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The cover for American History Month is "Boston Harbor," an oil on canvas by Thomas Chambers, painted about 1845. Chambers was born in England about 1808 and came to the United States in 1832. He was a painter of marine views, landscapes and portraits. He lived and worked for long periods in New York City, Albany, and Boston. There are no records of his later career, and the place and date of his death are not recorded.

The photograph is through the courtesy of the National Gallery of Art from the Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch Collection of American Naive Paintings.
George Washington by Rembrandt Peale

From the DAR Collection
DEAR MEMBERS:

In this important month we pay tribute to two patriotic Americans whose birth dates occur in February: George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. To accord proper tribute to these great men and the historical events connected with them, the National Society has brought public attention to American History Month.

By a recently enacted law this is the last year that February 12 and 22 will be celebrated as the exact birth date of these famous men; but we, as Daughters, can call to mind their complete dedication, sacrifice and loyalty to country that these two beloved patriots gave. American History Month will always remind us of their valor and service.

It seems appropriate in this month to quote some of Abraham Lincoln’s famous statements to the world:

“You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.”
“You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.”
“You cannot build character and courage by taking away man’s initiative and independence.”
“You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.”

Even though said many years ago, how well these statements of President Lincoln apply to our present life.

We, in this present chaotic day of oftentimes doubt and fear can render service through our Society. Let each of us take inventory and think in what further ways we can render service to our country by being an active, informed, and vocal member. Let each and every one of us try to do just a little bit more for our Chapters and our National Society in this year of 1970.

The year is still young enough to conclude with this thought expressed so well by Gail Brook Burket:

“Leave your load of grief and worry
Disappointment, doubt and fear
Like a cast-off burden, lying
At the portal of this year.
Enter it with rugged courage
Hope and confidence instead.
Then days will hold rich blessings
In the months which loom ahead.

Sincerely,

Betty Newkirk Seimes

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
PARSON WEEMS
AND THE CHERRY TREE

By Dorothy Cleaveland Salisbury
Erasmus Perry Chapter, Maryland

You all know the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. But do you also know of Parson Weems? Probably not, but if there had been no Parson Weems, neither would there have been any story of the cherry tree. For he first told it and probably invented it.

Mason Locke Weems was born on October 11, 1759 at "Marshes Seat" near Herring Bay on the South River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He was the youngest of nineteen children of David Weems by his second wife, Ester Hill. So he had no lack of company at home, though his oldest brothers and sisters must have seemed more like uncles and aunts to him. Two of these older brothers were already sea-captains while Mason was still a small boy.

Mason probably learned his letters at home, perhaps with a tutor or with an older brother or sister. A little later his father sent him over to Chestertown to the Kent County School. (This school later grew into Washington College.) Mason probably ferried across the Chesapeake Bay from Annapolis to Rock Hall and from there walked the twelve or fourteen miles on to Chestertown. Here he studied Latin and Greek and French as well as accounts, mathematics and writing. It was probably during his summer vacations that he sailed on two long sea-voyages with his sea-captain elder brothers. He was only fourteen when he went to London to study medicine like his greatuncle. The boy, when not yet seventeen, was actually surgeon on a British man-of-war for a few months. When he learned of the beginning of the American Revolution, he came home to Maryland on the ship of one of his brothers.

Directly after the fighting in America stopped, Mason was back in England, studying this time to be an Episcopal, or as they still termed it even in the United States, an Anglican clergyman. But when he and a fellow-countryman were ready to be ordained, no English bishop could perform the ceremony without the prescribed oath of allegiance to the British Crown. As loyal citizens of the new republic, this they refused to do. In August 1784 this oath was abrogated for foreign service and the following month they were ordained to the priesthood by the Archbishop of Canterbury without the obnoxious oath. Thus these two were the first to be ordained for service in the United States after the separation of the colonies from the Mother Country.

Following his ordination, Mason Weems returned to Maryland. For the next eight years he was rector of All Hallows Church, not far from his boyhood home. But the church was poor and paid its rector irregularly and little at that. So he opened a school for girls and a little later began to sell books to eke out a livelihood. When he and the vestry at All Hallows disagreed, Parson Weems as he was now called, left the church and started on the road with a stock of "improving" books and his fiddle. His "fiddle-playing" was one thing to which the vestry objected.

For more than thirty years, Parson Weems, with his long black clerical coat flapping about his legs, his hair tied in a queue, his black hat with a writing quill stuck in its band, and his fiddle under his arm, traveled up and down the countryside from New York City to Savannah, Georgia. At first he walked from house to house and from town to town. Then as his book stock grew, he went on horseback, his saddlebags bulging with books. Later he bought a "Jersey waggon" and fitted it up as the first "bookmobile."
It was no little labor to ride or drive the roads in Parson Weems’ day. Even a main thoroughfare like the Philadelphia-Baltimore road or the Potomac Path through Virginia from Alexandria to Richmond and beyond was little more than a wide path cleared through the fields, climbing steep hills and dropping suddenly into ravines. In few places was there a bridge across the stream in the bottom. The Parson’s bookwagon lurched over stones and roots and hardened ruts in the dry sections. Crossing such a slough as the Chopawamsic Swamp, it often sank in the mud to the hubs, unless some corduroy—small logs thrown crossways of the road—had been put down by an extra zealous Path Master who disliked getting stuck in the mud himself.

In time of flood, a creek like the Accotink Run might spread through the bottomland so that a rider would have “to wade near a mile through water up to his saddle-bags” as the parson complained to the Virginia legislature. He liked to “drive like Jehu” but under such circumstances he was lucky to make three miles in an hour.

One day in the Carolinas, the Parson’s wagon was mired fast in the swamp. He and his horse couldn’t budge it. They were off the main highway and far from any house. Instead of giving up in despair, Parson Weems got out his fiddle and began to play. He made the woods ring with the music of hymns, songs, and dance tunes. Finally the curiosity of two countrymen, riding along the main road, was aroused by the music coming from the depths of the forest. They rode up the side road to see where it came from. With their help the fiddler and his wagon were soon again on their way.

The parson would stop at an inn or at the Court House steps or wherever he found a crowd of people. He would tell a few stories, always pointing a moral lesson, and perhaps give a ludicrous imitation of a drunken man or a scolding wife, and then spread out his books for the people to buy. He sold all kinds—Bible, hymn books, sermons, histories, biographies, children’s books, poetry, novels and moral pamphlets. In one year he sold 3,000 copies of a handsome and expensive edition of the Bible.

Evenings Parson Weems would join the story-tellers about the tavern fireplace or in the farmhouse kitchen. When he heard a story he liked, he would pull out a little notebook from his coat pocket, slip the quill from his hatband and, dipping the quill into the little inkhorn fastened to his coat lapel, would write down the tale so he could put it in a book, or add it to the stories he told. If people wanted to dance, he often fiddled for them. One night when the fiddler for a travelling puppet-show was too drunk to play, Parson Weems played for the show from behind the scenes, then came forward and preached a fiery sermon against drunkenness. On Sundays he preached in a nearby church or in a ballroom or even in a cottage kitchen. He had great affection for the poor and ignorant of all races. When preaching in a private house, he would ask that the servants and slaves be summoned to hear him too. His sermons were full of the evangelistic spirit.

After he had been selling books for a time, Parson Weems began to write books himself. He believed strongly in the power of good books to make people better and happier. He felt that by turning bookseller and author instead of rector he was just doing God’s work in a larger field. Now the whole country was his parish.

One of his popular small books was “The Drunkard’s Looking-Glass.” This was illustrated with crude woodcuts to frighten the most wicked into repentance. If a man were too poor to pay for a book the good bookseller thought he needed, he would give it to him. Parson Weems was one of the first Americans to write books for children. These chapbooks would seem dull and preachy to today’s youngsters, but with the boys of 150 years ago they were as popular as the latest science-fiction is with boys nowadays.

The book which gave the Parson not only popularity in his own time but undying fame, was his Life and Memorable Activities of George Washington which was first published on February 22, 1800; less than two months after Washington’s death. This was the first life of Washington to be published. The Parson had known Washington, had corresponded with him a little. He sometimes preached in Pohick Church which Washington attended, and he had once visited Mount Vernon. Like most of his countrymen, he idolized The Father of His Country. From the first, the book sold like hotcakes and if anyone in those days had thought of a “best seller” list, this would have made top rating almost at once. Edition after edition was exhausted. Everyone from the wealthy Philadelphia merchant to the poor Carolina cotton-picker bought a copy of Weems’ George Washington. It was not till the fifth
Belle Air, The Virginia Residence of Mason Locke Weems.

edition which came out in 1806 that the now familiar story of the stone (not a silver dollar as sometimes given) thrown across the Rappahanock and of the hatchet and the cherry tree appeared. They immediately caught the popular fancy and have been repeated ever since, even though we now believe that the good parson made them up to flavor his book and set an example of virtue.

Finding the biography of Washington such a gold mine, its author then brought out other biographies of famous Americans. General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, was another of the parson’s heroes. He named one of his sons Francis Marion Weems. His book on General Marion is filled with anecdotes and with the sound of muskets and the smell of battlesmoke. Writing biographies of Benjamin Franklin and William Penn gave him opportunity for broadcasting many good maxims. His books are early examples of fictionalized biography.

The parson had been riding up and down through Virginia on his book-selling trips for several years when he met and married Frances Elwell, a young woman living near Dumfries, Virginia, one of the towns on his route. She was a distant relative of George Washington on his mother’s side. Before this, Parson Weems had been living at Billingsley-on-the-Patuxent, not far from Upper Marlboro, and travelling on foot or horseback.

After his marriage, he made his home in Dumfries so that Frances might be near her relatives while he was gone on his peddling trips. It was about this time too, that he bought his book-wagon.

He and his wife had ten children. It was a happy time in the house in Dumfries when the husband and father came home from one of his trips. What stories he would tell and what music he would play on his fiddle, or on the fine violin given him by a French refugee whom he had befriended. This violin was too precious to carry with him on his travels, so it was kept at home.

Parson Weems died in Beaufort, South Carolina, on June 25, 1825 on a book-peddling trip. His body was brought back to Bel Air, the fine brick home near Dumfries built by Frances’ grandfather, Frances and he had owned it since the death of her father. He was buried in the family graveyard behind the house.

Next time you eat cherry pie or have hatchets and cherries for decoration on February 22, perhaps you will now remember not only the Father of His Country, but also give a thought to the kindly parson who first wrote the story.

Notes
1 Jersey waggon—a four-wheeled surrey slung on leather straps.
2 Path Master—highway commissioner of his day.
3 Drive like Jehu—drive furiously, like a hot-rod. See Kings II 9-16.
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S OFFICIAL TOUR SPRING 1970: From late in February until the last day of March, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes will attend State Conferences. The schedule of places and dates for the eleven states that the President General will visit are: Baltimore, Maryland, February 24-25; Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 26-28; Tucson, Arizona, March 2-3; Pueblo, Colorado, March 5-7; Omaha, Nebraska, March 9-10; Chicago, Illinois, March 12-14; Dayton, Ohio, March 16-18; Detroit, Michigan, March 18-20; Alexandria, Louisiana, March 23-25; Dallas, Texas, March 26-28; Washington, D.C., March 30-31.

PROPOSED POST-Congress TRIP ABROAD: A 14-day tour to Portugal, Spain and Majorca by chartered plane beginning the evening of April 25, 1970 is under consideration by the President General. Participants are limited to delegates and alternates to the 79th Continental Congress, members of the National Board of Management, and husbands. The cost is estimated at approximately $450 per person. The tour is scheduled to begin and end in Washington, D.C., and the itinerary calls for visits to Lisbon, Madrid, Seville, Granada, Toledo, Palma and Valencia. Each State Regent has been asked to send in the names or number of interested delegates and/or alternates. Final plans depend on receiving enough favorable response to this inquiry.

PARLIAMENTARIANS HONOR MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES: In a biographical sketch headed Presidential Profile, an article in "The National Parliamentarian," official publication of The National Association of Parliamentarians, Inc., enumerates the special interests of the NSDAR President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, who is also a member of that organization. The account tells of her many DAR activities prior to attaining the highest office in the NSDAR.

PATRIOT INDEX IN THIRD PRINTING: The DAR Patriot Index, which had been out of print for a time, is now once again available, along with the Supplement. It is with pride that the NSDAR reports this third printing of the Society's contribution to members and other individuals and organizations interested in genealogy.

NEWS ITEM OF INTEREST: Members actively engaged in conservation projects can now claim a fringe benefit which they may not have thought of when planting roadside shrubs and trees. The United States Forest Service reports that experiments in the Rocky Mountain States indicate that plantings along freeways can reduce the discomfort of traffic noise by as much as fifty per cent. In addition, it has been found that the greenery helps diminish fatigue.

NSDAR STAFF MEMBER RESPONSIBLE FOR "NEW" CITIZEN: A National Headquarters staff member, Miss Jean Jacobs of Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, Wyoming, and Administrative Secretary to the President General, urged Mr. Zadk M. Gunessever to study the DAR Manual for Citizenship. As a result, Mr. Gunessever is now a naturalized citizen of the United States.

HISTORIC FEBRUARY: The NSDAR has long advocated celebrating February as American History Month; and every school boy and girl knows that the 22nd of February is Washington's Birthday; but after this year, there will be a change in celebrating this event. The Monday Holiday Act, signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968, will go into effect in 1971. According to this Federal law, Washington's Birthday will be celebrated on the third Monday in February; in 1971, that will fall on the 15th. Three other national holidays join the three-day weekend established by this law. They are Memorial Day on the last Monday in May, Columbus Day on the second Monday in October, and Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October. Labor Day, celebrated on the first Monday in September, will make a total of five three-day weekends in 1971.
Moratorium and Demonstration Issues

By Mary Roddis Connor

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

Many young people are resentful at prolonged war and its profound effect upon their lives and generation. All of us share their enormous desire for war's quick conclusion. The question is: What is the best way?

By marches? The October and November 1969 demonstrations were conceived and directed by anti-United States groups. The moratoriums, a minority one-sided partisan monologue, were an initial propaganda success, but they generated enormous backfire with the American people.

The November 10, 1969 Harris Polls showed that 62% of the public felt that these demonstrations gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Today, perhaps we can substitute more thought for this mindless foot-marching, which has been directed by minority elements whose real purposes are not always fully perceived.

Some demonstration leaders were factional politicians who only sought to embarrass the President. The President's acute problem is how to conclude this inherited mess without abandoning an ally to insane massacres. He also fears endangering America's reduced troops as he phases out our troop withdrawals. With no protective response from Hanoi, this could entrap our troops.

The President courageously did not abandon these difficult responsibilities to gain a cheap popularity with those who would deny all other responsibilities except getting out.

These marchers, in effect, ask the President to throw away all poker cards, all suspense for the enemy. They disarray our negotiators; they seek to force America's immediate, unequivocal capitulation and defeat. They would substitute mobocracy decisions for elected government—responsible government.

The national leaders of these demonstrations are those who seek defeat and revolution within the United States. They promote division. They favor the enemy, They prey on your youthful ideals and your natural reluctance to go to war. They are using some of you as a showcase to promote a victory that you may grow to deplore—their victory, not yours!

To their eternal discredit, seventeen of our United States Senators and forty-seven Congressmen gave some respectability to the "New MOBE" (New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam) running the moratorium shows, a respectability they would not otherwise have achieved.

Please note, however, that eighty-three United States Senators and 388 Representatives did NOT support M days! They did not support the Trotskyites, the long lists of communists, the notorious David Dellinger or Rennie Davis; they did not support the weirdos like the Weathermen of SDS (Students for a Democratic Society). They did not support self-elected leaders like Sam Brown, all of whom favor a Vietcong victory.

It is the fashion today to seek "commitment." If there is one point that I would burn into your minds today, it is, "Don't get committed to anything you haven't studied!" Know the full background of the leaders of any movements. Avoid the weirdos. Study what they purport to promise you against what could be the adverse results. This is a complex world. Situations today have no simplistic solutions, such as either immediate unilateral withdrawal from Vietnam OR a quick victory through all-out war.

Some of you, of course, sensed this when you marched in support...
of our armed forces and in support of our President. But to those of you who may have really thought you were marching for “peace,” how can you entirely ignore the enemy? Didn’t you realize that you would just be hardening and prolonging the Vietcong’s absolute intransigence and refusal to negotiate? Didn’t you realize that you might be only aiding the enemy? Hadn’t you read the proclamations from the Vietcong in Paris and from world revolutionaries urging and clamoring for American marches for peace? Did you like doing their bidding?

Did any of you ever get taken in by organizations like “Women Strike for Peace?” You assume that these are “concerned mothers,” but did you know that this is a communist-infiltrated group? When you hear anyone talk about “immoral, imperialistic, capitalistic wars,” do you recognize that phrase as the pure and furtive word “peace,” which in their semantics is not peace at all, except on their terms, but really war?

This word “peace” has been used to gull and beguile us into catastrophic disarmament and its inevitable self-defeat. Real peace takes strength to achieve; it is hard-won, not crawled to.

Do you remember what happened to France in Vietnam? They lost the war at home before it was lost on the battlefield. As President Nixon has said, “Only Americans can defeat America.” This is the true purpose of these demonstrations: to nurture a paralysis of our politicians and diplomats, a climate of fear to win. These demonstrations undermine the efforts of the President; they stir an enormous lack of unity at home. The leaders behind the demonstrations have only one objective—the utter rout of the United States. They have not been able to achieve our rout on the battlefield, despite every American act of stupidity which has hampered our own forces. They expect to achieve their ends by propaganda and capitalize on our impatience and marches.

With so much eager American help, why should the Vietcong negotiate? They are only waiting for these demonstrations to force the premature and dangerous evacuation of our forces.

Did it occur to you that Hanoi and Moscow might be jubilant as misled Americans lined up like obedient puppets, marching to their bidding? When will young Americans repudiate the counsels of Moscow and Hanoi?

Do you realize that in all prior wars, whatever their political differences, Americans joined cause against the enemy, not for him? We won those wars.

Despite the unpopularity of this war, haven’t you marveled at the shrill pitch always directed against Americans really doing anything to hurry up and win the war?

On October 15, 1969, we had the contrived church services with the long reading of names of the war dead. This consummate propaganda stratagem became a great big snare for the unwary, nationally. Certainly, it was possible to honor our gallant dead more suitably and with more dignity on Veterans Day or any other day not dictated by the New Left or by atheist communists. The last November demonstrations again resorted to this pious propaganda, this deceitful inference of honoring the dead while dishonoring their cause.

This too obvious intermix infuriated some parents of the honored dead. Let me quote in part a moving letter from a Las Vegas father, who lost his eighteen year old son in Vietnam, as follows:

“When they read my son’s name to advocate peace at any price—the price being defeat—let them remember that he whose name they read did not surrender.

“When they read my son’s name to advocate peace at any price—the price being defeat—let them remember that he whose name they read did not surrender.

“And when they read the name of my son, Gregory Malcolm Thompson, let them know that he advocated an increase in the bombing of ammunition depots in North Vietnam, not a cessation so that the enemy would receive unlimited war supplies with which to kill him.

“And when these weak, gullible ones read his name in their avowed pursuit of peace, let them remember that a peace purchased at the price of surrender is but a brief Munich type peace, lasting only until the aggressor’s appetite demands more victims.

“And finally, when these hypocrites read the list of the dead who defended South Vietnam, let them know that they have reached the ultimate low in the world record of human infamy, in that they wilfully and cunningly utter a dead man’s name to achieve the defeat of the cause for which he died.”

It’s utterly curious, isn’t it, that we have never had one all-out demonstration against any of the factors clouding an end to this war? The self-imposed disasters are as follows:

1. Bombing halts allowed the enemy to rebuild and regroup.
2. We are disarming while we are at war.
3. Real victory is not a declared goal.
4. We have given aid to the Soviets with food, credit and strategic goods, when the Soviet bloc provides 80% of Vietcong supplies.
5. Demonstrations have not been held against the inhumane Vietcong treatment of our prisoners or the Vietcong’s awful silence as to prisoner names or welfare.
6. We have never attempted to pressure our European allies against help to the enemy.
7. We have never attempted to close the enemy’s principal ports.

Let us remember that twenty years ago America won an all-out war on two distant fronts, Germany and Japan, in far less time than we have been bogged down in Vietnam, a country hardly the size of Missouri. Twenty years ago we did not coddle nor trade with the enemy. Today we
do. Today, victory remains elusive. Appeasement and betrayal seem to be the order of the day.

We need to get out of Vietnam. The Soviets are unchecked in creating a great arsenal in Cuba—off our shores. The Soviets, in the summer of 1969, initiated Caribbean Naval war exercises off our southern coast the first time for Russia in 100 years. Their highly sophisticated fleets—loaded with extremely advanced missiles—ply our shores, on both coasts. We are paying for years of Mr. McNamara's costly mistakes and overzealous dove disarmaments. Before the Soviets perfected new and intensive armaments and before China developed her H power, we could have more easily beaten the north Vietnam some years ago.

Our Vietnam course has developed from the massive ineptitudes of our State Department. The concept of a "no-win and limited" political war, adopted under previous administrations, seems to have frozen the President into untenable positions. Meanwhile, these propagandists and revolutionaries seek to further freeze and prevent any latitude of action which might keep the enemy guessing or achieve our victory.

We have completely ignored a cardinal principle of war—that of taking the war to the enemy rather than fighting on the land being defended. The military schedules have been on enemy terms, not ours. To leave our President no options, as we have permitted this situation to go on and on and on, would only add to the peculiarly evil quality and demoralizing lack of purpose in a No-Win war. It is to the President's credit that he can even come up with a plan to strengthen the Vietnamese and ultimately withdraw; but let's not jeopardize this promise by ridiculous ukases to him. He needs a few poker cards to keep the enemy guessing and to force them to the business of negotiation.

Let's not jeopardize any diminishing American forces by any published datelines of withdrawals. We can all hope that the President's plan will work. It is an innovation.

From long study of Soviet strategy, my own conclusions have always been that there is only one thing which the communists respect, or which moves them. That is a show of force and a united front. In Greece, when President Truman used force, the communists quickly faded, as they did when he met the Berlin blockade. Korea was another testing. In Europe, only our superior and strategic air and nuclear force kept an uneasy peace for many years; this is elementary knowledge for every European.

Some years ago the Hoover Institute on War and Peace, at Stanford University, projected absolute Vietcong refusals to negotiate at the conference table for fear of Chinese reprisals, but predicted that a show of our force might induce the Vietcong to similarly just fade away. We did not try this show of force.

Meanwhile, we want OUT. We seem to be settling for defeat. Thanks to these demonstrations, we have embraced anything but a military swift, frontal attack which might have quickly ended the war. We have crawled to Moscow. We are the paper tiger, when in reality we should be the strongest nation. We have a dazzling inventive genius and resources which should induce no attacks for fear of us. We should be so strong that we would have peace; but we have been paralyzed by the lefties, the paceniks, the demonstrators.

I was in Asia this summer, principally to visit our young son in the United States Navy. The two remarks we heard most often were: "America has missed so many chances." "Why does America fight with both hands tied behind her back?" Why indeed? This was the worst stalemate concept ever inflicted upon the American people. It risks our forces needlessly. Moreover, the Asians are understandably worried and dismayed by our bugout pressures.

I was in Japan last summer during rough revolutionary demonstrations for our return of Okinawa. They weren't demonstrating against Russia keeping the Kuriles, which we gave away to the Soviets! Their propaganda was directed only against the United States.

We need Okinawa as a base; we won it at terrible cost. Okinawa is our most important bastion in the Pacific. Now, to give the Japanese the right of veto over the weapons that can be stored and utilized from United States bases there seriously impairs its usefulness.

