason Co. & Leonard Tully of Fleming co., Ky. . . . a debt to Charles Leland of Philadelphia, . . . notes are in the hands of Wm. Lashbrooke of Washington, Mason Co., and (one) in the hands of Thomas Y. Payne, Esq, the fifth with Elias Hudnut . . . Anderson mortgages to Tully lot in Helena . . . and house and lot occupied by John Crook; . . .

DB 43-44. 10-10-1835. Gilson Hamrick of Indiana appts. Thomas N. Thornton his atty. to recover and receive from the heirs of Robert Pogue, land purchased by Hamrick from Pogue in his lifetime. Ack. before W. W. Southgate, Mayor of Covington, Ky.

DB 43-393. 10-6-1836. Ind. bet. Nancy Davis, William T. Davis, Henry H. Porter & Margaret his wife, and James Tebbts; tract of land in Mason co. on Flat Fork of Johnson creek, south of the late Dale Carter’s to cor. in Andrew Linn’s line, east to Dowbys’ line, late James Campbell’s line —same tract conveyed by Hugh Campbell and wife to Samuel Davis in 1826.


DB 45-366. 1-20-1838. Samuel Hull to R. W. Thompson, lot . . . bounded . . . by Peter Lee’s lot . . . on the west by lot on which said Thompson’s family heretofore resided, and on which he had a carpenter shop. (signed) Samuel Hull (or O’Hull).

DB 48-152. 10-16-1839. Ind. bet. Robert Hill and the Rev. Benjamin Hill, William Hill, Lindsay Hill, Gustavus Dillon and John Adamson, all of Mason Co., . . . lot of land . . . on the Publick highway leading from Germantown to Dennison’s Mill on the North Fork, on the east by Benj. Hill’s line. Wit:’s: Athalstan Owens and Mary A. Hill.


DB 47-150. 2-5-1839. Ind. bet. James Overton and Eliza R. His wife of Davidson Co., Tenn., and Joseph A. Turner of Mason co. . . . land . . . at Samuel Higgens’s line to David Rickett’s corner—to Raglin’s, Baldwin’s, and Gordon’s lines. (Signed) James Overton by Walter Bullock, atty. Ack. in Fayette co., Ky., before J. C. Rodes, clerk, by Waller Rodes, D. C.

DB 51-447. Recorded 7-13-1842. Lewis B. Wallingford for “love and affection that he has for Harriet Tolle”—permits her to remain in full possession of the land her late father, Presley Tolle, died seized of. Witnesses: Stephen Tolle and W. D. Coryell.

DB 52-180. Recorded 1-26-1843. William Thralkeld of Union Co., Ky., & Benjamin Higginson and Benjamin Whiteledge & Harriet his wife, late Higginson, all of Henderson Co., Ky., appts. James Thralkeld, of Union Co., & Henry Bruce of Fleming Co., their attys. to cvy. to the heirs of George Kird, decd., late of Mason Co., Ky., all right, title & interest to land as heirs of Delilah Thralkeld, decd. who was the mother of the said William W. Thralkeld and grandmother of the said Benjamin Higginson and the said Harriet Whiteledge, two of the three children left by Sally Higginson, decd., who was the dau. of the sd. Delilah Thralkeld, sd. Delilah was one of the children of John Nichols, decd., and the land in Mason Co., was derived from Thomas Nichols, decd. Ack. before Will D. Allison by A. M. Allison, deputy clerk, Henderson Co., Ky.


Folio LB-320. 7-28-1795. Ind. bet. Isaac Day and Ann his wife, and William Nash, all of Mason Co., tract . . . part of a larger tract in the name of Tabb.


Folio LE-98. The Commonwealth of Ky. to Philemon Thomas, John Blanchard, Robert Davis, William William Woodward and Alex. Haughety, Gents. . . Philip Buckner and Tabitha his wife by their Ind. 5-26-1796 cvyd. to Herrod Newland a tract of land in Mason Co., and Whereas as the sd. Tabitha cannot conveniently travel . . . to make her ack. of sd. conveyance, we give to you or any two or more of you to make the sd. conveyance. Ack. before Wm. Woodward and Alex Haughety, J. P.’s July 29, 1796 and Fifth of the Commonwealth.


Db E-480. 1-19-1799. Ind. bet. Wm. Kenton & John Nichols, both of Mason Co. . . . the dower in lands of Mary
Kenton, wife of sd. Kenton, late Mary Lockart, formerly wife of Jacob Lockart, decd. . . .

**DB K-131. 4-1-1808.** Mortgage bet. Lewis Craig, John Craig and Lewis Craig, Jr., all of Mason Co., and Lewis Neill and Thomas Hurley, Jr. of Philadelphia . . . the tract where John Craig now lives and purchased of Philemon Thomas; also tract . . . cvyd by Lewis Craig to Lewis Craig, Jr., . . .


**DB 32-421. Recorded 1-10-1829.** Deed of Gift. Mary Graham of Mason Co., Ky. . . . "I also have a tract of land in Lancaster Co., Va., now in the possession of William Gilmore, (now decd.) and my grand-nephew, same to also go to sd. grandson . . ." Wits: A. D. Orr, W. B. Orr and Adeline Orr.

**DB 33-158. 6-9-1829.** Ind. bet. John Pickett, of Mason Co., and James W. Overton of Nashville, Tenn. land . . .

**DB 40-72, 5-13-1834.** Ind. bet. James Vickers and Mary his wife, Kanawha co., Va., to Aaron Quinian, of Maysville, . . . Ack. in Kanawha co., Va.

**L. B. page 480. 10-27-1795.** Elizabeth Ross apprenticed to Gabriel Eakins for term of 15 years to learn the "art and mystery of a Spinster".


**Jeremiah Putnam Bible** copied and presented by Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich, Conn. Now owned by Putnam Hill Chapter.

**Jeremiah Putnam & Rachel Fuller were married after due publication by the Rev. Mr. Peter Clark of Danvers (Mass.) the 5th day of February A. D. 1763.**

**Their**

- **son Thomas** b. Oct. 7, 1763
- **dau. Eunice** b. Jan. 3, 1765
- **son Eljah** b. Nov. 7, 1767
- **son Jeremiah** b. Nov. 21, 1769
- **dau. Aphia** b. May 23, 1771
d. July 4, 1772
  - 1 year, 1 month, 12 days
- **son Elias** b. June 15, 1774
- **son Levi** b. Mar. 31, 1777
- **son Elias** b. Mar. 10, 1778
- **dau. Rachel** b. Mar. 10, 1779

**Cornelius Lawson Bible** now owned by Mrs. Paul T. E. Berglund, West Hill, New Hartford, Conn. Presented by Green Woods Chapter, Winsted, Conn.

**Marriages**

- **Cornelius Lawson** was born Nov. 25, 1792.
- **Caroline Lawrence** was born Aug. 6, 1795.
- was married March 1, 1816 in Albany, N. Y. Co.

**Births**

- **Mary B. Lawson**, June 4, 1820
- **Alfred Lawson**, April 15, 1824.
- **Oliver L. Lawson**, May 9, 1828.
- **Lovina D. Lawson**, Dec. 27, 1830

**Children's marriages and their husbands and wives names.**

Martha Ann Lawson & Cornelius C. (sic) Rushmore was married October 24, 1843 in Crawford Co., Pa.

- **Harvy B. Lawson & Betsey Rundell** was married April 12, 1845 in Crawford Co., Pa.
- **Alfred Lawson and Caroline Rundell** was married April 27, 1848 in Crawford Co., Pa.
- **Oliver L. Lawson and Manervy Dunham** was married October 8, 1851 in Crawford Co., Pa.
- **Lovina D. Lawson and M. Hemstreet** was married May 8, 1855 in Crawford Co., Pa.
- **Harvy Lawson**, 2nd marriage, to Mariah Stewart was married May 8, 1849.

