Symbol of our country to wear with pride. American Eagle pin of 18 kt. gold with emerald eye. Shown actual size $300.

J.E. Caldwell Co.
Founded 1839
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Official Jewelers and Stationers to the NSDAR since 1891
Memorial Day brings to mind the numerous great sacrifices that have been made to establish and preserve the American Way of Life. Many men have given their lives for this Country on foreign soil. In order to provide a permanent resting place for those gallant soldiers, the United States maintains cemeteries throughout the world. The one pictured on the May cover is the Suresnes Cemetery located in the suburb of Suresnes, five miles west of the center of Paris. Here rest 1,541 who died in World War I, together with 24 of our unknown Dead of World War II.

Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, President General, will make an official visit to France during the Memorial Day weekend; at this time she will place a wreath at the tomb of Lafayette.

The Cover photo is through the courtesy of the American Battle Monuments Commission.
On April 6, 1970, United States Forest Service Women's Activities Regional Directors, in Washington for a week-long Conference, were the guests of the National Society and the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Approximately twenty Directors, from throughout the country, were given a tour of the DAR Museum, C.A.R. Museum, and Period State Rooms. Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Byron M. Vanderbilt, Senior National President, C.A.R.; Mrs. Ruth Bush Jones, Director, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Miss Emma Kuretich, National Director of Women's Activities, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, President General, NSDAR; Mrs. Neila Hulet, Director, Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon.
DEAR MEMBERS:

Soon we will come to another Memorial Day: hardly a celebration, but a day of remembrance for those who have left us, but whose love we still cherish and hold dear. With a war bringing daily casualty lists of our fine young men to many saddened homes all over the country, we can only hope and pray for an early victory in Vietnam.

Closely akin to the home that has felt the loss of a loved one, is the home where a son is a prisoner of war. During the recent Continental Congress, one of the programs was directed toward this great problem. Certainly this phase of the war is of special interest to each of us. Our National Society would be remiss in one of its three objectives if we failed to think of and to help in any way possible those men who are being held in prison without even a means of communication with their families. Let us work and pray that they, too, will soon be home again.

After returning from the 1970 Continental Congress, in the 79th year of the National Society’s growth and fine achievements, it is even more important that we keep in mind the three objectives of the Society. It is essential that our aims and purposes be made known to the general public so that our patriotic and educational work can be recognized and serve its fullest potential. Many fail to realize that patriotism is a vital part of the American Way of Life—if we are to preserve it.

In spite of the interest generated by an election year, Daughters need not be reminded that the programs, endeavors, and activities of the National Society are always our primary concern.

To those who have suffered losses, my love and sympathy are with you. Perhaps before next Memorial Day victory will be assured and we can join in prayerful thanks for the return of all of our boys.

Affectionately,

Betty Newkirk Seimes
Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
The American Battle Monuments Commission was created by Congress in 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and on foreign soil commemorating the achievements of our Armed Forces where they have served since April 6, 1917. It was later given the responsibility of caring for permanent military burial grounds in foreign countries and designing, constructing and maintaining suitable cemetery memorials within them.

The Commission is comprised of eleven members appointed by the President, each of whom serves without pay. An officer of the Regular Army, also appointed by the President, is its Secretary and full-time administrator. Since the Commission's inception in 1923, four distinguished officers have served as its Chairman. The first was General of the Armies John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, during World War I. General Pershing was succeeded on his death by General of the Army George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff during World War II, and later Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense. General Jacob L. Devers, USA (Ret), succeeded General Marshall at his death. During World War II, General Devers was Commander in Chief of the Sixth Army Group; he later became Commanding General of the Army Field Forces. On December 10, 1969, General Mark W. Clark, USA (Ret), was appointed Chairman. He served with distinction during World War II in several areas of the European Theater of Operation, completing his tour as Commanding General of the 15th Army Group. Now President emeritus of The Citadel, General Clark also served as Chief, Far East Command simultaneously with serving as Commander in Chief, United Nations Command in Korea.

Other members currently serving on the Commission are: Honorable Charles E. Potter; General Carl Spaatz, USAF (Ret); Honorable Edward F. McGinnis; Honorable Gerhard D. Bleicken; Major General William C. Garrison, USA (Ret); Rear Admiral Leslie E. Gehres, USN (Ret); Honorable Harold A. Horn; Honorable Richard J. Vander Plaat; Honorable Leslie M. Fry; Honorable Clinton F. Wheeler.

Presently, the American Battle Monuments Commission administers and maintains twenty-three cemetery memorials and eleven monuments in foreign countries and three memorials in the United States. Interred within the cemetery memorials are the remains of 30,912 war casualties of World War I, 93,226 of World War II and 750 of the Mexican War. Coincidentally, the interments in our cemetery memorials represent about 39 percent of the war dead of both World War I and World War II. The decisions that these servicemen be laid to rest in foreign soil on or near the battlefields where they fell were made by next of kin.

These cemetery memorials, together with our three memorials in this country, also commemorate by name the 91,591 servicemen and women missing in action or lost or buried at sea during World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. This was accomplished by permanently inscribing their names on tablets of the missing at the Commission's cemetery or memorial closest to the location where they were lost.

Each of our cemetery memorials is sited at or near the scene of a major military action and contains a small non-sectarian memorial chapel, tablets listing by name those missing in the general region, a comfortable and tastefully appointed visitors reception room, and a skillfully landscaped and immaculately maintained graves.
area. The World War II cemetery memorials in addition contain large battle maps with narratives depicting the course of the war. Their stately rows of white marble crosses and Stars of David and their meticulously landscaped and maintained lawn and garden areas are sources of pride and satisfaction to all Americans who visit them.

The superintendents of our cemetery memorials are American citizens carefully selected not only for their administrative ability and their knowledge of horticulture, maintenance and construction, but their empathy and tact when dealing with the public. At the five largest of our cemetery memorials, the superintendents have an American assistant. All of their employees, however, are natives of the countries in which the cemetery memorials are located.

Over two million people visit our cemetery memorials each year. Approximately ten percent are Americans. Quoted below are comments from some letters recently received from American visitors.

"I wish you to know the extreme kindness and thoughtfulness of the Superintendent and his staff. It is indeed wonderful that we have federal servants who not only execute their jobs most efficiently but do so with such a regard for the feelings of those concerned."

"Until this time I had wondered if I had done the right thing by leaving my son over there. I have no doubts now as the military cemeteries in the countries where they fought and died are beautiful. I have never seen any cemetery in this country that begins to compare."

"The American Battle Monuments Commission is to be commended for the magnificent work they are doing in giving perpetual care to the American military cemeteries in Europe. Having a loved one buried in one of these cemeteries, it is comforting to know that our government has not neglected these dedicated men who gave their lives in the service of their country, and it is heartwarming especially to observe that their sacrifices are still honored by our government.”

"To say that we were moved and impressed would be an understatement and I made a note then to write to you when I got home to congratulate you and all those who have to do with our cemeteries overseas, for the superior quality of the work."

"I found the Margraten Cemetery even more beautifully kept and peaceful than you could imagine. May I say thank you to your group and to the American Government for this? There are no words in any language to say how much this is appreciated.”

The following information and services are provided by the Commission without cost to friends and relatives of those interred in or memorialized at its cemeteries or memorials: Name, location, and general information concerning the cemetery or memorial in which they are interested; plot, row, and grave number if appropriate; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about the accommodations that may be available in the vicinity; escort service within the cemetery memorial for relatives; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family travelling overseas specifically to visit a grave or memorial site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the tablets of the missing on which the servicemen’s names are engraved; large color lithographs of World War II cemeteries and memorials to which the World War II headstone or section of the tablets of the missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements of floral decoration of grave and memorial sites.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

☒ CLARA BELLE RICH CRAIG (MRS. JAMES A.) on March 13, 1970. Mrs. Craig was State Regent of Florida 1922-24, and a member of the Princess Issena Chapter.

☒ ETHEL CORNELIA PEIRCE SEYDEL (MRS. LOUIS VICTOR) on March 13, 1970. Mrs. Seydel was State Regent of Michigan 1922-25 and Vice President General 1925-28. At the time of her death, she was a member of the Col. Aaron Ogden Chapter, Garden City, N.Y.
TREASON OR PATRIOTISM

By Betty Newkirk Seimes
President General, NSDAR
1970 Spring State Conference Speech

Those who read U. S. News & World Report magazine may read the very pertinent message by Warner & Swasey Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. These are always so timely and such down-to-earth items that I try never to miss one.

I was particularly pleased to note one entitled “What a time for Greatness.” In this particular article it was heartening to note that businessmen, workmen, housewives, those in the armed services, in politics and practically every walk of life have written them agreeing with the beliefs expressed by this company. I am sure they also have had a few dissenters but this is America, exercising its privilege of free speech.

This shows that our fellow citizens are deeply concerned with inflation, waste in government, near treason, compromise by both businessmen and often in government with our enemies to put dollars in their pockets.

Some of these disturbing factors have plagued every right-thinking American. Our former Attorney General had many near-treasurable cases to prosecute but never moved in his entire tenure of office to do so. This same procedure was followed by the man who succeeded him.

In October, the Moratorium demonstration group gathered in Washington and was addressed by Senators McGovern and McCarthy; they were photographed separately at the time—these pictures appeared in The New York Times and clearly visible in the pictures was a large Vietcong flag.

On the front page of The Washington Post, where Senator McGovern addressed the protest group on the grounds of the Washington Monument, the picture clearly displayed the clenched-fist salute of communism and revolution by hundreds of youths. The Post described the group as a gathering of radical, communist, socialist and liberal political activists as being the principal sponsors of the antiwar demonstrations.

However, the good Senator, while exercising his right of free speech, wants to muzzle Major James N. Rowe, of McAllen, Texas, once a prisoner of the Vietcong, who charged the Senator with being politically motivated. Major Rowe has publicly stated that the Vietcong often used statements from dovish U.S. Senators to attempt to break his morale.

This seems like “near” treason in view of the fact that these were U.S. Senators who should be upholding our country in time of war.

The S.D.S., Students for a Democratic Society, have made it their policy to destroy the United States by force, and have announced this publicly on many occasions. Under our laws, advocating the destruction of America by force is a treasonable act. No one has been arrested or prosecuted up to this time. It is also true of the Black
Panthers, Youth International Party or the common
term “Yippies” and other groups bent on destroying the
United States by force.

Desertion in time of war is and always has been an
act of treason punishable by death. We have had a num-
ber of deserters return to our country. They were given
what amounted to a slap on the wrist, but no prosecu-
tion for treason was meted out to them. This seems to
be encouragement to others who might have the idea of
deserting, and to those who already may have de-
serted and are waiting for a cooling-off period before
returning to our shores.

To further aid and abet those who are breaking our
laws, in the New York Daily News early this year Sena-
tor Koch of New Jersey, back from a visit to the large
colony of deserters who have taken refuge in Canada,
said they should be granted amnesty for their treasonable
acts. According to the article in the News he said
“America has always welcomed immigrants from abroad
who have fled religious and political persecution” and
“the men should be welcomed back neither as heroes
nor as criminals but as young men who are doing their
best to uphold the finest traditions of this country.” He
visited Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal and spoke to
some 45,000 to 60,000 who had emigrated to Canada
since 1965. When word of this kind reaches the fine
young men who are daily facing danger, many hard-
ships, even loss of life fighting for their country, I
wonder just how they feel.

In an article, “Straight Talk,” by Tom Anderson,
published by Southern Farm Publication, in November
1969, I noted a paragraph commenting on the attitude
of the N.C.C. In part, this stated at a nationwide con-
ference on Church and Society held in Detroit in 1967
under the auspices of the National Council of Churches,
delegates urged their churches to become sanctuaries
for draft evaders and to sponsor a 24-hour general
strike across the entire country if the Vietnam war was
escalated. They also deplored violence in Vietnam while
justifying the arming of snipers and incitement to riot
inside the United States. I wonder if any of these dele-
gates so expressing themselves have sons in Vietnam?

Today it seems the only way to get publicity is to
attack something! This is grist for the urban dailies
in particular. Mayor Lindsay of New York is aware of
this as he urged 3,000 cheering Queens College students
to “aid war resistance” and was rewarded with his picture
on the front page of the May 20, 1968, issue of The
New York Times. Of course, these young people are
prone to cheer anything Mayor Lindsay might say, for
Queens College is a city-supported institution with a
tuition of only $68.00 per year per student. Probably
the only ones not cheering were the taxpayers.

Near treason and disharmony rises steadily, anti-
militarism is a theme and is created to cause tension in
the nation and dissension in the Armed Forces. Distrust
and despair seem to grow unabated from the Halls of
Congress to the campus, from the cubicles of the church
to the love nests of the hippies. Yet our military men
defend all of us, even the dissenters.

With all the dissension in our country and those
feeling they have the “right” to speak out whether for
the good of America or to tear down its laws and tradi-
tions, we are so American we overlook many obligations
in today’s world.

For instance, when we hear the “right” of a union to
strike for more pay, do we look for the underlying obli-
gation, namely, the obligation to earn the increase?

We hear of the “rights” of emerging nations toward
independence but do we look for the obligation to prove
this is deserved or to use their freedom for the good of
mankind?

Again the “right” of our youth to a proper education
but how about the obligation to pay their own way to
secure this?

The “rights” of criminals and communists to mock at
the laws of our country. Where is their obligation to
contribute toward the value of our laws and freedom?

When we think of these so-called “rights” without
obligation, doesn’t it make us question the right of
students to invade college buildings, injure teachers,
destroy school property without proper punishment,
courts disarming our police and placing a cloak of com-
fort, protection and immunity upon criminals who prey
upon innocent and decent Americans. Then contrast
this behavior with our boys on foreign soil, some being
maimed and crippled for life and many giving their
lives in defense of our country. These young men respect
and respond to intelligent leadership and these leaders
are of the best America can offer. Instead of violating
the laws of the land, in his off-duty hours, he is an am-
bassador of good will, helping, healing, charitable and
merciful, befriending the unfortunate people hurt by the
merciless Vietcong. I think he believes his beloved coun-
try represents the hope of the world for the kind of
Nation he seeks.

A recent shocking incident occurred in a Somerville,
Massachusetts, school when a teacher flunked the com-
position of a 12-year-old student because the child said
in her essay “that it just makes me sick when I read in
the paper about kids burning their draft cards.” The
young student’s brother had been killed in Vietnam.
The teacher gave the essay a failing grade and wrote
on the margin, “Was the war worth your brother’s life?”
The School Committee merely suspended the teacher—
with, of course, pay.

Even though news headlines always feature the violent
happenings of the day and it makes us ill and ashamed
to read of mob violence, rape, stabblings, murders, draft
dodgers yelling that they don’t want to fight for their
country, courts pampering and condoning all kinds of
criminal acts, we know every American, in his heart
and mind, feels the percentage of these law-breaking
acts are on the minus side compared to those men who
are courageously and honorably fighting to bring about
emancipation to a downtrodden nation and self-determi-
nation to free men far outweigh the draft dodgers and
lawbreakers in our country.
Perhaps one of the greatest problems we face is that the silent majority remains silent. There is a very real tendency not to get involved. Throughout our country we are lowering our standards to accommodate the malcontents. It applies to education, the military, the professions, government and business.

How can we expect America to remain great if we run for cover every time someone says “Boo.” What are we doing about the problems in our own community? The day that we could lock our doors and isolate ourselves from the problems surrounding us is gone forever.

In the past few weeks in Washington three young women in their early 20’s have been brutally slain in their own apartments. Don’t complain about violence on television, better complain about violence on the streets, no matter where you live.

For years the DAR has been a target of some of the news media. Recently we were attacked as racists in Portland, Oregon, and Denver, Colorado. Neither the students nor their faculty advisers bothered to learn of the fine work of the Daughters. They seemed more interested in notoriety and publicity. The real truth about the Marian Anderson affair has never appeared in the news—for this would kill an oft-repeated story. In fact, some of the reporters were not born at the time of this incident and they simply parrot what others have written.

I urge every member to wear with pride our DAR insignia, remembering that our forebears faced the enemy on many a battlefield in the early days. They gave America the Declaration of Independence, Bill of Rights and the Constitution of these United States. They fought and died, as so many of our young men are fighting and dying in Vietnam today, to make America great, keep her strong and give everyone the opportunity to protest, picket, march and shout if they so desire.

On the brighter side, we can see evidence of fine citizens, doing volunteer work, nurses’ aides, VAVS (one of the newer committees), taking on work with which they are unaccustomed, individuals and business contributing more to charity and education than ever before and more per capita than any other nation could possibly imagine, millions of mothers doing unglamorous housework as economically as possible and raising their children to be decent citizens. Millions of men working long hours at not-too-interesting jobs but doing their best, cutting down on lunches to save money toward Junior’s college, not demonstrating for “rights” or something “free.”

These are the Americans who hope and pray their politicians will become aware that these are the true Americans who want only what is best for their country, not what will get the most votes in the next election.

There comes a time in our lives when we cannot afford to remain silent, we can no longer afford to compromise if we intend to keep our self-respect and we must do what our minds tell us is right.

Democracy and Liberty are often misused words, but to me the proper definition of “Democracy” is the reliance of our people upon themselves, we ARE a people capable of ruling ourselves, with the right of self-determination, coping with our own problems and offering to the world an example of freedom.

Liberty means to me the freedom to do what we ought to do for the common good and to respect the laws of the land, not the license or right to do as we please.

Morality might be the third word for good living, as we are a nation under God we recognize a law higher than the institution. Our National laws are in accord with God’s laws, we reiterate that not only men are equal but they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. These are not granted by the state, only guaranteed by the state.

Are we going to condone “near treason” in our country or are we going to retain our self-respect and speak out for those things which we know are right for America?

As our President said at the graduating exercises of the Air Force Academy last June: “This Nation shall continue to be a source of world leadership and a source of freedom’s strength in creating a just world order that will bring an end to war.”

Let each of us help toward this goal. It is a time to stand and a time for greatness. Those of us who choose self-respect find peace and honor. Let each of us choose the right course for our country and impart this feeling to those who may be timid or afraid.

If we do not speak out when necessary, write to those who should and could help, think well before voting, we may find the sword is mightier than the pen.

Editor's Note: During her extensive Spring State Conference Tour, the President General was privileged to make this speech in the following States: Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Louisiana, Texas, and the District of Columbia. Favorable response from the press throughout the country has been noted.
PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS LEAVING ON OVERSEAS TOUR: The post-Congress trip abroad (see February 1970 Dateline Action Report) is now definite. On the night of April 26th, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes will head the group of eighty—members, husbands, and children—from twenty-two states who will leave on a 14-day tour of Portugal, Spain, and Mallorca. Sightseeing tours are scheduled in Lisbon, Seville, Granada, Madrid, and Toledo, with free time allotted for gifts and remembrances of the trip to take back home. The tour members will return to Washington on May 11th.

UNITED STATES BICENTENNIAL: In an article in The Washington Post on the American Revolution Bicentennial in 1976, the NSDAR booklet, "Where There Is Vision," prepared by Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly as National Chairman of this Committee, is quoted at length. Selected in particular are the following: ask the Post Office Department to issue a special postage stamp; stage a musical pageant of the Revolutionary times; establish a Textbook Committee on American history and social studies; prepare newspaper accounts on day-by-day and week-by-week events of 200 years ago; publish a booklet of recommended reading for each school grade level; clean up and refurbish an old historic cemetery.

Among the plans proposed by independent groups to celebrate the 200th anniversary in 1976 is a high-speed rail transportation link between participating cities stretching through the thirteen original colonies. Such a multi-city involvement would help settle the question of where the celebration should be held, and would symbolize "togetherness" of the nation 200 years ago and today. A residual permanent benefit would be improved rail transportation from Boston to Atlanta. This plan is proposed in opposition to still another fair in the pattern that has been followed to the current Expo '70 in Japan.

NEW CITIZENS AND THE DAR: The saga of a husband and wife, Solomon and Esther Zweifler, who were born in Poland, took refuge in Sweden in 1946, and now reside in Liberty, New York, was recounted in a recent issue of Life Magazine when the couple became American citizens. Mrs. Zweifler is pictured holding the American flags given them by the members of two local DAR chapters who attended the naturalization ceremonies. At these triennial affairs in Kingston, the old capital of New York State, the magazine account says that "the Daughters of the American Revolution graciously hand each new citizen a small flag and a book on how to care for it."