There is another consideration, as Congressman Bob Sikes (Florida) pointed out last December: "When the total score of America's relations with Japan is compiled, it makes one wonder who won the war. We paid for Okinawa with American lives and now we wonder if this was in vain. We have poured billions into the rehabilitation of Japan. We provided Japan's defense. We allow Japan a billion-dollar annual trade advantage with this Country. Now we are yielding on all Japanese territorial demands and subordinating our right to use the weapons of our choice at Japanese bases. Strangely, Japan appears not in the least disturbed about the fact that Russia appropriated important Japanese territories outright following the close of World War II. The agitators in Japan make no demands for the return of these territories. Apparently they know who can be pushed around."

Turning back to our own Country, I was in Boston when the police were battling Massachusetts Institute of Technology disrupters, who seek to destroy our defense research potential. It is these same disrupters who scream against our so-called military-industrial complex. They, with a few United States Senators, will not rest until we are stripped of defenses, disarmed, impotent, and without even ROTC trained cadres of officers. They cannot rest until we have been humiliated and so morally disabled that we are only able to fall into the hands of the Reds. Meanwhile, the communists are not idle. Late in the Fall of 1969, it was announced that, beginning early in 1970, the pro-Hanoi leaders of the New Mobilization Committee planned to stage a series of violent protests.
The National Register of Historic Places 1969. Published by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 334 pp. plus index, over 200 photographs and measured drawings, 8" x 10½". For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 $5.25.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Public Law 89-665, declares that the historical and cultural past of the Nation should be preserved, and provides for an index of properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. The National Register of Historic Places, in this first biennial edition, lists over 1,100 historic properties, public and private, throughout the United States and its territories as of June 30, 1969. Each entry gives the name, address, date, and a historical description, including present condition. One purpose of this handsome and informative book is to serve as a basic tool for all preservation planners, said to be the first time such an aid has been made available.


This is a companion book to Houses of New England—Open to the Public by the same author which was reviewed in the May 1969 DAR Magazine. Every house in New York State open to the public is discussed at least briefly with a description, location and visiting hours. Fuller accounts are given in many instances. Visitors whose interests center around the social life of various periods in United States history will find visiting these houses rewarding. Of special importance to the history-minded are the many places associated with famous events and those who participated in them, such as Fraunces Tavern, the oldest building now standing in Manhattan, where, in 1783, Washington gave his farewell to his officers. There are some seventy interior and exterior photographs in black-and-white on the scores of places described in the book.


The author, in his Foreword, says that his intention in writing this book is to rescue from oblivion many Delawareans who made great contributions to their state but are rarely mentioned in the history courses given in the state schools. The series of sketches covers the lives of Delawareans from as early as 1631 up to the beginning of the twentieth century. The book is divided into chronological sections each containing an alphabetical listing of the men discussed. The historical periods begin with the Swedish-Dutch Colonial, 1631-1664, and continue through English Colonial, 1664-1776; Revolutionary, 1776-1787; Federal, 1787-1820; Ante-Bellum, 1820-1861; War Between the States, 1861-1865; and Post-Bellum, 1865-1900. Each division is introduced by a short description of the history of that time. An index might possibly facilitate sales of this notable addition to Delaware history.


The work is a capsule political history which serves to emphasize the similarity in problems facing each Chief Executive in the 180 years between 1789 and 1969. The book is an updated and revised version of a 1961 book on the same subject by this author. A large and handsome volume, the wide marginal space on each page is used for the author’s comments beside the appropriate passages. In addition, each inaugural address is preceded by a short descriptive paragraph. The Appendix contains the texts of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution; also, tables of all the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States.


This is the story of three boys, John Greenwood, Ebenezer Fox, and Joseph Martin, who took part in the Revolution, on land and sea. The author has utilized the accounts that the boys themselves wrote as a basis for this book. Twelve-year-old Ebenezer Fox ran away to sea in the spring of 1775, just before the war began, and that June narrowly escaped capture by the British by diving over the side of the West Indian ship on which he was a cabin boy. In 1779, after signing on the naval ship "Protector," he was captured by the enemy in a naval encounter and imprisoned on the "Jersey," moored off Long Island. John Greenwood and Joseph Martin were both fifteen in 1775, and served in the war: the latter was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

An introductory chapter on boys in the War for Independence is followed by a chronology of the war years. The actions in which the three boys participated are listed in this. The drawings and maps, one or more on every page, are exciting as well as informative. The book ends with a two-page guide to the illustrations.

(Continued on page 210)
When the Revolutionary War began there was no such thing as a Revolutionary navy. During the years before the war the colonies had developed an extensive fleet of small privately-owned merchant vessels but there were no armed ships to protect either the trading fleet or the coastline. Moreover, the merchant ships had become exceedingly important to the economy of the colonies. The little sloops and schooners, handy and fast, carried on a highly profitable commerce between the coastal towns, the Bermuda Islands and the West Indies, going out with cargoes of "horses and cattle, salt beef and pork, lumber and Indian corn" and returning with molasses, sugar, rum and wine. They also provided the earliest means of communication between the various settlements, for what roads existed were poor at best, and in bad weather were virtually impassable.

Because the merchant ships were the very lifeblood of the colonies, England's first act of the war was to dispatch a number of war vessels to America to bottle up the ports and cruise up and down the coast to capture or destroy what American ships were able to elude their blockade, and it became obvious to the Americans that if Britain succeeded in her purpose the war would soon be over.

General Washington early recognized the need for armed vessels, both to protect the coastline and to support the land forces and shortly after the battle of Lexington, on his own initiative, he organized and commissioned a fleet of six small ships, armed them, staffed them with seamen who were serving in the army, and sent them out to fight a David-and-Goliath war with the enemy. As events turned out, the little fleet operated less than a year\(^1\) and it constituted more of an annoyance than a threat to the British, but the ships, small and inadequate as they were, maintained a semblance of protection for the colonies and, surprisingly, they succeeded in capturing several enemy vessels.

The Revolutionary navy, as it finally evolved, was a hodge-podge of Continental ships, state ships and privateers, and for the nature of the service to be understood, each of these designations requires an explanation.

The Continental ships were those authorized by the Continental Congress, but the war was more than six months old before the Congress got around to the job of supplying armed ships for the struggling colonies. In November 1775 they appointed a Marine Committee charged with the responsibility for providing the navy ships, but the first squadron did not get to sea until early in 1776.

The state ships were those authorized by the individual colonies. Uneasily aware of their unprotected coastlines, most of the colonies early in the war took action to protect themselves; they built or purchased ships, and operated them entirely independently of those of the other states of the central government.

Meanwhile, the need for protection was urgent, and both the Congress and the individual colonies turned to their fleet of merchant ships and commissioned them as privateers. A privateer was a privately-owned ship which was granted a license or “letter of marque,” by which it was permitted to carry armament and, in the course of its trading voyages, to attack and capture enemy ships wherever it might encounter them.\(^2\)

These three types of ships—the Continental ships, the state vessels, and the privateers—constituted the Revolutionary navy, and they continued in service in varying
proportions throughout the course of the war. However, there was a constant shifting about of ships and personnel from one type of service to another as vessels were bought, borrowed, sunk or captured, and it is often difficult to follow the fortunes of a given ship or a given individual through the mazes of the records. For the purposes of this study, the discussion has been limited to the ships of the Continental service.

**OPERATIONS IN 1775-1776**

The first action of the Marine Committee in November 1775 was to authorize a fleet of thirteen frigates which were to be ready by March 1776. Four of the ships were ordered built in Pennsylvania; two each in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York; and one each in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maryland. In the meantime, while the new ships were building, they took a number of merchant ships into Continental service, armed them and converted them to war vessels. The first ship to be commissioned was the Alfred, which was fitted with thirty guns and was ready for sea by December 1775. Early in January 1776 the 28-gun ship Columbus was ready, and the brigs Andrew Doria and Cabot of sixteen and fourteen guns respectively. By the end of January the sloops Providence and Hornet and schooners Wasp and Fly were completed, and in mid-February the first Continental fleet was ready to sail.

Esek Hopkins of Rhode Island was named commodore of the little squadron. His instructions were “with the utmost diligence to proceed with said Fleet” to Chesapeake Bay where he was to hunt for enemy ships; if he found their fleet “not greatly superior” to his own he was immediately to “Enter said bay and search out and attack, take or destroy all the Naval force of our Enemies.” He was then to proceed to the Carolinas and do the same, and after that to sail to Rhode Island and repeat the performance. This was rather a large order for a makeshift fleet of converted merchantmen, mounting a total of 110 guns and on its first voyage, considering that the British had 43 warships in American waters, manned by superbly trained and thoroughly seasoned crews.

Whether or not the formidable proportions of the enemy had any bearing on Hopkins’ subsequent actions, he at any rate ignored the body of his instructions andturned to the proviso which permitted him to “follow such Courses as [his] best Judgement shall Suggest to [him] as most useful to the American cause,” and squared away for the Bahamas. There he laid siege to New Providence (present Nassau) and the town surrendered without a fight. The Americans captured 88 pieces of artillery, a quantity of gunpowder, the governor and the lieutenant-governor, and with this loot aboard they sailed for home. As they neared Rhode Island on their return, they came up with the British 20-gun sloop Glasgow and engaged her. In spite of the overwhelming odds in the Americans’ favor they let the enemy ship get away, and the squadron limped home with its own ships badly battered, a sorry end for the first cruise of the Continental navy.

As the year 1776 advanced, more ships were taken into Continental service. One of these was the Hampden, a British brig that had been captured by the Providence. Others were the Lexington, a 16-gun brig, the 10-gun sloop Independence, and the 18-gun brig Reprisal. Congress also authorized three 74-gun ships of the line, and the keel of one, the America, was laid in Portsmouth that year.

Of the thirteen fine new frigates ordered to be ready in March 1776, not one was completed by the end of that year. The main problem was shortages. There was a shortage of ship carpenters, for not one had the foresight to defer the skilled workmen from military service. When the ships were at last completed they waited endlessly for their fittings, for there were shortages of guns and anchors, of tar and rigging and sailcloth. There was a shortage of men for the crews for, not at all strangely, the seamen preferred service in the privateers, where the pay was thirty to forty dollars per month as against eight dollars per month in the navy, and the chances for prize money were double.

**OPERATIONS OF 1777**

Early in 1777 the first of the thirteen Continental frigates was ready for sea. This was Pennsylvania’s Randolph. She was soon followed by the two ships from Massachusetts, Boston and Hancock, the latter being considered “the fastest and finest of the Continental ships.” Raleigh, built in New Hampshire, was another fine ship. She was outfitted by the end of 1776 except for her cannon; these were to have been cast in Rhode Island but “the spirit of privateering has prevailed so eminently there, that they have sacrificed every other pursuit to it, both publick and private.” The guns that were being cast in Connecticut for the Connecticut frigate were ordered sent to Portsmouth for the Raleigh, and the ship was at last ready for sea in August.

Sad to relate, five of the fine new ships never saw active service. Two of these were New York’s “very fine ships” Congress and Montgomery, which had been built at Poughkeepsie and were “blocked by the enemy” in the Hudson River when the British seized New York in September 1776. For safety they had been “hauled in Esopus Creek” near present Kingston, but late in 1777 they were burned to keep them out of the enemy’s hands. Two of Pennsylvania’s ships, Washington and Effingham, needing “guns, anchors and men,” could not be made ready before the British invaded Philadelphia in November 1777; they were caught in the Delaware River and their crews had the heartbreaking task of dismantling and scuttling them. The Delaware, another Pennsylvania ship, tried to escape the British blockade but ran aground and was captured.

The ship Ranger and several smaller vessels were built and launched during the year, but these additions were more than offset by the ships that were lost. It
Bow view of the Philadelphia, built and sunk on Lake Champlain in 1776, illustrating her 12-pounder bow gun and her towing bitts, swivel-gun brackets, lead-lined howse pipes, catheads, and anchors. This is the oldest intact man-of-war presently on exhibition in North America.

was a depressing record: the fine frigate Hancock was captured by the British and taken into their service as the Iris; Andrew Doria, Hornet, Wasp and Fly were burned at Philadelphia; Cabot was captured off Nova Scotia; Hampden ran aground in Narragansett Bay and had to be destroyed; Lexington, having been once captured by the British, retaken by the Americans and sailed into European waters, was again taken by the enemy; Reprisal, returning from a cruise to Europe, foundered off the coast of Newfoundland. It was only the success of the privateers that lightened the unrelied gloom of the losses in navy ships.

The privateers proved successful beyond wildest expectations. From the standpoint of the government their purpose was to destroy enemy shipping, but for the ship owners and crews a privateering voyage was a money-making proposition pure and simple. The daring and audacious captains would tackle armed ships twice their size and more often than not would bring them back as prizes. They captured transports filled with Hessian soldiers; they took supply ships loaded with muskets, powder, clothing and foodstuff; they picked off slaving ships and specie ships. Privateering proved so profitable that more and more captains turned from their trading voyages to this well-paying pursuit. Any sort of bottom that would float was put into service, and the government began to find it difficult to secure crews and supplies for the Continental ships.

Privateers crossed the Atlantic, raided ports up and down the coast of England, and picked off trading ships by the dozen. British merchants became alarmed at their shipping losses, and owners would dispatch their ships only if they sailed in convoy and escorted by men-of-war. Maritime insurance rates soared, and shipping firms commenced to petition Parliament to end the war.

In the meantime the war on land was going badly for the colonies. They had hoped that France would come to their help, but she was holding off, not wanting to throw herself in with the losing side. However, in September 1777 the Americans won their first important victory when they defeated General Burgoyne at Saratoga, and this success was of sufficient importance to bring the French into the war early in 1778.
Three of the four remaining Continental frigates at last got into service during 1778. One was Baltimore's Virginia, "a fine frigate," which finally succeeded in running the British blockade of Chesapeake Bay, only to be captured as soon as she made the open sea. The others were "the two worst frigates," Warren and Providence, built in Rhode Island. They were fitted and partly manned in December 1776 but were unable to run the blockade of Newport harbor until early in 1778.

The last of the thirteen ships, Connecticut's Trumbull, had particularly bad luck. She had been built at Chatham; on the Connecticut River, but like the boat built in the cellar, was found to be too large to be taken over the bar at the mouth of the river. She was tied up at Saybrook and was a constant worry to the naval authorities, who expected that the British would swoop down and destroy or capture her before they could devise some way of working her out to sea. Benedict Arnold, writing to Governor Trumbull of Connecticut in April 1777, said:

I think it very probable [the British] have in Contemplation the Destroying of the Continental Frigate at Saybrook, which may be easily effected . . . as there is no Battery or Armed Vessel to Cover her. If she cannot be got over the Barr & secured in harbour, will it not be prudent to move her up the river to some place of greater safety? . . . She is greatly exposed and ought to be secured. . . . I should Imagine she might be easily got over the barr with proper lighters & an Easterly wind, & secured in Guilford, Sachems Head, or New Haven.

The big 74-gun America was still under construction at Portsmouth, but two French-built frigates were put into service during the year. These were the Queen of France and the Deane.

France had declared war on England early in the year, and in July a French fleet appeared in American waters. The British had evacuated Philadelphia in June and their ships were already snug in New York harbor when the French arrived. The Americans expected that the French would attack the British there and then and end the war, but the French commander, Count d'Estaing, unaccountably remained well out in the bay, claiming that his ships rode too deep to be safely taken over the bar into the inner harbor. After several days of aimless tacking about they sailed for Narragansett Bay.

A number of Continental ships were lost during this year: Alfred, Raleigh and Resistance were captured; Columbus was driven ashore and burned by her crew off Narragansett Bay; Independence was wrecked while trying to enter Ocracoke Inlet in North Carolina; Randolph was accidentally blown up in the Caribbean with the loss of all but four of her crew.

Of the new Continental ships for 1779, one was the Alliance, built in Portsmouth and assigned to Captain Pierre Landais, a half-mad Frenchman who had been granted a commission in the Continental navy. Several other ships were added to the ranks during the year, those of greatest importance being the Bonhomme Richard and the Confederacy. The latter was a fine frigate built in Connecticut for their state navy but taken into Continental service. Connecticut had also started work on another frigate, the Bourbon, but this ship was not completed until 1783, when the need for her was past.

The Connecticut frigate Trumbull, the last of the thirteen ships ordered in 1775, finally got to sea in 1779. At the suggestion of Captain Himiman she was first stripped of her guns and other removable gear. Casks filled with water were then placed along her sides, held together by ropes passing under her hull. When the casks were pumped dry their buoyancy raised the ship sufficiently to permit her to be floated over the bar. She was then sailed to New London to be fitted for sea.

This year saw the ill-fated Penobscot expedition, when Massachusetts sent a fleet of 49 state-owned and privately-owned vessels, convoyed by three ships borrowed from the Continental navy, against the British fortress of Castine on the Penobscot River in Maine. The expedition was under the command of Dudley Saltonstall of Connecticut, but it was mismanaged and met with complete disaster. Three of the American ships were captured and the remainder of the fleet, including the Continental frigate Warren and sloop Providence, were blown up or burned by their crews.

The Penobscot disaster was offset to some extent by the victory in September of John Paul Jones in the Bonhomme Richard over the British Serapis. Jones was born plain John Paul in Scotland in 1747, the son of a gardener. He went to sea when he was thirteen and by the time he was twenty-one he was master of a ship in the Caribbean trade. He appeared in the colonies in 1774 under mysterious circumstances, if not actually a fugitive from justice, and by then he had already added the Jones to his name.

When the officers were selected for the command of the first Continental squadron of 1776, Jones had hoped for a captaincy, but instead he was named senior lieutenant in the service and assigned to the Alfred under Captain Saltonstall. In May 1776 he was given command of the sloop Providence, with the temporary rank of captain, and later in the year he was named captain of the Alfred. In a reorganization of the service in October he was, much to his chagrin, placed eighteenth on the captains' list. Jones was a skillful and daring sailor and probably the greatest naval genius of his time, but the captains' commissions were plums which were handed out to favorite sons, and Jones was a stranger and a foreigner, with no strong friends in Congress to speak for him.
Late in 1777 Jones sailed the Ranger to Europe, where he made raids on British shipping and terrorized the seacoast towns. The American commissioners in Paris had promised him the fine new ship Indien which was building in Amsterdam, but due to the devious ways of French diplomacy the command did not materialize. In 1779, after he had cooled his heels in France for a full year, he was at last fobbed off with the Due de Duras. She was an old Indiaman, her timbers were half-rotted and she had already seen her best days, but she was a ship and she would float. Jones named her Bonhomme Richard, armed her with 42 guns, part of which had been rejected by the French navy, and enlisted a motley crew of French and Portuguese seamen, eked out with a hundred Americans who had recently been released from the British military prison in Plymouth, England.

Intending to make another foray on the coasts of England, Jones rounded up a small fleet to go with him, one of the ships being the Alliance, just fresh from America under Captain Landais. After a cruise around the northern end of the British Isles Jones arrived on September 23 off Flamborough Head on the eastern coast of England and there came up with the British ships Serapis and Countess of Scarborough. He gave the signal for his squadron to attack the two enemy vessels and one of the smaller ships engaged the Countess and eventually captured her. However, as the firing started, Landais had the Alliance out of gunshot and stood by watching the battle from a prudent distance while the Bonhomme Richard was left to battle the Serapis alone.

The Richard was soon in serious trouble. In the first broadside three of her guns had burst, killing their crews and shattering her framework. The two vessels drifted together, and soon, locked tightly by their spars, were firing into each other at pointblank range. While the water rose in the Richard's hold the American sailors climbed into the rigging and poured a deadly musket fire onto the deck of the British ship; others mounted small guns on the Richard's quarterdeck and methodically shot away the enemy's rigging. At last, with her masts gone and her sails and spars trailing overside, the Serapis surrendered.

The Richard was in far worse shape than her prize: her timbers were practically shot away, water was deepening in her hold, and it was apparent that she could not remain much longer afloat. Jones decided to abandon her and transfer his flag to the Alliance, but before he could execute this manoeuvre Landais set his sails and disappeared over the horizon. Jones then moved to the Serapis, where he waited “with inexpressible grief the last glimpse of the Bonhomme Richard as she sank to the bottom. Then, clearing the wreckage off the decks of the captured ship and rigging a jury mast, he sailed with the remainder of his squadron to Holland to refit.

According to the Frisbie Genealogy, James Frisbie (family number 247) was a lieutenant under John Paul Jones on the Bonhomme Richard and died in the battle with the Serapis, but history does not support family tradition: James' name does not appear on the official roster of the Richard's crew. It is possible that he served on the Alliance, for she was outfitted at Portsmouth and James was living there at the time the ship was building.

Landais and the Alliance later turned up in a French port to refit and Jones was ordered to take command of her and sail her back to America, bringing Landais with him to face courtmartial for his conduct in the battle with the Serapis. However, there were endless delays in the refitting and the ship still was not ready to sail when the year ended.

**operations of 1780**

It was during April and May of 1780 that the colonies experienced one of the worst setbacks of the war, when Charleston, South Carolina, was surrendered to the British. The Continental ship Queen of France and two vessels of the South Carolina state navy were sunk in the harbor by the Americans in an ineffectual attempt to block the advance of the British fleet, and the ships Ranger, Boston and Providence were lost to the enemy, along with half of their entire army and a quantity of supplies.

During the summer of 1780 Captain Landais stole the Alliance away from the French port in which she had been standing idle for nearly a year and sailed her to America, where he was later courtmartialed and dismissed from the service. John Paul Jones was thus left stranded without transport and the French government loaned him the sloop-of-war Ariel, in which he reached the United States in December. There he was promised command of the America, which was still under construction at Portsmouth.

The year closed with only five navy ships still in Continental service: the sloop Saratoga, which was the only new ship to join the ranks that year, and the frigates Deane, Trumbull, Alliance and Confederacy.

**operations of 1781**

The year 1781 saw the deathblow to British hopes of recovering the American colonies, when Lord Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown in October. The victory was made possible by the presence of the French fleet off the Virginia Capes, which prevented the British navy from bringing needed support to Cornwallis' army, and it was about the only service of any consequence that the French navy performed for the Americans.

During the winter of 1780-1781 the Deane had been cruising in the Caribbean. In the spring of 1781 she returned to the colonies, sailing in company with the Saratoga and the Confederacy and convoying a fleet of French and American merchantmen. During the voyage the ships became separated; Deane reached Boston safely but Confederacy was attacked and captured by the British and was taken into their service as the Confederate.
The Saratoga was never heard from again and was presumed to have been lost at sea with all hands.

In August the frigate Trumbull was attacked and captured by the British ships Iris (former U.S. Hancock) and General Monk (former U.S. privateer General Washington), and Deane and Alliance were now the only Continental ships left to the Americans. Later in the summer the two ships were ordered out on a cruise but due to shortages of men and material they were not able to sail. October brought the fall of Yorktown and the orders for the cruise were cancelled. In November the Alliance was ordered to return General Lafayette to France and, since she was still short of men, part of the Deane's crew was transferred to her so that she could sail. The Deane remained in Boston harbor into the new year.

OPERATIONS OF 1782

Although the war was now over on land, the naval war continued for another year. Jonah Frisbie joined the Deane as midshipman on November 10, 1781, perhaps to fill out the shortage caused by the transfer of some of her crew to the Alliance. In February 1782 she was still without her full complement of men and Captain Samuel Nicholson was permitted to complete his crew by drawing on the garrison stationed in Boston harbor. She set sail again for the West Indies, captured four ships, and returned to Boston in May, where Jonah was mustered out on May 31. The ship remained at Boston until September, when her name was changed to Hague and she was assigned to Captain Manly. He sailed her that fall to the West Indies and there took several prizes.