**Daniel Bentley Bible** now in possession of Mrs. George S. Knau, Goshen, Conn. Presented by Conn. State Society.

**Births**

- **Daniel Bentley**, June 20, 1812
- **Julia W. Marble**, Oct. 4, 1818
- **George D. Bentley**, Oct. 3, 1837
- **Francis J. Bentley**, March 24, 1839
- **Edward H. Bentley**, Jan. 14, 1841
- **Lavinia M. Bentley**, April 22, 1842
- **Hellen A. Bentley**, April 22, 1845
- **Isabella V. Bentley**, Mar. 23, 1849
- **Julia P. Bentley**, Aug. 2, 1851
- **Daniel Bentley**, Sept. 26, 1853
- **Frederick C. Bentley**, Sept. 26, 1855
- **Theodore N. Bentley**, June 20, 1860

**Notebook thought to belong to Mrs. Tignal Jones (Amelia Mitchel High) now in possession of her great granddaughter, Mrs. G. P. Herndon, Jr., Darien, Conn. Submitted by Conn. State Soc.**

**Children's marriages and their husbands and wives names.**

- **Agnes Martin** was born Dec. the 29 day 1959
- **Fanny Martin** was born the 29 day of Nov. 1762
- **Patsey Martin** was born the 24 day of Jan. 1765
- **John Martin** born Feb. the 19 day 1767
- **Delilah Martin** born July the 6 day 1769

**Children born to John and Ruth his wife**

- Wm High, Samuel High, Mark High, John High, Robert High.
- **Mitchel High** was born
- **Alsbrooks High** was born the 5 day of Jan. 1758
- The youngest name is not set down Salley was her name 1795
- **Ann Martin** departed this life the 3 day of June 1804
- **Wm. Bibb** departed this life the 3 day of July 1804
- **Patsey Brandt High** was born the 19 day of Dec. 1798
- **Ruth High** was born the 9 day of Oct. 1802

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Candace High was born the 20 day of Aug. 1803
Robert High departed this life the 7 day of June 1813
Samuel High de in December 1812
Martin High started for Georgia 20th day of October 1803 (or 1805)
John T. High started for Petersburg 30th day of December 1805
John T. High departed this life on the 13 day of August 1810
Solomon High was born 25 day of July 1787
Amelia Mitchel High was born the 23 day of July 1789
John Terrell High was born the 22 June 1791
Elizabeth Ann High was born 6th of May 1793
Rachel (?) High departed this life the 9 day of February 1809
William Martin Juner (? Jr.) departed this life the 12 day of April 1808
James Terrell Martin born December the 18 day 1771
William Martin born Juner the 24 day of July 1774
Rachel Martin born the 29 day of November 1776
Betsey Martin born the 18 day of May 1778
Salley Brandy Martin born the 18 of January 1780 (?)
Joseph Martin departed this life March the 29 1795
Fanney Moar departed this life the 22 day of August on
Sunday about 3 in the afternoon 1795
Mark High departed this life in the year of our lord 1802
December the 22 day
Freman Greshaw and Scrie started for the luesiana the 19
day of May 1804

Children born to John Moore and Faney his wife:
Betsey dee Moore was born the 30 day of June 1784
Benjamin Moore was born in December 1788

From a notebook taken to Texas from North Carolina about
1850 by Mrs. Tignal Jones now in possession of her
granddaughter, Mrs. G. P. Herndon, Jr., Darien, Conn. Sub-
mitted by Conn. State Society
Alsey High was born the 5th day of January 1758
Agnes High was born the 29 day of December 1759
Alsey High was married to Agnes Martin the 24 day of
February 1780

Children born to Alsey High & Wife:
Fanney Martin High was born the 5 day of February 1782
Martin High was born the 5 day of December 1783
Scriven High was born the 5 day of Oct. 1785
Solomon High was born the 23 day of July 1787
Martin Mitchel High was born the 23 day of July 1789
John Terrell High was born the 22 of June 1791
Elizabeth Ann High was born 6 day of May 1793
Delahaw Hawkins High was born 4 day of Oct. 1795
Patsy Brandy High was born 19 of December 1798
Ruth Terrell High was born 9 day of Oct. 1802.
Candes Scriven High was born 20 of August 1805
Tignal Jones & Amelia M. High were married the 25 day of
January 1825

Children born to Tignal & Amelia Jones
Vinkler R. Jones was born the 10 day of August 1826
John Pride Jones was born the 27 of February 1828
Robert Smith Jones was born 11 March 1830
John Terrell High departed this life on the 13 day of Au-
gust 1810
Alsey High departed this life November 27, 1822
Agnes High departed this life September 5, 1824
Ruth T. Hunter departed this life September 21, 1829
Robert Smith Jones departed this life 22 November 1831
Tignal Jones died 31st March 1830 aged 61 yrs. 4 mo. 23
days
The following is in another handwriting:
Amelia Mitchel Jones wife of Tignal Jones departed this
life the 4th day of June 1864 aged 74 years 10 months & 11
days

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. typed line is 75¢. Make
check payable to Treasurer General. NSDAR and mail with
Query to Genealogical Records office.

Beaty, Baty: Want information on David Beaty-Baty, b. Feb.
5, 1789, Tenn., and wives (1) Jane ?, b. Nov. 25, 1786,
where? (2) Naomi Standley Beaty, b. 1795, Tenn., liv. in
Mo. about 1819 to 1854, removed to Texas.—Mrs. D. L.
Sellers, Rt. 1, Box 296, Bellton, Texas 76513.

White-Roye-Blake: Want info on parents, ancestors of Rob-
ert White b. 1807(?), Tenn., wife Mary (?) b. Tenn.
Children listed on 1860 census, William twp., Benton Co., Ark.: James 22, Elizabeth 20, David 18, Robert 16, Sarah 14,
Mary 12, Marelles 9, Cary 6, Johnston Butler 4. Johnston
Butler White (above) b. 6-4-1856, Ark., m. Mary Ellen
Roye b. 1-7-1857, Mo., dau. of John Roye (son of Isaac
Roye) and Mahala Blake, (dau. of Woot Blake). John Roye
& Mahala Blake also had Sarah Frances b. 1859, Rebecca
Jane b. 1861 and John Isabell b. after her father was killed
by Yankees.—Mrs. Ben. E. Pickett, 425 Bowie, Liberty,
Texas 77575.

Coyle-Mann: Want parentage of Andrew Coyle, b. 1830,
Westmoreland Co., Pa., m. Hilinda Mann, 1851 at Paris, O.;
also parentage of Hilinda Mann, b. Pa. c1832, had brothers
Eli and Henry, and sister Kate who married Shuey. All lived
later in Indiana.—Mrs. Gordon A. MacDonald, 14451 Stah-
elin Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48223.

Merrill: Would like to correspond with anyone having
information on family of Marshfield Merrill, Minot, Me., or
his sons Moses, Don and Charles Lee who lived in Rock Is-
land, Ill. 1850-80.—Maude Lynd Danbom, 1524 Kurtz
Street, P. O. Box 478, Oceanside, Calif.

Castor-Caster: To the one who has the discharge papers of
Jonathan, John or Jon Caster, Penna, Regiment, lived in
Bentonville, Ohio: I would so appreciate a copy. Thank you.
—Florence M. Schaedle, 6521 Scellina Ave., Bell, Calif.
90201.

Wilkinson-Wilkerson: Want name of parents of William
Wilkinson, Powhatan (formerly Cumberland) Co., Va., his
will dated 1786. Also, name of wife of Nicholas Wilkerson,
bro. of William.—Mrs. R. H. Eanes, 4514 Conn. Ave., N.
W., Wash., D.C. 20008.

Linton: Wish date on ? Linton who served in the Rev. War,
had wife named Joanna and son Silas Linton, b. Aug. 8, 1799, N. C. Around 1806 the family started to Tenn. to ob-
tain land grant for his services in the Rev. War. The hus-
band became ill and died enroute but family came on and
settled in Davidson Co, (Linton), Tenn. Was Silas' father
William, Silas or Hezekiah? Were they sons of Hezekiah,
Sr.?—Mrs. Odessa Linton Burnett, 106 Cheek Road, Nash-
ville, Tenn. 37205.

Dooley: Thomas Dooley, w. Elizabeth, ? sd. to have come to
Where mar. and lived before migrating to Tenn? Elizabeth's
maiden name and info. on her fam.? They had 8 ch.: George, Hiram, John, Catherine, James, Thomas, Elizabeth
Ann, Mary, Elizabeth Ann m. Peachy Ridgway Gilmer,
Lewisville, Ark., Jan. 18, 1855. Any info. on above will be
appreciated.—Mrs. O. E. LaCour, Rt. 2, Box 109, New
Roads, La. 70760.


Chisman: Need descendants Edmund C. Chisman, born 1790 died 1842. Married 1st Martha Brown, Martinsburg, W.Va., 1816; moved to Aurora, Ind., 1821. Married 2nd Abigail Cozine, Lawrenceburg, Ind., 1828.—Miss Goldie Chisman, Glamis, California 92248.