(Note: Apropos of the above, Mr. Herbert V. Mueller, the translator of the German edition of the "DAR Manual for Citizenship" recently wrote to the Historian General's Office asking for a copy of the book. He holds a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and writes that he is proud of his translation of the Constitution in the Manual. He had given away his own copy and was very anxious to replace it in his library.)

When an outstanding Asian scholar became a new United States citizen, he was honored by the Savannah Chapter, Georgia, with an Americanism Medal. Dr. KuoCheng Wu, who is professor of history and political science at Armstrong State College in Savannah, has a distinguished background, having served as Mayor of Hankow, Mayor of Chungking, Mayor of Shanghai and Governor of Formosa. After completing his classical training in China, Dr. Wu pursued a modern education in the United States, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree from Grinnell College (which later awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws) and a Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Princeton University. Dr. Wu is the only naturalized citizen of Asian birth to receive an Americanism Medal this year.

DAR MEMBER VOLUNTEER LIBRARIAN IN VIETNAM: Miss Margaret Goodrich, a member of Columbina Chapter, Colorado, is serving as librarian for the armed services in Saigon. She sends out five tons of new magazines and books per day from the library distribution center there to the service men located at different stations in Vietnam. During a recent vacation trip to the United States, Miss Goodrich was awarded two citations by President Nixon for her work. She recently returned to Vietnam for another year of volunteer service.

HISTORIC DATES IN MAY: The Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on May 17, 1775; the following year, on May 11th, the Committee to Draft the Declaration of Independence was named, and on the 28th, submitted the Document to Congress; Flag Day, commemorating the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, was first celebrated on May 14, 1777. (Somerville)
A camel, somebody once said, is a horse that was designed by a committee. The record fails to indicate whether the thrust was aimed at the frailties of bureaucrats, businessmen or scholars, but no matter, nowadays, just point it anywhere and it’s apt to hit something. A fruitful target of opportunity might be the Committee for Economic Development (CED)—more particularly, a subcommittee of CED’s Research and Policy Committee—which last week issued a statement on Reshaping Government in Metropolitan Areas. “What is needed,” the report averred, “is a system that adequately recognizes both forces, centralization and decentralization.” Hence it proposes to replace cities, counties and other traditional local units with a combination of large metropolitan governing bodies and small community groups. According to The New York Times, which ought to know, the major recommendations are hardly novel. “What is new is for (the) prestigious organization” to come out in support of such plans. The Times went on to quote Dr. Alan K. Campbell, dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs (and Project Director): “This may very well be an idea whose time is now coming.”

So it may. After languishing for decades—Dade County, including Miami and environs, was virtually its sole United States showplace in the “Fifties—metropolitan government (or metro) lately has begun to influence people and win friends. In 1962, to quote the official publication of the National Municipal League, which strongly favors the idea, after “12 years, an amendment to the State Constitution, legislation in three sessions of the State Legislature, and the defeat of the first proposed charter,” the city of Nashville joined up with Davidson County. In August 1967, Jacksonville (population 200,000) and Duval County (325,000) united to form “the largest metropolitan area merger to date.” Last New Year’s Day

Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, were formally consolidated into UNIGOV, which henceforth will handle the political affairs of nearly 800,000 people. And, according to the National Civic Review, cited above: “A proposal to merge the city of Atlanta with surrounding Fulton County is predicted to be the most controversial measure before the 1970 Georgia Legislature.”

Why all the controversy? The CED makes passing mention of “strong attachments to local communities, especially in the suburbs,” and rather slightingly cites the “popular belief in the virtues of Jeffersonian Government and self-help.” We can think of other grounds. While the committee may seize on the “bewildering multiplicity of small, piecemeal, duplicative, overlapping local jurisdictions,” which cannot cope with “the staggering difficulties encountered in managing modern urban affairs,” most people are well aware that the trouble lies less in the form of municipal administration than in

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
the substance. If the civic core is falling apart, it's basically rotten. Metro government, moreover, may or may not be good government—the record to date is sparse—but, as its advocates take scant trouble to conceal, it's assuredly big government. Wherever possible, it aims to bring the doubtful blessings of the Great Society, generous grants from the public purse, and, in the end, Federal control of local affairs to the backward natives. Along the line, to judge by both theory and practice, little things like the right to private property and freedom of choice somehow get lost. Headline-hunting businessmen (not to mention vocal theorists and planners) may find the prospect alluring. The silent majority simply isn't buying.

What the CED, despite its prestige, is peddling will appeal to precious few. The committee focuses on "Metropolitan America," the 221 "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas," or SMSAs, in which an estimated two-thirds of the United States population live and work. This sprawling realm, it argues, has become a "crazy-quilt," in which units of Government sprang up not with "a rational view to the future," but in endless—presumably mindless—proliferation. Such chaos—which suburbanites and exurbanites, to CED's dismay, appear to cherish—must give way to units of "sufficient size and authority to plan, administer and provide significant financial support for solutions to area-wide problems." At the same time, though conceding that "it may seem paradoxical," the committee professes to see a compelling need for more decentralized government. Hence, in the classic fashion of committees, it triumphantly concludes "what is needed is a system . . . that recognizes both forces, centralization and decentralization."

A pretty paradox, which the CED never really seeks to resolve. When the plans of metro government clash with those of the community, which party yields? No answer. Inconsistency isn't the only flaw in the report, which, to cite another, rests on a shaky base: the so-called Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, defined by the United States Census Bureau as "an integrated economic and social unit with a recognized large population nucleus," generally comprising one or more counties and closely related to, and including, a central city, or cities, of 50,000 or more. Nobody but a census-taker or sociologist, who has his own ax to grind, would call a place of 50,000 souls a metropolis. If the cut-off point, more sensibly, were set at 500,000, the 221 officially designated "metropolitan areas" would dwindle to 66, while the number of people involved would drop from two-thirds the total United States population to barely one-half. Numbers games aside, public policies designed for New York City or Chicago scarcely seem applicable to such "metropolises" as Paterson-Passaic-Clifton, New Jersey, or McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Texas.

What does count everywhere is less the size or shape of local government than its substance, a point which the CED grudgingly concedes while proceeding to ignore. Yet here is the heart of the matter. For many cities today suffer not from economic or demographic forces beyond their control, but from evils of their own devising. Crime is rampant everywhere, but only big cities like Philadelphia, through civilian control boards or edicts handcuffing the police, have effectively hobbled law enforcement. (Washington, D.C., is now experimenting with community control of a local precinct, a move which has made black militants police "advisers.") In the hands of so-called professionals, who naturally tend to cultivate their clientele, big-city welfare burdens grow by leaps and bounds. Drugs are a nationwide problem, but New York City alone can claim a permissive mayor who publicly allowed that he "would not be surprised" if his children tried marijuana.

Gotham boasts another distinction: it's the only city in the United States which lawmakers, with fine bipartisan sanction, unanimously agree has become a disaster area. Last week State Senator Roy M. Goodman, citing a need for "immediate emergency Federal fiscal aid to alleviate inhuman conditions," urged Washington to designate as such the city's fast-spreading slums. "Expert witnesses," he said, "predict that the city will add 75,000 potential homeless annually over each of the next five years. This is equivalent to 15 major hurricane disasters." The solon neglected to mention that rent control, as administered by the Lindsay Administration (which he faithfully served as finance chief), is largely to blame. In New York City disaster comes in a grey flannel suit.

On this score, metro government would change nothing; on the contrary, it would merely give entrenched misrule more room to maneuver. It also would spread the influence of Washington far and wide. The CED, which approvingly cites "such programs as urban renewal, aid to education and the antipoverty program," suggests as much. Others, like Professor Richard A. Cloward, a member of the faculty of the Columbia University School of Social Work and Socialist Scholar, make no bones about it. Here is what he had to say years ago in an article for The New Republic: "In our judgment, voters will probably continue to reject referenda for consolidation; nevertheless, local autonomy is being overcome. For what cannot be done electorally is being done administratively, as a result of Federal intervention. The Federal Government is beginning to force localities to subordinate themselves to new area-wide planning bureaucracies. Localities which do not come together to establish cross-jurisdictional agencies will soon find it difficult to obtain Federal grants-in-aid. In this way, a new domain of government is emerging."

Professor Cloward, whose left-wing credentials are impeccable, has spelled out all the ominous (not, of course, to him) implications. "To circumvent local resistance, the Federal Government is developing new mechanisms to field its programs. Bit by bit, as we noted earlier, a

(Continued on page 568)
From the DAR Museum Collection is shown a sampler of embroidered linen with silk showing the north view of the Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Point of the Needle

By Rosamond Morse Hall
Abian Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket, Mass.

The fabric of our American Heritage is closely interwoven with needle skills and crafts from necessity in the early years to embellishment and beauty as our country grew prosperous.

Embroidery is a universal art craft and certainly the oldest. Ever since woman, the mother and home maker, began to have a history, the needle has been her intimate companion. The singing kettle on the hearth and
the needle and thimble are inseparable parts of our picture of home. Needle decoration is an art and as an art of the people, is closely bound up with its daily life. Needlework has been a medium, just as pen and paint brush, for recording history.

Much of the design used in American needlework has come from European and Asiatic sources. In almost every example it may be noted that although the pattern may have come from abroad, something of the simplicity of American taste has expressed itself by adaption or departure from the original.

The oldest known piece of European Embroidery is the Bayeux Tapestry. Centuries older than the printing press, this strip of linen 230 feet long by 20 inches wide records in 72 embroidered pictures the history of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 A.D. It is the only record of some of the events of that famous day. Gentle ladies worked these pictures in satin, chain, long and short and darning stitches plus a couching now known as the Bayeux stitch, with eight colors of linen threads and woolen yarns.

By the thirteenth century English embroideries were renowned throughout Europe. Not long after the Anglo-Saxons were permanently established in England, the blessings of Christianity fostered a settled life and illumination and needlework flourished. Anglo-Saxon ladies spent much of their time embroidering in gold on precious fabrics, copes and altar hangings for the Church. These ecclesiastical works called “Opus Anglicanum” found their way to many cathedrals of Spain, France and Rome. Due to the quality of the materials used many examples are to be found in churches and museums today.

In the 16th century Henry VIII, his wives and courtiers wore gorgeously embroidered robes.

So our first ancestors here were not ignorant of Embroidery. One wonders if they were surprised to find the savages of the forest, the Indians, wearing beautifully embroidered clothing done with dyed porcupine quills and beads, sewn with thin strips of sinew. The squaws used an awl in place of a needle. Beads have been found in prehistoric caves in the New World. That the American Indian had knowledge of and used some of the cruder forms, along with finer beads, is shown in many examples of their exquisite workmanship. The trade beads brought here by Europeans soon took the place of earlier native ones. From the Indians our grandmothers learned the use of bark, roots, nut shells, flowers, indigo and weeds to make amazingly fast color dyes.

Nearly every colonial homestead had its own weaving house. The spinning wheel, flax wheel and loom were a most important part of daily life. The wool and flax grown on their own land became cloth for all needs.

In 1634 a group of twenty families, weavers from Yorkshire, England, founded Rowley, Massachusetts. These expert weavers brought with them parts for a fulling mill. This became the center of the weaving industry. In time they scattered throughout New England and by their industry greatly eased the burden of the housewife. She could now purchase material for her family’s needs.

So life in the new world became easier and there was time to embroider. As time passed whole areas of embroidery have broken off to become crewel, cross stitch, needlepoint, drawn fabric, ecclesiastical, etc. Perhaps this is the time for definitions. Crewel means two-ply worsted loosely twisted. So embroidery executed in this medium has become known as crewel-work. The designs have largely been taken from the Elizabethan with heavy influence of the Orient, India and Persia. From China, Cathay of that day, came the beautiful blue china, Canton ware, which designs were copied, also the designs of India prints called pampours. A coin minted for use in the colonies bore the Royal Tudor rose. This five petaled open flower has survived in samplers and bed furnishings in crewel and in patchwork as the Rose of Curtains in the Delaware State Room, Memorial Continental Hall, are an exact reproduction of an 18th Century design embroidered in crewel. The Fabric is 18th century linen. The design was executed by Mrs. Erwin Frees Selmes, President General.
Sharon and the Whig Rose. Rich silks were imported and silk threads were used in combination with wools. There are three basic embroidery stitches, i.e., flat, loop and knot. All the other 187 or more named stitches are variations or composites of these simple beginnings. It is often confusing to find several names for the same stitch and one which slants to the left may be Bosnia while the same stitch slanting to the right is called French Fence. All this adds to the interest and challenge to the worker.

Needlepoint is a misnomer. It is too often used meaning canvas or counted-work. One stitch is needlepoint, gros or petit. The stitch is more properly named continental. Canvas is termed 18-24, etc., referring to the mesh per inch. These stitches may be executed on any strong material having even warp and weft. There is enormous interest in this form of needlecraft. Old patterns are being reworked and exciting new textures are accomplished by using embroidery stitches to delineate modern pictures and bold designs.

Cross Stitch. How many of you did your first needlework in this stitch? Long ago every little girl was given her daily stint and with cross stitch and frequently running, Holbein, satin, darning and other stitches achieved remarkably beautiful samplers. Some were a record of family births and deaths. Many were worked in pious quatrains, such as:

"Jesus permit thy gracious name to stand
As the first efforts of an infant's hand.
And while her fingers on canvas move,
Engage her tender heart to seek thy love."

Samplers were also done, often elaborately, in canvas work and drawn fabric.

All these forms were expanded to intricate, delicate, massive, beautiful forms of decoration. There are countless pictures of George Washington, General Lafayette and other notables recorded by the needle. Eagles, flags and all symbols of patriotism were employed.

Then there was the vogue for mourning pictures. Graceful youths and damsels languishing over a mausoleum, always with generous and sympathetic weeping willow in the background. Many romantic and beautiful pictures were embroidered of Shepherds and Shepherdesses, wooly white lambs and occasionally a black sheep retreating from the fold brings to mind the morality of the period. The sheen of silk and the direction of the stitch produces a lovely variance of color. Sometimes the faces of the figures were delicately painted, making another interesting texture to the design.

The silk of this period may have been imported or much of it may have been produced by the great interest and effort of Americans in domestic silk culture. Mulberry trees were imported and widely planted from New England south along the Atlantic Seaboard. The greatest success seems to have been in South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky. The height of the silk culture activity was about 1840. The panic of 1837 and the introduction into America “of a little mixture of foreign silk” may have contributed to the collapse of production of silk here.

The needle pushes on. The period from 1860 to 1900 was one of cushions of velvet, silk and wool embellished with embroidery and beads. Godey’s Ladies Magazine and Petersons notably gave inspiration in the form of directions for making lamp mats and antimacassars.

Antimacassars were frequently done with cord in macrame—or sailors knots, which is enjoying a great revival. A recent home decorating magazine featured a huge wall hanging. It’s great fun to do and allows endless creativity.

Crafts express a fundamental need in man to use his hands. Needlework is a basically simple art bound up with our homes and families. As our grandmothers brightened our lives with embroidery so we with our new materials and gay colors can paint our pictures of events or the simple, lovely flowers from our gardens, to beautify our homes and enrich our lives.
HIGHLIGHTS FROM HAWAII --Aloha Chapter of Honolulu, Hawaii, is tangible proof of how DAR members make our influence felt outside the continental United States. Miss Gertrude E. Story, presently the Regent of Aloha Chapter, included the following activities in her Annual Report as State PR Chairman of Hawaii:

NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO --Notices of monthly meetings were sent to "Pulse of Paradise" and "Honolulu Calendar" --women's departments of two Honolulu newspapers. A letter of thanks was sent to Radio Station KTRG of Honolulu for broadcasting the DAR American History Month Spot Announcements.

VETERANS --In December, gifts were collected for the men at Tripler General Hospital where many of our Vietnam-wounded are patients. Cakes and cookies are taken there throughout the year.

A LECTURE TOUR --Individually, DAR members donated money towards a fund to bring Philip Abbott Luce to Hawaii as a speaker. (One of his books is the informative paperback, "An Intelligent Student's GUIDE TO SURVIVAL"). DAR members joined other local organizations at a dinner gathering for Mr. Luce. His lecture tour to schools and the University of Hawaii was very successful.

AT COLLEGE --A letter was sent to the President of the University of Hawaii and to key staff and faculty members expressing our backing in retaining their ROTC program. Enclosed were copies of the NSDAR Resolution: "Civilian Benefits of Defense Research and Development and Support of ROTC".

OTHER "DAR ISLANDS" --Besides our State Societies in Hawaii and Alaska-- whose Public Relations Committees are under the aegis of the National Vice Chairman of Western Division, Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow of Alameda, California --we have DAR Chapters in other "far-away" places such as Canal Zone, Cuba, England, France, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. The Canal Zone and Puerto Rico Chapters are assigned to Southeastern Division, whose National Vice Chairman for Public Relations is Mrs. Oliver G. Lovendahl of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The others "belong" to the Units Overseas Committee whose National Chairman is Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart of Orlando, Florida.

Future Public Relations Notebook pages will carry information about our other "DAR Islands" around the world.

MAY 1970
Washington National Symphony

By Ruth Beall Gelders, Monticello Chapter, District of Columbia, and Women’s Committee for the Washington National Symphony.

No Washington National Symphony? This is unthinkable for Washington Area residents and for many listeners elsewhere.

The continued existence of the Washington National Symphony is of special interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution. For many years the Symphony has been Constitution Hall’s steady and dependable tenant. Its Tuesday and Wednesday evening series, its Sunday Family series, its Young People’s concerts are all played there. It is believed the size of the hall in the new Kennedy Center will make it necessary for the Symphony to continue to use Constitution Hall for the bulk of its concerts. As Constitution Hall is now air conditioned, a summer series of concerts is planned.

A high percentage of the residents of the Washington Metropolitan Area are employees of the Federal Government, members of the Armed Forces, and Embassy personnel from the various countries of the world. The structure of life in the nation’s capital is directly affected by its art museums, musical organizations, churches, and other cultural advantages. Symphony orchestras, like universities, museums, and libraries, are not self-sustaining. They must turn to the public for support. While the Washington National Symphony is among the best attended major orchestras in the United States, and earns more of its operating budget than most others. (over one-half), ticket sales cannot pay the costs. The remainder must be raised through contributions.

In the past few months, the members of the Board of the Washington National Symphony have contributed over $250,000 to its financial needs. Another $750,000 is needed by June 1, or the long-hoped-for summer season will be abandoned, and next season’s concerts will be in jeopardy. The Women’s Committee for the Washington National Symphony and hundreds of volunteers conduct a Sustaining Fund Campaign each spring. In many areas the old habit of door to door campaigning for funds has been stopped because of the crime situation, and much solicitation is done by mail.

In President Nixon’s December message on the arts, he requested reauthorization of legislation creating the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities beyond the termination date of June 30, 1970, for an additional three years. In March, the House Committee on Education and Labor successfully passed a measure to extend the life of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. At the same time, announcement was made in Chicago by Nancy Hanks, Chairman of the Arts Endowment, in an address to the Music Educators National Conference that the Washington National Symphony will receive a matching grant of $100,000. The National Symphony grant is to be used in the presentation of 30 youth concerts for groups ranging from Kindergarten through high school. It is expected that the series will introduce good music to some 100,000 young people and tiny tots.

The National Symphony has played for the inauguration of every President of the United States since the Symphony was organized. Its conductor, Dr. Howard Mitchell, and the Symphony have received more awards for the promotion of American Music than any other conductor or symphony. It is a valuable asset to the United States Government in its intercourse with foreign nations. One facet of our struggle for survival is the pro-
tection of our cultural heritage, and in our continued friendship with other countries, music has no language barrier.

In a recent address, President Nixon stressed the importance of the Washington National Symphony, and urged contributions from business and large corporations as well as from individuals.

History of a Symphony

In 1931, the Dutch cellist, Hans Kindler, was named the first conductor of the Washington National Symphony, and a permanent symphony became the realization of a dream many Washingtonians had had since the turn of the century.

For many years after its beginning, it was necessary for the members of the orchestra to earn their living teaching or working at other jobs. At first, there were only 24 concerts a year played by 80 musicians. During World War II, Conductor Kindler was repeatedly training musicians only to lose them to the armed forces. In 1949, Howard Mitchell succeeded Hans Kindler as permanent conductor. Since that time the Symphony has grown to 96 musicians playing more than 337 concerts a year. President Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the orchestra’s importance when he told Mitchell:

“Your work, acknowledged over the years by awards and decorations of national and international organizations, stands in testament to your great contribution to the cultural life of our nation’s capital.”

