Daughters American Revolution

Provincial Feast 25 March 1829.

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The National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution, City of Washington, is bringing to the American public a most unusual exhibit featuring an American president. John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States (1825-29), from the age of sixteen up until almost the last year of his life, is known to have sat for an astounding total of more than sixty portraits. The National Portrait Gallery has assembled an impressive collection of these likenesses. About one third are lost or unlocated.

With our greetings for the New Year, the DAR Magazine is happy to feature on the January cover a silhouette of the Adams Family from this collection. Done by Jarvis F. Hanks on March 25, 1829, this likeness is referred to in Adams’ diary for this date: “I had my wife and myself; my son John, his wife and their baby, Mary Roberdeau and Abigail S. Adams, all cut out and pasted upon one card.” The Adams silhouette is used through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. James B. Ames, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
The safest place in all this world is the place of duty. God's wings are over it and God's peace guards it.

The National Society wishes each of you a Happy and Profitable New Year.
DEAR MEMBERS:

In our frantic rush to "enjoy" the Holiday season, let us not forget that the beginning of a New Year is a time for inventory. As you reflect upon the year past, you may take pride, not only in your personal accomplishments, but also in the accomplishments of the National Society.

The first and most important accomplishment that you, the members, have helped to bring about is a continued net increase in membership. Without new members, especially Juniors, and the inspiration they bring, the National Society could not continue its record of outstanding achievement.

It is gratifying to announce that the Constitution Hall indebtedness was completely wiped out during the pledging period of the 79th Continental Congress. The sum of $3245 was pledged during the open period with other contributions coming later. Any money in excess of the actual debt will be placed in a fund for the next refurbishing of the Hall.

The dedication of the Betty Newkirk Seimes Microfilm Center brought to conclusion the joint project of the Registrar General and the Librarian General to provide our staff and the general public with excellent facilities for process application papers.

One of the major goals of this Administration has been to promote firm business practices that will initiate savings, even though small in some instances. The Seimes Computer Center, although not entirely free of "kinks," is taking on more and more of the detail work that must be handled at National Headquarters.

To further our interest and support of education, a much needed classroom building is under construction at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in Alabama. At the October Meeting of the National Board of Management, $19,197.35 was reported as already collected from the membership for the Seimes-Thomas building, with $5000 having been appropriated by the National Society. This is in addition to the regular support received by both the DAR Schools.

National Headquarters is increasingly aware of the problems faced by local Chapters in dealing with the press. Whenever State Regents or Chapters have called for assistance at the local level your General President has responded immediately. Through speeches, letters to Editors, press interviews, and television appearances, she has attempted to refute any and all criticism of the National Society. To offer further guidance to State Regents in dealing with the multiplicity of problems confronting America today, the Office of the President General issued a series of official statements, identified as "Press Guidelines." These have received a most enthusiastic response from both State Regents and members at large.

One of the most enjoyable parts of serving as your President General is the opportunity for a personal visit with individual States and Chapters. During 1970, it was my privilege to make an official visit to the Chapters in England and France. This was the first time since 1935 that such a visit has been possible. The result was a much warmer and closer relationship with the Chapters abroad.

With the cooperation of such an excellent Executive Board and with our members so willing to cooperate, this has indeed been a profitable year for the National Society. We still have much to accomplish.

Sincerely,

Betty Newkirk Seimes
Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
General of the Army, James Wilkinson
Hairy protestors have a hero in a Revolutionary War officer who twice defied the Commanding General of the Army at the turn of the 19th century in refusing to crop his locks. He wore them in a queue familiar in portraits of George Washington and other public figures of the period. Shaggy frontiersmen along the Mississippi River, both military and civil, made his case a public issue. They raised such a political ruckus about the violation of his “natural rights” and “mutilation” that the noise reached President Thomas Jefferson and the 8th Congress. Influential newspapers carried parodies. The War Department, as the Department of the Army was then designated, was embarrassed.

The hirsute order was issued by the Commanding General of the Army, James Wilkinson, from Pittsburgh April 30, 1801. It was published as a General Order “for the accommodation, comfort and health of the troops,” and it decreed that “the hair is to be cropped without exception.” Nobly it added: “The General will give the example.”

He did, but a number of other officers did not follow suit, at least not with the proper military dispatch. A lieutenant who had the bad luck to be spotted by General Wilkinson himself complied only upon arrest. A captain in Georgia tried to resign, but in the end had to submit. There was no paymaster at his outpost to give him his accrued pay and, lacking funds, he was unable to get back to his home in Connecticut.

The holdout was Col. Thomas Butler of the U.S. 2nd Infantry. He insisted that the crop order was “an arbitrary infraction of my natural rights and a non-compliance on my part not cognizable by the Articles of War.” He had kept his queue—and his cool—despite changes in Army styles since the Revolution and a number of encounters with Indian scalping knives. His queue had become a status symbol, a heady “fogy stripe,” as it were.

At the time Butler was a veteran of more than 25 years of service, having been commissioned a lieutenant January 5, 1776 in Philadelphia in the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion of Continental Forces commanded by the then Colonel Arthur St. Clair. Within 10 months of his commissioning, Butler was promoted to captain by a board of field officers at Valley Forge. His record at the National Archives in Washington indicates that at one point in the Revolution he was taken prisoner. Presumably he was exchanged; it is not clear how he managed to get back into service.

Most of Butler’s service after the war was on the frontier. He was a major when he was wounded in the disaster at Fort Recovery on the Wabash River in what is now Mercer County, Ohio, November 4, 1791. His
brother Richard, who was a general, was killed. They were casualties in a big expedition headed by Butler's old commander, General St. Clair, then Governor of the Northwest Territory. St. Clair's force was cut to pieces by Indians in a surprise attack. About 630 soldiers were killed and 280 wounded. The magnitude of the defeat is striking in contrast with the annihilation a half century later of Custer's force of 250 men.

The assignment that led to the hair incident was given Butler by President George Washington. Shortly before Washington retired to Mount Vernon in 1797, he sent Butler, then a lieutenant-colonel to Tennessee to settle a sticky dispute over the encroachment of settlers on Indian lands. His handling of that won him the friendship of Andrew Jackson, then a major general in the Tennessee militia and later the 7th President of the United States.

As his service continued on the frontier, Colonel Butler lined up behind Jackson in its politics. This is clear in Jackson's references to Butler in his correspondence. Jackson wrote to President Thomas Jefferson that if Butler were to obey the Wilkinson order, "... he would meet with the imprecations of every true republican in our country."

There was the radicalism of the West, and it was directly inspired by the French Revolution. They supported French republicanism even to the point of resisting commercial involvement with England for fear that it might support and promote aristocratic ideas.

Were it not for the politics, of course, there would not have been any incident. The order of the Commanding General of the Army would have been obeyed—or else. But Wilkinson was politically and personally vulnerable, and Butler had frontier backing.

Wilkinson was the "Tarnished Warrier" by title in the biography that James Riley Jacobs wrote of him. In another biography by Royal Orman Shreve, he is indicted again by title, "The Finished Scoundrel, General James Wilkinson, Sometimes Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U.S., Who Made Intrigue a Trade and Treason a Profession." When the Spanish archives were opened, he was found to have been in the pay of Spain to which he had also sworn allegiance.

Jackson, wary of General Wilkinson's plotting with the Spanish on the South and English on the North, was openly hostile to him. And the aging Butler was in Wilkinson's way; the colonel knew too much. So it was not Butler's queue that had to go as much as it was Butler. The queue was a trivial pretext.

That pretext was attacked by Jackson on a high moral platitude and by writers with ridicule. Jackson and 74 other militia officers and prominent persons in Tennessee sent a petition to the 8th Congress (2nd Session).

In it they declared that they could "not conceive it the duty of a freeman to obey an order unsanctified by law, without meaning, without utility, capricious and absurd, irreverent to the duties of a soldier, degrading to a man, and destructive to that pride which constitutes the soul of an army."

Wilkinson used it as a bill of particulars in preparing the prosecution to counter Butler's defense at his trial. Jackson's rhetoric did not hurt him as much as the ridicule. He lashed out in tedious letters to Secretary of Defense Henry Dearborn.

Occasionally there was a plaintive note in the furrious reports that Wilkinson wrote about Butler's recalcitrance. The General was sorry for himself. He tried hard to justify his handling of Butler. He loaded the records and, as a result, his side is more amply documented than Butler's in the National Archives in Washington.