John Paul Jones was still waiting for the America to be finished but he was once again disappointed in his command when the ship was given to the government of France in recompense for a French warship that had been wrecked in Boston harbor through the carelessness of an American pilot. She was still unfinished when she was handed over to the French, but she was never a satisfactory ship and a few years later the French government ordered her broken up.

Only two ships were acquired during this year: the Duc de Lauzun, a French-built vessel, and the General Washington. The Washington had been an American privateer, was captured by the British and renamed General Monk, then was retaken by the Americans and restored to her old name. By the end of the year the Continental fleet included only these two ships and the frigates Hague (former Deane) and Alliance.

OPERATIONS OF 1783 TO 1785

An armistice was arranged in January 1783 and with this action the Continental navy was disbanded and the few remaining ships decommissioned one by one. Duc de Lauzun was sent to France and there sold. Bourbon, which had been building in Middletown, Connecticut, since 1779, was finally launched in July 1783 but was ordered sold in September without ever having seen Continental service. Captain Manly returned from the West Indies with the Hague (former Deane) early in 1783, and in August the ship was advertised for sale and passed into private hands. The General Washington was retained in service as a packet boat until the summer of 1784, when she was ordered sold. Alliance, the last of the Continental vessels, remained in service until 1785 and, although there was some sentiment towards retaining her, she was at last sold because the struggling government had no money to spare for needed repairs. It was a sad ending for the gallant ship; she had no poet to come to her rescue, as Oliver Wendell Holmes did for Old Ironsides after the War of 1812, with his stirring cry of, “Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!”

This study has no more than touched on the history of the individual ships, and no mention at all has been made of most of the captains. Between 42 and 57 ships went into Continental service during the war (no two authorities seem able to agree on the exact number), and this count does not include the fleet of 15 lake boats built on Lake Champlain by Benedict Arnold.

The list of captains is quite complete, however, and their stories make fascinating reading. There was young Nicholas Biddle, a former Royal Navy man and probably as fine a sailor as John Paul Jones, who was lost at the age of 27 when the frigate Randolph blew up in the Caribbean. There was James Nicholson, named senior captain in the reorganization of the navy in October 1776, and a brother of Samuel Nicholson of the Deane, who tamely surrendered two ships to the British without a fight. There was James Barry, whose career of battles, mutinies, captures and escapes reads like the wildest of yellow-back fiction. And there was Richard Dale, who was captured by the British, escaped from Old Mill Prison in Plymouth, served as Jones' lieutenant on the Bonhomme Richard, and survived to render gallant service in the War of 1812.

Footnotes

1. It was disbanded when the first Continental ships were put into service early in 1776.
2. If any captured vessel, whether taken by a navy ship or a privateer, was considered a prize.
3. These ships were commissioned as ships of the Continental Navy but not as privateers.
4. Work commenced on the second seventy-four in Boston but was later abandoned, and the third ship, scheduled to be built in Philadelphia, was never begun. The America was not launched until 1782.
5. Any captured vessel, whether taken by a navy ship or a privateer, was considered a “prize” and was sailed into the nearest convenient port, where the ship and cargo were valued and sold. The proceeds were shared out amongst the officers and crew on a pre-arranged schedule. During the first years of the war the government took half the proceeds of a prize captured by a navy ship, whereas the crew of a privateer was entitled to the whole value of the prize.
6. Many ships' captains and officers made themselves independently wealthy through privateering. Even the sumblest member of the crew might receive more than a year's wages as his share of one prize.
7. It is estimated that 2,000 privateers operated out of American ports during the war, and that they destroyed $18,000,000 worth of British shipping.
8. As will develop, the Trumbull was successfully “got over the Barr” in 1779.

(Continued on page 238)
SPRING ROUNDUP -- The "report year" for many of our DAR National Committees -- such as Honor Roll and Public Relations -- runs from March 1st to March 1st. Cut-off dates or deadlines for Annual Reports from Chapter Chairmen and Chapter Regents usually fall in the month of February (sometimes even in January), and they vary from State to State and from Committee to Committee. The reasons for making timely reports were charted in the 1969 Packet Letter from the Public Relations Committee.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE CHECKLIST -- Here are some timely reminders for PR Committee Chairmen and Chapter Regents who may see this page before making their reports:

Chapter Estimates for February -- Based on past experience and projected plans for the rest of the month, estimate the inches of newsprint, number of published photos, and amount of radio or TV time you probably should obtain by February 28... for regular meetings or special events. If something will not be reported until after February -- such as awarding prizes for American History Month Essay Contests -- keep those statistics for next year.

Questionnaires -- A simplified PR Questionnaire or Report Form was sent to State 'PR Chairmen for duplication and forwarding to Chapters. Any Chapter Chairman or Regent who does not have a PR Questionnaire may request one from her State PR Chairman or report on a plain sheet of paper giving the following information: Name and address of chapter and person (with title) making the report; linear inches of publicity by 2-inch column, number of photos with inches (including caption); total inches; hours and minutes of radio and TV time; description of community cooperation; and comments (if any).

Feature Story Contests -- Entries in the Feature Story Contests (single article or series) are sent at the same time as Annual Reports. They are screened and selected at the State level, then at Division level, and finally at National level. Articles are attached to separate sheets of EPA x 11" paper (oversize articles are folded neatly to fit the required format). A cover page must include the name and address of (1) Chapter, (2) Chapter Chairman, (3) State Chairman, (4) Division Vice Chairman, and (5) newspaper(s). Entries are judged on manner of submitting them as well as on the content, significance, and originality of the story.

State Press Book Contest -- Entries are submitted by State Chairmen in accordance with instructions of Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo who conducts the contest. A distinguished panel of judges is invited annually and is a select group of journalists or publishers, college administrators, and government representatives from the Washington, D.C., area. Among the winning factors are neatness, completeness, and originality of presentation.

1970 CONTINENTAL CONGRESS -- After judging of State Press Books, we hope to have a Press Page on duty in the Lafayette Room at all hours during each remaining day, so that DAR members attending Congress may have access to the room and be able to view the Press Books on display. Also, remember that there will be a Joint Speakers' Staff/Public Relations Forum, scheduled for Tuesday morning, April 21st, at 8:00 a.m., in the National Officers Club Room.

FEBRUARY 1970
Before the Apollo 12 moon launch, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration invited members of the Executive Committee to be present at Cape Kennedy for this historic event. The President General and two of her cabinet were able to accept the invitation. Pictured above during their tour of the space facilities are Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General; Mrs. Erwin F. Selmes; Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, Registrar General. The weather did not delay the launch although it did cause some discomfort to spectators as shown at right.

During the fall the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, made a special trip to Mexico to visit the John Edwards Chapter there. This was the first time since 1953 that the Chapter has had an official visit. Pictured in the office of the President of Mexico, who graciously received the President General, are (left to right): Senora Adolfo Blumenkron, Past Regent of John Edwards Chapter; Senora Edna Tatspaugh, present Regent; Mrs. Selmes; Senora Carmen Blumenkron, Interpreter; President Diaz Ordaz.
On December 19th, the Executive Committee entertained the DAR Staff at National Headquarters at the annual Christmas Party. Pictured during the festivities are: Mrs. Adlophus Bennett, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds; Mrs. Florence Daum, Chief Clerk, Historian General's Office; Mrs. Jeanette Jackson, Chief Clerk, Treasurer General's Record Room; Mrs. Seimes, President General; Mr. Steve Denhup, Business Manager; Mrs. Spicer, Historian General; Miss Adeline Thornton, Chief Clerk, Recording Secretary General's Office.

After relating the history of the poinsettia, Mrs. Bennett presented door prizes of a poinsettia pin to Inez Waldenmaier (far left), a genealogist, and a poinsettia plant to Carolyn Smith from the Treasurer General's Office. Mr. Harrison B. Mallory (below left), Chief Clerk, Mail Room, was presented a gold watch by Mrs. Seimes for 25 years of service to the National Society. Below right, staff members enjoy refreshments.
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

In preparing material for binding be sure to follow the “Instructions for Copying Source Records and Their Preparation for Library Use.”

Number pages consecutively. Include frontispiece, table of contents in your page count.

Printed, copyrighted, or other material available for purchase is not considered eligible for counting as original genealogical records. It will be catalogued and turned over to the Library, giving credit to donor Chapter.

Indexes should be consolidated into one index per volume.


Births

Benjamin Enos, August 11th A.D. 1779
Laurinda, Seward, October 1st 1780
Alonzo Enos, March 25th 1801
Chancey Enos, August 23d 1802
Uriel Enos, June 19th 1804
Benjamin Truman Enos, April 7th 1807
Jerusha Enos, May 28th 1809
Ira Washington Enos, January 20th 1812
Laurinda Enos, February 12th 1815
John Calvin Enos, July 3th 1817
Hanna Esther Enos, April 18th 1820
James Harvey Enos, August 20th 1822

Marriages

Benjamin Enis married Laurinda, Seward, Nov. 2d 1800
Jerush Enos married Milton W. Chapins, August 14th 1828
Uriel Enos married Emily M. Dunning, May 5th 1830
Benjamin T. Enos married Phoebe Miller, Sept. 20th 1831
Ira W. Enos married Loretta Montgomery, July 10th 1834
Laurinda Enos married Nathan Webb, Feb. 19th 1835
John C. Enos married Lydia M. Duncan, Dec. 30th 1840

Deaths

Benjamin Enos died 12th January 1841 aged 71 years
Ira Washington Enos died 17 Nov. /93

Col. 2

James Enos died Dec. 18th 1812 aged 69 years ***(Revolutionary Soldier)***
Silence Enos died May 9th 1828 aged 81 years ***(Wife of Revolutionary Soldier)***
Mary Enos died Nov. 13th 1779 aged 3 years 10 months
Silence Enos died 24 year died 30 October 1799
Erasmus Enos died Dec. 29th 1812
Abner Enos died Sept. 14th 1829 aged 63 years
Perley Enos died May 20th 1837 aged 33 years
Sessions Enos died Oct. 10th 1839 aged 56 years
Hannah Enos died Oct. 1814
James Enos died June 19th /42 age 73
Laurinda died 10 1864 (copy hard to read)
Alonos Enos died Nov. 8 1864 2 and years

Revolutionary Pensioners—as of June 30, 1897—List of surviving widows or daughters on the Pension rolls, their ages, place of residence as of 6-30-97, name of Rev. soldier and place of his service:

Lovey Aldrich, Los Angeles, Cal. 97, w. of Caleb Aldrich, N.H. & R.I.
Hannah Newell Barrett, 97, d. of Noah Hanna, Mass.
Juliette Betts, Norwalk, Conn., 91, d. of Hezekiah Betts, Conn.
Susannah Chadwick, Emporium, Pa. 82, d. of Elihu Chadwick, N.J.
Nancy Cloud, Clum, Va. w. William Cloud, Pa.
Esther S. Damon, Plymouth Union, Mass., 83, w. of Noah Damon, Mass.
Nancy Jones, Jonesboro, Tenn., 83, d. of James Darling, N.Car.
Rebecca Mayo, Newborn, Va., 84, w. Stephen Mayo, Va.
Eliza Sandford, Bloomfield, N.J., d. William Shudford, U.S.
Mary Snead, Parkley, Va., 81, w. of Bowdern Snead, Va.
Rhoda Augusta Thompson, Woodbury, Conn., 76, d. of Thaddeus Thompson, N.Y.
Augusta Tuller, Bridgeport, Conn., d. of E. Isaac Way, Conn.
Nancy A. Weatherman, Elk Mills, Tenn., 87, w. of Robert Glassock, Va.
**Microfilm Lists.** The following list has been carefully compared with the original. Any question concerning the list should be addressed to the library where the records are held. Some of the records are part of the NSDAR library collection but time did not permit a complete check. The opening statement headlining the list is that of the Fackenthal Library.


"Transcripts on microfilm, for which a roll number is given, may be borrowed. Records which have been published can usually be found in large libraries or borrowed by inter-library loan. Originals and copies not on microfilm may be used at the Society. Originals are mostly in German script. Church listed as Union are Reformed and Lutheran Churches using the same church building. In some cases the records of both congregations were kept in the same book."

Initials of transcribers are: H—William J. Hinke; U—Claude W. Unger; other transcribers as indicated.

### Pennsylvania

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<th>Microfilm number</th>
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<th>Transcriber</th>
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<td>Conewago (Christ) 1747-1871</td>
<td>Adams County Littlestown</td>
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<td>Lower Bermudian 1745-1864</td>
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<td>Abbottstown 1775-1880</td>
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<td>Friedens (Allemangel, White) 1768-1863 (Union)</td>
<td>Berks County Albany Twp.</td>
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<td>New Bethel (Rosenthal, Corner) 1761-1853</td>
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<td>Zion (Spiess) 1774-1876</td>
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<td>St. Paul's (Amity) 1754-1803</td>
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<td>Bechtelsville (Trinity) 1886-1928 Union</td>
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<td>Upper Bern Twp.</td>
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<td>Brecknock Twp.</td>
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<td>130-131</td>
<td>Schwartzwald 1746-1832</td>
<td>Exeter Twp.</td>
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<td>Greenwich Twp.</td>
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<td>Hain's (Cacusi) 1746-1805</td>
<td>Wernersville</td>
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<td>(Also published in History of St. John's (Hain's) 1916, and supplement, 1935; also in Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications, v. 5, p. 53-109)</td>
<td>Heidelberg Twp.</td>
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<td>Longswamp 1762-1810</td>
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<td>(Another copy 1790-1810 alphabetically arranged)</td>
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<td>Also originals 1762-1846 with additions copied from the private records of ministers.</td>
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<td>St. John's (DeLong's) 1765-1832</td>
<td>Maxatawny Twp.</td>
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<td>Salem (Oley) (Manatawney) 1763-1860</td>
<td>Oley Twp.</td>
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<td>(Another copy) 1770-1810</td>
<td>Perry Twp. (formerly Windsor)</td>
<td>T. R. Brendle</td>
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<td>136-137</td>
<td>Oley Hill Union 1754-1799</td>
<td>Colebrookdale</td>
<td>A. S. Leiby</td>
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<td>138</td>
<td>First Church 1755-1820</td>
<td>Pike Twp.</td>
<td>revised by H</td>
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<td>(Another copy 1755-1958, 10 v.)</td>
<td>Reading</td>
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<td>(Also photostat of originals)</td>
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FEBRUARY 1970 [135]
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<td>Zion (Blue Mountain) 1767-1863</td>
<td>Strausstown Tulpehocken Twp.</td>
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<td>Tulpehocken (Host) 1748-1855</td>
<td>Womelsdorf Tulpehocken Twp.</td>
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<td>Weissenberg Twp.</td>
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<td>St. Paul's (Smoke) 1766-1875 (Also photostat of originals)</td>
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<td>A. S. Leiby</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>Tohickon Union 1746-1865 This is the original manuscript transcription from which he edited: Hinke, William J. History of the Tohickon Union Church, 1925 Also published as Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings, v. 31, 1925.</td>
<td>Bedminster Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>St. John's Riegelsville Fackenthal, B. F. St. John's Reformed Church of Riegelsville, 1911. Contains no records but an alphabetical list of all members from 1849-1911 with parentage, etc. The Society has Dr. Fackenthal's own copy with annotations and corrections.</td>
<td>Riegelsville</td>
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<td>Trinity (Springfield) Union 1760-1829</td>
<td>Pleasant Valley</td>
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<td>139</td>
<td>Swamp (Trumbauer's) 1769-1843</td>
<td>Trumbauersville</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>Nockamixon Union Lutheran record, 1766-1820 (Also original Reformed record, 1787-1844)</td>
<td>Lower Milford Twp. Nockamixon Twp.</td>
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<td>Durham 1813-1940</td>
<td>Durham</td>
<td>A. S. Wolfinger</td>
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<td>Coventry (Brownbacks) 1743-1770</td>
<td>Coventry Twp.</td>
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<td>East Vincent Twp.</td>
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<td>St. Peter's 1813-1900</td>
<td>West Pikeland Twp.</td>
<td>L. K. Evans and I. M. Rapp</td>
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<td>I. M. Rapp</td>
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<td>Salem, 1788-1842</td>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
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<td>134</td>
<td>Salem (Hoffman's) 1781-1855</td>
<td>Berryburg Lykens Valley</td>
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Columbia County

See Catawissa record under Northumberland County, Pa.

Crawford County

Cumberland County

H

Luther B. Kelker

Dauphin County

H

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<td>Muddy Creek, 1743-1871</td>
<td>E. Cocalico Twp.</td>
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<td>Swamp, 1788-1882</td>
<td>W. Cocalico Twp.</td>
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<td>134</td>
<td>Maytown, 1765-1819</td>
<td>E. Donegal Twp.</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>Blaser's (now Christ Church, Elizabethtown) 1752-1809</td>
<td>W. Donegal Twp.</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>Zion (Reyer's) 1766-1862</td>
<td>Brickerville</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>Bethany (earlier Cocalico) 1766-1806</td>
<td>Elizabeth Twp.</td>
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<td>First, 1736-1806</td>
<td>Ephrata</td>
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<td>154</td>
<td>St. Paul's, 1847-1947</td>
<td>Lancaster</td>
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<td>155</td>
<td>St. Peter's, 1906-1947</td>
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<td>St. Stephen's (Franklin &amp; Marshall College Chapel) 1889-1928 Original Records</td>
<td>Earl Twp.</td>
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<td>Seltenreich 1746-1887</td>
<td>near New Holland</td>
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<td>135</td>
<td>Zion (Pequea) 1758-1872</td>
<td>New Providence</td>
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<td>Jerusalem (Whiteoaks) 1754-1789</td>
<td>Strasburg Twp.</td>
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<td>Also the originals, sometimes referred to as the Tempelmann record. Also published in Pennsylvania Archives, 6th ser., v. 6, p. 153-263</td>
<td>Warwick (now Penryn Twp.)</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>St. Paul's (Klopp's), 1755-1858</td>
<td>Bethel Twp.</td>
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<td>Quittopahilla (Hill) 1745-1845</td>
<td>Cleona</td>
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<td>St. John's Union 1774-1867 (baptisms only)</td>
<td>near Annville, Fredericksburg</td>
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<td>Jackson Twp.</td>
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<td>St. John's (Swatara), 1740-1862</td>
<td>Jonestown</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>Tabor (First), 1764-1851</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>St. Jacob's (Kimmerling's) 1754-1887</td>
<td>North Lebanon Twp.</td>
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<td>St. Paul's (Millbach) Union since 1853, 1747-1875</td>
<td>Millbach Twp.</td>
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<td>Schaefferstown, 1765-1864</td>
<td>Heidelberg Twp.</td>
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<td>Another transcription published in A Brief History of Schaefferstown by A. S. Brendle, 1901</td>
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<td>Trinity, 1868-1922</td>
<td>Coplay</td>
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<td>Jordan Union, 1765-1858</td>
<td>S. Whitehall Twp.</td>
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<td>A. S. Leiby (corrected by H)</td>
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<td>Ebenezer Union, 1890-1940</td>
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<td>Great Swamp, 1736-1833</td>
<td>Spinnerstown</td>
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<td>Zionsville</td>
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<td>W. Salisbury Twp.</td>
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<td>Also in: History of Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, 1911</td>
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<td>Also originals, 1848-1883</td>
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<td>Hanover Twp.</td>
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<td>Trexlertown</td>
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<td>Whitehall Twp.</td>
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<td>Weisenberg</td>
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<td>1757-1862</td>
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<td>For this county the personal records of J. S. Dubs and of the Helfrich family should also be checked.</td>
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**Monroe County**

SEE Hamilton and Towamensing Churches under Northampton County

**Montgomery County**

131 Christ (Indian Creek), 1753-1851 | Franconia Twp. | H |
135 Falkner Swamp (now Swamp) 1748-1854 | Gilbertville | H |
| Also originals |              | New Hanover Twp. | H |
| Marriages, 1748-1800, were published in Pa. Arch., 2nd Ser., vol. 8, p. 599-617. |          | E. Greenville | H |
| Also originals, 1898-1901 |              |          |             |
137 Trinity, 1770-1865 | Pottstown | H |
137 St. Luke's (Trappe), 1755-1838 | Providence Twp. | H |
129 Boehm's 1764-1834 | Blue Bell | H |
140-141 Another transcript by Wentz's, 1763-1858 | A. L. Eyster | H |
| For this county see also the personal records of George Wack. | Worcester Twp. | H |

**Northampton County**

135 St. Thomas Union, 1848-1923 | Bethlehem | H |
| Burials in: History of St. Thomas Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church, 1923 |          |          |
| Dryland Union, 1763-1808 | Hecktown | H |
135 First, 1760-1852 | Bethlehem Twp. | H |
| In: Some of the First Settlers of the Forks of the Delaware, by H. M. Kieffer, 1902. | Easton |          |
| Trinity, 1926-1932. Originals | Freemansburg | H |
| Christ Union, 1756-1845 A continuation of this transcription to 1946 by B. F. Fackenthal and Mrs. F. E. McLear | Lower Saucon Twp. | H |
| 139 Mt. Bethel Union, 1774-1853 | Upper Mt. Bethel Twp. | H |
| Salem (Big Mooretown) Union 1774-1829 | Moore Twp. | H |
| 133 Stone, 1772-1836 | Kreiderville | H |
| 136 Emmanuel 1763-1811 | Allen Twp. (now Moor) | H |
| Petersville |          |
| 134 St. Peter's 1763-1873 | Pen Argyl | H |
| Plainfield Twp. |          |             |

[138] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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<td>Hamilton Union 1763-1830 Hamilton Twp. (now Monroe Co.)</td>
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<td>Towamensing 1798-1862 Towamensing Twp. (now Monroe Co.)</td>
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<td>St. John's (Catawissa) 1796-1864 Catawissa Twp. (now Columbia Co.)</td>
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<td>Himmel (Schwaben Creek) 1774-1846 Rebeck Washington Twp.</td>
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<td>Stone Valley Union 1777-1854 Lower Mahanoy Twp.</td>
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<td>157</td>
<td>Zion (Blain), 1816-1868. Originals Blain</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Emmanuel's (Buffalo) 1843-1865; 1887-1945, Originals near Saville</td>
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<td>131</td>
<td>Germantown (now Market Square Presbyterian) 1753-1856 Philadelphia</td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>First (German Reformed) 1748-1805 (2 v) Branch Twp. near Friedensburg</td>
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<td>Marriages 1748-1802 also in Pa. Arch., 2nd Ser., v. 8, p. 649-731 Hegins Twp.</td>
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<td>Bethlehem, 1852-1936, Originals. 12 v. Manheim Twp.</td>
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<td>Grace, 1878-1946, Originals. 17 v. Orwigsburg</td>
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<td>Heidelberg, 1891-1921, Originals. 5 v. Schuylkill Haven West Penn Twp.</td>
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<td>St. Jacob's (Stone, Brodbeck's) 1758-1819</td>
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<td>135-136</td>
<td>Also: Baptisms and burials, 1756-1936, at St. Jacob's (Stone) Union Church, 1936, York County</td>
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<td>St. Peter's (Lischy's) 1773-1901</td>
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FEBRUARY 1970 [ 139 ]
Conepago Twp.
 near Dallastown
 Dover Twp.
 Hanover
 W. Manchester Twp.
 W. Manheim
 Lower Windsor Twp.
 York

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<td>St. John's (Blymire's, Blemeyr's) 1766-1834 Union</td>
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<td>Also in: Pa. German Society Proceedings, v. 8, p. 155-196, 1898</td>
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<td>Salem (Stayer's), 1764-1898</td>
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<td>Emmanuel, 1770-1856</td>
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<td>Kreutz Creek, 1757-1855</td>
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<td>St. Paul's (Wolf's), 1764-1894</td>
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<td>St. David's (Sherman's) Union 1763-1894</td>
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<td>Canadocly Union, 1755-1853</td>
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<td>Trinity, 1753-1852</td>
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<td>Also for York County consult personal records of Jacob Lischy.</td>
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### QUERIES

#### Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired.