The Symphony’s influence reaches not only the approximately 600,000 people who hear it each year in the Washington area, but people in other parts of this country and other countries of the world. Several tours have been made under Columbia Artists Management.

The orchestra toured Latin America in 1959, a twelve-week tour covering seventeen thousand miles, playing sixty-four concerts in nineteen countries. In May, 1967, it played four concerts in Mexico, at the Festival of Puebla and Mexico City.

In October, 1967, the orchestra toured Western
Europe for three weeks. They played in eight countries, including seven capital cities, appearing at the Berlin Festival, the Second Festival of American and Spanish Music in Madrid, and were the only American orchestra invited to appear at the Toscanini Festival in Parma which commemorated the 100th anniversary of the conductor's birth. They performed in Royal Festival Hall, London, and for Prince Rainier and Princess Grace at the concert in Monte Carlo. They also played in Basle, Bern, Rome, Antwerp, Vienna, and Rhyl, Wales, where they were the first American orchestra ever to appear in Wales. They received ovations and rave reviews from critics throughout Europe.

On the eve of the orchestra's departure for their 1967 three-week tour of Western Europe, President Johnson sent the following letter to Dr. Mitchell:

"The tour of the Washington National Symphony Orchestra to nine European countries is a source of great satisfaction to Mrs. Johnson and me.

"As you visit our friends abroad, you and your colleagues will each be cultural ambassadors from your Nation's Capital, which you have served so well. Through you, we want to extend our warm greetings to the audiences who will hear you perform great music of a kind that joins man to man, nation to nation and century to century. The international unity achieved through the arts is surely a model for peaceful unity among nations."

American Conductor

Howard Mitchell is American, having been born in Lyons, Nebraska. As a youngster, he moved with his family to Sioux City, Iowa, where he earned his first money playing trumpet at school dances and playing golf for fun. He began playing the cello and experimenting with other instruments as well. At sixteen, having walked off with the Sioux City golf championship, he rode out of town on a freight train. In the March cold of an Iowa winter, with $40 in his shoe, a rope-tied suitcase in one hand and his cello in the other, he hopped into a caboose of a Sioux City freight train to go out and make his way in the world, destination Baltimore. He auditioned for a scholarship at Peabody Institute, won it, and completed his studies in the depths of the Depression. He then went on to win a scholarship to the Curtis Institute of Music, from which he graduated in 1935 with high honors. Though still a student, Mitchell joined the Washington National Symphony as first cellist in 1933. In 1941, he was appointed Assistant Conductor, and in 1949, succeeded Hans Kindler as permanent conductor.

In 1957, Dr. Mitchell received the Alice M. Ditson Fund Award, granted annually by Columbia University to an American composer or conductor. Also in 1957, the National Association for American Composers and Conductors awarded him a Citation of Merit for outstanding service to American music, and the National Catholic Educators cited his "service to music and music education."

Dr. Mitchell and the National Symphony were chosen in 1958 to participate in the Ford Foundation's plan, administered by the American Music Center, for commissioning and performance of new works by American composers. One of the works personally selected by Dr. Mitchell and given on the Symphony's Constitution Hall series was John La Montaine's "Concerts for Piano and Orchestra," which was chosen for the Pulitzer Prize award in May, 1959.

The National Music Council's "distinguished services to American music" award has been presented to Dr. Mitchell five times in ten years, a unique honor. No other conductor has won this award more than once.

A singular honor came to him in 1965 when he was invited to inaugurate the first American style "free enterprise" orchestra in Latin America. He went to Sao Paulo as guest conductor for the debut of its orchestra under the sponsorship of the State Department.

In 1966, Dr. Mitchell was made an Honorary Doctor of Music by his alma mater, the Peabody Institute, and an Honorary Doctor of Music by Western Maryland College. He also has the honorary degree, Doctor of Music, from American University, Georgetown University, and Howard University. In June, 1966, he was given the annual ASCAP award for "doing the most for American music," which he and the Orchestra shared with the New York Philharmonic.

In June, 1966, he went to Moscow to be an observer at the International Tchaikovsky Competition as an official United States guest of the Soviet Union.

In March, 1969, on his 58th birthday, Howard Mitchell received the highest Pontifical Order of Knighthood that the Catholic Church can bestow on a layman, when Cardinal O'Boyle presented him with the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

The noted American composer, Howard Hansen, paid him this tribute:

"Mitchell is to be praised for proving that an American conductor could assume important leadership in the development of American culture; for demonstrating the quality of musical education in this country and for setting standards as a man as well as musician, working with his orchestra as colleagues rather than servitors, to the great advantages of music-making, for his firm conviction that music is, and must remain, a living art."

In 1969, Mitchell accepted an offer from Montevideo, Uruguay, to become director and chief conductor of its orchestra. For two years he will spend the summers in Uruguay (their winter season) and continue as Music Director Emeritus and Chief Guest Conductor of the Washington National Symphony for which he is under contract for the next five years. Antol Dorati, noted Swedish conductor has been appointed music director of the Washington National Symphony and will continue to be conductor of the Stockholm Symphony. Lloyd Geisler, Assistant Conductor, is being sent by the State Department to conduct in Latin America during our (Continued on page 564)
A number of unprovoked attacks upon the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution by publicity seeking Denver High School students prompted the following letter by the President General printed in The Denver Post on March 22, 1970:

ON SUNDAY, Feb. 1, The Denver Post carried a story headlined "Lincoln Senior Won't Take DAR Award; Blasts Policies," by reporter Bob Jain.

It seems one of the pastimes of the more radical student element in the Denver Public High Schools is to "flay" the DAR. On Dec. 12, 1969, an editorial entitled "DAR Wrong Organization to Honor Good Citizens" appeared in the South High School newspaper, "The Confederate."

Now there is nothing wrong with disagreeing on issues, there is nothing wrong with taking exception to policies of an organization. After all, it was the DAR forebears who wrote the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. These immortal documents give every American the right to march and protest. However, there is one thing that perplexes me—the failure of some faculty advisers to insist that these young people do their homework.

The DAR membership does not discriminate by race or color. However, there is mandatory that lineage may be traced back to that period of American history between 1775 and 1783.

Many ethnic groups who make it a pastime to attack the DAR, overlook entirely that their forebears were not in America during that period of our history popularly referred to as the American Revolution. There were no persons of Spanish origin in the American colonies during the census of 1790. It must be remembered that the American Revolution was primarily fought by colonists of English descent or Englishman against Englishman.

For 30 years "racists" have chastised and charged the DAR with denying Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson in 1939. Most of the people making this charge today were not even born at the time of the alleged incident. In fact, the first Negro to sing in Constitution Hall was not Marian Anderson but Ronald Hayes in 1931.

During the years that Washington was a segregated city, Constitution Hall was the only private auditorium in Washington which did not practice segregation. Negroes and other ethnic groups had been well welcome in the audience or as artists. Until 1950, Negro artists and performers were barred from the stages of all schools, theatres and auditoriums except those exclusively for Negroes.

If it has never been publicized, Miss Anderson's attempt to get bookings through her agent at the Belasco, National, Loew's and Rialto theatres were turned down because of the then existing racial barriers in the District of Columbia against all Negro artists performing in white auditoriums and theatres. An application to the Board of Education of the District of Columbia in 1939 was likewise rejected by Dr. F. W. Bellou, then superintendent of schools, who refused to permit the use of the Central High School Auditorium, a public facility, for a recital by Miss Anderson. Later, on March 3rd, 1939, the Board of Education reversed itself by a vote of 6 to 2 to allow Miss Anderson to sing in a white high school auditorium, provided that it was given "positive and definite assurance by agreement that the occurrence would not be taken as a precedent, and the Board of Education would not again be asked to depart from the principles of a dual system of school and school policies." At this time Washington schools were segregated. This information has never been publicized by the members of the Fourth Estate. After all, casting the DAR in the role of a villain makes good copy. Why kill a good story by telling the truth?

Yes, the DAR did ban Constitution Hall to Joan Baez. Miss Baez used her talents to promote her own political philosophy. Normally, the DAR does not look into the political activities of an artist using Constitution Hall. However, in the case of Miss Baez, she undermined the support of our fighting men in Vietnam, used her money to train young people in non-violence, how to be disobedient to the laws of the United States of America.

In all these charges by selected young people in the Denver public schools, it is obvious that they have been coached. If some youngsters were selected for a DAR Award and did not wish to accept the honor, why in the world do they have to sit on the award like a chicken on an egg and hatch all this diatribe of racially oriented propaganda? Unfortunately for America, we are lowering our standards to accommodate these malcontents in education, the military and the professions. Why is it, when a malcontent says, "Boo!" so many persons in positions of responsibility run for cover?

We do not believe our good Citizenship Award is at all questionable. The DAR merits recognition for "establishing Junior American Citizens Clubs in which more than 300,000 children of all races, colors, creeds and economic status are enrolled—operating two mountain schools where no schools existed before, one in Grant, Alabama, and the other in Tamasee, South Carolina — providing scholarships, clothing and equipment to five other public schools for the most part in needy areas of the country—spending over $2 million over a recent five-year period, for scholarships given without discrimination — establishing a library which includes not only 55,000 genealogical items, but also 23,000 manuscripts — publishing and distributing our 110 page "Manual for Citizens..." (Continued on page 535)
American Heritage in Music

By Elizabeth Boykin Wolle
Dona Ana Chapter, Las Cruces, New Mexico

Our heritage in music is so vast and varied it staggers one when you consider it. In general, there is the classical, semi-classical, popular-Hollywood and broadway, jazz, hillbilly, blue-grass, country and western, folk, spirituals, rock and roll, folk rock and underground, as the latest is labeled. Much of today's music is also labeled soul music. All of these types are an integral part of our heritage in music.

Free people the world over know American is made up of pioneers. The English refugees who came over on the Mayflower, the Irish and Scottish who came to settle in the 1800's. The Germans, Swedes, Italians, Jews, Russians, Yugoslavians, Chinese, and the list goes on and on. No one ever pioneered any land easily, it took hard work, humor and perserverance. The record of these people has been kept in many ways—one of the most attractive is in song.

Of course ballads and tales are handed down from generation to generation and for that reason many of our traditional ballads were inherited from England. Imagine the Pilgrims as they settled in a new land—strange and fearful. Yet they lifted their voices in prayerful psalms and hymn tunes. One in particular lasted, known today under many names—“Old Hundred,” “Doxology,” or “Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.”

Francis Hopkinson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence is considered the first of the American composers. As M. Aeo Hill Harvey stated in the March 1969 DAR Magazine, “His song ‘My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free’ is considered to be the first secular American song, and his ‘Seven Songs’ dedicated to George Washington was the first known published collection of secular American songs.”

The settlers to the southern part of our country were happier Spirits and sang many gay English songs. “London Bridge is Falling Down,” “Oats, Peas, Beans, and Barley Grow,” “Ring Around the Rosie,” “Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes,” “Frog Went A Courtin,” “Billy Boy,” and so on.

The Dutch sailors, Germans, Swedes and French all contributed. But what of the real American music that was here when the settlers arrived: the music of the native American Indian? The reason the Indian music was not appealing is no doubt due to the primitive rhythm and melody. The European settlers found Indian music wild, uncough, ugly, and utterly impossible.

News Ballads

Reporting the American Revolution and War of 1812.

The emotional upsurge of the Revolutionary War, the heroes of the day, the arguments that were heatedly presented on both sides found expression in song. Some songs had their melodic origin in well-known British tunes of the day. Others stemmed directly from the tradition of New England hymn singing. The songs were learned by word of mouth but they were often printed in the newspapers and broadsides of the day.

One of the most famous naval commanders of the American Revolution was John Paul Jones. His raids inspired the ballad, “Yankee Man O War,” glorifying his skill in out maneuvering the enemy and did much to encourage the morale of rebelling colonists.

The growth of nationalist feeling in the young United States inspired “Ye Parliaments of England,” an address in song to the British Parliament. It expresses American high hopes and as the last verse notes, the song writer still thought it possible for us to acquire Canada.
From the Americana Collection at National Headquarters is pictured an original copy of "America."
The writer of "Free America" was Dr. Joseph Warren of Boston, one of the original Minute Men. He used the melody of the English tune "The British Grenadier."

Other news ballads include: "Captain Kidd," "Ballad of the Tea Party," "Johnny Has Gone for a Soldier," "High Barbaree" and "Yankee Doodle." Shortly after 1838 Lowell Mason, a gifted hymn tune composer, wrote "America" as a result of searching for more suitable songs for children.

Traveling Songs

Sailing Free and Adventuring West

The early American was often a sailor and by the end of the 18th century American seamen were rounding the Horn and trading in the Pacific. If a boat was not sailing in bad weather, men would gather round the hatches for dancing, singing and the exchange of stories. The pioneer on the other hand crossed the plains to homestead. 1821 saw great wagon trains organized. Religious persecution caused the Mormons to settle in Utah via Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, arriving there in 1847. Insufficiently supplied with basic necessities they struggled across the country through heat and snow, sometimes singing the "Hand Cart Song."

"Sweet Betsy From Pike" was another of the traveling songs.

Irish, Chinese, Dutch, French and Australians joined with Americans to fight their way into the area just northwest of present day San Francisco. Here was an adventure that people would want to sing about—and sing they did! Here's one: A Parody on "Oh Susannah"

I came from Salem City with my washtub on my knee,
I'm going to California a the gold dust for to see.
I jumped aboard the lix ship and traveled on the sea;
And ev'ry time I thought of home I wished it wasn't me! Refrain: Oh California, That's the land for me,
I'm going to Sacramento with my washtub on my knee.
I soon shall be in Franciscio and then I'll look around,
And when I see the Gold lumps there I'll pick 'em off the ground!
I'll scrape them mountains clean my boys, I'll drain them rivers dry,
Bring home a pocket full of rocks, so brothers don't you cry!
Repeat refrain.

American Folk Creations

After the Revolutionary War a growing number of songs were composed in the United States. Some of these new songs, many of which were anonymous, were completely original and some were variations of old songs made to fit new conditions, such as "John Henry," "Cotton-eyed Joe," "Frankie and Johnie," "Turkey in the Straw."

The isolation of the mountaineers not only preserved the traditional old ballads from Great Britain but led to existence of songs which are associated particularly with mountain singing. As "Down in the Valley" tells, when the whistle of the locomotive began to be heard in the rough hill country of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, the isolation of the mountain folk was broken. "Sow Took the Measles" shows real ingenuity. Dogs were and are a part of a hunter's life: "Old Blue" is an excellent example of that relationship.

Music Hall and Battlefield 1800-1865

Even more songs created by Americans came to the scene. The Civil War brought about more songs just as had the War of 1812 and the Revolutionary War. Strangely enough "Dixie" was composed by a northerner Dan Emmett and the tune for the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was a Sunday School hymn composed by a southerner William Steffe. Harriet Beecher Stowe is given credit for the words.

"Uncle Ned" is another of Stephen Foster's compositions popular in 1848. Foster sold it for a mere pittance to W. C. Peters the publisher who reaped the financial harvest from it. Others of this type: "Darlin' Nellie Gray," "Wake Nicodemus," "Blue Tail Fly."

"The Abolitionist Hymn," a popular anti-slavery hymn was sung to the familiar melody of "Old Hundred." It was not only sung in the churches but in the homes at anti-slavery meetings and even on the stage. It reminds one of the modern version—"We Shall Overcome."


The Big Country

Cowboys, Indians, Badmen and Settlers

Until very recently, the songs of pioneer America were known only in small areas in isolated parts of our country. They were handed down within a family circle or small group. There was no way for them to become known over the whole country; they were not really a part of everyone's heritage or the nation's general culture. Collectors and researchers grew interested in putting them into books and studying them before they became widespread.

The joining of the two ends of the Union Pacific Railroad ended the isolation of the west. The Mormons were the most conscious of this. The two sections of the railroad met in Salt Lake in 1869. As "The Utah Iron Horse" reflects, they dreaded the corruption of outside ideas and people in their strictly religious community.

There was a feeling of room for all in the new country and of judging a man for what he was, regardless of his past. As long ago as early colonial days, Thomas Cooper had written in his Letters From America: "In America a false step is not irretrievable, there is room to get up again; and the less fortunate stumbler looks around at leisure and without dismay for some profitable path to be pursued." "What was Your Name in the States?" "Patrick on the Railroad," "Big Rock Candy Mountain," [534]
"Git Along Little Dogies," "Little Sod Shanty," "Sioux Indians" exemplify this idea.

Minstrel shows became a craze twenty years before the Civil War. The 49’ers took the shows with them to California, reached South America and even England. Some of the popular minstrel songs were "Ol’ Aunt Hannah," "Shortnin Bread," "In the Good Old Summertime," "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet," "Missouri Waltz," "Man on the Flying Trapeze," "The Old Oaken Bucket."


Meanwhile the blues style was developing, the most famous being the "St. Louis Blues."

Woodrow Wilson (Woody) Guthrie has been called "America’s most gifted folk poet and ballad maker—a rusty-voiced Homer." Born in 1912 to hardship in Okemah, Oklahoma, Woody took to the streets at an early age. He peddled newspapers and sang for anyone who would listen. At thirteen he hit the carnival and rodeo trails and he soon became familiar with every nook and cranny of the land. He composed more than 1000 songs including "Songs to Grow On" for children. His songs are a panorama of American life during the depression and war years. Guthrie was in a hospital bed a victim of Huntington’s cholaera, an incurable nervous disease for several years. He died October 3, 1967 from this illness in New York. Cisco Houston, the singer of the nest song, was a long time friend of Guthrie’s, although he met untimely death in 1962 at 42.

In 1941 the Bonneville Power Administration commissioned Guthrie to write some songs about the new Columbia River dams that were bringing great changes to the Pacific Northwest. Guthrie wrote 26 songs in 39 days about the project such as "Bonneville Dam." Others Guthrie wrote were "Do-Re-Mi," "Hard Travelin’," "Sinking of the Ruben James," "East Texas Red," "So Long It’s Been Good To Know You," "This Land Is Your Land."

World War II

Within twenty-four hours after Pearl Harbor 1000 songs were written. Some of the songs as the war developed were quick, cheap, shoddy songs destined to die. But some that didn’t were "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," "Comin’ In On a Wing and a Prayer," "I Am An American," "Don’t Sit Under the Apple Tree." Some were revived—"Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Lili Marlene," "White Cliffs of Dover" and "Over There."

Musicals

The modern musical show became popular for the average American. Composers like Cole Porter, Vincent Youmans, Jerome Kern, and Irving Berlin contributed, to say nothing of Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein II.

It’s fascinating to consider which popular songs or ballads of today will remain an integral part of American Heritage fifty to a hundred years from now. Of course, the collection is even more vast than it ever has been before so it is a difficult question to answer. No doubt some of the recent show tunes will stand the test as well as songs resulting from the civil rights struggle, wars, taxes, and life in general; for instance, "The Ballad of the Green Berets" and "Little Boxes."

DAR Replies to School Critics . . .

(Continued from page 531)

"The story of this unfortunate comment, made in 1950 and repeated to a reporter in 1957, was carried on the wire service as a recent happening and created a totally erroneous impression."

I do hope that in the future, faulty advisers will give thought and perhaps consideration to the fact that class prejudice and race prejudice by any student is not the American way. One-sided, partial, narrow, confined, superficial views or preconceived ideas should not be encouraged whether the students be Black, Spanish, English, German or American Indian. I do hope those members of the faculty of the Denver School System, who are student advisers, are cognizant of their responsibilities and that they take any prejudice they might have into custody, that they emancipated their young charges of the mental suffering they must be experiencing because they cannot equate co-existence of different cultures and environments.

MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES
President General, NSDAR
Washington, D.C.
Recent Museum Acquisitions


Ink Set, brass, English, late 18th century. Gift to the Ohio State Room in honor of Mrs. Charles R. Petree from the Ohio State Officers Club.

Serving Dish, English Staffordshire, early 19th century. Made by Clews. Blue and white transfer design featuring "The Valentine" from a Wilkie's Design Series. Gift of Miss Georgia Hitchcock through the New York State Society in memory of Mr. and Mrs. J. Emmett Hitchcock.

Looking Glass, American, circa 1790-1800, probably Salem, Massachusetts. Identical to one illustrated in Nutting’s Furniture Treasury. N.C. State Room. Presented in memory of Mrs. Isaac Manning, Organizing Regent, Davie Poplar Chapter, Chapel Hill, by her three sons.

