Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

March 1970
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OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, NSDAR
On March 5, 1770, a squad of British soldiers, called out to protect a sentry from a Boston mob, fired on civilians, killed four, fatally wounded a fifth, and injured six others. Was it a massacre, as Boston called it, or "the first battle of the American Revolution," as some writers call it, or merely a street brawl, as the testimonies of witnesses seem to indicate? Whatever its character, it had great influence in consolidating colonial opposition to the British Government.

On the 200th anniversary of this historic event, the cover photo for March presents, from Paul Revere's engraving, an interpretation of the Boston Massacre. The photograph is through the courtesy of the Library of Congress.
Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Treasurer General (behind computer) explains the New Selmes Computer Center to Mrs. Erwin F. Selmes, President General (center) with the help of Mrs. Jeanette Jackson, Chief Clerk, Treasurer General's Record Room.
DEAR MEMBERS:

During and following the February Executive and National Board meetings, two important events occurred at headquarters. The first was that those attending the meetings were given the opportunity to see and have explained briefly the computer in action. For the first time out payroll was done completely on the new equipment, so progress is being made.

The second important happening was a different Museum Event arranged and executed in conjunction with the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. The reception helped to celebrate the dedication of their Seventy-fifth Anniversary project, the renovation of the C.A.R. Museum. Many of our National Board members were pleased to stay over for this memorable celebration. All who helped prior to and during this affair deserve much praise for making it a complete success.

Congratulations to the fine young people and senior officers of this organization for their efforts in the past. It is our hope that this interest will continue now and into the future with the result in increased membership and further honors for both C.A.R. and DAR.

Honor Roll is a subject of much interest at this time of the year, and a goal of every Chapter. Whatever category you attain is indicative of the excellent work accomplished for the National Society, and, through this, to our Nation as well.

Many State Conferences begin in late February and continue through the month of March. Do show interest by attending your State Conference and see at first hand that phase of our wonderful Society in action.

Your President General will enjoy seeing many of you during these Conferences and will be very interested and proud to hear all that has been accomplished during the past year.

Devotedly,

Betty Newkirk Seimes
Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
1970

Year of The Nineteenth Decennial Census

By Dorothy Whitson
Fort San Nicholas Chapter
Jacksonville, Florida

Next month, April 1970, we Americans will take part in a decennial census, an institution as old as our Nation. The United States was the first Nation in the history of the world not only to require a periodical count of its people, but to incorporate provision for it in its Constitution.

It was just 180 years ago this month, March 1, 1790, to be exact, that President Washington signed an act of Congress "Providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States." This enumeration, or census, had been a dream of our Founding Fathers for many years. A census was proposed as early as 1775 when the Continental Congress was desirous of finding some equitable plan for distributing the burdens of the War of Independence among the Thirteen Colonies. But conditions of the times precluded the taking of anywhere near an accurate count. In 1783, an attempt was made to amend the Articles of Confederation so that, in lieu of the apportionment according to the value of land, the cost of the war and other expenses incurred for the common defense and general welfare should be borne by the several States "in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three-fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes in each State."

This proposed enumeration was to be made every three years, but the amendment did not prevail, for it was not feasible for the loosely confederated States to set up a central authority for directing such an undertaking.

So it was, the idea of apportionment according to the number of inhabitants, whether for taxes, raising militia, or for representation, was basic to the thinking of many of the 55 delegates who came to Philadelphia the summer of 1787 to devise a workable constitution for the new Federal Government. A national census, a periodical census, had long been the desire of our Founding Fathers.

We have James Madison to thank for most of our knowledge of what went on in the Philadelphia State House that summer. The Convention sessions were secret. No one not a delegate was admitted, and no secretary was hired to take down what was said. However, Madison, who was not absent a single day, made detailed notes. It must have been quite a feat, for he participated in many of the debates himself.

The several plans presented to the Federal Convention for the new government included various proposals as to the makeup of the national legislature. The delegates from the more populous States advocated representation to be apportioned among the States according to the number of inhabitants of each. Under the Articles of Confederation, each State might send two to seven delegates to the Continental Congress, but each State had only one vote. Small States like Rhode Island and Delaware preferred this system, but large States like Pennsylvania and Virginia wanted a change.
THE Number of Persons within my Division, consisting of
submitted by me this

Day of

A. B. Assisant to the Marshal of 179

SCHEDULE of the whole Number of Persons within the Division allotted to A. B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of heads of Families</th>
<th>Free white Males above 16 years</th>
<th>Free white Males under sixteen years</th>
<th>Free white Females, including heads of Families</th>
<th>Free Blacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SCHEDULE of such of the foregoing Persons as fall under the Description following:

| Owners of land in fee and Shopkeepers | Merchants | Mariners | Persons employed in manufacturing shipbuilding ropes & sail cloth | Do. in manufacturing cotton cloth | Ditto, do. in weaving cotton cloth | Ditto, do. in manufacturing flax, hemp, 
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Do. in making iron & steel | Do. in making hats | Do. in making paper | Do. in printing & book binding | Do. in making pot and manufacturing earthen vessels & tobacco | Do. in making artillery | Do. in making 
| Do. in working gold and silver | Do. in working gunpowder | Do. in working 
| Do. in working tin | Do. in working copper or brass | Do. in working 
| Do. in working cold and 
| Do. in working 

Page 2 of a 4-page broadside written by James Madison containing his proposed questions to be asked in the 1790 census. The Madison Papers. Courtesy: Rare Book Room, Library of Congress.
George Mason put it this way: "Under the existing Confederacy, Congress represents the States, not the people of the States. The case will be changed in the new plan of government. The people will be represented."

As we know, a compromise was reached in regard to the national legislature. Instead of a single body, as had been the case with the Continental Congress, the new government would have a bicameral Congress: a Senate to which each State was to send two senators, and a House of Representatives, in which each State was to have one or more representatives apportioned on the basis of its population, but not more than one per 30,000 inhabitants.

Governor Edmund Randolph of Virginia presented a resolution for presentation worded almost exactly like the proposed amendment of 1783 to the Articles of Confederation. But passage of the resolution was snagged on the phrase, "three-fifths of all other persons," which referred to slaves. This was one of the most hotly debated issues of the Convention.

James Wilson of Pennsylvania put these questions to the delegates: "Blacks, are they admitted as citizens? Then why are they not admitted on an equality with white citizens? Are they admitted as property? Then why is not other property admitted into the computation?"

Delegates from the Southern States were unyielding in their stand, saying that their States would never confederate on any terms that did not rate the slaves at least three-fifths. Governor Randolph urged strenuously that express security ought to be provided for including slaves in the ratio of representation. He lamented that such a species of property existed, but as it did exist, the holders of it would require this security.

Benjamin Franklin, then 81 years old, attempting to bring moderation into the debates, spoke: "It has given me great pleasure to observe that til this point when the proportion of representation came before us, our debates were carried on with great coolness and temper. If anything of a contrary kind, has on this occasion occurred, I hope it will not be repeated; for we are sent here to consult, not contend, with each other; and declarations of fixed opinion, and of determined resolution, never change it, neither enlighten nor convince us."

Perhaps the venerable Franklin's words cooled the tempers, for when the Constitution of seven articles was ready on September 17 to be submitted to the 14 State legislatures for ratification, Article I, section 2 provided (in part):

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct."

It was felt by the delegates that by tying representation to direct taxes, a reasonably accurate count of the population would be returned from each State. The temptation to exaggerate population for the purposes of representation in Congress would be offset by the fact that, in such cases, the apportionment of direct taxes would be correspondingly increased.

Now that there was constitutional authority for this long-desired census, the First Congress set to work to formulate the manner in which it should be taken. During discussions in the House of Representatives on the census bill, James Madison made this plea (as reported in the Annals of Congress): "They now had an opportunity of obtaining most useful information for those who should hereafter be called upon to legislate for their country, if this bill was extended so as to embrace some other objects besides the bare enumeration of the inhabitants; it would enable them to adapt the public measures to the particular circumstances of the community. In order to know the various interests of the United States, it was necessary that the description of the several classes into which the community is divided should be accurately known. On this knowledge the legislators might proceed to make the proper provision for the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, but without it they could never make their provisions in due proportion."

"This kind of information," Madison observed, "all legislatures had wished for, but this kind of information had never been obtained in any country. If the plan was pursued in taking every future census, it would give them an opportunity of marking the progress of society, and distinguishing the growth of every interest, and would furnish ground for many useful calculations."

While many of Madison's fellow legislators agreed with him that "In order to accommodate our laws to the real situation of our constituents, we ought to be acquainted with that situation . . . that we might rest our arguments on facts, instead of assertions and conjectures," the general consensus was that, to enlarge this First Census to the extent advocated by Madison, might alarm the people and would put the Union to additional expense.

However, the Congress did enlarge the First Census beyond the simple head count as required in the Constitution. A count of free white males over 16 years and under 16 years was to be taken. The lawmakers wanted this information in order to ascertain the military and industrial possibilities of the infant Nation.

The First Census Act stipulated that the First Census was to begin on the first Monday in August 1790 and was to be completed within nine months. The United States marshals were to be in charge of the census in their districts. They were subject to a fine of $800 for failure to file their returns, and every person more than 16 years of age was required to answer...
Van Berkel, Minister from The Netherlands; Thos. Jefferson, Sec. of State to the U.S.; Edmund Randolph, Atty. Genl. to the U.S. add their names to a 1790 census schedule posted in Philadelphia. By listing their occupations, they followed the example of the assistant marshal who had done the same thing for each person he had enumerated. This listing of the occupations of persons was done voluntarily by a few of the assistant marshals. Courtesy: Archives of the United States.

The enumerating was done by the 17 United States marshals through some 600 assistants they hired, and its hit-or-miss character causes modern experts to shudder.

There was no standard form, the list being compiled on whatever paper the assistant marshals could get, and then posted in taverns or other public places so that persons overlooked could insert their names. An accompanying illustration shows such a list which must have been posted in some public place in Philadelphia, then the national capital, to which Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, and the minister from The Netherlands added their names. Jefferson, as Secretary of State, was the first director of the Census.

These pioneer enumerators faced some awesome difficulties. There were few roads, almost no bridges. The western boundary of the country was the Mississippi, beyond which stretched a vast unexplored territory claimed by Spain. Most of the area west of the Alleghenies was unsettled and scarcely explored. On the south was the Spanish colony of Florida, the northern boundary of which was in dispute. The northern
boundary of the country was also controversial for long distances.

Hostile Indians were a frequent danger. Boundaries of many towns, and counties were undefined. People in some States and sections were jealous and distrustful of the newly-created Federal Government. Many suspected that the enumeration was a scheme to increase taxes, while others declared it was against God’s law, and cited the Old Testament story of how David brought down the wrath of heaven by “numbering” the children of Israel. Under such handicaps it is little wonder that it took not nine, but 18 months to complete the First Census.

When the last of the returns were filed, February 5, 1792, the population of the 16 States and the Southwest Territory totaled 3,929,326. (See the accompanying illustration of the summary of the 1790 census.)

After the First Census, it was proven to the Congress that the decennial census could be the machinery by which much more information than a mere enumeration might be obtained. This had the active backing of the country’s best scientific men, who then as now naturally desire better and more complete basic information.

A remarkable early document of this type sent to the Senate on January 10, 1800 by the American Philosophical Society, signed by Thomas Jefferson, its president, urged that the Second Decennial Census cover, in addition to the table of population “Others presenting a more detailed view of the inhabitants’ interests ... under several different aspects.” It proposed a tabulation of births and of persons “2, 5, 10, 21, and 25 years of age, and every term of 5 years from thence to 100,” in order to provide data on “the ordinary duration of life in these United States, the chances of life in these States, the chances of life for every epoch thereof and the ratio of the increase of their population.” It also advocated tabulation of “the respective numbers of native citizens, citizens of foreign birth and of aliens” for the purpose of “more exactly distinguishing the increase of population by birth and immigration.”

“To furnish a curious and useful document of the distribution of society in these States, and of the conditions and vocations of our fellow citizens,” the Society further requested tabulation of “the number of free male inhabitants of all ages, engaged in business, under the following or such other descriptions as the greater wisdom of the legislature shall approve, to wit: (1) Men of the learned professions, including clergymen, lawyers, physicians, and those employed in the fine arts, teachers, and scribes in general. (2) Merchants and trades, including bankers, insurers, brokers, and dealers of every kind. (3) Marines. (4) Handicraftsmen. (5) Laborers in agriculture. (6) Laborers of other descriptions. (7) Domestic servants. (8) Paupers. (9) Persons of no particular calling, living on their income; care being taken that every person be noted but once ... under the description to which he principally belongs.”

Another similarly comprehensive request reached the Senate from the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences on the same day, suggesting the possibility of collaboration among scientific men to impress the lawmakers.

Whether because of these requests or because the lawmakers themselves saw the need for more information about the people, is not known, but the 1800 census was expanded to call for the number of free white males and females under age 10, under 16, between 16 and 26, 26 and 45, and over 45.

Then in 1810 the Third Decennial Census was expanded to include inquiries on manufacturing to determine the kinds, quantities, and values of goods processed in each State and Territory. In 1840 the subject of agriculture was added to those of population, manufacturing, and mining. Questions on population now included school attendance, illiteracy, occupations, and physical and mental handicaps.

The dawning importance of women in Commerce was recognized in 1860 when the Eighth Census tabulated the “profession, occupation or trade” of females as well as males. The steadily broadening scope of the census during the years resulted from public demand.

As American living grew more and more complex, more facts were needed to cope with it.

Throughout the 19th century additional subjects were added to each census, until by 1890 inquiries had increased to include information on agriculture, manufactures, social and health problems, and mortality, and supplemental questionnaires called for special information on the insane, idiots, deaf-mutes, homeless children, prisoners, and paupers. This Eleventh Census was the longest of all time; in fact, such great detail was collected and in such quantity that much of it was never processed into statistical totals.

It became apparent that planning each decennial census, which had been done by Congress ever since 1790, was a job for specialists in the work of collecting, processing, and analyzing statistical data, work that at the turn of the century was beginning to evolve into a specialized science.

So it was, that in 1902 the Congress set up a permanent Census Office which later became the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce. Then, in 1929, Congress, in authorizing the 1930 and subsequent censuses, gave final responsibility for initiating census plans to the Secretary of Commerce, who has authority to designate the Bureau of the Census to act for him. But Congress continues to have a hand in census matters, in reviewing, authorizing, and funding programs presented to it.

Today the United States is world leader in census and survey work. The Bureau of the Census pioneered in scientific sampling, and our computer age is an outgrowth of the inventiveness of Bureau employees who developed automatic calculating machines many years ago to process census data.

Wednesday, April 1, will be Census Day, the day
The Return for South Carolina having been made since the foregoing Schedule was originally printed, the whole Enumeration is here given complete, except for the N. Western Territory, of which no Return has yet been published.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>Free white males of 16 years &amp; upwards</th>
<th>Free white males under sixteen years</th>
<th>Free white females, including heads of families</th>
<th>All other free persons</th>
<th>Slaves</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>22435</td>
<td>22328</td>
<td>40505</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>85539</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Hampshire</td>
<td>36086</td>
<td>34857</td>
<td>70160</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>141885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>24384</td>
<td>24748</td>
<td>46870</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>96540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>95453</td>
<td>87289</td>
<td>190582</td>
<td>5463</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>378787</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<td>15799</td>
<td>32052</td>
<td>3407</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>68825</td>
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<td>54403</td>
<td>117448</td>
<td>2808</td>
<td>2764</td>
<td>237946</td>
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<td>3899</td>
<td>8887</td>
<td>59094</td>
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<tr>
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<td>51339</td>
<td>101395</td>
<td>8043</td>
<td>103036</td>
<td>319728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>110936</td>
<td>116135</td>
<td>215046</td>
<td>12866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>17057</td>
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<td>100572</td>
<td>393751</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Carolina</td>
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<td>37722</td>
<td>66880</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>107094</td>
<td>249073</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>13103</td>
<td>14044</td>
<td>25739</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>29264</td>
<td>82548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80704</strong></td>
<td><strong>791850</strong></td>
<td><strong>1541263</strong></td>
<td><strong>59150</strong></td>
<td><strong>694280</strong></td>
<td><strong>3893635</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of inhabitants of the United States exclusive of S. Western and N. Territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. W. territory</th>
<th>Free white males of 21 years and upwards</th>
<th>Free males under 21 years of age</th>
<th>Free white females</th>
<th>All other persons</th>
<th>Slaves</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Ditto</td>
<td>6271</td>
<td>10277</td>
<td>15365</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>3417</td>
<td>35691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the official count for the Nineteenth Decennial Census of the United States, a census of population, unemployment and housing (including utilities and equipment), as stipulated in the present congressional act, the census law under which the Bureau of the Census operates.

The 1970 census will be much the same in content as the last several censuses (the questions are little changed from those asked in 1960, 1950, or 1940), but will be different in some of its procedures from any ever taken in this or any other country; the most highly automated, using the most advanced scientific techniques.

Every household will receive its census form in the mail a few days before April 1. Every household is to fill out its own form. Those in the larger metropolitan areas are to mail them back, while those in the rural areas and smaller cities and towns are to hold them for a census taker who will call to pick them up. The Census Bureau would like to use the two-way mail method nationwide, but this would require mailing lists that accounted for every residential address, something that is possible to set up only in the more densely populated areas.

In the two-way mail areas, four households in five will receive a form containing seven questions relating to each person and 13 relating to the dwelling, plus three to make sure everyone has been counted. A 20-percent sample, one-in-five, will receive a longer form that will ask these same questions plus others for each individual and for the dwelling.

Trained census workers will check the returned forms and either telephone or visit households whose forms are incomplete, illegible, or that have inconsistencies. They will also call at addresses from which no forms have been mailed back.

In the one-way mail areas every household will receive the short census form containing the questions asked of every household. The census taker, going from door to door in the time-honored manner, will ask the sample questions at every fifth household.

The census forms have been designed so that most questions can be answered by filling in the tiny circle, thus making a block dot, beside the correct answer. In a sense, we will be "speaking" directly to a computer when we fill out our census forms, for it is the positions of these little black dots that the Census Bureau's electronic devices "read" and translate into code onto magnetic tape ready for the computers.

The Census Bureau has been trying out these mail methods using these machine-readable forms over the past decade in a variety of places ranging in size from large metropolitan areas to rural counties and small towns. As a result, census officials believe that the 1970 census will provide the most accurate data ever obtained in a census.

There are several reasons for their confidence. They have found that, with the form in the house for several days, there will be opportunity for each member of the household to supply the correct information about himself. This will make for more accurate data than was possible to obtain in previous censuses when all questions were answered during the short time the enumerator was at the home, and when not everyone was always present to supply information about himself.

They have found that people are more assured of privacy than ever before, especially in the two-way mail areas, where, if they fill out their census forms completely and mail them in, they need never see a census taker.

They have found that savings in personnel for the areas where people are able to fill out their own forms can accommodate their laws to the real situation of their constituents (to paraphrase his words spoken in that First Congress).

Today, census statistics have come to be vital to the welfare of the Nation. Much of the content of a census is determined by statutory requirements. It is not merely that census figures form the basis for apportionment at the Congressional, State, and local levels. Census figures are used for intergovernmental allocations of billions of dollars of funds. Data on such subjects as education, unemployment, and income provide the basis for allocation of funds under:

- The Adult Education Act of 1966 as amended
- The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 as amended
- The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 as amended
- The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 as amended
- The National School Lunch Act as amended
- The Public Health Service Act as amended, and
- The Vocational Education Act as amended.

Data on population and housing characteristics are used in the administration of programs under:

- The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as amended
- The Federal-Aid Highway Acts
- The National Housing Acts
- (Subsidized Home Ownership and Rent Programs; Low Rent Public Housing Program)
- The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966

(Continued on page 362)
PRESIDENT GENERAL TO VISIT FRENCH CHAPTER: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes is planning to make an official visit to the Rochambeau Chapter in France, during which she will join Madame Stanislas Brugnon, Regent, in laying a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe in Paris during Memorial Day Services. The American Ambassador, or his representative, will also lay a wreath, as well as the Commander of the American Legion in Paris, Post #1.

Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, First Vice President General, will accompany the President General on this trip abroad. During their stay in France, Mrs. Seimes and Mrs. Jones hope to see places having French links with American history. In Paris, they will visit Plopu Cemetery where both the Marquis de Lafayette and his wife are buried, as are many members of the French aristocracy who were guillotined during that country’s Revolution. Also on the itinerary are Lafayette’s chateau, La Grange, the castles of Versailles and Fontainebleau, and Blerancourt, now a Franco-American Museum. The French Daughters are arranging a series of interesting social events for their guests.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY:
On February 1, the N.S.C.A.R. dedicated its renovated museum at its headquarters in Washington. Some 500 guests attended the festivities, which were held in the DAR Museum. The handsome new wall cases in the C.A.R. Museum house extensive exhibits of early Americana depicting Colonial industries and crafts. Glass, pewter and silver are graphically displayed against realistic backgrounds. Individual items, such as a “sparking lamp” which marked the end of a suitor’s visit—when the lamp went out, so did the suitor—attracted the attention of the older C.A.R. members. The younger ones were fascinated by the ingeniously designed cast iron banks.

In 1894, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, a DAR member and organizing regent of Old Concord Chapter, founded the C.A.R. (Mrs. Lothrop, who wrote under the pen name Margaret Sidney, is best known for her “Five Little Peppers” book series.)

Receiving the guests at this gala event celebrating three-quarters of a century of patriotic endeavor among young people were: Mrs. Harry A. Councilor, National Vice Chairman In Charge of Special Events, DAR Museum; Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, NSDAR; Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, Curator General, NSDAR; Miss Sharon Kay Krueger, National President, N.S.C.A.R.; Mrs. Byron M. Vanderbilt, Senior National President, N.S.C.A.R.; and James H. Johnson, Curator, DAR Museum.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ROUND TABLE: An informal group of about 100 people interested in the history of the American Revolution, known as the American Revolution Round Table, is based in New Jersey. At each of their four annual dinner meetings, members listen to an outstanding speaker on some aspect of the American Revolution. The Round Table book committee selects the outstanding book on the American Revolution yearly, as a service to the members.

OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS FROM THE UNITED STATES: Visitors going overseas will be able to bring back mementos and enjoy commemorative events marking the 350th anniversary of the departure of the Pilgrims for America.

At Plymouth, England, cobblestones tred upon by the Pilgrim Fathers will be attractively mounted with that English town’s coat of arms. In the Netherlands town of Leyden, where the Pilgrims were granted asylum for eleven years after leaving England in 1609, celebrations will begin April 29th with musical performances, 17th century art exhibits, and historical re-enactments. Pilgrim Fathers’ Heritage Tours will retrace the Pilgrims’ steps in Amsterdam, Leyden, and Delfshaven, the Dutch port from which the Mayflower sailed in July 1620.

LAST CALL: The supply of “In Washington” books is almost exhausted. Next month, the NSDAR will celebrate its 80th birthday. This occasion offers members an opportunity time to purchase copies of the story of the National Society for gifts to present to new members and other individuals, as well as to libraries and community organizations. Buy now for Christmas gifts, too. (See order blank on page 330).
By Mary Jane Faust  
Treasurer General NSDAR

In this fancy, frilly, “you gotta have a gimmick” world in which we live today, some people think that a computer is just another gadget. Others think that it is a status symbol to show that “we have arrived.” But I would like to show you that it is a very practical and necessary tool which can be a tremendous “work horse” once your input is keypunched on IBM cards, processed onto magnetic tape, and the programs written to print off the required information.

For many people not working in business, science, or industry the punched card sort of “sneaked up on them.” They feel that it is a brand new idea that came “swinging” in with rock and roll. Not until a statement arrived from a department store or the telephone bill with a note stating, “please return the enclosed punched card with your remittance in order that you may properly receive credit for payment” did they realize that it had finally “happened to them,” and that America was now pushbuttoned and automated.

The history of the punched card actually goes back three quarters of a century, or as long as the DAR has existed. I personally feel that our wise Founders might have been aware of this because every Member was assigned a National Number when admitted for Membership beginning with Number 1 in 1890. This is the very first step that must be taken when any Membership roll is converted to data processing: the file of Members must be “coded” or assigned a number. So you see the first step was done for us through the years and all we had to do was “start punching.”

The need for a punched card system was first felt in this country by the United States Census Bureau. In 1880 the ten year census was taken for the tenth time as required by law. Census data was handwritten on large cards into the proper classification (such as homeowner, occupation, etc.), and counted manually for desired totals. These cards were then sorted and tallied again and again to complete the whole Census Report. This method was tedious, cumbersome, and costly as millions of cards were involved. The possibilities for error were great and checking for accuracy was nearly impossible.

By 1885 the Census Bureau was still struggling to compile the collected facts from 1880 into useful and meaningful form. When it became apparent that in the future the compilation could take longer than the 10-year span between each census, the need was realized for a faster and a more accurate way to perform the required task. By 1887, when the 1880 Census Report was finally completed, Dr. Herman Holerith, a statistician with the Census Bureau, had worked out the basis for a mechanical system of recording, compiling
and tabulating census facts. His system consisted of recording the census data crosswise on a long strip of paper. The facts were recorded by punching holes in the strip in a planned pattern so that each hole in a specified location meant a specific thing. A special machine was able to examine the hole and electrically perform the tabulation as the long strip was passed over a sensing device. For ease of handling and for durability the paper strips soon were replaced by cards of a standard size and shape. Each card was used to record the facts about an individual or a family—a unit situation. These cards were the forerunners of today’s punched cards or “unit records.”

The first users of the punched cards employed them for vital statistics. Some of the early users were the City of Baltimore, the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New Jersey and the Board of Health of New York City. In 1890 tabulating equipment was used for the first time in census work with great success in reducing the time necessary to complete reports. The tabulated information was available for use in two-and-one-half years, or about one-third of the time spent on the previous compilation, despite an increase in population from 50 million to 62 million in the intervening 10 years.

Through the next years the tabulating equipment became more sophisticated to serve the growing needs of the Census Bureau. Then came a wider application of the idea. If the equipment was satisfactory for use in tabulating the census, might it not be suitable for business? The answer, of course, was yes, and business firms found uses for the equipment almost immediately.

In the late 1800’s and early 1900’s, market areas were widened by improved transportation as manufacturers were adopting mass production techniques. Commercial enterprises were growing. Their record keeping and accounting functions required more and more personnel as each individual in the office was performing a smaller and smaller part of the overall operation. The time necessary to combine the individual results was excessive. Accounting tabulations were often received so late by management that they were of an historical rather than an operational nature. The solution to many such problems was the use of data processing machines which reduced the mountains of paperwork, effected standardization of methods, and reduced the cost of record keeping.

In recent years record keeping problems have multiplied because of the size of business, its competitive nature and the demands of management in wanting more up to date facts with which to guide their business. IBM punched card data processing equipment has been aug-
mented by the development of the electronic computer which enables users to accomplish data processing tasks hitherto determined impossible. The tremendous power of the electronic computer is the direct outgrowth of the need for it.

Who Needs a Computer? Anyone who has mountains of paperwork to move. If you do not have a computer then you need a great deal of manpower. As the Indian would say, "Many hands make light work." But where to find these "many hands," particularly "experienced hands" and at a price that one can afford to pay, and most especially, in the Washington, D.C. area?

Salaries in the Washington area are among the highest per capita in the Nation. This is, of course, because of the highly competitive labor market always bidding for experienced personnel. Obviously the DAR cannot compete with this market situation. With dues set at $3.00 per Member, it is impossible for the National Society to hire the number of trained employees that it should have. As Treasurer General and as a member of the Personnel Committee, I know that our staff is, in most cases, overworked and underpaid. Many of our employees are young girls just out of school. We train these "new recruits" and just about the time they are trained, they leave for "greener paychecks" elsewhere. Each year the problem is becoming more acute and there is nothing to indicate that it is going to improve.

To compound our personnel problems, many of our very experienced and dedicated employees who have been with us 40 and 50 years are now retiring. These are the ones upon whom we have depended to really get the job done. Overtime in many offices has become "a way of life." Some staff members work days, nights, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. For those of you who have worked long hours, you know this is not good. Eventually the employees' efficiency is reduced and it is very expensive for the employer. Furthermore the unsafe conditions that exist on the streets in Washington, particularly at night, prohibit having staff members wait alone for buses.

The Executive Committee recognized this problem and came to the conclusion that the DAR needed a good "work horse." One that could move mountains of paperwork, take the drudgery out of these functions and free the staff members to handle administrative problems. If this can be done then the National Society can better serve the Members and Chapters by giving improved service and perhaps make it easier to get volunteers to serve on a Chapter and state level.

Everyone agrees that we need a good work horse but the only question that remained was, "How much would it cost?" A work horse in the form of a computer is expensive, there is no doubt, but you have to move the mountain of paperwork and if you can't get individuals to do it, you have to find a machine. The overtime in the DAR building is very high and the quality of work accomplished has to be considered. We spend hundreds and thousands of dollars every month and every year for salaries in order to service our members and chapters because that is our main purpose for existence. Therefore, I do not see any difference in spending the money for "flesh and blood" individuals to, say, add up a column of figures, or for an "iron monster" that can not only add faster but much more accurately and in addition, can tie in with the overall operation of the National Society.

Every office in this building is primarily doing business with the same Members, the same Chapters, and the same states, and yet every office keeps its own file of Members. One file is kept alphabetically, another by Chapter, another by National Number, and still another by ancestor, etc. Hence, if a member marries, changes her address, resigns, transfers or is deceased, you don't have one person making all these changes but several in each respective office. I'm sure you can all see what a tremendous duplication of effort this is and that it should be changed to save time, effort, and money. With a computer, when these changes are reported to the National Society, the changes are key-punched on an IBM card, processed through the computer and the magnetic tape is updated immediately. Once this is done, this information is stored ready for use and can be printed out at any time, sorted on name, National Number, by state and by Chapter, or even by ancestor.

The computer not only makes the changes but it does the filing too. In addition, of course, it will do almost all of the record keeping and accounting functions, and most important it does some NOW. As an example, the payroll clerk has worked on a full time basis. Many days and nights were spent on overtime in order to get the payroll out. The payroll is now on the computer and the clerk works ½ day per week and the computer, about ½ hour per pay period. In addition, when the payroll is completed, the checks are written, the report is ready for file, the personnel report with the annual and sick leave is all tabulated, and each quarter the reports for states and federal governments are complete, ready to mail. You don't have to be a statistician to see how much time, effort and money this will save. Labor is expensive and what is worse, very hard to "come by." Business, science, and industry have learned that they too, must have help and that is one reason why the computer has become a way of life. The Telephone Company states that if every female in the United States over the age of 16 worked for the Telephone Company they would not be able to keep up with the workload of telephone calls without the computer.

Mrs. Jeanette Jackson, who has been a faithful employee of the DAR for many, many years, realized the National Society's need some time ago. Ten years ago she had a survey made to show what could be accomplished with automation. The only question was, "Is the DAR ready for automation?" When this Administration decided that we were ready, the first person consulted was the President General. She listened
Above is shown a sample of the print-out prepared following each meeting of the National Board of Management. This page lists, from the State of Delaware, the names of those admitted to membership at the last Board meeting. The Chapter number and name are listed, followed by the name, address, ancestor and ancestor's place of service for each member. If the member is married, the husband's name is given. On the right, the National Number assigned, the date of admission, and the type of Members are shown. All of this information is now part of the permanent memory bank of the Computer.
but wanted more facts. So the Treasurer General was sent on a fact finding tour which ultimately led to attending IBM School at Endicott, N.Y. It was here that she learned that the "407" model which was being used in the Magazine Office was fine for printing labels and keeping a list of Magazine subscribers which is stored on punched cards, but that punched cards would not serve the purpose of keeping membership records because there was too much data to be stored on cards. The only solution was to go to magnetic tape. An electronic computer would then be needed to store and release the information in various forms whenever needed.