#### Allen-Newell-Ainsley-Tufts


#### Crockett

Jennet Crockett's marriage bond dated 11-2-1797, Mecklinburg Co., N.C. as has one of the two signers the name of Isaac Crockett. Was he her father or perhaps her brother? Her f. would have been rt. age for Rev. Serv. want proof of same. She m. John Park. Mrs. Elgan C. Robertson, 70 W. Chestnut St., Marianna, Ark. 72360.

#### Montgomery-Spence-Caldwell


#### Pemberton


#### Cather

Want given name of parents and gr. par. of Samuel (Chase?) Cather b. 6-2-1872 Butler Co., Pa. Enlisted army Co. D 196 Ohio Volunteer Inf. 2-1-1865. Mrs. Howard B. Cather, 400 South Cotner, Lincoln, Nebr. 68510.

#### Gearhart


#### Burdette-Shumate-Toothman

Wish par. & b.p. of both Obadian Sr., 411 Holland Street, Cumberland, Md. 21502.

#### Green-Love

Want parents of both Philip Green, b. 8-8-1886, R.I. m. Lucy Love b. Apr. 1788 Conn. Moved fm. Albion, N.Y. to Montorville, Minn. where both d. 1872. 10 ch.: Loana, 1810-1872, m. Pierce; Harriet 1813-1854 m. Mason; Susan 1816-1890 m. Trumpan Chase; Delos 1826-1912; Myron 1827-1812. Mrs. Ferne D. Hill, 1233 N. Columbus Ave., Glenale, Calif. 91202.

#### William Patton

Born in County Down, Ireland 1790, d. 1831 Fincastle, Va. leaving w. & 3 inf. sons. Possibly Marcus C. 1825-1859 or Wm. T. Anyone descended from this fam. please contact Mrs. James McDowell, Prospect Hill, Fincastle, Va. 24050.

#### Brown-Waters-Clark

Obadian Sr., 411 Holland Street, Cumberland, Md. 21502.

#### Cather

Want given name of parents and gr. par. of Samuel (Chase?) Cather b. 6-2-1872 Butler Co., Pa. Enlisted army Co. D 196 Ohio Volunteer Inf. 2-1-1865. Mrs. Howard B. Cather, 400 South Cotner, Lincoln, Nebr. 68510.

#### Gearhart

Need names, birth & death dates of par. & gr. par. of Henry L. Gearhart b. 7-1822, d. 10-15-1888, m. Lavina Creveling 8-29-1843 in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa. They lived in Espy, Pa. many years. Mrs. Luther Hutter Sr., 411 Holland Street, Cumberer, Md. 21502.

#### Brown-Waters-Clark


(Continued on page 168)
Pages

By Shirley R. Nixon
National Chairman, Page Committee

Greetings, Junior Members, who will be paging at our 79th Continental Congress next month. I am looking forward to working with those of you who are "repeaters" again, and to meeting and knowing those of you who are new. One of the really wonderful experiences for you in this week will be the friendships which you will make with other young women from all over the country. These are among the most energetic members of our Society, often juggling home, children, jobs, and civic work along with their DAR activities—and what an excellent job they do on all counts. It has been my privilege to work with many of you before, and I am constantly amazed at the resourcefulness and imagination utilized in the performance of the many duties and the coping with emergencies which arise.

Junior Members (18-35) only are eligible to Page, and all invitations are issued by the President General, as they are for all Congressional Committees. States' quotas for members on all committees, including Page, are based on the membership of each state. Many of these young women have come for several years, and have real expertise and knowledge of the building and the requirements. Pages are divided into several units, and assigned to function under the direction of a Chief and Assistant Chief Page in each section—the Chiefs and Assistants being those young women who have "worked their way up" or "earned their stripes" so to speak, and whose past performance and abilities lead us to believe that they are qualified to direct activities in the particular area to which they are assigned—for instance, there are those who work with the Press, and know all the underground parts of the building—those who know which state flags belong in what order—those who know which exits and seats can be reached through what door, etc., etc.—and many of them are versatile enough to know many of the other sections of the Hall.

We do have constant attrition in our ranks due to the age limitation, so there is always the opportunity for the newcomers to learn and take over these responsible (Continued on page 202)

House

By Estella West,
General Vice Chairman, House Committee

House Committee Luncheon: Thursday, April 16, 1970; 12 Noon; Embers Restaurant 1200 19th Street NW; $3.75. Please send check with reservation to: Mrs. Joseph Johnson, 3237 Arcadia Place NW; Washington, D. C. 20015, by April 13.

After forty-six years at Continental Congress as Page, House Committee member, Regent, and now as General Vice Chairman, it is hard to know where to start in describing the activities of the House Committee.

Our main concern is to see that the Lobby of Constitution Hall runs smoothly so that the business of the Continental Congress can be conducted with a minimum of distractions. In addition to this, we serve as hostesses throughout the Hall, in the Administration Building, and in Memorial Continental Hall to generally assist the several thousand visiting Daughters who must find their way to meetings, State Rooms, etc.

As you can imagine, the specific duties of this committee are divided into approximately twenty sub-committees. The largest of the sub-committees has the responsibility for supervising the Constitution Hall Doors to insure that Voters and visitors find their proper places for each session of Congress. The House Committee is also responsible for those perennial necessities in serving a large group of people: Lost and Found, Badges, Card Index of all Delegates; literature from the National Defense Office, Approved Schools, Indian Schools, etc.

Scattered throughout our three buildings are Information Tables manned by members of this Committee who are willing and able to help you find your way or to be of service in any capacity that will assist you. The charted busses that have proved such a help at the end of the afternoon and evening sessions, are secured through the efforts of the House Committee.

It takes many willing hands to guarantee a smoothly running, efficient Congress. If you are planning to attend, and are not a voter, do consider asking your Regent to submit your name for the House Committee. You will have the satisfaction of being a valuable member of this vital team; the hours are not onerous; we do not punch (Continued on page 202)
Physicians and Founding Fathers

By Brother C. Edward Quinn, FCS
Manhattan College, Bronx, N.Y.

It is easy to understand why the political sophistication of 18th Century America was not paralleled by any comparable maturity in the practice of American medicine. The political development had resulted from long historical experience. The rise and fall of nations taught lessons that thoughtful men could apply with increasing refinement to the problems of government. An even longer experience with disease, however, had taught men little. The 18th Century physician lacked basic knowledge: one indispensable requirement for putting the practice of medicine on a scientific basis, the germ theory of disease, was still a century in the future.

Yet early Americans greatly revered their physicians, despite what now seem incredible professional inadequacies, and frequently elected them to positions of public trust. The voters apparently felt that a man concerned with their physical welfare could be relied on to attend to their political needs as well. It is, therefore, not surprising that there were five physicians among the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Best known by far of these five was Benjamin Rush. Born near Philadelphia in 1746, he graduated from the college of New Jersey (now Princeton University) shortly before his fifteenth birthday. After a medical apprenticeship under Dr. John Redman, a distinguished Philadelphia physician, from 1761-1766 Rush completed his formal studies at Edinburgh between 1766 and 1768. He thus shared with some of his Philadelphia colleagues, but with few other American practitioners, the distinction of having earned his MD from an established European school.

Rush began his practice in Philadelphia, the capital of American medicine, in 1769. He could not have selected a better place to launch his career, for here were located the only hospital and medical school in the Colonies. And so highly esteemed was young Rush, and so solidly recommended by his European mentors, that he assumed the chair of chemistry at the medical school in the very year of his return from his studies abroad. Rush retained his association with the medical school and hospital, in one form or other, for the rest of his life.

Rush’s career, of course, was not exclusively medical. While a student at Edinburgh he had helped Richard Stockton, a fellow alumnus of the college of New Jersey (class of 1748), to induce John Witherspoon, a noted Scottish Presbyterian leader, to come to America to assume the presidency of their alma mater. It turned out that Dr. Witherspoon was much less difficult to convince than was his wife. Eventually the persuasive tongues of Stockton and Rush, however, broke down the resistance of even this determined lady, and the Reverend Dr. Witherspoon assumed his new position in 1768. But this was hardly the end of the association of these three patriots, for even before all three of them signed the Declaration of Independence, Rush married Stockton’s seventeen-year-old daughter Julia in a ceremony presided over by Dr. Witherspoon.

Rush must also have impressed Benjamin Franklin deeply, for in 1769, before returning to America, the young physician toured France for several months, aided by a $1,500 loan from the famous statesman. Rush’s repayment of this sum to Mrs. Franklin shortly after his return to Philadelphia was just the sort of
action to endear him to the genial old diplomat and philosopher.

By 1776 Rush was well known in Philadelphia as a political writer highly favorable to the American cause. It is not surprising, then, that when the Pennsylvania patriots became impatient with the reluctance of some of their Congressional delegates to support independence, Rush was one of a new slate chosen to replace them. He was elected on July 20, 1776, nearly three weeks after independence had been voted, but in ample time to sign the document on August 2.

A less happy phase of Rush's career was his period as Surgeon-General of the Middle Department of the Continental Army. Upon taking this position in 1777 he found medical and sanitary conditions in his command utterly deplorable. With unbelievable tactlessness he went directly to Gen. Washington, and accused Dr. William Shippen, Jr., of corruption and maladministration. Since Shippen was Director-General of the medical branch of the army, this accusation was bitterly resented, and when the ensuing dispute was resolved in Shippen's favor, Rush soured on Washington too. All this squabbling brought about Rush's resignation and so inflamed him that he rashly wrote a thinly disguised “anonymous” letter to Patrick Henry which seemed to impugn Washington's loyalty and competence. Word of this got back to the Commander-in-Chief, and his confidence in Rush was effectively destroyed. These developments fairly well eliminated the peppery doctor as a significant influence in the Revolution after 1778.

However, Rush remained a patriot whatever others' opinions of him, and his medical career thrived. An ardent advocate of inoculation against smallpox, he had given this treatment to numerous people including even such a notable as Patrick Henry. Ever a tireless and dedicated physician, Rush faced his greatest challenge during the fearful yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793. It was a grim and deadly warfare in which Rush had few of the necessary weapons, but his indefatigable heroism earned him the esteem of patients and colleagues alike.

Undoubtedly Rush's greatest service in the broad field of medicine was his work with the insane. He had first felt their needs during his student days, but during the 1790's his interest in their care rapidly intensified. Because of his efforts on behalf of the mentally ill, the American Psychiatric Association considers Rush as its founder, and has applied to him the title “Father of American Psychiatry.” The mental breakdown of his own son John in 1811 was a pathetic irony at the close of the career of a man who had devoted so much of his life to the mental health of others.

It seems fitting to conclude our brief discussion of this great American by pointing out that it was through his coaxing that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the two giants of American independence, not only became reconciled after a prolonged period of political estrangement, but entered into fourteen years of the most remarkable correspondence in American history.

And Jefferson and Adams had both taken Rush's measure accurately too. It is impossible to miss the admiration behind Jefferson's words as he informed Adams of the doctor's death in 1813: “Another of our friends of seventy-six is gone, my dear Sir, another of the co-signers of the Independence of our country. And a better than Rush could not have left us, more benevolent, more learned, of finer genius, or more honest.”

While Benjamin Rush was the most renowned among the physician signers of the Declaration of Independence, a more typical example of the group is Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire. A native of Amesbury, Massachusetts, but a resident of Kingston, New Hampshire, at the time of the signing, Bartlett well exemplifies the type of doctor in whom 18th Century Americans had such confidence. Although not a lawyer, Bartlett served at various times as justice of the peace, associate justice and chief justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court, and governor of that state. He received further evidence of public confidence when he was named to the New Hampshire Committee of Correspondence in 1774, and was elected to both Continental Congresses.

Bartlett is also more representative of his medical contemporaries in the sort of training he brought to his profession. He had studied at no medical schools, but had gained his basic training entirely from a five-year apprenticeship to Dr. Ordway of Amesbury. Yet
Josiah Bartlett

It would seem that Dr. Bartlett’s medical talents were appreciable. He gained a formidable local reputation for his successful treatment of a throat disorder, perhaps diphtheria, with cinchona bark extracts. Another notable medical triumph of Dr. Bartlett’s was his cure of a fever by drinking cold cider. While the quinine in cinchona bark is known to have some value as an antiseptic, and might possibly help in treating diphtheria, the success of the cider treatment is more difficult to understand. At any rate, however curious Bartlett’s system of therapy, it was highly esteemed in his own times, and Dartmouth College awarded him an honorary MD in 1790. Perhaps the most convincing evidence of Josiah Bartlett’s dedication to his profession, however, is the fact that three of his sons and seven of his grandsons followed him as physicians.

One last point should be made about this New Hampshire leader. To him fell the honor of being the first to vote for independence on July 2, 1776 and the first, after President John Hancock, to sign the Declaration on August 2. This tall, fastidious man came to the end of his useful life on May 19, 1795.

Another New Hampshire physician and signer of the Declaration was Matthew Thornton, born in northern Ireland about 1714, and brought to New England while a small child. Despite their different birthplaces, Thornton and Bartlett both received the same sort of medical training, apprenticeship to an established practitioner. Thornton’s mentor was Dr. Grout of Leicester, Massachusetts, and the new physician began his practice in Londonderry, New Hampshire.
evaluation, but there is no doubt that Thornton did have a taste for weighty intellectual fare. At the age of eighty he was writing political essays as well as a tract with the formidable title *Paradise Lost: or the Origin of the Evil called Sin*. Perhaps these contradictions should not surprise us, however, in a man capable of contracting and recovering from whooping cough while in his eighties.

Thornton was nearly ninety when he died at a daughter’s home in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on June 24, 1803. His simple gravestone in Merrimack, New Hampshire, is said to bear the inscription, “He was an honest man.” If so, this part of the stone must long ago have sunk beneath ground level, for no such words are visible now. But I do not regret this too much; it really would be an inexcusably trite epitaph anyway.

Of the two remaining signers who were trained for medicine, neither made a full career of it, and one of them, Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, never practiced at all.

The son of a royal governor, Wolcott had led his class through four years at Yale, graduating in 1747 at the age of 21. He subsequently studied medicine, but upon moving to Litchfield in 1751, he was offered the post of sheriff and from then on devoted himself entirely to public life.

This staunch patriot had been present in Congress throughout the debates on independence, but shortly before the vote was taken on July 2, illness forced him home to Litchfield. Wolcott did not return to Philadelphia until the fall, and like Matthew Thornton, probably signed the Declaration then. His name, in fact, immediately precedes Thornton’s at the bottom of the right-hand column of signatures.

Although Wolcott’s return home in 1776 took him away from Congress at a time of high drama, the journey itself was not uneventful. Exact details are hard to get at now, but it seems that while in New York he became involved with the Sons of Liberty pulling down the equestrian statue of George III on Bowling Green. However he managed it, he hauled the dismantled statue all the way to Litchfield, except for the king’s head which was stolen by a local Tory and hidden in a Kingsbridge inn. At Litchfield the local ladies made bullets out of the metal figures of the king and his mount, and, according to her proud father, the most bullets, 10,970, were turned out by eleven-year-old Mary Ann Wolcott.

After the Revolution Wolcott served as governor of Connecticut and died in office on December 1, 1797. Although he cut no figure at all as a physician, his early training in that field may well have played a role in his first election to public office.

(Continued on page 240)
George Foulkes-Frontiersman

By Mina S. Foulks
Rebecca Griscom Chapter, East Liverpool, Ohio

It has been called the “Back Yard War,” and it raged for twenty years along the frontier of the Ohio River, from the Battle of Pt. Pleasant in 1774, to “Mad Anthony Wayne’s victory over the tribes at Fallen Timbers in 1794. But, in the main, it was fought by pioneer men and women in log “forts” or stations scattered throughout the wilderness. Their enemies were the Indians north of the Ohio River, led by British officers, or renegade white men, such as the ill-famed Girty brothers. All were equipped with gun, tomahawk and scalping knife at the British forts, especially Detroit.

The Lieut.-Governor of Canada, Henry Hamilton, whom the frontiersman cursed as the “Ha’r Buyer,” paid cash for scalps, regardless of age or sex. (George Rogers Clark and his buckskin clad men captured the “Ha’r Buyer” at Vincennes in February 1779.) But the premium on scalps continued as part of the British policy for the war on the frontier.

The pioneers were forced to be continually on guard against raiding bands of Indians who attacked and burnt the frontier cabins and massacred the inhabitants, Wandering groups of savages fired at stray hunters from ambush, or shot at men plowing in the clearings. But sometimes the savages preferred to carry into captivity some men or women or children.

Few adult prisoners adapted well to life in an Indian village, but young children, forgetting their own homes, became savages in thought and action. Some of the captives, however, never forgot their former life, and braved the dangers of an attempted escape to return to their families. This is the story of one of these captive children.

About the year 1775, a family left their home in Loudoun County, Virginia, crossed the Allegheny Mountains to clear a place for their cabin home in the present Washington County, Pennsylvania. Among them was a six-year-old boy named George, after his father. This little fellow had an older brother, John, sisters Elizabeth and Jane, another brother William; he would also have a small brother and sister who would be born later.

The family lived on their clearing only a few years, as the father died suddenly while plowing, possibly from a heart seizure. Without a man to protect them, the children and their mother, Nancy, joined a group of relatives or friends who had settled farther on towards the Ohio River. As happened so often on the frontier, their mother married again, a widower by name of Tucker, the father of two children, Lewis and Mary (Polly). There, on Raccoon Creek, George and Elizabeth Foulkes stepped into history. Elizabeth’s story has been told, this is George’s.

It was March, 1780, and members of the Foulkes, Dillon, Tucker, Turner and Whitaec families were “sugaring off” in a grove of sugar maple trees at the junction of what is now Reardon Run and Raccoon Creek in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. Raccoon is a rust colored stream, but the Run is pure spring water. The Ohio River is several miles distant.

Though the dogs had been barking and “making a great fuss” all day, apparently the campers did not suspect any danger, as it was rather early in the year for Indian raids. But that night, under bright moonlight, the savages attacked. The settlers seem to have been completely surprised. Five men were killed at the first shots. The women and some of the children ran to a nearby cabin where the infants and small ones had been bedded. These remained in safety there, as the Indians did not bother to attack the building. Thus,
Ruins of George Foulkes' home near Darlington, Pennsylvania.

William, Jacob, and Mary Foulkes escaped. Eighteen-year-old John Foulkes ran towards the woods, with the savages after him, but he stumbled and fell, tripped by his excited dog, it is said. The Indians thus overtook him, tomahawked and scalped him.

Six children were seized and carried away: George and Elizabeth Foulkes, Lewis and Polly Tucker, and Elizabeth and James Turner. It was all over in minutes; six men dead, including John Foulkes, and six children carried into captivity.

The winter of 1779-80 had been a most severe one. Snow four feet deep had covered the ground. Even in March, some of it must still have remained, while the Ohio River was no doubt ice-bound. The Indians, a band of Wyandots on a hunting trip, had seen the smoke from the sugar camp across the river. They crossed over on the ice to “scout” the camp, hiding in the brush during the day, causing the dogs to be so noisy, a hint of danger which the settlers disregarded. Then, when night came, the savages attacked.

Before they hardly realized what had happened, the bewildered and frightened children were dragged along the icy creek and across the river. Here Elizabeth was given a horse to ride, but George was forced to walk. As he had been struck on the head by a tomahawk, he was bleeding badly and could hardly keep up with the others. Knowing that the Indians often killed captives who fell behind, Elizabeth begged that her brother be permitted to ride with her. But George was an eleven-year-old boy, and the savages refused, saying that if he were going to be brave, he must show strength and endurance.

This terrible trip across the Ohio wilderness in the cold spring weather finally ended at the Wyandot towns on the Sandusky River, not far from Lake Erie. Like other children, George and his sister easily adjusted to the Indian mode of life. It was not too much different from the rough frontier living they were accustomed to. Of course, they missed their mother and the children, and wondered whether they were still living. They knew that John had been killed, because they recognized his scalp from its curly hair. But, on the whole, their life was not unhappy, for they were only children, nine and eleven years old.

Back in Pennsylvania, their mother was informed by traders that George and Elizabeth were unharmed. From this time on, Nancy Foulkes Tucker disappears. We know nothing more of her. She may have returned to Washington County with the younger children, and she may have remarried. But she was not forgotten, for her daughter, Elizabeth, named her eldest daughter, Nancy, after the mother she might never see again.

On the banks of the Sandusky River, the years passed by. Elizabeth married her fellow captive, the English youth, James Whitaker, who bought her from her savage owners with a “kegge” of rum. From his Indian companions George learned to hunt and to track the game through the forests. But he never forgot his mother and his brothers and sisters, and, as he grew older, he made several attempts to return to them. Once his plans were divulged to the savages by a fellow captive, and he was guarded more closely. But as trouble between the settlers and the Indians increased, George began to fear that he would be forced to war against his own race, and at last managed to escape from their surveillance.

The journey through the Ohio forests was not difficult for a young man trained as he had been for wilderness life, but as he neared the settlements, he began to fear

George Foulkes' tombstone in the cemetery at East Palestine, Ohio.
that he would be mistaken for an Indian, as he was clothed like one of them. Finally, he reached the banks of the Allegheny River. Across the narrow stream he could see the cabin of a settler. This clearing was owned by Henry Ullery, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and was the home of his family.

Dolly Ullery, a girl in her teens, heard George's calls, and bravely took her canoe and paddled over to the other bank. Satisfied that the youth was really a white man, she brought him back to the Ullery farm. (Later, Dolly was to marry Jacob Foulkes, George's young brother.)

After a happy reunion with his mother, if she were still living, with his sister, Jane Greer, and other relatives, George settled down to a civilized mode of life. This was a difficult thing to do. He was now, 1791, a man of twenty-two, and he had spent half of his young life as an Indian. Work on a farm must have seemed most monotonous and unexciting compared to the freedom of a savage.

Then George learned from the talk around Ft. Pitt that the government needed men to patrol the banks of the Ohio to warn and protect any travelers on the river, as much river traffic had been ambushed by the Indians with loss of lives and boats. This was work that George was well fitted for, but he ran the danger of death by torture if captured, as he was an escaped prisoner.

Foulkes joined a company of four men under the command of Captain James Downing, Sr. The others were John Cuppy, Isaac Miller and Thomas Dillon. They were to patrol or "scout" the land north of the Ohio River. The five had many adventures, some of which have been recorded.

One April day in 1793, the five men crossed the Ohio from their "station" on the Virginia side, and started northward through the woods. On the fourth day of the scout, they ran out of food and were forced to shoot a deer. The sound drew the attention of a band of about eighteen Ottawa and Wyandots who attacked the scouts as they were cooking the animal.

John Cuppy was the first to see the Indians; he fired at one, but missed. The savage started to run, with Miller and Foulkes in pursuit. Other Indians appeared, and Downing shot one. The scouts began a running retreat, and Downing and Cuppy, who were middle aged men, were becoming exhausted, when, fortunately for them, the savages began to chase Miller. This scout managed to elude them, and was able to make his way unharmed to the rendezvous across the Ohio. There he found Downing, Cuppy and Dillon. Foulkes appeared the next day, saying that he had hid in the brush to watch the burial rights which the savages held for the two Indians slain by the scouts.