As far as denunciation was concerned, the articulate Wilkinson met his match in Jackson. Jackson played on the theme that Wilkinson was out to drive Butler out of the Army—out of his way—so that "Spanish associations, conspiracies and treasonable purposes might have their freest exercise."

Butler also wrote that he had no doubt that the General's intention was to harass him.

As Jackson pointed out, Butler was too forthright in the "vigorouse expression of his belief in the truth of rumors that his superior was a paid Spanish spy."

In defending Butler, Jackson was also defending his own hair style. When he was elected to Congress in 1796 as Tennessee's first Representative, he wore his hair done up in a queue tied with an eel skin. Even after he had his queue cut in later years, he still had a tousled mop that would keep him in style today, witness his statue on the rearing charger in Lafayette Park directly across from the White House in Washington.

Not even a murmer of discontent about "the order for the crop" did the General hear—until he reached what he called "the cantonment on the Ohio River." That was in July 1801 and the installation was probably Fort Massac at the southeastern tip of Illinois. There he was informed of "some scintillations of discontent."

And there he encountered Butler just in from Nashville. The General noted officially that Butler was wearing his forbidden queue but that the men in his regiment were duly cropped.

The only other person in that unit out of uniform (unshorn) was the unfortunate lieutenant mentioned earlier. The General ordered the post commander, a Colonel Short, to arrest him forthwith. The lieutenant gave in and submitted to scissors. As far as the record shows, that ended the matter.

But the general did not feel that he could treat Butler quite so summarily, although later he might have wished he had. Instead, he heard him out, noting two points, "his ill health and his very respectful application for leave to wear his hair in which the legality of the order is not glanced at." Wilkinson had him make his request formally in writing. Butler's application, which was dated August 2, 1801 from Wilkinsonville, stated:

"Sir, on my arrival at this place, I met the General Order for cropping the hair, being much attached to mine. I waited on the commandant and requested him not to enforce the order as it respected myself, informing him at the same time of my intention on your arrival to solicit permission to wear my hair, which I should have personally done ere this, had an oppor-
tunity offered. Permit me now, General, to solicit that privilege for which I shall return you thanks.”

Permission was granted and published in an order the same day in Wilkinsonville. It read:

“Lieut. Col. Commandant Butler at his particular request and in consideration of his infirm health has permission to wear his hair.”

The exemption lasted less than a year, during which Butler was promoted to a full colonelcy. It was discontinued by the Secretary of War himself. Still Butler did not comply, being relatively secure in his outpost command at Fort Adams, now Loftus Heights, Mississippi. His nemesis found him, however, and this time threw the book at him. Wilkinson reported to Dearborn:

“My public engagements and the colonel’s violation of his orders, received from you, prevented our meeting again until May 1803, when I found him in robust health, and in respect to propriety, and to silence the licentious conversations which had ensued my indulgence to him, I ordered him to conform the cut of his hair to the established regulation. He, resisting my authority, was arrested.”

Meanwhile Wilkinson, aware of his own vulnerability for such a trivial charge, took a precautionary step. He wrote to the President of the Butler Court-Martial June 1, 1803:

“The patriotic general Lord Howe who fell near Tiendoroga cropt the hair of his whole army before he embarked for Lake George. . . . At this moment the cut and dress of the hair and beard is regulated throughout the armies of the world by general or regimental orders. . . . With the examples of such high and reputable authorities before me, I could not doubt the legality of the order of the 30th of April 1801, or my own competency to issue it, and whosoever has reflected on the desultory nature of our own service will, I have no doubt, concur in the sentiment that the crop of the hair is peculiarly adopted to it not only on the ground of uniformity which we would never before attain but in point of neatness, cleanliness, health, comfort and economy of time and pay.”

By the time Butler was brought to trial which was held in what was then called Frederick Town, now Frederick, Maryland, from November 21 to December 6, 1803, Wilkinson had suffered too much public criticism to hazard his case against Butler merely on the desultory nature of our own service will, I have no doubt, concur in the sentiment that the crop of the hair is peculiarly adopted to it not only on the ground of uniformity which we would never before attain but in point of neatness, cleanliness, health, comfort and economy of time and pay.”

The verdict was unsatisfactory both to Jackson and to Wilkinson. Jackson expressed it in a letter to Jefferson, and Wilkinson in his General Order affirming the verdict. Jackson protested that he had been led to believe by the President that no stress would be laid on the hair-cropping charge, but rather on the other charges. He was confident—and rightly so, as it turned out—that the latter could not be substantiated. What he was doing was in effect accusing Jefferson of welching on a deal.

In a military reflex Wilkinson chewed out all concerned. He used as the vehicle his General Orders, issued February 7, 1804 in New Orleans, affirming the verdict. Anomalously, however, the eight pages of the transcribed script revealed him as a major casualty in the action, not the prevailing party. He was confronted and confounded by two forces new to him. One was an officer who was seemingly impervious to all of the sanctions of normal military duress. The other was an enflaming fire of public opinion from which he could not find cover.

These points were brought out in Wilkinson’s homilies on public opinion and military discipline. Of public opinion he said:

“The misguided sympathies of the publick, in personal concerns particularly, are as common as false alarms, and their efforts are sometimes more extensive & more pernicious. In the case which gives birth to these remarks, we have seen much pains taken, & great art employed, to pervert the current of justice, to vindicate an of act of insubordination, & to exculpate a military offender, at the expense of every delicate regard for character, & even of truth itself. It is as difficult to resist the torrent of popular opinion, as it is easy to excite our sensibilities by the cry of persecution. The worn veteran draged by the iron hand of despotism, while in vain he pleads his long services, his meritorious deeds, his scars, grey hairs, hardships, and sufferings, exhibits a spectacle to the eye and to the mind which stifles candid enquiry & interests the generous affection of the human breast.”

Wilkinson was reacting to such attacks as this melo-dramatic letter signed “Pastora” in The Washington Federalist. By coincidence it appeared the day after Butler’s trial ended. It was obviously written several days earlier—it had to be in order to reach Washington in time to be printed.

“Can there be peace in Heaven in times like these? Can the ashes of our forefathers rest? Will not the tombs open up and their names come forth to avenge the wrongs of their brave compatriots who have lived but a little after them to guard their country’s rights? Will not posterity blush to be told that he who had been glorious in war, ever at his post, firm and unshaken when the foe was near, who with manly virtue maintained his country’s cause, who was just and beneficent in peace, had grown grey with servitude and care, was at last arrested and tried before a court martial for a crime no
then on a horse that Jackson had given him. Ler interpreted it to mean by land and, a much slower way. Considerable time elapsed, however, and Butler reported that he was to consider himself under arrest.

In that connection there is a note in Jacobs’ “Tarnished Warrior” that several Army officers “detailed for the trial of the long-haired Butler” drifted down the Ohio River with Aaron Burr who had arrived in Pittsburgh too late in April 1805 to meet Wilkinson.

Wilkinson took another precaution in preparation for this second trial; he arranged to have it held in New Orleans, his base for years. As one of the Commissioners taking possession of Louisiana October 20, 1803 after its purchase from France, Wilkinson had also entertained quite lavishly at government expense. For his purposes New Orleans was the best city for Butler's trial.

The manifest triviality of the charge plagued Wilkinson, especially as an only charge. In a long report of November 9, 1804, that he asked Dearborn to submit to the President, he mentioned it. He consulted the three senior surviving infantry officers of George Washington's Army, explaining that his authority had been questioned “by a subaltern of our Revolutionary War.” The officers were Major General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Brigadier General William North and Colonel William S. Smith. All of them confirmed Wilkinson’s authority, but General Pinckney noted, almost as a caveat, that—

“I was well pleased with the conduct of the officer implicated while I had the honor to command the division of the Army in which he served.”