When the facts were presented to the President General and to the Executive Committee it was agreed that the DAR should get "a work horse." The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, the Registrar General, Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Nile E. Faust, met with the representatives of IBM to discuss all angles of automation as it pertained to each office. A survey was made and we were "off and running."

The first records to be keypunched were those of the Organizing Secretary General. Mrs. Barnes and her staff have been most cooperative and have worked long hours editing the information to be stored on tape. This is the office where the Members' names are filed alphabetically on 3 X 5 cards. In addition to the Members' names, the card includes the husband's name, the address, Chapter, National Number, original ancestor, date admitted to membership, and other pertinent information relating to that individual. This information was keypunched during the summer of 1969 and completed in early September. The next set of records to be keypunched were those in the Treasurer General's Record Room. The information in this office is recorded in books (16 X 18) and is filed by Chapter The only information noted here is the name and National Number of the Member. It is in these books that we find whether or not a Member's dues are paid, if she has married, resigned, transferred, reinstated, or is deceased. After this information was keypunched, all the data from both offices were combined by a system of matching information to the Member's National Number. This now gives us a complete file on magnetic tape of all the active members.

Incidentally, approximately 189,000 records of the DAR active membership are stored on four reels of magnetic tape 10 inches in diameter. If we were to use only punched cards and not magnetic tape, we would need a total of 1,154,000 cards, requiring a storage room approximately 25 feet by 25 feet, obviously impossible to control. Magnetic tape is more advantageous, not only as a storage device, but as a space saving device as well. In addition, these four reels of tape can easily be locked up for security against fire and vandalism.

The 189,000 records were printed in December and mailed to the Chapter Treasurers to be checked against their records. Even though December was the busiest month of the year, these dedicated Daughters dropped everything, checked the lists and returned them to us by December 31, 1969. This monumental task could never have been accomplished without their help because DAR Headquarters does not have the staff to check 189,000 sets of records and keep up with the daily work. We will always be grateful to these devoted Chapter Treasurers who took time out from their holiday preparations to help us get the checking completed.

The staff in the Organizing Secretary General's Office is now working very hard to edit all of the returned print-offs so that all corrections can be incorporated into the permanent records. This will result in the most accurate and complete set of records in the history of the National Society. If this can possibly be completed during the next 30 days, the computer can make the count for credentials in a matter of hours, a tremendous saving of time and money on this count!

During each meeting of the National Board of Management, the staff in the Registrar General's Office is keypunching the new Members admitted. When the meeting is over, an accurate list of New Members is printed off by State and Chapter. This saves many hours and the expense of compiling and typing these lists.

Currently, programs are being written for the accounting functions to be processed on the computer. This will eventually include not only the payroll, the cash receipts and disbursements, but all phases of the Honor Roll and the State Reports. Last year one of the first reports that we attempted to tabulate was the items pertaining to contributions on the Honor Roll. We compiled a whole year's work in two weeks; this year it should be even faster.

The DAR Magazine has been completely converted from punched cards to magnetic tape. The Magazine Office was the first department to be automated on the "407" and these are the staff members who pioneered the coding of the Chapters and States. We are grateful to the National Magazine Chairman, Miss Dorothy V. Smith, and the Magazine's faithful staff for their help and cooperation in getting the computer off to a fast start. This has certainly been a cooperative project at National Headquarters, as it should be. Much of our pioneering success with the computer is due to the fact that it has been done under the watchful eye of Publishing Computer Services, Inc. Mr. Gerry Cernad and Mr. Frank Richardson are our consultants.

The DAR has now entered the field of data processing. The help, support, and cooperation of many, many people have been necessary to make this possible in such a short space of time. The person that we are most indebted to is the President General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, who listened and said, "Let's look into it." Had she said, "No," the computer would have "died" then and there. Therefore the gold eagle overlooking the computer which carries the words, "Seimes DAR Computer Center," is a proud bird.

(Continued on page 324)
Anne Melson Stommel
National Chairman
"PR" at Continental Congress -- Continental Congress calls for concentrated effort and cooperation between DAR members who have a story to tell, the Public Relations Director (Mr. Stanfield S. McClure), and the Washington news media -- both prior to and during Congress Week. Members and pages of the Public Relations Congressional Committee and the Public Relations Director will be very busy people . . . the Public Relations Office, the Press Room, and the Tuesday Morning Forum will be very busy places.

Pre-Congress Press Conference (Briefing)-- Usually a week to ten days prior to Opening Night, the President General provides information -- about the subject, time, and place of significant events -- to the Washington news media so they can schedule assignments to cover sessions that interest them.

Congress News Releases -- Multiple copies of official Congress News Releases are made available in the Press Room so that reporters may pick up "fact sheets" containing essential details about winners of committee contests, candidates for Vice President General, featured speakers, entertainers, and similar "happenings". These must be written ahead of time, duplicated, and put on display just prior to the event they describe.

SPECIAL NOTE: to National Chairmen . . . and any others who may have information you will want in a Congress News Release (such as -- Outstanding Junior Member, American History Scholarship Winner, Candidate for Honorary Vice President General, etc.) -- Mail full details to the Public Relations Director, NSDAR, at least 3 weeks prior to the start of Congress. (Please don't "keep secrets" until the rush of events during Congress means there is not time to pre-prepare a release on your topic. Processing news at the last minute is possible, but is to be considered only as an exception!)
"There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."—George Washington.

These words were uttered in the pride and vigor of this Nation's youth. Today, the American people must ask themselves whether the admitted horror of possible nuclear warfare has rendered this admonition useless as a policy guide. Shall the threat of nuclear warfare be allowed to obscure the lesson of Carthage which, in its day, paid with its own destruction for a short-lived and illusory peace? Is peace at any price now to be America's goal? Shall we now abandon our long-term policy of superior military power to preserve our own freedom and repulse the threat of communism? Shall we, instead, proceed with arms control at the risk of national suicide?

The fate of the United States and the entire noncommunist world hinges upon the answers to these questions. America is the bastion of freedom. This Nation is the sole impediment to the realization of the Soviet Union's long-time ambition—world dominion. Moreover, Anatoly V. Kuznetsov, a Soviet defector to the West, stated in the fall of 1969 that Soviet leaders all agree that the United States is the only nation that can keep them from achieving their goal in their lifetime.

Kuznetsov was also quoted as saying that it was in the interest of the Soviet Union to keep the United States bogged down in North Vietnam in an effort to break down the will of the American people to resist communism in the future. He confirmed what many United States military officers have long contended: that as the majority military supplier of North Vietnam, the Soviet Union could end the war tomorrow, if it wanted to, by cutting off supplies to Hanoi.

To what purpose, then, does America embark upon arms control and disarmament negotiations with a nation which not only keeps the war going in Vietnam but regards the United States as the sole stumbling block to the fulfillment of its ambitions?

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), which began on November 17, 1969, have been described as the most potentially hazardous negotiations ever undertaken by the United States with the Soviet Union. The aim of these talks is to stop the costly build-up of arms in both nations. However, strategic experts in both Europe and America have been quick to warn that the negotiations involve perils that could jeopardize American security and the stability of Europe.

One pitfall cited was the risk of unilateral disarmament by the United States, just because the Russians are willing to talk. Moreover, one of Europe's most influential specialists on Soviet affairs warned: "If the Soviets find they can get unilateral American concessions without being forced to reciprocate, they may come to the conclusion that they can gain substantial advantages simply by talking to the United States in a way calculated by them to generate growing 'neo-isolationism' and antimilitary pressure in America."
military secrets, presumably to establish the credibility of the forces available to the United States.\(^3\)

The experts also fear that an accord may prompt the United States to cut arms research too sharply. They argue that the United States must maintain a technological lead—just in case. Moreover, the question arises whether any United States-Soviet agreement is not fraught with danger since Red China would be left free to develop its nuclear power. There are other questions of no less importance. With overwhelming nuclear superiority as recently as ten years ago, why was the Soviet Union allowed to reach nuclear parity or near parity with the United States? Why are we now willing to place our faith in a nation which regards treaties as pie crusts, made to be broken? And finally, there is the most disturbing question of all: Is it not possible that arms control and disarmament may actually be surrender on the installment plan to world government and atheistic communism?

These questions are not asked idly. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson warned prior to the commencement of the nuclear arms limitation talks that these negotiations could actually turn into a “Munich.” The chances for real success in the discussions, stated Mr. Acheson, “must be almost infinitesimal, yet the lure of them to negotiators and the danger of falling into their own bear trap is substantial. Until communist society becomes more civilized and reliable, the risks of provident agreement . . . . are insurmountable, and perhaps greater than those created by no agreement at all.”

The risks seem even greater when we add another consideration. Acheson maintained: “Currently the Soviet Union greatly surpasses Western Europe in intermediate-range ballistic missiles and conventional forces. The threat that this superior power might impose Soviet demands on Western Europe, as it has on Eastern Europe, has been offset by the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty and the presence in Europe of substantial United States conventional forces as a practical guarantee of United States strategic nuclear support.

“If, however, Soviet and American intercontinental nuclear power were neutralized by agreement to maintain parity leaving Soviet intermediate-range and conventional power unchallengeable, the balance of power in Europe would be so openly and notoriously upset that the imbalance might be as great and could be as decisive as it was after Munich. Not that war would be inevitable, but Soviet domination would be if American intervention should be foreclosed.”\(^4\)

To Acheson’s warning must be added the fear of many observers that the United States is sending abroad a “soft” disarmament team more interested in disarmament per se than in protecting America’s strategic power. Thus, there is genuine concern in diplomatic circles that Acheson may prove all too right. The SALT talks, in short, may very well end in disaster.

**United States Commitment to Disarmament**

Unhappily, all too few Americans are fully aware of this Nation’s deep commitment to “general and complete disarmament under strict international controls.”\(^5\) Much less are they aware of the long-range implications of the arms control and disarmament program. Moreover, the American people have no assurance that the present Administration has abandoned the program laid down by its predecessors.

No move has been made to terminate the existence of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. This Nation is the only country in the world which has such an agency. Created in 1961 by act of Congress, its stated goal is “reduction and control of armaments looking toward ultimate world disarmament.”\(^6\) This can only mean world government in which the United States would be a helpless minority, unable to defend itself.

The Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is answerable only to the President and the State Department. Once funds for the Agency are appropriated, the Director operates beyond the reach of Congress, which has no part in the formulation of any treaties negotiated under the authority of the agency. Thus, it is not without importance that the Agency Director is the Government’s chief negotiator at the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC) at Geneva.

According to a publication of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee is not a United Nations body; but the fact is that it reports regularly to the United Nations General Assembly and to the United Nations Disarmament Commission on its progress.\(^7\) It should also be noted that the United States has worked closely with the United Nations Disarmament Commission over a period of years. It has been the policy of every American national administration since the end of World War II to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. However, it was not until the early Sixties that the phrase “general and complete disarmament” entered the language of negotiations.

The Baruch plan of 1946 proposed an international authority to own or control all “dangerous” atomic materials from mines to the finished products.

The first Western nontransfer measure was part of a package proposal to seize on America’s willingness to submit by Canada, France, the United States and Britain to the five-nation subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission on August 29, 1957. It provided for a cutoff in the production of fissionable materials for weapons; following the cutoff each party would undertake “not to transfer out of its control any nuclear weapons, or to accept transfer of it to such weapons,” except under arrangements which would assure their use only for defensive purposes.\(^8\)

American interest in a program to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons has been ascribed to a guilt complex because use of the atom bomb over Japan in World War II. On the other hand, seeing the United States initially in sole possession of the atom bomb and itself ringed by American strength, the Soviet Union was quick to prevent the spread of nuclear bombs while it sped the development of its own nuclear arsenal. It recognized that the arms control being urged by the United States might be turned into a weapon of conquest against the United States.

Accordingly, on September 20, 1957, the Soviet Union proposed at the United Nations an agreement “not to allow the installation of any atomic military units or of any types
of atomic or hydrogen weapons beyond their national frontiers and not to place these weapons at the disposal of any other states or commands of military blocs.” Meanwhile, the Soviet Union had exploded its own atom bombs.

On June 2, 1960, the Soviet Union presented a proposal for “general and complete disarmament” which “included a ban on the transfer of nuclear weapons or ‘information necessary for their manufacture.’”

America rose to the bait. On September 25, 1961, two days after the Arms Control and Disarmament Act was passed in the House of Representatives, a United States plan for “general and complete disarmament” was submitted to the United Nations. Published under the auspices of the State Department and bearing the title “Freedom From War,” this plan envisioned world-wide disarmament. It anticipated creation of a permanent United Nations Peace Force; transfer of control of nuclear weapons to the United Nations; would restrict America’s military establishment to size and kind needed for control of the American people and prohibit all nations, including the United States, from possessing or even trying to develop a defense against weapons of mass destruction.

Seven months later, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was ready with a more detailed “Outline of Basic Provisions of a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament for a Peaceful World.”

The news that the United States had submitted this document to the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, Switzerland came as a stunning shock to those Americans who found mention of it in their newspapers and to most members of Congress.

The United States Senate learned of the existence of the Treaty Outline when a news story from Geneva was placed in the Congressional Record. It stated:

“The United States will submit to the Geneva Conference a plan calling for the elimination of national armies within nine years and their replacement by a United Nations Force.”

President John Kennedy described the treaty outline as a “blueprint of our position on general and complete disarmament as well as an elaboration of the nature, sequence and timing of specific disarmament measures.” He went on to say: “This outline of a treaty represents the most comprehensive and specific series of proposals the United States or any other country has ever made on disarmament. In addition to stating the objectives and principles which should govern agreements for disarmament, the document calls for the grouping of individual measures in three balanced and safeguarded stages.”

Brought to a conclusion, we would be asked to: Abolish West Point, Annapolis, and all other military institutions! Destroy the Strategic Air Command! Dispose of the Navy! Permit garrisoning of foreign troops on our soil to insure compliance with Treaty obligations! Divide the Country into zones for spot checking! Accept compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice! Nullify the Constitution by agreeing to enact legislation “imposing legal obligations on individuals and organizations and providing appropriate penalties for their noncompliance”!

One of the stated goals of the Treaty Outline was: The strengthening of “the United Nations Peace Force until it had sufficient armed forces and armaments so that no state could challenge it.”

These last are the most chilling words ever set forth by the government of a free people. No vanquished nation has ever had harsher terms spelled out. Moreover, the proposal was subject to the interpretation that our Government did not seek victory in the cold war against communism and was, therefore, willing to settle for a potentially communist dominated world government. The principal agencies of this body would be the International Court of Justice, the International Disarmament Commission and the United Nations Peace Force—over none of which the United States could hope to exercise control.

General and complete disarmament was to be accomplished in three stages. The United States proposal of 1962 suggested that each of the first two stages be of three years duration. In a similar proposal advanced at that time, the Soviet Union advocated two years apiece for the first two stages.
installations, nor adequate protection of the rights of a coastal state with respect to the continental shelf.

The Test Ban Treaty has proved itself a severe handicap to the United States. As former Commander of the Strategic Air Command, General Thomas S. Power explained:

"... the Soviets had developed and detonated nuclear weapons of far higher yield than we had, and while the Treaty, which still permitted underground testing, gave them the chance to catch up with our lead in small-yield nuclear weapons, it retarded our efforts to catch up with their lead in the high-yield area.

"Moreover, there is reason to believe that detonation of high-yield weapons may have certain effects which could seriously impair the operability and performance of our strategic missiles. Only testing in the atmosphere can determine the nature and gravity of these effects and permit the development of measures to counteract them. ... Although our current military strategy places increasing emphasis on missiles, the Test Ban Treaty now deprives us of every possibility to ascertain whether our ICBMs (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) will really function when expected. I submit that this is the first time in our history that much or even most of the Nation's striking power is to be entrusted to weapons that have never been fully tested operationally." 13

The nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty further handicaps the United States. It simultaneously extends the commitments of the United States to defend nations threatened with nuclear blackmail, but absolutely excludes and denies this Nation's option to selectively proliferate purely defensive nuclear armaments to hard-pressed allies.

No less important, the Treaty contains no inspection safeguards worthy of the name. The unpleasant fact is that the treaties signed thus far have exacted no real concessions from the Soviet Union. Nothing has been given away by the Kremlin. The treaties have in no way hampered the Soviet missile build-up and the Soviet nuclear arsenal remains a continuing threat throughout the entire noncommunist world. Even for the United States, the greatest danger from nuclear proliferation lies with the Soviet Union. Moreover, the suspicion is growing in Washington that the Soviets deliberately held off their participation in arms limitations talks until a predetermined level of weapons development had been achieved.

Here one can only ask why the United States has so trustingly tied its own hands and left the Soviet Union free to pursue its goal of world domination. Are the American people even aware that their Government is still pursuing the goal of "general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international controls?" This phrase was repeated in the Nonproliferation Treaty, which was ratified by the Senate in 1969 with the approval of the present Administration.

Thus far, in its disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union, the United States has shown a greater eagerness to placate the Soviets than to protect its own strength. Already grave concern is being expressed that we have let our military strength deteriorate. In the words of General Curtis LeMay, former member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and first Commander of the Strategic Air Command:

"... We have permitted our general war capability to rust. We have scrapped one thousand B-47s without providing replacements. Our B-52s are also on the way out. Our Minuteman force has been reduced to a thousand missiles while our higher yield Titans are phasing out. Our Polarize submarine fleet is static at forty-one vessels. No antiballistic missile system has been put into service. We stand nakedly exposed to a first strike. Even our air defense has been allowed to deteriorate. We have no space weaponry of any sort. Our survival depends almost exclusively on the effectiveness of Minuteman and Polaris. And how effective are they? No one truly knows. ..." 14

National Strength Seriously Weakened

Corroborative details concerning the Nation's danger have not been lacking for several years. A report, titled The Changing Strategic Military Balance: U.S.A. vs. U.S.S.R. and prepared for the House Armed Services Committee in 1967, warned that the strategic military balance had changed in favor of the Soviet Union.

The Report quoted an extensively documented article by Hanson W. Baldwin which noted: "Research, development, and innovation have sunk into stagnation in the Pentagon because of three major policies or attitudes: (1) 'the technological revolution is over'; (2) disarmament or arms limitation 'is the only way to political salvation and that therefore continued technological military development worsens the situation'; and (3) 'the requirements merry-go-round'—mandate from the then Secretary of Defense that every new project has to be justified on the basis of demonstrated military requirements, that is, that there must exist in advance a clear-cut military mission for a new weapons development."

With this policy prevailing, it should surprise no one that the Report could state:

"The preponderance of evidence points to the conclusion that the Soviet Union is succeeding in its massive drive toward strategic military superiority and that the United States is cooperating in this effort by slowing down its side of the arms race.

"In 1962, the United States had a total megatonnage delivery capability ranging between 25,000 megatons and 50,000 megatons. The corresponding figures for the Soviet Union ranged between 6,000 megatons and 12,000.

"The year 1967 falls in a crossover period with the U.S.S.R. estimates ranging between 16,000 and 37,000 megatons, to equal or exceed the United States estimated range of between 8,000 and 29,000 megatons. . . .

"For 1971, it appears that a massive megatonnage gap will have developed. United States delivery capability is estimated to range between 6,000 megatons and 15,000 megatons, whereas the estimated high for the Soviet delivery capability is 50,000 megatons, and the projection of the established Soviet range-curve indicates a low figure for the Soviets of approximately 30,000 megatons.

"On the basis of this projection, the United States and the U.S.S.R. will have reversed their roles in a ten-year period." (Emphasis added)

Despite the warning issued in 1967, early in 1969 Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and Deputy Sec-
secretary Packard were loudly mocked when they added their own warning that the Soviet nuclear program seemed to be aimed for a "first-strike capability." Since then headlines have appeared stating that the Soviet missile build-up exceeds the worst fears of the United States.

On September 29, 1969, Barron's financial weekly quoted statements made by Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans, Jr., when he undertook to explain the threat to our national security which led to decisions to improve our defenses. He said: "The Soviets now have more ICBM launchers in place or under construction than the 1,054 in the United States strategic forces. And more than 230 of their missiles are large SS-9s. With the ICBM launchers now under construction and their existing submarine-launched ballistic missiles, they will have over twice as much total missile payload as the entire United States land and sea-based missile force. This payload advantage could present a serious threat to the United States."

The USSR has already tested SS-9s with three re-entry vehicles, each capable of carrying a five-megaton warhead. If this system is perfected and deployed, by the middle 'Seventies the Soviets could have the capability of destroying most of our land-based missile force.

"Those who suggest that this is just another missile gap scare, like that of 1960, are not familiar with the developments in our detection capability in the last ten years. In 1960 we were making educated guesses. Today the Soviet missile strength that we announce has been clearly determined. There may be more that we have not found yet, but there is no doubt about those we have detected."

Earlier in 1969, a confidential Air Force study revealed the near disastrous effect that past policies have had on the world-wide capability of the Air Force. Prepared by the Air Force Headquarters, Logistics Command, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, the massive 337 page study reveals that the diversion of Air Force funds, manpower and planes to Vietnam has left hundreds of aircraft, including dozens of B-52 strategic bombers, grounded for lack of maintenance and repairs. The Air Force bombshell sent shock waves throughout the Administration and Congress because of its vast implications for the security of the country during the 'Seventies. The Study charged that manpower ceilings and base closings "have eroded the organic maintenance industrial bases of the Air Force" at a time when the facilities should have been built up to support military operations in Vietnam. It was pointed out that the Air Force in recent years has lost 14,000—or nearly one-fifth of its highly qualified civilian maintenance personnel who have never been replaced.

In addition to these manpower losses, hundreds of millions of dollars of Air Force materiel, including highly vulnerable electronics gear, are being stored in the open due to lack of facilities.

Soviet Naval Challenge

This brings us to still another trouble spot in the Nation’s security situation. No military challenge facing the United States is likely to prove more serious than that presented by the Soviet’s rapidly growing, highly mobile naval force. The Russians, because of their advantageous position as the predominant land power, and because they understand how vital it is for the United States to maintain free use of the seas, have to date structured their Navy with the objective of interdicting our sea lanes.15 The Soviet Union also appears to have shifted to an offensive maritime strategy, based on the largest force of attack submarines ever created and a new class of missile-armed “pocket battleships” that Moscow believes will revolutionize war at sea.

Present Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean is reported to exceed that of the powerful United States 6th Fleet. Moreover, the September 1969 issue of Navy Magazine states that United States naval officers now speak of United States “use of the sea” and how we can prevent Soviet “use of the seas” in selected areas, instead of the prevailing former expression “control of the seas.”

We could not command “control of the seas” when the Soviet Union chose to conduct naval war exercises in the Gulf of Mexico during a three-week period in July-August of 1969. This was the first time since 1861 that there have been war exercises by a foreign naval power in the Gulf of Mexico.

A Navy Magazine editorial commented: "We'll have to get used to frequent visits of Soviet missile surface ship flotillas plus the presence of Polaris-type submarines in waters close to the United States. There is nothing we can do about it since they will be in international waters...but we should not underestimate the importance of this coming of age of Soviet offensive sea power."

Noting that the Soviet Union has stepped up its entire strategic weapons development to an enormous degree, the editorial warned: "By the bicentennial of our founding 1976, we will be in the gravest danger we have ever been in all our history, unless we do something about the growing Soviet military threat, both on the high seas and in over-all strategic weapons.”

The editorial then asked, What do we do? and offered its own remedy: A key change in American strategy!

“We have been violating a basic military doctrine by 'putting our artillery in the village square.' Our thermonuclear weapons, while continuing to be mixed, should be moved more and more to sea, away from the homeland, instead of holes in the ground, which now have to be further hardened and protected by defense missiles, sharply altering the cost differential between land-based and sea-based deterrent forces in favor of the latter.

"We also must protect our coastal cities, SAC (Strategic Air Command) and naval bases and the entire coastal areas against Soviet submarine or surface missile attack with large and more effective naval forces in the Atlantic and the Pacific..."

National Survival at Stake

Whatever strategy is evolved in the future, it should be abundantly clear that the very survival of this Nation is at stake. Moreover, every American should know that the Secretary General of the United Nations has proposed that members of the U.N. decide to dedicate the 1970s as "Disarmament Decade" and establish a specific program dealing with all aspects of the problems of arms control and disarmament.16

Is this another prelude to World Government and ultimate end of na-
concessions to the Soviet Union at
sensibly superior capability for nuclear
lay down our arms or make further
national sovereignty? And are we now
the moment in history when the
agreement between the two super-
if that agreement is to be a forerunner
surrender of what advantages we still
principal Soviet military thrust has
sovereignty to the United Nations; if
of ultimate surrender of national sov-
agreement is to be accomplished by
Washington exacts no more
the future than it has in the past, then
is it not possible that the price is too

Is it not also possible that the
United States is itself risking nuclear
blackmail at some time in the not too
distant future? In such case, would the
cry "Better Red Than Dead" go
across the land or would this
Nation have the fortitude to resist
nuclear blackmail?

The answer to these questions lies
in the future. Meanwhile, to further
disarm in the face of the Soviet
Union's militant build-up of offensive
weapons may be to invite the very
war we hoped to avoid. Disarmament
will not necessarily assure peace. In
fact, any further disarmament could
make a pre-emptive strike against the
United States more tempting.

In the words of Admiral H. G.
Rickover:

"If history teaches anything, it is
surely that weakness invites attack;
that it takes but one aggressor to
plunge the world into war against the
wishes of dozens of peace-loving na-
tions if the former is militarily strong
and the latter are not. . . .

"The first right of every American
is to be protected against foreign at-
tack, and the first duty of Govern-
ment is to keep our Nation alive.
Given the world situation, this calls
for maintenance of a defense capa-
bility which is adequate to discourage
potential aggressors. . . .

"There can surely be no doubt that
the overwhelming majority of the
American people are opposed to re-
linquishment of our defense capita-
recognizing full well that
there will then be no one left to pre-
vent the takeover by communist
power. Whether one takes the optimi-
istic view that a permanent East-
West détente can be negotiated, or
the pessimistic view that ultimately
we shall have to fight for our liber-
ties, this Nation has no future if it
allows itself to be outmatched mili-
tarily." 17

The Soviet Union has demon-
strated repeatedly that it respects
only strength. Even its definition of
peace differs from ours. By their own
admission, "peaceful coexistence"
was designed as a weapon to disarm
and destroy us. Moreover, the United
States and Soviet views of the pur-
pose of arms control are in no way
similar. The Soviet approach has
been completely self-serving, whereas
the United States has shown itself to
be idealistic and even unrealistic.
This Nation has made frequent con-
cessions without exacting inspection
safeguards or any real assurance that
the Soviet Union will keep its share
of the bargain, except at its own con-
venience.

This brings us back to the state-
ment quoted earlier, that the Soviet
Union regards the United States as
the only impediment to its goal of
world dominion. Moreover, during
the last two decades, what peace
there has been in the world has been
maintained by the preponderant
power of American arms and indus-
try.

Before we dilute that strength ir-
reparably, before we lay down our
arms on the altar of peace, let us
first make sure of the soundness of
any substitute. Let us also make cer-
tain that disarmament and arms con-
tral are not actually surrender on
the installment plan to world govern-
ment and atheistic communism. And
finally, let no American forget that
"God grants liberty only to those
who love it, and are always ready to
guard and defend it."

Footnotes

2. U.S. News & World Report, November 10,
3. Ibid., December 1, 1969, page 65.
5. Title 1, Section 2, Public Law 87-297, 87th
Congress.
6. Arms Control and National Security, U.S.
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
7. To Prevent the Spread of Nuclear Weapons,
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Publication 26, September 1965, page 111.
8. Ibid.
9. State Department Publication 7277.
10. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Publication 4, May 1962.
11. Ibid., Introduction.
12. Ibid., page 33.
13. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Hearings, February 1968, page 151.
14. America Is In Danger, by General Curtis E.
LeMay, page vii.
16. VISTA, November-December 1969, page 12
(Published by The United Nations Association
of the United States of America).
17. The Evening Star (Washington, D.C.), June
3, 1969.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

✗ Bonnie Farwell on July 21, 1969. Miss Farwell served as State Regent of Indiana 1934-
37 and as Vice President General 1934-37. She was a member of the Fort Harrison Chal-
ter.

✗ Mrs. James T. Owen on January 15, 1970. Mrs. Owen was State Regent of South
Carolina 1952-55 and Vice President General 1955-58. She was a member of the Moultrie
Chapter of South Carolina.
On February 1, 1970, the DAR joined with the National Society, Children of the American Revolution for a Museum Event to dedicate the C.A.R.'s 75th Anniversary project, the renovation of their Museum. Refreshments were served in the DAR Museum Gallery with a silver punch bowl, gift of Mrs. James M. Cain, Buford Chapter, Huntington, West Virginia, providing a focal point for the beautifully appointed table. Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Past Senior National Historian, C.A.R., is at the punch bowl.

On her recent visit to Mexico, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, President General, was honored at a reception at the Embassy of the United States. Pictured above in the Lion's Room at the Embassy are: Senora Edna Tatspaugh, Regent of the John Edwards Chapter; an Attaché with the Embassy; Ambassador Robert H. McBride; and Mrs. Seimes.

During the winter meeting of the National Board, Mrs. Richard Preston Geron, Vice President General from Alabama (left), presented Mrs. Seimes with a Kate Duncan Smith DAR School pin signifying a $50 donation toward the Seimes-Thomas Classroom building at that school. Miss Amanda Thomas, National Chairman, DAR Schools, is on the right.
Members of the C.A.R. Museum Renovation Committee made the National Society, DAR, a Major Benefactor (by a contribution of $1000) for the project. Mrs. Seimes accepts the surprise plaque for the National Society from Miss Pat Nichol, Librarian-Curator, C.A.R. (center).

Guests at the Sunday afternoon function were greeted by a receiving line composed of: Mrs. Harry A. Councilor, National Vice Chairman In Charge of DAR Museum Special Events; Mrs. Carl Kietzman, Curator General; Mrs. Seimes, President General; Miss Sharon Kay Kreuger, National President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Byron Vanderbilt, Senior National President, C.A.R.; Mr. James Hunter Johnson, Curator, DAR Museum, who directed the C.A.R. project.

Tayler Vrooman, noted musician from Colonial Williamsburg, provided entertainment during the afternoon reception on his 6-stringed “lute.” At left, he charms a group of C.A.R. members with his 18th century ballads.