The following day, as the band was resting at their "station" on the Ohio, General Wayne and his troops passed by on flatboats on their way to the west. The scouts fired their rifles in salute. Wayne stopped his barge, and learning that they were government scouts, signalled for a barge carrying sharp-shooters to draw up on the bank. Then the scouts and Wayne's crack shots enjoyed a shooting match. The former soon showed that they were the better shots, and, as the General left, he ordered a round of brandy and remarked, "My brave fellows, you are damned fine shots." No doubt the five scouts told this story many times in the years to come.

Border warfare was cruel, and men became hardened to bloody deeds. George could not easily forget the lessons he had learned from the savages. Sometimes he acted as an Indian might have done.

One October night in 1793, these same five scouts were passing near some villages of the Hurons. In the darkness they came upon several savages around a camp fire. One of them was standing between the rangers and the fire. Foulkes immediately shot the man, while the other scouts rushed the camp, killing two more. The remainder fled. Since his victim had not yet expired, Foulkes, saying that he would finish what he had begun, drew his tomahawk and buried it in the savage's brain. Then, taking his knife, George scalped his fallen enemy.

After "Mad" Anthony Wayne's victory over the Ohio tribes at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, followed by the Treaty of Greene Ville the next year, peace came to the Ohio frontier. There was less need for scouts to patrol the upper Ohio valley. George and the other scouts laid aside their tomahawks and took up their plows.

On November 21, 1796, George Foulkes married Catherine Ullery, the sister of the girl who had brought him across the Allegheny in her canoe. They were married by an Episcopal minister at the Ullery home. Among the wedding guests were many of George's Indian friends whose presence must have added a certain distinction to the occasion.

The couple built their home on one of the branches of the Beaver River near the Ohio line. George started a trading post. In time the place became cluttered with wigwams and rickety cabins of numerous Indians. Foulkes was kind to them; he traded cornmeal and powder for their furs, and generally looked after them. When sober the savages were good neighbors, helping with the work and sharing their game.

Since Foulkes knew the Wyandot language, he was often asked by his Indian friends to act as an interpreter for them, as they trusted him completely.

The retired scout prospered: he built a mill dam, and erected saw and flour mills. Near his trading post placed his home, a two story house of native sandstone. Though gutted by fire, some of these stones still stand, but the dam and mills are gone.

George Foulkes and his wife, Catherine, raised a family of four boys and seven girls. Many of them moved to Ohio and settled in Richland County.

In the cemetery at East Palestine, Ohio, near the Pennsylvania line, is a stone bearing this inscription:

(Continued on page 172)
A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, at 12 noon, Friday, December 12, 1969, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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

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

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Faust, moved that 170 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Tolman. Adopted.

Mrs. Faust reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 965; resigned, 1029; reinstated, 170.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report:

- Applications verified: 1556
- Supplementals verified: 247

Patricia W. Shelby, Registrar General.

Mrs. Shelby moved that the 1556 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Dwayer. Adopted.

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

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 9th to December 12th:

- Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:
  - Mrs. Mary Esther Hoyt Foster, Chatham, Massachusetts;
  - Miss Flossie Cloyd, Madison, Tennessee.

- The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:
  - Mrs. Carol Heath Schleve, Glendive, Montana;
  - Mrs. Mary Bell Morris, Dumas, Texas.

- The following reappointment of an Organizing Regent is requested by her State Regent:
  - Mrs. Carol Heath Schleve, Glendive, Montana.

- The State Regent of Indiana requests authorization of chapters at Noblesville and Winamac.
- The State Regent of Maine requests an extension of time for one year from expiration date of Elizabeth Pierce Lancey Chapter which is below in membership.
- The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation:
  - Chloe Holt, Bogue Chitto, Mississippi.

Elizabeth C. Barnes, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Barnes moved the confirmation of two organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; authorization of two chapters; extension of time for one chapter; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Dwayer. Adopted.

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

The President General thanked the members for coming to the Special Meeting and extended best wishes for a Happy Christmas and good health and happiness in the New Year.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Marjorie S. Howland, Recording Secretary General.

MAGNOLIA STATE (Jackson, Miss.), organized November 8, 1929, with Miss Frances McNair (Mrs. J. W. Bell, Jr.) as organizing Regent, celebrated 40 years of growth with Anniversary Tea on 8th of November honoring organizing members. Miss Elois Dickson, Regent, and 23 past regents were hostesses. Mrs. Mitchell Robinson served as general chairman. Pictures of past regents were recently featured in Sunday Edition of Clarion-Ledger-Jackson Daily News. A "depression baby" with 26 members, chapter now numbers 213 (21 junior members), and has repeatedly attained honor roll status in the State and National Society DAR.

Since 1951 scholarships in DAR Schools, contributions to Choctaw Indians, and other patriotic and educational projects of the Chapter have been supported by proceeds of the annual Christmas Pilgrimage, now a Jackson tradition. Initiated by Mrs. Swepson S. Taylor, this event features holiday decorated homes of Jackson residents, generously opened for the occasion, and a tea to which all "pilgrims" are invited. Mrs. G. Richard Greenlee (Victoria Love), a junior member, is 1969 Pilgrimage Chairman, and Mrs. Heber S. Simmons, Jr. (Jean Frazier), outstanding Junior member of the Mississippi Society in 1966, will be hostess for the tea.

Chapter annually joins sister chapters in Jackson in observance of Constitution Week and American History Month, climax of which is a George Washington's Birthday Luncheon honoring DAR Good Citizens with presentation of Good Citizen Pins and copies of "The DAR Story." Chapter members currently serving on the State level are Mrs. Max L. Pharr, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Bruce H. Nicholson, Chairman Radio and TV. Miss Nell Permenter is Chairman of Cookbook Committee, Richard Pharr, State President of Mississippi Society C.A.R., is a member of the Chapter sponsored C.A.R. Society, Dancing Rabbit Creek. Mrs. J. C. Holton is a 50 year DAR member, and Mrs. V. C. Creel and Miss Mabel Bridges will be eligible early in 1970.

TEXARKANA (Texarkana, Arkansas).

At the request of Judge Paul X. Williams of Fort Smith, Arkansas, the Texarkana Chapter participated in the Naturalization Service held Tuesday, April 29, in the United States District Court, Texarkana Division.

The program was planned by Texarkana Chapter Regent, Mrs. C. C. Fricks, Jr. The Court officially opened at 1:00 p.m. with the presentation of the colors by the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. The invocation was given by Dr. Ralph Hillis, pastor of First Methodist Church, Arkansas. The Court presented Mrs. Fricks, who in turn presented the participating organizations. Children of the American Revolution was represented by Linda Arnold, Arkansas State Junior President, and Rhonda Holt, Texarkana Society President. Miller County Bar Association President, Tom Arnold; Bowie County Bar Association President, Kirk Patton; American Legion, Commander J. C. Floyd, and American Legion Auxiliary Community Service Chairman, Mrs. A. J. Anderson were present. The Honorable Raymond Bunker presented the petitioners.

The Honorable Elmer Riddle, Clerk, administered the oath of allegiance. Mrs. Fricks was again recognized by the Court at which time she presented Mrs. D. G. Burch, Americanism Chairman of the Texarkana Chapter. Mrs. Burch presented each new American citizen with an American flag, a gift from the Texarkana Chapter and a copy of the beautiful "An American Creed" by Dean Alfange—a gift from Bryant Davis. The address was given by the Honorable Damon Young. The pledge of allegiance to the flag and retirement of the colors concluded the moving and impressive program.

COLONEL THOMAS DORSEY (Ellitt City, Md.) annually participates in the fourth of July Parade at Howard County, Maryland. The theme of the Parade for 1969 was, "The Faces of Freedom."

The Colonel Thomas Dorsey's theme was "Freedom of Choice." The wording and design were worked out by several members, and a small truck was decorated with the theme, flags and ribbons. The float was driven by a former Regent, Mrs. Adolph Evans. Also on the float was a member, Mrs. William J. Donnelly and her daughter.

As they slowly proceeded along the Parade route many spectators asked questions about the DAR and what it stands for.

By lending financial assistance as well to this event, the Chapter considers it a worthwhile way to express the aims and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

—Mrs. Victor J. Chiariello.
DELAWARE CITY (Delaware, Ohio). The dedication of a plaque at the Delaware County Court House and a program, "The First Sixty Years," marked the Sixtieth anniversary of Delaware City Chapter in the spring of this year.

Starting with a nucleus of nineteen members, this Chapter now numbers over 100, has won the Gold Honor Roll for the past ten consecutive years (plus one other year), and presently has one member serving as a State Officer, two State Chairmen and a State Vice-Chairman.

The first meeting of Delaware City Chapter was held on March 10, 1909, with Anna Darlington (Buck) Firestone serving as the Regent. During the first few decades, meetings were held in the homes of the members, but as the Chapter grew it became necessary to find larger meeting quarters. The Delaware Women's City Club has served as "home" for some years now though it too at times is crowded.

At the Sixtieth anniversary celebration this club dining room was filled to capacity. Our State Regent, Mrs. Wallace Heiser, was the guest of honor. Many of our State Officers, our District Director and State Chairmen were also present. Miss Amanda Thomas, the National Chairman of DAR Schools also attended.

Mrs. Heiser spoke on the work of the Chapter, complimenting it for its accomplishments in carrying out the objectives of our National Society. Following the talk, members and guests adjourned to the County Court House where the plaque, honoring Moses Bixby and Henry Baldwin, co-founders of the City of Delaware, was dedicated. Mrs. Walter Pabst, Chapter Historian and State Chairman of Genealogical Records, gave the dedication address. Assisting her in the program were: Mrs. Edward Jenkins, State Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph Geiger, State and Chapter Chairman; Mrs. Ralph Nicol, the Chapter Regent; Mrs. Wilmer Pierce. The bronze medal for Secondary Schools was presented by Mrs. Joseph Geiger, State and Chapter Chairman of National Defense. A number of History medals and certificates were also awarded to local and County High School students as well as Good Citizenship pins to girls throughout Delaware County.

The year was concluded with a most successful Flag Day picnic honoring the Harrison Trail Society, C.A.R. This affair was held at the spacious home of Mrs. H. Lloyd Jones. Members of the Harrison Trail Society had charge of the Devotions.

Members of the Chapter plan to work even more diligently for the programs of our National Society for the next sixty years!—R. Susan Geiger.

LEPORTAGE (Riverside, Illinois). At its November meeting LePortage Chapter announced through its Chairman, Mrs. Fred Simon, that it will entertain representatives from the Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter, Harvey, Illinois. Mrs. Robert Frew and Mrs. Glenn Pyles presented a program on PIONEER CRAFTS—Foods, Cooking and Medicines of the Pioneer Days.

In October members traveled to the Morton Arboretum, a delightful Chicago suburban-attraction, to participate in a bus tour with guide descriptions of colorful landscape and growth. This was followed by lunch in their Ginko Room and slides with a lecture on "Prairie Flowers."

Mrs. Francis G. McNair is Regent of LePortage Chapter, which is 29 years of age this year. Charter members still on the chapter roll are: Mesdames Morris E. Griffin, Wm. A. Shuey, Wm. M. Neburka, Francis G. McNair, C. T. Watson, C. E. Wingo and Samuel J. Adams.

We are on the Gold Honor Roll this year and take credit for meeting the requirements of the many DAR projects. We participated in the Village Fourth of July parade by having a decorated car with pioneer dressed ladies as passengers. We planted a red bud tree in a prominent spot by our town library.

LePortage Chapter has 71 members plus three associates.

At the Merion Chapter 75th Anniversary Luncheon are: Mrs. William H. Hardham; Mrs. Edward Hungerford, Chapter Regent; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent; Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr.; Mrs. James L. Layton; Mrs. Alfred T. Novello.

MERION (Bala, Penn.) was chartered 75 years ago in Bala, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Edward Hungerford, Regent, and Mrs. John C. Wyche, Jr., 1st Vice Regent and Program Chairman, have scheduled many interesting and outstanding events to celebrate this Diamond Jubilee year.

On September 30th, the State Regent, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer was guest of honor at a luncheon in the lovely town house of Mrs. Alfred T. Novello in center city Philadelphia. Other State Officers who attended were Mrs. Kenneth C. Shaffer, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Betty Mon- teer Williams, State Treasurer; Mrs. George Clinton Custer, State Registrar and Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., South Eastern Director, who is also a past Regent of Merion Chapter. Thirteen Regents of the South Eastern District were able to attend and together with the State Officers helped to make this a memorable afternoon.

A delicious luncheon was prepared by members of the committee which included, Mrs. James C. Carty, Mrs. Ralph H. Hollerorth, Mrs. Harold J. Miller, Mrs. Hungerford and Mrs. Novello. Mrs. Ernest L. Hutchinson.
was chairman of printing the invitations.

The highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of "Books a la Carte" a review of four current best sellers, by Mrs. James L. Layton, Jr., a past Regent of Merion Chapter.

—Josephine G. Hollerorth.

Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Walter G. Dick, Vice President General; Mr. Jack R. Walker, President, S.A.R.; Mrs. Murray Ezzell, Chapter Regent; Mrs. W. F. Graham.

COL. GEO. MOFFETT (Beaumont, Texas) and the Paul Revere Chapter S.A.R. held a joint "Constitution Week" dinner at the Beaumont Country Club on Sept. 18, 1969.

Mrs. Murray Ezzell is DAR regent and Mr. Jack R. Walker is S.A.R. president. Mrs. Walter G. Dick of Alleytown, Vice President General of the National Society, and National Chairman of Constitution Week was a guest of honor and presented Mrs. W. F. Graham with a 50-year membership certificate. Mrs. Jackson C. Mouton and Mrs. W. E. Orgain, other 50-year membership recipients were unable to attend.

Mr. Walter Gage Sterling of Houston, immediate past President General of S.A.R. was the guest speaker, and Mr. Robert L. Sonfield of Houston, another past president general of S.A.R. was an honored guest.

—Mrs. T. H. Nees.

FAIRFAX COUNTY (Virginia). In observance of American Heritage Month, ceremonies for the dedication of a marker placed by Fairfax County (Virginia) National Society Daughters of the American Revolution on an 18th Century Falls Church home were held on October 11. This date was the 79th anniversary of the National Society, and the Chapter also observed its 64th anniversary with a luncheon at Old Falls Church immediately following the ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Wilson, III are the present owners of the home, "Long View" which was built in 1770 by Colonel James Wren. The marker has been placed on an outside chimney of the house.

Colonel Wren was also the architect and builder of Old Falls Church and his plans were used for Christ Church, Alexandria and Pohick Church on Route 1, south of Alexandria.

Mrs. Rodney Caldwell, chapter regent presided at the ceremonies. Reverend J. Hodge Alves, Rector of The Falls Church, gave the invocation. Mrs. Rollo R. Bates, chapter chairman of the Flag of the United States of America led in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Reverend Melvin Lee Steadman, Jr, minister of Dunn Loring United Methodist Church and author of "Fence and Fireside" gave an address on the history of the home.

George Wren, seventh great grandson of Colonel Wren, unveiled the marker. Mrs. J. Gilbert Berry, chapter chairman of Marking Historic Spots, dedicated the marker. Mayo Stuntz, president of the Fairfax County Historical Society, brought greetings to the group.

Mrs. John H. Biscoe, Virginia state DAR Chaplain, gave the benediction. Virginia State Vice Regent Mrs. William E. Barton and Mrs. Thomas DeShazo, District V Director, were present.—Georgie Thomas Reck.

GEN. JACOB ODELL (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.) Mrs. Henry N. Norsen, Author (Irene Lillian Ward), was unanimously elected and installed as Regent of General Jacob Odell Chapter, October 15, 1969. She succeeds Mrs. James Philip Tobey. The installation ceremony was conducted by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Meriba Gursky of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. The meeting was conducted by the First Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert C. Pinkerton of Yonkers, and was well attended. After the installation and meeting the members enjoyed a very charming and delightful party, hostessed by Mrs. Norsen with Mrs. Charles J. Graef of Hastings, Past Regent of the Chapter and Past National Co.—Chmn. Americanism and DAR Citizenship Manual, and Mrs. Robert Pinkerton pouring.

Mrs. Norsen is the author of WARD BROTHERS, CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD, published in December, 1958. Her book was reviewed by DAR Magazine in 1959. She is a granddaughter of Gilbert Ward, one of these world-famous brothers who won for the United States the World Championships in the sport of rowing which titles the U. S. still holds due to the records they set which have never been equalled before their time or since. Her book has been placed by General Franco in the Royal Palace Library, Madrid, Spain.

RINCON DEL DIABLO (Escondido, Calif.). Highlight of local interest for the year 1969 was the dedication of the new double bridge which marked completion of $3.5 million section of US Highway 395 between San Diego and Escondido. 50 years ago in September, Mrs. Bert Wade stepped out of an Overland roadster and smashed a bottle of champagne (1919) and then 14 years ago (1955) she dedicated the second Lake Hodges bridge—just below the old one. Mrs. Wade stated she was excited to be guest of honor, surrounded by city, county, state and Highway Department officials, for the same kind of ceremony for the third time in 1969.

Rincon del Diablo Chapter has participated in many historical events, in supporting the observance of California's bicentennial during the year 1969. On Flag Day, we joined the other San Diego County Chapters in presenting a large flag to the Presidio. Also, during Constitution Week, another meeting and luncheon was attended by more than 150 DAR members and guests and the San Diego County Chapters jointly presented to the Serra Museum 12 Flags that had been flown over California. At all times, these flags will be displayed at the entrance to the Museum, which is one of the great historical sites in the San Diego area.

From the left are: George Wren, 7th great grandson of Col. Wren; Mrs. J. Gilbert Berry, Chapter Chairman of Marking Historic Spots; Mrs. Rodney Caldwell, Chapter Regent.

Escondido Mayor William S. Crow and Mrs. Bert Wade, 25-year member of DAR, at the dedication of New Lake Hodges Bridge.
On each of the above occasions, distinguished speakers gave generous praise to the DAR in the tradition of preserving our history and full coverage on TV and newspapers throughout the county.

On October 16, 1969, Rincon del Diablo Chapter celebrated its fifteenth birthday, honoring organizing members and Mrs. Wesley G. Barringer, organizing regent. Honor Roll status has been achieved by our chapter each year since our organization. — Mrs. Alan A. Hudson.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Lincoln, Illinois) held its opening meeting at Hotel Lincoln September 20 with a Constitution Week luncheon. Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, State Regent, was the guest of honor and speaker, whose subject was "DAR—Past and Present." She gave a wealth of information on the origin of NSDAR and its objectives.

Constitution Week chairman, Mrs. Edward S. Jones, gave a résumé of the ways Constitution Week was observed locally. Due to the enthusiasm of the Lincoln Courier managing editor, Mr. Ken Goodrich, articles and pictures were featured in ten issues. Radio Station WPRC allotted five minutes during the week for a spot announcement. Sixteen ministers cooperated in recognition of this memorable date with the reading of a 40-word historical message from their pulpits on Sunday, September 21st. Mrs. Claire Kresse, Lincoln Public Librarian, arranged an exhibit of books relating to the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. Preamble posters in banks and stores and a patriotic window display on the city square called attention to our nation's 182nd anniversary.

A framed copy of the Constitution was presented by the chapter's regent, Mrs. Norman H. Muck, to Mr. Robert Taylor, principal of Washington-Monroe School; Mrs. Charles H. Woods, Past State Chaplin, Past Regent of Abraham Lincoln Chapter, and National Defense chairman presented Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, principal of Adams School, a framed picture of "Flags of American Liberty." A similar picture was given by Mrs. Jones to Mr. Wilbur Williams, principal of Northwest School. — Mary Bird Jones.

EVERGLEADES (Miami, Fla.) maintains a small museum of Revolutionary relics at its home and meeting place in Old Fort Dallas. One of Everglades projects is to entertain groups of Boy and Girl Scouts, special history classes and other groups from private and public schools at this museum. The groups are guided by one of our members who explains the artifacts and also how this old Fort was moved piece by piece from the mouth of the Miami river to its present site in Lummus Park. The boys always show keen interest in the old muskets and are most eager to handle them. The accompanying picture shows Mrs. Faye Wakeman, and Mrs. Esther Poppell, First Vice-Regent, with Boy Scouts Israel Zuckerman, Ralph Capes, Robert Bailey and Umberto Cases inspecting a musket when their Pack visited us in June. We entertain about 150 children each year, as well as tourists who visit our City.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (Montpelier, Vt.) has two members who reached their 50th year of active membership in the National Society and in this chapter in October 1968. The Misses Carrie A. and Edith S. Hollister were accepted by the National Society on October 11, 1918, and have three soldiers in the Revolutionary War from whom they can claim eligibility—Josiah Hollister of Connecticut, Stephen Rich of Sutton, Massachusetts, and Mark Snow of Rochester, Massachusetts. Their mother, Mary Snow Hollister, was also a member of the chapter.

It also happens that the birthdays of the sisters occur in October, Miss Carrie's on the 11th and Miss Edith's on the 21st. It was a pleasure for the chapter members to present a birthday cake and 50-Year Membership pins to them.

During the years, offices in the chapter have been held by each of the

Miss Edith Hollister, Mrs. Roland W. Seavey, Chapter Regent, and Miss Carrie Hollister with the 50-year birthday cake.

“Hollister girls,” as they are affectionately called, and while they are now living at the Gill Home, 7 Gill Terrace, Ludlow, Vermont, their interest is still with the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter in Montpelier and is evidenced by their generous contributions toward its various activities.

WILLIAM FINDLEY (Palestine, Texas). Success of "DAR's Peace Officers Appreciation Day" on November 13th —673 people attending—was acclaimed by Palestine, Dallas, Tyler and Houston news media. Believed to be a first in Texas, events to which the public was invited were a heritage exhibit of weapons and reception for 60 law-enforcement officials with jurisdiction in the County, and their wives. Invitations by the Regent, Mrs. Alton King, quoted from a Constitution Day speech to the Chapter by Associate Justice James Moore, Court of Civil Appeals of Tyler: "Our morality is the last bulwark of our democratic form of government... It is time the majority... say what they stand for."

Children of the host bank's employees and DAR's, dressed in patriotic colors, assisted photographers, gave guests literature and badges saying "Have You Said 'Thank You' today? I have, at DAR's Peace Officers Appreciation Day."

Honor guest J. Gordon Shanklin, FBI's Agent in Charge of Dallas Division, stated: "I want to congratulate the William Findley Chapter... Coordinated action on the local level is basic to mounting an anti-crime campaign, and it is up to the community... Groups such as the DAR, because of their various structures, publication... and community leadership roles... are uniquely qualified to establish programs aimed at eliciting public response to the needs of law enforcement."

Sixteen members of other Texas
Chapters, including State Regent Mrs. B. W. Woolley and eight State officers and committee members, traveled 5,000 passenger miles to be in Palestine for the Day.

Local citizens have a new awareness of our courteous and appreciative honor or guests, expressed by Mrs. Woolley as an "honor to meet those fine men . . . dedicated to preserving our Freedom and well-being. We owe them so much, but so few pause to express any appreciation or praise for these unsung heroes."—Bonnie Bell King.

The regent welcomed four visitors, Mrs. Bannister Wilkes of Arlington, Va., mother of Mrs. Womack; Mrs. Joseph Womack, Sr., Mrs. Carl Carlson, Sr. and Mr. Karl Pickett.

Mrs. A. C. Woodroof and Mrs. Albert S. Lineberry presided at the tea table. Mrs. Womack and Mrs. I. W. Garrett Jr. were chairmen of the hostess committee.—Mrs. G. M. Kirkman.