Having been shaken by the exoneration of Butler in Frederick on the auxiliary charges of disobedience and neglect, Wilkinson had reservations about another trial. He confided to Dearborn:

“With so much at hazard, is it advisable to rest the important issue on the decision of a General Court-Martial after the many and recent instances we have witnessed of the caprice, prejudice, & ignorance of those tribunals, and when the occasion invites the most prompt, decisive and certain remedy: difficulties too almost insurmountable, and serious injuries to the service, are opposed to the convention of a General Court-Martial, 

(Continued on page 72)
"WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT POLLUTION OF THE MIND?" Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, was asked to answer this question for young people of today who are concerned and interested to know what they can do about the environment in which they live. Her reply was printed exactly as she wrote it in ALL PEOPLE AND MIND POLLUTION published by Specialty Books, an international company that puts out books for schools and libraries. Below is a copy of the President General's answer to Mr. H. E. Fraumann, the editor and publisher.

"You say you have dealt with schools for the last 20 years. In this time you must have seen the results of mind pollution. Since our objectives—educational, patriotic and historic—have never changed since the Society was organized in 1890, we are proud of our education program, but we have noticed a change in our school work. We find some pupils have incorrect ideas presented concerning our Society that in some instances they do not care to accept awards given by us.

"A striking instance of mind pollution came to our attention quite recently. A young woman was giving some information on DAR and was stopped by her teacher who told her she was inaccurate in presenting her facts. On investigation, we learned that he had only had the word of another pupil who knew little or nothing about our work. This, in my opinion, is mind pollution and influencing children in the wrong direction, as the teacher only knew from hearsay and not from proper sources and still embarrassed the youngster by forbidding her to continue.

"Quite often the teachers are to blame for not giving correct information and using this to influence young minds. Also, facts are often reported incorrectly in the news, as we learned during our Congress this past April."

SCHOLARSHIPS: In a recent action by the National Board of Management, sums were appropriated from the Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund for a new nursing scholarship. A nursing scholarship and a medical scholarship, previously awarded, were renewed. Also, five Occupational Therapy scholarships were awarded.

ROSE GARDEN DEDICATION: The Rose Garden in Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a project of the NSDAR, will be dedicated on January 27. The noon ceremony will be followed by a one o'clock luncheon at Bookbinders.

CURATOR GENERAL'S EXECUTIVE LUNCHEON: Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, Curator General, was hostess for the NSDAR Executive Committee luncheon held during the December meeting. The event took place in the North Carolina State Room, an early 19th century dining room that is decorated with a French scenic block-printed wallpaper of a hunting motif entitled "The Chase." The Christmas decorations included an apple tree centerpiece, which was popular in the last century; the menu was devoted to 19th century recipes, and featured scalloped oysters and chess tarts.

DAR AMERICANISM MEDAL PRESENTED TO DR. EUGENE ORMANDY: The famous conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1899. The presentation of the DAR Americanism Medal to Dr. Ormandy by the Jeptha Abbott Chapter, Mrs. James F. Hutton, Regent, took place on January 8 in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Orchestra has been playing in Constitution Hall since 1930.

JANUARY DATES: In 1890, on the day following New Year's, the first woman on the White House secretarial staff reported for work. She was Alice Sanger of Indianapolis, Indiana. On January 8, 1759 the widow Martha Dandridge Custis married George Washington. (Somerville)
It always gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to meet with and talk to our members who are working so diligently in behalf of the National Society and our great country. To quote that great writer of the American Revolution, Thomas Paine, “These are the times that try men’s souls.”

In 1970 as in 1776, Americans are experiencing difficult times. Today we are fighting a war in Southeast Asia that is unpopular with many of the people. The American Revolution was an unpopular war with many people, too. Today, among our young people, we are plagued with draft dodgers and deserters who flee to Canada. General Washington, too, was plagued with deserters who fled to Canada. War protestors, demonstrators, and racial strife are not new to America. The pompous rhetoric of the war protestor swirled through the political and social circles of 1776, just as it does today. Americans who sympathized with the enemy in 1776 were labeled Tories. There were only nine colleges in America during the Revolutionary War, which certainly seemed to work to the advantage of General Washington, for he was not beset nor was the Continental Congress, with campus unrest. Nor was Washington plagued by the news media, for there were only 39 newspapers in the 13 colonies and of course no radio or television.

To me it is unfortunate that radical students and liberal Congressmen are so ignorant or heedless of American history. It is unfortunate that those who cry “Peace, Peace” or “I’d rather be Red than dead,” are late arrivals to the “Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.” They are enjoying the blessings and the opportunities that someone else fought and died to preserve. The War of Independence, or as it is popularly called, The American Revolution, was basically a war of Englishmen against Englishmen. The American colonies were born and grew in an atmosphere of war. Many of the early colonists barely survived the Indian Wars. From 1689 to 1815 there were six worldwide wars between England and France. America was involved in all of them.

From the fires of war came the immortal documents that have been the guidelines of America’s destiny—the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution of the United States. Today, America is fighting its fourth war in the 20th Century—a war
against the doctrines, ideologies and terror of worldwide Communism. This war is fought on two fronts—in Southeast Asia, a violent confrontation with a ruthless and implacable Communist foe—and on the home front, a war of words, ideologies and violence.

Timid leadership, a permissive society and a lethargic citizenry are responsible for the problems gripping America today. At the local, state and national level, our problems are the same—crime, student unrest, the war, rights, and education. The great tragedy of America today is the de-escalation of standards in all strata of our society. There is a decadence in our morals, our ethics, and our education.

Today, in New York City, any high school graduate of a public, parochial, or private school is eligible to attend the college of his choice under the City University's new open admissions policy which ignores academic grades or preparation. The colleges participating in this program include all the tax supported colleges in New York City, among which are Hunter College, Queens College, City College, Brooklyn College, Baruch, and Lehman Colleges—in other words the senior colleges that come under the jurisdiction of City University. These colleges will accommodate 31,620 students.

In addition to the senior colleges, there are seven two-year community colleges, which will accommodate an additional 21,528 students. The City University's conglomerate of colleges and community colleges are tuition free. One might refer to this open admissions tuition-free policy as a “Revolving Door Education,” whereby students are admitted and flunked to accommodate the “weak” educational theorists while the taxpayers pick up the tab.

A high school diploma in our urban educational systems today has about as much value as the continental dollar of 1776. As the quality of our education de-escalates, the cost of education goes up. In 1960 in the Baltimore City public schools, it cost $350.00 a year to educate a student. In 1970, the cost of educating students has skyrocketed to $824.00 a year. According to one teacher, no students are failed in the Baltimore City public school system.

One of the problems in the schools of the District of Columbia, where an average District ninth grader scores one and a half years behind children in other big cities, is the fact that children are not learning because there are not sufficient incentives in the school system to produce the kind of teacher behavior necessary for learning, according to Dr. Kenneth Clark (Psychologist). Dr. Clark's plan puts (1) emphasis on developing reading skills in the primary grades, and (2) the introduction of differentiated staffing, wherein teachers will receive salaries based upon student performance. In other words, each teacher's eligibility for greater salary and higher rank would be strongly influenced by his or her students' test scores. The School Board by a vote of 9 to 1 has adopted Dr. Clark's proposal for implementation this Fall. However, the Washington Teacher's Union is defying the School Board and voted "not to participate in any action with respect to the implementation of the Clark proposal."

One plan that is working very successfully in District schools to give students an opportunity to continue their education are "satellite schools" for pregnant girls. Five new schools are designed to serve such girls in their eighth and ninth months of pregnancy. No one knows just how many of Washington's 25,000 junior and senior high school girls give birth every year. The City Health Department said that in 1968, the last year for which figures were available, 3,861 Washington girls under 20 had babies (2,575 of them illegitimate). About 130 mothers were 14 or under.

Whether our classrooms are for learning or propaganda is a mute question. Are teachers more interested in teaching or in political indoctrination? Recently a group of parents in Westchester County, New York were so concerned about what they had seen in schools—teachers spending the whole day on antiwar indoctrination, political posters on the wall, obscenity in school newspapers, and the tendency of young radicals to downgrade our heroes and idols that they organized the Honor America Committee of Westchester, Inc. Most of the group's activity involved collecting complaints from parents. When the Committee visited Mamaroneck High School, Otty Norwood, Superintendent, issued a memorandum for his staff reminding them that academic freedom is explicitly guaranteed in the Mamaroneck Teacher's contract. Of course, it is the tendency of the Far Left to yell "foul" and blatantly plead for their rights under "The Bill of Rights"—the very document the radicals are endeavoring to destroy through their writings and preachings.