Below, a bronze plaque bearing names of Major Benefactors to the C.A.R. Museum is unveiled by Miss Sharon Kay Krueger (right), National President, C.A.R., as Mrs. Seimes (left) and Mrs. Byron Vanderbilt, Senior National President, C.A.R., look on.
December 12, 1969

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Albright, William</td>
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<td>Alexander, Joseph</td>
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<td>Allen, John</td>
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<td>Alspach (Alspaugh), John</td>
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<td>Andrews (Andress), Capt. Joseph</td>
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<td>Ardinger (Artinger), Christian (Chrsty)</td>
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<td>Athey, Elijah</td>
<td>Charles Co., Md.</td>
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<td>Carter, Henry, Sr.</td>
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<td>Hildreth, Jonathan</td>
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House, William
Houston (Huston) Stephenson (Stephen) Remaly, Michael
Howell, Nathaniel Remaly (Remely), George, Jr.
Hudson, Edward Richardson, Salmon Treat
Huling (Hewlings), William Ross, David, Sr.
Jacques, Samuel Rutter, Isaac
Kelly, John Salter, Simeon
Kendall, Samuel Sewall (Sewell), Thomas
Kent, Appolus Sheldon, Roger
Kiser, John (Johannes) Simpson, Joseph, Sr.
Kneisley (Kneisly), Samuel Simpson, Joseph, Jr.
Lamkin, Sergt. Joshua Skidmore, James
Littlefield, William Somes, David
Livesay, Thomas, Sr. Sperry, Aaron
Lotman, George Squier, Daniel
Lyon, John Stacy (Stacey), Benjamin
Main, Benajah Stoddard, Cyrenius
Mann, Joseph Street, Samuel, Sr.
Martin, Henry Talbie, William
Marvin, John Thorne (Thorn), Michael, Jr.
Matson, Peter Todd, Moses, Sr.
McClelland, Robert Turner, James, Jr.
McEwen, Samuel Upshaw (Upshur), Arthur
McKee, Thomas Vanderwerker, Thomas
Messer, Daniel Vanhuss—See Frankhouser
Miller, Christian Van Tuyl, Lieut. John
Miller, John Walter, George
Mills, Gilead Warren, Lott
Money, John Warriner, Moses
Morgan, Daniel Waterman, Corp. Joseph
Morgan, Evan Webster, Thomas
Myers (Meyer), Rudolph Weems, James
Nail, Sergt. Nicholas Weierbach, Isaac
Nail, Reuben Abbbeville, S.C.
Odom, Archibald Pennsylvania (part now Centre Co.)
Paine, Benoni New Hanover Co., N.C.
Parker, Jacob Smithfield, R.I.
Peery, James Chester Co., Pa.
Peters, Anthony Tunis Augusta Co., Va.
Pound, Reuben Louisa Co., Va.
Powers, John Prob. Georgia
Reeves, Jesse Prop. Va.
Richardson, Salmon Treat Stonington, Conn.
Ross, David, Sr. Essex Co., Va.
Rutter, Isaac Cecil County, Md.
Salm, Simeon Wilmington Dist., Cumberland County, N.C.
Sheldon, Roger Cumberland, R.I.
Simpson, Joseph, Sr. York, Me. (then Mass.)
Simpson, Joseph, Jr. York, Me. (then Mass.)
Skidmore, James Rockingham Co., Va.
Somes, David Newcastle, Me. (then Mass.)
Sperry, Aaron Alford, Mass.
Squier, Daniel Rutland, Vt.
Stacy (Stacey), Benjamin Gloucester, Mass.
Stoddard, Cyrenius Woodbury, Conn.
Street, Samuel, Sr. Henry Co., Va.
Talbie, William Orange Co., N.C.
Thorne (Thorn), Michael, Jr. Near Pittsburgh, Yohogania Co., Va. (now Pa.)
Todd, Moses, Sr. Bertie Co., N.C.
Turner, James, Jr. Salem, N.Y.
Upshaw (Upshur), Arthur Accomack Co., Va.
Vanderwerker, Thomas Tryon Co., N.Y.
VanTuyl, Lieut. John Orange Co., N.Y.
Warren, Lott 96th District, S.C.
Warriner, Moses Wilbraham, Mass.
Waterman, Corp. Joseph Norwich, Conn.
Webster, Thomas Prince George's County, Md.
Weems, James Abbeville, S.C.
Wellborn, David Wilkes Co., Ga.
Westfield, John South Carolina
Weyerbach—See Weierbach
Weyerbacher—See Weierbach
Wheelock, Peter Charlton, Mass.
Wilkinson, William Virginia
Williams, Corp. Miles Virginia
Winn, Peter Lunenburg Co., Va.
Wireback—See Weierbach
Woodward, Samuel Weston, Mass.
Independence Square with Independence Hall in the Background.
In those days when the country was young, the Dutch and the Swedes had established settlements on the shores of the Delaware, and while attempts were made to occupy Pennsylvania, no important settlements were ever accomplished.

The permanent settlement was left to William Penn, who arrived in 1682 with a Charter granted by the King. It was then he founded Philadelphia as the seaport and commercial center of his “Holy Experiment” to create a state wherein the dignity and the rights of all men would be respected. The town grew rapidly and prospered under the peaceful guidelines established by its founder. Truly this PENN was mightier than the sword when the City of Brotherly Love was founded.

Less than a century later Penn’s GREEN COUNTRIE TOWNE was the largest English town in the world except for London. This was the city in which Benjamin Franklin settled when he was a very young man (the story has been told that when he arrived in Philadelphia his only possessions were a loaf of bread under each arm), and it was by now a pleasant town of comfortable red brick homes, a thriving urban center in a thinly populated British colony. It was then the city of opportunity.

Philadelphia was founded in tolerance, both religious and civil. In Colonial Days, it was the only city where those of all religious faiths could worship freely. To this day, almost every colonial church in the Old City still stands as a house of worship and perhaps a symbol of the religious tolerance that existed. These churches are now historic landmarks.

Here was the beginning of the first great free country in the world. Only in the atmosphere that was Philadelphia’s alone could the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, which clearly delineated the rights of man and established democracy, have been written. Indeed it staggers the imagination to realize that Thomas Jefferson lived at the corner of Seventh and Market Streets while he was writing the Declaration of Independence, that George Washington, signers of the Declaration, framers of the Constitution, and other great Americans trod the red brick sidewalks of Philadelphia. Even now as one stands at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, in their mind’s eye they may see the dignified George Washington, followed by the more fussy John Adams and the long lank, red-haired Thomas Jefferson, and other bewigged and powdered patriots who participated in the historic events of that period.

Here was established the nation’s first Library, founded by Benjamin Franklin, the first American Hospital, the first insurance company, the first fire insurance company, the first bank—the Bank of the United States chartered by Congress in 1791. On Independence Square stands the only privately owned building—the American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin, and in fact Franklin was responsible for all of Philadelphia’s higher learnings with his “Academy and Charitable School of the Province of Pennsylvania”—the ancestor of the present University of Pennsylvania.

Yes, here the First Continental Congress met on September 5, 1774 in Carpenters’ Hall. When this Congress met its members were all loyal to the King, and their purpose was to draft Resolutions of protest to the King, hoping for relief from the tyranny imposed upon them. And it was here in Carpenters’ Hall the first prayer in Congress was said. John Adams thus wrote to a friend at the time: “When Congress met Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay of New York and Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiment, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congrega-
tionalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams rose and said he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any good man of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend of his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia but had heard that Mr. Duche (Dushay they pronounced it) deserved that character, and, therefore, he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress tomorrow morning. The motion was seconded, and passed in the affirmative. . . . Mr. Randolph, our President, waited on Mr. Duche. . . ." So it came to pass Mr. Duche rendered the first prayer in Congress.

Here stands Independence Hall, which was originally built in 1732 as the Pennsylvania State House and was relinquished to the Second Continental Congress on May 10, 1775. This body, unlike its predecessor, was frankly rebellious, but they still hoped for peace in the beginning, and another conciliatory petition was sent to the King. Indeed their protests were more vocal as FREE-DOM was in the air, and while their desire was for peace, circumstances created by the oncoming storm made it necessary to take steps to protect their future and the future of the Colonists. The forces were on the move, and it was inevitable LIBERTY should come. The American colonies were of different origins and of differing populations. Yet one extraordinary thing had happened throughout the group. By one means or another, as a result of their enterprising make-up and their early distribution of land, there was from the first the trend toward self-governing communities. Consequently, the germs of representative government were innate. They had a common belief, which had become a common article of faith, in representative government, which they had tested and found efficient. This is what gave them the united strength that prevailed. And we must now recognize that they had wholeheartedly committed themselves to the cause of a form of government that has prevailed over all other governments in the world.

As you step through the colonial doorways of Independence Hall, you find yourself, as if by magic, in the Philadelphia of 1776. You are transported from the rush of this modern world to the silence of the sanctuary of LIBERTY. You approach the Liberty Bell with reverence. This great Bell was first cast to be hung in the State House, and it is indeed a coincidence and prophetic that the Bell should have as its motto: PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF. You can feel your heart palpitate with joy as you step into the Declaration Chamber, which has a history dear to all Americans. In this room George Washington formally accepted his appointment as General and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army on June 16, 1775, and he left to take charge of the army at Cambridge. It was evident at once that the cause of New England was the cause of all.

In this room the Declaration of Independence was signed.

In this room on June 14, 1777 Congress adopted the American Flag, which Betsy Ross was commissioned to make. (Her humble little house still stands on Arch Street and is an historical landmark.)

These were the stormy days of the American Revolution and it is to be noted that the British Army entered the City of Philadelphia in the summer of 1777, and did not evacuate it until June 10, 1778, after which the Congress returned to Philadelphia.

In 1780 the distress of the American Army was very great on account of the scarcity of clothing and the inadequate means possessed by the Commissary Department to afford supplies. The generous sympathies of the ladies of Philadelphia were aroused and they formed an association for the purpose of affording relief to the poor soldiers. They collected money for precise objects, and they bought linen from their own private purses to make a quantity of shirts for the soldiers of Pennsylvania. They took pleasure in cutting and sewing them themselves. On each shirt was embroidered the name of the married or unmarried lady who made it. The results of this effort were great and timely.

In this Declaration Room the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, the first framework of Government, went into effect on March 1, 1781.

In this room Congress officially received the news of the surrender of Cornwallis. Of this historic event, the following humorous story has been handed down: "Five days later, in the middle of the night, an express rider galloped into Philadelphia with the news, and a 'Pennsylvania Dutch' watchman, going his rounds, announced tranquilly: 'DREE O'CLOGK! ALL'S VELL. UND CORIVALISS ISS TAGEN!' The next day all were patriots, and all had predicted that in the long run America was unconquerable. Human nature is like that!

In this room the Federal Constitutional Convention met on May 25, 1787 to frame the Constitution of the United States, and adjourned on September 17th of that year.

Adjoining Independence Hall we find Congress Hall where many history making sessions were held. This was the CAPITOL of the United States from 1790 to 1800 and in this building George Washington was inaugurated as President for his second term.

During this period the President and Mrs. Washington lived in Philadelphia. They were picturesque days in the Old City. The streets were gay with equipages, of which the most important was the President's white coach with scarlet panels, drawn by white horses and attended by outriders wearing the scarlet and white livery of the Washington family. After the Revolution exclusive society flourished in Philadelphia. The fine old mansions (most of which were built in the Eighteenth Century before the American Revolution) of the town lent themselves admirably to delightful entertainments, and the presence in the City of the President of the United States and the members of his cabinet furnished opportunities for social displays which were utilized to the utmost.

(Continued on page 372)
The 79th Continental Congress "IS" and the 1970 Junior Events are "IN" so Juniors—let's make the Scene!

The Junior Forum-Workshop Meeting will set the pace from 8:15 a.m. to 10:15 a.m. on Monday, April 20th in the National Officers Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall, 1776 D Street, N.W. (room is across from C.A.R. Headquarters). A new format will be introduced this year and we think you will really like it! Your National Chairman, Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce, and her Vice Chairmen look forward to meeting and talking with you. The 1970 Junior Membership Exhibit "Daisies Do Tell," created by D. C. Junior, Mrs. John A. Pekar, will be presented. Questions and Answers are very much "in order" so ALL Junior Members and interested Daughters make this meeting a part of your Congress plans.

"Everything's Comin' Up Daisies!" at the Junior Dinner on Monday evening, April 20th, 5:00 p.m. promptly, at the Army and Navy City Club, Sky Lounge, 17th and Eye Streets, N.W. Please use the 17th Street Ladies Entrance. Make your reservation, with a check or money order for $6.50 (includes tax and tip) made payable to the "Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR" and mail to the Dinner Chairman, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, 5101 South 10th Street, Apt. #1, Arlington, Virginia 22204, as soon as possible and no later than April 13th. Please enclose a self-addressed envelope as tickets will be issued and mailed. For reservations received after April 13th, tickets will be held for pickup at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Highlighting the dinner will be the presentation of all State Winners and seven Divisional Winners of the Outstanding Junior Member Contest, by Mrs. Marvel Wilson, Jr., Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest. Later at Opening Night we will find out, at last, who the National Outstanding Junior Member is when she is presented to the 79th Continental Congress by the President General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes. Note: Dress for the evening as you will go directly to Constitution Hall from the Dinner. And Junior Contest Winners, don't forget to send in your Dinner Reservations too!

"Miss Lee," the National 1970 Junior Doll, is sponsored by the Michigan Juniors under the direction of Junior Member, Mrs. Burt T. Weyhing, III. "Miss Lee" and her trunk come to us from the Piety Hill Chapter in honor of their distinguished member, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, State Regent of Michigan. "Miss Lee's" fabulous fashions were handmade with imagination and expertise by "DAR Designers" throughout the State. You can expect to see many wardrobe surprises including a copy of Caroline Harrison's Inaugural Gown and several "mink" creations. Lovely "Miss Lee" and her unique wardrobe will be at the Junior Bazaar Booth, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. Come and sign "Miss Lee's" autograph book for $1.00—and she could go home with you! Pictured here are Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert holding "Miss Lee" and Mrs. Burt T. Weyhing III with "autograph book."

It's "Daisies Do Tell" at the Junior Bazaar Booth which will open between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., April 20th through 23rd, and 8:00 a.m. 'til noon on April 24th. Bazaar Chairman, Mrs. Don S. Harvey, and her friendly Junior Bazaar Staff will be on hand to help you!

(Continued on page 378)
NATIONAL OFFICERS

Chaplain General: Breakfast, Sunday, April 19, Washington Hotel, Washington Room, 7:15 a.m.—$4.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George D. Nolan, 209 University Blvd., W., Silver Spring, Md. 20901. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope with check. During Congress: In Committee Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, April 17. Bus Tickets ($1.75) for trip to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon may be obtained from Mrs. Nolan in Committee Room no later than noon, Friday, April 17.

Memorial Service: Sunday, April 19, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 2:00 p.m.

Curator General: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m.-12 Noon. Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

Historian General: Joint meeting with Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 20, 9-11 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General: Meeting, Monday, April 20, Americana Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 9:30 a.m.

Organizing Secretary General: Meeting, Monday, April 20, Organizing Secretary General's Office, 1st floor, Administration Building, for State Regents, State Organizing Secretaries and Chairmen. Awards will be made to State Winners. Coffee will be served. Joint Meeting Monday, April 20, 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Registrar General: Joint meeting with Organizing Secretary General, Genealogical Records, Lineage Research, Membership Committee, and Membership Commission, Monday, April 20, 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall.

Treasurer General: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 8 a.m.-11:00 a.m., Treasurer General's Office, 1st floor, Administration Building. Chapter and State Treasurers only.

STATES

Alabama: Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, Assembly Hall, 2nd floor, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., N.W., 10 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 5:45 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John B. Privett, 2505 Montevallo Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35223. During Congress: Mrs. Privett, Mayflower.

Arkansas: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 3:15 p.m., National Officers Club Board Room, 2nd floor, Administration Bldg. Breakfast, Thursday, April 23, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:30 a.m.—$5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James A. Williams, Parkdale, Arkansas 71661. During Congress: Mrs. Williams, Mayflower.

California: Dinner, Sunday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 7 p.m. $9.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Harvey W. Kinkead, 10251
**Georgia:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 2:00 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6:00 p.m.—$9.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Martha Cooper, 1002 Main Street, Perry, Ga. 31069. During Congress: Mrs. Donald Spicer will be guest speaker.

**Georgia:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 2:00 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6:00 p.m.—$9.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Martha Cooper, 1002 Main Street, Perry, Ga. 31069. During Congress: Mrs. Donald Spicer will be guest speaker.

**Illinois:** Dinner, Sunday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 6:30 p.m.—$8.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Clifford Haegler, Cooksville, Ill. 61730. During Congress: Mrs. Robert Showers, Mayflower. Deadline for reservations April 13.

**Indiana:** Tea, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 3-5 p.m.—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edwin Dorward, 1506 S. Plaza Drive, Evansville, Ind. 47715. During Congress: Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, Mayflower.

**Iowa:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:30 p.m.—$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Carl Bartels, 1550 Alta Pl., Dubuque, Iowa 52001, or Mrs. Ray Gruwell, State Vice Regent. During Congress: Mrs. Bartels, Mayflower.

**Kansas:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 12 Noon—$6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, 302 N. 5th, Sterling, Kansas 67579. During Congress: Mrs. Kilbourn or Mrs. Lempenau, Mayflower. Wives of our Congressional Delegation will be guests.

**Kentucky:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, Kentucky Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9-10:30 a.m. Brunch, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 11-1:00 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Wilburn Walker, 153 Cherokee Park, Lexington, Kentucky 40503. During Congress: Miss Jessie E. Ball, Mayflower.

**Louisiana:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, Louisiana Room, Ground floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:30 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 5:30 p.m.—$9.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, P.O. Box 832, Lake Providence, Louisiana 71254. During Congress: Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, Mayflower.

**Maryland:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 12:30 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Albert E. Couradis, 9407 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014. During Congress: Mrs. Albert E. Couradis, Mayflower.


**Michigan:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, Banquet Hall, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 8-9 a.m. Reception, Sunday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 8:30-10:30 p.m.—$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Miss Marylse Brooks, 205 S. Mead Street, St. Johns, Michigan 48879. During Congress: At the door.

**Mississippi:** Breakfast, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:30 a.m.—$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Herbert Forrest, 747 Euclid Avenue, Jackson, Miss. 35221. During Congress: Mrs. Forrest, Mayflower.

**Missouri:** Luncheon, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 11:00 a.m.—$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. E. E. Koeneman, 834 Louwen Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63124. During Congress: Mrs. R. T. Finks, Mayflower.

**Nebraska:** Tea, Monday, April 20, D.C. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 3-5 p.m.—$3.25 Reservations before Congress: Mrs. B. C. McLean, 1901 S. 25th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502. During Congress: Mrs. Milligan, Sutton House, 1016 17th Street, N.W.

**New Hampshire:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, Children's Attic, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:30 a.m.

**New Jersey:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 12:30 p.m.—$7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John F. Griffin, 51 Linden St., Millburn, N.J. 07041. During Congress: Mrs. John F. Griffin, Mayflower.

**New York:** Meeting, Monday, April 20, New York State Room, 9:30-12 Noon. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 12:30 p.m.—$7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Daniel Jutton, 1902 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse N.Y. 13224. During Congress: Monday morning, New York State Room, 9:30-12 Noon.

**North Carolina:** Executive Board Meeting, Monday, April 20, North Carolina Dining Room, ground floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:30 a.m. Delegation Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, National Officers Club Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall,
2:30 p.m. Tea, Wednesday, April 22, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 4-6 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John E. Treadwell, 2527 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh, N.C. 27608. During Congress: Delegation meeting and at door.


Ohio: Reception, Sunday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 9-11:00 p.m.—$5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Norman H. DeMent, 104 Carpenter Road, Defiance, Ohio 43512. During Congress: At the door.

Pennsylvania: State Board of Management Meeting, Monday, April 20, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 2 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Statler Hilton Hotel, Congressional Ballroom, 12:30 p.m.—$7.25. Reservations before Congress: Pennsylvania Foyer, DAR Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m.-1:00 p.m., Monday, April 20. During Congress: Lobby of Statler Hilton from 10-11 a.m., April 21.

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 20, Rhode Island Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 21, Washington Hotel, District Room, 5:45 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. Lewis Farlander, 57 Morse Avenue, Woonsocket, Rhode Island 02895. During Congress: Rhode Island meeting.

South Carolina: Luncheon and Meeting, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 1:00 p.m.—$7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Eliot B. MacLean, 621 South Pine, Seneca, S.C. 29678. During Congress: Hotel Sonesta. State meeting immediately following the luncheon.

Tennessee: Meeting, Monday, April 20, Tennessee Room, 1st floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 4-6 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Ray Wallace Mettel, Box 84, Johnson City, Tenn. 37601. During Congress: Mrs. Joseph Curtis Matthews, Mayflower Hotel.

Texas: Meeting, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 10:30 a.m. Tea, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 4-6 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, 4635 Ivanhoe, Houston, Texas 77020. During Congress: Mrs. Roy E. Massengill, Mayflower.

Vermont: Meeting, Monday, April 20, Vermont Room, 1st floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m. Luncheon, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, New York Room, 12:30 p.m.—$6.35. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, Box 717, Manchester, Vermont 05254. During Congress: Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, Mayflower.

Virginia: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 21, Washington Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 1:00 p.m.—$4.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. DuRoc J. Batte, 2928 Bryan St., Alexandria, Virginia 22302. During Congress: Mrs. DuRoc J. Batte, Alex., Va. Reservations with check by April 14th to Mrs. Batte.

West Virginia: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 12:30 p.m.—$6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Donald M. Kable, Rt. 2, Charles Town, W. Va. 25414. During Congress: No tickets will be sold in Washington.


ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES

Resolutions: Meetings, Tuesday, April 14, through Saturday, April 18, 9 a.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building. Monday, April 13, and each day thereafter until close of Congress, National Officers Club Board Room.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

American Heritage: Joint meeting with Program Committee, Tuesday, April 21, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 8 a.m.

American Indians: Continental Breakfast, Wednesday, April 22, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 7:15 a.m.—$3.50. Reservations before Congress: Corridor outside Registration, Friday & Saturday. During Congress: In lounge, Monday & Tuesday. Please send stamped, self-addressed envelope when ordering tickets from Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, 1412 Parkwood Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11:00 a.m., Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Sts., N.W. Chapter. State Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen and State Regents welcome.

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

Conservation: Meeting, Monday, April 20, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 3:00 p.m. Mrs. Walter Ward will be guest speaker.

DAR School: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 12:15 p.m.—$6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James E. McCormack, 3401 Alabama Ave., Alex., Virginia 22305. Please send stamped, self-addressed envelope. During Congress: In corridor of Constitution Hall (KDS Booth).

Flag of the United States of America: Meeting with American Heritage and Program Committee, Tuesday, April 21, 8 a.m. National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Genealogical Records: Joint meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m., for complete details see Registrar General listing. Coffee, Tuesday,
April 21, 8 a.m. Genealogical Records Committee 3rd floor, Administration Building. Certificates of award will be given at this time.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Junior American Citizens: Meeting, Wednesday, April 22, 7:30 a.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building. Roundtable meeting.

Junior Membership: Junior Forum and Workshop, Monday, April 20, 8:15-10:15 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall. Dinner, Monday, April 20, Army-Navy Club, Sky Lounge, 17th & Eye Streets, N.W., 5:00 p.m. Use Ladies' Entrance on 17th Street. $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Send check payable to "Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR," and reservations no later than April 13 to: Mrs. Eldred Yochim, 5101 S. 10th St., Apt. 1, Arlington, Va. 22204. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Reservations during Congress: All reservations received after the 13th will be held for pick-up at the Junior Bazaar Booth.

Lineage Research: Joint meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

Membership: Joint meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

National Defense: Luncheon, Monday, April 20, 12 Noon, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter E. Ward, 4822 Drummond Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

Program: Joint meeting with American Heritage Committee & Flag of the United States of American Committee, Tuesday, April 21, 8 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Public Relations: Joint meeting with DAR Speakers Staff, Tuesday, April 21, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

American History Month: Joint meeting, Monday, April 20, 9-11:00 a.m. For complete details see Historian General listing.


DAR Speakers Staff: Joint meeting, Tuesday, April 21, 8 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall.

State Regents Dinner: Dinner, Friday, April 17, Old Club Restaurant, Alexandria, Virginia, Flagstone Room, 6:30 p.m. leave Mayflower, $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. V. Buffington, 7011 Clifton Road, Clifton, Virginia 22024. Reservations accompanied by check must be received by April 10.

U.S.A. Bicentennial: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10-11:30 a.m., Assembly Hall, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N.W.

Units Overseas: Luncheon meeting, Wednesday, April 22, Kennedy Warren, 3133 Conn. Ave., N.W., 1:00 p.m.—$4.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. T. J. Tassin, 1286 Patapsco Rd., Pasadena, Md. 21122 or to Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, 2534 Shrewsbury Rd., Rose Isle, Orlando, Florida 32803.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Banquet: Supper meeting for Committee during Congress Week. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, 101 West 39th St., Baltimore, Maryland 21210. During Congress: Lobby of Constitution Hall.

Congress Program: Meeting, Saturday, April 18, 3 p.m., Congress Program Room, Constitution Hall.

Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10 a.m., outside President General's Reception Room, D Street corridor.

Credentials: Meeting, Friday, April 17, 10 a.m., O'Byrne Room, Ground floor, Administration Building. Members of Credential Committee only.

Guest: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9:30 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

Hospitality: Meeting, Saturday, April 18, 10:30 a.m., President General's Reception Room. Meeting, Monday, April 20, 10:00 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

House: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 9-10:30 a.m., Constitution Hall. Counters Meeting, Wednesday, April 22, 7:45 a.m., Constitution Hall.

Marshal: Breakfast, Monday, April 20, 8:30 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room.


Pages: Monday, April 20, Registration of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs only. 10:45 a.m., Pages' Lounge; Registration of Pages only, 11:30 a.m., Pages Lounge, Constitution Hall.

Platform: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11:00 a.m., on Platform of Constitution Hall.

President General's Reception Room: Meeting, Monday, April 20, 11:00 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS

National Chairmen's Association: Breakfast, Sunday, April 19, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $4.00. Reservations may be sent with $2.00 dues to: Florence de W. Dowdell, 519 N. Overlook Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22305. Reservations must be made before April 10.
National Officers Club: Meeting, Friday, April 17, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 10 a.m. National Officers Club Banquet, Saturday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, 7:00 p.m.

Vice Presidents General Club: Breakfast, Monday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 7:30 a.m. Reservations before Congress: Until April 16, Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, 939 Union Street, Manchester, N.H. During Congress: Mayflower. Members only

N.S.C.A.R. National Convention
April 23-26, 1970

Thursday, April 23—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day

Friday, April 24—Coffee, C.A.R. Museum 8-10 a.m.—$1.00

Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Cotillion Room—8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 25—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m.

National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 26—Annual Pilgrimage.

CONCESSIONS IN LOUNGE
Open

Monday, April 20

PATRONIZE SNACK BAR
by Acme Catering

COFFEE SANDWICH BUFFET

Continuous Service—8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
Friday through Friday of Congress Week

LOWER LEVEL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

The nominating committee is a very important committee and should be chosen with care. This committee has great responsibilities. It must know the bylaws of the Chapter in order that only those eligible will be considered. It must know the duties of each officer so that when the member is offered a place, their duties can be specified in detail. The qualifications of each nominee in relation to the office she is to fill, should be examined and discussed before she is asked to become a nominee.

Qualification as a leader, temperament in working with others, willingness to cooperate with members and the desire to consider, first the Society which she is asked to serve, and not selfish interests should be delved into by the committee.

This committee must be strictly impersonal; must agree to keep the discussion of these members in confidence; weigh each qualification and find the proper office for the person to fill.

Any member has the right to send a name to the committee, with the qualifications of the proposed member, but this does not mean that the committee has to offer an office to the person, if in its judgment, it is not in the best interests of the Chapter.

No member of the committee has the right to speak for the committee or to obligate it in any way, until the committee meets and by a majority of the committee, agrees upon the nominee and not then unless authorized by the committee.

The consent of the member to serve is necessary, even though not required by the bylaws, as there is no point in presenting names of unwilling members.

Nominations of candidates for all national offices of the National Society are made from the floor of the Continental Congress.

Twelve of these officers are known as executive officers and are elected by ballot at the Continental Congress every third year.

The executive officers hold office for three years or until their successors are elected with their term of office beginning at the close of the Continental Congress at which they are elected.

Every year is election year in the National Society, for each year seven vice presidents general are elected for a term of three years. These are elected by ballot and a majority vote elects. If more than seven candidates for Vice President General receive a majority vote, the seven receiving the highest number of votes are declared elected; and in case the seven highest cannot be determined on account of a tie, lots are cast under the direction of the chairman of tellers and a teller selected by each of the candidates.

Each of the Vice Presidents General must have been endorsed for this office by a majority vote by ballot of a state conference of the state in which she holds membership as a candidate for election at a Continental Congress which must be designated in the motion for endorsement. No endorsement for Vice President General may be made more than fifteen months in advance of the Continental Congress so designated. Of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, no two may be members of the chapters of the same state or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States of America.

No candidates, except the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, may be endorsed or announced for any national office until after the adjournment of the Continental Congress preceding the congress at which the election for these offices is to be held.

A candidate for the office of Vice President General need not be a delegate to the Congress at the time of election. However, her nominator MUST be a delegate and her personal teller should not be a delegate.

The name and address of a candidate endorsed by a State Conference for the office of Vice President General must be certified by the Candidate and by the State Recording Secretary to the Recording Secretary General at least two weeks before the Continental Congress.

In recognition of valuable service to the National Society, the office of Honorary Vice President General may be conferred for life at any Continental Congress, by a majority vote, upon a member who has held the office of Vice President General, provided that: (1) The number of Honorary Vice Presidents General shall at no time exceed thirteen; (2) No two may be members of chapters in the same state; and provided that, (3) A vacancy in the office of Honorary Vice President General occurring after January 31st of any year shall be filled by the Continental Congress of the following year.

The name and address of a member to be proposed for Honorary Vice President General shall be sent to the Recording Secretary General at least two weeks before the Continental Congress, provided the consent of the member has been obtained.
Putnam Cottage
May prove to be one of the rarest buildings in New England

By Konstance Kirkpartick
Putnam Hills Chapter, Greenwich, Connecticut

History

The building, completed prior to 1690, was originally built by Timothy Knapp and was known as Knapp’s Tavern for about one hundred and fifty years. It stands on the Boston Post Road at the crest of Put’s Hill. The tavern doubtless served many a dusty throat and bedded many a traveler and hostler in the large attic room which remains unchanged since those days.

General Israel Putnam, second in command under Washington, came to Horseneck (original name for Greenwich) frequently to inspect the guard and to send out scouts to investigate the activities of the enemy because a British attack was considered inevitable.

On the evening of February 25, 1779, a marauding expedition started from Kingsbridge (the Bronx) under the command of General Tryon, the tory Governor of New York. They had a skirmish at New Rochelle dividing the few Continentals stationed there under the command of Captain Titus Watson. Watson, with several companions, escaped and rode at full gallop to the Byram River, destroyed the bridge and proceeded to Horseneck to warn the Continental troops garrisoned there.

General Putnam was shaving in the South-West bedroom of the tavern when, early in the morning, Titus pounded on the General’s door to give him the grim news of the approaching British.

Putnam made haste for his horse, gave orders to his few men guarding the eminence south of the Congregational Church, glimpsed the red coats of Tyron’s troops below on the Post Road, and made off at a fast gallop for Fort Stamford and reinforcements.

He was pursued by several Red Coats who were loath to follow him down the steep stone steps of what is now called Put’s Hill.

The British took possession of Horseneck. They scattered through the town and spent the day in a drunken debauchery, robbery and murder. By nightfall they heard order for retreat. The Continental reinforcements had arrived. They followed the retreating enemy, firing upon their flanks and rear, taking prisoners and recapturing the plunder that had been stolen. The day’s seeming disaster had been turned into a substantial victory.

Putnam’s cry—“God cuss ye, when I catch ye, I’ll hang ye on the next tree”—rang in the air.

The Treasure

In late December 1968, a gift of money was made to the cottage by a former Regent of Putnam Hill Chapter. (The chapter has maintained the cottage since 1901.) The gift was to be used to repaint and replaster the living room which was in quite shabby condition. The building had been “Victorianized” in the late 1800’s and the original six fireplaces had been bricked in. We had no thought of restoration. This was to be simply a repair job to spruce the place up a bit.

The furniture was moved out, the wide floor boards were covered to protect them and the builder started ripping off the plaster which was a mixture of pig bristles, horse hair, dried grass and shells. The plaster covered split chestnut lath hammered together with hand made square headed nails.

When the plaster was removed great hand hewn oak beams stood exposed and the corners of the room were actual tree trunks, wide at the bottom, dwindling toward the top. The beams that traversed the room at the old ceiling level had the intermediate notches where other beams had stretched across the ceiling, supported by an unusually large oak, “summer beam.” This beam is the main central support of the house.

The plaster was all down. The relatively contemporary
fireplace remained. For years many of us had conjectured about what lay behind that fireplace and the other five fireplaces in the cottage. The chimney exposed in attic and cellar was enormous.

We did not have the money to satisfy our curiosity; furthermore the twenty thousand dollars needed to perfectly restore the living room was way beyond our financial scope. We were not, at that time, braced for a real fund raising drive.

But—we simply could not replaster that fireplace area up again without finding out!