Overbaugh-Oberbaugh-Overpaugh: Am working on family history - genealogy of desc. of Johann Pieter Overbaugh and his brothers, Jerrys and Petrus, Palatines who settled near Catskill, New York, c1710. Would like to correspond with descendants or anyone with this name.—Miss Shirley M. Overbaugh, Box 92, R. D. 2, Catskill, New York 12414.

Skidmore-Grubb: Want name and parents of ? Skidmore who m. Shady (prob.) Grubb, ca 1776-1777. He d. ca 1778-1781. Shady (Grubb) Skidmore m. (2) Daniel Stratton.—Miss Ruth Inskip, Colonial Arms #5, Bellefontaine, Ohio, 43311.

Downs: Want parents of Jesse Downs, b. N. J. Dec. 27, 1791; came to Ohio ca 1814, here m. Elizabeth Ballinger.—Miss Ruth Inskip, Colonial Arms #5, Bellefontaine, Ohio 43311.


Rham: Desire information on antecedents of Jedediah Rham, Sr., son-in-law of John Bradley of N. C. who died in 1753.—L. Richard Rham, Box 735, Orangeburg, S. C. 29115.

Nicholson: Want parents of these brothers and sisters: Thomas who m. Rebecca Nicholson; James who m. Caroline Ward; Walter (unmarried); Eva who m. Mr. Windham; Mary who m. Derwood Ricketts, and Amanda, the youngest, b. 5 Feb 1850 or 1851 who m. Francis B. Riggs. Nicholson Family probably of Maryland.—Mrs. L. H. Conard, Box 73, Maugansville, Md. 21767.


Jamison-Jimmerson-Hooper-Bowman-Underwood: Need data Wm. H. Jimerson, born c1798 prob. Calvert or Dorchester Co., Md., mother named Hooper. Also lived Ohio, Ind., Kansas. His father? or grandfather? one of two young Jamison brothers from Scotland. When did name change? Need parents Robert Day Bowman, b. 1813, Md., lived Ohio, Ind., Kansas, m. Eliza J. Underwood, b. 1822 Va., her father?, mother Elizabeth? d. 1879 Ohio. May have been parents also of son Mulford F. Underwood, dau. Annis Valentine.—Mrs. N. G. Hale, 526 E. Poppyfields, Altadena, Calif. 91001.


Sloan-Jeffrey-Scarborough: Want date, birthplace, parents of John Sloan m Sarah Jeffrey 11-30-1789, Harford Co., Md.; full info. re Sarah; date of his m. to & par. of Quaker Mary Scarborough who d. June 15, 1836, Highland Co., O. John d. there Nov. 1, 1835, was in Ky. 1809.—Mrs. G. L. Hardinger, 946 Arlington Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94707.

Renshaw-Leach: Want parents of James Renshaw b c1780, m Mildred Leach (dau. of Richard Leach) 1809 Rowan Co., N.C., d in Davie Co., N. C. 1844. Children: Arthur, Rebecca m A. Bessent, Elizabeth, Mary m Wm. Hendricks, Sarah Ann, John B. Want parents of Richard Leach and wife Elizabeth; lived Rowan & Davie Co.'s, N. C., d 1841 Davie Co.; children: Sarah m. Helfer, John, Richard m. E. Maxwell, Temperance m. Mumford Bean, Mildred, Elizabeth m. Britain Owen, Rebecca m. Francis Renshaw, Thomas, Mary m. H. Wilson.—Miss Jane Emerson, 452 Nite St., Aurora, Colo. 80010.

Miller, George: Want birthdate (c1755?) & mar. to Margaret Kuhn, Nova Scotia, her birthdate & deaths of both. He was born Pa., Orange, Franklin twp., Luzerne Co., or Orangeville, Columbia Co. Captured by British Battle of Long Island, taken to Nova Scotia; sons George F., Andrew, John, Henry, Thomas, dau. Peggy m. A. Sheehy, Jane m. A. Fox, Margaret m. O'Brien, Betsy m. A. Dalrymple. Some children of George Miller may have come to Portland, Me.—Jessie M. Hensel, 20 Midland Terr., Summit, N. J. 07901.
THREE FLORIDA CHAPTERS.
Members of three chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests assembled at twelve noon November 13 at the Selva Marina Country Club, Atlantic Beach, to honor the Florida State Regent, Miss Eleanor Town.

Regents of the three chapters planning the luncheon were Mrs. Garland Jonas, Ponte Vedra Chapter, Ponte Vedra Beach; Mrs. Wallace Brown, Jean Ribault Chapter, Jacksonville Beaches; and Mrs. G. W. Meyer, Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine.

Mrs. Wallace Brown presided. Mrs. R. D. Fiske, Chaplain of Jean Ribault, gave the invocation. Mrs. Frank Clarke, Chaplain of Ponte Vedra, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States. Mrs. G. W. Meyer led in the reciting of the American's Creed.

After a delightful luncheon Miss Town spoke and recalled the early history of the Daughters, mentioning many interesting and unique facets in the growth of the organization and its efforts in the fields of education and citizenship, American history and culture.

State officers and guests attending the luncheon included Mrs. Harold Frankenberg of Jacksonville, State Vice Regent; Mrs. W. J. Winter of St. Augustine, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. W. Mizell of St. Augustine, State Chairman, Friends of the Museum; and Mrs. William O. Kerns of Jacksonville, Director of District 1.

Mrs. Wallace Brown, an accredited flower show judge, arranged the beautiful arrangements of camellias on the tables and the camellia corsages which were presented to each guest as they were welcomed to the luncheon.—Mrs. Paul J. Snyder.

From the combined meeting of three Florida Chapters are: Mrs. Wallace Brown; Mrs. Garland Jonas; Miss Eleanor Town, State Regent, Mrs. G. W. Meyer.

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH (Narberth, Pennsylvania) conducted a dedication of the marking of the benches in Christ Church burial ground, in Philadelphia, on September 23rd, in honor of Dr. Rush, distinguished patriot and physician.

Under the leadership of Mrs. F. Willard Anderson, past regent of the chapter, the project of maintaining the benches in the final resting place of Dr. Rush as a perpetual memorial to this great humanitarian was initiated.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest A. Harding, rector of Christ Church in Philadelphia, was guest of honor. Mrs. W. Grier Briner, chaplain of the chapter, conducted the dedication. Mrs. M. Atkinson Gordy, regent, presided, assisted by the vice-regent, Mrs. Albert Boetticher.—Mrs. Frederick C. Moesel.

JAMES GILLIAM (Marks, Mississippi) is very proud of its organizing member, Henrietta Baker Taylor, who graduated from Mississippi State College for Women in 1916, then known as Industrial Institute and College, the first state college for women in the nation. She is very proud of the students of the college that she was “in for”—because the name Industrial Institute and College sounded like a correctional school. Another example of her subtle wit is exhibited when she says her philosophy of life has been to live so that when she is gone NOBODY will be glad.

After graduation from II and C in 1916 Mrs. Taylor taught school in Como, Mississippi where she met and married Mr. William Sledge Taylor. They came to live in Sledge, Mississippi in 1924. There she has been active in DAR, Garden Club, School Board, W.S.C.S., Methodist Church, the Round Table Club, PTA, 4-H Club, Girl Scouts, C.A.R., and Junior American Citizens Club. Two of the above mentioned organizations originated in Mississippi: the Parents Teachers Association in Crystal Springs, Miss. in 1909; the 4-H Club in 1907 as Corn Clubs.

Mrs. Taylor has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Northwest Mississippi Junior College since 1928, one year after it opened its doors. A new dormitory for girls, opened for occupancy this term, was named Taylor Hall in her honor. Henrietta Taylor is proud that her state is the first in the nation to have a planned system of junior colleges.

With forty years of dedicated service behind her, Mrs. Taylor continues her interest in education of young people. “It has kept me in touch with what is going on in the educational world and with young people. Times have changed greatly since I was in college. I feel that many students are frustrated and need dedicated, patriotic citizens to guide them.” remarked Mrs. Taylor.—Eva Welsh Malone.