Dr. Roger A. Freeman of Stanford University, was in Russia early this year and his report stated in part that "Soviet officials were quite frank in saying that they expect American Foreign policy to be influenced and largely governed by domestic events, including violent mob action on our campuses. The Soviets expect that they can sit back and wait until we give in."

Despite quiet planning during the summer and in most cases a general feeling among college and university administrators that more stringent rules be used, the entire country was shocked by the explosion at the University of Wisconsin causing loss of life, years of research, and a preliminary estimate of 6 million dollars in property damage. The University's Chancellor H. Edwin Young stated "this was not necessarily the work of a student, the Weatherman fraction of the SDS has squads that travel around creating unrest." Madison Police Inspector Thomas stated "subversive organizations are responsible."

One investigator remarked "it is easy to become a demolition man in America today." He further said that underground newspapers and the Black Panther publications print detailed instructions on how to get materials and make bombs.

This is the seventh year of student revolt, and with
violence-prevailing at one campus after another last year, it seems high time for college administrators to use sterner measures with the few causing destruction to property and loss of education to the serious students who are enrolled for one purpose—education.

The hero of the day with some students at the University of Oregon is a Dr. John R. Froines, a 31-year-old instructor who was acquitted of conspiracy at the Chicago Seven Trial. Dr. Froines advocates student militancy and the freeing of Bobby G. Seale, the Black Panther Party Chairman. He has been reinstated to the University of Oregon faculty. With a record of this kind, is he a proper instructor in any college?

Today, people with an axe to grind, are attempting to rewrite history. The educational trend today is for relevance and multi-ethnic literature. Students in the Metropolitan Washington area are given for required reading “The Autobiography of Malcolm X,” as a substitute for Shakespeare’s MacBeth or Julius Caesar. The Washington School System has discarded this fall 45% of its old textbooks, and replaced them with new books, many of which are filled with black faces, written by black authors and concerned with the lives of urban people. Over 200 history books were dropped from the textbook list and replaced by texts that meet the multi-ethnic standard—all of this at a cost to the taxpayer of $1,600,000.00. Martin Hamer, Advisor for Multi-Ethnic Services at McGraw-Hill, told a group of educators (July 19, 1970) that they should stop ordering textbooks from publishers unless the textbooks were relevant to minority students.

It is middle America that carries the burdens of this country and supplies the stability, the virtues of hard work and eagerness to get ahead, a respect for law and order and the rights of others as well as a willingness to grab a musket to defend these rights as our forebears did at Lexington and Yorktown. There are two groups who have no trouble in getting into college—they are the rich and affluent and the poor or underprivileged. The underprivileged are financed by all sorts of Congressional legislation, including the Vocational Education Act, the National Defense Education Act, the National School Lunch Program, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Economic Act, the Manpower Development and Training Act, and, of course, the Civil Rights Act. A middle income father ($15,000-$25,000 annual income) really has to cut corners to obtain a college education for his children.

More than 285,000 students of exceptional financial need will receive help in going to college this fall through Federal Education Opportunity grants. The United States Office of Education announced that 1,756 colleges in all states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, are recipients of these grants. They range from $200 to $800 a year and are matched by other forms of assistance from the colleges. The participating institutions award the grants to eligible stu-
STATE PRESS BOOK CONTEST -- Each year, at Continental Congress, State Press Books are examined by a specially-invited panel of judges from the environs of Washington, D.C. The judges, whose identity is never revealed, are distinguished in such fields as journalism, public relations, and college or university administration. After reviewing all of the State Press Books, each judge casts a ballot for the one in each category which he or she considers to be most outstanding. When the judging is complete, the ballots are tallied by the Congress Press Book Chairmen, and the book with the most votes in each category is declared the winner for that category.

COMPILING STATE PRESS BOOKS -- The State Chairman of the Public Relations Committee is responsible for preparing the State Press Book. In some of the larger states, the chore of assembling newspaper clippings from the chapters and arranging them in subdivisions is shared by assistant chairmen. The work involved usually consumes many months of time and many quarts of rubber cement. The layout or content of the books is a matter of an individual State's preference so long as there is an INDEX or CONTENTS page that shows: the approximate number on line inches, by 2-inch column; and the approximate percentage of space devoted to Patriotic, Educational, and Historic endeavor.

GETTING STATE PRESS BOOKS TO NSDAR-- Some State Press Books are mailed to DAR Headquarters, some are hand-carried. In either case, every effort should be made to have State Press Books arrive at DAR Headquarters one week prior to Opening Night of Continental Congress. . . . some of the judges schedule their review of the books for the Friday before Congress Week; judging ends on Tuesday of Congress Week . . . individual judges do not return to examine (and possibly vote for) late entries. The mailing address for State Press Books to be entered in the contest is:

STATE PRESS BOOK CONTEST
NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

VALUE OF STATE PRESS BOOKS -- DAR members who attend Continental Congress are able to see what other states and other chapters get in the way of news coverage and the events that are considered newsworthy. Only a few of the State Press Books can be judged "winners" at Congress; but all of them are a wonderful record of the year's activities and remain a treasured possession of the State Society which prepared them.

STATE PRESS BOOK CHAIRMAN— The Chairman of the State Press Book Contest is Mrs. B. Harrison (Marie) Lingo. She is looking forward to having lots of entries to be judged at the 80th Continental Congress, and to meeting her many DAR friends in April 1971. State Press Books are exhibited in the Lafayette Room in Constitution Hall.
Wave of Terrorism Designed by Communists

By The Honorable Roman C. Pucinski
Member of Congress from the State of Illinois

The wave of terrorism now sweeping the entire world was first conceived, designed, and developed at the Tricontinental Congress held in Havana, Cuba, on January 2-14, 1966, with more than 600 top communist leaders from 82 countries on three continents—Asia, Africa, and the Americas—in attendance.

This prophetic meeting, which received practically no attention from the world press at the time, was organized by the Soviet Union. Its main purpose was to draw up a blueprint for a new technique of coordinated communist aggression by exporting the same kind of subversion and terrorism first developed by the Vietcong in South Vietnam to all of the 82 nations represented in the Congress on the three continents.

Let there be no mistake. The hijacking of aircraft, kidnappings of diplomatic officials, assaults on embassies, buildings, and other installations, the burnings and lootings, the subversion against established institutions of government, and the use of terror is not just something that is a coincidental happening throughout the world.

It should be perfectly clear that the trap into which the United States was pulled by the Soviet Union in the Middle East, when we naively agreed to sponsor a cease-fire, is part of the running conspiracy first developed in Havana, Cuba 4½ years ago, and now being methodically carried out throughout the world.

There must be no doubt that the Soviet Union engaged in the most violent diplomatic deceit when it misled the United States into believing that somehow peace can be found in the Middle East through a cease-fire.

The Soviet Union never intended to support the cease-fire and in order to completely wreck it, the communist-inspired, trained, and armed Palestinian terrorists hijacked four aircraft to create an international crisis.

I believe the time is long past due when the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, should be asked to leave this Country, for, indeed, he has been an architect of the most brutal kind of deceit ever practiced in diplomatic circles.

Dobrynin should be declared persona non grata because on two major occasions he has flagrantly deceived both Secretary of State William Rogers and former Secretary Dean Rusk. Both President Nixon and President Kennedy have been victims of Soviet treachery reflected by Dobrynin.

It was Dobrynin who, in pursuit of the blueprint worked on in Cuba 4½ years ago for world rebellion, subversion, and terrorism—first assured the American State Department that the Soviet Union would support a cease-fire in the Middle East. He helped write the cease-fire order in which the Soviets agreed not to change their military status.

It was not but a few hours after the cease-fire announcement that Soviet technicians were moving SAM 2 and 3 missiles into an offensive position within 15 to 18 miles along the Suez, categorically in violation of the cease-fire agreement itself. While all this was going on, with U-2 flights dutifully recording this Soviet deceit, Dobrynin was sweet-talking the State Department about the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions.

This was the same Ambassador Dobrynin who engaged in the same kind of violent deceit against President Kennedy in 1962 when he tried to persuade the late President not to believe there were Soviet missiles aimed at the United States, even though our own U-2 reconnaissance flights over Cuba produced indisputable proof of their presence as offensive missiles.

The Administration can no longer refuse to face up to the grim realities of Soviet infamy.

We have a right to ask, “Are we again being hoodwinked and bamboozled by Soviet treachery in the Middle East?”