Plate, soup, English circa 1830. Blue and white transfer featuring American Eagle. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Ackley in memory of Mrs. Charles H. Ackley, Lakewood Chapter, Plain City, Ohio.

Portraits, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Little of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Drawn in charcoal on pink paper by Thomas Bluget de Valedenuit, circa 1800-1810. Iowa State Room.
The 17th century in England was a most creative century in the development of self-government. It was the century in which the English (from 1603 to 1689) struggled to establish the supremacy of parliament in place of the absolutism of their kings. The 17th century Stuart kings believed they ruled by divine right and that the sovereignty of the nation rested with them. The Stuart kings ruled without parliament; this eventually brought about the Civil War and the execution of Charles I. It was during this century that England experienced dictatorship under Cromwell and his son. Finally in 1689 the Stuart king was expelled and the Bill of Rights was passed. The latter established the supremacy of the British Parliament and made England a limited monarchy. They developed this parliamentary government, local administration, and freedom of speech and person at a time when the continent of Europe was moving fast toward regal absolutism, centralized bureaucracy, and subjection of the individual to the state.

It was during this 17th century that all the English colonies except Georgia were planted on the Atlantic seaboard. We are particularly concerned today with the Plymouth Colony (1620), Massachusetts (1630) and Connecticut and New Haven (1636) since these colonies were members of the New England confederation. Our New England colonists brought their political views in favor of self-government to the new world with them. They believed in their right to express their own opinion on political and religious subjects. They were accustomed to exercise responsibility in local government and to express their minds in parliament.

It was also in this same 17th century that the Stuart kings followed the continental principle that the sovereign choose the religion that their nation would follow—thus the people in England had to pay taxes and accept communion in the Anglican church. The Puritans, Pilgrims, and Calvinists objected to this. The Puritans and Pilgrims left England for the new world. The Bible had been translated into English in the 15th century. Our Puritan fathers accepted it as the true source of their faith. Our New England colonists discussed government and the Bible as an important part of their everyday life. Schools were established in the colonies primarily so that their children could read the Bible.

With the political and religious upheaval in England in 17th century—the new England colonies had to depend upon themselves. Relations with the English government were more or less cut off. This contributed to the general insecurity of the New England colonies. This general insecurity in relation to their mother country served as an indirect cause for the formation of the New England Confederation of 1643.

Let us turn to New England in the 17th century. Puritans and Pilgrims settled Plymouth in 1620, Massachusetts Bay in 1630, Connecticut and New Haven in 1636. These colonies were all faced with the problem of insecurity.
The Dutch colony of New Amsterdam had been founded in 1623 in New York. They were pushing into New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut using the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers in connection with their fur trade. The Dutch had made two small settlements founded in 1623 in New York. They were pushing into centuries. They were threatening Maine. They, too, like Dutch colony was conquered by the English, but up until that time they were threatening Connecticut with settlement.

The French had established settlements and forts on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes in the 16th and 17th centuries. They were threatening Maine. They, too, like the Dutch, were vitally interested in the fur trade and were encroaching on the New England colonies.

The greatest security threat to the colonies was the Indians.

The colonies were faced with these security problems at a time when the government at home was undergoing change and not assuming responsibility for their protection. Their need for defense cooperation was paramount. In the year 1637 the Pequot Indians who lived in the central part of Connecticut murdered several whites including women and children. The Connecticut colonies were convinced that the times required a most signal chastisement. Massachusetts lent a hand. “A combined force of whites from Massachusetts and Connecticut with 280 Indian allies wiped out an Indian fort of 400 women and children, not more than five escaped, the Pequots were pursued vigorously, overtaken in a swamp near New Haven, and another great slaughter occurred.” As a result of these two engagements covering three weeks time the Pequot tribe as such was completely wiped out. The Pequot War seemed to represent the first cooperation among the New England colonies. It had been a successful operation and showed them the value of cooperation. A group of Connecticut ministers and magistrates under the leadership of Thomas Hooker (former Cambridge minister and friend of Roger Williams) made the suggestion in 1637 that the New England colonies form a confederation or league. Massachusetts Bay colony immediately raised the question of boundaries and it was impossible to find a satisfactory basis of cooperation at that date. In a year or two, alarm was felt lest the Dutch seize the Connecticut settlements. Again the Connecticut ministers and magistrates repeated the suggestion for united action with the same results. In 1642 Connecticut reviewed the request, alleging a general Indian league was being formed to crush the whites (no doubt the French were inciting the Indians). The New Englanders were pushing their fur trading activities at this time in the regions claimed by the Dutch and French; hence some form of united action seemed necessary.

Massachusetts Bay began to relent, and in 1643 the desired league was formed without reference to boundaries.

The desire to protect their form of religion and self-government from hostile forces in the new work, plus the insecurity in their relationship to the British Empire contributed to the formation of the New England Confederation on May 19, 1643. (United Colonies of New England.)

The Document or Constitution of the New England Confederation was formed as a result of the suggestion of the Connecticut colonies on May 19, 1643, in Boston. It lasted for forty years, or until 1683. Actually its greatness lay in its accomplishments of the first twenty years, or from the years 1643-1663. King Philip’s cruel war of 1675-76 caused the renewal of the Confederation activities. The Constitution of the Confederation provided for a firm and permanent offensive and defensive league. Certain phrases in the Constitution seem to indicate that the framers hoped to build a permanent federal state. Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New Haven agreed upon the Articles of the Confederation. Maine and Rhode Island were excluded because of their political and religious lack of congeniality.

The Constitution of the Confederation, signed by the four colonies in 1643, had 12 articles. Each colony ratified them. The territorial integrity of each colony was guaranteed. The government of the Confederation was a board of eight commissioners—two from each colony, chosen annually by their prospective general courts. Six votes were required for a decision. Annual sessions were held; additional or emergency sessions could be called.

The commissioners were empowered to declare both offensive and defensive war; war expenses were to be borne in proportion to the male inhabitants of each colony between 16-60. Commissioners were also given jurisdiction over interstate quarrels (boundaries), fugitive servants, fugitives from justice, and Indian affairs. They also had the power to make ordinances concerning general matters of a civil nature and act as a court of arbitration in the settlement of conflicts between members or with foreign countries. Emergency action in case of sudden invasion was provided for. The confederation was not to bear the expense if upon examination the colony or colonies were at fault in provoking war.

The Commissioners recommended the granting of aid to Harvard College, founded in 1636. The college received aid from Connecticut and New Haven colonies annually for many years. This allowance presented Connecticut with nearly 60 graduates equipped to combat heresy. These graduates no doubt contributed to the formation of Yale College in New Haven, Connecticut in 1701.

The Commissioners attempted to fulfill their obligation as guardians of the purity of the Gospel; they also urged that the true Gospel be spread among the Indians. (Dartmouth College was first a school for the Indians, founded by Wheelock School 1754 in Conn.)

A weakness of the New England Confederation was the principle of equal representation, two from each of the four colonies regardless of size, and proportional support for troops. (Massachusetts supplied about ½ of (Continued on page 548)
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

Some of our most valuable genealogical records are not included in Church, Town or Bible Records. These records sometimes appear on samplers, old account books, loose scraps of paper, fly leaf of a favorite book, (even the old cook book handed down through the generations) and the old letters. These are considered primary sources of proof and in some cases the only record of the family to be found.

We are anxious to acquire these records. We would like to be able to preserve these originals, but we do realize and fully understand the fact that families like to keep these heirlooms. The next best way to preserve these records is to copy exactly, or have a photostat made, in either case please notarize the copy stating where you found it, who owns it, date copied and by whom.

These records can be included in your State book of bound and indexed records, compiled by the Chapter or State Chairman. If your State can copy 100 or more pages of these kind of records, please have them bound and indexed in a separate volume of source material.

David Harmon Jr. Bible, now in the possession of Mrs. Leland Forman, Piety Hill Chapter, Birmingham, Mich.

Births

David Harmon Jr. March 17, 1773
Sarah Harmon December 20, 1777

Children

William January 8, 1804
Maria December 23, 1807
Rachel February 15, 1810
Robert November 26, 1811
John December 18, 1816

Mary Jane McClelland wife of John Harmon born January 3, 1823

Children of this marriage—

David John February 18, 1850
George September 4, 1851
James December 23, 1852
Robert January 21, 1853
Mary Jane August 15, 1857

Mary Janet Young second wife of John Harmon born April 26, 1825

Children of this marriage—

Francis November 8, 1862
Rachel November 25, 1863

Marriages

David Harmon Jr. and Sarah Elliott 1801 November the 12th
William Harmon and Mary Jane McClung January 9th, 1834
Maria Harmon and David Low February 14th, 1828
Rachel Harmon and Elijah Willits September 23rd, 1830
Robert Harmon and Eliza Young September 7th, 1837
John Harmon and Mary Jane McClelland April 18th, 1849
John Harmon and Janet Young March 23rd, 1859

Hart Bible Record, copied by Mary Desha Chapter, Washington, D.C.

Births

J. N. Hart Jan. 8th, 1814
Jane E. Gibson May 9, 1818
Maria J. Hart July 1st, 1838
Harriet R. Hart July 9th, 1846
A. J. Hart Mar. 1st, 1849
Wealthy Hart Jan. 7th, 1853

Children’s Marriages

J. N. Hart to Jane E. Gibson May 16, 1831
Maria J. Hart Mar. 23, 1856
Harriet R. Hart Dec. 9, 1869
Wells A. Hart Jan. 17, 1872

Note added by Genealogical Records Chairman: This family is descended from Moses Fitts and Samuel Gibson, both Revolutionary soldiers. Moses Fitts was the son of Daniel Fitts, also a Revolutionary soldier. Moses was of Ashford, Conn, W. Hartford and Fulton Cos, N.Y. Samuel Gibson was with Washington at Valley Forge.

Old Zion’s Reformed Church, Brickerville, Lancaster Co., Pa. Material submitted by Claire M. Frantz, of Donegal Chapter, who compiled the history of the church and the cemetery records which follow. The original old church founded in 1743 served as a hospital during the Revolutionary War for the Soldiers, a number of the dead soldiers are buried in its cemetery. George Hollinger served in Eli Heiney Co. H, 203 Reg. Pa. Vol.

The pastorates of this church are as follows.

Rev. John George Wittner 1766-1770
Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht 1770-1779

Rev. John Waldschmidt 1779-1790-1786
Rev. Anthony Hauzy 1786-1790
Rev. John Christian Wilms 1790-1802
Rev. Charles Helfenstein 1803-1807
Rev. John Theobald Feber 1807-1819
Rev. F. A. Herman 1819-1823
Rev. Daniel Hartzl 1823-1831
Rev. Jacob Leymeister 1831-1833
Rev. Samuel Seibert 1833-1837
Rev. Christian Weiler 1837-1849
Rev. I. E. Graeff 1849-1851
Rev. Issac Gerhart 1852-1859
Rev. D. C. Tobias 1870-1881

Webb Family Bible, 1808. Published by Brown Eager Co., Toledo, Ohio, 1875, owned by Ruth Heritage Cameron, Jeremiah Mead Chapter, Medina, Wash.

Marriages
Ezekiel Webb to Fanny Hall 6-2-1808
John Power to Emeline Webb 2-28-1828
Amos Hoag to Emeline Power 10-21-1831
Joseph Chittenden Jun to Adelia Webb 10-24-1833
Nathan H Babette to Adelia Webb 1-15-1836
Albert L Pail to Charlotte H Webb 5-25-1837
Nathan H Webb to Harriet E. Johnson 7-13-1837
Cha W Hunt to Julia M Chittenden 8-31-1837
F. B. Bangs to C. H. Webb 1-6-1842

Births
Ezekiel Webb was born June 29 1782
Fanny Hall was born June 22 1791
Emeline Webb was born June 10 1809
Julia Maria Webb was born December 10 1810
Adelia Webb was born Nov. 4, 1812
Nathan Hall Webb was born May 22 1815
Charlotte Webb was born October 9 1818
Ezekiel Deyo Webb was born Feb 5 1821
Catherine Webb was born March 1 1823
James K Webb was born Feb 3 1825
Edwin Webb was born Jan 12 1828
Fanny Louisa Webb was born March 9 1830
Joseph C Webb was born Dec. 28 1833
Catherine Hall was born June 22 1796
John Webb Power was born Nov 23 1828

Deaths
John Power died July 21 1828
Joseph C Webb died Dec 29 1833
Joseph Chittenden Jun. died October 6 1834
Nathan H Webb died April 11 1838
Fanny Webb died August 30 1853

Kirkland Records—From Town Records of Norwich (Huntington), Mass. Contributed by Princeton (III.) Chapter.

Marriages
Daniel Kirkland was married to Abigail Knight June 27th, 1770
Daniel Kirkland was married to Theodosia Mizer December 10th, 1772

Births
Lydia, dau. of Daniel and Abigail, was born June 30, 1771
Daniel, s. of Daniel and Theodosia, was born Nov. 8, 1773
Joseph Perkins, s. of Daniel and Theodosia, was born Aug. 16, 1775
Abigail, dau. of Daniel and Theodosia, was born Feb. 3, 1778
Phineas, s. of Daniel and Theodosia, was born Aug. 23, 1780
Theodosia, dau. of Daniel and Theodosia, was born Feb. 16, 1782

Annawera, dau. of Daniel and Theodosia, was born Aug. 16, 1784


This volume of Alleghany County, Md. consists of three separate books of land records, each with its own index. The abstracts of the first land records of this county are to be found in Vol. II, published in 1966. This earlier book contains abstracts from Deed Book “A” and the first Tax Records. Prior to 1787, Alleghany County was part of Washington County, and until 1776, Washington County was part of Frederick County. In the abstracts of deeds will be found all the names, dates, amounts of money and identification of the land involved wherever possible. The full text of each deed may be obtained in the Records Room, Office of the Clerk of the County Court, Alleghany Court House, Washington St., Cumberland, Md. Each deed can be specified by deed book number, page and date of recording.

New Jersey: Found 30,000 Names to Add to State’s Revolutionary Army Rolls.

According to an article appearing in The Sunday Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1969, “a treasure trove of letters, muster rolls, pay slips and forage orders will add 30,000 ancestors for those who would join the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and give New Jersey new status among historians of the Revolution.” The head of the state Bureau of Archives and History, Mr. Kenneth W. Richards describes “the Find” as “one of the most important discoveries of its kind in the state’s history ... and should bring about a complete rewriting of New Jersey’s part in the American Revolution.”

The documents now at the State Library include letters from George Washington, Nathanael Green and others. One of the historian-archivists entrusted with the material, David C. Munn, observed that the “Bible” of the Revolution “Known Dead of the American Revolution” is replete with errors and omissions.

Most authorities report that there were no casualties at the Battle of Trenton. In letters written by Gen. Washington he told of two men freezing to death, and another man wounded on Christmas Eve died the next day. James Madison, then a lieutenant with a Virginia regiment (and later our 4th President) was wounded at Trenton.

Mr. Richard reported that the material is not ready for use now but he hopes to finish the monumental task by the 1976 Bicentennial. The program should begin with an index or bibliography of their holdings.

Jones-Glass-Gould Bible Records. (Bible now in possession of Charlotte Gould Hall, Fort Myers, Fla.) Contributed by Catoosa Country Chapter, Fort Myers, Fla.

On the flyleaf of the Bible is written “The property of Eunice H. Glass, presented her by her father, Elder Matthew Jones.”

Births
Matthew Jones was born in Stephentown, N.Y. May 1, 1780
Elizabeth Sanford was born in New Lebanon, N.Y. Feb. 4, 1782
Roswell Glass was born June 4, 1778
Lucy Chamberlin was born in Dalton, Mass. Feb. 7, 1780
George W. Glass, son of Roswell and Lucy Glass, was born in Smithfield, N.Y. Jan. 16, 1805
Eunice H. Jones, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Jones, was born in Stephentown, N.Y. Sept. 21, 1829
James Smith Glass, son of George W. and Eunice H. Glass, was born in Stephentown, N.Y. Monday July 6, 1829
Heman Mithra Glass, son of George W. and Eunice H.
Glass, was born in Stephentown, N.Y. Friday Oct. 1, 1830
Adeline Louisa Glass, daughter of Geo. W. and Eunice H. Glass, was born in Stephentown, Saturday March 9, 1833
George Henry Glass, son of Geo. W. and Eunice H. Glass, was born in Stephentown, Wednesday Nov. 4, 1835
Lee Goodwill Glass, son of Heman and Lucy Glass, born in Attica, N.Y. March 4, 1862
Willie Lincoln Glass, son of Heman and Lucy Glass, born in Rochester, N.Y. July 3, 1865
Gertrude Glass, daughter of Heman and Lucy Glass, born in Greece, N.Y. March 9, 1867
Alice Caroline Glass, daughter of Heman and Lucy Glass, born in Greece, N.Y. April 15, 1870
James Madison Glass (III), son of Heman and Lucy Glass, b. in Greece, N.Y. Oct. 8, 1874
Heman Sanford Glass, son of Heman and Lucy Glass, b. in Greece, N.Y. July 22, 1876
Carlton Gould, son of Edmund and Adeline Gould, was born in Lima, N.Y. May 13, 1854
Bertha Gould, daughter of Edmund and Adeline Gould, was born in Onarga, Ill. June 15, 1867.

Marriages
Roswell Glass intermarried with Lucy Chamberlin, March 4, 1804
Matthew Jones intermarried with Elizabeth Sanford, Sept. 13, 1804
George W. Glass intermarried with Eunice H. Jones, Sept. 13, 1827
Heman M. Glass intermarried with Lucy A. Goodwill, May 10, 1859
Edmund Gould intermarried with Adeline L. Glass, January 1, 1853
Carlton Gould married Jennie Traver, Oct. 3, 1877
Louis Wilson married Bertha Gould, Jan. 17, 1901

Deaths
Roswell Glass died at Smithfield, N.Y. April 10, 1810, aged 32
Matthew Jones died April 18, 1855 at Stephentown, aged 75
Elizabeth Jones died December 26, 1859 in Stephentown, aged 78
Lucy Pierce died at Stephentown, Feb. 4, 1853, aged 73
George Henry Glass died Dec. 20, 1855 at Lima, N.Y. aged 20
Lee Goodwill Glass died July 14, 1864
George W. Glass died at Greece, N.Y. Aug. 12, 1875, aged 70
James Madison Glass (II), died at Stephentown, N.Y. 1875
Eunice H. Glass died at Greece, N.Y. Dec. 4, 1880, aged 74
Caroline Jones Glass, died at Stephentown, over 90
James Smith Glass died at Lebanon Spa., June 20, 1906, aged 77
Heman Mithra Glass died at Rochester, N.Y. Mar. 7, 1911, aged 81
Lucy Goodwill Glass died at Rochester, Dec. 1911
Edmund Gould, d. Onarga, Ill. Sept. 2, 1918, aged 88
Adeline Gould, d. Onarga, Ill. Oct. 2, 1928, aged 95
(Matthew Jones' tombstone found in the Baptist Cemetery, Stephentown, N.Y. reads "Rev. Matthew Jones," He is a direct descendant of Abraham and Sarah Whitman Jones, who were the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln—note added by Mrs. Hall.)

Hammer Bible Records, and Cemetery Records found in North Prairie Cemetery, LaMoille Twp., Bureau County, Ill., contributed by Princeton Chapter.
### Queries

**Cost per line**—Cost of one 6½ in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired.

**Spencer-Abbott-Cannond-Campbell-Hall-Fleming-Ledbetter-McReynolds-Dodd:** Want pts, anc, sibs, ch, data on Jas. Spencer b c1780 m Sarah Abbott c 1800 & lived Spartanburg, S.C. Had large family, only one known, Geo. Washington Spencer b Sptg. 1812 d Walker Co., Ga. 1892 m Sptg. 1844 Elizabeth Cannon (1817-1896); (b) same info on Wm. Cannon d Sptg. 1846 & w Lucy (?); (c) corresp with & records of descds of fol ch of Archibald & Elizabeth Campbell of Bedford & Campbell Co., Va. & Knox Co., Tenn.: Agnes b c1757 m Chas. ? Hall, Elizabeth m Wm. Hall 3-5-1787; Mary m John Fleming 7-14-1800; Wm. m Luraney Ledbetter 1-4-1799, all m Campbell Co., Va. Have records on other 4 ch: Jas. & Samuel- to Tenn., John- to S.C. after Rev. d 1794. Son Jesse b 1776 Rowan Co. m Mary JaneBruce, dau Austin Bruce in 1798, d in Greenville, S.C. in 1830. Info wanted on Jesse and Mary Jane. Capt. Gilreath, Sr. wounded Battle of Kings Mt. under Col. Benj. Cleveland. For my family records.—Mrs. Joseph A. Gilreath, 542 Litton St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144.