WILLOWS (Willows, Calif.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary at a noon luncheon in the safari room of the Blue Gum Lodge Friday, February 7, 1969. A gold theme was used by decorating chairmen, Mrs. Willis K. Baker and Mrs. William Schmidt in corsages and complete table decor. A wall plaque inscribed with the DAR insignia and bearing the numerals 1919-1969 and two large banners, the Stars and Stripes and the DAR flag were displayed behind the Speakers' table. The 2 flags of intricate workmanship were the handwork of the chapter past-regent, Mrs. Orrin Soeth who had also made and appropriately decorated the Birthday Cake.

Standing left to right are pictured: Mrs. Henry Hansen and Mrs. Bert Otterson, key speakers and hostesses; seated, Mrs. Percival Jones, Organizing Regent; Mrs. Bertha W. Truman, Charter Member.
A number of descendants of Alderman, members of the DAR and interested local residents assembled at the Brannen Cemetery where the marker was unveiled. The Franklin, Hodges, Brannen, Parrish, and Bland families in Bulloch County are among his descendants but others came from Baxley, Cochran, Jesup, Douglas, Savannah, and Florida.

The dedication service was the culmination of much research, planning and untiring efforts on the part of Mrs. J. P. Foy, immediate past-regent of the local DAR chapter.

The service began with the Pledge to the Flag led by Mrs. Foy. Smith Banks, great-great-great-grandson of Alderman, gave a brief biography of Alderman's life, immediately followed by the unveiling of the marker by Math Alderman, great-great-grandson. Dr. Lewis C. Alderman, president of Middle Georgia College, who is a descendent of Daniel, oldest son of David Alderman, placed a wreath on the grave.

Mrs. Foy, assisted by Mrs. Fred Beasley, chaplain, led the members in the Ritual for the Dedication of Markers for Revolutionary Soldiers.

The dedication closed with a prayer by immediate-past chaplain, Mrs. Leroy Cowart. Taps was sounded by Billy White.—Bertha Freeman.

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WILLIAM CAPERS (Columbia, S.C.). Left to right, Mayor Lester Bates, accepting Marker for City of Columbia, Mrs. James Dreher and Mrs. David Robinson of Historic Columbia Foundation, Mrs. Richard Singleton, Mrs. Carter Redd, Jr., Mrs. S. C. McMeckin and Mrs. A. Izard Josey, Regent, all of Wm. Capers Chapter, Dr. Edmond R. Taylor, great great great grandson of Col. Thomas Taylor and Speaker for dedication. Mrs. John Lumpkin of Wm. Capers Chapter, State Regent, and many state officers are not shown in picture.

OLENTANGY (Galion, Ohio). In our 43rd year. The presentation of an Award of Merit to a Galion doctor, public tribute and respect paid to Galion's first Vietnam casualty, commemoration of a high school senior or organizing a club with Christian principles, and presentation of flags have been featured in public relations of Olentangy chapter in the past 20 months as of January, 1969. These were in addition to observances of Constitution Week, American History Month, and required programs.

Dr. Bernard M. Mansfield, physician-surgeon, was recipient of the Award of Merit on Feb. 21, 1968, at Olentangy chapter's Colonial Guest Day luncheon at the Ritchey House. In making the presentation, the chapter's chaplain and historian, Mrs. Robert B. Stokley, mentioned that the award was for outstanding work in the community in organizing the Galion Historical Society and serving continuously as its president, and for the doctor's newspaper columns on local history. She said his work "represents a constructive activity—a high concept of American citizenship—conforming to the objectives of the DAR which are: historic, educational and patriotic."

Distinguished guests represented national and Ohio societies of the DAR. They were the guest speaker, Miss Amanda Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, then serving as Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Edward Jenkins of Delaware, state chairman of National Defense, who also spoke.

At that time, the regent, Mrs. L. A. Cline, acknowledged the gift of a new silk flag for the chapter from the family of the late Mrs. E. P. (Georgetta Pavey) Monroe, a charter member and past president of the chapter.

Olentangy chapter was the first organization in Galion to pay tribute to Petty Officer 3C Donald H. Monat, Jr., the city's first casualty of the Vietnam conflict. The local newspaper used a headline in the account of our chaplain's tribute to the young man at our regular meeting. The chapter also presented a wreath for the funeral services of the Navy Medical corpsman with the Third Marine Battalion who was killed near Da Nang, April 25, 1967.

Our flag chairman, Mrs. R. C. Bratten, in June, 1967, invited representatives of seven local patriotic and his-
PATHFINDER (Port Gibson, Miss.) was host for the Southwestern District Meeting of the Mississippi Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held on August 20th at the Presbyterian Church Annex in Port Gibson.

Mrs. Russell Burns, District Director, of Brookhaven, presided for the meeting which was attended by state officers and chairmen of the Mississippi DAR.

Mrs. John W. Clark, chapter regent, of Utica, was in charge of arrangements. Mrs. T. H. Freeland, of Port Gibson, served as luncheon chairman. Registering the guests were Mrs. Edgar Shaifer and Miss Deborah Lum, the State Outstanding Junior Member for 1968, of Port Gibson. Also attending the Meeting was Mrs. William D. Lum, National Chairman of the DAR Junior American Citizens Committee.

Members of the Nathaniel Jefferies Society, Children of the American Revolution, sponsored by the Pathfinder Chapter served as Pages during the meeting and assisted the hostess chapter for the coffee hour and luncheon. Miss Ruth Johnson of Jackson, State Organizing Secretary of C.A.R. and daughter of the State Regent, Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, Jr., was a special guest.

Place cards with a drawing of the historic Presbyterian Church steeple with the hand pointing heavenward and the inscription, "The Town Too Beautiful to Burn," were made by Miss Deborah Lum who extended an invitation to the group to visit the historic sites of Port Gibson and Grand Gulf State Park with Pathfinder chapter members serving as guides.

State officers and state chairmen present were Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, Jr., regent; Mrs. Dixon Peaster, first vice regent; Mrs. William D. Lum, second vice regent; Miss Louise McCarty, chaplain; Mrs. Max Pharr, recording secretary; Mrs. T. L. Carraway, Jr., organizing secretary; Mrs. Frank Paden, treasurer; Mrs. Ernest Jones, registrar; Mrs. John Frazier, librarian; Mrs. James G. Harrison, Rosalie Chairman; Mrs. Walter H. Simmons, Parliamnetarian; Mrs. H. G. Hase, State Chairman DAR Good Citizens Committee; Miss Nina Pepper, State Genealogical Records chairman; Mrs. Merle Douglas, State Honor Roll chairman; Mrs. Robert Ireland, State National Defense chairman; Mrs. Louis Gutierrez, state chairman of the Flag of the U.S.; Mrs. J. A. Gardner, State Transportation chairman. About seventy-five DAR members attended the meeting.—Edith L. Clark.

TEXARKANA (Texarkana, Arkansas). "Graves of Arkansas Revolutionary Soldiers," was the program given by chapter member Mrs. J. C. Harris of Foreman, Arkansas. From the one hundred four graves compiled by her research, the seventeen officially marked graves are: John Carnahan, Edward Johnston, Benjamin Clark, James Leeper, Eli Collins, Benjamin Cook, Morgan Cryer, Samuel Gregg, Sr., John Holman, William Jenkins, Edward Johnson, James Leeper, William Lewis, Simon Miller, Clement Mobley, Isiah Mobley, Major Jacob Pyeatt, John Robinson and James Williams.

Mrs. Harris also included four historic sites on her program. A shaft to the memory of August la noir de Ser ville, a Revolutionary Soldier buried in Jefferson county, was erected by the Pine Bluff chapter. The grave of John Greig Bush, whose father John Bush, was an eleven year old revolutionary soldier is located in Lincoln county. In Camden, Arkansas is the grave of Porter Clay, brother of Henry Clay, who came to that city as a missionary for the Baptist church. Twelve miles East of Gurdon, Arkansas is the monument of Meriweather Lewis Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson and appointed by him as territorial secretary of Arkansas, in which capacity he was serving at time of his death. Mr. Randolph had chosen a site facing the Ouachita River to build his home, as the area reminded him of Monticello, where he grew up.

Mrs. Harris drew a large map of Arkansas marking all graves and historic places. The map and list of names have been placed on the DAR shelf in the Texarkana Public Library for research.—Sarah Q. Eslinger.
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK (Oak Park, Ill.). Feeling that the DAR should publicly note the 50th anniversary of the end of World War I, George Rogers Clark Chapter took part in the Oak Park services on Nov. 11, 1968, at the War Memorial monument in Scoville Park, laying an offering of flowers at the base, which bears the names of the war dead. It was the first time that the DAR has taken part in the community Veterans Day services. At our own November meeting, also, we made World War I memorabilia part of the program.