It will serve no purpose to recall here the infamy of the Soviets in their massacre of 15,000 allied sol-
diers in the Katyn Forest; or when they triggered off World War II with the infamous Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement; or when they plunged 180 million people from Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria behind the Iron Curtain after World War II through their false promises at Yalta and Potsdam.

No one in his right mind can afford to ignore the treachery of the Soviets during any of these episodes. They are, above all, a tragic reminder of the scope of communist hypocrisy and should serve as warnings that we are again witnessing another Munich; this time in the Middle East . . .

One perhaps could try to understand the impudent wishfulness of this Administration that somehow problems of the world will go away and everything will return to normalcy. . . . (But) this Nation has a right to ask what has changed to make Mr. Nixon believe that somehow or other the Soviet threat is any less today than it was 20 years ago when he sounded the first clarion.

The Soviets have kept the world in a state of constant turmoil since the end of World War II.

First, in their barbaric occupation of the captive nations of Europe; and second, their unbroken record of deceit and intrigue against institutions of freedom, starting with the civil war in Greece, which communists fomented with the full blessings of the Soviet Union, because the Soviets wanted access to the Mediterranean, through Korea, through Vietnam, and now the Middle East.

At what point are the Administration and the American Nation going to realize the scope of Soviet treachery?

At what point will we realize that the Soviet Embassy right here in Washington is the nerve center for terror and subversion in this entire hemisphere?

The United States today stands as a partner in guilt for what is happening in the Middle East because our own Government was foolish enough to rely on the deceit of Dobyynin and his government. . . .

The terrorism that we see in the Middle East today is part of Moscow's grand design to create enough turmoil in the Arab world so that Russia's own Soviet Muslims can move in and take over those countries as similarly Soviet-trained agents took over the captive nations of Europe.

Communism breeds on disunity and this is the Soviet's main weapon in the Middle East.

I said on the floor of this House that Soviet pilots were being used in the Middle East, and that statement was denied.

A few days later, it had to be confirmed in the face of overwhelming evidence.

I said the Soviet Union was recruiting Soviet Muslims from the provinces of Azerbaijan, Tadjistan, Turkman, and other Soviet Republics that contain large elements of Muslim populations in Russia and training them for duty in the Middle East.

This, too, was first denied but is now a proven fact.

The scope of Soviet treachery is best demonstrated by the fact that Moscow is too smart to try to destroy the deep roots of Muslim religion in Arab states by attempting to turn those states communist. No, the Soviets are too smart for that and know that the long years of history are against such a plot. And so, instead, the Soviets are infiltrating Soviet oriented Muslims, trained in Moscow and sending them into the Arab states for ultimate takeover of those countries. . . .

The terrorist organizations now roaming the Middle East—holding hundreds of innocent victims hostages, engaging in most violent sabotage and terrorism—are armed with Soviet weapons.

Where is the voice of outrage by the Soviet Union against these hijackings and terrorism now sweeping the world? Moscow's only comment is that it gives their Arab allies a bad image throughout the world.

It is folly to ask the Soviet Union to join in a denunciation of these tactics when the record now clearly indicates that the Soviet Union itself is masterminding and conducting this orchestration of violence sweeping the world.

Let there be no mistake by the American people and the free world—Russia will not stop this terrorism until the ultimate goal of overthrowing the United States Government has been achieved by the architects of the Havana Manifesto which was issued at the conclusion of the Tricontinental Congress.

Even though 600 important communist leaders from 82 nations of Asia, Africa, and the Americas attended the Tricontinental Congress, it was the Soviet Union who was the chief architect over this grand design for the destruction of freedom.

I warned here on the floor of this Chamber in 1966 of the brutal tactics against freedom that were being developed in Havana. I warned against this wave of terrorism now sweeping the world.

But the sophisticated press chose to ignore these warnings and even the New York Times, which prides itself on being the chronicler of world affairs, gave nothing more than sparse coverage to the Tricontinental Congress.

The rest of the world media literally ignored it.

The Tricontinental Congress met the first two weeks of January 1966, in the Havana Hilton Hotel, now called the Havana Libre, which was declared off limits for the public and press.

Leaders of the Congress said their time table called for full-scale terrorism and subversion in the United States and throughout the world by 1970. They said it would take them four years to properly train enough guerrilla leaders who would mastermind subversion and terrorism on the three continents represented at the Congress including the United States.

Our Central Intelligence Agency monitored the entire proceedings, and it is absolutely uncanny how closely the time table for terrorism and subversion worked out in Havana is now being carried out throughout the world.

The belligerent tone of the Tricontinental Congress was set by Cuban President Dorticos in his inaugural speech on January 4 when he demanded the "overthrow of the United States."

He proclaimed that "the right as well as the duty of the people was to answer armed violence of imperialism with armed revolutionary violence."

The tone of the entire conference was against the United States and its involvement in defense of South Vietnam.

JANUARY 1971
A number of speeches were made describing in detail terror tactics being tested by the Vietcong in South Vietnam with assurances that if these tactics succeeded against South Vietnam, they should be used in the 82 nations marked for rebellion by the Tricontinental Congress.

A permanent organization was formed at the conclusion of the Congress with headquarters in Havana, Cuba "to unite, coordinate, and impel the revolutionary struggle against North America."

Pedro Medina Silva, chief of the procommunist Venezuelan guerrillas, was named as chairman of the permanent organization. The Tricontinental Congress urged increased efforts in preparing cadre for guerrilla and subversive activities.

Our Intelligence shows that Fidel Castro has converted many of the obsolete Soviet missile sites, abandoned by the Russians for more modern installations, into guerrilla training camps, and a number of new camps have been constructed.

There are now 43 camps in Cuba equipped to train 10,000 activists a year to be guerrillas and terrorists, experts in sabotage and espionage. The basic training period lasts four months with longer periods for special categories.

The main tactics being taught in the 43 camps include sabotage against all Yankee interests throughout the world.

In order to get crowds sufficiently aroused for mob action, heavy emphasis is placed on demonstrations, sit-ins, protest marches, meetings, and broad scale denunciations of American personnel as well as embassies throughout the world.

Kidnapping of American diplomats is considered one of the most effective means of deteriorating American influence abroad.

In the United States, mass murder of policemen is being encouraged as the most effective weapon for a complete breakdown of law enforcement machinery.

When a guerrilla candidate arrives in Havana through secret means, he is carefully questioned on all possible targets in his community for sabotage or subversion.

Castro's fishing fleet, financed by the Soviet Union, is especially useful for bringing guerrillas to Cuba and reflitrating them back to their home country after their training.

One of the most frequent routes to Cuba is Mexico.

Throughout the Tricontinental Congress and now in the training centers, it has been clearly apparent that the Soviet Union is not so much interested in inspiring established communist leaders of the nations participating as it is in providing direct support to new guerrilla leaders.

Soviet support of facilities for training guerrillas in Cuba should open American eyes to the fact that the present wave of terrorism and subversion in America is Soviet-inspired and Soviet-financed.

The Paris publication, Le Monde, one of the few newspapers to provide any coverage of the Tricontinental Congress, gave us our best hint why Moscow had chosen at Havana to throw its weight behind guerrillas, rather than behind hardened Communist Party leaders, when its correspondent stated that the Tricontinental Congress "was clearly aimed at getting results in direct action, and more precisely, in armed action."

In other words, Moscow does not want to risk losing its hard corps of communist leaders in subversion and terrorism, so instead it finances guerrilla activists who obviously are expendable to the communists after their usefulness has run its course.

There is no question in my own mind that much of the terrorism we are witnessing in America today is being exported from Cuba.

Recently, Huey P. Newton, defense minister of the Black Panthers, told a Cuban publication that his group planned to study terror tactics being taught in Cuba.

He showed particular interest in the revolutionary methods developed by "Che" Guevara, but said his group was also interested in techniques for sabotage developed by Castro, Ho Chi Minh, Mao Tse-tung, and the Angola terrorists in Palestine.

Newton was in Cuba while out on bond awaiting trial in Oakland, California.

Newton is only one of thousands of young Americans being indoctrinated in Cuba after the Tricontinental Congress. The stream of activists going to Cuba to harvest sugarcane is yet further proof.

The daily, El Globo, of Rio de Janeiro said editorially:

"What took place in Havana was not a conference but a conspiracy reunion, the danger of which is so clear that only a blind person fails to see it. Once more the sinister shadow of subversion begins to cover the continent."