FRENCH COLONY (Gallipolis, Ohio).

Sunday, October 19, at two o'clock, at the Memorial Gateway to Mount Haul Cemetery, Gallipolis, Ohio, French Colony Chapter held rededication ceremonies for a DAR tablet, purchased to replace one that had disappeared a few years back. The original dedication of Memorial Gateway took place on October 19, 1933, the 143th anniversary of the landing at Gallipolis of the French Five Hundred, and the 152nd anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

It was the thought of Mrs. M. T. Epling, Sr., while Regent of French Colony Chapter, that was responsible for this project, and Mrs. Robert Hagan was appointed chairman. For three years, by members' donations and by selling all-occasion cards, money was raised to purchase this tablet. Jas. H. Matthews Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, manufactured it. The tablet is an exact replica of the one that disappeared.

Mrs. Robert Hagan, Regent, presided at the ceremonies. Reverend Glen R. Huehold, of First United Presbyterian Church, gave the invocation and benediction. Mrs. Howard Brannon led the pledge of allegiance to the flag. John A. Epling, Gallipolis Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, issued the call to order and led in the singing of the National Anthem. Major General (Retired) George E. Bush, a descendant of the French 500, and a patriotic citizen of Gallipolis, gave the dedicatory speech. The unveiling of the bronze tablet was conducted by David and Mark Fowler, grandsons of Mrs. Howard Brannon, all descendants of Jacob Roush, a Revolutionary War soldier buried in Gallia County.

Notice of this event was sent to six newspapers in different cities in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. Fourteen DAR chapters and several State DAR officers and chairmen were invited. Several members attended from Captain James Lawrence chapter, Ironton, Ohio. Approximately 25 persons attended. All active members of French Colony Chapter attended and assisted. This event was considered to be the most outstanding program of 1969 for French Colony Chapter.

DELWARE COUNTY (Chester, Pa.) celebrated its 75th ANNIVERSARY recently at the Aronimink Golf Club. Since this event followed the Pennsylvania State Conference, we were honored to have with us nine State Chairmen, and six State Officers (plus three husbands), including Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Vice-Regent, representing the State Regent, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer. Mrs. Russell presented greetings from the State Regent, and to quote from her message: "We have given of our talents to create the greatest Nation of free peoples on this earth, not in the ability to wage wars, but in the creation of a Nation dedicated to the basic freedoms that belong only to those with the vision to recognize the need for constant vigilance to maintain those freedoms. And constant vigilance is our responsibility today. . . ."

The program featured Colonel Curtis B. Dall, author and Chairman of Liberty Lobby, Washington, D.C.; the renowned Valley Forge Military Academy Glee Club, under the direction of Col. Robert V. Woodside; and a resume of the History of the Delaware County Chapter by Mrs. Harry F. Jensen, Jr., Chapter Recording Secretary, at the conclusion of which she presented the Regent with the DAR pin that had belonged to our organizing and first Regent, Mrs. James Wats Mercur. This pin is now the property of the Chapter, to be worn by each successive Regent.

(Continued on page 220)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. A prospective member has her line established back to an ancestor who lived in North Carolina during the Revolutionary War. *The Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina* does not list him. Any suggestions?

A. The Revolutionary War Pay Records list over 40,000 legible vouchers that may include her ancestor. Soldiers were issued vouchers (certificates) as written promises that a specific amount of hard cash would be paid them at a future time. This system was adopted to pay for goods or services—clothing, food, transportation, weapons and ammunition. However, most vouchers give no reason for promised payment, but do give a district or place, and are filed in the name of the payee. Write the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, 27602.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. Are proxy signatures allowed on reports of organization of a newly organized chapter?

A. No. If a member is unable to sign the reports of organization she may write a note to the Organizing Secretary General’s Office stating she wishes her name to appear on reports as an organizing member. This note will be attached to the reports.

Q. Is Founder and Organizing Regent the same?

A. Yes, because she must have been confirmed by the National Board of Management.

Q. Can a charter member of a chapter who dropped out of the Society for 21 years or more and then becomes reinstated, be still considered a charter member?

A. Yes, once a charter member of a chapter ALWAYS a charter member no matter how long she has been away.
As reported to the office of the Historian General by the Chapters indicated. This alphabetical list will be continued in subsequent issues.

Cemetery—Cem.  
Chapter—Chp.

Dade, Townsend—Monacacy Cem., Beallsville, Md. Chevy Chase Chp., Md.  
Dagley, Thomas—Union Ridge Cem., White County, Ill. Samuel Elder Chp., Ill.  
Dague, Mathias—New Albany, Ohio Columbus Chp., Ohio  
Dailey, David—Athens County, Ohio Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio  
Dairs, James—Belmont, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.  
Dakin, Justus—Blodgett Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian  
Dale, Adam—Rose Hill Cem., Columbia, Tenn. Adam Dale Chp., Tenn.  
Dame, George—Christ Church Cem., Middlesex County, Va. John Floyd Chp., Ga.  
Dame, Jabez—Haven's Hill Cem., Rochester, N.H. Mary Torr Chp., N.H.  
Damer, Samuel—Pine Creek Cem., Jersey Shore, Pa. Fort Antes Chp., Md.  
Dane, Jeremiah—Cape May County Court House, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.  
Dane, Peletiah—Daniels Farm, South Barrington, N.H. Lewis Morris Chp., Vt.  
Daniels, John—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.  
Darrell, Robert—Pinecrest Cem., Litchfield, N.H. State Historian  
Darrow, Ebenezer—North Yard Cem., Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.  
Dassance, Jesse—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.  
Davenport, William—East End Cem., Cazidy, Ky. Kentucky State Society  
Davis, John—Guilford Court House, Greensboro, N.C. *N.C. State Society  
Davis, Isaac—Lystra Church Cem., Comer, Ga. Descendant  
Davidson, Charles—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.  
Davidson, James—All Hallows Church Cem., Birdsville, Md. Chevy Chase Chp., Md.  
Davidson, William Lee—Hopewell Presbyterian Church Cem., Mecklenburg County, N.C. Mecklenburg, Declaration of Independence Chp., N.C.  
Davis, Allen Jones—Aumsville, Oregon Multnomah Chp., Oregon  
Davis, Asa—Blodgett Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian  
Davis, Caleb—Bloomfield, N.J. Maj. Joseph Bloomfield Chp., N.J.  
Davis, Ebenezer—Ringde, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.  
Davis, Israel—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.  
Davis, James—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.  
Davis, James—Belmont, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.  
Davis, John—Scottsboro, Ala. Tidence Lane Chp., Ala.  
Davis, John—Grove Street Cem., New Haven, Conn. Mary
Clap Wooster Chp., Conn.

Davis, John—Davis Burying Grounds, New Durham, N.H. Mary Torr Chp., N.H.
Davis, John—Davis Cem., south of Dublin, Ohio Columbus Chp., Ohio
Davis, John—Maryville, Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.
Davis, John—Family Cem., Wells, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.
Davis, Joseph—Charles Liller Farm, south of Keyser, W.Va.
Davis, Joseph—Family Cem., near Harold Day Sunnybrook Trout Farm, Sharon, Vt. Falls Church Chp., Va.
Davis, Samuel—Dublin, Ohio Columbus Chp., Ohio
Davis, William—Procter Family Cem., Scrotsboro, Ala. Tidence Lane Chp., Ala.
Davis, William—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Davis, William—Dutch Reformed Church Cem., Rhinebeck, N.Y. Chancellor Livingston Chp., N.Y.
Davis, William—Three Miles Cem., Avery County, N.C. Crossnore Chp., N.C.
Davis, Zebulon—Allenton, N.H. Buntin Chp., N.H.
Dawson, Clementinus—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Dawson, Thomas—East End Cem., Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky State Society
Day, Daniel—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Day, Ebenezer Jr.—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Day, Jeriel—Reading Protestant Cem., Reading, Ohio Cincinnati Chp., Ohio
Day, John—80 miles NW of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Old Fort Hall and Eagle Rock Chp., Idaho
Day, John—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Day, Orin—Family Cem., near Harold Day Sunnybrook Trout Farm, Sharon, Vt. Falls Church Chp., Va.
Day, Stephen—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Day, Thomas—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Deacon, Aaron—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Deake, Charles—Deake Family Cem., on road between Porters Corner and Middle Grove, N.Y. Saratoga Chp., N.Y.
Dean, Aaron—Omar Cem., north of Attica, Ohio Polly Todd Madison Chp., Ohio
Dean, Ephriam—Fishkill, N.Y. Melzingah Chp., N.Y.
Dean, Job—Manchester, Vt. Ormsby Chp., Vt.
Deats, John—Martins Creek, Pa., Mary Bartlett Chp., D.C.
Deaver, Aquilla—Angel Hill Cem., Havre de Grace, Md. Gov. William Paca Chp., Md.
de Belleville, Nicholas—Presbyterian Cem., Trenton, N.J. Gen. David Forman Chp., N.J.
Debo, Thomas—Mellersburg, Mo. Columbian and Charity Stille Langstaff Chaps., Mo.
DeGraft, Emanuel—DeGraft Graveyard, Amsterdam, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
De Groot, David—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
De Groot, Jacob—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
De Groot, William—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
De Hart, William—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Delaney, Daniel—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Deming, Aaron—Southlawn Cem., South Williamsam, Mass.
Deming, Seth—near Christian Lane Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Willard Chp., Conn.
Deming, Titus—Southlawn Cem., South Williamsam, Mass.
Denman, Phillip—Old Presbyterian Cem., Springfield, N.J.
Denny, David—Meeting House Spring, near Carlisle, Pa. Pennsylvania State Society
Denny, James—Alamance Church Yard, Greensboro, N.C. San Francisco Chp., Calif.
Denny, John—Meeting House Spring, near Carlisle, Pa. Pennsylvania State Society
Denny, Walter—Jackson Cem., Benton, Ind. William Tuffs Chp., Ind.
Denslow, Eli—Grove Street Cem., New Haven, Conn. Mary Man Wooster Chp., Conn.
Denune, John—Riverside Cem., east of Columbus, Ohio. Columbus Chp., Ohio
DeWolf, Elisha—Family Cem. on DeWolf Farm, West Deerfield, Mass. Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chp., Mass.
DeWolf, John—Juniper Hill Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.

FEBRUARY 1970 [ 157 ]
Diamond, William—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Dickerson, Peter—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Dexter, James—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dexter, Thomas—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dexter, William—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dill, Robert—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Diller, John—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dillman, Andrew—Sharon Presbyterian Cem., Chatham, Ky.
Dinkle, John—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dinkins, Jesse—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dickerson, Silas—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Dennies, James—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dexter, Thomas—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dexter, William—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dill, Robert—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Diller, John—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dillman, Andrew—Sharon Presbyterian Cem., Chatham, Ky.
Dinkle, John—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dinkins, Jesse—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
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Dexter, William—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dill, Robert—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Diller, John—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dillman, Andrew—Sharon Presbyterian Cem., Chatham, Ky.
Dinkle, John—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Dinkins, Jesse—Chapel of Convenience, Mt. Hope, N.Y. Highland Chp., N.Y.
Eaton, Nathan—Manchester Center Cem., Manchester Center, Vt.
Eberle, Charles—West Union Cem., NE of Hillsboro, Oregon.
Eckert, John—John Winfield Farm, Yeatsville, N.C. Maj. Reading Blount Cem., N.C.
Eckler, Henry—Osasco Omen., Stark, N.Y. Henderson Cem., N.Y.
Edelin, Clement—Old Graveyard, Carmi, Ill. Wabash Cem., Ill.
Edgerton, Jacob—Old Cem., Pawlet, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Cem., Vt.
Edgerton, Simeon—Old Cem., Pawlet, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Cem., Vt.
Edgerton, Steven—Sangerfield, Cem., Sangerfield, N.Y. Skenandoah Cem., N.Y.
Edson, Nathan—Milestrip Cem., Madison County, N.Y. Skenandoah Cem., N.Y.
Edwards, Abel—Gallows Hill Cem., New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Cem., Conn.
Edwards, David—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Cem., N.J.
Edwards, John—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Cem., N.J.
Edwards, John—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Cem., N.J.
Edwards, Nathaniel—Old Presbyterian Church, Springfield, N.J. Watch Tower Cem., N.J.
Egbert, Abraham—Ridgeway Family Cem., Staten Island, N.Y. Staten Island Cem., N.Y.
Eldredge, Aaron—Old Brick Church Cem., Cold Spring, N.J. Cape May Patriots Cem., N.J.
Eldredge, Eli—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Cem., N.J.
Eldredge, William—Old Brick Church Cem. Cold Spring, N.J. Cape May Patriots Cem., N.J.
Eldridge, S.—Enterprises Building, Cleveland, Tenn. Ocoee Cem., Tenn.

Elgin, Samuel—Columbia Court House, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Cem., Mo.
Elliott, Andrew—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Cem., Conn.
Elliott, John—Manchester Center Cem., Manchester Center, Vt. Ormsby Cem., Vt.
Elliott, Robert—Bull Creek Cem., Tarentum, Pa. American Legion
Ellis, Benjamin—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Cem., N.H.
Ellis, Caleb—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Cem., N.H.
Ellis, George—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Cem., N.H.
Ellis, Henry—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Cem., N.H.
Ells, John—Ringde Cem., Rindge, N.H. Matthew Thornton Cem., N.H.
Ellis, Joseph—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Cem., N.H.
Ellis, Joshua—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Cem., N.H.
Elder, John—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Cem., N.J.
Eldredge, Aaron—Old Brick Church Cem., Cold Spring, N.J. Cape May Patriots Cem., N.J.

[160] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Ferguson, Henry—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Ferguson, James—Rhea County, Tenn. Judge David Campbell Chp., Tenn.
Ferguson, John—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Ferris, Ezra—Wyoming Cem., Wyoming, N.Y. Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Ferris, Joshua—Itaca, N.Y. Cayuga Chp., N.Y.
Few, William—Dutch Reformed Cem., Beacon-on-Hudson, N.Y. Meizingham Chp., N.Y.
Field, Jeremiah B.—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
Field, John—Old Dunstake Cem., Merrimack, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Field, John—Pawtucket, R.I. Pawtucket Chp., R.I.
Field, Joshua—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Field, Thomas—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Files, John—Old Graveyard, Carmi, Ill. Wabash Chp., Ill.
Finch, William—Armstrong Chapel Cem., Indian Hill, Ohio.
Flinn, Charles—Old Hurt Cem., 1/2 miles south of Mt. Airy, Mo. Tabitha Walton Chp., Mo.
Finney, Loring—North Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Fish, Ebenezer—Township Cem., Cleveland, Ohio. Lakewood Chp., Ohio
Fish, Jonathan—Bolton Cem., Bolton, N.Y. Jane McCrea Chp., N.Y.
Fish, Thomas—Old Church Cem., Hanover, N.J. Parsippany Chp., N.J.
Fisk, David M.—Woodlawn Cem., Nashua, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Fitch, Caleb—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Fitch, Rosewell—Webster Cem., Fredonia, N.Y. Benjamin Prescott Chp., N.Y.
Fite, Leonard—1/2 mile from Alexandria, Tenn. Margaret Gaston Chp., Tenn.
Fite, Peter—Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Flanders, Josiah—East Cem., Benton, N.H. Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chp., N.H.
Fleming, George—North Street Cem., Auburn, N.Y. Owasco Chp., N.Y.
Fleming, Samuel—Old Post Office Building, Montgomery, Ala. Francis Marion Chp., Ala.
Flint, Joshua—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Flint, Nathan—Congregational Chp., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Floyd, George Rogers Clark—Old Breckenridge Cem., St. Matthews, Ky. Fincastle Chp., Ky.
Floyd, William—Rochester, N.Y. Irondequoit Chp., N.Y.
Fuglg, John—Emmanuel Church Cem., Westminster, Md. Francis Scott Chp., D.C.
Fobes, William—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor, Me. Frances Dighton Williams Chp., Me.
Foose, Conrad—Gotschalk Cem., Hazleton, Pa. Irondequoit Chp., N.Y.
Foose, Conrad Sr.—Gotschalk Cem., Hazleton, Pa. Irondequoit Chp., N.Y.
Foot, Ezra—Great Hill Cem., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Foote, Isaac—Evergreen Cem., Nashua, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Forbes, Arthur—Alamance Cem., Greensboro, N.C. Guilford Battle Chp., N.C.
Forbes, John—Meeting House Spring, near Carlisle, Pa. Pennsylvania State Society

(Continued on page 188)
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City Hall has always been more than a Municipal Government house, both in utility and in the affections of the people. The scene of fancy dress balls, receptions and a central gathering place for varied social functions in its early history, the beautiful old building stands as a gallant memorial linking the glories of the past with the progressive present and the promise of the future.

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Few public buildings in this area have had a more fascinating history than Jackson's majestic City Hall. Completely renovated inside and out, it now ranks as one of America's most beautiful and functional buildings. Residents of Jackson and visitors to our State are always welcome at City Hall.

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Russell C. Davis
Mayor

Thomas B. Kelly
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December 3, 1952  

Mrs. Alice Hammond Potts (Houston)  
Organizing Regent  
Memorialized

L. to R., Mrs. Frank Hollingsworth, Regent; Mr. Ben Miller; Mrs. Boyd Thompson, daughter of Organizing Regent; Mrs. T. L. Dunn; Mrs. E. C. Fenwick, Historian; Miss Eleanor Guyton; Miss Mabel Jamison, Regent-elect.

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Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 140)

Howard-Hall-Smith: Wish par. of Rev. John Howard, early
Methodist circuit rider & minister in N.C., S.C., Tenn., &
Ga.; b. 1792, New Hanover Co., N.C., d. 1836, Macon,
Ga., m. Susan P. Hall, owned property in Wilmington, N.C.
in 1817. Had older bro. Henry B. Howard there. John had
daus. Susan, Caroline, Agnes, Julia, Anziaux & Isabella, &
s. Col. B. M. Howard of Atlanta, Ga. Daus. m. into Alston,
Smith, Walker, Flynt, etc., fams. Grandson, Rev. Geo. G.
Smith, well known Meth. Church author. Would like corres.
with desc. Will exh. info. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Van Leer,
5804 Highland Drive, Kenwood, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.
Oldham-Pace-Connelly-Sanford-Ramey (Ramsey, Rhame)-

Thompson-Wilson-Stewart-Baskett-Tyler: Want Rev. War
Serv. rec. Sanford R. Connelly and twin bro. John who m.
Sarah Wilson (anc. of Cora Wilson Stewart, USA Com. of
Educ. during Pres. Wilson's admin.). Bros. left Wills in
Shelby Co., Ky., willing land on Guist Cr. (1832) and on
Bearshear Cr. (1798). Sanford and his w. Mary (?) are
named in a . . . Semple Estate Land Transfer near Palmyra,
Va. (16 Jan. 1791). Their ch. were known to be cousin to
Gen. Rob't Lee. The Connelly twins were b. 6-25-1744,
Galway, Ire. Before coming to Ky. John & fam. had liv. in
Ashe Co. N.C. Need the par. of Sanford & Mary, also the
1st m. of their son Daniel, b. 8-23-1792, Palmyra, Va.
(Possibly a dau. of Elijah Christian was his w. by 1815),
bro. Sanford Jr. m. Ellendor Tyler, dau. of Capt. Robt)
8-5-1818, Shelby Co., Ky. Mrs. A. McCradie, Grandin,
N.D. 58038.

Important Notice

AMERICAN HISTORY
MEDALS

Procedures for ordering American History Medals have been changed.
They are to be ordered from the office of the Historian General, 1776 D
Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
Only the bronze and sterling silver
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Bronze @ $1.50; Sterling Silver @
$3.00. Please use the order form pro-
vided in the Summer Packet with check
to cover made payable to the Treasurer
General, NSDAR.
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Visit
Claiborne County's Hospitality Center in Port Gibson for tourist information.

Historic Grand Gulf Military Park and Museum—Site of Civil War Battle between Union Ironclads and Confederate Forts.

Port Gibson—Third Oldest Town in Mississippi, described by General Grant during the Civil War as “Too Beautiful To Burn.”

County served by two Banks with total resources of over $15,000,000.00.

HISTORICAL ATTRACTIONS

Port Gibson—Third Oldest Town in Mississippi, established in 1788. Historic and beautiful Churches—Homes—Business Houses. It was described by General Grant during the Civil War as “too beautiful to burn.” Scenic U.S. Highway 61 and State Highway 18, located between two other historic towns, Vicksburg and Natchez. It is one of Mississippi's favorite tourist spots.

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

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

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

Grand Gulf Military Park—and Museum. Fort Cobun, Fort Wade, Cemetery, Trenches, Sentinel Lookout Rock—A 104 acre state Military park. Site of Civil War Battle between Union Ironclads and Confederate Forts where General U. S. Grant attempted to land troops in Mississippi. Some of the best preserved original trenches and gun emplacements existing anywhere from the Civil War are in this park.

Lookout Point over Bayou Pierre—Area near Port Gibson used as an anchor point for troops during the Civil War. Replica of one of the first Presbyterian Church Buildings in the state, original log church was erected in 1801, reconstructed in 1962.

Site of Battle of Port Gibson, Shafter house where a sentry sounded the first alarm that the Federal troops were coming.

Ruins of Windsor. Stately columns represent all that is left of the magnificent estate of Windsor. Built in 1860 at a cost of $175,000, it was said to have been one of the handsomest homes in the south. It was destroyed by fire in 1890. It is one of the section's most interesting sights.

Bethel Church, near Bruinsburg, where General Grant landed with his troops. Constructed 1826.

Alcorn College (Oakland College, 1828), First Land Grant College in United States.

Rodney (Ghost Town)—Old Presbyterian Church, built in 1829, is a landmark of one of the most flourishing Mississippi River towns. Several holes in the wall were made by balls fired by Union river boats.

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

Chamberlain Hunt Academy at Port Gibson, established 1879, one of Mississippi's oldest prep Military schools.

The Planters Hotel, famous old inn, was erected in 1817 and was a popular spot during the early days of the Natchez Trace.

The Presbyterian Church in Port Gibson, unique among the Churches of the world, which was constructed in 1859. Its most famous feature is the hand placed atop the steeple pointing toward heaven. It is one of the historic houses of worship located on Church street.

Claiborne County's Timber—resources—Second fastest growing area in the World. One of the top Hardwood Producing Counties in the state.

Old Smoke Stack, built 1824 on Natchez Trace, is the only remains of the largest steam gin in the south.

Port Gibson Oil Mill—The oldest cotton Oil Mill in the United States that has been in continuous operation under one management.

Claiborne County has many other interesting attractions. Visit Claiborne County's Hospitality Center in Port Gibson for tourist information.
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Like all the 1200 employees in the MP&L family, Sue works enthusiastically at her job. But Sue and her fellow workers know that to be community builders they have responsibilities and obligations other than just working for MP&L. Besides her active interest in Girl Scouting, she is a member of the Natchez Pilot Club and chairman of the Home Economists in Business section of the Mississippi Home Economics Association. Sue and her husband, insurance adjustor Raymond Fountain, know that better communities mean better opportunities...now and in the future.

MP&L is proud of its large family of community builders who are not only providing one of the essentials of modern living—electricity—but who are also living up to the Company's long-time motto of "Helping Build Mississippi."
George Foulkes

(Continued on page 148)

"In memory of George Foulkes, a kind and affectionate father, and who for many years was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, departed this life July 10, 1840, in the 72nd year of his age, errected (sic) by his bereaved widow, Catherine Foulkes." Not a bad epitaph for an old Indian fighter.