The chapter had a wonderful experience on December 30, 1968, in giving a reception for 150 new citizens of the United States immediately after the naturalization ceremonies in the Federal Court in Chicago. They were welcomed with a program and refreshments.

Some of our guests came to the platform and told why they had wanted to become United States citizens. It was a heart-warming outpouring of feeling. Each new citizen was given “The Liberty Collection,” a handsome book of historic American documents, as well as tickets to an observation deck atop one of Chicago’s skyscrapers near Lake Michigan, and a brochure about voting. Some went directly from the reception to the County Building to register as voters. We had dozens of rolls and other goodies left over, so we took them to the U.S.O., where the personnel were very glad to receive them.

This past year was the Illinois Sesquicentennial Year. We participated in the selling of prints of paintings of Illinois history at the International Flower Show in Chicago and helped in the Illinois DAR booth there.

Members of the chapter had a part in the program as the Oak Park Historical Society presented a special program, “Illinois People,” with noted composer Earl Robinson of Hollywood, Calif., presenting his own composition during which years he received his full citizenship papers, and has been in the top 1% of the agents for the Prudential Insurance Company of America since 1962. He is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, has held all the offices in the local Jaycees and was chosen by the State organization to be Montana Man of the Year in 1964; he is the chairman of the local Salvation Army Board and is active in all other forward-looking community activities. Assiniboine Chapter delights to honor this worthy young man who loves and serves his adopted country.

At this same meeting Mrs. G. R. Haglund, chairman of the Good Citizens Committee for the past twenty-five years, presented the Good Citizen pins, which represent dependability, service, leadership, and patriotism, to the Senior girls, chosen by their high schoolmates and faculty, Miss Leslie Mellett of Chinoak and Miss Patrice Hafdahl of Havre High Schools, Miss Mary Frances Morrow of Shelby High School could not attend.

Following this, Miss Kathlyn Broadwater, chairman of Scholarships, introduced Miss Nancy Bayes, a secretarial student of the local Northern Montana College, and gave her a check representing the $150.00 college scholarship which amount the Montana Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had designated in 1968 to be awarded to a student chosen by Assiniboine. Mrs. Bayes, Mrs. Hafdahl, and Mrs. Mellett were guests of the Chapter.

Following the presentations and the usual business, the hostess, Mrs. Max P. Kuhr, honored guests and members at a festive coffee hour at which Mrs. Ruth Eatinger, Regent, poured.

ASSINIBOINE (Havre, Montana) reports an unusually interesting meeting at which three important presentations were made. Mrs. William E. Lisenby, chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual Committee, presented the Americanism medal, pin, and bar to John Meras, an adult naturalized citizen. John came from Hostia, Greece to Havre in 1950 at the age of sixteen years, entered first grade that fall, and graduated from High School five years later, having worked the full night shift for the Great Northern Shops all those years. He had saved $5,000 to bring his brother to the United States. Later he has brought to this country his parents, two other brothers and two cousins whom he has tutored until they too became naturalized citizens. He is married, has three children, has served two years in the United States Navy, during which years he received his full citizenship papers, and has been in the top 1% of the agents for the Prudential Insurance Company of America since 1962. He is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, has held all the offices in the local Jaycees and was chosen by the State organization to be Montana Man of the Year in 1964; he is the chairman of the local Salvation Army Board and is active in all other forward-looking community activities. Assiniboine Chapter delights to honor this worthy young man who loves and serves his adopted country.

MARY VARNUM PLATT (Rindge, N.H.) played a very important part in the Bicentennial 1968 Celebration in the Town of Rindge, New Hampshire. Feb. 11, 1968 was the actual day the town was incorporated and had a special church service and reception on that day. Two members, Mrs. Levi Stebbins, Chairman, and Mrs. Oscar Thrasher were on the Reception Committee. The Committee to plan all events and activities was formed in Sept. 1967 and met regularly until July 27th, when Coronation Ball started a month’s celebration. Mrs. Walter Troup was Clerk of Bicentennial and on Publicity Committee; helped on History of Town of Rindge Bicentennial Booklet, served on Committee for Open House Tour and poured at reception for Invited and Honored Guests.

Mary Varnum Platts Chapter had a float in the Bicentennial Day Parade August 17th. It was a large farm cart made into an authentic Colonial kitchen such as was used by Mary Varnum Platts, first woman settler in Rindge. There were three members on float. Mary Varnum Platts churning butter, her daughter, Hannah, spinning and rocking her baby, another daughter tending the fire and stirring a kettle of stew and a neighbor sewing on a quilt, and neighbor’s children playing in front of fire. The Insignia was on the cart with two American flags and the Chapter name and large DAR letters.
At the Bicentennial Celebration in Rindge, N. H., a historical Pageant was written and produced by two Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Elizabeth Sampson, Past Regent and Mrs. Florence G. Whipple, Past Regent, Mary Varnum Platt Chapter. The Pageant was in 21 scenes and had a cast of 160 people and 2 narrators. It followed the history of Rindge from its settlement to the present time and took 2 hours to present.

The Pageant was staged in a natural amphitheater on the farm of the first settler, Able Platts, who with others received the grant of land as payment for their services in the French and Indian wars in Canada.

The first Town Meeting was held, followed by a beautiful performance of the Minuet. Rindge was prepared for the call by Paul Revere, as the rider rode through the town shouting, “The enemy is marching.” Two riders started out from the Center to arouse the countryside, with the result 56 men assembled on the common at 4 A.M. and marched to Lexington with the tune of Yankee Doodle sung by the Chorus.

The Cathedral of the Pines, the Hampshire School, The Meeting School and Franklin Pierce College were given recognition.

The large recreational interests of Rindge were symbolized by a sailing boat moving across the stage, while everyone sang, “God Bless America.”—Betty S. Pangborn.

FARMINGTON (Farmington, Ill). A dedication of a Memorial Marker and a Bronze Plaque in memory of William Dollar, a Revolutionary War Patriot, was held in Shields Chapel Cemetery, Buckheart Township, Canton, Illinois, June 2, 1968.

Services were conducted by Mrs. Lon G. Ellis, Historian, Mrs. Glen Rogers, Regent, Mrs. Roy Rice, Chaplain, and members of Farmington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They were assisted in the dedication services by Mrs. Frances Castle of Abingdon, First Division Director of the Illinois DAR, and a member of Colonel Jonathan Latimer Chapter, and Mrs. Alvin Capps, Regent of Lucretia Cluts, Shields Chapter DAR and Franklin Pierce College were given recognition.

The large recreational interests of Rindge were symbolized by a sailing boat moving across the stage, while everyone sang, “God Bless America.”—Betty S. Pangborn.

William Dollar was born in Wales in 1743. He enlisted while a resident of the State of Virginia in the Army of the American Revolutionary War on the 15th day of October, 1776. He served in General William Woodford’s Brigade of the Second Virginia Regiment of General Nathaniel Green’s Division. William Dollar was with General Washington in General Green’s Division in the Battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth Court House.

Mr. Dollar served three years in the War and was discharged at Trenton, New Jersey Dec. 7, 1779. Thereafter, he emigrated to South Carolina and then to Indiana by 1822, coming to Fulton County in 1827 with his wife, Ruth Beezley Dollar, his daughter Lydia and son Jesse. He died Sept. 6, 1838 in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Illinois.

Members of the Tatum, Cluts, Shields, Turner, Ward and Jameson families are his descendants. Shields Chapel Cemetery is adjacent to the old Tatum School and the Church.

Of fourteen known burials of Revolutionary Soldiers in Fulton County this is the second one marked by a Fulton County DAR Chapter and the first one by the Farmington Chapter.—Mrs. Lon E. Ellis.

Above are pictured Mrs. William S. English (left), 50-year member and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Birch, Chapter Regent.

BOUDINOT (Elizabeth, N.J.). At the 75th Anniversary of the Boudinot Chapter, it was our great pleasure and honor to present a fifty year pin to our member, Mrs. William S. English. Mrs. English originally joined the DAR Chapter in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. She has been chairman of several committees of our Chapter, and was our very capable Regent during the years 1956-1959. Mrs. English was a teacher of English at the Hillside, New Jersey High School. The picture shows the Regent, Miss Elizabeth H. Birch, presenting the pin to Mrs. English.—Elizabeth H. Birch.