We discussed the situation with an old friend of Putnam Cottage whose curiosity exceeded, if possible, our own. She agreed to meet the expenses entailed in taking the fireplace back to the original.

We were on pins and needles, What would happen? The drama and excitement of it! Several days later a magnificent fieldstone fireplace was uncovered.

The fieldstone structure, instead of brick, the oven in the rear, instead of one side, dates it as having been built during the late 1600's. This makes "the fireplace a great rarity" according to Samuel Chamberlain, the noted authority. We have five more to be uncovered which very well may make Putnam Cottage one of the rarest buildings in New England!

Miracle of Miracles. The money was almost immediately forthcoming to completely and perfectly restore the living room!

The Future

The rest of Putnam Cottage must be restored! The living room had twin windows (a pair of double-hung windows side by side). These have been restored to one window which leaves four more twin windows on the front of the cottage. The twin windows were strictly Victorian, according to our architect. Single windows were the rule in the early days. The cottage now has a blinky, winky look which can either be described as jaunty or sad depending on one's interest in fine old structures.

We have a challenge ahead but "where there's a will, there's a way," as Miss Katharines Matthies, honorary Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, counseled us.

We are meshing our gears to get really underway with the restoration. There is great mental satisfaction in helping with the preservation of living history and all of us will be the inheritors.
From The Desk of the National Chairman:

This Committee wishes to extend thanks to the Chapter members and others who are contributing valuable unpublished manuscript genealogical material for our Magazine. The interest exhibited by our readers is very gratifying. Contributions must be received in this office by March 1, 1970 in order to receive Honor Roll credit. Any contributions received after that date will be carried over to your 1971 Report.

One of our aims is to find new names of Revolutionary patriots which will eventually increase our DAR membership.

Minnesota Bible Records. Compiled, Edited, Indexed and Typed by Mrs. Melvin R. Burlingame, State Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee. This volume lists the following names:

Abbott, family
Abbott, Thomas
Achorn, John
Aldrich, Leonard
Anderson, Matthias
Andrew, Daniel
Atcherson, Thomas
Babbitt, Ezra May
Beardsley, Charles
Bever, Moses
Blanchard, Leonard
Boatwick, Alanson
Bragg, Mary Hays
Chadle, Asa
Claggett, Joseph
Clark, Thomas M.
Covell, Zaccheus
DeMott, Thomas
Dorsey, John
Eggleston, Erastus
Evans, John
Evans, Davis
Farlow, Samuel
Farlow, William
Favorite, Ezra
Fifield, Samuel
Fisher, E. H.
Forrest, William
Garrison, William S.
Gore, Henry
Gould, Lewis B.
Hallett, Theodore
Jarvis, Joseph
Jones, James
Kling, John
Langley, Alice
Leighton, Joseph H.
Lewis, Leonard
McLaughlin, Berrian
Mitchell, Robert
Mitchell, Levi
Morford, Robert
Mountfort, John W.
Orbion, Isaac
Parker, Elbert
Pember, Daniel
Pooler (Poulin), George
Preston, Lucius
Reed, Elon Joseph
Reynolds, Joseph
Rockwood, Chelsea
Royer, Eli
Ruckman, William
Ryan-Stanton
Seba, William
Smith, Steward C.
Spear, David
Stevenson, Francis
Stimson, Charles
Stotesbury, William
Telford, Charles
Tye, Joshua
Vannosbrand, William
Verrill, Joseph

King and Queen County, Va. Tombstones: Extracted from The Bulletin of the King & Queen County Historical Society of Virginia, submitted by Henricopolis Chapter.

Lewis Cemetery

(Located on property now owned by Mr. W. B. Walton near Plain View, south of Rt. 14)

JOHN LEWIS of Monmouthshire, England
1594-1657
MRS. ISABELLA YARD
1640-1703
Here (lyeth) Inter'd (the) Body of Cap.
(EDWARD LEW)IS ye Son of Major
(JOHN LEWIS and his wife I)sabelah, who
(was grandson of Jo)hn Lewis of
(Monmouth Shire and) was born near
(this place ye 5th of) Septbr 1667 and
(Departed this life) ye 11th of Feby. 1713
(Aged 45 years) 5 months and 6 days
(JOHN LEW)
(son of) Capt. Edward Lewis
and of Susanna, his wife
who departed this life
April 7, 1718
Here Lyeth the Body of
ANN SKAIFE
wife of the Rev. Mr. John Skaife
and Daughter of Capt. Edwd Lewis
and Susanna his wife
who departed this Life Feb'y 16th
1716 Aged 27 years.
Here L(yeth) the Body of
WILLIAM LEWIS
son of Capt. Edwd Lewis and
Susanna his wife who departed
Mattaponi Church
JACOB LUMPKIN
Obiit 14 die September A.D. 1708
Aetatis 64
Here lies the Body
of GEORGE BRANTON, ESQ.
Who departed this Life
the first Day of July 1748
in the 71st year of his Age
Here lies the Body
of M. MARY BRAXTON who departed
This Life the 17th day of September
Anno Domini 1736
She was the Daughter of the
Hon. Robert Carter, Esq.
. . . She left issue two sons
George born January 13 1734
Carter born September 16th 1736
(Note: M. Mary or Mary Carter Braxton was the daughter
of “King” Carter of Lancaster and mother of Carter Brax-
ton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence).

North Bank
Here lies buried the Body of
RICHARD BULLOCK
born the 25th of October, 1701
and departed this life the 31st
of July 1727, Aged 25 years
9 months and 6 days

Upper King and Queen Baptist Church
Anna E. beloved wife of L. D. T. (Tignor)
March 10, 1860—Nov. 22, 1890
Reuben Hancock Garnett
son of Muscoe and Anne E. Garnett
May 8, 1861—January 13, 1893
John M. Garnett
Aug. 16, 1819—April 4, 1885
Isaac Duling
Dec. 9, 1872—Oct. 8, 1893

The Glebe of Drysdale Parish
Anne Catherine wife of B. J. Gresham
Nov. 29, 1829—Nov. 8, 1851
Maria Josephine, wife of E. J. Gresham
April 11, 1832—Nov. 16, 1856
Richardson Lumpkin
1797—1863
Mrs. R. L. Lumpkin
1813—1842

Liberty Hall
Reuben M. Garnett
December 9, 1777—March 2, 1847
Priscilla Brooke Garnett daughter of
J. M. and P. B. Garnett
Mar. 30, 1843—July 19, 1865
Lucy Ann Garnett wife of Reuben M. Garnett
who died June 11, 1835 in the 29th year of her age
Anna Maria Ryland wife of John N. Ryland
May 16, 1826—Dec. 15, 1851
Priscilla Garnett wife of John M. Garnett
29 July 1824—20 April 1843
Mrs. Susan Jones
Relict of the late John Jones, Esq. and daughter of
the late Reuben Garnett, Esq.

Dewsville
Percival Gresham (illegible)
Daniel Dew
Lizzie Dew
Mary Dew (illegible)
Anne M. Dew (daughter of Mary S. & B. F. Dew)
16 Apr. 1852—14 Oct. 1854
Robert M. son of R. R. & A. E. Hord
March 23, 1849—July 25, 1849
Mary Ellen Gresham daughter of Thomas and
Lucy Dew (the rest illegible)
Thomas S. Gresham born the 5th day of April
1781. Married to Mary Ellen Dew the 22nd day of
December 1817, died on the 3rd of July 1858
Wm. Dew, M.D.
Sept. 28, 1796—March 29, 1855
Lucy Dew wife of Thomas Dew
24 March 1776—17 Nov'r 1857
Ann E. Hord, Born Dec. 6, 1828, Married to R. R.
Hord Jan'y - 1848, died June 19, 1849
Thomas Dew Born May 28, 1763. Married to
Miss Lucy Gatewood Jan'y 7, 1793 died April 23,
1849
Lucy Ann Macon Dew (daughter of Benj. F.
and Mary S. Dew) 4 Dec. 1847—4 June 1851

Old Minor Place
(Two miles south of Owenton)
James M. Minor
Nov. 20, 1833—Nov. 4, 1897
Nancy Louisa Minor
July 19, 1894—Sept. 21, 1894

Bates Graveyard (at Newtown)
Maria Louisa Kidd
1834—1853
Dr. Wm. Taliaferro
1846—1893
Dr. Thomas J. Bates
1821—1895
To our grandparents and their descendants (obelisk
memorial)
Lee Boulware
17—
C. F. Boulware (Catherine)
1786—1864
Sons

March 1970
John
1809—1831
William
1811—1870
Lee
1819
Daughters
C. W. Broadus (Catherine)
1813—1852
C. F. Kidd (Catherine)
1819—1880
A. N. Lumpkin (Amanda)
1817—1880
S. M. Taliaferro (Susan)
1821—1896

John 1809—1831
William 1811—1870
Lee 1819
Daughters
C. W. Broadus (Catherine) 1813—1852
C. F. Kidd (Catherine) 1819—1880
A. N. Lumpkin (Amanda) 1817—1880
S. M. Taliaferro (Susan) 1821—1896

Glenwood (originally part of The Mount)
S. G. Fauntleroy who departed this life December 8, 1826, in the 67th year of his age
Sally relict of Saml. G. Fauntleroy who departed this life Nov. 24, 1840, in the 74th year of her age
Lucy Garnett Govan 25 Jan. 1799—3 May 1836
James Govan died Apr. 1852 aged 61 years
Martha M. Govan Died Sep. 1851 aged 83 years
Mrs. C. R. Latane who departed this life 1839 in the 62nd year of her age
Lucy daughter of S. G. & S. E. Fauntleroy who died 1842 in the 3rd year of her age
Sarah Elizabeth wife of Dr. S. G. Fauntleroy who died Sept. 22nd 1842 in the 22nd year of her life
Dr. Samuel G. Fauntleroy, Sr. March 13, 1864
A. R. C. Fauntleroy relict of Dr. M. G. Fauntleroy Oct. 31, 1798—Nov. 19, 1868
Robt. P. W. Fauntleroy Jan. 16, 1826—Aug. 28, 1878
Samuel Griffin Fauntleroy 1896—1898

Green Mount
Thomas Roane Campbell, son of Hugh and Ann Campbell July 15, 1809—March 2, 1833
Mary Ann Campbell Smith, wife of Lewis Smith and daughter of Hugh and Ann Campbell Sept. 30, 1810—Apr. 11, 1894
Benjamin Fleet Jan. 25, 1818—March 8, 1865
Maria Louisa Fleet Aug. 11, 1822—Jan. 6, 1900
Benjamin Robert Fleet, son of Benjamin and Maria Louisa Fleet Oct. 1, 1846—March 2, 1864
Florence Fleet, daughter of Benjamin and Maria Louisa Fleet Jan. 16, 1845—June 7, 1845

Holly Hill
T. W. L. Faunt Le Roy, husband of Frances Todd April 11, 1806—December 13, 1836
V. H. Faunt Le Roy, husband of Mary Peachy November 18, 1836—January 5, 1899
Mary Peachy, wife of V. H. Faunt Le Roy September 18, 1845—July 8, 1911
E. Ellen Todd, wife of Dr. Jno. R. Garnett January 5, 1813—May 2, 1860
Mrs. Frances A., wife of Thomas W. L. Faunt Le Roy who departed this life on the 22nd December 1861 in the 46th year of her age

Mrs. Betty F., second wife of T. W. L. Faunt Le Roy who departed this life 22 July 1865 in the 33rd year of her age
Thomas G. son of Betty F. and T. W. L. Faunt Le Roy 13 May 1869 Aged 5 years 22 days
Martha Elizabeth Fauntleroy December 22, 1850—July 20, 1853
Fannie Todd Fauntleroy October 8, 1852—July 15, 1853
Lucy Ellen Fauntleroy May 10, 1836—February 24, 1837
Thomas Todd Fauntleroy September 20, 1838—July 20, 1839
Daughter born 1840 (one stone) Son born 1843
Thomas Lew Ellen Fauntleroy December 3, 1847—June 16, 1848

Mordington
Mary's daughter of Christopher and Lucy A. Fleet April 1, 1836—July 2, 1851

Goshen
William Fleet who departed this life April 11, 1833, in the 76th year of his age
Sarah Fleet consort of William Fleet, who departed this life 27 January, 1818, in the 42nd year of her age
James R. Fleet Jan. 3, 1812—June 18, 1882
Martha Jane Fleet wife of James Robert Fleet daughter of Josiah and Catherine Peache Ryland Aug. 22, 1810—Apr. 1, 1894
Catherine P. oldest child of Jas. R. and Martha J. Fleet Sept. 2, 1834—Apr. 4, 1852
James Webb who departed this life on the 19th of Feby 1832 in the 69th year of his age
Mrs. Dorothy Webb wife of James Webb obit on Jany 7, 1829 aged 60 years
Colonel Alexander Fleet Apr. 26, 1798—Sep. 23, 1877
Betsy wife of Alex't Fleet obit June 26, 1841, aged 41 years, 21 days
(Our Mother)
Martha Ann Fleet Oct. 2, 1819—May 23, 1895
James Smith Nov. 6, 1801—Nov. 16, 18
Mrs. Priscilla B. Smith relict of James Smith Oct. 26, 1802—Feb. 23, 1876
Priscilla Browne daughter of James and Priscilla B. Smith March 9, 1841—Nov. 27, 1898
Dr. Robert S. Smith Sept. 6, 1842—Aug. 27, 1882
Bennett F. Smith Jan. 22, 1839—Dec. 6, 1859
Christopher B. Fleet Dec. 1, 1796—Oct. 27, 1845
Mary Ann Fleet consort of C. B. Fleet departed this life 25 October 1828 in the 28th year of her age

Shepherd's Church
Hopsie daughter of Anne and Peter Toombs Feb. 9, 1869—Sept. 5, 1880
William W. Rowe
Co. E, 5 Va. Cav. CSA
George H. Trice
Co. I, 26 Va. Inf. C.S.A.
George L. Owens
Co. I, 26 Va. Inf. C.S.A.
Susannah Owens Franklin
July 20, 1873—Aug. 27, 1891

St. Stephen's Church
Rev. William Southwood (tablet in the church beneath which his body is buried.)
October 1785 (in England)—October 15, 1850
Roberta Bennett Council
December 30, 1866—November 21, 1868
Annie B. Simpkins
December 5, 1875—September 21, 1895
Adie C. Long wife of William C. Long
died September 30, 1886, in the 24th year of her age.

Canterbury
Evelyn Brown Gwathmey wife of Robert
Temple Gwathmey
Died in 1848 age 27 years
Eugenio Kincaid Gwathmey son of Robert
Temple Gwathmey and his wife Leonora Walker
Gwathmey
May 28, 1854—Oct. 9, 1857
Emily Brooke Gwathmey
1861—1879
Lucy Burns Gwathmey married Aug. 23, 1887, to Kemp Gatewood
Dec. 6, 1864—Oct. 9, 1888
Robert Temple Gwathmey
1805—1889

Hillsborough
Thomas M. Henley
6 January 1783—March 1846
Joseph T. Henley son of Rev. Thomas M. Henley and Elizabeth Temple
25 January 1818—13 October 1870
Betty T. Henley daughter of Temple Walker and Betsy Todd
24 March 1825—14 June 1900

Locust Grove
Mary H. wife of George Hill, daughter of Major H. and Frances Walker
Dec. 23, 1786—May 18, 1851
George Hill son of William and Elizabeth Hill
Sept. 24, 1782—Sept. 11, 1855
Frances A. Walker daughter of Major Humphry Walker, wife of John H. Walker
She died in her 63rd year, 1854
Benjamin H. Turner
Aged 33 years 3 mos. 1 day (no date visible)
Jane Columbia wife of Benjamin H. Turner
May 11, 1820—July 17, 1860

Poplar Grove
Robert B. Boyd
2 March 1811—31 May 1838
Maria B. Bird
Died Feb. 22, 1851 in the 28th year of her age
Mary A. Hawes
Died 1 September 1870, 59 years, 8 mo. and 16 days
John B. Roy son of A. G. D. and L. G. Roy
20 January 1835—15 September 1846
Mrs. Lucy G. consort of A. G. D. Roy
August 7, 1816—February 16, 1850
Marius Pendleton Todd Capt. Co. E Fifth Va. Cav. War Between States
1830—1866

Mary Frances Boyd Todd his wife
183—1903
Their Children
Mary E. Todd
20 January 1861—14 June 1861
Fannie Boyd Todd
18 July 1863—1892
Marius Pendleton Todd, Jr.
3 October 1865—12 December 1897
Eliza A. Pryor
8 May 1792—6 June 1858
William Hoskips, M.D. son of Bird Hoskins and Elizabeth Garrett, his wife
24 December 1833—14 June 1895

Walker Graveyard
(This graveyard is about one-half mile from the road from Smyrna Church to Powcan)
Thomas Walker who died
Aug. 20, 1850, in his 58th year
Joanna S. Walker wife of Thomas Walker
April 18, 1802—Oct. 5, 1872

Hoomes Graveyard
Major Thomas Claiborne Hoomes
(found on marker back of Luther Gaines' home on road from Powcan to Rt. 14, ½ miles from Smyrna Church
16 June 1781—5 Feb. 1821

Crump Cemetery
(Route 634 about 3 miles north of Walkerton)
John C. Crump
Aug. 17, 1828—Oct. 8, 1889
Margaret B. Crump
June 21, 1805—July 31, 1869
Maria L. Crump
April 5, 1864—Jan. 23, 1870
Claud Crump
June 23, 1869—July 2, 1869

Society Hill Cemetery (Stevensville)
Richard Bagby
Died July 24, 1855, aged 60 years, 3 mos. and 22 days
Dorothy Fleet Bagby
Died June 23, 1843 in the 45 year of her age
Sarah Ann (Bagby) White
Died 15 April 1848 aged 20 years, 2 mos. and 25 days

Bunker Hill Cemetery (Stevensville)
John N. Gresham
July 23, 1820—July 21, 1884
Elizabeth Bagby wife of John Bagby and daughter of Capt. Ro. Courtney
Died Sept. 29, 1836 aged 42 years
John Bagby
Died June 28, 1880 in the 89th year of his age
Elizabeth Bagby his wife
Died Feb. 14, 1880 in the 81 year of her age
Benoni Carlton
Died July 22, 1868 aged 24 years & 6 months
Eva daughter of A. G. & M. E. Gresham
May 11, 1856—Sept. 2, 1856
Fred Cecil son of J. N. and H. E. Gresham
Feb. 22, 1854—Nov. 5, 1856
Little Straughan son of John N. and H. E. Gresham
Oct. 27, 1843—Oct. 26, 1850
Benj. Pendleton Cook
Died May 25, 1849 in the 43 year of his age.
Molly Bet daughter of Jno. N. & H. E. Gresham
Nov. 21, 1841—Feb. 9, 1846
William eldest child of W. J. & S. W. Berryman
Sept. 24, 1838—Oct. 11, 1848
John N. Gresham
July 23, 1820—July 21, 1884
Hannah E. Gresham
Dec. 27, 1822—July 23, 1883

Little Plymouth
(Cemetery on property of J. H. Carlton)
Mary Boyd daughter of Wm. F. & Louisa A. Bland
June 15, 1806—Feb'y 7, 1862
James Robert Boyd son of William F. & Louisa A. Bland
March 11, 1854—Sept. 1, 1856
John Alexander eldest son of James T. & Lucy E. Boyd
July 18, 1830—July 14, 1831
Mary Elizabeth eldest daughter of James T. & Lucy E. Boyd
April 10, 1834—Sept. 14, 1835
Fannie Foster daughter of James T. & Lucy E. Boyd
Feb. 10, 1851—Sept. 3, 1852
Fannie Foster daughter of William F. & Louisa A. Bland
Feb. 24, 1856—Sept. 6, 1856
Lucy Elvina daughter of Wm. F. & Louisa A. Bland
April 27, 1858—January 16, 1862
James Robert son of James T. & Lucy E. Boyd
Jan. 18, 1832—Sept. 14, 1833
Lucy Maria daughter of James T. & Lucy E. Boyd
Dec. 13, 1837—April 9, 1839
James T. Boyd, M.D.
Nov. 24, 1806—April 4, 1855
Lucy E. Boyd
April 17, 1811—March 21, 1880
James W. Courtney
Mar. 10, 1813—Jan. 9, 1894
Maria G. Southgate his wife
Mar. 18, 1815—Jan. 6, 1899
Maria Elvina daughter of J. W. & M. G. Courtley and wife of Lewellyn Southgate
July 12, 1849—Oct. 21, 1869
Margaret daughter of J. W. & M. G. Courtney
Aug't 3, 1839—Sept. 19, 1854
Marion Greenhow son of J. W. & M. G. Courtney
Oct. 25, 1841—Oct. 16, 1843
J. Mortimer son of J. W. & M. G. Courtney
Aug't 3, 1839—Sept. 19, 1854
Lucius Elvin son of J. W. & M. G. Courtney
Feb. 10, 1845—July 16, 1846
John Robert eldest son of J. W. & M. G. Courtney
Feb. 5, 1837—Aug. 25, 1838
Mary C. daughter of J. W. & M. G. Courtney
April 20, 1838—Aug. 19, 1862

Atkins Cemetery
(on property of R. A. Sutton, Plain View)
John Atkins, War of 1812
1784—1854
Nancy Atkins
1786—1877
Alonzo Atkins
C.S.A.
Alexander Atkins
1825—1899
Sadie Roane
1843—1870

CLAYTON-IZZARD: Want copy sketch prepared by Charles L. Clayton, Wellington, Kans. prior to 1922 of ancestors or descendants of John Clayton b. 1778, m. Ruhama (?) b. 1787; anc. of Jabez Izzard, b. 1818 Centerville, Ind. m. Margaret Callaway b. 1825.—Mrs. Marian O. O’Keefe, Beach, N. Dak. 58621.

Cunningham, Thomas: b. 4-29-1879, m. Martha Copper 3-20-1823; bros. Wm. 4-5-1824, Kezia 2-28-1826, Joseph 1-31-1828. Want info on any or all. Thomas spent early life close to Pa-Ohio line.—Karl Cunningham, 704 Dayton Ave, Findlay, O. 45840.

SANDERS-CHAPMAN: Want parents, birthplace in N.Y. state ca. 1795 of Ancil Sanders, & any info on w. Sarah Ellen Chapman b. in Pa. Ancil had 3 uncles in the Commerce Dept., Liverpool. Family liv in Cleveland, Chicago and Canada. Want birth rds of William Simeon Sanders b. in Va. 1827. Any info will be appreciated.—Mrs. Martin A. Kottler, Whippoorwill Hill Road, Newtown, Conn. 06470.

Stewart: Want info on Samuel and Thomas, both enl. in Mecklenburg Co., N.C. in Rev. War. Was Thomas s. of Samuel and enl. together in N.C. State Troops?—Bruce D. Stewart, 405 Third Ave., Winder, Ga. 30680.


$50.00 Reward: First postmarked positive documented proof ancestry Oliver T. Fuller, b. Conn. 1790 (1850 census Greene Co., NY). East Jewett, NY 1819 m. Lydia Woodworth, liv. died there 1852. One son, Daniel William (have descs.), 7 daus.—Mrs. James L. Lane, 1405 So. 31st St, Temple, Tex. 76501.

Neely: Info parents of James Neely b. ca. 1790 d. 1845 Sumner Co. m. Judith Saunders McCaden ca. 1815 Sumner Co, Tenn. Known aunt & uncle, Margaret (Peggy) Neely b. 1781 d. 1831 m. Isaac Bledsoe, s. of Col. Anthony & Mary Ramsey Bledsoe & her bro. Wm. Neely m. Rachel Bledsoe, dau. of Col. Anthony Bledsoe. Evidence points gparents of James Neely were Capt. Alexander Neely & Elizabeth Montgomery. Alexander & sons, Charles & James died by Indians 1790 Sumner Co., Tenn.—Mrs. R. E. Maxwell (see below)

What may a chapter do about the signature required on applications if the Registrar is ill or out of the country?

A. The chapter should appoint an officer pro tern and notify the Organizing Secretary General who keeps the roster of current officers. Such pro tern officers may sign applications. (See page 33 of the 1969 Handbook)

Where should I write to obtain a copy of a Confederate pension?

A. Alabama: Pension Commission, The State Capitol, Montgomery
Arkansas: Social Service Division, Dept. of Public Welfare, Little Rock
Florida: Pension Department, Tallahassee
Georgia: Dept. of Archives and History, 1516 Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta. (County or residence and year of pension application must be known)
Kentucky: Division of Accounts and Control, Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
(This list will be continued in April issue)

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. Was the “Aloha” Chapter in Hawaii the first DAR chapter founded outside the U.S.?

A. Yes, Aloha Chapter of Hawaii was the first chapter organized outside the Continental U.S., having been organized March 6, 1897, but when we speak of the first foreign chapter organized, it is the Havana Chapter of Cuba, organized October 23, 1907, as Hawaii was one of our possessions, and now one of our States.

Q. With our Regent away indefinitely and First Vice Regent ill, may I carry on the Chapter work as the SECOND Vice Regent?

A. In this instance you have the right to take charge of the chapter affairs by virtue of your being the next ranking officer until your Regent returns.

Where do you find the Revolutionary Service for the ancestor?

A. Write the National Archives, Washington, D.C., for pension, bounty land and military records. There are many suggestions in the appendix of the booklet “Genealogical Research for NSDAR.” This booklet can be ordered from the Corresponding Secretary General’s Office, 1776 D. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.—price 15¢.

Where can Charts be ordered; how much information must be on one? After the Chart is mailed to Washington, may a prospective member contact the Office about it and is there a charge for this service?

A. These questions are all answered in the October, 1969 DAR Magazine, page 718.

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My Experiences in World War II
As An Army Nurse

by

Mary I. Ferrell

I have been asked to give some of my experiences in W.W. II. To find material and refresh my memory I went to my Mother's attic and among my souvenirs in my army foot locker, I found a copy of the log of our hospital set-ups in Europe that was kept by my Ward Sergeant. We were asked not to keep personal diaries when we left the United States because of the chance that our notes may fall in the hands of the enemy. However, I was very happy to find the copy of the record of our moves and Sergeant Melton had listed them as "The Way We Went."

I joined the army in July 1943 and reported to the Station Hospital at Fort Knox, Kentucky. I was one of the early nurses that did not receive the four weeks basic training program that was initialed late in 1943. I hardly knew how to return the hand salute when I put on my army uniform the next day after receiving my issue from the Quartermaster clothing store. I didn't immediately take to army nursing, in fact I was so homesick I couldn't eat and lost over 15 pounds. Until my first 5 day leave in December 1943, I thought I couldn't make it. After that short leave I returned to Fort Knox to orders sending me to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, a Port of Embarkation (POE) to join the 101st Evacuation Hospital Unit. (40 officers, 40 nurses and 200 enlisted men—A 500 bed Medical Hospital Unit.)

After receiving our over-seas equipment we crossed the Atlantic ocean in a large convoy. The ship, Santa Rosa, whose Captain was reluctant to carry nurses or women—in his past ten crossings he had never had women as passengers. Our ships was a former Grace Line luxury liner, stripped bare of all comfort features. The stateroom we were assigned was in its glorious days to accommodate 2 people. There were 20 nurses in each of 2 staterooms, with three decker bunks. We didn't prove to be bad luck and the convoy, after 12 days of rough seas, landed safely at Cardiff, Wales on February 12, 1944. Fortunately. I was one of 2 nurses that did not become seasick so I spent most of the time working in the Dispensary taking care of some very sick men.

We were stationed in Stockport, a suburb of Manchester, England. Nurses were billeted in private homes with British families, 2 to a home. Living with the Davis family was a delightful experience. We learned to love their tea time and shared the nightly black out with them. Of course our enlisted men enjoyed the English lassies and we soon understood what the local town people meant when they talked about girls keeping company with a Yank—and now she "has a bun in the oven." We tried to defend our boys saying—girls are girls and boys are boys—and it takes two in such parties. There were many U.S. troops in England (3,000,000 in fact) waiting for the Allied Invasion. We always felt that with each new troop arrival the barrage balloons (blimps surrounding the cities and giving protection from air attacks) would fail to hold the Island up. A saying of the English about the American Service people was, "Those Yanks are overpaid, oversexed, and over here."

After D-Day we were sent to the Southern coast of
England and knew that we were to be part of General Patton's 3rd Army. Crossing the English Channel in an L.S.T. was quite a rough trip—and this time the army issued "sea-sick pills." They made everyone drowsy; I was one of the 2 that didn't need them so I didn't miss a thing. July 11, 1944, the coast of France was in sight. I'll never forget seeing the L.S.T.'s in large numbers ahead and behind us, all towing blimps for protection from air attacks. Destroyers protected our flanks. A hospital ship loaded with casualties bound for England passed us going the other direction. Planes patrolled constantly overhead and we were discharged at Utah Beach on a pontoon dock at about 5 p.m. At that time the Allies had possession of about 6 miles beachhead from the coast. Soldiers and cargo swarmed over the area like ants. There were jeeps, army trucks and cargo trucks running all around. Our hospital unit assembled amid the shattered concrete pillboxes, shell holes and smashed buildings. The enlisted men marched 4 miles laden with their full field equipment and K rations to a transit area to pitch their pup tents to await trucks to take them to our assigned area. We nurses and officers settled in a small apple orchard and ate our K rations that we had carried across the channel with us. We slept on our raincoats and shared it with a buddy, using their raincoat as a cover. Enemy planes zoomed overhead and searchlights were constantly probing the sky and antiaircraft fire chasing enemy planes.

At 2 a.m. a truck convoy lined up to take us to our assembly area. From the back of the truck we could see the ghost-like villages left shattered by shells—bombed out by the war. After driving close column black-out for 2½ hours, we unloaded at the 35th Evacuation Hospital at 4:30 a.m. They were our hosts for several days until we received our tents and equipment and then our hospital started receiving French casualties and soldiers injured from land mines about one month and by that time General Patton's army was well organized and started moving.

Our first tent hospital at St. Sauveur was operational one month and by that time General Patton's army was well organized and started moving.

Most of my nursing was in the Shock Ward of our hospital. This ward received casualties from the admission tent that were in varying degrees of shock. This tent was always near the admission, operating room and X-Ray tents. Patients were kept in this ward until they had recovered enough for surgery. If their post-operative condition was not good the patients returned to the Shock Ward until they could be transferred to a surgical ward or evacuated to a base hospital. When patients arrived they were immediately checked by the nurse or corpsman and if condition required the Medical Officer was called to the patient. This ward was usually staffed with 1 medical officer, 2 nurses and 3 enlisted men for each 12 hour shift. As patients arrived in ones or twos, those in moderate degree of shock were placed on cots, those in severe shock had their litters or stretchers placed on carpenter horses to make work much easier for the medics. Each patient had their Field Medical Tag usually tied to a button on their jacket or to the tie on their shoe. This tag was checked for extent of injury, time of morphine and amount of plasma, and for record of tourniquet. A sign of a tourniquet was red flannel wrapped about the handles of the stretcher. The vital signs were checked (pulse, temperature and respiration) and injuries and dressings were checked for bleeding. It was most important to note the bleeding and the time and amount of narcotics given because after the casualty became warm and the circulation increased hemorrhage could start and the effect of the narcotic could be lethal. These vital signs were checked every half hour and when time allowed and conditions improved the patients clothing was removed, by cutting, and the personal belongings placed in cloth bags tied to the stretcher handles. Faces were sponged to clean off dried blood and mud, and sips of water were given when improvement was noted and the nature of their injuries or the imminence of general anesthesia did not dictate otherwise. A cigarette was offered, lighted and held for most of them unless they were taking oxygen by mask, continuously or intermittently. We tried to have the oxygen tanks in one corner of the ward so that the other boys could enjoy a puff of a cigarette once in a while. The medical officer made continuous surveys of the patients to determine which ones were ready for surgery. Patients went to X-Ray on their stretchers to determine the location of a bullet shell or foreign body and extent of fractures.