The Brazilian Ambassador to the Organization of American States declared that "except for the Soviet missiles in Cuba, no event threatens more dangerously the territorial and political integrity of our continent."

But even to this day a wall of silence continues and the communists advance in their bizarre plan for world subversion.

In a page 5 story about the Tricontinental Congress, the New York Times stated that "Cuba is to become a center of anti-United States activities in the Western Hemisphere."

On March 26, 1966, the very distinguished Barrons magazine observed that a wall of silence has kept most Americans from learning the truth about Havana even though the Tricontinental Congress was momentous news.

Barrons reported: "With monolithic unity worthy of Stalin himself, the leaders of the global communist conspiracy in effect declared war on the Western Hemisphere."

Nobody wanted to listen in 1966, just as nobody wanted to listen when the first reports of the Katyn massacre were announced in 1944; just as nobody wanted to listen when the Soviet Union methodically pushed 180 million people behind the Iron Curtain in 1945 and 1946; just as nobody wanted to listen when the Soviet Union proclaimed its first Brezhnev doctrine last year after storming into Czechoslovakia; just as nobody wanted to listen when the Soviet Union moved her fleet into the Mediterranean and started to force the United States Sixth Fleet out of those waters; . . . just as nobody listened when we announced the appearance of Soviet pilots in Egypt; just as nobody has listened as we made clear that the Soviet Union has violated the latest attempt toward a cease-fire in the Middle East by installing offensive missiles along the Suez.

(Continued on page 93)
CHAPTER APPRAISAL

The beginning of a New Year is a good time to evaluate, reappraise and review the Chapter's work in the light of the original objectives and aims of our National Society. Also to determine, wherein, the members may be stimulated into greater interest and enthusiasm.

The following questions may be answered in making this study.

—What percentage of the membership is working?
—Have we had any resignations and the reasons?
—Are the bylaws up to date and workable—should some be standing rules rather than bylaws?
—Do we have adequate financing of our projects and if no, how can we remedy same?
—Are committees functioning and carrying through objectives as set forth by National Chairmen?
—Is our Chapter developing leadership—giving new members some responsibility and recognition?
—Are meetings well attended, if not—Why? The essentials are:
  Beginning and ending on time
  Good presiding
  Short, concise Minutes
  Understandable and brief Treasurer's reports
  Interesting Committee reports
  Provocative discussion of new business—following through on action taken at meetings and giving members sufficient time to understand what is involved with proposals.

A strong effective Chapter must have:
—Stimulating programs following the objectives of the National Society
—Well-trained and forceful leadership, changed from time to time, in office and committees
—Good financial practices regardless of the size of the Chapter
—Knowledge and use of parliamentary procedure by officers and members.

In candid and forthright answers to these questions and others that may be added, there will be a fair appraisal of the Chapter's virility. Ways of revising the structure to assure future progress may then be determined.

The Chapter Regent should check with the Treasurer to be sure that annual dues of $3.00 per member has been sent to the Treasurer General, or will be in time to reach Washington by JANUARY FIRST. After this date, members whose dues are unpaid are in arrears.

FEBRUARY FIRST is the final date for receiving in Washington dues which can be counted in establishing chapter representation at the Continental Congress and the right of members to represent their Chapter.

Remind the Treasurer to keep a copy of the form with names of members whose dues are to be credited and to arrange them alphabetically for quick reference.

Delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress must be elected on or before the first day of March and a list of the delegates and alternates with the date of their election by the chapter, typewritten on blanks furnished by the National Society must be sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials and to the State Regent.

Give consideration to all State requirements as to dues and contributions.
DELEGATES—ALTERNATES

DAR TOUR

ENGLAND — SCOTLAND — WALES

20 DAYS
April 25 - May 14, 1971

Inclusive Tour Price—$800.00

April 26 3 nights in London with sightseeing
April 29 London to York
April 30 York-Darlington-Hawick-Edinburgh
   2 nights in Edinburgh with sightseeing
May 2 Edinburgh-Perth
May 3 Perth-Lochearnhead-Callander-Trossachs-Loch Lomond-Clydebank-Ayr
May 5 Ayr-Carlisle-Keswick
May 8 Keswick-Windemere-Liverpool-Chester-Ruthin
May 9 Ruthin-Llangollen-Shrewsbury-Stratford-upon-Avon
   2 nights in Stratford with evening performance at Shakespeare Theatre
May 11 Stratford-upon-Avon - Bath
May 12 Bath-Salisbury-Winchester-London
May 14 Return home

If you are a Delegate, Alternate, member of National Board of Management or of a Congressional Committee and are interested in more details on the above Post-Congress tour, please write the office of President General
The Battle of Saratoga. At left, the British General Simon Fraser, mortally wounded by a sniper, is carried from the field.
On the sixth day of May, 1777 Lieutenant-General Burgoyne reached Quebec from England. He came with grandiose plans to capture Albany, divide the colonies and to meet up with General Howe. In order to achieve this there would be a three prong invasion, two from Canada, a march southward, and Howe coming from the north. All of the American forts along the way would have to be delivered into British hands.

John Burgoyne known as “Gentleman Johnny” was not only a high ranking officer in his majesty’s service, but he was a member of Parliament and an author. He was rather typical of the superior eighteenth century Englishman, as he was successful in all of these fields. He had been selected to lead the army of invasion against the rebel forces. This seemed to be logical for Burgoyne had been the author of this plan of conquest. The orders that were delivered into the hands of Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada, called for Burgoyne’s leadership. The plans were to establish a three-prong advance on Albany. Burgoyne’s army would march on Fort Ticonderoga and then go south towards his goal. Colonel Barry St. Leger with a smaller army would come down the Mohawk Valley and come from the west to the same final destination. This force would have quite some loyalists and Iroquois with them. The clincher was that either Howe or Clinton was to move north up the Hudson river. Then the invasion forces were to be placed under the command of Sir William Howe. Their success would cut off the northern colonies from the southern; in other words, cut the head off the serpent.

It was a plan that depended on many qualifications, if they did not mesh, it could lead to great difficulties. In addition to this, much depended on the spirit and enthusiasm of Burgoyne, who was noted for both.

On June 20th Burgoyne reached the western shore of Lake Champlain. He made an appeal to his red brothers to act as auxiliaries. In addition, “Gentleman Johnny” wrote a “Proclamation to the American People.” This threat to the people had no real affect, except to help them gird for battle against the British and the Indians.

The British general was naive in his dealings with the Indians. He expressly stated that they must restrain themselves and not harm innocent people. He went on to say that he would demand an accounting before paying a bounty on scalps of only dead American soldiers. The offer of a bounty for scalps would lead the Indians to depredations and attacks on non-combatants. It was not a wise policy to pursue along the invasion route.

The English advanced to Crown Point and rested there for three days. It took no fighting to gain this advantage for the area was deserted. In addition to the oncoming advance there was friction among the patriots. General Philip Schuyler, first commander of the Northern Department, and Horatio Gates, that very ambitious general, were at loggerheads.

Schuyler, a New York aristocrat, was disliked and mistrusted by the New Englanders, who made up a great part of his force. They took to Gates, who played this to the very hilt in finally obtaining Schuyler’s post. Their squabbling did not help the picture and helped lead to the fall of Fort Ticonderoga. Unfortunately the colonies were not so united as to prevent local and sectional differences.

On the first of July the British forces reached the fort,
twelve miles up Lake Champlain from Crown Point. Burgoyne had with him the following men:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Regulars</td>
<td>3,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Regulars</td>
<td>3,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery Regulars</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadians and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincials</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Forces</td>
<td>7,863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The British started a full scale siege. General St. Clair finally withdrew his too few troops and retreated. The sick and wounded were sent by water towards Skenesborough. The main detachment would go to Hubbardton, and then later rendezvous with the other group. St. Clair wrote to Schuyler that he had to pull the troops out. This episode could be laid to the intercolony politics and the maneuvering of General Gates. These incidents had seriously cut down on the necessary number of men on hand to stem the British advance.

Burgoyne ordered General Simon Fraser with the light infantry troops and Riedsel with the Hessian Jagers to pursue the retreating Americans. They started late and it was intensely hot for the advancing force. The heat of the day, and their heavy accouterments slowed down the advance.