QUASSAICK (Newburgh, N.Y.). On September 18, 1968 during “Constitution Week,” Quassaick Chapter DAR celebrated its 75th anniversary.

The Chapter received its Charter on October 9, 1893 under National number fifty-six. It is now the sixth oldest Chapter in the State of New York.

Quassaick Chapter had its beginning at Washington’s Headquarters in Newburgh with Miss Maria Hasbrouck being their first Regent. The Chapter records contain many interesting events such as placing of Historical Markers, planting of memorial trees and taking part in community activities.

The anniversary luncheon was held at the Vails Gate Methodist Church. Mrs. Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, Regent introduced the following guests: Miss Amy Walker, Constitution Week Chairman; Mrs. Howard Laib, Good Citizen Chairman; Mrs. Charles Graef, Ninth District Director; and Mrs. Max Schnurr, Chairman of the N.Y. State Room.

Tribute was paid to members of over fifty years: Mrs. Thomas A. Farrington, 61 years; Mrs. Harry W. Dunn, 60 years; Mrs. J. Bradley Scott, 59 years; Miss Eva G. Penny, 58 years.

Mrs. Scott and Miss Penny have been continuous members of Quassaick Chapter.

Each table had a handsome replica of the Declaration of Independence with the American Flag attached.

Following lunch there was a tour to the New Windsor Cantonment. The daughters were met by the manager William Wigham who showed a film strip of the camp as it appeared when Washington’s men were there, then told of future plans of restoration.—Alice J. Hasbrouck.

COUNCIL COTTONWOOD (Franklin, Nebraska). Nine resident members of Council Cottonwood Chapter assembled November 12, 1968 at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Logan Clopin, for a delicious noon luncheon in observance of the 40th anniversary of the chapter. The festive table appointments suggested Thanksgiving. Two of the three living Charter members, Mrs. Clopine and Miss Ruth Douglas were present. Non-resident, Mrs. Gladys Walker was unable to attend.

The Chapter history was written and read by chapter treasurer Mrs. K. L. Shaw. It listed charter members; present members; Regents; total number over the years; attendance at Continental Congress; many hours in Red Cross Work; and participation in building and maintaining Franklin County Museum. Colonial teas, noted speakers and work with youth are some highlights.
For the benefit of new members, the Regent, Mrs. Amil Trambly, rounded out the program with articles in November 1968 issue of DAR Magazine. Used were the President General’s Message; Cover Story; and “What National Defense?” Resolutions adopted at the last State DAR Conference and Continental Congress were studied and discussed. Search for new members was stressed.

Response to roll call “What DAR Means to Me” was very interesting. Pride in DAR membership was expressed.

“My DAR Creed” by Anne Rogers Minor and “Prayer for Our Country” from the November National Defender were used by the Regent to close the meeting.—Mable Ess Trambly.

ST. ANDREW BAY (Panama City, Florida) was hostess to District Two, Florida Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on November Sixth, 1968, and in the same month celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary.

At the District Meeting, they were honored to have Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institute, and Mrs. G. C. Estill, past Vice-President General, and the following State officers: Miss Eleanor Town, Regent; Mrs. Richard H. Jones, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. R. A. Burton, Chaplain; Mrs. W. T. Walsh, Treasurer; their own Miss Catherine Martin, Registrar; and Mrs. George Johnston, Librarian.

Visitors were welcomed by officers and members of the hostess chapter with a coffee. After an informative business session the meeting closed with luncheon. DAR colors of blue and white were carried out in all meeting rooms and dainty placecards painted by Mrs. M. L. Armagast of the hostess chapter identified the seating at lunch. Mrs. Kime gave an inspiring talk on National Defense after lunch.

Two weeks later, St. Andrew Bay Chapter observed its Twentieth “Birthday” with a luncheon. The history of the chapter’s beginning and growth was told by Mrs. Merriam, herself one of the organizing members.

The chapter’s name, Mrs. Merriam reminded the members, was historically significant; that the entrance to the bay was charted by Americus Vespucci on the second voyage of Columbus and that many interesting events had taken place on its shores. She outlined the growth of the chapter from nineteen organizing members to its present membership of eighty-two. She explained that illness prevented the organizing Regent, Mrs. M. A. Coleman, from being present, but the group that started the chapter on its way was represented by Mrs. J. S. Wilson, Organizing Vice-Regent; Mrs. F. A. Guidroz; Mrs. M. J. Lingo; and by herself, Mrs. Merriam.

She said that work with young people had been continually stressed, especially in the past ten years. Our active Apalachee Society, C.A.R., was organized in 1960, she stated, and participation by local schools in the DAR American History Essay Contest started in 1958, and that Junior American Citizen Clubs were organized in the schools here in 1964-65. Senior Good Citizen Girls have been entertained by the chapter from its beginning.

She gave the highlights of each past Regent’s term of office and named all past Regents.

Mrs. D. H. Anderson, current Regent, climax the story of the Chapter’s past in saying that we were proud of our past and today we are proud that we have our District Director, Mrs. Merriam, and our State Registrar, Miss Catherine Martin, as members of our St. Andrew Bay Chapter.

Left to right are pictured: Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Vice President General; Mrs. John W. Dodd, Chapter Chairman National Defense; Comm. Harry P. Hart, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy; Mrs. Lloyd D. McCrum, Chapter Regent.

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL (Freeport, N.Y.) celebrated its annual Guest Day on November second, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Freeport.

Following a finger tip luncheon, the Regent, Mrs. Lloyd D. McCrum, called the meeting to order and introduced the program chairman, Mrs. John W. Dodd, Chapter Chairman of National Defense. Mrs. Dodd introduced the speaker, Commander Harry P. Hart, Public Relations Officer of the United States Merchant Marine Academy of King’s Point, Long Island, whose topic was “The Role of the Merchant Marine in Peace and War.” Commander Hart said that the Academy was established in 1942 and had subsequently formed a bridge of ships between the branches of our Military Services. Appointments to the Academy are made he said through Congressmen and that there is an enrollment of one thousand cadets who are chosen for their high sense of honor, uprightness, loyalty and devotion to its motto, “Deeds Not Words.” Commander Hart reported that two hundred cadets are graduated each year with a B.S. Degree in Marine Engineering and they may then choose the branch of the Merchant Marine in which they wish to serve. He closed in saying that a cherished possession of the Academy is a Book of Honor, in which is inscribed the names of seven thousand men of the Merchant Marine who have lost their lives in enemy action and that their sacrifices have helped to make more secure our American heritage.

Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. George N. Wood, National Chairman Credentials; Mrs. Lester Danley, National Vice Chairman Public Relations; Mrs. Percy V. Ketcham, National Vice Chairman American Heritage; Mrs. Laura Ebel, National Vice Chairman Americanism; State Officers; State Chairmen and Regents of District X Chapters were honored guests.—Florence Cornish Whitehouse.

FORT ANTES (Jersey Shore, Pa.) observed a sixtieth Anniversary with a luncheon meeting at “The Lock,” Lock Haven, on November 16, 1968. Neighboring chapters attending were: Colonel Hugh White, Colonel John Chatham, Renovo and Bellefonte Chapters.

Two charter members were honored, Mrs. Helen Stout Muthler of Jersey Shore, and Mrs. Mabel Martin Hamler, now of Watertown, N.Y. The chapter was organized November 14, 1908, with 19 charter members. Regents serving in the sixty-year period were: Mrs. Julia Harris, Mrs. James H. Krom, Mrs. S. M. Carter, Mrs. J. W. Wolfe, Mrs. Fred C. Henry, Miss Ruth Crist, Mrs. Charles W. Potter, Mrs. Frank W. Bingman, Mrs. R. L. Hartzel and Mrs. Perry G. Russell.

Miss Ruby Eckert, newly elected regent, presided. Mrs. Margaret Collins, whose mother was one of the organizers, gave a resume of some events in the chapter’s history. Mr. J. David Fetter, from the faculty of Lock Haven State Teacher’s college, was the speaker.

Mrs. Sarah B. Ricker, gave a most interesting account of her work during the past year at the Redbird Mission in the Kentucky mountains. Joseph Cox, newspaper columnist, spoke on “Daughters of the Indian Wars” in March.