Note—I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. Morris W. Abbott, of Milford, Connecticut, whose husband is descended from the old Indian fighter himself. Also to Mrs. Opal Streiff, of Flats, Nebraska, de-

scended from George's sister, Mary. Other information was found in the following:

"Historical Collections of Ohio" —Henry Howe.
Wisconsin Historical Collection—Draper Series.
National Defense

(Continued from page 122)

on or near military installations throughout the United States.

The objectives of these demonstrators were to be: (1) to disrupt military routine; (2) to try to build an antiwar movement within the military services; and (3) to encourage similar protests against American forces in South Vietnam and other areas of the world.

Under the smoke screen of peaceful protest, the New Mobilization Committee prepared for its coming offensive against the military by initiating programs “to develop and broaden contact with GI antiwar movement and to help strengthen that movement.”

Let’s not embrace that peacenik program. I like the shield of the military-industrial complex. It’s costly, but freedom’s cost is high.

For my part, I would sleep better if our military strength were restored to pre-McNamara levels; I think our armed forces would sleep better if they had less obsolete ships and a restoration of needed arms plus superior strategic nuclear air forces, bombers and missiles. Only then can we assure peace, through a power so massive that any enemy would fear to strike.

This is the reality which has been undermined by battering propaganda. No tactic has been omitted. No avenue of propaganda has been overlooked through our schools, our churches, our press, our TV. These marches, these demonstrations suck in the wishful, the idealists, the gullible. Propaganda is the communists’ most strategic weapon, to batter against our morale, our minds, our very reason.

This is why I repeat, “Don’t commit yourself to emotion, without full reason.” We can’t really afford purely emotional activism; it destroys too much. Instead, we need reason. Don’t line up for the wrong targets. Think! Use your fervor against the real enemy. Unite for a strong America, if you want a viable, lasting peace! Only unity and strength can save America! America is worth the effort!
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Hawk's Nest Park—near Gauley Bridge on the New River.

Blackwater Lodge at Blackwater State Park overlooks the spectacular canyon of the same name. Located within the park is the magnificent, inspiring Blackwater Falls, formed by the Blackwater River's amber waters as they plunge over a 57-foot ledge.

Tent camping along a quiet West Virginia stream is a perfect way to "get away from it all." Fifteen of the state's parks and forests offer tent and trailer camping sites.

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Comfortable and modern lodges in West Virginia. West Virginia has one of the finest state parks systems in the country. At present, the state is spending over $33 million dollars to provide additional facilities. Mont Chateau is one of many.

Children enjoy learning the wonders of nature during a West Virginia State Park vacation. During the summer months many parks have resident naturalists on duty.
Impressive Appalachian Mountain and highland meadow scenery surround Cacapon, a vacation area popular in George Washington's time. Pictured here is Cacapon Lodge, open the year round.

Runsey Monument—located at Shepherdstown—oldest town in West Virginia.

Pipestem Lodge—about 12 miles S. of Hinton or about 20 miles N. of Princeton.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was authorized in 1944 and established in 1956. The National Park Service is restoring the lower town to its appearance during the period of the John Brown Raid and the Civil War, 1859-1865. Brown was captured in the brick building seen in the left foreground. Over a million people visit the Park each year.

Pinnacle Rock State Park—about 3 miles from Bluefield and on Virginia line.

Piney State Park—on Tygart River, 5 miles from Grafton.

Holly River State Park—on State Rt. #20 about 18 miles N. of Webster Springs.

Watoga State Park—in Pocahontas County about 10 miles S. of Marlinton. Greenbrier River borders W. side.

Old Inn at Pt. Pleasant Battlefield State Park—contains museum of Revolutionary War and other historical memorabilia.
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Munsey Church is grateful for her history, for her place in this free land, and appreciates and honors all those who seek to remember the past, serve in the present, and build a better future.

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

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

In 1959, the City of Murfreesboro deeded the house and gardens to Oaklands Association, Inc., to be restored and maintained as an historic site. Today the visitor may see the authentically restored mansion with many of its original furnishings. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily, April through October, and by appointment, November through March. Telephone 615-893-0022.

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SAM DAVIS HOME, SMYRNA, TENNESSEE

“If I had a thousand lives to live, I would give them all rather than betray a friend or my country...”

—SAM DAVIS

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

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

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

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

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

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(Continued from page 162)

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Forgue, Francis—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice
Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Forster, John—Paxton Presbyterian Church Cem., Paxton, Pa.
Harrisburg Chp., Pa.

Ga.
Foster, Benjamin—Machias, Me. Hannah Weston Chp., Me.
Foster, Constantine—Union Cem., South Dennis, N.J. Cape
May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Foster, Daniel—St. Paul's Episcopal Churchyard, Newburyport,
Foster, David—Old Cem., Gardner, Mass. Capt. Elisha Jackson
Chp., Mass.
Foster, David—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp.,
N.H.
Foster, Daniel—Westminster Cem., Westminster, Vt. Brattle-
boro Chp., Vt.
Foster, Ephraim—Marietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Foster, James—Foster Mound Cem., near Natchez, Miss.
Natchez Chp., Miss.
Foster, Jeremiah—Bridge Street Cem., Gloucester, Mass. Lucy
Knox Chp., Mass.
Foster, John—Walkersville Presbyterian Church Cem., near
Monroe, N.C. John Foster Chp., N.C.
Foster, Joseph—Bridge Street Cem., Gloucester, Mass. Lucy
Knox Chp., Mass.
Foster, Joshua—Temple, N.H. Milford Chp., N.H.
Foster, Lemuel—Genesee County, N.Y. Deo-on-go-wa Chp.,
N.Y.
Foster, Moses—Milford, N.H. Milford Chp., N.H.
Foster, Salathiel—Cape May County Court House Grounds,
Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

(Continued on page 190)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Muriel Spoden, the map's author, copied nearly 2,000 deeds, read 60 books, interviewed scores of area families and traveled extensively during the two years of research which preceded the map's completion. Each of the 414 items on the map have been individually authenticated. The work is truly a historical masterpiece which will become a treasure.

IN CONTINUING SUPPORT OF THE NETHERLAND INN, THIS AD IS SPONSORED BY LONG ISLAND CHAPTER DAR.

Hal Spoden, the map cartographer, is a civil engineer with a deep interest in Tennessee history. Through his association with the Netherland Inn restoration in Kingsport, he became involved in a project to prepare this historical map. His knowledge and expertise as both an engineer and historian are displayed vividly.

This First Printing, Limited Edition Map can be yours for $8.00 each. Please add 50¢ mailing expense. No Sales Tax.

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BILLY RAY HELTON—Commissioner

O. C. GRAVES—Commissioner
JAMES M. CHAPMAN—Sec.-Treas.

Marked Graves

(Continued from page 188)

Foster, Samuel—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Foster, William—Genesee County, N.Y. Deo-on-go-wa Chp., N.Y.
Foster, William—Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cem., 1 1/2 miles north of Fair Forest, S.C. Kate Barry Chp., S.C.
Foster, Wooden—Machias, Me. Hannah Weston Chp., Me.
Fowler, Gilbert—Isaac Canfield Farm, Blauvelt, N.Y. William Paterson Chp., N.J.
Fowler, Nathan—Milford Cem., Milford, Conn. Eve Lear Chp., Conn.
Fowler, Stephen—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Fowler, Symonds—Fowler Cem., Epsom, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Frampton, Nathaniel—Spring Creek, Pa. Brokenstraw Valley Chp., Pa.
Francis, James—South Burying Ground, Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.

Francisco, Anthony—Second River Dutch Reformed Church Cem., Belleville, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Franklyn, Philip, Sr.—Franklyn Cem., Franklin, Vt. Brattleboro Chp., Vt.
Frazee, Henry—Baptist Church Cem., Scotch Plains, N.J. Scotch Plains Chp., N.J.
Frazee, Morris—Samptown Cem., South Plainfield, N.J. Elizabeth Snyder Chp., N.J.
Freeland, Frisky—Windsor Cem., Windsor, Miss. Pathfinder Chp., Miss.
Freeland, Jacob—Second River Dutch Reformed Church Cem., Belleville, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Freeman, Amos—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Freeman, Benjamin—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Freeman, Constant—Mt. Oliet Cem., Washington, D.C. Judge Lynn Chp., D.C.
Freeman, Cyrus—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.

(Continued on page 196)
Honoring

MRS. DAVID HOGAN BROWN
(Lois Maloney)

Regent 1968-1970

NOLACHUCKEY CHAPTER, DAR
Greeneville, Tennessee
On July 10, 1795, the Tennessee State legislature met in Knoxville and passed the act which established a town and county seat named Sevierville. The commission selected the site in the “Forks of the Little Pigeon River.” Sevierville’s birth was recorded in the Knoxville Gazette, Tennessee’s first newspaper, October 23, 1795.

The present Sevier County Court House with its beautiful and unique tower and clock is the fifth in the long history of the county. Built in 1895, it is of Victorian architecture. Both county and circuit court are held regularly in this building.

**SPENCER CLACK CHAPTER DAR IS GRATEFUL TO THE FOLLOWING SEVIERVILLE SPONSORS:**

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<th>Cash Hardware</th>
<th>Sevier County Utility District Natural Gas</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fines Jewelers</td>
<td>Sevier County Electric System</td>
<td>Burchfield Insurance Agency 222 Parkway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles and Marjorie Fine</td>
<td>Sevierville Hardware Co., Inc.</td>
<td>The Corner Store, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hatcher Bros. Furniture</td>
<td>Al Schmutzer, President</td>
<td>Latham’s Motel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norge Appliances</td>
<td>Cloth Shop</td>
<td>Phone 615-453-7185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Sevierville</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Roy Newman Motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevier County Bank</td>
<td>John L. Marshall Motel</td>
<td>Rambler Dealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewarts Drugs</td>
<td>Phone 615-453-5576</td>
<td>Kilpatrick Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steak House</td>
<td>McNelly Whaley Motor Co.</td>
<td>Rexall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temple Milling Co.</td>
<td>Hwy. 411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snow Top Flour—Log Cabin Meal</td>
<td>K. Rawlings &amp; Co.</td>
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<td>Mortuary and Ambulance Service</td>
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Memphis, Tennessee
_Honors_
Mrs. June Hill Fain, Regent

_Honoring our Past Regents_

TULLAHOMA CHAPTER
Tullahoma, Tennessee

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Memphis, Tennessee

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WATAUGA CHAPTER
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and to all Daughters.
Zachariah Davies Chapter, Brunswick, Tenn.

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CHRYSLER AIRTEMP DISTRIBUTOR
Honors
LYDIA RUSSELL BEAN CHAPTER DAR

Knoxville, Tennessee

WHITE STORES

WHITEWAY VARIETY STORES

[ 194 ]
In 1790, North Carolina ceded her western lands to the United States government and President George Washington appointed William Blount, a signer of the Constitution of the United States and a man of many talents, as governor of “The Territory of the United States of America South of the river Ohio” (commonly called “The Southwest Territory”). He was also made superintendent of Indian affairs. Governor Blount established his government with his friend William Cobb at Rocky Mount. All functions of government were carried on here until the Capitol was moved to Knoxville. In later years, this home was on the stagecoach route from Baltimore to Memphis. It served as a United States Post office from 1838-1847.

The State of Tennessee purchased this historic location September 15, 1959. It was opened to the public April 1, 1962. This original Capitol, built of white oak logs, has been restored and furnished in the early eighteenth century period. The kitchen and museum are new buildings, contributed to the State of Tennessee by Mrs. Pauline Massengill DeFriece of Bristol, Tennessee.

This page sponsored by SARAH HAWKINS CHAPTER DAR and

- Hamilton National Bank, Johnson City, Tennessee
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- Banking and Trust Company, Johnson City and Jonesboro, Tennessee

OPEN TO VISITORS FROM APRIL 1 TO NOVEMBER 1 OF EACH YEAR
Marked Graves

(Continued from page 190)

Freeman, Elisha—Westville Road Cem., Westville, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.
Freeman, Henry—Metuchen, N.J. Matochshoning Chp., N.J.
Freeman, Jedediah—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Freeman, Samuel—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Freeman, William—National Cem., just south of Springfield, Mo. Rachel Donelson Chp., Mo.
Freeman, Zenas—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Freiligh, Peter—Dutch Reformed Church Cem., Rhinebeck, N.Y. Chancellor Livingston Chp., N.Y.
Frelinghysen, Frederick—Private Graveyard, Weston, N.J. Gen. Frelinghysen Chp., N.J.
French, Benjamin—Milford, N.H. Milford Chp., N.H.
French, Ebenezer—New Sharon, Me. Dover-Foxcroft Chp., Me.
French, Jonathan—Seceder Cem., 1 mile south of Reynoldsburg, Ohio Columbus Chp., Ohio
French, Silas—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Frink, Thomas—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Frisbie, Jonah—Frisbie Cem., Yankeetown, Ind. Vanderburgh Chp., Ind.
Frisbie, Zebulon—South Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.
Fuller, Darius—White Church Cem., Cambridge, N.Y. Ondawa-Cambridge Chp., N.Y.
Fuller, James—Athens County Ohio Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
Fuller, Johann—near Breezewood, Pa. Deborah Avery Chp., Pa.
Fuller, Nathan—Warsaw Cem., Warsaw, N.Y. Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Fuller, William—Maysville Cem., SW of Washington, Ind. White River Chp., Ind.
Furbeck, John—New Scotland Church Cem., New Scotland, N.Y. Tawasentha Chp., N.Y.
Furman, Moor—Presbyterian Cem., Trenton, N.J. General David Forman Chp., N.J.
Futrell, Nathan—East End Cem., Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky State Society.

(To Be Continued)
OLD COURT HOUSE IN NASHVILLE ON PUBLIC SQUARE

Succeeded an 18 ft. log structure on a 4 acre tract built in 1783. It was built in 1802, only 22 years after the first settlers arrived; it burned in April 1856. Two other court houses have been built on the same site; the one built in 1857 was razed to make way for the present structure finished in 1937.

Compliments of Regent's Council of Davidson County—composed of the following Chapters

BELLE MEADE
CAMPBELL
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CUMBERLAND

FORT NASHBORO
FRENCH LICK
GEN. DAVID SMITH'S ROCK CASTLE
GENERAL FRANCIS NASH
GEN. JAMES ROBERTSON

OLD COURT HOUSE IN NASHVILLE ON PUBLIC SQUARE

Q. Could any special provision be made for an elderly member who has been active many years and now is physically or financially unable to pay her dues?
A. Many states have set up a special fund for this purpose. Refer to the DAR Magazine for January, 1968, page 28, for New York's solution in their "Friendly Fund."

Q. Is it courteous to a sponsor of a new member to learn why she is not acceptable to a chapter?
A. It depends on method of chapter voting. If by ballot, there is no way of knowing who blackballed her; therefore, no way of learning reason. If by voice vote, which is unlikely, the sponsor would know who voted "no" and could privately ask reason.

(Continued from page 155)
HONORING
THE
STATE REGENT OF UTAH

MRS. FRANKLIN DAVID MAUGHAN
(Martha Zinn)

Presented with pride and affection by the following Utah Chapters:

GOLDEN SPIKE
SALT LAKE VALLEY
PRINCESS TIMPANOGOS
Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter

Hamburg, Arkansas

proudly honors

Dorothy Thompson Williams
(Mrs. James Andrew)

Regent

Arkansas State Society

1968 — 1970
“ACCENT ON ARKANSAS”

The Arkansas Daughters honor our State Regent, Dorothy Thompson Williams, with pride, affection and appreciation. Her willingness to share her time and talents and her devotion and dedication in sharing them; her services so graciously rendered and her smile of approval, have endeared her to us all.

The Arkansas DAR News, edited by her, is truly a source of information and inspiration to those who sponsor these two pages.

<table>
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<td>VAN BUREN</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROBERT CRITTENDEN</td>
<td>WEST MEMPHIS</td>
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THE ARKANSAS STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Presents with Pride, Affection and Appreciation

MRS. JAMES ANDREW WILLIAMS

State Regent 1968-1970
MR. SETH WARD
Honoring His Mother,

MRS. HELENE CURD WARD

Who for many years has been an active DAR member as registered through the CURD family line, and

Who is blessed with an active DAR member daughter, Mrs. Margaret Ward Hancock, as registered through the SOUTH family line, and

With a second daughter, Mrs. Bette Ward Gordon, as registered through the BURLESON line, and who is a member of

THE CHAMPAGNOLLE CHAPTER,
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS,

which is the Sponsoring Chapter.

Pages
(Continued from page 141)

positions. After 79 years, of course, we do have a pretty good system worked out, but you would be surprised at the last minute emergencies which cannot be predicted or worked out in advance, and, therefore, the need for quick thinking. Somehow, the processions are always beautiful and smooth-functioning—and always on time—this through the efforts of the many Congressional Committees that work closely with one another to insure that it does happen this way—the ladies on the Marshal, Corridor, Platform, and House Committees, together with many others, work together to make sure that everyone is in the proper place at the appointed time—and you will be interested to know that many of these ladies received their initial training as pages, and now that they have graduated are still serving our Society on these other committees.

The opening night procession is an impressive sight, and it is rewarding to think that each of us is a part of this—and that we are contributing not only through our efforts in our Chapter and State Societies throughout the year, but to the continuity of our Continental Congress this 79th year.

By now, those of you who have accepted an invitation to page should have received a letter of instruction from me outlining the clothing you will need, the meetings which you should attend, special functions for Juniors, etc. If you have not received this information, please contact your State Regent, who has a copy of this letter, or any member of the Page Committee. Each and every one of us will be happy to be of help to you in any way we can. The Vice Chairmen of the Page Committee are:

Mrs. Harry F. Jensen, 401 Gayley Street, Media, Pa. 19063
Mrs. Conrad B. Kresge, 1111 Fernview Dr., Creve Coeur, Missouri 63141
Mrs. Richard E. Markley, 1806 Ewings Mill Road, Coraopolis, Pa. 15108
Mrs. Clarence W. Scheuren, 117 Cadwalader Dr., Trenton, N.J. 08618

Our Committee is one of service to everyone in attendance at Congress—National Officers, National Chairmen, State Regents, Delegates, and Members—it is my hope that you will enjoy this experience as much as I have—HAPPY CONGRESS!

House
(Continued from page 141)
a time-clock. Alternates to Congress are also eligible to serve with us. If you should be needed to replace a Voter, the House Committee gladly steps aside, because to aid and support our voting body is our main purpose.

If you are planning to serve on the House Committee, please plan to attend our meeting on Monday Morning, April 20 at 9:00 a.m. in Constitution Hall.
DU BOCAGE

Ancestral Home of

CATHERINE LINDSAY KNORR
(MRS. H. A.)

Honorary State Regent

The home was built in 1865 by

JUDGE JOSEPH W. BOCAGE

Grandfather of Mrs. Knorr.

She presented it as a gift to the

Pine Bluff Optimist Club

for a restoration.

The furnishings are of the

Antebellum Period.

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This Page Sponsored by Members and Friends of John McAlmont Chapter, Pine Bluff.
WHEN YOU ARE IN ARKANSAS, VISIT THE
FORT SMITH HISTORICAL SITE

The restored courtroom of Judge Isaac C. Parker who, from 1875 to 1896, strove to bring law and order to the lawless Indian Territory west of Fort Smith, and in so doing earned the epithet "the hanging judge." On the wall above Judge Parker's desk is a picture of President Grant who appointed Judge Parker to the bench of the U.S. Federal District Court for Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory. The courtroom is part of the Fort Smith National Historic Site.

Fort Smith Chapter
sincerely thanks

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GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER
Lake Village, Arkansas
Presents with pride and affection

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State Recording Secretary

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Mrs. J. Clayton Johnson
State Chairman Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship
State Chairman Constitution Week

... For their patriotic, educational and historical contributions to the community ...

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MRS. JAMES WILLIAM CHESSHIR
Member of Arkadelphia Chapter
Bryan Loyd, James William, Jr., and Deborah Jane
Members of Caddo Clan, C.A.R.
Presented with Love and Pride
by
Mr. Dale C. Loyd
and
Mrs. Dale C. Loyd, Regent
General Henry Lee Chapter
the John Cain Chapter says . . .

"YA’LL COME TO PIONEER WASHINGTON"

Of course, you've never heard of Pioneer Washington—this is 1970! Well, it's ten miles north of Hope, Arkansas—just seven miles off Interstate 30 ... Sam Houston probably didn't give his men the same directions, but they'll get you to the very spot where he and his men planned the Texas Revolution ... and right near that spot James Black forged the James Bowie Knife, . . . Lots happened in Pioneer Washington—and we've got records to prove it! Of course, the community hasn't progressed much since those days—most things look the same—take the Block-Catts House for instance . . .

Block-Catts House

The Block-Catts House looks just like it did when Abraham Block had it built in 1828. It has the original siding which was rip-sawn and hand-planed by slave labor. The floors are the same and on cold days the fireplaces constructed with hand-made brick can smoke . . . thanks to the Pioneer Washington Historic Foundation.

Hempstead County Sponsors

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THIRSTY???

a little or a lot ------------ water we’ve got

9,775,500,000 (nine billion seven hundred seventy five million five hundred thousand) gallons of water are yours to enjoy—just eight miles east of Ashdown, Arkansas, Millwood Dam holding a 30,000 acre lake in Southwestern Arkansas, is providing excellent fishing and other outdoor recreation for thousands of people in this area. In its second year Millwood had 790,500 visitors, about seven times as many as the first year. So what are you waiting for—join the crowd. . . . Oh yes, we also have 265,000,000 (two hundred sixty five million) gallons daily to sell.

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Photo by Don Hale, Jr.
In Memory of

Mrs. L. C. Acruman

Texarkana Chapter
of The DAR
Who's Guidance
and Inspiration
Means So Much

RANEY'S FLOWERS

906 Pine St. and
816 West 7th St.
Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

From Cover to Cover
(Continued from page 123)

OF GENEALOGICAL INTEREST


Stribling and Related Families by Mary Frances Stribling Moursund. 144 pp., illustrated. 1967. Printed by Von Boeckmann-Jones Company, Austin, Texas. $6.50.


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[212] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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FEBRUARY 1970 [213]
In 1970 South Carolina will celebrate the 300th anniversary of its first permanent settlement.

A state commission has been organized and is planning a year-long statewide tricentennial celebration.

We hope you will make plans now to visit our State sometime during 1970.

NEWBERRY
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MRS. DRAKE HARDEN ROGERS
State Regent 1967-1970

In grateful recognition of her devotion, loyalty and service, the Society endorses her as a candidate for

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

April 1970
The Old Fort Redoubt is one quarter of a mile east of this marker, erected by Star Fort Chapter in 1925. The Marker commemorates “The Cherokee Trail, Old Ninety Six, First White Settlement and Court House in Upper S.C. and First Blood Shed For Liberty in the State, Nov. 19, 1775.”

Star Fort Chapter appreciates the following gracious Sponsors:

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Thayer’s Gift Shop
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The County Bank
The Fred Smith Company
Wilson Brothers Sand Co.
Bethesda Presbyterian Church and Monument to Baron DeKalb, who was mortally wounded during the Battle of Camden fighting for American Independence.

The Marquis de Lafayette laid the cornerstone of the monument to his friend DeKalb in 1825. Both structures were designed by the distinguished American Architect, Robert Mills. This is but one of the many historic attractions of Camden, South Carolina 29020.

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Hobkirk Hill Chapter, NSDAR, Camden, S.C.

1670-1970 Tricentennial
THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER
INVITES YOU TO VISIT
HISTORIC FAIRFIELD COUNTY

During
TRICENTENNIAL WEEK

MAY 24 — MAY 30

FAIRFIELD COUNTY COURTHOUSE
A Robert Mills design

Compliments of Fairfield Historical Society
Our 300th birthday is a different kind of celebration.