When our hospital was filled with casualties and the admission tent closed (by that time another Evacuation Hospital had leapfrogged ahead of us and had opened up to receive patients) it usually was 24 to 48 hours before all the patients in my ward could be transferred or evacuated back to the rear for definitive surgery.

Nursing in this ward was a very gratifying experience. The patients were very appreciative of their care, to have their hands and face washed, clean pajamas and their cigarette held for them was like a dream, after their hedgerow and foxhole experiences. The toughest sergeant when wounded was just another homesick American boy yearning for his home and loved ones, and the medics were the closest thing to his family.

Our first move to LeMans, France was in the back of a ducce and a half (army truck) and a very hot dusty ride. Scenes of death and destruction were seen along the hedgerows (our noses told us the direction of a dead horse, cow or body that had not been found and claimed by Graves Registration). Truck convoys of "Jerrys" or P.O.W.'s passed us going back. They looked tired and sullen. Wrecked German vehicles dotted the roadside. The French people stood at the roadside waving and holding up their hands in the "V" for victory sign. They handed us tomatoes, eggs and wine. With their limited food supply they wanted to welcome us and share.

This first move was typical of most of our moves—loading our hospital tents and equipment on trucks and
riding either in an army truck or in the back of ambulances. We really liked the trucks better because we could see and trucks were as comfortable as the ambulances unless it was raining or cold.

Upon arriving at a new location the first thought was to get the Hospital Ward tents in operation. A detail of enlisted men was always assigned to pitch our sleeping tents and latrine. The latter was always staked out before our sleeping tents. It was usually a slit trench, but did serve the purpose. Our bathing was done out of steel helmets. We stopped at the water truck on our way off duty for a helmet of water and took our bath and washed our bra and panties out after the bath. The color of our undies was olive drab and only that could be hung outside to dry on the tent ropes. We always carried our canteens on our belts and that water was used only to drink and brush our teeth, because at times it was rationed or limited. The nurses worked 12 hour shifts from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

In early August 1945 the Germans were striking the Auranches Corridor hoping to split our Allied forces in Normandy from those in Brittany. Our Allied countermove was to encircle both their flanks, thereby creating a pincers. We were successful and large numbers of German divisions were trapped. On Aug. 15, 1945 we heard the news of the landing of Allied troops in Southern France. We rejoiced. Our hospital was too busy to even listen to rumors. The latest news were always called latrine rumors. Our admission, pre-operative and shock wards were jammed. Operating tents worked feverishly around the clock. Our motor pool men doubled as corporsons and letter-bearers. I remember the weather in France as being very hot and the yellow jackets clustering on our bread and jam as we sat on our helmets and ate our meals around the mess tent.

Orders to move in order to keep up with and give support to Patton's army as he drove toward Paris would find us tearing down our tents, loading up and shoving off. Paris was liberated while we were stationed in a field near the little town of Patay, about six miles southwest of Paris. The citizens of that town flocked out to our area to see us in droves, bringing vegetables, fruit and fresh eggs. We gave them chewing gum and cigarettes from our K rations.

While located at Sens, France, late in August. we had our tents in a beautiful valley about 6 miles from the town. This was the first town that was not off limits, after it was cleared of snipers, and we nurses were allowed to go shopping for perfume. 500 francs was gladly paid for any scent, anything or scent would help the morale of a female in fatigues and mud. We loved the label “Made in France.” Shopping for anything else was useless as the stores were empty and we couldn't pack or carry anything with us. We spent most of our time in town shaking hands and visiting outside street cafes, conversing mostly by sign language with the natives. When our feet became tired we could always find a cathedral to visit and sit a while before climbing in the back of the army truck to go back to the hospital.

About the first of September 1944, came the gasoline shortage. Drivers from front line outfits waited in line for days at gas supply depots. Rumors had it that (1) the gas depot or dump at LeMans was bombed by the Germans; (2) the 1st Army got it all; (3) the British or Montgomery got it all. We were delayed for days. Finally rumors said General Patton personally led a convoy back to LeMans to get gas for his tanks and he stole some from Montgomery. We weren't sure, where or how, but the tanks started moving and we moved south of Verdun to the edge of a little town of Bar-le-Duc. This town had a W.W. I Memorial Cemetery for Americans within sight of our hospital which was filled immediately with casualties from the Moselle section. Raw bitter wet weather and deadly German 88's were with us constantly. Patients arrived drenched, shivering, and suffering from exposure. The hospital area was muddy, the mire churned up by trucks, ambulances and hundreds of feet. We had windstorms and leaking tents along with the threat of German planes making blackout mandatory and we groped from one tent to another, on and off duty at night.

The middle of September brought clear weather and reports of the 1st Airborne Troops landing in Holland. The 1st Army had crossed the Moselle River. On September 21, 1944 our hospital crossed the Moselle River, the first Evacuation Hospital to cross that river on pontoon bridges. The Germans in their retreat had blown out all bridges and our Army Engineers constructed new ones. The pontoon bridges trembled incessantly as the ambulances, trucks and jeeps heavily caked with French mud passed over them.

We had our hospital located at Lennoncourt for 10 days and an Artillery Company was in the next field, in a grove of trees for camouflage. Their guns thundered at enemy planes day and night. I was on night duty and had the artillery constantly and cold rain and driving winds. Third Army troops were slowed down while fighting around the fortress of Metz. Night duty was long and grim as we had many serious patients. Midnight chow was a welcome break. Weary medics would gather in turn in the lighted warm mess tent, full of the smell of hot food and strong coffee. I remember wiping the rain off the top of my steel helmet and perching on it balancing the mess kit in the way that became second nature. The food is remembered as delicious and worth wading through mud and crawling through the tent ropes and tent flaps and fixing the “blackout” behind you for.

We then moved into buildings in the city of Nancy, France. The Third Army advance had bogged down in the mud of France. Our hospital moved into a Seminary, previously used by the Germans for a military hospital. The building was on the slope of a hill overlooking the city. The large rooms and wide corridors made its use ideal for a hospital. My ward was one of the corridors. The windows were painted for blackout and we had to work with artificial lights. We loved having Sunday church service in the spacious chapel on the main floor.
Later this chapel was turned into a ward when the trench foot patients came thick and fast. Everyone slept in rooms; it was unbelievable. Lights, no candles, heat and some running water. But, though we were delighted, we couldn't forget the words “Mobile Hospital Unit.”

Night time brought visits of “Bed-time Charlies,” the German planes, along with retaliation by anti-aircraft which shook every window. Our lights would flicker and fade away, due to the faulty wiring.

Clear cold weather after Thanksgiving hardened the ground and Third Army got moving. Our next move was into old French Army barracks near the little town of Dieuze. These barracks had been very recently vacated by the retreating Germans. We spent Christmas here. We received packages and cards from home and the army mess had prepared a delicious dinner of canned turkey. There was an abundance of champagne yuletide punch. We had a fir tree on our ward decorated with penicillin bottles, dipped in white paint and red flannel boughs from the stretchers, tied on the tip of the tree boughs. A very pretty tree. There was something unreal about it all—Christmas and war don't mix. They never will, but unfortunately war was in season.

While we were at this location I was interviewed for several days by a news reporter from the Saturday Evening Post and the article was published March 5, 1945.

December 26th found us packing and on our way to Arlon, Belgium. Before we could get completely set up in an old seminary the casualties began to fill us from the breakthrough and by New Year's day we were filled with patients from the 10th Armored Division and 101st Airborne Division who had passed a memorable Christmas Eve defending Bastogne. The operating tables were busy around the clock and my Shock Ward was a bad combination, with breathing giving a rattle that sounds like an untuned radio going through the tent. The litters holding patients with shrapnel penetration of the abdomen and sucking wounds of the chest, kept you so busy, 12 hour duty wasn't enough time—it sometimes extended to 14 hours. You worked through a maze of bottles, tubes, plasma, blood and saline solution. Leg splints stuck out over the end of litters as you looked the length of the tent and you got the picture of the smear of war.

In February we moved to Luxembourg. The most luxurious buildings we had ever seen. Our hospital operated in the Grand Duchess's Summer palace for nearly a month. The brown stucco towers looked like a vision in a fairy tale. The interior of the palace was regal. The main stairway was of marble with a magnificent dome. From the ceilings hung huge, dripping clusters of chandeliers. The bedrooms used as hospital wards were heavy with tapestry, ornate statuary and satin paneled walls. My ward was off the graceful reception room which was used as our admission ward. The doors opening to the Shock Ward were huge and beautifully gilded. The pre-operating ward was the palace's grand ballroom. All that splendor and no running water, the German mans had damaged most of the plumbing before their hasty departure a few days before. This palace we discovered had been an institution run by the German State to teach young German girls of the glory of their race and the obligations of motherhood. We found books and other materials suggesting the process by which the minds of the young frauleins were systematically warped. Memories of Luxembourg were for the most part very pleasant—a very beautiful country.

March 13, 1945 we moved into Germany on carried, gutted roads. We crossed the Moselle River on a pontoon bridge in the back of a deuce and a half (army truck). We moved into the beautiful resort place of Laacher See and its fabulous Abbey that was hidden in a wooded hilly section near a lake called Maria Laach. The Fathers and Brothers of the Abbey stayed on in a small section through the German military hospital occupation and then our takeover. It was here that we closed our hospital to move forward and before we could get the trucks packed and moving we received orders to set up for operation again in the same location. The other hospitals in that area could not take care of all the R.A.M.P.—Relieved American Military Prisoners. These American soldiers were being liberated from German prison camps. Our soldier patients came back to us looking like ghostly emaciated shadows of what they had been with stories of horror and unspeakable violence. This nursing was the most depressing and heartbreaking of all my nursing experience. Their experiences and stories were unbelievable. We tried to keep all of the patients living. Some we couldn't but those who were conscious knew that we were working night and day to save them and I know that we made their dying much easier. I'll never forget that turn of night duty. I can't portray to you exactly what it was like. I can remember praying “Please, God, there must never be a repetition of this war.”

The first of April we began the long drive deep into Germany to Hersfeld. Most of us thought it would be our last move. This was a beautiful trip in the back of our trucks traveling along the banks of the Rhine River and looking up at the medieval castles. The most unforgettable sight was a large group of liberated French prisoners from a German prison camp. They marched in groups with an officer at the head, a proud flag-bearer, behind him the main group following, tattered, unshaven, dusty, bent under the weight of their packs, their sole possessions. They were the victorious French marching through Germany, going back home from defeat and servitude. They saluted us as they marched along in step.

Our next moves to Kronach and Parkstettin were to the canvas tents again. We were greeted when the trucks stopped with and rain and mud, but it was German mud and we knew the end of this travel trip was near. Our wards were full of exposure and mine accident victims. It was here in Parkstettin that we received the news of (Continued on page 309)
The true story of the birth and growth of “The Stars and Stripes,” stripped of the myth and tradition with which it has been interwoven through the years, is one of which every American might well be proud.

Each year, on June 14th, Americans observe Flag Day, commemorating the adoption of “The Stars and Stripes” by Congress on June 14th, 1777.

During the intervening years, many stories have been circulated concerning the Flag’s origin, some of which have little or no basis for support, and as times passes it becomes increasingly difficult to separate fact from fiction. As a matter of fact, the origin of the Flag is so shrouded in mystery that no one actually knows today who first proposed its design or where and when “The Stars and Stripes” was first unfurled.

Prior to and during the years of The American Revolution, many flags of various designs were used by the colonists on both land and sea, such as “The Bedford Flag,” “An Appeal to Heaven,” “Hope,” “Bunker Hill,” “Moultrie,” “Pine Tree,” “Don’t Tread On Me,” etc., most of which have long since disappeared.

Then, in December 1775, following the authorization of a Continental Navy by Congress, a then obscure Navy Lieutenant named John Paul Jones raised a “Grand Union” flag over the “Alfred,” one of the ships in the new fleet and early in 1776, on route to the Bahamas, it received its first baptism of salt water. On New Year’s Day, 1776, General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, also raised a “Grand Union” flag over his camp just outside Boston “in compliment to the United colonies,” and when the American Army occupied New York in 1776 following the British evacuation of Boston the “Grand Union” flag was hoisted over the fort at the lower end of Manhattan Island, and on Lake Champlain, in the summer of 1776, Benedict Arnold flew it over his tiny fleet.

Adapted from the British “Meteor” flag with its all-red field and crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the blue union, the “Grand Union” flag was created by simply superimposing six white stripes on the all-red field, thus forming 13 red and white stripes representing the American colonies; the two crosses in the blue union, symbolic of loyalty to Great Britain, were left undisturbed.

Though not generally used as a land-battle flag, the “Grand Union” flag or “Union” or “Congress” flag, as it was sometimes called, was really our first national flag despite the fact that it was never adopted by Congress. No one today can say, with any degree of certainty, just how the “Grand Union” flag came into being although various unsubstantiated stories have been circulated as to its origin.

Nevertheless, it was from the “Grand Union” flag—by one simple change—that of removing the obnoxious crosses of St. George and St. Andrew from the first canton and replacing them with 13 white stars—that the “Stars and Stripes” was later created.

In the journal of Congress, under date of June 14th, 1777, between two resolutions submitted by the Marine Committee, appears this brief but momentous entry: “RESOLVED: that the Flag of the United States be
made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Unaccompanied by any information as to its origin, it gave no details as to the size of the union or canton or arrangement of the stars, thus providing wide latitude for varying interpretations. Actually, it would seem that after once passing the resolution, Congress washed its hands of the whole affair for over 135 years elapsed before it officially issued definite flag specifications. In addition, it failed to supply either the Army or Navy with the official Stars and Stripes until the close of 1783 when the war was practically over and the flags no longer needed—and to add to the story of frustration, there are no records to indicate what became of these long-awaited banners or the design or designs they bore.

In the meantime, both the Army and Navy continued to fight under a bewildering array of local, State and regimental flags while the "Grand Union" flag gradually disappeared from the scene. Though there is no absolute proof as to just when and where the "Stars and Stripes" was flown during the war of the Revolution, it is logical to assume that it was flown in many places. As a matter of fact, numerous claims have been advanced, with varying degrees of support that it was.

One of the most authentic claims seems to be that of the so called "Bennington" flag which is reputed to have been carried in the battle of Bennington just over the Vermont border in New York State on Aug. 16th, 1777 and now in possession of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Society at Bennington, Vt. Many authorities believe this banner is the oldest known "Stars and Stripes" flag—that it is the first "Stars and Stripes" flag known to have been used by United States ground forces and was the first "Stars and Stripes" flag raised in victory in the Revolutionary War. However, measuring ten feet long and five and one half feet wide, it is seemingly too unwieldy to have been carried in the midst of battle.

Another is the "Cowpens" flag, supposed to have been used in the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, Jan. 17th, 1781 by the 3rd Maryland regiment. The details of this flag adhere so very closely to the general phraseology of the flag resolution as to raise a grave doubt that it actually dates back to the Revolutionary War. This flag is preserved at the State capitol at Annapolis, Maryland.

In the North Carolina Hall of History at Raleigh is another "Stars and Stripes" said to have been carried by the North Carolina militiamen at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15th, 1781. R. C. Ballard Thuston, a noted flag authority, contends that this is the only "Stars and Stripes" actually borne by the American troops in the Revolutionary War.

There is also the claim that the "Stars and Stripes" was flown at Burgoyne's surrender on Oct. 17, 1777 following the British defeat at Saratoga. This claim is based on the artist Trumbull's well-known painting which hangs in the capitol at Washington, D. C. in which the "Stars and Stripes" is plainly evident. But Trumbull was not present at the battle of Saratoga and
his painting was executed many years later.

Finally, there is the battle of Yorktown where Corn- wallis surrendered on Oct. 19, 1781. It would seem little short of reprehensible that on such a momentous occasion that some kind of an American banner would not be in evidence. In this case, we have some actual evidence rather than mere conjecture on which to draw. It was during a lull in the hostilities that an artistically inclined British officer used his time to paint a water-color of Yorktown during the siege which definitely shows a “Stars and Stripes” flag flying over the American works opposite his position. The original of this picture is now owned by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. In addition, we have the recorded statement of two officers of the Pennsylvania Line that “on Oct. 19th, the day of Cornwallis’s surrender, an American detachment marched into Yorktown, took possession of the batteries and unfurled ‘The American Flag.’”

Also a German mercenary with the British Army who noted “The Americans hoisted a large flag here at Yorktown on the water battery which had thirteen stripes which signified the 13 provinces of the United North American free States.” It should be noted here that the flags cited above are quite diverse as to form. Though all of them comply with the language of the flag resolution in displaying the thirteen stars and stripes, they vary greatly in length and width, size of the union, color detail and arrangement of the stars. For instance, the “Bennington Flag” is almost twice as long as it is wide with its union nine stripes deep. With seven white and six red stripes, its blue union has eleven seven-pointed white stars arranged in the form of an arch which surrounds the large white numerals “76” with two additional top corner stars.

The North Carolina “Militia flag,” nearly three times as long as wide, has seven blue and six red stripes with eleven unusually large eight-pointed blue stars arranged in row on the white ground of the union; the twelfth and thirteenth stars are about midway between the rows.

The “Cowpens Flag” with its seven red and six white stripes is twice as long as wide. Twelve medium-size five-pointed white stars are arranged in a circle on the blue ground of the union with the thirteenth star in the center. The union extends one-third the length of the flag and is only seven stripes deep.

Significantly, not a single one of these flags which have been preserved for posterity are in accord with the banner bearing thirteen five-pointed white stars arranged in a circle within a blue union, which has been popularly attributed to the handiwork of Betsy Ross.

At sea, John Paul Jones, if not the first, was definitely one of the first to fly the “Stars and Stripes” when early in November 1777 he sailed for France in his sloop “Ranger.” No Hollywood press agent ever publicized his client more successfully than did Jones the “Stars and Stripes” to the governments of Europe. To him belongs the distinction of being the first on Feb. 14th 1778 in Queiberon Bay, France, to gain foreign recognition for the flag just as he was the first on April 24th, 1778, in an hour-long battle off the coast of England, to raise “The American Stars,” victoriously, over a beaten foe.

Following an Act of Congress on Jan. 13th, 1794, two stars and two stripes were added to the Flag to provide for the admission of Vermont and Kentucky and this 15 star, 15 stripe flag was the banner of our growing nation for almost a quarter of a century.

Fearing that too many stripes would spoil the design of the Flag, Congress passed a law on April 4th, 1818, returning the Flag to its original 13 stars and 13 stripes and providing for a new star to be added to the field as additional States came into the Union.

As to who designed or made the first Flag, there were two chief contenders for that honor—Francis Hopkinson and Betsy Ross. A signer of the Declaration of Independence, Francis Hopkinson was a man of culture, ability and integrity who had served for a time as one of the three commissioners of the Continental Navy.

Possessed of both poetic and artistic ability, Hopkinson had, at various times exerted his talents in the public welfare, such as designing The Great Seal of the U.S. and other work for which he had made no charge. Then, on May 25th, 1780, he wrote a letter to Congress requesting a modest stipend for his various services or “devices” he had created, which included “The Flag of the United States of America.” Following a committee investigation, Congress declined to consider the claim as he “was not the only person who had worked on the design for the Flag.”

The Betsy Ross claim was presented for the first time in 1870 when Mrs. Ross’ grandson, Wm. J. Canby, read a paper before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in which he related the story of Mrs. Ross making the flag—as she had told it to him—and which, briefly, was as follows:—That in June 1776, a committee of Congress composed of General George Washington, George Ross and Robert Morris had visited her upholstery shop on Arch St., Philadelphia and asked her to make a flag from a sketch which Washington had drawn, which was the “Stars and Stripes”; that she had suggested the stars have five points instead of six—that they be arranged in a circle—and that the flag be longer than it was wide. The committee agreed and Mrs. Ross made the flag according to those specifications with General Washington later exhibiting it before Congress. While it is true, as some historians contend, that this claim is based only on tradition, it is also true that some documented records relating to Mrs. Ross would seem to lend at least some authen- ticity to her claim.

It is a matter of record that Betsy Ross, a Quakeress, was operating an upholstery shop on Arch St., Philadel- phia in June 1776; that she was the widow of John Ross, who was a nephew of George Ross, a signer of

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For we are saved by hope; but hope that is seen is not hope; for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for? But if we hope for what we see not, then do we with patience wait for it.—Rom. 8:24-25.

Whenever the spirit of hope dies in man, then is his spirit utterly crushed. No matter what indignities or privations are the lot of man, if he can anticipate another day in his life as an opportunity to better his condition, then he has hope. When his spirit is not quickened by the rising sun, and he drinks the cup of bitterness for his breakfast, then truly his life is not as good as that of the beast of the field.

We cannot assume that Indian people see the superiority of our white ways and long to enter into our culture. There are things that we like and have that the Indians would like also, but not at the loss of their Indian heritage. They exchanged their grass lands and buffalo herds for the promise that they, their children and their grandchildren would be cared for, "for as long as the grass shall grow." They had no way of knowing that this would deprive them of their adulthood. They could not understand that in later years they would be held in contempt by those who gave them aid; and that they would be disparaged for their shiftlessness and poverty by those who would help them. "Lo, the poor Indian," came to be a fitting expression for his state.

Bound to the reservation by ties of blood and tribe, the Indian is loath to leave it, no matter how wretched his life may be. These wide prairies, hills and coulees have been their home and are filled with haunting memories that endear them to these people. The grandeur, beauty and tranquility of this countryside have been lavishly bestowed by the Creator. The extremity of the winter weather has been a part of the Indian's life as well as the quickening breath of spring. Small wonder that the Indian loves this area and feels an affinity for it.

If the lot of the Indian here is so mean, why should we have hope? As always, hope rests in the youth, and for the Indian people there is an increase in the younger population. Fifty percent are under the age of eighteen. This increase in Indian youth has compelled a new look at the education offered them. Summer programs in the last few years have brought many thousands of Indian children into pre-school programs which are now being greatly expanded by Operation Head Start. For the older youth, technical education for at least two years beyond high school and higher education must be provided to enable Indian young people to find their place in our society.

Years of efforts at education with the Indians have brought no appreciable change in their lot because there has been little communication between the races. There should be appreciation and knowledge on our part of what remains of Indian culture. In short, he who would help must first be able to walk in the Indian's mocassins. Until there is communication between our races, there will be little hope for the betterment of our Indian people.

An appreciation of Indian culture should be a necessary part of the curriculum in our schools. That, too, would be an avenue of communication between the Indian and white communities. We can and must live side by side with our Indian people and mutual respect and honesty are the basis for understanding.

Another area of hope is the emergence of a new type of social worker. In the past, teachers, missionaries, and Indian agents wrought great havoc, even though guided by good intentions. They imposed the white man's culture and standards; and their attitude was governed by their sense of superiority. Today, this new type of social worker is born of dissatisfaction with things as they are. He may be from a minority group and maintain his identification with his community. Again, he may be from a majority group from the privileged, non-privileged, or over-privileged. Individuals in community service programs and some religiously affiliated groups are providing leaven to ameliorate the lot of the less fortunate, also.

Another area of hope is the Office of Economic Opportunity in providing gainful occupations and training for the Indian people.

The day has come when we must take our brother's hand and walk the path of justice and honor with him. It is long past time that the Indian should know the abundant life in material things as well as those of the spirit.
ANN POAGE (Houston, Texas). Wearing a brand new eagle and tri-color Americanism Medal on his tie, is Dr. Leon Dmochowski, MD, Ph.D., honored by Ann Poage Chapter, Houston, Texas at the January luncheon (1-11-69). Of Polish nativity, Dmochowski heads the Virology Dept. at Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute at Texas Medical Center. His enthusiasm, and outgoing personality make him a popular lecturer to medical students in microbiology. He is presently helping two associates work on citizenship. His wife, Sheila, and their 11-year-old son, Roger, were also guests at the luncheon where he was honored.

A member of the Americanism Committee (left) Mrs. Frederick Charbo, and Miss J. Christian, a co-worker at the Center are shown with the doctor.

JACOB STRoud (Stroudsburg, Pa.). We have embarked upon the 50th Anniversary Year for the Jacob Stroud Chapter. One of our recent achievements was the presentation to Capt. Victor Ajygin of the 833rd Air Division, Seymour Johnson A.F.B., Goldsboro, N.C. the Americanism Award. He is the son of Mr. & Mrs. Emil Ajygin, Russian Refugees with whom he fled during the dark days of 1941. Capt. Ajygin was an outstanding student while attending East Stroudsburg High School, went on to graduate from Penna. State University. In appreciation of his citizenship in this country, he enlisted in the Air Force upon graduation.

While serving in Iceland, he received the Commendation Award for services there. Our Chapter feels highly honored to bestow this award on one so worthy of it.

LA PUERTA DE ORO (San Francisco, Calif.). Mr. Walter S. Johnson, donor of more than two million dollars for the Restoration of the Palace of Fine Arts, at Tea, following his talk on Conservation and the Palace of Fine Arts for members of La Puerta de Oro Chapter, San Francisco. L. to R.—Emily Montfort, Mr. Johnson, member of the SAR, Sonja Benfer, Nancy Gonzoli, Virginia Montfort, Carlotta Gutierrez.

La Puerta de Oro Chapter joined with other Chapters in the December Issue to sponsor the advertisement for the Palace of Fine Arts—the only remaining building from the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal—Ellen Hampton Campodonico.

GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE (Lafayette, Ind.). The Diamond Jubilee luncheon honoring the founding of General De Lafayette Chapter was a special occasion on May 17, 1969, at the Morris Bryant Inn near Lafayette, Indiana. With Mrs. Frank E. Follett, Regent, presiding, one hundred forty members and guests, resplendent with "diamond" ring favors, raised miniature champagne glasses (non-spirituous content) in a toast to the memory of its founding regent, Georgia Stockton Hatcher and her co-founder husband, Robert Stockwell Hatcher. The toast included the other charter members and was also a salute to the Chapter as the first organized in Indiana, having received Charter #78 on May 12, 1894, three and a half years after the National Society had been founded.

Named for the beloved young French patriot who became aide to General Washington, it also reflects place of origin, the city having been founded on the Wabash in 1825 shortly after Lafayette had been entertained at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on the western phase of his last visit to America 1824-25.

A reception preceded the luncheon honoring state officers including Mrs. Glenn W. Wheeler of Vincennes, State Regent; Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, Bloomington, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Leslie Widener, Crawfordsville, Chaplain; Mrs. Lawrence L. Guenin, Lafayette, Registrar; Mrs. Irving G. Gieb, West Lafayette, Central District Director and Mrs. O. A. Scipio, Lafayette, Chairman of Student Loan Scholarship.
Honored in absentia was Mrs. Winfield S. Crum, oldest living past regent and Mrs. H. Gerald Venemann, next oldest living past regent, who presided over the cutting of the birthday cake. With her old Swiss music box Mrs. Richard Hadley provided background music, and popular songs of the 1890's were sung by a quartet of local men. The speaker, Mr. Cable Gordon Ball, a Lafayette attorney, former state legislator and descendant of two charter members, paid tribute to the purposes of DAR while warning that there is need today for a new awareness that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—Alameda McCollough.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR (San Antonio, Texas) held its regular meeting in May at the Witte Memorial Museum on Thursday, May 1st, 1969. Mrs. Harry S. Kearby, Vice-Regent, presided.

The program for that day was planned by Mrs. Kearby (Margaret R.) as Chapter Program Chairman and Mrs. Frank C. Patton, Senior President of the San Antonio de Bexar Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in accordance with the programs outlined in the Year Book.

A short one-act play called "The Ballot Box" was chosen and members of the C.A.R. were the players. The theme of the play was the citizen's duty to cast his ballot in elections. In the play the citizen had failed to vote and was brought before the Judge with various historical characters appearing to tell the citizen of his responsibility. The citizen realized he had been wrong and promised to cast his ballot in the future.

The play was directed by Mrs. Patton, who was assisted by Mrs. Richard J. Mason, Junior Membership Chairman and a National Vice-Chairman of Junior Members, and Mother of two of the players. Mrs. Patton had the pleasure of directing three of her children in the play. Miss Linda Mason, although not a member helped as a stand-in and in the direction of the play. After the performance the children were served refreshments and then appeared outside the museum.

The Chapter members were delighted with the children and their presentation. San Antonio de Bexar has always been interested in the C.A.R. and has appreciated always the fine work of the Chairman, or Senior President. The present Chairman, Mrs. Patton, is one of our new Junior Members. Mrs. Hattie Mac White Johnson is our Chapter Regent.

—Mrs. H. Markley Crosswell.

At the Watch Tower Chapter luncheon are pictured: Miss Dorothy V. Smith, National Chairman, DAR Magazine; Mrs. Frederick Griswold, State Regent; Mrs. Walter F. Harrje, Chapter Regent.

WATERTOWN (Maplewood, N.J.) celebrated its 45th birthday on November 3rd, 1969 at a luncheon given in honor of the New Jersey State Board of Managers.

Among the honored DAR guests were Mrs. Herbert Lafler, State Chairman of Bylaws; Mrs. Thor Andersen, State Chairman of Transportation; both are members of our Chapter, and Mrs. Harold Wyman of Jemima Cun- dick Chapter; State Chairman of DAR Service for Veteran Patients.

In her message to the Chapter, Mrs. Frederick Griswold, New Jersey State Regent, urged the Chapters to consider giving DAR Awards to deserving ROTC cadets. Watch Tower Chapter was pleased to present Mrs. Griswold with a check to be used for the State Project, the "Watson House Endowment Fund."

We were proud to welcome four of our seven living Charter Members on this occasion—Mrs. Arthur Berstler, Mrs. Donald Maveety, Mrs. Charles R. Smith and Mrs. Francis Thomas- sen. In behalf of Watch Tower Chapter, Mrs. Griswold most graciously presented Mrs. Donald Maveety with a Fifty-Year Home and Country Award and a Gold Fifty-Year DAR Pin.

Our distinguished speaker, Miss Dorothy V. Smith, National Chairman of the DAR Magazine, delivered a most informative account of the history of the Magazine dating back to its inception, and cited many interesting facts concerning past and current issues of the Magazine. As a token of esteem, Miss Smith was given a Watson House Plate and a Watson House Booklet. All State Officers and the Speaker received

Shown in the photo are Mrs. Richard J. Mason, Mrs. Harry S. Kearby and Mrs. Frank C. Patton. The children are Richard Mason, Linda Mason, Gale Gregory, Claudis Patton, Cliff Patton, Charles Gregory, Geoffrey Mason, Becky Bell, Tom Patton and Allen Bell.

WAYSIDE INN (Sudbury-Wayland, Mass.) On May 30, 1969, the Wayside Inn Chapter dedicated an historical marker at the entrance of Old Connecticut Path in Wayland. Three hundred and thirty-three years ago that week, in the year 1636, the Reverend Thomas Hooker led his flock to Connecticut. This trail, a pre-historic Indian thoroughfare known as Old Connecticut Path, was the earliest through highway in New England.

The marker was presented to Wayland by the Regent, Mrs. Anthony A. Barbara. Mr. Howard Russell, President of the Historical Society, delivered the address; the invocation was given by Mrs. John Minot, Chaplain, and the benediction by the Reverend Richard A. Germaine of the Trinitarian Congregational Church, Wayland. The unveiling was done by Nancy Minot and Amy Yohn, members of the C.A.R.

State officers and Massachusetts chapter members were invited. Special guests present were Representative Ann C. Gannett; Senator James DeNormandie; Selectmen John Wilson and John McEnroy; S.A.R. and C.A.R. members were present.

Following the dedication a tea was served at the home of the Regent.

CAPT. JAMES LAWRENCE (Ironton, Ohio). Memorial services were held at Bostic cemetery in Walnut Township, Gallia County, Ohio, Sunday, August 31, honoring a Revolutionary War Soldier, Lieutenant Thomas Clark, Sr.

A bronze marker, which had been attached to the government stone marking his final resting place, was dedicated by Mrs. John Toothman, Regent of Captain James Lawrence Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and by Mrs. Robert Hagan, Regent of French Colony Chapter of Gallipolis.