Charter members of Fort Antes Chapter were: Mrs. Julia Harris, Mrs. Kathryn Klein Walters, Miss Mary A. Martin, Mrs. P. H. Hershey, Miss Anna Shaw, Mrs. James H. Krom, Mrs. Helen Stout Muthler, Mrs. Mabel Martin

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Hamler, Mrs. Helen Martin Sprout, Mrs. Creasie Bower Raudenbush, Miss Marion Jean Staples, Mrs. Esther Staples Edler, May Goodfellow Smith, Mrs. Kathryn Rich Sykes, Mrs. Laura Mensch, Margaret E. Stevenson, Mary Jane Kerr, Frances McHenry Bricker, and Mrs. Margaret Laird.

Mrs. William Terrell, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, State Regent, are pictured with Mrs. Charles Reiter, Mrs. William Stutt, Mrs. Theodore E. Stacy, Jr., and Mrs. Miles B. Hopkins, all state officers.

HEAD OF ELK (Elkton, Md.). The annual luncheon meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. H. V. Davis, Chesapeake City.

The honored guests were the Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Bryan P. Warren, the Maryland State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Theodore E. Stacy, Jr., State Chaplain, Mrs. William A. Stutt, State Treasurer, Mrs. Miles B. Hopkins, and State Registrar, Mrs. Charles H. Reiter.

Mrs. William Terrell, Chapter Regent, welcomed ten prospective members, along with Mrs. Argus F. Robinson, President of the Cecil County Historical Society, Misses Cathy Vaughn and Deborah Lynn Snyder, the Chapter's Good Citizen winners.

Mrs. Lynn Gillespie, Flag Chairman, spoke briefly about the American Flag, telling of its history, adoption, and description.

The Chapter was pleased to learn that it had won first place in the Eastern Division for its entry in the feature series Contest. Also that it had received a cash award from the State Public Relations Committee for the same entry.

A card party was held July 24, 1968, to Benefit the Chapter's current projects—marking Chapter Regents' Graves, contributions to Community projects, and general funds. Many thanks go to the Card Party Chairman, Mrs. Clara Minster, Reservations, Mrs. R. Page Crawford and Mrs. Kenneth Wilcox, and the Donation and Prize Chairman Mrs. E. D. E. Rollins, Sr.—Mrs. Burton Hevelow.

WESTPORT (Kansas City, Mo.). The Annual luncheon Observance of the American History Month was held by the Westport Chapter on February 18th, at the Rockhill Tennis Club, in Kansas City, Missouri.

Winning essays were read by student winners of the Westport Chapter American History Essay Contest, Sandra Dryden, and Elisabeth Milstead, from the seventh and eighth grades respectively, and a medal was also presented to Dickey Seidlitz, who was judged the most outstanding history student in the upper school. Each of the girls attends Barstow School.

Mr. Orval L. Henderson, Jr., Historian of the Missouri State Park Board, spoke of the "Historical Sites of Missouri," especially Arrowrock. Mrs. William M. Symon, Jr., regent, presided, and was the honorary hostess. Mrs. Richard A. Wilks, is History Month Chairman.

Since this luncheon we have had word from Mrs. Marion Hunter, American History Chairman of the state of Missouri, that one of the girls whom we sponsored, Sandra Dryden, seventh grade, has won the State Honor.

DANCING RABBIT (Macon, Miss.). Pictured here is the Hon. H. V. (Sonny) Montgomery with members of the Dancing Rabbit Chapter, DAR from left to right: Mrs. J. L. Klaus, Jr. Regent; Mrs. C. D. Featherston, Chairman Junior Membership; Mrs. L. B. Morris, Vice-Regent; and Mrs. W. W. Whitten, Organizing Regent.

Emphasizing the Theme of the Year, "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny" with one program being dedicated to National Defense, Mrs. Morris presented the guest speaker, Hon. G. V. Montgomery, Congressman of the Fourth District of Mississippi. The speaker recalled the things we can do as patriotic citizens of the twentieth century. He urged all DAR members to write to their Congressmen and to display their flags on all designated days.

We have a very active chapter with 63 members. The Silver Award has been awarded our chapter three times and we are eligible for the Gold Award this year 1968-1969.

To Our Subscribers . . .

During March each Chapter Regent received a list of the members of her Chapter who subscribe to the Magazine. Please check these lists and notify the Magazine Office of any errors. In checking your list, please keep in mind that the list is up to date as of March 1, 1969; however, those subscribers expiring with the March issue will not appear on the list. The expired mailing tape was prepared early to conform to the February mailing date of the March Magazine.
Of course you will want to attend...

WORLD CONFERENCE ON RECORDS
August 5-8, 1969 / Salt Lake City, Utah

As you probably have heard, this August the World Conference on Records will convene in Salt Lake City. This conference will cover all phases of interest to you as an archivist, genealogist, librarian, historian or microfilm expert. There will be special sessions on "Records protection in an uncertain world," microfilming, seminars in genealogy, i.e., United States (Virginia, French settlements, legal terminology, pioneer migration, colonial laws, tracing ancestories, cemetery records, court records), as well as Indian research, Canadian, Germanic, Slavic, British Isles, Africa, Middle-East, Scandinavia, Pacific, Japan, China and Korean genealogy. There will be special sessions on Heraldry, Genealogical Societies, Hereditary and Lineage Societies, Family Organizations and Genealogical Publishing.

EXPERTS IN ALL PHASES:
Possibly the largest assemblage of experts in these fields will be assembled in August from all parts of the world. You will want to avail yourself of this exceptional opportunity. Fill out the enclosed coupon today and plan to attend the World Conference on Records in Salt Lake City this August 5-8, 1969.

I am interested in receiving more information on the World Conference on Records, i.e., program, transportation, lodging, etc. My special area of interest is.

Mail information to:
Name
Address

Note: Mail coupon to World Conference on Records, Suite 600, 79 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

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GRAND PORTAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota, established on January 27, 1960, and containing 770 acres, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The National Park System, of which this monument is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

A superintendent, whose address is Box 666, Grand Marais, Minn., 55604, is in immediate charge of the monument.

During summer National Park Service personnel are on duty to give information about the monument. For group visits special service is available by advance arrangement with the superintendent. There are no camping facilities at the monument.

Grand Portage National Monument, on U.S. 61, is 38 miles from Grand Marais, Minn., 151 miles from Duluth, Minn.

Grand Portage Restoration (facing Lake Superior) Grand Portage Trading Posts were first established in the early 1730's.

Originally there were 16 buildings enclosed in the stockade. A small military post was erected to accommodate a few British troops (a dozen soldiers) sent out for protection, the only military operation during the American Revolution that touched Minnesota soil.
Unloading a North canoe at the trading post

The voyageurs each carried two 90-pound packs

The Grand Portage or the “great carrying place” though neither the longest, (nine miles in length) the most difficult, nor the most spectacular of the portages, was a vital link in the trade from Montreal. The fur trade in North America began during the mid-16th century as simple bartering between Frenchmen and the Indian tribes along the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. The traders soon sought out a water route to take them beyond the upper Great Lakes. From Montreal the route swept westward for 3,000 miles over a network of rivers and lakes.

By 1778 the North West Company trading post, located near Grand Portage, was in operation. By 1800 the boom years of Grand Portage were near an end. However, in 1830 John Jacob Astor’s American Fur Company established a small fishing post on the shores of Grand Portage Bay. This prospered until the mid-1840’s when it was abandoned.

Minnesota Chapters sponsoring

Albert Lea
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Captain Comfort Starr
Captain John Holmes
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Daughters of Liberty
Fergus Falls
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Greysolon Du Lhut
John Prescott
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INDIANA COUNTY CHAPTER
of DAR
Indiana, Pennsylvania
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50th Anniversary

BRADDOCK TRAIL CHAPTER, NSDAR
Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania
observed 25th Anniversary at December, 1968 meeting.

Compliments of
JACOB STRoud CHAPTER
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
In Memory of
Mrs. Henry R. Dowdy
Fatt Regent
Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa.

In loving memory of
Lena Moxley McCluskey (Mrs. T. E.)
Organizing Regent
Renovo Chapter, Renovo, Pennsylvania

Ah Dah Wa Gam Chapter
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
honors former Regent
Mrs. Henry Jacobsen
for her loyalty, devotion and helpfulness to DAR

Honoring Mrs. Alfon Harding, Regent
LOUISA M. BROATY Chapter
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Minishothe Chapter, NSDAR, wishes to congratulate her three 50-year Members: Mrs. Palmer Bakken & Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Bismarck, N. Dakota and Mrs. Ina Thorberg, Cooperstown, N. Dakota.