**Morgan:** Want ancestors of Morgan family who lived at Paris, Fauquier Co., Va. prior to 1845. Ancestor Samuel Morgan m Betsy Collins (?) whose par may have been McClannahan's of Irish descent. Samuel moved to Cullpeper Co., Va. ca 1875. Ch. Bushrod, John, Berkeley, Lewis & Emily.—Mrs. J. S. Pates, 1500 Augustine Ave., Fredericksburg, Va. 22401.

**Hudspeth-Collins-Reed:** Want given name, par, anc, etc. of Hudspeth girl prob from Franklin Co. Tenn. m Archibald Woods Collins ca 1833, had dau Hannah Ruth b 11-12-1834, Jackson Co., Ala. & who d shortly after this birth. Want anc. & par of A. W. Collins, b 1803 in Ky. d 11-20-1882 at Milan, Jackson Co., Ala. He served in Seminole war and had two other wives, Melinda Reed d 1846 & Frances F. Martin d 1905.—Mrs. Ernest R. Lowrey, 2315 Lindenleaf Drive, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

**Easton:** Want ancestry of Benjamin Easton, Oswego Co., N.Y. b 12-23-1814 d 10-20-1902 m Mary McLean b 7-13-1819 d 1-12-1899.—Mrs. L. A. Sorneson, W. 1903 Gordon Ave., Spokane, Wash. 99205.

**Kincald-Gwin:** James Kincald w Mary Jane Gwin left Greenbrier River in then Bath Co., Va. af 1833. Their ch went to school in Gallia Co., Ohio. John Richard, their son, attended Gallia Academy. In Gallipolis? Need death dates of parents and burial place.—Mrs. Harold W. Bruce, 95 Owens Lane, Springfield, Ill. 62704.

**Adams-White-Reed:** Want par of Abigail Adams, int. 6-10-1744, Uxbridge, Mass. m Samuel White b 1719, son Thomas & Deborah (Reed) White. Ch. Adams b 1744 m Hannah Capron; Samuel b 1747 m Hannah Aldrich; Nathaniel b 1750; Baruch b 1752 m Ellis Sayles; Margery b 1754; Artemus b 1757 m Louisa; Antipas b 1760 m Lucinda Brewster. Antipas & wife m Revol. Pensions.—Mrs. M. L. Rymal, 2402 Plaza a La Playa, San Clemente, Ca. 92672.
In 1970 the Sesquicentennial of Fort Snelling, historic and explanatory. You will see, at the lower edge, the location of Fort Snelling, built by Pierre Chouteau in 1819 as a trading post.

The Teahouse, originally built by Hippolyte Dufresne in 1834, later known as the Pea Property.

The Sibley House, home of the first Governor of Minnesota, 1835.

This detailed picture has been sponsored by the Department of the Interior.
THE History of Old Fort Snelling began in 1805 when Captain Zebulon Pike landed at the island below the Fort which bears his name and obtained the site from the Sioux Indians. The post was established August 24, 1819 when Lt. Col. Henry Leavenworth set up a winter camp, Cantonment New Hope, the site of which is on the south side of the Minnesota River almost directly under the Mendota Bridge. The first winter was a terrible one, forty men dying of scurvy. The next summer, 1820, after the survivors had moved to Camp Coldwater on the bluff about a mile up the Mississippi, Colonel Josiah Snelling took command and began building the magnificently situated stone and walled fort which bears his name.

For almost forty years, from 1820 until 1858, when Minnesota became a state and the garrison was moved farther west, Fort Snelling guarded the frontier and made possible the settlement of Minnesota. Here Indian Agent Taliaferro paid bounties to the Sioux and the Chippewa, who on occasion, scalped each other right outside the Fort. It was around Fort Snelling that the earliest settlements in Minnesota eventually developed. Here refugees from Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red River settled. Here General Sibley of the American Fur Company built his post and beautiful home at Mendota. And when Indian attacks threatened, the women and children were ordered to make ready to move within the walls of Fort Snelling for protection.

This is the old Fort which today is being restored by the State under the supervision of the Minnesota Historical Society. After restoration of the Round Tower and the Hexagonal Tower, the walls, barracks, hospital, powder magazine and school will rise again. The officer's quarters and commandant's house, which are now private residences, will later be restored to their original form. By 1975, visitors should be able to enter the old Fort just as the explorers and voyageurs did, and imagine Minnesota as once again only a vast hunting ground for the red man with no pounding trucks or screaming jet planes to break the solitude.

The Park is much more than the old Fort. When finally, in 1961, the State Legislature established Fort Snelling State Historical Park, it included not only the old Fort but much more—the "new Fort" where the Third Infantry and recruits in two World Wars were drilled; historic Pike Island where Captain Pike landed; and nearly three miles of land along both sides of the Minnesota River below the bluffs including spring-fed Snelling Lake. Much of this land has already been acquired by the State. The federal government has generously given the State a large tract and expects to donate the remaining government tracts in the Park area as soon as they become surplus.

Nearly $200,000 of the cost of the privately owned lands has been met by citizens' contributions through the Fort Snelling State Park Association. The acquisition of the remaining lands should be consummated before 1970.

Use and Enjoyment of the Park will increase with its development. But already there is much to see and do.

For the nature lover, trails have been laid out; during the summer, guided tours by a park naturalist may be taken.

For the picnicker, areas have been developed below the Fort.

Swimming beaches in Snelling Lake, athletic and game areas, canoes and boats, horseback trails and many other facilities for all who are seeking active recreation, are being developed.

For the amateur historian and archeologist, viewing the restoration as it goes forward may, in some ways, be as rewarding as a tour of fully restored old Fort Snelling could ever be.

How to See and Use Fort Snelling State Park Now, can best be discovered by inquiring at the Park Office In the Chapel across the foot-bridge from the road to the Round Tower or by phoning 722-2911. The Staff is anxious to make your visit a pleasant one.
Sibley House built in 1835 before Restoration by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution.

**Home of the first Governor of Minnesota**

Henry Hastings Sibley came to Minnesota in 1834, as the factor for the American Fur Company. He was a man of New England ancestry, good education and ability, and as a fur trader, frontier politician and military leader played an important part in the early development of Minnesota.

The year following his arrival, he built a stone dwelling to serve as home and office. It became the center of the pioneer life of the region. In 1843, he married Sarah Steele, sister of the sutler at Fort Snelling. Among the many prominent men entertained through the years was Alexander Ramsey, when he came west as the governor of the newly created Territory of Minnesota in 1849. General Sibley's office was used as the temporary headquarters for the organization of the Territory, and this room has become known as the Capitol Room.

During General Sibley's occupancy, this property was under the flags of four Territories, and the state of Minnesota.

When General Sibley moved to St. Paul in 1862, he sold his home to St. Peter's Parish. It was used as a convent, later an art school, and last a warehouse. Finally it was reduced to ruin. It was secured as a gift from Archbishop Ireland by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, restored, and opened to the public in 1910.

This house is maintained as a Museum; the furnishings are of the period of the 1850's and 1860's.

**Minnesota Chapters sponsoring**

Albert Lea
Anthony Wayne
Captain John Holmes
Colonial
Daughters of Liberty
Fergus Falls
Fort Snelling
Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley
Gen. James Knapp

John Prescott
John Witherspoon
Keewaydin
Maria Sanford
Mendota
Missabe
Monument
Nathan Hale

North Star
Okabena
Old Trails
Red Cedar
St. Anthony Falls
St. Cloud
St. Paul
Wenonah

MAY 1970
New England Confederation

(Continued from page 539)

the troops.) Equal representation, however, prevented Massachusetts from exercising a preponderance of influence. Massachusetts sometimes defied the Confederation when she disapproved of a decision, and there was no way of coercing her to obedience. The most important business of the Confederation was concerned with the defense of New England against the Indians, Dutch, and French.

This New England Confederation was formed without authority from England and was never recognized by them. After the return of Charles II in 1660, it survived as a committee meeting for debate and advice.

This Confederation, an experiment in self-government in the new world, came at a time when the kings in England were ruling without parliament, and rulers with absolute powers were on the throned of continental countries.

In summarizing the importance or accomplishments of the New England Confederation or United Colonies of New England, I think we could say that:

1. It protected them effectively from 1643-63 from the encroaching Dutch in Connecticut, the French in Maine, and the Indians.

2. It stood the test of the terrible war with King Philip against the Indians and the French in 1675-76.

3. It helped them solve peacefully their colonial boundary problems, the problems of fugitives from justice, etc.

4. It showed them the value of cooperation in the defense of their foremost common interests, self-government and religion.

5. It was the first attempt on the part of colonies in the new world to unite for a defensive purpose within the framework of self-government.

6. It served as a pattern for all future colonial cooperation, such as the Continental Congresses, even the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which framed our present Constitution.

7. To me it was a most remarkable 17th century document coming at a time when the kings in England were ruling without parliament and when regal absolutism held sway on the continent of Europe.

For these reasons, plus the fact that our New England heritage might not have survived without it, I consider the Articles of Confederation document worthy of the attention of our Daughters of the American Revolution.
The following Minnesota Members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors and cordially invite correspondence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashley, Lt. Col. Daniel</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Rushworth, Mary J. Noil (Mrs. R. H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belknap, Moses, Jr.</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Brewer, Irvin Little (Mrs. Henry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigelow, Lt. Timothy, Sr. Mass.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Durham, General Thomas (Mrs. R. G.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigelow, Lt. Timothy, Sr. Mass.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Downey, Ezra (Mrs. D. E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brew, William</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Barr, Allen Brew (Mrs. W. B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casswell, Capt. Nathan, Sr. N.H.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Downey, Ezra (Mrs. D. E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheeseman, Abel</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Haas, Helen Cheeseman (Mrs. A. P.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipman, Amos</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Allen, Veanie Hart (Mrs. Wayne F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipman, Amos</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Finlayson, Clarice Ann (Miss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipman, Amos</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Finlayson, Norma Hart (Mrs. J. B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipman, Amos</td>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Matthews, Mildred M. (Miss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooley, Aaron</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Finch, Robert Easton (Mrs. D. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, William</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Fick, Edith A. (Mrs. J. K.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutter, Amlil</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Belle, Lillian Dallas (Mrs. C. E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drueben, Benjamin</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Penck, Benjamin (Mrs. G. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy, Capt. John</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
<td>Gordon, Catherine S. (Mrs. E. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott, Barnard</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Anderson, Nella Richardson (Mrs. D. G.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott, Barnard</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Robbin, Fae Richardson (Mrs. C. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott, Barnard</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Smith, Elora Robin (Mrs. C. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forte, Abraham</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Fischer, Henry Stier (Mrs. E. B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlan, George</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Wilcox, Henry W. (Mrs. E. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiatt, David</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Harlan, Emily W. (Mrs. E. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Capt. Samuel</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Harlan, Emily W. (Mrs. E. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Samuel</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
<td>Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. J. E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarvis, Joseph</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Shinnick, Charlotte Wallis (Mrs. E. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillie, Corp. David</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Young, Georgia Enright (Mrs. Mrs. P.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Anderson, Cornelia Fife (Mrs. E. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lang, Michael</td>
<td>Penn.</td>
<td>Patterson, Ruth Komel (Mrs. Daniel H.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENERAL HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY CHAPTER**

**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**

Compliments to our good friends Mr. & Mrs. N. C. Stork

ELMER L. ANDERSEN

The Stork's White House in Butternut Valley, Rockford, Minnesota was built on the banks of the Crow River by a lumber baron, Mr. George Ames, in 1856.

Mr. & Mrs. N. C. Stork, formerly of St. Paul, purchased the old Colonial house in 1937 and have completely restored it. It is furnished in some of the original hand made butternut pieces of furniture and many family heirlooms of special interest: including a collection of frosted stork patterned glass and stork patterned china.
Wichita is a hundred years old. She has always been a city with a future, but suddenly she looks back and realizes she is a city with a past.

Wichita lays out her clean wide streets over a slightly rolling valley in the heart of Kansas. She is located on what is called the Osage Plains. The land was owned by the Osage Indians, and treaties had to be made before this beautiful valley could be platted as a town.

As a settlement she first stirred close to the fork of the two Arkansas Rivers. The Big Arkansas is a wide sandy river that comes out of the Rocky Mountains as a tumbling stream, and spreads out to find a lazy journey across the plains of Kansas. The Little Arkansas is a winding river partly fed by underground aqueous beds north of Wichita. It is a thing of beauty and enjoyment to the city and her people.

Wichita was born with some rather hard labor pains. There was great rivalry between two factions—two men, actually, Munger and Greiffenstein. These two men lived to enrich the city in fact and in legend.

The Homestead Act of 1862 sent people west. About this same time the cattlemen of Texas began to drive their great herds of Longhorns up across the prairies toward Abilene, the beef shipping center to the east. The route they took became the famous Chisholm Trail. Because the cattlemen fed their Longhorns on the lush grass along the Arkansas River and Cowskin Creek for a rest period, sometimes of several days, Wichita became a cattle town on the Chisholm Trail. The town was often full of men with time on their hands. There was much drinking and gambling. All forms of vice were popular.

There were usually several “roughnecks” with every drive, and these desperados would “shoot up the town.” This caused great concern to both citizen and lawmen. One of Whichita’s well known lawmen of these early days was, of course, Wyatt Earp. During one drive the townspeople felt they had had it, and they carried their firearms down to their shops. Sure enough, the police bell sounded the alarm that another “fracas” was in progress. The citizens came out bearing arms. A double barreled shotgun was leveled in the troublemaker’s face. To everyone’s surprise he dropped his “six-guns” and was taken to jail. The story goes that he paid a big fine and gave Wichita no more cause for concern.

Farmers began to move in and settle on the rich land around the city. However, many townspeople felt their interest lay with the cattlemen. Some wished the land close to the Trail would not be settled as there was constant friction between farmer and herd driver.

A terrible drought came, and on top of that “the grasshopper year.” Farmers and their families were hungry. They did not want to give up their land. They took jobs in town. They drove freight wagons into “the Territory.” They were willing to do, and did almost anything to keep their families on the farms.

The townspeople at first were not too interested. They felt theirs was a cattle town. The women, however, liked the idea of the serious, steady “man with a plow” and his little brood coming into the community that had
seen so much of plain and fancy bars, and "scarlet parlor houses." They started a campaign to help the farmers and their families. They informed the men that if they "wished to see proof of the needs of these people" they would gladly drive them out in their own roadwagons to see it.

It is a long story, but the newspapermen and other members of the community joined forces and helped these early settlers overcome the "hard times." Wichita has a history of being that kind of a city.

The women also decided that their lively young town needed a good cleaning up. Along with the West Side and the North End saloons, there was the brilliant Carey House bar. It made history under the hatchet of the little woman in long black skirts and bonnet, Carry Nation. The men resented this feminine effort to curtail the masculine "pleasure of the flesh," and put their collective foot down. However, many Wichita historians agree that law and order (with justice, I presume) came about in proportion to the number of Wichita men who married.

It is not that Wichita is ashamed of her cattletown days, far from it. Cattlemen came to Wichita to stay. They built grand houses, and raised fine children. They became mayors, and legislators. When Wichita began to gather her memories and build them into the village of yesterday, she called it Cowtown.

Cowtown is reconstructed early Wichita. It is erected on the bank of the Big Arkansas River, and depicts the Wichita of the 1870s. Reconstructed it may be, but many of the buildings moved into this charming little village are actual houses and stores that once stood and served the pioneers of early Wichita. Perhaps it is significant that two of the old buildings are the church and the school.

The town had its boom days. But every boom is subject to a burst, and that is what happened to this little prairie hamlet — but not for long. Pawnee Bill and his Indian show came to town, along with horse shows, "fairs" they called them. Fine horses came from great source of pride to the city.

The town had its boom days. But every boom is subject to a burst, and that is what happened to this little prairie hamlet — but not for long. Pawnee Bill and his Indian show came to town, along with horse shows, "fairs" they called them. Fine horses came from great source of pride to the city.

Garfield University was conceived and built in honor of President Garfield by a Christian minister, and a wealthy Britisher who admired the President. It was one of the largest colleges under one roof in the country. It was, and still is, a beautiful red brick Victorian structure with slate roofed turrets, and high clock tower. It closed in 1890 for lack of funds, and was advertised in a St. Louis paper. A wealthy Quaker read the ad and bought it. Since that day it has been Friends University. It has enlarged many times and is a source of pride to the city.

Fairmount College, a Congregational school, was also opened to enrollment. It became another of Kansas' fine schools. Today it is Wichita State University with an enrollment of twelve thousand students.

Another building boom hit Wichita about the turn of the century when McKinley's slogan was "A full dinner pail." Many of these houses were wonderfully built of brick or stone. Fine woods, brass, marble, and leaded glass were used to finish them. We have watched them being torn down in recent years, much to the regret of those of us who grew up with them.

I have spent more than half of Wichita's hundred years with her. I remember the time when buggies and wagons clattered down her streets. I remember a violent hail storm that came up suddenly out of the wide Kansas skies, and as a child I watched a team of frightened horses with bleeding faces run down her main thoroughfare, with a farm wagon swinging at their heels. I remember the old country mule teams that had to be dragged wild eyed across a city man-hole, or railway tracks. There were the elegant electric motor cars, moving so slowly and quietly, with delicate old ladies at the "stick." There was always fresh flowers in their long cut glass vases behind the sparkling windows. I remember the electric street cars that took over for the mule drawn cars. Some say "Wichita was the first city in the nation to have electric cars." The firemen of those days wore red suspenders and cocky little caps on the side of their heads. Their equipment was wild and wonderful to watch, spouting steam, or whatever it was, as it clanged down the street with the beautiful horses charging before it. Admiral Dewey's bust was often on the candy counters of the grocery stores. American flags were offered for sale in the form of coconut candy. John Philip Sousa's band came to town. Madam Schumann-Heink sang for us. Quarantine cards in all the colors of the rainbow warned us not to enter homes where measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and smallpox were taking their toll. In the twilight the gas lights came on by one down the elm lined streets.

There was an island in the middle of the river. We called it Wonderland Park. There was an old amusement area on it. The ball teams played on its diamond. There we wound our May pole on a hot bright afternoon, after a parade of paper blossoms, and girls with ribbon sashes and pink bloomers under white embroidered dresses.

We built a new arched bridge across the river. It had big white light-globes on wrought iron standards. We thought it looked like the bridges of Paris.

The old Marple Theatre had hand colored slides, and the handsome "big-busted" woman who sang was dressed in black velvet. Colored gelatin lights played on her. The jet beads that adorned her rising and falling bosom flashed in the darkened theater.

The old Boston Store had a grand central stairway of white marble and wrought iron. Behind its counters were drawers filled with lace trimmed white dresses for little girls.

There was the red motor car trimmed in brass. It had no doors on it, but it was a grand vehicle. It frightened (Continued from page 557)
Pictured left to right are: Mrs. M. E. McLoughlin, National Chairman of Motion Pictures; Mrs. Margaret Skinner, Chapter Registrar; Miss Margaret Hunter; Mrs. E. J. Kirby, Chaplain; Mrs. W. S. Wartenberg, Regent.

FORT GREENE (Brooklyn, New York). DAR markers were placed on the graves of two members, followed by commemorative ceremony. The first was for our former regent, Mrs. Mary McIntire Phair. Her sister, Mrs. Guernsey J. Borst and niece, Mrs. Lawrence Harrington were present, also Miss Hazeltine Longman. The second marker was for Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, our former treasurer and a Treasurer General. Mrs. Margaret Skinner, registrar, Mrs. E. J. Kirby, chaplain and Mrs. W. S. Wartenberg, regent, were present at both ceremonies. Mrs. M. E. McLoughlin and Miss Margaret Hunter participated with Mr. McLoughlin taking the photograph.

The Chapter has been caring for the museum in Lefferts Homestead in Prospect Park. We recently received from a member of the Lefferts Family—two family bibles, one in Dutch, one in English, a christening dress and a hand made coverlet. The latter was hand woven by Femmitje Hegeman Lefferts, wife of the first Pieter Lefferts.