General Fraser overtook St. Clair’s rear guard after long marching. The 1,300 Americans decided to give battle. These forces were under Colonel Francis, Colonel Warner and Colonel Hale. A sharp skirmish followed in which some poorly disciplined American troops fled the scene of battle. At one time about sixty Americans came out as if to surrender. The grenadiers expected no resistance and the rebels fired from the hip with their muskets, shot the enemy at point-blank range. 1

Colonel Francis was killed, Hale captured and Warner retreated. Thus ended the Battle of Hubbardton. The British had suffered heavy casualties but had won the field. They decided not to pursue the Yankees. Burgoyne was feeling successful and issued a general order demanding that the people return to their allegiances to the crown.

William L. Stone in writing about this advance of the British wrote: “On the near approach of Burgoyne with so powerful and as yet successful an army, with his horde of unrestrained savages, who were continually in advance, and on his flanks, prowling about country, plundering, murdering, and scalping all who refused loyalty to the British King; the inhabitants on both sides of the river, in the wildest consternation and alarm, fled in every direction.” Apparently the citizens of the area felt an impending danger from Burgoyne and his allies.

By the tenth of July, Schuyler began strenuous efforts to forestall the advance of the enemy. He intended to make the entire route from Skenesborough to Fort Edward as impassable as he could. He collected live stock and staples so that the British could not get them. He had his men felling large trees all along the way. Creeks were choked with branches and timber, in order that they would overflow and deepen the marshes. All bridges were destroyed, some small streams were diverted in their cause. These delaying tactics worked so well that Burgoyne had to keep building many bridges, repairing old crossings, and on one occasion he had to build a timber causeway of two miles before he could move his troops. There is no doubt that these tactics had a great deal to do with the final victory commonly called the Battle of Saratoga.

Washington, who had no men to spare from his own little army, sent troops to help out. These troops were under the command of Glover and John Nixon. Glover had played important roles in the Battles of Manhattan and Trenton. The Commander-in-chief had also sent Benedict Arnold, fat Benjamin Lincoln, and Dan Morgan with his riflemen. He could not replace these men and officers, but they would mean a great deal to the northern forces. In a letter to the New York Council of Safety, he wrote, “I flatter myself the presence of Generals Lincoln and Arnold in the Northern Department, will have a happy effect.” 8

Schuyler called his men back from Fort Edward and destroyed the bastion. He then retreated until he reached Stillwater, near the mouth of the Mohawk river. On July 30th Burgoyne with his army reached Fort Edward. Schuyler’s army was gaining strength, but too slowly as he continued to fall back. By early August he had 4,500 men, but morale was low and desertion was high.

One of the atrocities committed by Burgoyne’s Indians took place at this time. Jane McCrea, a local girl, was to meet her fiancé, Lieutenant David Jones of the British regulars. He had made plans to have her meet him. But alas for the young lovers, she was cruelly murdered and scalped by the Iroquois under the leadership of Le Loup. This episode was a grim reminder to the local inhabitants, and many felt that it was no better to be a friend than an enemy of Burgoyne. The leadership of the enemy was horrified over the murder, but it was “Gentleman Johnny” who had unwisely unleashed his dogs of war.

General Schuyler took advantage of what appeared to be a temporary lull in the struggle to send General Lincoln into New England. It was hoped that he could raise more troops and perhaps cut off Burgoyne’s communications with Canada. The opposing forces would be in a bad way if these lines were cut.

The British so far had been undaunted in their invasion of the northern colonies. General von Riedsel, a very fine soldier, was so sure of success that he had his wife and three small children meet him on this expedition. The Baroness was a charming and faithful wife and would go with him on their eventual retreat.

Within a comparatively short time several events took place that would influence the military activities in 1777. General Howe left New York by sea with the main part of his army for Chesapeake Bay, while Washington kept a wary eye on all proceedings. On August 4th Gates finally had his way and was ordered to replace Schuyler. It took General Gates two weeks to
arrive at his destination, which did not seem to be a very rapid journey considering how he had fought for this honor.

Philip Schuyler and Arthur St. Clair were the targets of attacks by the New Englanders, and by Gates and his friends. These attacks were so violent that even the word treason was used to describe some of the activities of these two generals. Some historians felt it strange that Schuyler was removed, but could not find the real cause. The cause is apparent enough, jealousy—rivalry and ambition led the way.

When General Schuyler received word of his removal he said, Until the country is in safety, I shall stifle my resentment. He kept true to his word, and with unremitting energy continued to perform the many duties of his command, until General Gates finally arrived.

On the eleventh of August the enemy sent out an expedition under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Friedrich Baum, a very able German officer. Their purpose was to capture American military stores and supplies. He soon realized that he would come in contact with a strong rebel force and asked for reinforcements. These were sent out by Burgoyne under Lieutenant Colonel Heinrich von Breymann. Again “Gentleman Johnny” was too little and too late in carrying out his plans.

The commanding officer of the patriots was Brigadier General John Stark in the service of New Hampshire. He had been a regular officer, but had resigned in protest of junior officers being promoted over his head. Some of the officers had followed his suit, while others were willing to stick it out against those conditions.

General Stark reserved for himself the direct attack up the steepest part of a hill. Other groups would attack from both sides. All of the British irregulars and Indians fled the scene of battle leaving Colonel Baum surrounded. Defeat for this officer and his three hundred and fifty men was inevitable. The Battle of Bennington saw British losses at about nine hundred including wounded, killed, missing soldiers and prisoners. The Americans lost about forty killed and about the same number wounded. It was a costly defeat for the British at the hands of militia led by a competent ex-army officer. Most times the militia did not do as well as it did at Bennington.

If this was not enough bad news for Burgoyne, soon he received word about St. Leger in the Mohawk Valley. Barry St. Leger had been advancing successfully from the time that he had left Montreal. This was probably due to the fact that the force demonstrated skill in Indian warfare. The Indians were under the leadership of Joseph Brant, who combined some of the elements of the red man's world and the white man’s world. In order for St. Leger to reach the Hudson he had to seize Fort Schuyler. He stopped before this obstacle and invested it.

General Nicholas Herkimer, who had been mobilizing volunteers immediately marched to the aid of the besieged men. They never got there as the enemy fell upon them in a ravine near Oriskany Creek. There was a heavy battle with high casualty figures for both sides. Herkimer died from wounds suffered in this fighting against the invaders.

St. Leger remained near Fort Schuyler and had high
hopes of taking the fort. The enemy discovered that General Schuyler had sent a relief force under Benedict Arnold. This had been done over the protests of his fellow officer, as the general wanted to protect the entire Mohawk Valley. St. Leger became alarmed by rumors and reports of Arnold’s march and the troubles affecting Burgoyne’s army. The British fled the scene and abandoned their intrenchments and fled to Oswego. St. Leger later, in explanation, said that these rumors and treachery had hurt his cause in the west.

This ended the British advance upon Albany by way of the Mohawk Valley. It also is another indication of General Schuyler helping the cause while in command of the Northern Department.

General Horatio Gates assumed command of the American army in this department on August 19th. Up to that point he was for all purposes untried in commanding a major force in a real battle. He was left in a fairly good military condition by Schuyler. The Battle of Bennington fought on the 16th had slowed down Burgoyne, as had the delaying tactics of Schuyler.

After two defeats for the British general the wisest policy possible for him was to retreat. This was not his way, however; his orders read to meet Howe. This was still his intention and his reputation was at stake. All of the time there were men joining in opposition to his intended advance through upper New York State.

Congress gave Gates extraordinary powers and conceded to his demands; many of which they had denied his predecessor. His communications were also made directly with Congress, going over the head of the commander-in-chief. It appeared that his ambitions were to hold that exalted post before the war was over.

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twenty-first of September he received a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, written in cipher, which changed the picture. Clinton intended to move northward and "Gentleman Johnny" decided to wait this event. The British spent their time in bolstering their position. The Americans also used their time to advantage and worked on further fortifications. Burgoyne's supplies were not reaching him and he was down to about 5,000 men. All in all, his was not a pleasant situation.

By October 7th conditions were such that the English commander felt compelled to take some action. Two alternatives seemed possible at this time; force a passage past the American army; or to hit Gates hard and make a secure retreat practicable.