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Abigail Phelps Chapter, DAR
Simsbury, Connecticut
Honors Charter Member
HELEN ENO CARVER
On Diamond Jubilee Anniversary

WANTED
All information (for restoration) regarding PUTNAM COTTAGE (formerly KNAPPS TAVERN) Greenwich, Conn. c 1690-1790. Include data on Nathan Whelpley & Capt. Israel Knapp.

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Are your roots in South Carolina?

If so, the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission would like to know about it.
Thousands of Carolinians migrated to the Lower South and the Old Northwest Territory in the 1800's. If your ancestors were among these hardy pioneers, please send us their names, counties of origin and the territory or state which they settled.

Tracing migration patterns is one of our goals as we prepare to mark our 300th anniversary in 1970 with a unique celebration.

WRITE: South Carolina Tricentennial Commission
P. O. Box 1970
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VISIT: South Carolina in 1970.
Is your family among those having a reunion here?
The valor and patriotic devotion of the men who fought at the Battle of Crooked Billet has not been forgotten by the children who attend the school in Hatboro, named after the battle and built on the actual ground where it was fought. They commemorate the anniversary of the battle each year on May 1 with suitable patriotic observances and pageants.

Each month four students are chosen to receive the Captain John Downey Citizenship Award. Captain Downey was a Philadelphia school master who lost his life at the Battle of Crooked Billet.

The school has received two George Washington Awards from Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge for their efforts. They have a positive citizenship program which is a part of their daily lives, conditioning their behavior, dress, and patriotic devotion. The students are encouraged to feel that in this manner they repay their debt of gratitude to those patriots who gave their lives at the Battle of Crooked Billet. It is their link with the past, their preparation for the future.
and thus the victory of King's Mountain was made possible.

After the Federal Constitution was ratified by North Carolina in Fayetteville in November 1789, the General Assembly, twenty days later on December 11, chartered the University of North Carolina. Davie was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention where for four months he helped frame the Constitution. Returning home, he took a leading part in procuring its ratification. Like Charles Pinckney in South Carolina, his was the dominating influence that brought about the ratification. At the Hillsboro Convention in 1788 he had labored in vain to secure ratification; but in the Fayetteville Convention in 1789 he was successful, and when he moved adoption of the report of the committee favoring ratification it was approved. He then returned to the House of Commons and worked toward the passage of his bill to charter the University. He became one of its trustees, helped select its location, assisted in selecting the course of study and in getting the faculty. He laid the cornerstone of the first building on October 12, 1793. He was called by some the “Father of the University.”

In 1805 Davie retired to his plantation in Lancaster County in South Carolina. And in 1800 he was appointed by President Adams to be one of the American Embassy to France. For fifteen years General Davie lived on his plantation in the Waxhaws. He was at this time on very friendly terms with the Catawba Indians. He was called “Ski-Agunsta” by this tribe, just as General Pickens was called by the Cherokees. The story is told that General Davie had a beautiful white horse. One morning the Catawba chief, accompanied by his braves, rode up to Davie’s home. He told the General “that he had had a dream the night before and whatever the chief dreamed it must come true.” When asked what the dream was the chief said he dreamed “that the General gave him his white horse.” So the chief was given the horse. A few weeks later General Davie with a retinue rode up to the chief’s wigwam and informed him of a dream that Big White Chief had had the night before, and it must come true. The Chief agreed, and asked what the dream was. The General replied that he dreamed that the Indian Chief gave him all the land between Cureton’s Ferry on the North and Gooch’s Ferry on the South. The Chief replied: “The Great White Chief’s dream must come true, but the Indian Chief will dream with the White Chief no more.” Thus a large strip of land of many thousand acres passed into the white man’s possession.

General Davie died November 18, 1820, after having lived a life of labor in many fields of endeavor. He was to rest in Waxhaws Cemetery. The inscription on the tablet which marks his grave reads:

“In this grave are deposited the remains of William R. Davie, the soldier, jurist, statesman, and patriot.”
IN MEMORY OF
RUTH ALLEN CUSHMAN
Organizer of
PRINCESS TIMPANOGOS
CHAPTER DAR
of UTAH


Mrs. Cushman was Past Regent of Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City and State Regent of Utah 1959-1960 and organized Princess Timpanogos Chapter February 2, 1960.

From Cover to Cover

(Continued from page 556)

ski areas in continental United States, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Another chapter on historic explorations features the Lewis and Clark Trail. A comprehensive national forests and wilderness preservation list is a helpful reference for the actual or armchair traveler.

GENEALOGIES & LOCAL HISTORIES


(Continued on page 558)

American Music

(Continued from page 519)

lieve, cannons were fired by electric buttons to mark the best of the patriotic songs. One hundred red-shirted firemen hammered on anvils for the “Anvil Chorus” from “Il Trovatore!” It was no better in 1872 when Gilmore topped his previous efforts with a celebration featuring a chorus of 20,000. Even though Johann Strauss himself came to conduct this did not prevent the occasion’s exploding into a chaotic and noisy disaster.

Still, serious musicians continued the effort to raise the nation’s musical tastes. John Knowles Paine, 1839 to 1906, composed symphonic music which was the first to be recognized in Europe as American music worthy of attention. William Wallace Gilchrist, 1846 to 1916, Frederick Grant Gleason, 1848 to 1903, Silas Gamaliel Pratt, 1846 to 1916, George W. Chadwick, 1854 to 1931, and Horatio Williams Parker, 1863 to 1919, all contributed much in producing works highly respected by the American musical world.

Edward MacDowell, an American composer sometimes compared with the Norwegian composer, Edward Greig, has always been best known for his shorter, simpler works such as the gentle, tender “To a Wild Rose” and “To a Water Lily.” Born in 1861, he composed until he died in 1908. His chief works are the notable four piano sonatas called the “Indian Suite” for orchestra; two piano concertos, and the numerous smaller works which include the still popular “Woodland Sketches,” including the two above. Later his wife founded the MacDowell Colony for composers, artists and writers of Peterborough, New Hampshire.

Important composers of the first half of the 20th century were George Gershwin, Roger Sessions, Virgil Thomson, William Schuman, Paul Creston, Norman Dello Joio, Deems Taylor, Walter Piston, Gian-Carlo Menotti, Wallingford Riegger, Samuel Barber and Charles Ives. After 1945, a number of American composers were experimenting with recorded effects integrated with live symphonic performance, with varying degrees of success. Others searched for exotic new instruments. An example is Leon Theremin’s new “Rhythmicon,” which produced difficult rhythmic combinations. By the mid 1960’s, a complete break with tradition in serious music became uppermost and was the rule rather than the exception. Leading the field in music education and experimentation was the Juilliard School of Music in New York.

While many fine composers devoted their full time to new and better serious music, the two fields where America has won unchallenged world mastery are Jazz and the Musical Theatre. In the 1950’s and 1960’s Rock ‘n’ Roll came into being in full swing. At the same time, there rose a tremendous upsurge of interest particularly among the nation’s young people, in American Folk music sung to guitars. In their own way they claimed American music as a performing rather than a listening art.

Great scientific advances in the reproduction of sound in these recent years have made all forms of music now readily available to the general public. This has, of course, increased its awareness of the current trends—in modern music as well as bringing up a fresh and new interest in the music of the past.
The membership of the DAR is many times greater than the 20,000 of the SAR, as you probably know. The Sons of the American Revolution refuses to believe that these figures indicate that American men are less patriotic than American women. We prefer to believe that our numbers are fewer because many eligibles are unaware of our existence.

The aims and principles of the SAR are quite identical to those of the DAR, so a stronger SAR automatically means an even stronger DAR. We therefore request that you bring the SAR to the attention of your qualified husbands and relatives. Descriptive material is available from the National Society, SAR, 2412 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

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From Cover to Cover
(Continued from page 557)

National Defense
(Continued from page 509)

However, freedom is the one weapon which communism cannot withstand and which, if pressed, will ultimately destroy communism. But each generation must earn freedom if it is to deserve it. Freedom is never permanently secured anywhere without personal responsibility and unceasing vigilance. This is the price of freedom—eternal vigilance and responsible citizenship. Let us, therefore, rededicate ourselves to the cause of freedom—to the fight for freedom and against communism so that America may remain "one Nation under God."

Daniel Webster charted the course for us with the following unforgettable statement:

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