The master of ceremonies was Mrs. James Collier, a great-granddaughter of Lt. Clark and former Regent of Captain James Lawrence Chapter. She publicly thanked the trustees of Walnut Township for their cooperation and assistance in clearing the cemetery and restoring the gravestones.

The main speaker of the afternoon was Attorney Thomas Burchett, Jr., of Ashland, Kentucky, Past President of the Sons of the American Revolution of Ky., Past Grand Master of Masons, Past President of El Hasa Temple, President of Boyd County Historical Society and active in the American Legion.

Mr. Burchett spoke of the debt we owe to the founders of our country; he quoted Herbert Hoover to the effect: "My country owes me nothing. It gave me the opportunity for service and the hope of unbounded fulfillment." Mrs. Collier read a poem which expressed what a soldier who has been in his grave for 138 years might say.

Following the dedication ceremony, a reception for some 40 members and guests was held at the home of Judge and Mrs. Collier in Ironton.—Faye Clark Collier.

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Texas). A lot can be said for an old fashioned Christmas with lots of homemade goodies and a sweet aroma coming from the kitchen—fresh gingerbread and hot wassail.

The Junior Committee of Lady Washington Chapter revived the traditions of a Colonial Christmas December 15th. Mrs. William A. Riedel, Junior Committee Chairman, planned the benefit bazaar complete with old receipts (we are well aware of how to spell recipe; however we felt it proper to use the old spelling as used by our ancestors) and colonial costumes. Nothing was overlooked. In fact even the site of the bazaar was the colonial home of Mrs. Dale Cheesman.

The funds from the benefit were used for a scholarship at Kate Duncan Smith, NSDAR School in Grant, Alabama. Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Corresponding Secretary and a member of Kate Duncan Smith School Board of Trustees, attended and assisted.

Junior Committee Sponsors, Mrs. M. F. Clegg and Mrs. Percy E. Gentle, assisted juniors in charge of the Colonial Christmas. They were Mrs. Riedel, Chairman of the Junior Committee; Mrs. John D. Brown, Co-Chairman in charge of projects; Mrs. Keys A. Curry, Chairman of the Bake Sale; Mrs. Jay P. Bishop, Chairman of Junior Products. Others assisting were Mrs. Moody Flowers, Mrs. Kenneth McMinn, Mrs. Ronald J. Peebles, Mrs. Donald Nugent, Mrs. Robert S. Todd, and Mrs. Robert Gilpin.

Mrs. Leland Adams, Regent of the Chapter, and her mother, Mrs. Willis D. Cameron, greeted guests and served Dolly Madison's Soft Gingerbread with wassail from Ye Olde Wassail Bowl.

We are happy to report that the benefit was a great success. The DAR image was greatly enhanced by the excellent newspaper publicity devoted to our juniors by the Houston Chronicle. This included two pictures of members, receipts of various members for gingerbread and wassail—and the caption HAVE A COLONIAL CHRISTMAS LADY WASHINGTON STYLE.—Bobbie Graham Riedel.

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Pennsylvania

The 73rd Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the Philadelphia Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, October 6-8, 1969.

The State Regent, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, presided at all sessions except the Chapter Regents’ Meeting at 9 a.m., Monday, October 6. Following custom, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Harold A. Russell, presided then; state officers and chairmen gave brief outlines on their work and plans for the coming year. The DAR Service for Veterans-Patients Committee held a meeting at 11 a.m. The guest speaker, Mr. James H. Kennedy, Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Philadelphia, discussed the important part that volunteers have played and what they can do to help in veterans’ hospitals. At 11:15 a.m. a Workshop Meeting was conducted by the State Registrar, Mrs. George C. Custer.

An impressive Memorial Service, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles R. Sneidman, was held that afternoon in the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church honoring those members who died during the past year. Following the service, a Bus Tour was made to the NSDAR Rose Garden in Independence Hall Park and to Independence Hall itself and the adjoining buildings. Following a State Officers’ Club Dinner, the opening night session began at 8 p.m. Greetings were brought by representatives of the Hotel, the S.A.R. and the C.A.R. These distinguished guests were presented: Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Honorary State Regent, Past Recording Secretary General and National Chairman of the Conservation Committee; Mrs. George Albert Morriss, State Regent of Connecticut; and Miss Amanda A. Thomas, National Chairman of the DAR School Committee, Honorary State Regent of Ohio and Past Organizing Secretary General. Miss Mary Robson, harpist, and a student at West Chester College, gave a delightful group of harp selections. The address of the evening was given by Dr. Arthur L. Schultz, President of Albright College; he discussed the opportunities and obligations to build a better world. A reception followed the session.

The Tuesday business sessions brought the reading of the reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and chapter regents. Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General, told about the U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee of which she is State Chairman. Miss Thomas gave an up-to-date report on the DAR Schools. A special business session was held on Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning’s session included additional reports; the final Credentials Committee report showed a total registration of 342.

MRS. M. WESLEY DETWILER (General Chairman), Mrs. Robert D. Anderson (Vice Chairman), and their committees worked against unusual circumstances to plan and execute a successful State Conference. Because of labor union difficulties, there was no food service available in the hotel. Several social events and the State Banquet had to be cancelled.

The singing of “Blest Be the Tie that Binds” brought to an end a productive Conference; those members attending were brought closer together by the challenges and, in some cases, hardships met during the three days. The inspirational leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Ziesmer, made the effort worthwhile.—Guion T. Taylor.

Minnesota

The 64th Annual Conference of the Minnesota State Society of the NSDAR was held at the Hotel Curtis in Minneapolis, September 29 and 30, 1969. Mrs. Earl B. Fischer, Chairman of District 6, comprising the Minneapolis Chapters, was the Conference Hostess; Mrs. Robert V. McVay, the State Conference Chairman and Mrs. Stanley Bergstrom, the House Chairman. Mrs. Laurence W. Corbett, Minn. State Regent, presided at all sessions.

A Memorial Service, honoring deceased members was held at 11:00 A.M. on September 29th, with Mrs. W. F. Mueller, State Chaplain, in charge, assisted by Mrs. L. M. Fraiken, State Registrar. That noontime an American Indians Luncheon was held, in the Cardinal Room of the hotel. Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls at Springfield, So. Dakota, was the speaker. The Conference opened at 2:30 P.M. with a Processional of the Color Bearers, Pages, the Conference Hostess, State Officers, Honorary State Regents, Honored Guests, the President General, Mrs. Seimes, and the State Regent. Mrs. Corbett, State Regent, called the Conference to Order; the Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance and American’s Creed were given, the Star Spangled Banner was sung, and the Conference was officially opened.

The Dinner honoring Chapter Regents was held at 6:30 P.M. that evening, in the Cardinal Room of the hotel. Mrs. L. J. Sweeney, State Vice Regent, was the Mistress of Ceremonies. Two minutes reports were given by the chapter regents. Another feature of the evening was the presentation of awards for Honor Roll, Membership, History Books and Year books.

The Conference reconvened at 9 A.M. on September 30th with the customary processional, the call to Order and the opening. At Luncheon, on that day, we were honored to have two speakers, namely Mrs. Frank L. Harris, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising, from our neighboring state of Wisconsin and Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, National Chairman of Genealogical Records. This was indeed a double pleasure. There was a final Conference meeting in the afternoon after which the 74th State Conference adjourned.

The Banquet was held the evening of September 30, at 7:30. An important feature of the evening was the presentation of an Americanism Medal to Mr. Jan Cornelis van der Have, Manager, International Trade Dept. of Northrup King and Co., Minneapolis, who came to America from Holland about ten years ago and who knew almost at once that he wanted to become an American Citizen. Another
important feature of the evening was the President General's address. She spoke, most stirring on The Permissive Society. A reception and social hour followed and brought the two days' session to a conclusion.—Elizabeth F. Balduc.

Indiana

Approximately three hundred and eighty Indiana Daughters, plus many others not registered, and several out of state guests attended the sixty-ninth State Conference held at the Lincoln Motor Inn, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 29 and 30, 1969, with the State Regent, Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, presiding.

Fanfare heralded the processional of State and National Officers, distinguished guests and Chapter Regents escorted to the platform by the Pages. The State Regent declared the Conference officially in session and Mrs. Irving G. Geib, Central District Director, extended a warm welcome to all those present on behalf of the hostess Regents of Central District. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, responded.

The Indiana Organization was honored by the presence of the following distinguished guests: Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Vice President General; Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Mrs. John G. Biel and Mrs. John J. Schaller II, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Percy A. Bryant, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Carl F. Bartels, State Regent of Iowa; Mrs. Charles W. Rudy, State Regent of Oklahoma; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Drake H. Rogers, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Walter H. King, State Regent of Tennessee, and Dr. Inez Henry, Assistant Vice President of the Berry Schools, Inc.

Mrs. Garrett D. Qualkinbush, State Chairman DAR Schools, presided at the Wednesday luncheon. We were privileged to have Dr. Inez Henry as the speaker. The State Regent from Alabama, the home of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, and the State Regent from South Carolina, where Tamassee DAR School is located, spoke briefly on the activities of these schools.

Following the afternoon business session, Mrs. Leslie F. Widener, State Chaplain, was in charge of an impressive Memorial Service in loving memory of two hundred five Indiana Daughters. The Indiana Daughters were saddened this past year at the death of Miss Bonnie Farwell, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General, gave a fitting tribute.

The Cole Porter Ballroom provided a beautiful setting for the Conference Banquet and formal opening on Wednesday. Those attending enjoyed the colorful processional of State, National Officers and guests as they were escorted by the Pages to the head table.

Mrs. Wheeler presented the previously mentioned distinguished guests and Honorable Attorney General Theodore L. Sendak; Miss Kay Krueger, National President, C.A.R.; Mr. Mark Miller, State President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Fred W. Krueger, Senior State President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Albert T. Morris, State President, S.A.R.; and Mrs. Robert D. Montgomery, Indiana's Outstanding Junior Member.

An outstanding musical entertainment was given by the "Young Men" of the Old Glory Society, C.A.R.

Members and guests were privileged to hear Dr. Harvey C. Hahn, Pastor of Otterbein United Methodist Church of Dayton, Ohio, and a guest speaker of United Motors, give an inspiring address, "No Fingerprints."

The candidates for the State Board were nominated and then presented by the State Regent.

The Indiana Daughters were pleased to have Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Vice President General, place in nomination Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, State Regent, for the office of Vice President General for State endorsement.

The festivities of the evening were concluded with a reception honoring the distinguished guests. Hostesses were the Central District Chapter Regents.

Those who attended the combined District Breakfast and workshop Thursday morning received much valuable information pertaining to our DAR work. Mrs. Irving G. Geib, Central District Director, presided, assisted by the other two Directors.

The Parliamentarian's Luncheon was in charge of Mrs. Paul K. Thiery, State Parliamentarian. She and Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General, gave informative talks.

The address given Thursday afternoon on "Crossroads—Evolution or Revolution" by The Reverend John E. Steeg, President of Forward, Inc., was well received.

After the report of the tellers including the endorsement of the State Regent for the Candidacy for Vice President General, Mrs. Wheeler introduced the newly elected officers. Joining hands the assembly sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the colors were retired and Mrs. Wheeler, declared the Sixty-ninth State Conference closed.

—Mrs. Willard M. Avery.

New York

Syracuse, New York, Hub City of the Empire State and home of the State Regent, was the scene of the Seventy-third State Conference when the New York State Organization met at the Hotel Syracuse, September 24, 25 & 26, 1969.

The 535 New York Daughters who attended were honored to have as their special guests the following: Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. George Sprague Tolman, III, Librarian General; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Vice President General; Mrs. Frank H. Paellins, Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., Past Vice President General; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Past Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Past Vice President General.

The Conference Program Theme was, "Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint."—Daniel Webster. Each of the session programs was headed with an appropriate quote.

Mrs. Herbert R. McBride, of General Asa Danforth Chapter, at the piano, provided the martial music for the entrance of the State Regent, National and State Officers, National Chairmen and Hostess Regents, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages—the Conference convened with Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, presiding.

A message was read from Mrs. Erwin Frees Seime, President General, followed by a message of welcome from Mrs. Norma H. Coburn, member of the National Safety Council and Syracuse Councilwoman. Mr. Roy Ashpaugh, Convention Manager, extended the welcome of the Hotel. Mrs. George U. Baylies, Vice-Regent, responded.

Conference guests and State Officers were presented by the State Regent, Six Fifty-Year members were given special recognition and presented by the State Regent. Mrs. Theobald of Osceola, Conference Chairman, presented the Program and Mrs. Sloan, Vice-Chairman, The Hostess Chapters. Reports of the State Officers and the Nominating Committee completed the first business session.

Roundtables of State Officers and Chairmen were scheduled for the afternoon. The National Defense Luncheon was a special feature, Mrs. Frederick Weidle, Chairman, presided and presented the speaker, Dr. Anthony Bouscaren, from La Moyne College. He emphasized that national strength was the assurance of peace.

The Annual State Conference Banquet was held in the (Continued on page 382)
THE WATER GIRL

A Story of a Revolutionary War Ancestor

By Evelyn S. Cary
DeSoto Chapter, Tampa, Florida

On Mt. Zion Hill, near Ephrata, Pennsylvania, there stands a monument with the inscription: “Sacred to the memory of the patriotic soldiers of the Revolution who fought in the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777 A.D. About 500 of the sick and wounded were brought to Ephrata for treatment. Several hundred died who were buried in this consecrated ground.”

The monument was placed here in 1894 and this is the story relating to the inscription.

Catherine Miller was a busy person that September morning in 1777. She had come to the Cloister from her home nearby with a message to her aunt, one of the nuns in the Sister House. The Seventh Day Baptist Cloister at Ephrata, Pennsylvania was a place of feverish activity that day and Catherine was immediately put to work.

Communication was slow in those days and there had been grave concern about the rumble of distant cannon which had been heard recently. Had there been another encounter between the Patriots and the British? Just before Catherine came a messenger on horseback had arrived telling of the bloody battle that had been fought on the Brandywine.

The few nearer hospitals were over crowded so Washington decided to send some of the injured men to the Cloister at Ephrata where they could be cared for by the monks and nuns of this Seventh Day Baptist community. Catherine’s arrival was most opportune.

Soon eager volunteers from the nearby settlement came to help with the preparations to care for the wounded soldiers who had fought so gallantly.

Following the instructions of the Sisters, Catherine was helping to fill the mattresses, which were made of coarse home spun linen, with clean straw. These mattresses were then placed on the floor of the large Worship Hall of the Brother House, in the Sabbath School Room where the members of the community gathered every Saturday morning, in the small hospital, and in every other available space.

Before long the heavy rumbling wagons, with their loads of groaning soldiers came slowly over Mt. Zion hill. Improvised stretchers and willing hands took the injured, dirty, bleeding men from the wagons and carefully placed them on the grassy banks of the Cocalico Creek which bordered the Cloister grounds.

Hot water, home made lye soap, and whiskey were the only available antiseptics and the groans and shrieks of the sick and dying tore at Catherine’s tender heart as she tried to help.

These buildings had been constructed with low doorways not more than five feet high. The monks built them this way to remind them of necessary humility. These low doorways were especially inconvenient at this time. Even Catherine had to “duck” as she entered the room. One soldier in particular loved to see the pretty head bowed as she entered with a pail of cool spring water.

Many times during the day Catherine would bring the clear, cold spring water to quench the burning thirst of the feverish patients. She soon noticed the unusual thirst of a certain brown eyed curly haired soldier whose twinkling eyes did not seem to be really feverish. He was called “Frenchy” by his comrades, who soon began to joke about his unusual capacity for cold water. They expressed concern that the supply from the spring might be exhausted as the pretty girl satisfied his numerous requests.

Most of the soldiers spoke English, a few including Jean DeShong (Frenchy) spoke French, while the language of the Ephrata Cloister Community was German. Time, environment, and language were real bar-

(Continued on page 350)
The Basque Sheepherder
And The Shepherd Psalm

David and his ancestors knew sheep and their ways, and David has translated a sheep’s musing into simple words. The daily repetition of this Psalm fills the sheepherder with reverence for his calling. Our guild takes this poem as a lodestone to guide us. It is our bulwark when the days are hot or stormy, when the nights are dark, when wild animals surround our bands. Many of its lines are the statements of the simple requirements and actual duties of a Holy Land shepherd, whether he lives today or followed the same calling 6000 years ago. Phrase by phrase, it has a well-understood meaning for us.” (Fernando D’Alfonso, a Basque herder).

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

“Sheep instinctively know that before they have been folded for the night the shepherd has planned out their grazing for the morrow. It may be that he will take them back over the same range; it may be that he will go to a new grazing ground. They do not worry. His guidance has been good in the past, and they have faith in the future because they know he has their well being in view.”

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.

“Sheep graze from around 3:30 in the morning until about 10. They then lie down for 3 or 4 hours and rest. When they are contentedly chewing their cud, the shepherd knows that they are putting on fat. Consequently, the good shepherd starts his flocks out in the early hours on the rougher herbage, moving on through the morning to the richer, sweeter grasses, and finally coming to a shady place for the forenoon rest in fine green pastures, best grazing of the day. Sheep resting in such happy surroundings feel contentment.”

He leadeth me beside the still waters.

“Every shepherd knows that sheep will not drink gurgling water. There are many small springs high in the hills of the Holy Land, whose waters run down the valleys only to evaporate in the desert sun. Although the sheep need the water, they will not drink from these fast-flowing streams. The shepherd must find a place where rocks or erosion have made a little pool or else he fashions with his hands a pocket sufficient to hold at least a bucketful.”

“He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name’s sake.

“In the Holy Land, each sheep takes his place in the grazing line in the morning and keeps the same position throughout the day. Once during the day, however, each sheep leaves its place and goes to the shepherd. Whereupon the shepherd stretches out his hand and rubs the animal’s nose and ears, scratching its chin, whispers affectionately into its ear. The sheep meanwhile rubs against his leg, or if the shepherd is sitting down, nibbles at his ear and rubs its cheek against his face. After a few minutes of the communion with the master, the sheep returns to its place in the feeding line.”

Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me.

“There is an actual Valley of the Shadow of Death in Palestine, and every shepherd from Spain to Dalmatia knows of it. It is south of the Jericho Road leading from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea, and it is a narrow defile through a mountain range. Climatic and grazing conditions make it necessary for the sheep to be moved thru this valley for seasonal feeding each year. The valley is 4½ miles long. Its side walls are over 1500 feet high in places, and it is only 10 or 12 feet wide at the bottom. Travel thru the valley is dangerous because its floor has gullies 7 or 8 feet deep. Actual footing on solid rock is so narrow in many places that a sheep cannot turn around, and it is an unwritten law of shepherds that flocks must go up the valley in the morning hours and down toward the eventide, lest flocks meet in the defile. About half
way thru the valley the walk crosses from one side to
the other at a place where the path is cut in two by
an 8 foot gully. One side of the gully is about 18 inches
higher than the other; the sheep must jump across it.
The shepherd stands at this break and coaxes or forces
the sheep to make the leap. If a sheep slips and lands
in the gully, the shepherd's rod is brought into play.
The old-style crook circles a large sheep's neck or a
small sheep's chest and the animal is lifted to safety.
If a more modern narrow crook is used, the sheep is
cought about the hoofs and lifted up to the walk. Many
wild dogs lurk in the shadows of the walls looking for
prey. The shepherd, skilled in throwing his staff, uses
it as a weapon. Thus the sheep have learned to fear
no evil even in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, for
their master is there to protect them from harm."

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of
mine enemies.

"David's meaning is a simple one when conditions
on the Holy Land sheep ranges are known. Poisonous
plants which are fatal to grazing animals abound. Each
spring the shepherd must be constantly alert. When
he finds the plants, he takes his mattock and goes on
ahead of the flock, grubbing out every stock and root
he can see. As he digs out the stocks, he lays them
upon little stone pyres, some of which were built by
shepherds in Old Testament days, and by the morrow
they are dry enough to burn. When the pasture is free
from poisonous plants, the sheep are led into it and,
in the presence of their plant enemies, they eat in
peace."

Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

"At every sheepfold there is a big earthen bowl of
olive oil and a large jar of water. As the sheep come
in for the night, they are led to a gate. The shepherd
lays his rod across the top of the gateway just above
the backs of his sheep. As each sheep passes, he quickly
examines it for briers in the ears, snags in the cheek
or weeping of the eyes from dust or scratches. When
such conditions are found, he drops the rod across the
sheep's back and it steps out of line. Each sheep's
wounds are carefully cleaned. Then the shepherd dips
his hand into the olive oil and anoints the injury. A
large cup is dipped into the jar of water, kept cool
by evaporation in the unglazed pottery, and is brought
out—never half-full, but always overflowing. The sheep
will sink its nose into the water clear to the eyes, if
fevered, and drink until fully refreshed. When all the
sheep are at rest, the shepherd places his staff within
reach in case it is needed during the night. Then he
wraps himself in his woolen robe and lies down across
the gateway, facing the sheep, for his night's repose.
So, after all the care and protection the shepherd has
given it, a sheep may well soliloquize in the twilight,
as translated into words by David."

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days
of my life; and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord
forever.

The President General Announces.......

The Appointment of:

MRS. ROBERT LACY JACKSON as National Chairman, United States of
America Bicentennial to replace Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly. Mrs. Jackson, cur-
rently serving as Vice President General, is a native of Texas and a
member of the Thomas Jefferson Chapter in Carlsbad. She is a division
representative of the DAR Speakers Staff, and a member of the Steering,
Bicentennial and Campaign Ethics Committees.
For further information concerning this list, please contact:

Mrs. Donald O. Spicer, Historian General
1776 D Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Cemetery—Cem.
Chapter—Chp.

Gabriel, Abraham—Athens County, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
Gage, David—Atwood Cem., Pelham, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Gaines, William—Coldwater Church Cem., Elbert County, Ga. Descendants
Galloway, Joseph—Griesinger Cem., Washington Township, Ind. Frances Dingman Chp., Ind.
Galpin, Daniel—Dennison Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Galpin, Peat—Dennison Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Galpin, Samuel—Wilcox Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Galpin, Thomas—Dennison Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Gamble, Archibald—Centre Yard, N.H. Molly Stark Chp., N.H.
Gamble, Calvin—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Gamble, William—Centre Yard, N.H. Molly Stark Chp., N.H.
Gandy, John—Friends Meeting House, Ocean View, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Gansevoort, Peter—East Park Cem., Rome, N.Y. Descendants
Ganson, Joseph—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Garbell, Amos—Rindge Cem., Rindge, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Gardner, Elijah—Weehawken Cem., North Bergen, N.J. Descendants
Gardner, Samuel—Millis Cem., Madison, N.J. Loantaka Chp., N.J.
Gardner, Thomas—Old Presbyterian Cem., Springfield, N.J. Joint SAR and DAR Memorial Committee
Garland, Amos—Bickford Cem., Osipee, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Garrabrant, Garrabrant—Second River Dutch Reformed Churchyard, Belleville, N.J. Nova Caesarea Cem., N.J.
Garratt, John—I-Old Baptist Cem., Garretsville, Ohio. Mary Chesney Chp., Ohio
Garet, S.—Enterprise Building, Cleveland, Tenn. Ocoee Chp., Tenn.
Garratt, William—Enterprise Building, Cleveland, Tenn. Ocoee Chp., Tenn.
Garrigus, Jacob Sr.—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Garritte, Henry—Memorial Park, Passaic, N.J. Claverack Chp., N.J.
Garsway, John—Rochester, N.Y. Irondequoit Chp., N.Y.
Garrett, Thomas—Cane Hill Cem., Cane Hill, Ark. Prudence Hall Chp., Ark.
Gaston, William—Old Covenant Cem., near Walnut Hill, Salem, Ill. Isaac Hull Chp., Ill.
Gates, Ezra—West Bath Cem., West Bath, N.H. Hannah Morris Whitley Chp., N.H.
Godfrey, Nathan—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Godfrey, Nathan Jr.—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Godfrey, Thomas—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.


Goff, James—Jackson County Cem., Sangsvinger, Me. Dover-Foxcroft Chp., Me.

Goff, Richard—east of Goff Memorial Hall, Rehoboth, Mass. Pawtucket Chp., R.I.


Golden, John—Sea Side Cem., Palermo, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

Goldin, Samuel—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.


Goldthwaite, Timothy—near Augusta, Me. Kousinnoc Chp., Me.


Goodenough, Levi—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.


Goodrich, Zenas—North Street Cem., Auburn, N.Y. Owasco Chp., N.Y.

Goodsell, Lewis—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.

Goodwin, Jesse—East End Cem., Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky State Society.


Goodwin, Timothy—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.


Gordon, David—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Gordon, David—Rockaway Presbyterian Cem., Rockaway, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.


Gordon, John—Rose Hill Cem., Columbia, Tenn. Tennessee Chp., Tenn.

Gordon, Jonathan—Bath Village Cem., Bath, N.H. Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chp., N.H.


Gore, Eleazer—East End Cem., Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky State Society.

Gorham, Joseph—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Gorham, Joseph—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.

Gorman, Phineas—Bridgewater Cem., Bridgewater, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.

Goss, Joseph—Small Cem. on farm settled by Joseph Goss, Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.


Gough, Thomas—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Gould, Abraham—Oldbury Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.


Gould, John—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Gould, Joseph—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Gould, Nathan—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.

Gould, Robert—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.


Gould, Timothy—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Gould, William—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.


Grae, John—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

Graham, Henry Sr.—Cross Creek Cem., Cross Creek, Pa. Washington County Chp., Pa.


Graham, Joseph—Sugar Creek Churchyard, Mecklenburg County, N.C. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chp., N.C.

Graham, William—Seceder Cem., south of Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Columbus Chp., Ohio.


Grant, George—Grant Family burying ground, Sunbury, Pa. Fort Augusta Chp., Pa.


Grant, William—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Grasty, John—East End Cem., Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky State Society.


Graves, Bela—Whitesville Cem., Whitesville, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.


Graves, Homestead—Ridgeway Family Cem., Staten Island, N.Y. Staten Island Chp., N.Y.

Graves, James—White Store, N.Y. Tianderah Chp., N.Y.


Graves, William—Manac, Ala. Francis Marion Chp., Ala.

Gray, Aaron—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.


Gray, Benjamin—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

Gray, David—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.


Gray, Joseph—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.


Gray, Joseph—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.


Gray, Reuben Jr.—Gray Cem., South Penobscot, Me. Frances Dighton Williams Chp., Me.
Gray, Solomon—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Gray, William—near Walla Walla, Wash. Multnomah Chp., N.H.
Green, John—Marietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio.
Green, Joseph—Besant Cove, near Ashville, Ala. Christopher Gadsden Chp., Ala.
Green, Robert—Columbia Court House, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Chp., Mo.
Green, Samuel—Mt. Pleasant Cem., Geneseo, N.Y. Kanaghsaws Chp., N.Y.
Green, Thomas—Grove Street Cem., New Haven, Conn. Mary Clap Wooster Chp., Conn.
Green, Timothy Jr.—West Cem., Amherst, Mass. Mary Mattoon Chp., Mass.
Green, Zebb—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Greene, Edward—White Store, N.Y. Tianderah Chp., N.Y.
Greene, Edward—Alfred Rural Cem., Alfred, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.
Greene, Marrietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio.
Greene, Zachariah—Presbyterian Cemetery, Hempstead, L.I., N.Y. Lord Stirling Chp., N.Y.
Greening, Robert—Columbia Court House, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Chp., Mo.
Greenleaf, Samuel—Elkins Cem., Jenness Pond, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Greenwood, Belsa—Edgewood Cem., Nashua, N.H. State Historian Chp., N.H.
Greer, Joseph—Peterville, Tenn. King's Mountain Messenger Chp., Tenn.
Gregg, Alexander—Trinity Churchyard, Columbia, S.C. Columbia Chp., S.C.
Gregg, John—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Gregg, Samuel—Gehring Chapel Cem., north of Fayetteville, Ark. Marion Chp., Ark.
Gregory, Jedediah—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morris Chp., N.J.
Gregory, John—Poplar Plains Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Gregory, William—Olney Churchyard, Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Greeley, Francis—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Gridley, Elisha—Soule Cem., Scott, N.Y. Owasco Chp., N.Y.
Gridley, Hezekiah—North Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylor Chp., Conn.
Gridley, John—Dutch Reformed Cem., Fishkill, N.Y. Melzingha Chp., N.Y.
Gridley, Noah—Neighborhood Cem., near Waterville, N.Y. Ganawauces Chp., N.Y.
Gris, Thomas—Steel Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Mecklenburg, S.C. Mecklenburg Chp., N.C.
Griffith, Abraham—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Griffith, Jacob—Brinckerhoff Cem., Brinckerhoff, N.Y. Melzingha Chp., N.Y.
Griffith, James—Old Cem., Orient, L.I., N.Y. Saghtekoos Chp., N.Y.
Griffith, Moses—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Grimes, Jonathan—Parsippany Cem., Parsippany, N.J. Parsippany Chp., N.J.
Grinnell, Michael—Clinton Cem., Clinton Township, Pa. Wayne Chp., Pa.
Griswold, Isaac—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Griswold, Miles—Mt. Upton, N.Y. Tianderah Chp., N.Y.
Griswold, Stephen—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Grover, Peter—Waldron Cem., Stony Point, N.Y. Shaker Chp., N.Y.
Gross, Simon—Lebanon, Conn. Nathan Hale Memorial Chp., Conn.
Grover, Stephen—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cem., Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Guerin, Joshua—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Gulick, John—Old Dutch Reformed Church Cem., Lebanon, N.J. Monmouth Chp., N.J.
Gulick, James—Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Gum, Jacob—Private Cem., north of Galesburg, Ill. Rebecca Parke Chp., Ill.
Gunn, Elijah—Gunn Farm, Napoleon, Ohio. Ursula Wolcott Chp., Ohio.
Gunn, Epeneatus—New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Gunn, Starling—Ganeyville, N.C. Fresno Chp., Calif.
Gunsaulus, James—Harrison, Ky. Cynthia Chp., Ky.
Gunsaulus, John—Soldier's Plot in Riverside Cemetery, Attica, Ind. Oskaloosa Chp., Ind.
Guthrie, Henry—Guthrie Cem., near Nolensville, Tenn. Campbell Chp., Tenn.
Gips, John—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Haas, Simon—Old Haas Cem., near Newton, N.C. Hickory Tavern Chp., N.C.
Haggard, David—Bloomington Cem., Bloomington, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chp., Ill.
Haines, Christopher—Spencer Cem., Medina, Ohio. Ursula Wolcott Chp., Ohio.
Hall, David—Shedsville Cem., Windsor, Vt. Ascutney Chp., Vt.
Hall, Moses—Ridge Cem., Ridge, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Hall, Simeon—Old Graveyard, Carmi, Ill. Wabash Chp., Ill.
Hall, Thomas—Maple Street Cem., North Brookfield, Mass.
Hale, Peter Harwood Chp., Mass.
Hall, Abijah—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hall, Abner—Walla Cem., Sudbury, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Hall, Benjamin—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hall, Bolling—Millbrook, Ala. Francis Marion Chp., Ala.
Hall, Edward—Spesutia Episcopal Churchyard, Perryman, Md.
Gov. William Paca Chp., Md.
Hall, Edward H.—Miller Cem., Hall Township, Ill. Princeton Chp., Ill.
Hall, Hannanah—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hall, Henry Jr. Blodgett Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian
Hall, James—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hall, Jesse—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hall, John—Spesutia Episcopal Churchyard, Perryman, Md.
Gov. William Paca Chp., Md.
Hall, Nicholas—Old Protestant Cem., Chateauay, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.
Hall, Samuel—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hall, Seth—North Cem., Westmoreland, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hall, William—Kentucky Hall Graveyard, Powell County, Ky.
John Marshall Chp., Ky.
Hall, William—Dover Center Cem., Dover, Vt. Brattleboro Chp., Vt.
Hall, Ziba—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Halsey, Benjamin—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Halsey, Isaac Sr.—Baptist Church Cem., Scotch Plains, N.J. Scotch Plains Chp., N.J.
Halsey, Joseph—Old Presbyterian Church Cem., Springfield, N.J. Watch Tower Chp., N.J.
Halsey, Stephen—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Halsey, Stephen—Bridgehampton, N.Y. Benjamin Romaine Chp., N.Y.
Ham, Jacob—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Hammond, Benjamin—Guinee Cem., Pelham, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Hamilton, Alexander—Bethel Churchyard, Augusta County, Va.
Col. Thomas Hughart Chp., Va.
Hamilton, John—Woodlawn Cem., Terre Haute, Ind. Fort Harrison Chp., Ind.
Hamlin, Benjamin—Bridgewater Chp., Bridgewater, Conn.
Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Hammond, Daniel—Coram, L.I., N.Y. Elizabeth Annesley Lewis Chp., N.Y.
Hammond, Job—Old Union Cem., Reeve Township, Ind. White River Chp., Ind.
Hammond, Joseph—Sleepy Hollow Cem., Tarrytown, N.Y.
Hammond, William—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor, Me. Frances Digby Williams Chp., Me.
Hampton, William—Fauquier County, Va. Prince Georges County Chp., D.C.
Hand, Constantine—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Cornelius—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Daniel—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, David—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Eleazer—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Henry—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Japhet—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Jeremiah—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Jesse—Private yard near junction of N.J. route 4, US 9 and Avalon Pike, Cape May County, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, John Jr.—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Mark—Town Cem., Glen, N.J. Amsterdam Chp., N.J.
Hand, Nathan—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hand, Re compost—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Hanford, Phineas—Old Burying Ground, Kings Highway, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Hanford, Stephen—Old Burying Ground, Kings Highway, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Hanks, Thomas—Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Hanna, Robert—North Mountain Cem., near Stauton, Va.
Beverley Manor Chp., Va.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Hardin, James—Benjamin—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
Hardin, John—Holt Family Cem., 8 miles from Graham, N.C. Guilford Battle and Col. Robert Rowan Chps., N.C.
Harden, John—Holt Family Cem., 8 miles from Graham, N.C. Guilford Battle and Col. Robert Rowan Chps., N.C.
Harrison, Abijah—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Harrison, Elisha—Congressional Chp., Washington, D.C. Dolly Madison Chp., D.C.
Hart, Joseph—Hillcrest Cemetery, Litchfield, N.H. State Historian
Hart, Jason—North Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Wright Chp., Conn.
Hart, Nicholas—Pendleton, Ky. Cynthiana Chp., Ky.
Hart, Thomas Jr.—North Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gay Chp., Conn.
Hart, Selah—Ledge Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Hart, Thomas Jr.—North Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gay Chp., Conn.
Harber (Herbert), Lawrence—Shoemaker Family Cem., Manlius, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Harvey, William—Rochester, N.Y. Irondequoit Chp., N.Y.
Hawley, Josiah—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennis Burr Chp., Conn.
Hawley, Josiah—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennis Burr Chp., Conn.
Hawthorn, Joseph—Enfield Cem., White County, Ill. Wabash Chp., Ill.
Hawthorn, Robert—Enfield Cem., White County, Ill. Wabash Chp., Ill.
Hay, John Sr.—Ramsaysburg Cem., Warren County, N.J. Gen. William Maxwell Chp., N.J.
Hay, Samuel—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Hayes, David—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Hayes, Joseph—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennis Burr Chp., Conn.
Hayes, Moses—Cross Creek Cem., Cross Creek, Pa. Washington County Chp., Pa.
Hayes, Samuel—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Hayes, Thomas—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Hays, Stephen—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Hays, Thomas—Cross Creek Cem., Cross Creek, Pa. Washington County Chp., Pa.
Hays, Stephen—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Hays, Thomas—Cross Creek Cem., Cross Creek, Pa. Washington County Chp., Pa.
Hawley, Gideon—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennis Burr Chp., Conn.