We are pleased to have participated in the recent conference held in Manhattan by Districts I and II. Our state regent, Mrs. James E. Clyde, and Mrs. Wm. Henry Sullivan Jr., Honorary President General, were present and spoke to us, as did several other state officers and committee representatives, both State and National. At the National Defense meeting in the afternoon, the speaker was the honorable Katherine St. George. We owe much thanks to our District Director, Mrs. Armand DeBirny and to her committee for the excellence of the total program.

—Mrs. W. Stanley Wartenberg

APPLETON (Appleton, Wisconsin). Recently, members of Appleton Chapter, Appleton, Wisconsin, met at Evergreen Manor, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to honor Miss Irene Bidwell, a longtime member, for her services as secretary of Appleton Chapter since May 1949. They were joined by several members residing at the Manor and friends from the Oshkosh Chapter. Increasing ill health has forced Irene to end the secretarialship so dear to her.

Miss Bidwell has been a member of Appleton Chapter since 1925, having lived in the area all her life. She holds a degree in music from Lawrence University in Appleton, and for twenty-six years was vocal music supervisor in the Appleton school system.

Irene was always busy, not only with her work, but with writing for various publications, an interest almost as close to her heart as music. Her writing brought Irene many happy opportunities besides teaching, as there were choirs to direct and civic music affairs to help with.

In the spring of 1969, Irene was cited by the Royal Blue Book of London, a publication similar to America's "WHO'S WHO" but more expansive.

During her years as DAR secretary, Irene wrote a book entitled "The Tale of the Fox," which was sold throughout the state. The book gave a detailed history of the Indians of this part of the country and their part in contributing to our history. Irene also composed a song entitled "The Song of the Fox" which had wide publicity during Appleton's Centennial a few years ago.

The program for this day of paying tribute was an informal one in which everyone joined with reminiscences. Irene says she misses writing up the minutes of the meetings which were always in detail and will make it easy for her successor to locate information when needed.

FORT MORGAN (Fort Morgan, Colorado) celebrated its sixtieth birthday in the home of Mrs. Harry Patterson. Nineteen members and three guests were present for the October meeting.

State Chaplain, Mrs. Ralph Waldo, gave a patriotic message and prayer.

Our city and chapter traces its name to the military post days, occupied by the army from 1864 to 1868 with Colonel C. A. Morgan. The regent, Mrs. C. W. Cutler, gave this historical note and the chapter's organization, June 28, 1909, with twenty-two charter members, Mrs. Mary Peale Johnston and Mrs. Kate Clatworthy being the first two regents.

Many constructive, loyal and patriotic deeds were discussed, among them the erection of the marble monument marking the site of the old Fort, overlooking the South Platte River Valley. Mrs. J. H. Cochran, registrar, pre-
FORT SAN NICHOLAS (Jacksonville, Fla.). The Twentieth Birthday of Fort San Nicholas Chapter was celebrated on Nov. 11, 1969, with a luncheon at the Beauclerc Country Club, with 29 members and 9 guests present. Hostess was Miss Olivia Coleman, co-hostesses, Mrs. T. R. Watkins, Mrs. Henson Hall, and Mrs. Frederick E. Lewis. Small flags, a red, white and blue floral arrangement, and a decorated cake carried out the patriotic theme.

Mrs. W. J. Jones, Regent, welcomed members and guests. Honor guest was Mrs. Harold R. Frankenberg, Vice Regent of Florida.

The ritual was conducted by Mrs. Leslie Stewart, and the pledge of allegiance to the flag led by Mrs. Charles W. Morton.

Rabbi Israel Kaplin, speaker, was introduced by Mrs. W. W. Rogers, Chapter Vice Regent. His subject was "The Early History of Jews in America."

Mrs. Raymond E. Gormly gave a history of the Chapter, since its organization in 1949 with 24 charter members, to its present membership of 63. Her other mother, Mrs. Robert W. Perdue (now deceased), was organizing Regent, and also first Regent. Fort San Nicholas has been active in all phases of DAR work, including organization and sponsorship of Hibernia Society, C.A.R.

MELICENT PORTER (Waterbury, Conn.). Miss Ruth Sperry, a lineal descendant of Melicent Porter, exhibited her ancestor's heirlooms at the annual History Month Tea honoring the Good Citizen Girls. Among the items were a sword worn by Col. Phineas Porter, her husband; a chair with rush seat, a linen pillow case woven by Mrs. Porter and a silver spoon with the initials "M.P." Miss Sperry related interesting stories of Mrs. Porter's activities in the Revolutionary War. She knitted and collected garments knitted by the women in Waterbury and rode on horseback to deliver them to the soldiers in Valley Forge. It was thought that a woman could more easily go through enemy lines without being suspected than a man could. She cooked meals for Washington's soldiers stationed in Waterbury, sometimes staying up all night to prepare meals. She died in 1824, aged 74, and her grave was finally located and a marker placed, in 1960.

The featured speaker at the tea was Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, Honorary State Regent, and a member of Melicent Porter Chapter. Her speech on history and national defense was especially interesting to the four Good Citizen Girls present, as they were observing making notes. Mrs. Theodore E. Kurtz, Good Citizen Chairman, presented the girls with their pins, and Mrs. Harold Milson, Regent, presided at the meeting. —Mrs. Harold Milson.

MAY 1970

NINE PENINSULA CHAPTERS (California) presented a commemorative bronze plaque to the Mission Santa Clara de Asis, at the University of Santa Clara Campus, California, on December 14, 1969. This was given as part of the statewide effort by the DAR to celebrate the California Bicentennial, 1769-1969.

The Historical Plaque was unveiled and dedicated by Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee, State Regent, in public ceremonies at the Mission at 2 P.M. Participating chapters were Anson Burlingame, Faxon D. Atherton, El Palo Alto, Gaspar de Portola, Los Altos, Los Gatos, San Andreas Lake, Santa Clara, and Santa Ysabel. The program included prominent DAR members, music, an address "Mission History in California" by Mr. Austin D. Warburton, Historian and Scion of California's Californios, and Curator, City of Santa Clara; the Reverend Arthur D. Spearman, S.J., Archivist, University of Santa Clara; and the Reverend Leo P. Rock, Rector of Jesuit Community.

C.A.R. members distributed programs to the audience of over three hundred. SAR members attending were: Robert H. Swadley, Oakland, Vice President, SAR Western Division; Robert Fulton, Palo Alto SAR Club; Colonel Allison Miller, Ret. and Harold R. Sherman of Los Altos and others.

Ringing of the old Mission bells of 1798 and 1799 recalled the founding of Santa Clara Mission 1777, just six months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was the eighth of the twenty-one Missions established 1769-1823 by Francisca Friars, mainly along the coastal route that still preserves the original name, El Camino Real. For 50 years these Missions dominated the economic and religious life of the great State of California. —Kathryn B. Cramer.

Mrs. Thomas V. Coffee, State Regent; Mrs. Clarence E. Cramer, Peninsula Chairman; Arthur D. Spearman, S. J.; Austin D. Warburton, Curator, City of Santa Clara, are pictured at the dedication.
JEAN RIBAUlT (Neptune Beach, Fl.) celebrated their 17th Birthday with a luncheon at Selva Marina Country Club on Thursday, January 8, 1970. Mrs. Wallace A. Brown, Regent, introduced the 3 remaining organizing members in attendance: Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Dr. Helen Merrill and Mrs. Brown.

Distinguished guests were Miss Eleanor F. Town, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. Harold Frankenberg, Vice Regent of Florida; Mrs. W. J. Winter, Recording Secretary for State; Mrs. William O. Kerns, DAR District Director and National Chairman, Service for Veteran Patients; Mrs. Harold R. Frankenberg, Vice Regent.

Mr. Jack Coleman, Past President of the Sons of the American Revolution, spoke briefly and then introduced Mr. N. A. G. L. Moerings, Vice Consul, the Netherlands, who spoke on National Defense. After a moving speech on the inroads on communism in our country, he urged the audience to write to their congressman, and Editors of papers giving their feelings on excellent articles and opposing or agreeing with legislation.

Mrs. Brown then introduced Mrs. Dewey Innan, Regent of Jacksonville Chapter, Miss Kenille G. Hewitt, Regent Katherine Livingston Chapter, who presented a green money corsage from the sponsoring chapter; Mrs. W. J. Jones, Regent of Fort San Nicholas Chapter, Mrs. Garland Jonas, Regent Ponte Vedra Chapter, Mrs. H. W. Thornton, Regent, Kan Yuk sa Chapter, Mrs. G. W. Meyer, Regent, Maria Jefferson Chapter.

Mr. R. T. Adams, Jacksonville, presented camellia corsages to the ladies through his sister, Mrs. Madge Will-iams, 2nd Vice-Regent of Jean Ribault DAR.

An open question and answer period followed the luncheon with Miss Town and Mr. Moerings answering questions. —Mrs. N. W. Dellinger.

MOLLIE STARK BRANHAM (Litchfield, Minnesota) presented a flag of the United States to the new million and a half dollar Lake Ripley Elementary School at a ceremony held September 21, 1969 at the school. The flag had flown over the National Capitol for one day. Accepting the flag in behalf of students and faculty was Superintendent of Schools, H. M. Hegdal. In the presentation, honor, respect and protection of the flag was stressed. Mollie Stark Branhm Chapter was organized July 26, 1928.

Reading left to right in the picture are Mrs. Archie F. Curtis; Mrs. James J. Reed, Registrar; Mr. Hegdal; Mrs. Henry A. Olson, Regent; Mrs. Harry Schneider, Vice Regent; Mrs. Victor A. Johnson, Chaplain.

SPINNING WHEEL (Marshalltown, Iowa). Presentation of DAR certificates of appreciation to the families of ten local servicemen who died in the Vietnam War highlighted the projects of Spinning Wheel Chapter, for the current year. The ceremony was one of several projects which overshadowed the usual historical, patriotic and education programs scheduled by the Regent, Mrs. Homer S. Eckles, and the Vice Regent, Mrs. Clarence Thomas.

With Mrs. Vern Parsons as chairman, the Veteran-Patient committee assisted the chaplain, Mrs. C. E. Butler, at the ceremony, attended by representatives of six of the ten families of Marshall County servicemen who had given their lives since the outbreak of hostilities in the area. At the same meeting, through the efforts of the Veteran-Patient committee and the conservation committee, headed by Mrs. F. A. Gordon, the chapter announced a $50 gift to the Iowa Soldiers Home, Marshalltown, for a redwood bench, with DAR plaque, in the new memorial garden there.

At Christmas, the American Indian committee, with Mrs. George W. Short as chairman, sponsored the collection of new clothing and toys, valued at $139, to go to the Indians at the Tama Settlement in an adjoining county.

Both Constitution Week and American History Month have been in the spotlight in newspapers and radio as a result of the efforts of the committees headed by Mrs. C. C. Norman and Mrs. William Baltisberger. The latter arranged for the American History Month Essay contest in the county. The local winner's essay has now gone to the Iowa state competition.

IRONDEQUOIT (Rochester, New York) celebrated seventy-five years dedicated to "cherishing, maintaining and extending the institution of American freedom, to fostering true patriotism and love of country, and to aiding in secur ing mankind all the blessings of liberty" on February 15, 1969 with a reception and luncheon at the Century Club.

The chapter, founded in 1894 was among the first to be organized in New York State and its name "Irondequoit" was chosen by the founders for the peculiar significance of its meaning, "a small body of water opening into a larger." In 1920, the chapter acquired the beautiful Hervey Ely home at 11 Livingston Park. The house, built in 1837, is considered one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in this country.

Tribute was paid to Mrs. Charles L. Rumrill when she was presented a 50-year membership pin in token of the love and appreciation of her chapter for her many years of service and friendship. The presentation was made by Mrs. Lawrence O. Neel and Mrs. James E. Clyde.

Decendants of charter members were among guests of honor at the anniversary celebration. They included Miss Mrs. Lawrence O. Neel, Irondequoit Regent; Mrs. Charles L. Rumrill; Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, presenting 50-year membership pin.
Olmstead Cabin.

Descendants of Joseph Woodfill at the memorial service honoring this Revolutionary soldier.

COLONEL ANDREW LYNN (Uniontown, Pa.) held memorial services October 4, 1969 honoring Joseph Woodfill (Woodfield), American Revolutionary soldier, artisan and first preacher of Log Church, now Taylor Methodist Church, east of Centerville, Washington County, Pa.

A national bronze plaque donated by Mrs. Meryle Woodfill Miller, Nancy DeGraft Toll Chapter, Monroe, Michigan was placed beside the original marker. Robin Ann Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Snyder, Uniontown, Pa., eighth generation granddaughter of Joseph Woodfill placed the United States flag at the graveside.

Mrs. Elias Franks, regent, assisted by the Reverend Russell Williams and acting chaplain, Mrs. Edwin Camlin, led approximately two hundred chapter members, descendants of Joseph Woodfill and family friends in the ritual responses for the dedication of Markers for Revolutionary soldiers.

Mary Woodfill, great-great granddaughter of the patriot was historian for the occasion and related some facts of the Woodfill Family settlement in Bethlehem Township. Joseph Woodfill and his wife, Catherine Godshall Woodfill, reached the Redstone Country in 1769 and settled in a section known as Low Hill. James Denbaugh and his wife, Nancy Woodfill Denbaugh, settled on land closer to the Monongahela River and known today as Denbo and Denbo Heights. After several years of prosperity and friend-

ship with the Nemacolin Indians a band of roving Indians RAIDed the Denbaugh cabin, took one child captive, scalped the mother and her two younger children and left their bodies in the burning cabin. Joseph Woodfill was mustered into Captain Robert Sweeney's Fifth Company, Fifth Battalion of the Washington County Militia, where he served both as private and chaplain until ill health forced his return home. During the following eight years of semi-invalidism he fashioned pews and rostrum chairs for the church. One chair used by Bishop Asbury during his visit to the frontier church has been preserved and is displayed in a glass case with the Bible used in the early eighteen hundreds at Taylor Church.

A visit to the "Madonna of the Trail Monument" and luncheon at Nemacolin Country Club followed the dedication service.

INDEPENDENCE BELL (Washington, D.C.) held its February meeting at the home of Mrs. Michael S. Haddock, Chapter Corresponding Secretary, in Vienna, Virginia, on February 21. Mrs. Roger L. Hourigan, Regent, presided. Sixteen chapter members and one visitor were in attendance.

The program for the meeting featured a presentation by Miss Elizabeth P. Bennett, initial District of Columbia winner of the Outstanding Junior award, who spoke on the functions, benefits, and responsibilities of Junior Membership. Miss Bennett has also served as 1965-68 National Junior Membership Chairman and presently is Recording and Corresponding Secretary of her Chapter.

A luncheon was prepared and served by the hostess, Mrs. Haddock. Table decorations for the meeting consisted of flower and evergreen arrangements with the American flag set into both sides, which were placed upon red tablecloths with matching tulle. A doll was displayed with a full clothing wardrobe. The doll is the subject of a later drawing to be held for the benefit of the State Junior Membership Committee and the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. This drawing was part of the State Convention held at Washington's Shoreham Hotel from March 29 through 31, 1970.

Mrs. Haddock, who hosted the meeting, currently serves as District Vice Chairman of Pages and Flag, and Chairman of the First Junior Honor Roll, as well as Corresponding Secretary, and has been nominated by her Chapter for the year's State Outstanding Junior Award.

—Mrs. Michael S. Haddock.

(Continued on page 566)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County, State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archibald, Thomas</td>
<td>Iredell Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayres, Darius</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, James</td>
<td>Nash Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beall, Thomas</td>
<td>Chatham County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benham, Peter</td>
<td>Washington Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentley, Capt. William</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonney, Isaac</td>
<td>Plympton, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth, Sgt. James Wheelock</td>
<td>Southold, L.I., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brosius, George</td>
<td>Northumberland Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Benjamin, Sr.</td>
<td>Fishers Island, N.Y. (now New London, Conn.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Lieut. James</td>
<td>Halifax District, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryant, Stephen</td>
<td>York County, Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choate, Christopher</td>
<td>96th District, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cogswell, Benjamin</td>
<td>Pittsfield, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, John Daniel</td>
<td>Amherst County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, Samuel</td>
<td>Warwick, Orange Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, Sergt. Julius</td>
<td>Cambridge, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins (Collings), William</td>
<td>Kentucky (part now Virginia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Lieut. Henry</td>
<td>St. David's Parish, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson, John</td>
<td>Westmoreland County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicken, Thomas</td>
<td>York County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dike, Calvin</td>
<td>Woodstock, Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorchester, Corp. Reuben</td>
<td>Cheshire, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorland, William</td>
<td>Morristown, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downen, Josiah</td>
<td>Probably South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddins, William</td>
<td>Culpeper County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggleston, Edmund</td>
<td>Hanover County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmons, William</td>
<td>Litchfield, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennis, Brittingham (William Brittingham)</td>
<td>Indian River Hundred, Dela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith, Abraham</td>
<td>Somerset County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finch, John</td>
<td>Westchester County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick, Nicholas</td>
<td>Cumberland County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glidewell, William</td>
<td>Halifax County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Archibald</td>
<td>Voluntown, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granberry, William</td>
<td>Nansemond County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Obadiah</td>
<td>Franklin County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Benjamin, Sr.</td>
<td>Medford, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Isaac</td>
<td>Barrington, N.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Zebulon</td>
<td>Guilford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamner, Turner</td>
<td>Albemarle County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, John</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herndon, George</td>
<td>Chatham County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollis, Elijah</td>
<td>Craven County, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutmacher (Huthmacher), Jacob</td>
<td>Northampton County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson, John Robertson</td>
<td>Cumberland County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Lieut. Moses</td>
<td>Harford County, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufman (Coffman), Andrew</td>
<td>Lancaster County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, John</td>
<td>Salem County, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinney, Daniel</td>
<td>Plainfield, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law, Jesse</td>
<td>Pittsylvania County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCasland, William</td>
<td>Cumberland County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Hezekiah Reed</td>
<td>Dorchester &amp; Milton, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Morgan</td>
<td>Montgomery County, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murfree (Murphree), James</td>
<td>Halifax District, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neal, John</td>
<td>Sussex County, Dela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neville, William</td>
<td>Rutherford County, N.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Wichita**

*(Continued from page 551)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitcher, William</td>
<td>Warwick, Mass. and Stoddard</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter, Isaiah</td>
<td>Coventry, Conn.</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roffe, William</td>
<td>Mecklenburg County, Va.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, Harris</td>
<td>Amherst County, Va.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagendorf, Lieut.</td>
<td>Albany County, N.Y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shults, George</td>
<td>Stone Arabia (then Montgomery Co.), N.Y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simpkins, William</td>
<td>Washington County, Md.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slade, Lieut.</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spainhour, Warner</td>
<td>Surry County, N.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinks, Rolley</td>
<td>Randolph County, N.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, Capt. Michael Jenifer</td>
<td>Charles County, Md.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stringer, Sergt.</td>
<td>Edgecombe County, N.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studstill, Hustus</td>
<td>Beaufort District, S.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuthill, Azariah</td>
<td>Suffolk County, N.Y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vail, Thomas</td>
<td>Chowan County, N.C.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Eps, Jacobus</td>
<td>Schenectady, N.Y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Nostrand, Johannes (John)—See Van Nostrand, John</td>
<td>Schenectady, N.Y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warne, John</td>
<td>Middlesex County, N.J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weldon, Isaax, Sr.</td>
<td>Richmond County, Ga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatley, W. Wharton</td>
<td>Wilkes County, Ga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Hugh</td>
<td>Wilkes County, Ga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winckelblech, John Leonard</td>
<td>Lancaster County, Pa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witt, Josiah</td>
<td>Marlborough, Mass.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yount, George</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was always the great “wheat shows” every fall after harvest. The theme was “Kansas grows the best wheat in the world.”

Rudolph Valentino came to town and we all went Spanish. Amee Semple McPherson did not pass us by. It is said that Gypsy Rose Lee first tried out her act on a Wichita stage.

Three young men came to Wichita. One, Clyde Cessna, was a farm mechanic who had built and flown the first plane between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. One was a young pilot from Tennessee named Walter Beech. One was Lloyd Stearman, an engineer and draftsman. They formed Travel Air Manufacturing Company, and had a shop by the river. The rest is world history, as well as Wichita history. Today there is Beech Aircraft, Sessna Aircraft, and of course, Stearman became Boeing. In this plant was built the great B29 that helped to turn the tide and win World War II.