You're invited.

Join the party. It's not just another celebration. It's a year-long festival of fun (and history) for which we've waited 300 years. There'll be multi-million dollar exposition parks at Charleston, Columbia and Greenville. There'll be local celebrations in every county. There'll be special shows, sports and events. The greatest year ever for you to visit South Carolina's gardens, beaches and resorts is 1970 — join us!

Send details of the South Carolina 300 Celebration to

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CITY ___________ STATE ___________ ZIP ___________

South Carolina Tricentennial
P. O. Box 1970-N, Columbia, S. C. 29202

Sponsored by Columbia Area Chapters of DAR
Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter
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David Hopkins Chapter
William Capers Chapter
Columbia Chapter
University of South Carolina Chapter

FEBRUARY 1970
A new first for the Chapter has been a Genealogical Workshop, conducted by Mrs. John A. Petroskas, and Mrs. David U. Ulman, Chapter officers, which hopefully will result in several new members. The Chapter has also been active in the DAR Service to Veteran Patients, under the direction of Mrs. William J. Alberts. The Delaware County Chapter welcomed 54 new citizens recently, with a total of 224 new citizens during the past year, Mrs. Arthur B. Griffith, Naturalization Chairman.—Eunice M. Wolf.

OCOEE (Cleveland, Tenn.) has had a very busy and rewarding year, celebrating its sixtieth anniversary. One of the charter members, Mrs. M. L. Harris, is still actively engaged in DAR work. In May we were happy to join with the local Kiwanis Club and other civic organizations in our city in “Fifty Stars for Freedom,” a campaign to have every home and business in our city display The Stars and Stripes. The campaign culminated in a magnificent parade, in which our chapter sponsored a float. Witnessed by thousands, the patriotic overtones are still felt here as well as in other communities where similar campaigns were undertaken. Another cooperative project, this one with the Bradley County Historical Chapter, is compiling sketches and pictures of the historic homes in the area. Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, State Chairman of Historic Homes, and Mrs. Frank T. Manly, Ocoee Chapter Historian, are in charge of this project.

We were honored at our annual Flag Day Luncheon to have Tennessee's Regent, Mrs. Walter Hughy King, as our guest speaker. In July we toured historic “Henegar House” in Charleston, Tennessee as the guests of Mrs. Von Eastland, granddaughter of the builder, Henry Benton Henegar. At the gala anniversary luncheon in December the history of Ocoee's sixty years and a challenge for the future were features of the program.

Our registrar, Nancy Wooten Walker (Mrs. W. N.) has almost ready to go to press a full-length book, Out of A Clear Blue Sky. The result of years of research and study, the book is the story of the First Ladies of Tennessee. Mrs. Walker combines with her talent for writing rare ability in art and design, and has made costumes for each “First Lady.” She has given previews for many DAR chapter programs in this section of the state.

During the year we have received several new members, so with a proud past, a busy and fruitful present, Ocoee Chapter looks to the future with happy anticipation.

NEW YORK CITY. Mrs. William Decker Rider, a third generation member of the New York City Chapter, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. George A. Walters and niece of Mrs. Herbert R. Noye, received the national citation of the Lane Bryant Volunteer Awards for 1969. Mrs. Maurice P. Van Buren is the Regent of the N.Y.C. Chapter.

Mrs. Rider lives in Southport, Connecticut, and was sponsored for the citation by the Junior League of Bridgeport of which she was Vice-President, The Bridgeport American Association of University Women of which she was also V.P., The Bridgeport Negro and Professional Women, and the Chamber of Commerce, Bridgeport.

Mrs. Rider was a member of the C.A.R. and her husband is a member of the Conn. S.A.R. Her brother Dr. Sherwood G. Walters is a member of S.R. and S.A.R.

The members of the awards Committee were: Mrs. Dorothy R. Chandler, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Governor Richard Hughes, and Lawrence Spivak.

—Clelus Van Raalte.

INDEPENDENCE HALL (Philadelphia, Pa.) activities for this past year were held under the Regency of Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs of Havertown, Pennsylvania. The Chapter's meetings were varied and included several outstanding speakers and many honored guests.

September 21, we celebrated the 181st Anniversary of the Adoption of the United States Constitution by meeting in the historic First Bank of the United States, South Third Street, Philadelphia. The Honorable Harold D. Saylor, Judge of the Philadelphia Orphans' Court, was guest speaker. Joining in this celebration were members of the Philadelphia Chapter, Flag House Chapter, Quaker City Chapter, and the Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter.

December 14, our chapter celebrated the 69th anniversary of the presentation of its charter. A luncheon was held in the Barclay Hotel to mark this occasion. Our regent introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. F. A. Paul Zeismer, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

February 9, our Junior Members visited the Philadelphia Naval Base where they distributed cakes, coffee and surprise gift bags containing playing cards, etc. Mrs. Jacobs and the Junior (Continued on page 225)
THE BLUE SAVANNAH CHAPTER OF MULLINS, S.C.

honors

MRS. RICHARD EDWARD LIPSCOMB (MARGARET SMITH)

for giving of her strength and means in furthering historical, educational, and patriotic work in her town, county, and state.

FEBRUARY 1970
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Original French Huguenot
Plantation Home
National Historic Site
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Campus
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class of 1987

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SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC AND GAS COMPANY
Then, Piedmont Carolinians used about one-tenth the electricity they do now as they enjoy over 160 appliances that contribute to carefree living. But today, for a home served by Duke Power, the average cost per kilowatt hour is about half what it was 30 years ago. That’s why we say electricity is today’s biggest value.

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Home of “The Original
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Greetings to Moultrie Chapter DAR
FRAME and FOTO
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Best Wishes to Moultrie Chapter
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Orangeburg, South Carolina
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 220)

Advisor, Mrs. Thomas C. McCaskey, assisted.

February 15, we followed the business meeting and luncheon with the presentation of Good Citizen Awards to ten senior students representing the Philadelphia area’s high schools. The students, their sponsors, and parents, were entertained at the luncheon.

April 26, our annual card party and fashion show was held in Strawbridge and Clothier’s Auditorium, Philadelphia. A lucky guest won a beautiful oil painting by the eminent Philadelphia artist and chapter member, Miss Arrah Lee Gaul. The party, which featured many fund raising tables, benefited the DAR schools.

June 14, the 192nd Anniversary of the Adoption of the United States Flag was marked by taking our annual historical tour. This year, we visited the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

DESOOTO (Tampa, Florida). The University of Tampa’s ball room was the setting for the seminar held May 3, 1969 by the DeSoto Chapter, DAR.

Sponsored by Miss Margaret McCarty, Regent, Co-sponsored by Miss Virginia Sloan, State Chairman Lineage Research Committee; assisted by Mrs. Norman Smith, Past National Curator General and Mrs. Kenneth T. Jones, Treasurer.

The magnificent buildings of the university and its grounds were originally the Plant Hotel designed and built by Mr. H. B. Plant, a wealthy financier. It was the scene of many social events during the gay nineties. On the same grounds and near the university is located Tampa’s oldest school buildings; built over one hundred years ago; it is now used by the DeSoto Chapter as its chapter house. Many antiques are housed there which were donated by the descendants of the school’s earlier pupils.

The theme of the seminar was the Florida Libraries and what they can do for the genealogists.

Among the many interesting speakers were: Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, National Chairman Lineage Research Committee, who spoke on the DAR kit and the service it can render; Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr., National Vice-Chairman Lineage Research Committee, spoke on the importance of the genealogical records committee and the lineage research committee and how they can work together; from the genealogist’s tools: Personal character tools; How to become a member; Requirements for and preparation of application papers; Is that lineage right? Where to write for birth and death records; Were to write (Continued on page 230)
THE IOWA CHAPTERS
of the
SOUTHWEST and NORTHWEST DISTRICTS
are sponsoring this page.

Quotes from the article "The Lewis and Clark Trail Plan," written by Mr. Sherry R. Fisher, Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Commission:

The Lewis and Clark Trail highway symbol marker was approved . . . in 1965, and the guidelines for its use explained in a brochure forwarded to the Governors and highway departments of all the 11 states along the Trail Route and concerned Federal agencies. The marker will serve as a guidepost to the traveler linking him with the historic significance of the Expedition and, of course, marking the wildlife and recreational resources along the route. . . . The symbol marker should prove to be an excellent assistance in unifying the Trail through the 11 midwestern and western states of our country.

The Lewis and Clark Trail Commission has developed a list of recommendations . . . under the federal, state or local agency and private organizations having primary responsibility for implementation, but are not necessarily limited to that agency for action.

The Lewis and Clark story should be told in each museum and gallery along the route. The State Historical Societies should coordinate this effort to eliminate duplication and permit the traveler to learn the story of the Expedition as it relates to that particular portion of the Trail.

Through the concerted efforts of the Departments of the Interior; Commerce; Agriculture; Health, Education and Welfare; and the Department of Defense, these federal agencies have increased their efforts to provide recreational facilities and information along the route followed by Lewis and Clark. . . . In addition to these agencies, several other federal agencies have been concerned with the Lewis and Clark Trail.

The four-leaf clover emblem is the 4-H Club symbol, protected by a copyright held by the United States Department of Agriculture. When President Lincoln placed his signature on bills creating the United States Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant Colleges 100 years ago, the foundation was laid for the greatest agricultural system in the world. The 4-H Organization has an educational program related to the land-grant colleges and universities of the United States.

The theme for their National 4-H Week was "Opportunity for All" and their goal to extend the benefits of its "learn by doing" educational program to increasingly more youth everywhere. The 4-H program is to help young people grow—mentally, physically, socially and spiritually.
THE IOWA STATE ORGANIZATION OF NSDAR
is proud to sponsor this page commemorating the

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
(Map courtesy Dept. Interior)

Quotes from article “The Lewis and Clark Trail Plan,” written by Mr. Sherry R. Fisher, Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Commission.
The story of the Lewis and Clark Trail Plan has four beginnings. The first was the Expedition itself. . . . The second is the life of the late J. N. “Ding” Darling. As most well know, he was a world famous cartoonist; he was, in addition, a humanitarian, great American and distinguished conservationist . . . His great concept was for a wildlife and recreational trailway following the historic route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Largely because of this dream within the mind and heart of Mr. Darling, we have the Lewis and Clark Trail Plan as a challenging and expanding project.
Important goals of the third beginning were (a) To memorialize the Expedition. (b) To set aside areas for recreational use and wildlife refuges along the route—“an avenue for wildlife.” (c) Provide a recreational ribbon . . . from St. Louis and Wood River, Illinois, to the Coast of Oregon.
The Fourth beginning . . . is the Congressionally created Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The Department of Interior has submitted legislation to include ten scenic trails of National significance. . . . Several natural and historic landmarks along the route of Lewis and Clark have been appropriately recognized and marked.
In addition to the great values of the Lewis and Clark Trail Plan from the standpoint of outdoor recreational opportunities, it may well have an even more important and far-reaching value, and this is to help create a renewed awareness of the great value of our natural resources.
We have an obligation not only to ourselves who are already here in this wonderful country of ours, but to our forthcoming tremendously growing population to build for our own and their future an expanding and exciting outdoor recreational opportunity. The Lewis and Clark Trail Plan will help achieve this challenging goal.
MONTAUK
HISTORIC
IOWA GOVERNOR’S HOME
Clermont, Iowa

The Historical Governor Larrabee Home, Inc., operates the 12th Iowa Governor’s home “as a memorial to him and as an instructive example to posterity.” William Larrabee, one of the early graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point was born January 20, 1832, in Ledyard, Connecticut. In 1861 he married Anna Matilda Appelman, a DAR Charter member of Hannah Lee Chapter, West Union, Iowa.

In 1867, he was elected State Senator and served in the legislature until 1885 with his chief interests of legislation on agricultural aid, education, transportation, and prohibition. In 1886 William Larrabee was elected governor of Iowa and served two terms. In 1903 he was President of the Iowa Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis which commemorated Montauk Point, at the eastern terminal of the Long Island Railroad.

The Northeast District is proud to sponsor an Iowa historical home.

IONS DAR
salutes
NATIONAL SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION on its 75th ANNIVERSARY.
Iowa organization honors HELEN CROCKER EHMCKE (Mrs. W. H.) for her years of service in promoting C.A.R.

IOWA’S DAR INSIGNIA SONG

“THE DISTAFF and the WHEEL”
Copyright 1964
Music and words by
AGNES FREEMAN CLEMONS
Open Fire Chapter
Eldora, Iowa

A distaff filled with silver
flax,
Beneath a golden wheel,
A symbol of the love for Home
and Country that we feel.
The rim of blue has meaning, too,
’Tis loyalty and love,
That bind us to the work we do,
With faith in God above.

Historic spot and Patriot’s deed,
Their stories we preserve;
And learning that our youth will
need,
That they may nobly serve.
Our Founding Fathers fought and
died
To make our freedom real.
As Daughters true we wear with
pride
The distaff and the wheel.
DAR SERVICE FOR VETERAN-PATIENTS and SERVICEMEN
Iowa State Chairman—Mrs. Ray H. Gruwell, Ottumwa, Iowa

“... to promote the development of an enlightened public opinion; and to foster patriotic citizenship;—these are the objects of our Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

IOWA DAR MEMBERS
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Qualifications
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IOWA'S VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS
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Volunteer workers serve sick and disabled veterans in all of the 166 Veterans Hospitals in the United States. Veterans' children as well as Veterans are served at the Mental Health Institutes. In Iowa these institutes are located in Cherokee, Woodward, Glenwood, Clarinda, Independence and Mt. Pleasant.

Each VAVS organization contributing has a representative on the respective Hospital staff. IOWA DAR members are urged to maintain their identity through their Volunteer Services as well as with gifts and donations to a hospital or to a person in service. In this manner the patient or military personnel is aware of DAR's interest in their morale and welfare.

This page sponsored by Chapters
in the
SOUTHEAST and CENTRAL DISTRICTS
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 225)

for marriage records; Information for Chapter Registrars; Suggested books to own; The know-how of library research; Where to find hidden material; The evaluation of evidence; How to compile and use data after you have same. Mrs. Richardson left us with this thought: Never admit defeat. Every problem is a challenge and can be solved with intelligence and persistence.

We had many family genealogical books on display, most of them were compiled by the owners.

The seminar was well attended and the flowers were furnished by Mrs. N. R. Stephens, Past Regent of DeSoto Chapter. A conducted tour of the university and museum was available for those interested.—Virginia Sloan.

MOBILE (Mobile, Ala) held dedication ceremonies Veterans Day (Nov. 11th, 1969) in the "Old Church Street Graveyard" to mark the grave of William Vance, Revolutionary war soldier, who had been buried there in 1843. Mrs. Duncan McDonald, chapter regent, and Mrs. W. A. Davis, chaplain, conducted the DAR dedicatory ritual services. Mrs. Ren L. Holeslaw, marksman chairman introduced the guests, and Mrs. Soren Nelson, cemetery chairman for the Historic Mobile Preservation Society gave a history of the cemetery. She had directed the placing of a stone slab on the grave for the Society. Mrs. Cody Thomas, historian, reviewed the war record of Pvt. Vance and Ellen Meriwether, past state president of the Children of the American Revolution, unveiled the markers (U.S. government and DAR official markers).

Carol Gaskins, Nancy Powell, Lidia Lanier and Mellisa Martin of Girl Scout Troop No. 116 presented the flag ceremonies and led the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Ellen Torres sounded taps as the Regent placed a wreath on the grave.

Pvt. Vance was born in New Jersey in 1758 and entered the service at the age of 17 in New York City in May 1775. He was assigned to Col. McDougal's First Regiment and was sent to Canada and fought in the Battle of St. John's. When he returned to New Jersey and was discharged he re-enlisted and joined the Flying Camp Troops and was in the Battle of Long Island. He served throughout the war. Pvt. Vance lived for a time in Montgomery, Tennessee, and in Tusculum, Alabama. He died in Mobile, Ala at the age of 85 years.—Virginia Holtsclaw.

BETHLEHEM (Bethlehem, Pa.). Rededication ceremonies for the crypt containing a metal box of bones of an unknown Revolutionary War soldier were conducted Nov. 11 by Bethlehem, Pa. Chapter. The crypt had been moved from its original site on First Ave., Bethlehem where the bones were placed in 1931 close to DAR Memorial House. The present location is on First Ave. not far from the original site. Coming of a spur route approach to center Bethlehem taking in much of this area made it necessary in 1965 to move Memorial House to the Rose Garden, and also removal of the crypt. Memorial House is a replica of the first log house in Bethlehem, and is now city property. The crypt is in an appropriate spot, as hundreds of Revolutionary War dead are buried on this hillside.

Miss Margarette Ruch, Regent, conducted the ceremonies. Those taking part were Mayor H. Gordon Payrow, Mrs. Florian Deppe, Past Chaplain, Mrs. William B. Stecker, Past Regent, and Mrs. Ray R. Hertzog, who with Mrs. Stecker was chairman of the committee in charge. Valley Forge Chapter S.A.R. and local Girl Scouts were represented. A Colonial flag was placed on the crypt by Flag Chairman Mrs. James N. Ondahl. A bronze marker reads "Honoring an unknown soldier of the Revolutionary War placed by Bethlehem, Pa. Chapter N.S.D.A.R. Nov. 11, 1969."

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN TWIGGS (Danville, Ga.). A program on National Defense and Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, which is one of thirteen homes standing of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was presented by Mrs. Clara B. Porter and Mrs. J. T. McCormick, Thursday afternoon, the 13th, at the regular monthly meeting of the Major General John Twiggs Chapter, NSDAR. The meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Glenn C. Dykes with her mother, Mrs. A. V. White, Sr. co-hostess. Mrs. Emory A. Dane, Regent, presided, and welcomed twelve members on such a dreary rainy afternoon.

A Thanksgiving Devotional was given by Mrs. J. T. McCormick. Mrs. Hugh L. Faulk made a report on the activities of the Georgia State Society Fall Board of Management Meeting and the timely address of the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, who was a guest of the Society. Mrs. Faulk represented the Chapter at the meeting held at St. Simons Island.
Lady Stirling Chapter honored Mrs. Weed by electing her Regent for a second term—the first being 1924-26, 44 years ago.

This ré-election honors her for her continued service and loving leadership. Her desire to serve her country through an organization dedicated to womanhood, has served as an inspiration to all of our members.

1904 was her first year of membership in this chapter (named in honor of Lady Stirling, the wife of Lord Stirling, a great general and ardent patriot who served on the staff of George Washington).

1954 she was recipient of the “50-year pin award.”

1970 finds her completing this recent term as Regent. She has accumulated a remarkable record of service, having held all offices and committee chairs in her chapter, serving several terms as a most efficient treasurer.

Several State Regents have invited Mrs. Weed to assume State Committee Chairmanships. She has attended almost all of the Washington State Conventions and has represented her chapter at the National Convention.

The Lady Stirling Chapter was awarded the “NSDAR Gold Honor Roll Award for Outstanding Achievement” this past year; and new members have been added to the Chapter.

This presentation is dedicated to the most gracious, warm-hearted lady, who always keeps her mind and heart—as well as the door of her home—open to meet the needs of the members of her dearly beloved “Lady Stirling Chapter.” Standing as she does for the highest ideals of womanhood, no one could better epitomize the Chapter Motto than our beloved Mrs. Weed—“Love of Country leads me on”...with her active, dedicated, loyal service to the DAR, to her country and to its flag.
MRS. WILLIAM KOHOUT  
Vice Regent

MISS MERAL ATKinSON  
Chaplain

MRS. HUGH WM. McELROY  
Recording Secretary

MRS. NED L. HIATT, JR.  
Corresponding Secretary

THE
WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY DAR
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Honoring

MRS. JAMES E. BROOKE
WASHINGTON STATE REGENT
1968-1970

Presented with pride and affection by each of the 41 Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Washington, as a tribute to their beloved Daughter and Regent, Aurolyn Brooke.

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Ann Washington
Captain Charles Wilkes
Cascade
Charles Carroll of Carrollton
Chief Seattle
Chief Whatcom
Columbia River
Eliza Hart Spalding
Elizabeth Bixby
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Elizabeth Forey
Esther Reed
Fort Vancouver
Governor Isaac Stevens
Jeremiah Mead
John Kendrick
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Lady Stirling
Marcus Whitman
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Mary Ball
Mary Lacy
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Mary Richardson Walker
Michael Trebert
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University of Washington
Virginia Dare
Waukoma Trail
Willapa

FEBRUARY 1970
MRS. LAURENCE W. CORBETT
State Regent 1967-1970

Candidate for the Office of Vice President General, April 1970

In appreciation for her dedicated service to all phases of DAR work, this page is presented by the following Minnesota Chapters:

Anthony Wayne  Mankato  Keewaydin  Mpls.
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THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY, NSDAR
PROUDLY PRESENTS
MRS. JOHN CARTER GOLDSBOROUGH
STATE REGENT, 1967-1970

With high praise for Mrs. Goldsborough’s able leadership, North Carolina Daughters recommend her enthusiastically and request your support, vote, and aid for her as our

CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
THE OKLAHOMA STATE SOCIETY
and the
OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Proudly Present
MRS. OLEN DELANEY
Honorary State Regent
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General, April, 1970

MRS. OLEN DELANEY
Honorary State Regent
In sincere appreciation of her faithful and dedicated services to the Society,
Oklahoma Daughters endorse with pride and affection,
their Honorary State Regent as Candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the Seventy-Ninth Continental Congress, April 1970
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Unanimously Endorse

MISS HELEN J. MALMSTEAD

Candidate for the Office of Vice President General

April 1970

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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.

(Continued from page 130)
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FEBRUARY 1970
 Physicians and Founding Fathers  
(Continued from page 145)  

The last physician among the signers was one of the most colorful and uncompromising of all the patriots. Although a delegate from Georgia, Lyman Hall had been born in Wallingford, Connecticut and had begun his career as a preacher in Bridgeport. Hall seems not to have been suited to the pulpit, however, for he was dismissed by his congregation for immorality, a charge whose truth he admitted. After a second brief try at the ministry, he gave up on such a career in favor of the study of medicine. In 1758 he moved to South Carolina and joined a group of New England Congregationalists who had established a colony there. However, hardly had Hall settled among them before the community moved to Georgia and founded the town of Sunbury, now extinct.

Hall's association with the Sunbury group was fortunate, for these New England expatriates formed the real hotbed of revolutionary sentiment in Georgia. When the Georgia Provincial Congress of 1775 failed to make common cause with the other rebelling colonies, Sunbury held its own convention and sent Hall to Philadelphia as their delegate. This posed a dilemma, for Congress did not want to dampen any patriotic fires in Georgia but could hardly afford to accept local representatives as the equivalent of state delegates. The issue was resolved by seating Hall as a nonvoting observer until the situation changed in Georgia and he was elected a regular delegate.

After Hall's home was burned by the British in 1778, he did not return to Georgia until the war had ended. When he did go back he briefly resumed his medical practice until elected governor of the state in 1783. Perhaps his greatest contribution in that role was the establishment of the University of Georgia.

Hall died in 1790 at his home in Burke County, his early backslidings rightly forgotten as his death closed a career of diligent and constructive service.

Perhaps this brief glance at five of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence gives some hint of the involvement of the medical profession in the struggle for American independence. That the close of the Revolution did not mark the end of such service is clearly indicated by the fact that two of the signers of the Federal Constitution, James McHenry of Maryland and Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, were also physicians. The medical profession made a magnificent contribution to the birth and development of the infant nation. But this is fitting after all, for who better understands the drama of life's beginnings than the attentive physicians?

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