(Continued on page 384)
V.E. Day. It was a happy feeling, a relief you couldn't describe. There were to be no more battle casualties, no more darkened ambulances grinding to a stop at admission tents with their silent broken men on litters. The big job in Europe was done. Hostilities had ceased. Our hospital moved to Regensburg on the Danube River in German Barracks. We operated as a Station Hospital and awaited orders. Some of us would be sent to the Pacific Theater. I was transferred to the 35th Evacuation Hospital slated to go to the Japanese theater of war. I was attending a two week course in Tropical Medicine in Paris when the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, August 14, 1945, and on V.J. Day, Sept. 2, 1945, I was in Paris trying to get transportation back to Garmisch, Austria, where my hospital unit was stationed.

It has been hard to keep continuity reliving my war experiences. I don't mean to impress you only with our moving forward and backwards and forward again with the battlelines, or the setting up and taking down of the ward tents, or the wet, cold mud and the combat boots, steel helmets and fatigue. We weren't victims of all work and no play. I had my first R and R leave to Paris in March 1944. My name was drawn, one of four out of 40 nurses' names. It was exciting, this first time to wear a skirt in 10 months. I had a leave to the Riviera for a week in June 1945, and five days at Berchtesgaden, Germany in July. There I stayed at the Hotel Berchtesgadenerhof and slept in the bedroom of Eva Braun, Hitler's mistress.

The World War II Army nurses had a very important mission to fulfill. Our primary mission was to provide the very best nursing care possible, for the sick and wounded men of the battlefield. It was the Army nurses' privilege to give care and we were rewarded with experiences that have enriched each of our personal lives. The words of a badly wounded infantryman as he looks at you giving him plasma, saying "Are you real? You are beautiful and wonderful and you are here in hell with us." These words will never be forgotten and are thanks enough for the nurses who helped save the lives of soldiers for the many mothers, wives and sisters back home.
HONORING

MRS. DRAKE HARDEN ROGERS
South Carolina State Regent
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General
April 1970

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State Regent of Alabama
and
CANDIDATE FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
Seventy-ninth Continental Congress
April 1970

A tribute to her outstanding leadership by the following:

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MARCH 1970
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Honorary State Regent

As a Candidate for The Office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

1970
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Daughters of the American Revolution

HAVE THE HONOR TO PRESENT BY UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT

MRS. BRYAN POPE WARREN
Maryland State Regent, 1967-1970

As a CANDIDATE for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR, APRIL 1970
Honoring

MRS. JOHN CARTER GOLDSBOROUGH
(Mary Giffin)

Candidate for the Office of Vice President General
at the
Seventy-ninth Continental Congress, April 1970

Mecklenburg Chapter, the Mother Chapter
of Charlotte, N. C. NSDAR 1890-1970

With pride and affection endorses our own member
and our present State Regent for this office.
THE TEXAS STATE SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution

honoring

MRS. BUCK WYNNE WOOLLEY
CANDIDATE for the OFFICE of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, APRIL 1970

Mrs. Buck Wynne Woolley, State Regent

Presented with pride and affection and in grateful recognition of her faithful, dedicated, unselfish service by the members of the Texas State Board.
I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.
The Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is the most southern point of the United States. Mexico just across the Rio Grande River to the south forms a dividing line between the two countries. The Gulf of Mexico is the eastern boundary, to the west and north are vast ranch lands famed in Texas lore.

A delta of the Rio Grande, this Tip-O-Texas has about a half million acres on the north which is subtropical and a labyrinth of riches. An intricate network of palm-lined highways, with a super highway from Brownsville to Mission interlaces citrus orchards and fields of winter vegetables which support a population of 408,210. The Valley is 5th ranking Texas metropolitan market and 3rd and 4th ranking farm income counties in the state. It is the major citrus producing area in Texas.

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Aaron Burleson Chapter
Longview, Texas

STATE TREASURER—1967-1970

Presented with Pride and Affection

by

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WHO NEEDS A COMPUTER?

(Continued from page 256)

"WHO NEEDS A COMPUTER?" I still say anyone who has mountains of paperwork to move; and the DAR certainly has; therefore, the answer to that somewhat loaded question is, "WE DO!" We are sure you agree so please come in to see the Computer Room in operation whenever you are in Washington. We will be more than happy to show you around and introduce you to our "new employee," an IBM 360/20 computer system. We believe that "she" has great potential for the DAR and we are not worried about "her" leaving our employment for a "greener paycheck." Besides she is never absent from "her" job, does not ask for "time off" for lunch, coffee breaks, or snowstorms.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
CANDIDATE for the Office of TEXAS STATE REGENT 1970

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING

MRS. MURRAY EZZELL

Regent

Colonel George Moffett Chapter, DAR
Beaumont, Texas
Organized March 15, 1906
OLD ELYTON (Birmingham, Ala.) on December 14, 1969, dedicated a plaque in Elyton Cemetery honoring the pioneers of the Town of Elyton who are buried there. Arlington Historical Association was co-sponsor of the project.

The memorial plaque was unveiled by descendants of Elyton pioneers Kate Duncan Smith, descendant of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Sidney Earle, and a great-granddaughter of the organizer of Old Elyton Chapter, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith; and Douglas Warner Shook, Jr. and Jesse Stringer Vogtle, Jr., 8th generation descendants of Williamson Hawkins.

Mayor George Seibels accepted the marker for the City of Birmingham, of which the old Town of Elyton is now a part. Elyton was incorporated by the Alabama Legislature Dec. 20, 1820 and the cemetery was laid out around 1821. Neglected for many years, it is now cared for by the City.

The marker reads: “Elyton Cemetery, c. 1821, In Memory of the...” (Continued on page 334)
On left, Miss Ima Hogg, daughter of Governor James Hogg, first native born Governor of Texas. Our great lady is often called "The first lady of Houston" as she is the founder of the Bayou Bend Collection for which she received the Crowninshield Award by National Trust. Great patron of the arts, she is at this time the past president as well as the first ranking woman officer of the Houston Symphony Society.

On right, Mrs. Stewart Morris, DAR Museum Chairman, State of Texas and President of Colonial Dames of America, Chapter VIII. Past Historian and first Vice-Regent of Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas.
The Griffin Memorial House
and
Magdalene Charlton Museum
Tomball, Texas

Built in 1858, the charming white frame house, shown here decorated for the Annual Christmas Candlelight Tour, was a gathering place for frontier citizens. It was on the route of the Atascosita Trail and was where General Sam Houston often changed stages and remained as a guest.

It has been restored in the fashion of lovely old homes of the past, and houses the fine collections of Magdalene Charlton, who was a member of Samuel Sorrell Chapter, DAR.

Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas
Honors Magdalene Charlton

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Greetings from
AUSTIN COLONY CHAPTER
Austin, Texas

Greetings from
ASA UNDERWOOD CHAPTER
Brazoria County, Texas

Dr. Dora Lyer, Regent
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Denton, Texas

THE MARTHA McCRAW CHAPER, DAR
Invites you to visit
THE JEFFERSON HISTORICAL MUSEUM
THE EXCELSIOR HOUSE
Open Daily in Jefferson, Texas
Annual Pilgrimage 1970
May 1, 2, 3

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 332)

Pioneers of Elyton whose vision and courage helped develop a great city and district, this marker is placed by Old Elyton Chapter NSDAR, and Arlington Historical Association, December 14, 1969."

CAMPBELL (Nashville, Tenn.). On December 20, 1894, Campbell Chapter came into being with Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher as Organizing Regent. Mrs. Pilcher held the distinction of being the first member of the National Society in Tennessee and the 2nd Regent of the State Society. The chapter in later years furnished another State Regent and Vice President General—Mrs. Theodore Morford.

On December 12, 1969, in celebration of its 75th Anniversary, the chapter presented a pageant and hosted a luncheon at Belle Meade Country Club. The pageant, "With Heritage So Rich," was written and directed by Mrs. A. Battle Rodes, a member of long standing. American history and ideals were stressed in music and poetry and chapter history told by members in authentic costumes representing ladies of the 1890's, an Indian family, a mountain family, Red Cross workers, school girls and new citizens from foreign countries.

Complimenting the chapter by their presence as guests were the State Regent and other members of the State Board, Honorary State Regents, State chairmen living in the area, Cumberland District officers and Regents of all local chapters.

Small American Flags were given as souvenirs to all who attended the celebration.—Elizabeth Guthrie Phillips.

PAUL REVERE (Muncie, Ind.). Some "greats" from the past are commemorated annually on "Their" day—but the folks in Albany, Indiana had their "day" too! It was the birthday of Lola St. John. While these renowned statesmen had to encompass the globe to make their names, Miss St. John has remained around homelfolk and people have come to her for originals of her acclaimed art work. Now entering her 90th year, she has more painting orders than she can fill, and still finds time to maintain a garden and furnish flowers every Sunday of the year for the Albany United Methodist Church.

(Continued on page 392)
Honoring

MRS. JOHN J. REDFERN III
Regent
Colonel Theunis Dey Chapter
Midland, Texas

With Pride and Affection

Mr. and Mrs. Ausey E. Purcell
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Redfern, Jr.

MARCH 1970
Greetings from
GUADALUPE VICTORIA CHAPTER
Victoria, Texas

In gratitude to our State Regent
MRS. B. W. WOOLLEY
and 14 other enthusiastic, Texas members who helped make our PEACE OFFICERS APPRECIATION DAY a successful project. See our "With the Chapters" story.

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Mrs. Alton King, Regent
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SALLIE CARTER SHELNUTT — 1872 - 1963  
(Mrs. Calvin Doster Shelnutt)

Of historical interest in the park is a section of a cast iron balustrade, which includes a medallion of Washington Irving, American writer and historian. This balustrade was cast in England for Georgia's capitol building, when it was being built in Milledgeville in 1807. However, the balustrade was not accepted for this purpose, so it was used in Savannah, Georgia for a home. In 1955 this section was acquired by the Governor Jared Irwin Chapter, NSDAR, and is preserved as a center of interest in this park.

The Governor Jared Irwin Chapter, NSDAR, places this page honoring the memory of the faithful and dedicated services of Sallie Carter Shelnutt to the Society, with much appreciation to her daughter, Ida Shelnutt Wylly.

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The political destiny of the area now known as Cobb County was settled on December 3, 1832 by an act of the Georgia Legislature which established the county and defined its boundaries. This new political entity, eighty-first of the State's counties to be organized, was named for Judge Thomas Willis Cobb, Congressman, Senator, and Judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, Superior Court. It was the first of the units to be partitioned from the huge territory of the Cherokee Nation over which Georgia had extended her jurisdiction.

Surveyors were sent to lay-off lots in preparation for a Lottery distribution. Drawings began in October of 1832 for land lots of 160 acres and gold lots of 40 acres, but were not completed until April of 1833. White settlers advanced into the new territory during December 1832. In less than a year after the Lottery the town of Marietta had about 100 citizens, and was incorporated in 1834 as the county seat.

Log houses were built along the square. A tavern, stage coach stop, and several stores were in business. A court house was erected. Roads and ferries brought in supplies, goods and settlers. The Western and Atlantic Railroad sent cars to Marietta in 1845, and ran the full length of the chartered route, from Atlanta to Chattanooga in 1850. Schools, churches, hotels, factories, and businesses developed rapidly. The land was productive, water power was abundant, and the climate was pleasant and healthy.

Early settlers suffered hardships of the new frontier, but in facing this challenge courageously they laid a foundation for the prosperity which their descendants and late arrivals enjoy today in Cobb County, a modern and progressive county.
Today's Citizen Honoring Early Settler

Mrs. Lillie B. Ward Bullard, great grandparents—William Anderson Ward 1809-1895
Herziah Greer Ward

William Ward came to Cobb County in 1840. His family originated in Virginia, migrated to South Carolina, and came into Georgia through Richmond County. When the Lost Mountain settlement was organized, Mr. Ward moved his family to his land in that vicinity, where his descendants have lived continuously since 1850. Mrs. Bullard, his great granddaughter, has in her possession an original survey plat, dated July 11, 1832, for Gold Lot Number 94, 19th District, Section 2, Cherokee Co. This lot was drawn by Hiram Weston, resident of the 39th District of Richmond County, Georgia. The surveyor was John H. Greer. The plat has been in her family since they settled at Lost Mountain. Luther Ward Road and John Ward Road are named for members of her family. She is the daughter of the late Luther Thomas Ward.

Mrs. Mary L. Clay, Clyde Clay, great grandson of Moses Clay

Robert Kyle Clay, born 1830, was a small boy when his father, Moses, migrated to Georgia from South Carolina, and homesteaded on land where the present South Cobb High School stands. Mr. Clay, the great grandson of Moses, gave ten acres of the original plat for the school. Clay Stadium was dedicated there in 1953. Clay Road is named for Robert, father of Clyde.

John K. Chastain, Greenberry Chastain

Whit T. Chastain and Katie Winn Chastain

The Chastain family is descended from three brothers who came to Cobb County in the 1830's shortly after Cobb County was created from the Cherokee Indian territory. Greenberry Chastain settled on what is now known as Chastain Road in the Gritter mill district. He built his home and reared his family in this area. Among his children was Whit T. Chastain who lived and died at the original Chastain homestead and is buried in the Gresham Cemetery on Shalloword Rd. Katie Winn was his wife. Their children were: William Dean Chastain, Howard F., Troy G., Emory W., Clara Chastain Jackson, Bertha Chastain Fowler and Irma Chastain Brooks. All of the surviving members still reside in the Cobb County or Metropolitan area.

Judge J. J. Daniell

Robert Daniell 1813-1881

The original Daniell settler in Cobb County was Robert Daniell, who came from Clarke County and purchased land on Nickajack Creek in late 1840's. He was the great grandson of Robert Daniell, provincial Governor of Charleston, S.C. Mr. Daniell and Martin L. Ruff built and operated the Concord Woolen Mill which produced woolen yarns for housewives to knit into needed garments. The abundant water power of Nickajack Creek was utilized for the mill. They also operated a large grist mill and a saw mill. Two of Robert Daniell's brothers came to Cobb County also. All married and had large families. Many Daniell descendants still live in the County.

B. M. Daniell

Stephen Daniell, older brother of Robert, purchased lands in and around Marbleton. He was an expert blacksmith, with asmithy in the town. Stephen's great grandson B. M. (Bill) is postmaster at Mableton. All three of the Daniell brothers carried a family tradition of good citizenship and community service. Jeremiah Daniell had a grist mill and a land on the central branch of upper Nickapack Creek. A sister, Olive Daniell, married David Hamby, and lived just east of Marietta.

Otis A. Brumby, Jr.


Members of the Brumby Family came to Cobb County from South Carolina in the prosperous decade preceding the Civil War. Col. Arnoldous V. Brumby, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, came to Marietta just prior to the opening of the Georgia Military Institute of which he became the first Superintendent and Commandant. He was the first of the Brumbys, and was joined by Richard T. who became a professor in the Institute. Later their parents who had migrated to Alabama and Mississippi with the two younger brothers, James R. and Thomas McCan, came to Cobb County also. James and Thomas began the manufacture of barrels for shipping flour from the grist mills of the County. Later they organized a chair factory. Descendants still live in Marietta. Otis A. Brumby, Jr., grandson of Thomas M., is President of the Neighborhood Newspapers Inc. and president and publisher of the MARIETTA DAILY JOURNAL.

Harry E. Glore

Abram T. Glore, 1798-1885
John T. Glore, 1838-1920
John F. Glore, 1877-1960

Abram and Tabitha Glore were enumerated in the 1830 Federal Census of DeKalb County. On July 28, 1832, James R. Glore, their son, was born in a log cabin which was on Cherokee lands. This was just prior to completion of survey plots for the Gold Land Lottery, and the organization of Cobb County. In 1841 Abram Glore moved his wife and children into their third log cabin home on Glore Road. This cabin stands today in the curve of the road just north of Glore Cemetery in the Mableton vicinity.
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Blakey, Georgia

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Please disregard Expiration Notices in your current Magazine if you have already sent your remittance to National Headquarters. Due to the National Society's conversion to IBM Computer and the usual heavy work load at this time, processing your renewals will take from four to six weeks.
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WHITEHALL INN CHAPTER
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XAVIER CHAPTER, DAR
Rome, Georgia

MARCH 1970
Due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Scott and his staff, and the faithful nursing of the nuns and monks, the victims of the British bullets began to improve. Then the terrible camp fever, for which there was no known cure, became rampant. Those well enough to do so gathered herbs on neighboring Mt. Zion hill. Catherine and Jean became better acquainted as they gathered herbs. These herbs were brewed and used in an effort to combat the disease, but in spite of all efforts more than two hundred died and were buried on the hill overlooking the Cloister and beautiful valley.

Most of the other soldiers, more than two hundred, rejoined Washington's forces as soon as they were able. In spite of hardships their patriotic fever impelled their return to their leader.

At his eager request before he left, Catherine promised Jean that she would wait for him, and through the long months that followed she was true to her promise.

After the war was over Jean came back and married Catherine. Before they left for their new home they walked to Mt. Zion where so many of his comrades rested in unmarked graves.
The Rev. Elias Bond, D.D., and his wife, Ellen Mariner Howell, from Hallowell, Maine, were members of the Ninth Company of Missionaries sent to Hawaii by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Aid at Boston, Mass. They left Boston on the "Glouchester," Nov. 14, 1840 and arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, May 21, 1841, a voyage of 188 days!

They were stationed at Kohala on the Island of Hawaii, where they labored unremittingly (he for 55 years and she for 40). They founded a Select Boys Boarding School in 1842, which was merged with the first Government English School when it opened in 1878. They also founded the Kohala Girls School in 1874. Mr. Bond started the Kohala Sugar Plantation in 1861 to furnish occupation for the Hawaiians of Kohala who were beginning to drift to the "wicked" city of Honolulu. When dividends began to come in, Mr. Bond used his to contribute to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and also for mission work among the Hawaiians and Chinese in Hawaii. With the help of his parishioners he built the first Kalahikiola Church in Kohala 1841.

The land, "Iole" was given to the Mission by Kuakini, Governor and High Chief of Hawaii. When the American Board of Commissioners in 1849 withdrew their support from the Hawaiian Missionaries, they turned over the land to the missionaries in lieu of support. But Mr. Bond, in 1850, paid the King for the land, and in 1852, paid the General Mission in Honolulu for the house. Mr. Bond later bought 1200 acres of land for the plantation from the King, and he had to borrow the money to do so.

"Iole" has been maintained over the years in perfect condition by the four children of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davis Bond. Dr. Bond was the son of Rev. Elias and Mrs. Bond and his father's right hand man. The property is now owned by the ten grandchildren of Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Bond. The grandchildren are now negotiating with the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society in Honolulu, to turn over the Mission Complex and five acres of land adjacent to it, as a museum.

Elias Bond was the grandson of Col. William Bond who died at Ticonderoga in 1776. Col. Bond, in turn, was the great-grandson of William Bond who was one of the first settlers of Watertown, Mass. in 1650. He came to America from Bury, St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England.

ALOHA CHAPTER, NSDAR, HONOLULU, HAWAII.
The Fourth Division’s unique location in this busy area of many U.S.O. Centers, provides an opportunity to serve the men who are serving their Country. Home cooked goodies bring warm reminders of mothers and wives back home. Our loyal women, also provide gifts for those who are left behind, to make sure children whose fathers are in Viet Nam, are not forgotten. Cash is supplied to buy bread and meats, for make-your-own-sandwiches, and to pay for a long distance telephone call home, on his birthday. To read and pray, with those in hospital beds, write their letters, and more particularly, give them time and attention.

With the two great Military Bases of Fort Sheridan and Great Lakes; the adjacent Hospitals, as well as this being the crossroads of the Nation, brings in a full number who need to be reminded that someone away from home is concerned about their well-being. This is a worthwhile challenge for DAR women of Fourth Division, Illinois, and we are grateful to be able to put into action, in this way, the Illinois Slogan for 1969-1970 “Patriotism At Work.”

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<td>George Rogers Clark</td>
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<td>LePortage</td>
<td>Mrs. Francis G. McNair</td>
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Mrs. Tucker is wearing a gown of yellow satin and lace, an original from the era of 1891 at the time of the organization of Chicago Chapter. Her shawl of light gold lace belonged to her paternal grandmother. Mrs. Tucker represented Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborn in a skit which presented historical facts about Chicago Chapter for the celebration of the 75th Anniversary.

Mrs. Tucker's daughter, Mrs. Ralph James Altemus, and her granddaughters, Mrs. Irwin Tendler, Mrs. John Holmes, and Miss Terry Altemus, are members of Chicago Chapter NSDAR.
Picture of Chapel Bell at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. This old chapel bell, considered to be the oldest in the United States occupies its recently prepared opening atop the rebuilt steeple of the chapel building at McKendree College, the oldest continuous Methodist College in the United States, founded in 1828, where the bell has hung since 1858. The dull grey metal bell standing some 25 inches high with a diameter of 31 1/2 inches was first cast in Spain in the eighth century and recast there in the 14th century. The 16-inch yoke bears the original engravings. The bell was brought to Florida in the 16th century by Jesuit Missionaries who ordered some 200 bells brought from Spain to America in the years 1582-1584. Following persecution, the Jesuits fled to Mexico taking their bells with them. In the early 19th century several bells were found in abandoned missions in the New Mexico Territory near Santa Fe by traders who brought them to St. Louis. At the foundry of David Caughlin the bell now at McKendree College was recast, although the yoke was not. Taken to the Illinois State Fair at Centralia, Illinois, in 1858, it was there purchased by Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, President of McKendree College, and Professor Jesse Moore, for $60.00; money for its purchase was raised by the women of Lebanon.

The memorable date of 1776 is stamped on the parish bell of the Holy Family Church, Cahokia, Illinois. Earliest writings are not definite on the history of the bell, or where it was cast. Apparently it was brought to Cahokia by traders from the East. The fact that Cahokia was the westernmost bastion in the War of Independence makes the inscribed date especially significant. The bell was mounted in the old church as part of the restoration in 1949 for the 250th anniversary of the founding of Cahokia.

In 1830 the first house of public worship in Vandalia, Illinois, was built by the Presbyterians on the site where the present church structure stands. That building, called the “House of Divine Worship,” was used jointly by the Presbyterians and the Methodists as well as being used by the early community as a meeting house and school house. The bell for the church was given by Mr. Romulus Riggs of Philadelphia, Pa., who donated it in the name of his infant daughter, Miss Illinois Riggs. The Illinois Riggs bell, now on display in the sanctuary of the present church building, is the first public bell introduced into the state of Illinois by the American inhabitants, and is the first bell to call a Protestant congregation to worship in the State of Illinois.

Sponsored by the Chapters of the 6th Division,
Mrs. William C. Doak, Director.

Through the efforts of the DAR countless family records have been preserved for posterity.

These records trace the progress of the human race through the centuries—a priceless history, a lamp to guide our footsteps through the darkness of the future, and the warm touch of hands long chilled by death.

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"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

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Rock River
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General John Stark

Director—Mrs. Lee W. Derrer, Mt. Carroll

The Stars and Stripes

(Continued from page 292)

The Declaration of Independence. Though it is not definitely known that her business in June 1776 included the making of flags, the fact that she was a flag-maker sometime prior to May 29th, 1777 is attested to by a Navy record of that date ordering that she be paid a certain amount for "making the colours." It is also known that Mrs. Ross, her daughters and grand-daughters continued in the flag-making business for over fifty years. In addition, General Washington was actually in Philadelphia from May 22nd to June 5th, 1776 conferring with Congress on the conduct of the war.

In 1905, the Betsy Ross Memorial Ass’n opened the Betsy Ross House on Arch St. Philadelphia as "The American Flag House," a public shrine. But long before this was done, the story of Betsy Ross and the

(Continued on page 369)
Patriotism At Work in
Division I of Illinois

Members of DAR Chapters from Rock Island, Moline, Geneseo, Monmouth, Aledo, Kewanee, and Cambridge served refreshments at the close of the naturalization ceremonies for eighteen persons held in Rock Island Federal Court, June 25, 1969.

Mrs. Richard W. Gott, Americanism Chairman of Peoria Chapter, DAR, assisted with naturalization court at Peoria, September 30, 1969.

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One of the many flag lined streets in Harrisburg, Ill., city of 12,000, where U.S. Flags fly in front of all business houses on every National Holiday.

The Harrisburg Lion's Club and Business and Professional people unite in flying the U.S. Flag on all National Holidays, Election Day and dates of local patriotic events such as the Illinois State Sesquicentennial.

Flags flying in front of 325 local businesses and in residential areas are an impressive sight which has inspired other cities and towns in the region to begin duplication of the spirit of patriotism.

Unanimous approval was given five years ago when the Lion's Club and local merchants sponsored the project. It was inspired by a leaflet on the subject given a member of the Lion's by Mrs. Pearl W. Norman, Past Regent of Lucy Holcomb Chapter, Washington, D.C., a native of Division Seven. Her "History of the U.S. Flag" appeared in the DAR Magazine in June 1961 and in the Congressional Record, July 12, 1961, by the late U.S. Senator, Everett McKinley Dirksen.

SEVENTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS NSDAR
Mrs. Lex Bernard Tickner, Division Director

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<td>Michael Hillegas</td>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>Miss Patricia Sayers</td>
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<td>Fort Massac</td>
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<td>Mrs. Erma Goddard</td>
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<td>Mt. Carmel</td>
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<td>Joel Pace</td>
<td>Mt. Vernon</td>
<td>Mrs. Merritt Philp</td>
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<td>Daniel Chapman</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>Mrs. R. J. Schwarzentraub</td>
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The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 and 1968


Executive Orders 10997 and 11005 assigning emergency preparedness functions to various departments and agencies.

We could go on and on. The list is virtually inexhaustive. Programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Labor, the Department of Transportation, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and other agencies are dependent for their effectiveness on the use of census data.

Not only the Federal Government, but also every State and local government uses census data in the conduct of its social and economic policies.

The French statistician, Moreau de Jonnes, marveled at the wisdom and far-sightedness of our Founding Fathers, declaring: “The United States presents a phenomenon without parallel in history—that of a people who instituted the statistics of their country on the very day when they founded their government, and who regulated by the same instrument the census of inhabitants, their civil and political rights, and the destinies of the nation.”
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Greetings from
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The Delegates and Members of the 73rd Conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution Honors our State Regent

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Stars and Stripes

(Continued on page 358)

Flag, had spread across the nation and was even taught in our schools. Yet many historians say it is the most widely circulated of all the misconceptions which are held about the Flag.

However, from all the controversy, at least one concrete fact emerges—that just as the advocates of Betsy Ross have never been able to prove that she actually did make the Flag—just so the historians who contend it is all a myth, have never been able to prove that she didn’t make it—nor have they been able to come up with anyone to supplant her claim. Consequently, as far as most Americans are concerned, historians or no historians, Betsy Ross made that Flag.

But Francis Hopkinson and his claim for the Flag, which some historians believe to be much more valid than that of Betsy Ross, is today little known or remembered.

It was not until 1814, forty years after the Flag resolution, that Americans became flag conscious, which was attributable, for the greater part, to a song which a British Admiral, a British composer and an American poet, helped to create. It all began with the burning of Washington by the British in 1814 and as they departed by sea, taking with them as prisoner, an aged Washington doctor for alleged “discourtesy.” The story of his rescue by the young poet-lawyer Francis Scott Key and their being held temporary prisoners during the subsequent attack on Fort McHenry, reads like a best-seller.

All day and into the night of Sept. 13-14 the two Americans, from their vantage point aboard ship, anxiously watched the terrific bombardment. Suddenly, all firing ceased and in the ominous silence which continued through the night, their fears increased that the fort had surrendered. Then, to their joy, “by the dawn’s early light” they caught their first glimpse of the “Stars and Stripes” fluttering in the breeze. In the fervor of the moment, Key reached into his pocket and found an old letter on the back of which he jotted down the words of the song which we know today as “The Star-Spangled Banner” and which eventually became our national anthem.

The words which Key began writing aboard ship and continued as he was taken by boat into Baltimore were set to the stirring music of the then popular song “Anacreon in Heaven,” which had originated in London. Both words and music appealed to Americans everywhere and marked the beginning of devotion to the Flag.