These are but a few flashbacks of the little prairie town that grew up with the westward movement of her countrymen, enduring their hardships on the frontier; and enjoying the blessings and wealth of the natural resources they discovered. It reflects the “vim and vigor” of her men, and the courage and taste of her women.

She knows that she is mid-western, and does not try to be otherwise. Her plans are only as wide as her vast rolling plains, and her vision is only as far as the far horizon. When she starts to build she has always had a “tomorrow look” in her eyes. I hope she will never forget her lively past.
For further information concerning this list, please contact:

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

Cemetery—Cem.
Chapter—Chp.

Lee, Thomas—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J., Morristown Chp., N.J.
Lee, William—South Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.
Leeper, James—Ellis Duncan Residence, Fayetteville, Ark. Marion Chp., Ark.
Lemmon, Robert Sr.—Court House, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Chp., Mo.
Lenny, Jonathan—Gumpees Cem., Pelham, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Leonard, Ebenezer—Westville Road Cem., Westville, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.
Leonard, Nathan—Skaneateles Cem., Skaneateles, N.Y. Owasco Chp., N.Y.
Leonard, Stephen—Dewitt Cem., Dewitt, N.Y. Comfort Tyler Chp., N.Y.
Lepper, John—Land belonging to Mr. Frank Kearney, Dewitt, N.Y. State Historian
Leslie, David—I.O.O.F. Cem., Salem, Oregon. Multnomah Chp., Oregon

Lewis, Abel—North Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.
Lewis, David—Village Cem., Wells, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.
Lewis, Eli—North Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.

Lewis, James—Winchester, Tenn. Lewis Chp., Tenn.
Lewis, John—The Old Lewis and Bibb Graveyard between Russellville and Auburn, Ky. Russellville Chp., Ky.
Lewis, Joseph—Morristown Presbyterian Church Cem., Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Lewis, Josiah—North Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.
Lewis, Nathaniel—Old Lewis Cem., North Independence, Mo. Elizabeth Benton Chp., Mo.
Lewis, Philo—Great Hill Cem., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.

Liddon, Benjamin—near Murfreesboro, Tenn. Col. Hardy Murfreesboro Chp., Tenn.
Liddon, Benjamin—near Murfreesboro, Tenn. Col. Hardy Murfreesboro Chp., Tenn.
Lidder, Robert—Presbyterian Church Cem., Duanesburg, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.

Liddle, Robert—Lowders Hill Cem., Darlington, S.C. Maj. Robert Liddle Chp., S.C.
Logan, Alexander—Parnassus Presbyterian Churchyard, New

Logan, Robert—Manchester Center Cem., Manchester, Vt.

Locke, George—Long Homestead, near Leesville, S.C. Atlantic

Locklin, Dennis—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann Story

Lincoln, Devi—Rural Cem., Worcester, Mass. Col. Timothy

Lincoln, Jacob—3-4 miles SW of Broadway, Va. Francis Wallis


Lincoln, Joseph—Marietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Lincoln, Josiah—Riverview Cem., Wilmington, Vt. Brattleboro

Lincoln, Rufus—Wareham Centre Cem., Wareham, Mass. Noble

Lindemuth, John Michael—Private Burial lot near Ringtown,

Lindley, Caleb—Prosperity Cem., Prosperity, Pa. Washington

Lindley, Ziba—Athens County, Ohio. Naby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio

Lindsay, David—near Maylene, Ala. David Lindsay Chp., Ala.

Lindsley, Benjamin—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Lindsley, James—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
town, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Lindsley, John—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J.

Lindsley, Joseph—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
town, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Lindsley, Moses—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
town, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Lindsley, Samuel—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J.

Line, Joseph—New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.

Little, William—Rice Church Cem., Scotch Plains, N.J. Scotch

Lingan, James McCubbin—Washington, D.C. Dolley Madison

Linnard, William—Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church Cem.,

Lingle, William—Baptist Church Cem., Scotch Plains, N.J. Scotch

Lindsley, Samuel—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
town, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Love, David—Bethany Presbyterian Churchyard, about 8 miles

Lovejoy, Samuel—Old Amherst Cem., Amherst, N.H. Capt.

Ludlow, Elijah—Maple Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Wil-

Lovelace, George—Riverside Cem., Gill, Mass. Dorothy Quincy


Linnard, William—Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church Cem.,

Little, George—East Hubbardton, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.

Little, George—Marshfield Hills Cem., Marshfield, Mass. Tea

Little, George—East Hubbardton, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.


Livingston, Abraham—Stillwater Union Cem., Stillwater, N.Y.

Livingston, John—Lincoln Family Burial Ground, near Edon, Va. Massanutton

Livingston, Philip—First Presbyterian Churchyard, York, Pa.

Livingston, Richard—Stillwater Union Cem., Stillwater, N.Y.

Lloyd, George—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima

Locke, George—Charlotte, N.C. Mecklenburg Chp., N.C.


Lockwood, Henry—Lockwood Cem., Springfield, Vt. Gen. Lewis

Lockwood, Samuel—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima

Logan, Alexander—Old Grave Yard, Carlisle, Pa. Cumberland

Logan, Alexander—Parnassus Presbyterian Churchyard, New

Logan, John Sr.—Athens County, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio

Logan, Robert—Manchester Center Cem., Manchester, Vt.


Long, Evans—Ezekiel Wimberly Cem., 2 miles north of Jefferson-

Long, George—Long Homestead, near Leesville, S.C. Atlantic

Long, Jesse—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann Story

Long, John—Sappington Cem., St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis Chp., Mo.

Long, Levi—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann Story

Longenberger, George—Hager's Union Churchyard, Beaver


Loree, Samuel—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
town, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Losey, Philip—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morris-
town, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Lothrop, Thomas—Col. Thomas Lothrop House, Cohasset, Mass.

Loud, Levi—Perinton, Skaneateles, N.Y. Williamsville.

Louvain, Joseph—Old School Burying Grounds, Concord, Pa.

Ludlow, Elijah—Maple Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Wil-

Ludlow, John—Lincoln Family Burial Ground, near Edon, Va. Massanutton

Ludlow, Joseph—Perinton, Skaneateles, N.Y. Williamsville.

Ludlow, Joseph—Perinton, Skaneateles, N.Y. Williamsville.

Ludlow, Joseph—Perinton, Skaneateles, N.Y. Williamsville.

Ludlow, Joseph—Perinton, Skaneateles, N.Y. Williamsville.

Ludlow, Joseph—Perinton, Skaneateles, N.Y. Williamsville.

MAY 1970 [ 559 ]
Ludlam, Henry—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Ludlam, William—Locust Valley Cem., Locust Valley, Long Island, N.Y. Seawanhaka Chp., N.Y.
Ludlow, Abraham—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Ludlow, Joseph—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Lum, Matthew—Lawrence County, Mo. Rhoda Fairchild Chp., Pa.
Lund, Stephen—Thornton Ferry Cem., Litchfield, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Lund, Thomas—Evergreen Cem., Nashua, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Luray, Jacob—Luray Cem., Southwest Harbor, Me. Hannah Weston Chp., Me.
Luther, Ezra—Eldridge Valley Cem., Wellsville, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.
Lyman, Jesse—First Cem., Vergennes, Vt. Seth Warner Chp., Vt.
Lyman, Justin—Main Street Cem., Easthampton, Mass. Submit Clark Chp., Mass.
Lyon, Elijah—Old Springfield Presbyterian Cem., Springfield, N.J. Watch Tower Chp., N.J.
Lyon, Elisabeth—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Lyon, Enos—Old Cem., Preakness, N.J. William Paterson Chp., N.J.
Lyon, Jabez—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Lyon, John—Cape May County Court House, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Lyon, John—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Lyon, Joseph—Athens County, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
Lyons, Thomas—Old Lyonsdale Cem., Elkhorn, Wis. Elkhorn Chp., Wis.
Lytte, William—Lytle Family Cem., near Murfreesboro, Tenn. Campbell Chp., Tenn.
Mabry, John—End Cem., Cadiz, Ky. Kentucky State Society
MacDonald, Donald—Albany, New York. Manhattan Chp., N.Y.
Mackey, James—Buffalo Cem., 3 miles southwest of Louisiana, Mo. Pike County Chp., Mo.
Mackey, John—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Mackey, Joseph—Presbyterian Meeting House, Oxford, N.J. General William Maxwell Chp., N.J.
MacWhorter, Alexander—First Presbyterian Church Burying Ground, Newark, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Magaw, Robert—Knowlton Court House at 159th St., New York City. Mary Washington Colonial Chp., N.Y.
Magruder, Nathaniel—Dunbeld Estate, near Forestville, Md. Magruder Chp., D.C.
Mahan, John—Smith Mahan Chp., N.J. Watch Tower Chp., N.J.
Major, Thomas—Alamance Churchyard, Greensboro, N.C. San Francisco Chp., Calif.
Mallory, John—Calhoun County Court House Grounds, Anniston, Ala. Biville Chp., Ala.
Maltbie, Jonathan—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Manchester, Nathaniel—North Chp., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Manfield, Benjamin—Ridge, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Mannford, William—Old Burying Ground, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Manly, Jesse—Athens County Court House, Athens, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
Mann, Bill—Stratton, Vermont, Brattleboro Chp., Vt.
Mann, Francis—Harisson, Ky. Cynthia Chp., Ky.
Mann, James—Pembroke, N.H. Buntin Chp., N.H.
Mann, Robert—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor, Maine. Frances Dighton Williams Chp., Me.
Manning, Isaac—Ancient Burying Grounds of the Baptist Church, Scotch Plains, N.J. Scotch Plains Chp., N.J.
Manny, Gabriel—Manny's Corners Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Manross, Elijah—South Yard Cem., Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.
Mansfield, Nathaniel—Quaint Cem., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Lulow Chp., Conn.
Mansfield, Samuel—Athens County Court House, Athens, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
Mansfield, Thomas—Athens County Court House, Athens, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
Marble, Ephriam—Riverside Cem., N.Y. Oneonta Chp., N.Y.
Marble, Sampson (Samson)—Riverside Cem., N.Y. Oneonta Chp., N.Y.
March, Jonathan—Hills Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marlatt, Benjamin—Franklin, Ind. National Old Trails Cem., Ind.
Marshall, John—North Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Marshall, John—Cape May Court House, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Marshall, Joseph—Cape May Court House, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Martin, Abraham—Family Cem., Columbia County, Ga.
Martin, Ephriam—Riverside Cem., N.Y. Oneonta Chp., N.Y.
Martin, Sampson (Samson)—Riverside Cem., N.Y. Oneonta Chp., N.Y.
March, Jonathan—Hills Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marlatt, Benjamin—Franklin, Ind. National Old Trails Cem., Ind.
Marcy, Amos—Riley's Creek, Near Kingston, Tenn. Hiwassee Chp., Tenn.
Marselis, Abasueus—Manney's Corners Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y.
Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Marsh, Abijah—Private Cem. on Marsh Farm, Near Sullivan, Ohio—Sarah Copus Chp., Ohio
Marsh, Benjamin—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.
Morristown Chp., N.J.
Marsh, Samuel—Hills Farm Cem., New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Marsh, Samuel—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marsh, Thomas—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marshall, Abraham—Family Cem., Columbia County, Ga.
Nancy Hart Chp., Ga.
Marshall, Ephraim—Marshall & Hicks Cem., Andrustown, N.Y.
Marshall, John—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marshall, Joseph—North Street Cem., Auburn, N.Y. Owasco Chp., N.Y.
Marvin, George—Family burial plot: 17 miles north of Enterprise Bldg., Cleveland, Tenn. Ocotea Chp., Tenn.
Maxfield, David—North Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
McAllister, Andrew—Marietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Marble, Ephriam—Riverside Cem., N.Y. Oneonta Chp., N.Y.
Marble, Sampson (Samson)—Riverside Cem., N.Y. Oneonta Chp., N.Y.
March, Jonathan—Hills Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marlatt, Benjamin—Franklin, Ind. National Old Trails Cem., Ind.
Marcy, Amos—Riley's Creek, Near Kingston, Tenn. Hiwassee Chp., Tenn.
Marselis, Abasueus—Manney's Corners Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y.
Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Marsh, Abijah—Private Cem. on Marsh Farm, Near Sullivan, Ohio—Sarah Copus Chp., Ohio
Marsh, Benjamin—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.
Morristown Chp., N.J.
Marsh, Samuel—Hills Farm Cem., New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Marsh, Samuel—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marsh, Thomas—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marshall, Abraham—Family Cem., Columbia County, Ga.
Nancy Hart Chp., Ga.
Marshall, Jeremiah—Marshall & Hicks Cem., Andrustown, N.Y.
Henderson Chp., N.Y.
Marshall, John—Hills Farm Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian, N.H.
Marshall, Joseph—North Street Cem., Auburn, N.Y. Owasco Chp., N.Y.
Marvin, Ozias—Old Burying Ground, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Marvin, Ozias—Old Burying Ground, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Massy, John—Olney Churchyard, Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Mathews, William—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Matlock, H.—Marker on Enterprise Bldg., Cleveland, Tenn. Ocotea Chp., Tenn.
Matross, John Sellman—Finneytown Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mariemont Chp., Ohio
Matthews, James—Friends Cem., Friendsville, Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.
Matthews, Richard—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Maxfield, David—North Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
McAllister, Andrew—Marietta, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Mathews, William—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
McIlister, Andrew—Meeting House Spring Near Carlisle, Pa. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
McAllister, Randall—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
McBee, Silas—Williams Family Cem., Gershorn Community, Miss. La Salle and Belvidere Chps., Miss.
McBride, James—Farmington, Ill. Peoria Chp., Ill.
McBurney, A.—Fostoria, Ohio. Jane Washington Cem., Ohio
McCall, Thomas—Harrison, Ky. Cynthia Chp., Ky.
McClough, John—South Merrimack Cemetery, Litchfield, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
McClure, Andrew—Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
McGray, Phineas—Village Creek Primitive Baptist Church Cem., East of Connersville, Ind. Descendant Miriam Benedict Chp., Ind.
McGhee, William—Horse Mountain, Bedford Co., Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.
McGuire, John—Horse Mountain, Bedford Co., Tenn. General Francis Nash Chp., Tenn.
McHenry, James—Fort McHenry, Md. Fort McHenry Chp., D.C.
McDuffee, Daniel—McDuffee Farm, Rochester, N.H. Mary Torr Chp., N.H.
McDuffee, John—Haven's Hill Cem., Rochester, N.H. Mary Torr Chp., N.H.
McElroth, Thomas—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.
McElwee, James Jr.—Caney Creek, Tenn. Nancy Ward Chp., Tenn.
McEver, James—Marker on Athens County Court House, Athens, Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
McGaw, William—Hopewell Cem., Near Fairhaven, Ohio. Deborah Avery Chp., Ohio
McGhee, William—Downs, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chp., Ill.
McGill, James—Madsionville Cem., Near Sweetwater, Tenn. Rhea-Craig Chp., Tenn.
McGinley, James—Balsam Creek Cem., Blount Co., Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.
McGinley, William—New Providence Cem., Maryville, Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.
McGuire, John—Horse Mountain, Bedford Co., Tenn. General Francis Nash Chp., Tenn.
McHenry, James—Fort McHenry, Md. Fort McHenry Chp., D.C.
McIntosh, Ebenezer—Little north of Monument Square, N.H. Coosuck Chp., N.H.
McIntosh, Phillip—Horse Meadow Cem., Haverhill, N.H. Coosuck Chp., N.H.
McKahan, Alexander—Meeting House Spring, Near Carlisle, Pa. Pennsylvania State Society
McKay, Robert—Big Spring Cem., Blount Co., Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.
McKean, James—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
McKelvy, Hugh—Old Bethel Cem., Randolph County, Ill. Fort Chartres Chp., Ill.
McKendree, William—Ivy Rim Chp., Ill.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>McKinney, Henry</td>
<td>Paxton Presbyterian Churchyard, Paxton, Pa.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKenzie, John</td>
<td>McKenzie, Tenn. Jackson-Madison Chp., Tenn.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKee, Daniel</td>
<td>St. Peters Cem., Oxford, Miss. David Reese Chp., Miss.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKissack, William</td>
<td>Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chp., N.J.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKnight, James</td>
<td>Chillisquaque Cem., Chillisquaque, Pa. Warrior Run Chp., Pa.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKnight, John</td>
<td>Chillisquaque Cem., Chillisquaque, Pa. Warrior Run Chp., Pa.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKnight, Lewis</td>
<td>Old Christ Episcopal Churchyard, Shrewsbury, N.J. Shrewsbury Towne Chp., N.J.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMahan, John</td>
<td>Chillisquaque Cem., Chillisquaque, Pa.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, Philip</td>
<td>Manchester Chpd., Vt. Ormsby Chp., Vt.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, Joseph</td>
<td>Alamance Churchyard, Greensboro, N.C. San Francisco Chp., Calif.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, John</td>
<td>Alamance Churchyard, Greensboro, N.C. Guiford Battle Chp., N.C.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, Robert</td>
<td>Old Street Cem., Amherst, Mass. MaryMatt- ton Chp., Mass.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, James</td>
<td>Pine Creek Graveyard, Jersey Shore, Pa. Fort Antes Chp., Pa.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade, Daniel</td>
<td>South Henderson Cem., Near Biggsville, Ill. Mildred Warner Washington Chp., Ill.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead, Joseph</td>
<td>Eusebia Presbyterian Churchyard, Maryville, Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead, Thomas</td>
<td>Derry Presbyterian Graveyard, Hershey, Pa. Harrisburg Chp., Pa.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead, William</td>
<td>Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meehan, Josiah</td>
<td>South Cem., Amherst, Mass. Mary Mattison Chp., Mass.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meehan, Joseph</td>
<td>Alamance Churchyard, Greensboro, N.C. Guiford Battle Chp., N.C.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeh, Jacob</td>
<td>&quot;Lashley Farm,&quot; Richmond, Ind. Richmond-Indiana Chp., Ind.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeh, Joseph L</td>
<td>Scotch Presbyterian Cem., North of Hillsboro, Ore. Multnomah Chp., Ore.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeker, Daniel</td>
<td>Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeker, John</td>
<td>Hopewell Cem., Montgomery, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meigs, R. J.</td>
<td>Marker on Enterprise Bldg., Cleveland, Tenn. Ocoee Chp., Tenn.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meigs, Return J.</td>
<td>Calhoun, Tenn. Ocoee Chp., Tenn.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecklin, Andrew</td>
<td>St. James Lutheran Churchyard, East of Phillipsburg, N.J. Peggy Warne Chp., N.J.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meek, George</td>
<td>Old Cemetery on Watts Farm—on Highway 45, Centre Co., Pa. Bellefonte Chp., Pa.</td>
<td>1850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To be continued
National Symphony

(Continued from page 530)

summer season. Geisler was born in Pennsylvania and was a fellow student of Mitchell at Curtis Institute in Philadelphia.


Programs for Young People

From tuba to timpani, the instruments of a symphony orchestra have a fascination all their own for young people; and in the Metropolitan Washington area, a special series of concerts is performed each season for the Symphony's young listeners. The youth attendance at Washington National Symphony concerts is the highest in the United States.

The Tiny Tots concerts, as they were dubbed some years ago, are a special project of Howard Mitchell and the orchestra, and are almost as much fun for the musicians as they are for the audience. The short program includes music the children all know, a brief description of each piece, and an instrument demonstration. All this makes for an exciting hour, and the youngsters can hardly contain themselves. Adults are admitted only if they are accompanied by a child.

Since the successful Tiny Tots series of concerts began in 1953, thousands of the very young from 3 to 8 have listened, clapped, sung, marched, danced, conducted, and finally gotten to handle the instruments of a symphony orchestra. The programming for the Tiny Tots concert is simple. No piece is more than 3 minutes long because of the young audience’s short span of attention. The conductor chooses works with strong rhythmic interest because this is more important than melody for the very young.

During the concert, the children and the musicians mingle. The young audience is permitted to inspect everything on stage, and the members of the orchestra especially enjoy this segment of the afternoon.