The “Stars and Stripes” which flew over Ft. McHenry is now old and battered, its many penetrations mute evidence of its travail during that perilous time. It is preserved today in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., where it is on permanent display.

Since that time so long ago when John Paul Jones defiantly raised “The American Stars” off the coast of England until today, in the jungles of Vietnam, countless Americans have fought and died for the Flag, Americans who believed it to be their duty to love their country, to obey its laws, to respect its Flag and to defend it against all enemies.

Bibliography:
History of The United States Flag
By Milo F. Quaife, Melvin J. Weig and Roy E. Appleman
Published 1961 in co-operation with Eastern Park & Monument Ass'n, Philadelphia

Department of Navy, Washington D.C., May 8th, 1968
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission-May 14th, 1968
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building, erected in 1964 in the state capital, Harrisburg, are a memorial to William Penn, who founded Pennsylvania in 1681.

These buildings house the official state museum, the state archives, and the executive and administrative offices of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the agency responsible for the historical, archival and museum functions of the Commonwealth, including operation of more than thirty-six historic properties located throughout Pennsylvania.

Outstanding features of the Museum and Archives Building are a large auditorium, a planetarium with a Spitz AP3 projector, art galleries, an Archives Tower nineteen stories high containing records, and an eighteen-foot statue of William Penn by Janet de Coux, a Pennsylvania artist.

SOUTH CENTRAL DIRECTOR—MRS. WILLARD ROSS RAMSAY

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MARCH 1970
With its port crowded with ships, its wide avenue bordered with trees, its well built brick houses, its luxurious shops as well stocked as those of London and Paris, Philadelphia was then the finest city in the United States.

Then when the State Government removed to Lancaster, and the Federal Government was moved to Washington, Philadelphia lost its stature as a great political center, and the days of glory were followed by a long, gradual decline, as Philadelphia lost its position as the first city of the land. The city was not concerned though, as it was too busy growing into an industrial and commercial center to care that it had been outraced. It was also too busy to notice that many historic buildings were being converted to factories, warehouses, and stores of all types. Many historic buildings had been torn down, and even Independence Hall and its historic companions were allowed to deteriorate, and the neighborhood in which they were situated had degenerated into a most unsightly area. Large commercial buildings, good and bad, arose to obscure the historic structures in the Old City, and Carpenters' Hall found itself surrounded by these buildings, and its only approach was through an alley between the buildings. It was a sad state of affairs.

While it was late, the awakening finally came, and it is fortunate that many of the old structures had survived, perhaps through accident rather than willful design, so that they may serve as tangible illustrations of this nation's history for the inspiration of this and succeeding generations of Americans.

In 1943 the Federal Government, the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, and an aroused citizenry joined to preserve, restore and otherwise save for posterity the vision of the Old City. Unsightly buildings that obscured the view of Independence Hall were demolished and the beautiful Independence Mall and Independence National Historical Park established for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people. Other buildings that obscured historic shrines were also demolished and parks and proper settings established to provide a vista for these shrines.

Yes, Society Hill lives again. Most of the famous homes that have been restored (and it is to be noted Philadelphia has more historic old buildings on their original foundations than any other city in America) are private residences and not open to the public. However, as one strolls through the Old City they cannot help but be taken with the quaintness and beauty of the area—the beautiful gardens, the greenways and walkways, and

(Continued on page 374)
HONORING

DR. ERIC A. WALKER
UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.


BELLEFONTE CHAPTER, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY of the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAR,
Awards to Dr. Walker

THE AMERICANISM MEDAL, NSDAR, on April 4, 1970

We present this page with Pride and Affection, for his Outstanding Service to the University during these Disturbing Times on Campus. We Honor him for his Courage, his Outstanding Qualities of Patriotism and Administrative Abilities.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee
Pennsylvania State Chairman—Mrs. Russel Foster
Bellefonte Chapter Chairman—Mrs. Martin Kauffman
Bellefonte Chapter Members
many of the old houses still have the red brick sidewalks of the early days.

Blended into the restored old houses and historic landmarks throughout Society Hill are new row houses, often called town houses, and apartments built with private funds—all this as a part of the renewal of the Old City.

There is still no end to the work to be done in the Old City, but fortunately no end to the enthusiasm of the citizens, business and civic groups, which are the prime movers in getting this work done. The spirit of renewal has become the spirit of Philadelphia with an enthusiasm for rebirth, for restoring civic pride as well as historic buildings.

While it has sometimes been said reproachfully that Philadelphians place too much emphasis on old landmarks and too little on progress, this is not true, as they have a well-balanced view of both. The fine Art Museum in Fairmont Park with its beautiful approach was created by the razing of hundreds of houses to obtain the space for the magnificent parkway. In a similar manner many scores of stores, warehouses, and dwellings were demolished to create the approach to the Delaware River Bridge. Philadelphia's renaissance in recent years involves an expenditure of billions of dollars. Throughout the City there is a resurgence of business activity. The rebirth of Market Street East and the creation of Penn Center are examples of this progress.

The focal point of the city is City Hall. Through the years this building had suffered the same fate as some of the historic shrines in the Old City. Its view was obscured by the many tall buildings that had been built around it. These now have been razed to provide an appropriate vista.

The statue of William Penn still stands atop of City Hall. In quiet solitude one can imagine he perhaps views the changing scene below, and reflects the stage upon which this drama of his "HOLY EXPERIMENT" has been enacted. To be sure he never could have dreamed it would become the Birthplace of American Liberty in 1776, although we know his dream was to create a city where the rights of all men would be respected.

As we approach the Bicentennial of our FREEDOM in 1976 we can imagine we hear William Penn say these words: **PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF** as he holds the Charter in his left hand with the other extended beneficiently as he welcomes all comers to the City of Brotherly Love.
VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER, NSDAR
Norristown, Pa.

Celebrating Its 75th Anniversary

With much pride, the following members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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[376] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Pennsylvania House of Springfield, Ohio, located on the Old National Road is a restored historic inn belonging to Lagonda Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The actual age of the structure is in doubt, but all agree that it was built in the early 1800’s, possibly as early as 1824. Only two miles west of the Pennsylvania House was the end of the National Road, thereafter it was but a wilderness trail eventually finding its way to the Pacific coast. The old Dayton/Springfield Pike intersected the National Road just several hundred feet to the east of the structure. Thus for many years it stood in the noise and excitement of the great westward surge of the nation and enjoyed the fruits of river trade, for the drovers who stayed at the inn went on to Dayton, to Cincinnati and down the river to New Orleans. With its large dining room, smaller tap room, general store, downstairs bedrooms, second floor bedrooms, ball room, third floor lodging for the rougher folk, broad and breezy porches on the first and second floors, acres of surrounding pasture land, fresh water supply, blacksmith shop, barns and stables, it had everything the traveler could want. Famous names? Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin stayed there. Dr. Isaac Funk, founder of Funk and Wagnall’s Publishing was raised in the building. Then the inn fell on hard times, for the railroads were completed and began taking freight as well as people to the west. So in 1869, the doors were closed. Finally in the 1930’s, the age of the building, the depression and the proximity of the railroad tracks made it into a tenement. Its occupants were not gentle with the building and at last, in 1939, it was in such an inhabitable state that condemnation proceedings were inevitable. Into this sorry state of affairs trod the members of Lagonda Chapter, DAR. The women acquired title to the building, put in preliminary work to retard the decay from weather and raised $21,000 from the community to restore the inn to its former dignity. Gifts of furniture, china and utensils gradually filled the building until today it has an unique display of all manners of antiques. It stands now as a monument to the past, to the proud heritage of the sturdy pioneers. The Pennsylvania House will continue to stand as this monument for many years to come, for Lagonda Chapter has again completed a successful fund raising campaign for $25,000 to preserve the building. The restoration of 1939 needs rehabilitating and the wonderful community of Springfield, Ohio, came forward again with its help to keep its prized landmark from harm.
select gifts or "something for yourself" from a large range of exciting and exclusive Junior items. The popular Jeweled Flag Pin with matching earrings, ring and bracelet, enameled Flag Pin and lapel Flag Pin will be at the Booth in addition to the dainty and delightful "Daisies Do Tell" line of jewelry. Something new to catch the eye this year will be the red, white and blue enameled "Americana" jewelry collection. Mrs. Donald B. Atkins, Vice Chairman in Charge of Sales, says the Booth will also have a good supply of the DAR Insignia and Bright of America notepaper. NOTE: All items to be donated to the Junior Bazaar Booth should be mailed directly to Junior Bazaar, NSDAR, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Also, if you can give some of your time at Congress as a volunteer Jr. Bazaar salesgirl, please send your name and address to Chairman, Mrs. Don S. Harvey, 1710 Peachtree Lane, Norristown, Penna. 19401.

Where does the money go? ALL profits from the Junior Bazaar, Junior Jewelry, Bright of America and Insignia notepaper sales go to the new Junior Membership Committee General Fund. The nurse's salary at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, and medical supplies for students at KDS are supplied through the Junior Membership Committee General Fund; in addition, the Junior Membership Committee announces with pleasure pledge of $45,000, through this Fund, for the Junior Membership Library which is to be built in the new high school building at KDS. The Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund has fulfilled its 1969-1970 financial quota for General and Medical Scholarships at Tamassee DAR School, and will continue to meet these goals in the future. Your patronage at the Junior Bazaar and support of the Junior Membership Committee will help us realize all these fine goals.

So come join us and be a part of the Junior Scene!
THE DELAWARE CITY CHAPTER DAR

honors

THE FAMILY OF THE 19TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Rutherford and Sophia (Birchard) Hayes came from Dummerston, Vermont to Delaware County, Ohio in 1817. Their son, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, was born here October 4, 1822. All of the family were members of the First Presbyterian Church here.

Lucy Ware Webb, the daughter of Dr. James and Maria (Cook) Webb, came to Delaware with her mother and brothers. She was age 10, when all rode the same stage-coach as the Dr. Lorenzo Dow McCabe, a member of the faculty of Ohio Wesleyan University. Dr. McCabe spoke of her "sweet and most natural happy ways . . . drew me to her. I became her preceptor . . . she refreshed my weariness."

Dr. McCabe was a theologian, philosopher, author, acting President of O.W.U., serving this institution for 50 years. He was a man of vivid imagination, magnetic personality, wit, inspiration and above all, human. Who can measure the influence of Preceptor McCabe, his family and the other University families upon our little girl, Lucy?

Rutherford and Lucy were married by Dr. McCabe. And so, the great-grandson Daniel Austin of Vermont and the great-granddaughter of Giles Webb of the Virginia House of Burgesses, were Governor and First Lady of Ohio, of the United States—residents of the WHITE HOUSE. THE ONLY PRESIDENT FROM DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO.

Lucy was a real mother and hostess. Four Thanksgiving's were observed by them, using the French Haviland Limoges China, from the 1000 piece set, all hand-painted by the Artist, Theodore Davis. It was truly American, with natural history illustrations, American flora and fauna, the Mule Deer, oysters plates, locust trees, bears finding honey in hollowed trees, beavers gnawing logs, mountain laurel, the snowshoe platter, fishing boats, Indian campsites, but the most spectacular was the TURKEY PLATTER with its Turneresque flaming sunset. The entire executive family with all children over 3 years of age ate in either the State or Family dining rooms, with the china, silver and gold forks and mahogany furniture.

Lucy was a wonderful entertainer. The centerpiece with long mirror for lake, with silver boats and their silver sails filled with maiden-hair ferns—3 year old Eva Pruden beside Lucy—colored swans, purple grapes, fiery red lobsters, "ice cream" watermelons—how could it be forgotten?

After the Presidency, they retired to Spiegel Grove in Fremont, Ohio. Here is the Rutherford B. Hayes Library, Museum and Residence, a National Historical Landmark of "exceptional value and significance in commemorating "American History," with Mr. Watt P. Marchman, Director.

Their close friend, Dr. McCabe, officiated at their deaths. The Toledo Commercial commented upon Lucy's death: "The lesson of her life should not be lost upon the young. If they would be held in high esteem, they must be true to themselves, to their families and to convictions of duty."
A DEDICATION AT DELAWARE, OHIO
by
THE DELAWARE CITY CHAPTER, OHIO SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
IN MEMORY OF
MOSES BYXBE, HENRY BALDWIN AND ABRAHAM BALDWIN
1808

Ohio State Officers & Chairmen attending dedication services honoring the memory of Moses Byxbe and Henry Baldwin, the co-founders of Delaware, Ohio, 1808; May 3, 1969.

Left to right, 1st row:
- Miss Jeannie H. Kurtz, State Parliamentarian
- Mrs. Ralph E. Nicol, Northwest District Director
- Mrs. Ralph Denger, Organizing Secretary
- Mrs. Edward C. Jenkins, Corresponding Secretary
- Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, State Regent
- Miss Amanda A. Thomas, NSDAR School Chairman
- Miss Helen Krout, Honor Roll Chairman
- Mrs. Charles R. Petrie, Honorary State Regent
- Miss Dorothy Street, American Indian Chairman

Attending but not present for picture:
- Mrs. R. Warren Scott, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Raymond R. Winters, Registrar

Members and Officers participating in the service included:
- Mrs. Wilmer Pierce, Regent; Mrs. Kyle Barrows, Chaplain; Mrs. Walter Pabst, Historian; Mrs. Edward C. Jenkins, Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, Mrs. Ralph Nicol, Mrs. Joseph Geiger, Mrs. Warren Burns.

The Delaware City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution observed its 60th anniversary with a luncheon at the Women's City Club, Saturday May 3rd, followed by the dedication of a bronze tablet erected on the Delaware County Courthouse.

The inscription on the tablet is:
To commemorate the services of
Moses Byxbe and Henry Baldwin
Co-founders of Delaware, Ohio 1808
Erected 1969 by the Delaware City Chapter DAR
County Commissioner Chairman, Kenneth Reed, accepted the plaque for the county.

MOSES BYXBE, SR.
Moses Byxbe, Sr., was of English background. His ancestor was Joseph Bixby who came from Suffolk, England to Ipswich, Mass., Abner Bixby was of the fourth generation. His son, Moses was born May 4, 1756 at Hopkinton, Mass. He married Dorothy Witter and had three children, Dolly, Moses, Jr., and Appleton.

The career of Moses Byxbe, Sr., was a many faceted one. His Revolutionary War service extended from 1777 to 1778. He was a landowner and innkeeper 1792-1800 in Washington, Mass. Moses visited Delaware with Moses, Jr., in 1801 and located several thousand acres of Revolutionary War Land Warrants which he had bought.

Moses Byxbe, Sr., was one of our early county landowners, a businessman, entrepreneur, banker, a Mason, a churchman, a co-founder of Delaware, Ohio.

HENRY BALDWIN
Judge Henry Baldwin was born in New Haven, Conn., 1779. He graduated from Yale in 1797, later settling in Pittsburgh. He served Allegheny County, Pa., as Congressman from 1817-1822.

He owned extensive acreage in Delaware County, Ohio. In cooperation with Moses Byxbe, he acted as a co-founder of Delaware, Ohio in 1808.

Judge Henry Baldwin was a proprietor of Pittsburgh.

Delaware was originally laid out on the east side of the Olentangy River, and later was laid out on the west side. This original plat was recorded March 10, 1808 in the Recorder's Office of Franklin County, Ohio.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN

Abraham Baldwin had three half-brothers:
William Baldwin
Michael Baldwin
Judge Henry Baldwin

In 1807, Abraham Baldwin held title from John Adams to 4000 acres of land in the 19 Range of Delaware County—all granted to him for military services which he performed. The Quit-Claim Deed of 1807-1808 recorded in Ross County, Ohio established the above stated relationship. The entire abstract states ownership of Number 37 Outlot in Delaware.

Abraham Baldwin was a lawyer, scholar, 1785 Congress- man, Senator and Father of the University of Georgia. He was born in Guilford, Conn., 1754. A 1772 graduate of Yale, he was tutor and professor there until 1779. He studied theology and served as Chaplain in the Continental Army until the close of the war. In 1784, he entered law practice in Savannah, Georgia. His planned educational system gave Georgia the first State university in this country.

Abraham Baldwin was a member of the Convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution of the United States. When he died in 1807, he was a member of the Senate serving his second term. He was president pro tem of the Senate in 1807.

NSDAR Magazine Advertising Committee:
Mrs. Walter Pabst, Chairman Mrs. James Kern Mrs. Milo Richey Miss Louise Ludman

All historical text and prints furnished by courtesy of Mrs. Walter Pabst.

Reference: The Delaware City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution

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My Maternal Ancestors, Alexander, Cellar, Dunlap, McKinnie, Flenniken
My Paternal Ancestors, Avery, Benjamin, Powers, Scott, Treat

Compiled by Robert B. Powers, The Delaware Inn, Delaware Ohio

The above named families and many others have been traced back to the Revolutionary period. The books are cloth bound, 8½ in. x 11 in., and indexed. Combined, they contain more than 700 pages with 125 pictures, maps and illustrations. Inquiries and orders may be addressed to the compiler. Price: $30.00 ea., plus $.30 postage, or $50.00 the set

MARCH 1970 [ 381 ]
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Ten-O-Six® Lotion gives you a face you need never be ashamed of. Clean, clear, faultless. The beauty of “Honest Skin”. Honest.

BonneBell®
Lakewood, Ohio 44107

State Activities
(Continued from page 298)

Ball Room of the Hotel, guests were introduced. Special guests of the State Regent included James E. Clyde, her husband, and Mr. Gerald Parson, Local History Dept. of the Syracuse Public Library. Miss Virginia Clyde, daughter of the State Regent, who served as a Marshal for the conference was also introduced.

Brig. Gen. Francis Joseph Higgins, The Adjutant General of N.Y. and Chief of Staff, New York Army National Guard was the speaker. “Army Heritage” was his subject, given with slides, it proved informative. A reception honoring the State Regent and honored guests in the East Room concluded the evening.

Thursday's business sessions brought the presentation of the Resolutions by the committee chairman. A review of the year's accomplishments was given in the reports of the State Chairman.

A Memorial Service was held at 4:30 P.M. at the First United Methodist Church. Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas, State Chaplain, conducted the service. New York Daughters paid tribute to 348 departed members.

The Thursday evening Program was devoted to New York State Indians. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Charles Tomlinson, Onondaga Nation. The National Anthem was sung as a solo by Miss Susan Hewitt, Tuscarora Nation. Chief & Mrs. Hewitt, three daughters and a young son were introduced and provided several musical numbers including the Tuscarora Hymn. Four Indian boys, from the Onandaga Nation danced the War Dance and other dances, now being taught to children to preserve the Indian culture and heritage. Mrs. Charles Ardovino, State Indian Chairman, who became an Indian Princess of the Tuscarora Nation this past summer in appreciation for her work for the Indians introduced the speaker, Mrs. Gary A. Patterson. Mrs. Patterson, a Tuscarora, is Nation Supervisor of Indian Services, N.Y. State Dept. of Social Services. “The New York Indian” was her topic—she gave the answers to what it means to be an Indian. The Lord's Prayer, in Indian sign language, was given by Miss Judy Anquoe, Onondaga Nation.

N.Y. State adopted a school project of a class room at KDS, Honoring the State Regent—amount approximately $13,000. $50 was given the State Society, C.A.R. Plans are made for the next State Conference to be held at the Lake Placid Club, September 30-October 2, 1970.

—Harriet R. Frische.
The ingenuity and impatience of Henry M. Barnhart are generally credited for the beginning of the Marion Power Shovel Company. Mr. Barnhart was the operator of an "Oswego Boom Machine," a crude forerunner of today's excavators, used to load ballast for a railroad bed. As Barnhart studied the crude features of the boom machine he mentally developed the basic designs for the first Marion machine. After meeting with Edward Huber and George W. King, two Marion industrialists, the first Marion was constructed and appropriately named "The Barnhart Special." The Marion Steam Shovel Company was formed in 1884 as a result of the Barnhart Special's success. The firm concentrated on rail mounted machines (Top Photo) used in railroad construction.

Today, Marion equipment is sold throughout the world. Its markets include the quarrying, mining, coal striping and construction industries. Some of the minerals worked by Marion equipment include coal, iron, limestone, phosphate, copper, bauxite, tin, phosphorous, nickel and molybdenum. Three major plants, all located in Marion, Ohio provide the company with over one million square feet of production area. The company now employs approximately 2,000 personnel.

New and improved shovels and draglines (bottom left photo) introduced by Marion have been a prime factor in the comeback of coal as a competitively priced fuel. Marion also designed and manufactured the NASA crawler transporters for the Saturn Space Program. The transporters, weighing over five million pounds carry the launch platform, rocket, and arming tower from the assembly building to the launch site. Marion can say with pride, "The first three miles to the moon are on us!" Marion has grown to be a significant industry in Marion and is a major contributor to the city's economy and progress!

Hazard, Samuel—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.


Head, James—Pembroke Cem., Hooksett, N.H. Bustin Chp., N.H.

Head, Moses—Barnard, Me. Dofer-Pofoxcroft Chp., Me.


Heath, Samuel—Maplewood Cem., Malone, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.


Heaton, Isaac—Brundage, Ohio. Dolly Todd Madison Chp., Ohio

Heaton, Jonathan—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.

Heaton, Samuel—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.

Hedden, David—First Presbyterian Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Hedden, Ebenezer—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.

Hedden, James—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.

Hedden, Nehemiah—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.


Hedges, Elias—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morrisville, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Hedges, Joseph—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.


Hill, Abram—Hill Cem., 3 miles NE of Richmond, Mo. Allen-Morton-Watkins Chp., Mo.


Hill, Joseph—Ebenezer Cem., near Galloway, Ohio. Columbus Chp., Ohio


Hill, James—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Hill, Hiram—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Hill, John—Loysville, Pa. Abigail Hartman Rice Chp., D.C.

Henderson, John—2 miles south of Selmer, Tenn. LaSalle Chp., Miss.


Hendrick, Elijah—Rochester, N.Y. Irondequoit Chp., N.Y.


Hendricks, Aupumut—Kaukauna, Wis. Appleton Chp., Wis.

Hennis, Benjamin—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.


Henry, James—Heirdricks Cem., Blount County, Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.


Henry, Thomas—Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
The cenotaph here pictured was erected from contributions of local organizations and citizens of the Findlay area in memory of a hometown boy, composer Tell Taylor. Of the songs that he wrote, "Down By the Old Mill Stream" became best known. Composed in 1908, published in 1910, it has been popular from the beginning, and is whistled and sung the world over. Born October 28, 1876, Tell Taylor died November 23, 1937 in Chicago enroute to Hollywood to film the story of his life.

Findlay also takes sincere pride in highly recognized industrial, cultural, and patriotic achievements. One of the latest is being known throughout the country as "Flag City U.S.A." Our Mayor, the Honorable Calvin R. Thatcher, has received a telegram from the office of President Richard M. Nixon and a letter from Vice President Spiro Agnew in recognition and congratulation of this honor.

Our morning newspaper, the Republican Courier, constantly reminds its readers to "Fly Your Flag Every Day," help make Findlay "Flag City U.S.A."

Fort Findlay Chapter, NSDAR, expresses appreciation to the following sponsoring business firms, all of Findlay:

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(Continued from page 384)

Hill, John—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hill, Joshua—Gerrard's Chapel, Blout's Creek, N.C. Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chp., D.C.
Hill, Moses—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Hill, Peter—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Hill, Philip—Hill Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian
Hill, Smith—Presbyterian Cem., Trenton, N.J. Gen. David Forman Chp., N.J.
Hill, Solomon—Lower Merryall Cem., New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Hill, Thomas—Anderson Cem., White County, Tenn. Rock House Chp., Tenn.
Hillhouse, William—Starkville, Miss. Hic-a-sha-ba-ha Chp., Miss.
Hills, Elijah—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian
Hills, E. Lenger—Thornton Ferry Cem., Litchfield, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Hills, Samuel—Hills Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian
Hills, Thomas—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian
Hillery, Lawrence—St. Andrew's Episcopal Churchyard, Staten Island, N.Y. Staten Island Chp., N.Y.
Hilton, Robert—Prospect Hill Cem., Guiderland, N.Y. Tawasentha Chp., N.Y.
Hinds, Jesse—Spring Forest Cem., Binghamton, N.Y. S.A.R.
Hinds, John—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Hinds, Jonathan—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Hinds, Solomon—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Hine, Noble—New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Hine, Stephen—New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Hines, Joel—Milford Cem., Milford, Conn. Eve Lear Chp., Conn.
Hines, John—Rock Creek Cem., Washington, D.C. American Liberty Chp., D.C.
Hines, Nimrod—Dover, Me. Dover-Foxcroft Chp., Me.
Himman, Asael—Old Stevens Farm, south of Boonville, Ind. Vanderburgh Chp., Ind.
Hinsdale, Elisha—Wadsworth Cem., Akron, Ohio. Cuyahoga-Portage Chp., Ohio
Hitch, Lowther—Old Quaker Baptist Church Cem., 10 miles from Ware Shoals, S.C. Bethelhaid Butler Chp., S.C.
Hitchkiss, Robert—Village Cem., Wells, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.
Hite, Abraham—Hite Family Cem., near Louisville, Ky. Capt. Abraham Hite and Fincastle Chps., Ky.
Hite, Abraham Jr.—Hite Family Cem., near Louisville, Ky. Capt. Abraham Hite and Fincastle Chps., Ky.
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Hobart, Amos—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, east of Phillipsburg, N.J. Peggy Warne Chp., N.J.
Hobart, Justin—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Hodby, Moses—Blanding Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian
Hodge, Alexander—Sam Houston Park, Houston, Tex. Lady Washington Chp., Tex.
Hodge, David—Coventry, N.Y. Tuscadora Chp., N.Y.
Hodge, Francis—Frankenberger Chp., south of Ellsworth, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chp., Ill.
Hodge, John—Christ Churchyard, New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Ridge Chp., N.J.
Hodgman, Amos—Old Presbyterian Chp., Stillwater, N.Y. Saratoga Chp., N.Y.
Hogeland, Abraham—Man's Corners Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Hogg, Thomas—Rusk, Tex. Six Flags Chp., Tex.
Holbrook, Abel—Great Hill Cem., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Holbrook, Aden—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Holbrook, Daniel—Methodist Chp., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Holbrook, Daniel—Old Colonial Cem., Derby, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Holbrook, William—Holbrook Cem., 20 miles out of Louisville, Ky. Poage Chp., Ky.
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Holden, Levi—Trinity Church Cem., Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Holland, Isaac—Olney Churchyard, Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Holland, Park—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor, Me. Frances Dighton Williams Chp., Me.

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Hornblower, Josiah—Second River Dutch Reformed Church, Friendship Church, N.Y.
Hope, Rev.-near Old Presbyterian Churchyard, near Mint Hill, N.C. Miriam Benedict Chp., Ind.
Hopkins, Ezekiel—Bourbon County Court House, 3 miles NW of Fair Play, Mo. Rachel Donelson Chp., Mo.
Holmes, John—Holmes Burying Ground, Strafford, N.H. Mary Hal Chp., N.H.
Hornblower, James—Second River Dutch Reformed Church
Cem., Belleville, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
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Houghton, Israel—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Houghton, John—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Horrall, William—Shanks Cem., south of Washington, Ind. White River Chp., Ind.
Horry, Peter—Trinity Churchyard, Columbia, S.C. Columbia Chp., S.C.
Horton, John—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Horton, Zephaniah—Burasville, N.C. Edward Buncombe Chp., N.C.
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Hoskins, Eli—Mount Hill Cem., Lyman, N.H. Gunhwaite Chp., N.H.
Hotchkiss, Joseph Pounderson—Grove Street Cem., New Haven, Conn. Mary Clap Wooster Chp., Conn.
Hotchkiss, Stephen—Grove Street Cem., New Haven, Conn. Mary Clap Wooster Chp., Conn.
Houck, Michael—Hawke Cem., Cass Township, Ind. Nathan Hinkle Chp., Ind.
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Houghton, John—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Hovey, Josiah—Warsaw Cem., Warsaw, N.Y. Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Hovey, Richard—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Howard, Abijah—near Wilkesboro, N.C. Ocoee Chapter, Tenn. and Col. Ninian Beall Chp., N.C.
Howard, Benjamin—near Wilkesboro, N.C. Ocoee Chapter, Tenn. and Col. Ninian Beall Chp., N.C.
Howard, Ephraim—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Howard, Hiram—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Howard, Thomas—Howard Lackey Pratt Cem., Grand Rapids, Ohio. Ursula Wolcott Chp., Ohio

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Announcement is made of the formation of the Warren Historical Society which has received a gift of a tiny one-room building known as the “Old Brick Schoolhouse” from Mr. Frank M. Reinhold. It was given in memory of his wife, Martha Dayton Reinhold, who has served as Chaplain of the Connecticut Society DAR. The schoolhouse was built in 1784 and was in use for over 150 years.

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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 334)

From her Home Studio, Miss St. John does work on assignment, favoring landscapes and floral scenes. Although she enjoys painting the most, she had her beginning with china. Since World War I and the china shortage, she has happily resorted to paintings and recently began teaching fifteen students who come from bordering counties to learn from the Pro.

Recalling her debut in the art world, the active 90-year-old remembers her years at Eastern Indiana Normal School; now Ball State University. From Ball State U. she travelled to the Art Academy of Cincinnati studying design with Brandt Steele, and later studied two years at John Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis. Now a teacher herself, she terms training beneficial, emphasizing that people may have talent that is not discovered; but can be revealed with the right instruction.

When not found in her studio, Miss St. John may be seen exercising her green thumb. She loves the outdoors, finding much contentment with her rows of flowers—bouquets greet visitors to the St. John home and are in every beautiful spot imaginable. Not just a drawing artist, Miss St. John has also used her artistic talents to design homes; namely, the more than 50-years-old house she and her parents built at 145 N. Mississenewa St., Albany, Indiana. Much the same as when drawn up, it has many windows, a source of the light Miss St. John loves. Handsome furnishings from years past enhance the home. She schedules art lessons on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and accommodates the working man and woman on Thursday evenings. In her spare time she works on her long list of requests and does much work for the annual Lions sale and for other such affairs without monetary rewards.—Mrs. John M. Faris.

WAYNE PRAIRIE (Fairfield, Illinois) held their September meeting in The Little Red School House, the little one-room school in the Fairfield City Park. Mrs. Lex Bernard Tickner, Organizing Regent of Wayne Prairie (right) dressed as 1890 school marm. For refreshments, sandwiches and cookies were served in paper sacks as many children used to bring their lunches. Punch was served from an old water pail and dipper.

Miss Lola St. John of the Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie, Ind.
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Thursday, April 16 .................................. Executive Committee Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
Saturday, April 18 .................................. National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.
Sunday, April 19 .................................... Memorial Service, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall
Monday, April 20 ..................................... Junior Forum, 9-11 a.m., National Officers' Club Room
DAR Tour of White House, 2:30-3:30 p.m.
Formal Opening, 79th Continental Congress, 8:30 p.m.
Constitution Hall
Tuesday, April 21 .................................... Continental Congress, Morning Session, 9:15 a.m.
Reports of National Officers
Continental Congress, Evening Session, 8:30 p.m.—National Defense Night
Pages Ball, 9:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel
Wednesday, April 22 ................................ Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session, Report of Administrative Committees and National Committees, Resolutions
Continental Congress, Afternoon Session
Report of National Committees
Continental Congress, Evening Session, 8:00 p.m.
Nominations for Office of Vice President General and Honorary Vice President General
Thursday, April 23 ................................... National Elections, 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., O'Byrne Room
Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session, Reports of National Committees
Continental Congress, Afternoon Session, Reports of National Committees, Report of Tellers
Continental Congress, Evening Session, 7:30 p.m.
Report of State Regents
Presentation of Newly Elected National Officers
Friday, April 24 ...................................... Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session,
Installation Ceremony
Adjournment of 79th Continental Congress
Banquet, 7:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel
Saturday, April 25 .................................... National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.