Conductor Mitchell believes that many millions of people will be lovers and patrons of good music only if they have the opportunity to become acquainted with it while they are still young. Each year, the Washington National Symphony also goes into Washington area schools, and Washington young people come to Constitution Hall or Government auditoriums, to hear the National Symphony's Young People concerts, as part of their school work, usually during school hours.

The music offered is more sophisticated and the orchestra gives each member of the audience a copy of “My Program Notes,” a booklet containing simplified descriptions of the music to be played.

Other children’s concerts, sponsored by Washington businesses and individuals, are given free to the children who attend. Still other youth concerts are sponsored by local organizations, such as a parent-teachers association.

Among the recordings by the Washington National Symphony are the ten-volume “Adventures in Music” and “Instruments of the Orchestra” series, used in schools throughout the world for teaching music appreciation. Mrs. John F. Kennedy, during state visits to South America, Pakistan, and India, took along as gifts to children, the “Adventures in Music” albums (RCA Victor).

The Washington National Symphony each year presents the Merriweather Post Contest for Violinists and Cellists. Named for Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post, a generous patron of the Orchestra, the competition is one of the most renowned for young musicians and is especially planned to encourage string players. Many winners in the past have gone on to successful concert careers.

(Credit is given to the Washington National Symphony Public Relations Office for historical and biographical data and description of Youth Concerts).

Subscription Sweepstakes Contest 1969-1970

Winners

State with Greatest Percentage of Increase

ALASKA—Mrs. Solomon B. Moore, State Regent
Northeastern Division
Boston Tea Party—Massachusetts
Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Regent
Eastern Division
Frances Scott—District of Columbia
Mrs. Mary E. Denham, Regent
Southeastern Division
Col. John Robins—Alabama
Mrs. Jule M. Julich, Regent

Western Division
Col. John Mitchell—Alaska
Mrs. Charles W. Johnson, Jr., Regent

East Central Division
Rebecca Dewey—Michigan
Mrs. Otis Wirth, Regent
North Central Division
Ann Crooker St. Clair—Illinois
Mrs. Milton Smith, Regent
South Central Division
Benjamin McFarland—Texas
Mrs. Thomas Lee Irby, Regent

(Credit is given to the Washington National Symphony Public Relations Office for historical and biographical data and description of Youth Concerts).
REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. Is there an index to the 1880 census schedule?
A. The 1880 card schedules are indexed for families that included a child aged ten or younger; arranged by State or Territory, then alphabetically by the first letter of the surname—using the Soundex System. These are available on microfilm. For further information, write the National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20008 for free booklet "Federal Population Census 1790-1890—a price list of microfilm copies of the Schedules."

Q. Who should sign supplementals?
A. Only the Chapter Registrar’s signature is required. Mail papers and $10 fee to Treasurer General’s Office in Washington.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. Can a member transfer to At Large to become an organizing member of a new chapter within the same year as she was admitted to the National Society?
A. A new member is entitled to transfer before completion of one year. Transferring from At Large to a new chapter as an organizing member is not considered a transfer. A member is entitled to only ONE transfer a year.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH

Q. Should the Regent of a Chapter give a copy of the National Chairman’s letter to the Chapter Lineage Research Chairman?
A. It is very important that the Chapter Regent give a copy of this letter to her Chapter Chairman, so she will know about her duties.

Q. Will the DAR correct a line if proof is sent in to show that the line was in error?
A. If sufficient proof is sent in the DAR will correct the line.

Q. Are SAR papers accepted by the DAR to establish a line?
A. The DAR does not accept papers from any other organization.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP

Q. Why is a new member admitted June 9, 1969 required to pay 1970 dues?
A. National Board admitted her BEFORE October 1, 1969.

Article XI, Section II of the National Bylaws provides: “The dues of a member admitted or reinstated on or after October first shall be credited for the next succeeding calendar year.”

Members admitted Dues paid
February Board Approx. 10 mos. (End of THAT calendar year)
April Board Approx. 8 mos. (End of THAT calendar year)
June Board Approx. 6 mos. (End of THAT calendar year)
October Board Approx. 15 mos. (End of FOLLOWING year)
December Board Approx. 13 mos. (End of FOLLOWING year)

MAY 1970
placed this marker in 1936. It locates the road by which Seth Warner gathered with his men from Dorset, Vermont to await orders from General Stark, then proceeding over Peru mountain to the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. This area was then called Mead’s Mills for its owner, Timothy Mead, who lived on the site of the present Colburn House Motor Inn and operated a grist mill. When Timothy Mead died and the land was sold it became Factory Point because of the several woolen mills, grist mills and tanneries. It was named Manchester Center in 1886 and is the principal shopping area of the town.

ORMSBY CHAPTER, DAR

thanks the following sponsors all of whom are located in Manchester Center.

Factory Point National Bank
The Green Valley Shop, Gifts
McWayne, Jewelers
The Old Tavern Antiques
The twenty-seven Chapters of

THE VERMONT STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR

proudly honor

TWO OF THEIR DISTINGUISHED DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. G. Murray Campbell,

State Regent.

October 1, 1969 — April, 1971

Mrs. Walter T. Biggar,

State Regent,

April, 1968 — October 1, 1969

SPONSORING CHAPTERS:
National Defense

(Continued from page 523)

 metropolitan administrative apparatus is being empowered to see that localities comply with a comprehensive plan drawn up in accord with Federal guidelines. ‘The plan’ will have extraordinary utility in securing local acquiescence. First, insisting that adjacent localities submit to area-wide planning as a condition for Federal aid will bind them to a cooperative program. This is no mere window dressing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recently indicated that it not only would require localities to join together to produce plans for ‘orderly metropolitan growth’ but would enforce conformity to such plans by withholding project-development funds from recalcitrant areas. . . .

"Second, to get money for what it does want, each locality will have to undertake programs it does not want. . . . Third, ‘the plan’ pre-empts future decisions; it requires long-range commitments at the time any grant is negotiated. Nor can such commitments be overturned easily, for they soon come to be reinforced by a network of related actions. Moreover, the long-range decision builds its own special constituency. . . .

"Finally, metropolitan planning arrangements will help to obviate local controversy by screening local decisions from public scrutiny. Embedding individual decisions in a complex, multifunctional, area-wide, long-range plan obscures them from view, and the obscurity is deepened by the technical and scientific procedures which are a natural corollary to the emphasis on planning—a process said to require consideration of a vast array of factors, calculation of their interrelations, and so forth. All of this may improve administrative competence, but it will also vest greater power in planners and administrators. As the business of government comes to be carried on by a coalition of Federal, metropolitan and local bureaucracies in the language of expertise, local groups and elected officials will become puzzled outsiders, lacking the specialized knowledge to perceive and articulate their interests."

That's the idea whose time, to hark back to the CED's Project Director, may have come. If so, he and the committee are welcome to it. Metro government may be the wave of the future, but we're d---d if we call it progress.

In the April issue of the DAR Magazine the name of Mrs. Julius Castigliola, State Chairman, DAR Museum, DCDAR, was spelled incorrectly. The Magazine regrets the error.
The boyhood home of Davy Crockett was located only a few paces from the site selected for this tavern-museum. In reproducing this early house, one of the main purposes was to depict the lives and customs of the pioneers who first settled in what is now East Tennessee. Care has been taken to ascertain the historic value of every article used here. In the fireproof basement under the main room there is a pioneer museum where many historical antique items pertaining to the Crockett period are on display.

July 25th through August 1, 1970, Hamblen County, Tennessee is celebrating its Centennial. There will be parades, historical displays, and a pageant shown nightly (except Sunday). Plan to visit us this summer.

SAMUEL DOAK CHAPTER DAR expresses appreciation to the following sponsors:

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION
of TENNESSEE ANTIQUITIES
HAMBLEN COUNTY CHAPTER
Morristown, Tennessee

BANK OF COMMERCE
Progressive, Friendly Service with
Deep Roots in the Community
Member FDIC
Morristown, Tennessee

MORRISTOWN POWER SYSTEM
441 West Main Street
Morristown, Tennessee

MORRISTOWN FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
622 West 1st North Street
Morristown, Tennessee

MASENGILL REAL ESTATE COMPANY
201 East 1st North Street
Morristown, Tennessee

MORRISTOWN LINCOLN-MERCURY, Inc.
1335 West Andrew Johnson Highway
Morristown, Tennessee

JACK'S DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT, Inc.
1825 West Andrew Johnson Highway
"Morristown's Finest"
Morristown, Tennessee

CROSBY-HENDERSON OIL COMPANY
Jobbers of Mobil Products
401 North Cumberland Street
Morristown, Tennessee

KINGMYER MOTOR INN
Downtown Morristown
Morristown, Tennessee

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN OF MORRISTOWN
703 West Andrew Johnson Highway
Morristown, Tennessee

HOLIDAY INN OF MORRISTOWN
West Andrew Johnson Highway
Morristown, Tennessee
This vivid portrayal of the doomed Revolutionaries at the site of the Presidio De La Bahia in Goliad when Colonel James W. Fannin and more than three hundred men on Palm Sunday 1836 were awakened from their fitful sleep, and ordered to gather in three separate groups. The Texans responded with alacrity, happy in the thought and hope that they were about to be freed, and be permitted to return to their loved ones unsuspecting that within minutes they would be confronted with awful truth and hear the command ring out: FUEGO! FIRE!

From a painting by Colonel Andrew J. Houston, son of General Sam Houston. (Photo by Cecil Thompson)

Memorial Services are held each March on the anniversary of this sad event by the citizens of Goliad at the monument of Colonel Fannin and his men not far removed from the site of the now Restored Presidio La Bahia.

Sponsors of this page: The First National Bank of Goliad
Goliad, Texas
Kathleen M. Marsh and William A. Marsh
ANTHONY SMITH CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
LUFKIN, TEXAS

On its Twenty-second Anniversary
AFFECTIONATELY HONORS ITS ORGANIZING REGENT

MRS. G. T. MOUGHON . . . . 1948-1950

PAST REGENTS

1950-1952 . . . . Mrs. George Wells
1952-1954 . . . . Mrs. E. H. Bounds
1954-1956 . . . . Dr. Wynette Young
1956-1957 . . . . Mrs. G. A. Medford
1957-1960 . . . . Mrs. J. O. Modisette

1960-1962 . . . . Mrs. R. A. Kennedy
1962-1964 . . . . Mrs. M. E. Traylor
1964 . . . . Mrs. M. L. Croley
1964-1966 . . . . Mrs. W. C. Royle
1966-1968 . . . . Mrs. Vernon L. Jensen

MAY 1970
The present Hale-Byrnes House was built by Samuel Hale in 1750, was occupied by Daniel Byrnes when Washington and his Generals met in it on September 6, 1777 before the Battle of Brandywine.

The house is located in Stanton near Wilmington, Delaware. It was a gift to the Cooch’s Bridge Chapter by one of its members, Mrs. Harry Clark Boden, Jr. The house is now being restored by the Delaware State Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. The Delaware Daughters DAR are helping with the restoration.

The present Hale-Byrnes House was built by Samuel Hale in 1750, was occupied by Daniel Byrnes when Washington and his Generals met in it on September 6, 1777 before the Battle of Brandywine.

The house is located in Stanton near Wilmington, Delaware. It was a gift to the Cooch’s Bridge Chapter by one of its members, Mrs. Harry Clark Boden, Jr. The house is now being restored by the Delaware State Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. The Delaware Daughters DAR are helping with the restoration.

DELAWARE
Daughters of the American Revolution

THE
HALE-BYRNES HOUSE

Presented by the Chapters

Colonel Armwell Long
Mary Vinning
Colonel David Hall
Colonel Haslet
Elizabeth Cook
Captain Jonathan Caldwell
Captain William McKennan
Cooch’s Bridge
Caesar Rodney
State Officers Club
Compliments of
EASTERN TRUST & BANKING CO.
Bangor, Old Town, Machias and Brewer, Maine

Compliments of
SHEPARD'S AGENCY
General Insurance and Real Estate
Shore Property
Stonington, Maine

Compliments of
Thompson-Lyford Hardware
Headquarters for Franciscan China
39 Center Street
Brewer, Maine

Compliments of
STICKNEY AND BABCOCK FUEL CO.
112 Franklin St., Bangor, Maine
WATSON'S GREENHOUSE
Flowers for all Occasions
Rt. #1 Gardiner, Maine Tel. 582-5674

JEFFERSON MOTOR INN
Watkins Glen, N.Y.

Forget the weather!
ENJOY THE FLAVOR
of outdoor cooking with
"THE COOK-IN"

Right on your kitchen
range . . . charcoal flavor
WITHOUT CHARCOAL. NO
FUSS . . . MUSS . . . or HOT COALS
Get wonderful results
that make every meal a
feast! Just delicious, and so
easy. $7.95
Add 75¢ postage/handling

GOURMET GRILLES, INC.
Box 8628 — Friendship Int'l Airport
Baltimore, Maryland 21240

Dick Benefield, Manager
Invites You To
Try
SMORGASBORO
Luncheon
Tuesday thru Friday
11:30 A.M.—1:30 P.M.
Holiday Buffet
11:30 A.M.—2:30 P.M. Sunday
HOTEL MAGEE
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Compliments of
HOLIDAY INN

Interstate 80 and Route 54
Danville, Pa.

YOUR HOST FROM COAST TO COAST
OUR FAMILY HISTORY, ENLARGED TO 68 pages, is certain to become a family treasure! It fills a long felt want! Pages are headed for recording all IMPORTANT family events: Weddings, Births, Deaths; Church, School, Career and Military Service; pages for 4 generations of ancestors and 5 of descendants with 8 EXTRA pages ruled for longer lines and other data so hard to recall later. Provides vital information when needed and could become legal evidence. A LIVING FAMILY HISTORY will be a priceless possession.

Earn money for your DAR budget: box of 6 at $3.50 each PP: box of 12 at $3.35 each PP: box of 18 at $3.25 each PP. Sell at $4.50 each. Immediate shipment. Specify color.

Shannon Publishing Company, DAR 4620 Charlotte, Kansas City, Missouri 64110

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 566)

29th, 1895 by fifteen of Albany's most outstanding women. The first Regent was Mrs. William Crosswell Doane, wife of the first Episcopal Bishop of Albany. In 1898 Mohawk Regent, Mrs. Daniel Manning was elected President-General and added a still undimmed star to Mohawks' history and memories of the years behind. The Chapter was named for the Mohawk Indians, the most easterly tribe of the Iroquois Confederation.

Over the 75 years being celebrated, the Mohawk Chapter has been active in the three general areas of service to which we are dedicated—History, Patriotism and Education. Through the luncheon on the 15th of January the Mohawk Chapter expressed tribute to its founders and affectionate respect and gratefulness to the several hundred Albany women who have served their community and their state during the past 75 years through their membership in the Chapter.—Phyllis P. Ketler.
Greetings from
CHATTSANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Chickamauga Chapter  Nancy Ward Chapter
Moccasin Bend Chapter  Chief John Ross Chapter
Judge David Campbell Chapter

BOERSMA TRAVEL
Complete Domestic and International Travel Service

Mail or phone orders
Carefully handled by experienced Travel Counselors

14 Nickels Arcade and 3368 Washtenaw Rd.
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Attention DAWSONS
For an anticipated book on DAWSONS IN THE REVOL. WAR AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, send complete genealogical data on your name and Dawson ancestor to:

Carol Dawson
304 Third Street
Eau Claire, Wis. 54701

Limited Edition
Mayflower Commemorative Exclusive Sebastian Miniature Handcrafted for New Jersey Society of Mayflower Descendants To celebrate the 350th Anniversary of The Landing

$5.00 Includes Postage
Send Check or Money Order to “350th Anniversary” Box 1620, Fanwood, N.J. 07023

SMITH’S, INC.
AD 4-3803  1831 Columbia Road
Washington, D.C.
Honest, prompt and dependable Service
Our 51st Year
We repair all makes

RITCHIE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA—History for Sale.
A re-publication of the “HISTORY OF RITCHIE COUNTY” by MINNIE KENDALL LOWTHER was published on April 10, 1967 by Eloise Beyer Summers.
The book is 680 pages, size 6x9, printed in large type on book paper and is bound in heavy hard back simulated binding. It is the exact copy of the original book printed in 1911.
The book is now on sale for $12.50 plus 38¢ W.Va. Sales Tax. Add 45¢ for postage and handling.

Order from:
Mrs. A. Karl Summers,
3005 Morningide Ave.
Parkersburg, W.Va. 26101

THE GOETZ CO.
REPRODUCTION & FINE PRINTING
2419 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
PHONE (202) 337-1030

THE GOETZ CO.
REPRODUCTION & FINE PRINTING
2419 M STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
PHONE (202) 337-1030

SOLID BRONZE
Officially Approved
Postage Prepaid
3” EMBLEM ea. 8.00
(6 or more) ea. 7.50
10” Grave Marker 10.90
(6 or more) ea. 10.00
Supplied with LUGS or with STAFF & Flag-holder.

Order NOW:
ABACO PLATERS
1814 E. Russell St.
Phila., Pa. 19134

MAY 1970
THE DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING COMMITTEE

Presents

STARS OF THE MONTH

★ STATE—MINNESOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Laurence Ward Corbett
State Chairman—Mrs. Harry R. Cotton
No. Chapters participating—28
Total ads, cuts—$1,319.00

★ STATE—VERMONT
State Regent—Mrs. G. Murray Campbell
State Chairman—Mrs. Cecil L. Goodheart
No. Chapters participating—27 (100%)
Total ads, cuts—$695.00

★ STATE—MAINE
State Regent—Mrs. Norman Hubbard
State Chairman—Mrs. Lester Thomas
No. Chapters participating—10
Total ads, cuts—$195.00

★ STATE—DELAWARE
State Regent—Miss Anna Elizabeth Gallaher
State Chairman—Mrs. James W. Marsey
No. Chapters participating—9 (100%)
Total ads, cuts—$135.00

MISCELLANEOUS STATES—$1,900.00

GRAND TOTAL FOR MAY ISSUE—$4,244.00

Mrs. Frank L. Harris, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
THE INSIGNIA OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE OFFICIAL INSIGNIA was unanimously adopted by the Board of Management the 26th of May, 1891 and patented the 22nd of September, four months after its adoption.

HOW TO WEAR THE INSIGNIA

PROPER USE:
Shall be worn in the position of honor on the left breast.

Only ancestral bars patented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, service bars and pins authorized by the Society may be worn with the Insignia upon the official ribbon.

The length of the ribbon must not exceed twelve (12) inches. A second ribbon may be worn, if necessary to accommodate all bars and pins.

Miniature D.A.R. Insignia:
The Miniature D.A.R. Insignia may be worn on a ribbon with the miniature insignia of other societies, attached to a bar, as men do their service ribbons or medals.

ABUSE:
No items of decoration (such as corsages or jewelry) may be worn above the Insignia.

OCCASIONS TO WEAR THE INSIGNIA

PROPER USE:
Should be worn ONLY at functions of the Society or its Chapters or when representing the organization or attending ceremonial occasions.

ABUSE:
It is not suitable to wear the Insignia on the street, in cocktail lounges or bars, or while shopping in stores.

THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT ITS PROPER USE

THE INSIGNIA COMMITTEE
Mrs. James Surran Fleming, Chairman

THE INSIGNIA ON PRINTED MATERIAL, ETC.

PROPER USE:
Use of the Insignia by States and Chapters shall be limited to year books, stationery, programs, and uses required by the work of the Society. Should always be accorded the place of honor, such as:

- Top center.
- Upper left corner.

All printing should be placed BELOW the level of the top of the Insignia.

On Chapter year books the Insignia is placed a little above center on the cover.

DAR stationery should be used only for DAR correspondence.

ABUSE:
Should never be used in connection with material for commercial or semi-commercial projects.

OTHER THINGS TO REMEMBER

Know and observe strictly the Bylaws of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution governing the use and wearing of the Insignia.

When in doubt about some use of the Insignia for State or Chapter purposes other than those specified in the Bylaws, contact National Headquarters.

When ordering pins give name, address and national number and allow time for permit to be issued.

... WEAR YOUR INSIGNIA WITH PRIDE AND GUARD IT CAREFULLY ...
Wilderness is part of the American heritage.

The wilderness that witnessed the birth and early growth of this Nation no longer spreads from ocean to ocean. But neither has all of it been tamed. Many of these untamed lands, majestic reminders of primeval America, are parts of the National Forests of the United States.

The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, established the first wilderness area in 1904 and now manages over 95% of the almost 10 million acres that presently comprise the National Wilderness System.