Burgoyne led 1,500 men and was accompanied by Generals Fraser, Phillips, and Riedel. Another segment was to make a demonstration in the rear of the patriot forces. In a short time Burgoyne's reconnaissance force was discovered by the Yankees.

"Granny Gates" and Arnold had argued, and the latter had been replaced. Arnold had been pro-Schuyler, and resented the fact that Gates had not mentioned his military activities in the reports. General Arnold, still ranting, stayed on instead of going south to join Washington.

Gates sent Morgan to attack the British on their right; and Poor was ordered to attack the left. Major Dearborn, the Connecticut regiments, the regiments from New York, and General Ebenezer Learned's brigade was held in readiness. The Americans attacked and there was heavy fighting. The center of the British line manned by the Germans broke under the assault. The British called for a general retreat and General Fraser valiantly attempted to rally the troops.

Burgoyne wrote the following letter to General William Howe:

Albany, Oct. 20, 1777

SIR,

In conformity to my orders, "to protect by the most vigorous exertions to Albany," I passed the Hudson's river at Saratoga on the thirteenth of September. No exertions have been left untried. The army under my command has fought twice against great superiority of numbers. The first action was on the nineteenth of September, when, after four hours sharp conflict, we remained masters of the field of battle; the second action, on the seventh of October, was not so successful, and ended with a storm upon two parts of our entrenchments; the one defended by lieut. col. Breyman, who was killed upon the spot, and the post was lost; the other defended by lord Balcarras at the head of the British light infantry, who repulsed the enemy with great loss. The army afterwards made good their retreat to the heights of Saratoga, unable to proceed farther, the enemy having possession of all the fords and the passes on the east side of Hudson's river.

The army there waited the chance of events, and offered themselves to the attack of the enemy till the thirteenth inst. when only three days provision at short allowance remained. At that time the last hope of timely assistance being exhausted, my numbers reduced by past actions to three thousand five hundred fighting men, of which about nineteen hundred alone were British; invested by the enemy's troops to the amount of sixteen thousand men; I was induced by the general concurrence and advice of the generals, field officers, and captains commanding corps, to open a treaty with major gen. Gates. Your excellency will observe by the papers transmitted herewith, the disagreeable prospect that attended the first overtures. The army determined to die to a man rather than submit to terms repugnant to national and personal honor. I trust you will think the treaty inclosed consistent with both. I am, with the greatest respect and attachment, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

J. Burgoyne

About this time two events took place, both of which were of importance. General Simon Fraser, the very bulwark of the enemy defense, was wounded. Morgan had given orders to the men to "pick him off" as that British officer rode back and forth leading his troops. Tim Murphy, an excellent shot, was credited with the bullet that brought Fraser down. This was a blow to Burgoyne, who had lost his good right arm by this action.

The second feature was that Benedict Arnold rode from camp, and without orders from Gates rode into battle at the head of Learned's brigade. With fire, passion and daring this brave erratic unfathomable officer led the men on against the enemy. As Arnold advanced against the intrenchments of Breyman, he was shot in the leg. He suffered a wound in the same leg as he had endured at Quebec.

The battle was finally over. The British troops had been defeated, and had suffered severe losses, including several prominent officers. The Battle of Bemis Heights had cost Burgoyne 600 casualties against a loss of one hundred and fifty. After the funeral of General Fraser, who was buried near the scene of battle, the British began its retreat. The American army began to pursue, what appeared to be a dying army.

On the tenth of October, the American vanguard had forged ahead. The advance had been slow due to inclement weather and a lack of knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts. Gates had no real information, and had not sent out any reconnaissance party, but still he decided to advance. Fortunately for him, the weather cleared, and it was discovered that the American army would have been in grave danger if they had proceeded to advance.

On October thirteenth the British sent a message to Gates under a flag, and three days later the terms of capitulation had been worked out. The next day was to be the actual time of the surrender. During the period of time Burgoyne received news from Sir Henry Clinton.
That general had captured Fort Montgomery, and Fort Clinton, however, he never did go any further.

The British Council of War under General Burgoyne voted for the surrender, which was signed as a "Convention" rather than a capitulation. This was one of the demands made by the British commander. General Gates treated the demands of the defeated general with a great deal of kindness. On October seventeenth, 1777, the surrender was carried out in all formality.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post had these articles in their November 11th issue: 6

General Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced by repeated defeats, by desertion, sickness, etc.—their provisions exhausted, their military stores, tents, and baggage taken or destroyed, their retreat cut off, and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender prisoners of war.

Answer. Lieut. gen. Burgoyne's army, however, reduced, will never admit that their retreat is cut off, while they have arms in their hands.

2d. The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them, the generals of the United States never permit individuals to be pillaged.

3d. The troops under his excellency gen. Burgoyne will be conducted by the most convenient route to New England, marching by easy marches, and sufficiently provided for by the way.

Answer. 4th. The officers will be admitted on parole, may wear their side arms, and will be treated with the liberality customary in Europe, so long as they, by proper behavior, continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended; having broke their parole (as some British officers have done) must expect to be close confined.

Answer. There being no officer, in this army under, or capable of being under the description of breaking parole, this article needs no answer.

5th. All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, etc. must be delivered to commissaries appointed to receive them.

Answer. All public stores may be delivered, arms excepted.

6th. There terms being agreed to and signed, the troops under his excellency gen. Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their encampment, where they will be ordered to ground their arms, and may be thereupon marched to the river side, to be passed over in their way towards Bennington.

Answer. This article is inadmissible in any extremity; sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy, determined to take no quarter.

Signed Horatio Gates.

Finally terms were agreed upon by both sides in this great battle in northern New York. The total force that gave up the struggle was 5,763 men. Gate's total strength at this time was over 18,000. The British and Hessian troops marched out and stacked their arms. Some of the enemy took this defeat hard; they tried to smash their weapons and break their musical instruments. Burgoyne drew his sword and handed it to Gates, who handed it right back again. A portion of an epic poem by Norman Howard describes this scene. 10

Where the Fishkill and the Hudson join
Their silver waters, all the British troops
March from camp in full dress uniform,
Empty out their cartridages and lay
Their rifles down upon the meadowland
In sight of old Fort Hardy on the hill,
Expressing disappointment and chagrin,
Bitter tears course down their sunburnt checks
Of some, while some give vent to oaths of rage,
And others kiss their arms a last farewell,
While some with frenzy break their rifle butts
And drummers stamp to bits their silent drums.

The terms of the treaty were not kept by the Congress, and quite a few of the prisoners remained in America. The officers were put on parole and General Burgoyne, back in England, completely vindicated his conduct in the Northern Campaign.

This was a great military victory for the Americans and raised morale. Saratoga eliminated a portion of the enemy's forces and delivered military stores to the rebels. It removed the danger and threat of a southward advance to cut the colonies in two. Perhaps the most important aspect of all was its effect abroad. France, who had been helping the Americans secretly, now were ready to sign a treaty of alliance. On February sixth, 1778 a formal treaty was signed between the United States and France under Louis XVI. Before long Holland and Spain would enter the picture also.

There is plenty of room for acknowledgment to the many heroes of Saratoga. All of them, who fought there are so honored. There is a granite monument there to honor Schuyler, Gates, Morgan and Arnold. There is an empty niche on it in recognition of Arnold's heroism and subsequent treason.

FOOTNOTES
6. Joseph Braut, Thayendanega, was a Mohawk Chief. He was educated in Connecticut and held the rank of Colonel in the British Army. He did missionary work among the Indians before and after the Revolution.
9. These were the first overtures alluded to by Burgoyne in his letter to Howe. Pennsylvania Evening Post published all of these items together ibid., Saturday, November 8, 1777.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The First American Straw Bonnet

Published in the Boston WATCHMAN AND REFLECTOR, Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1865

About the year 1798 there lived in the city of Providence, on Benefit Street, opposite the old Episcopal Church, a tanner and currier, named Joel Metcalf. He had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. Of this goodly group the daughter, Betsey, then twelve years old, was the fourth child. She was a clever little body, witty, busy and observing, and so handy, withal, with her needle and shears, that her mother and sisters counted on her help at home almost as much as if she had been a woman grown, and the neighbors, when cunning fingers were demanded among them for certain fine devices of feminine handiwork, found few who could serve them with better skill than Betsey Metcalf.

How this skill, joined with her inquiring habit of mind, resulted in the historic production named at the head of this article, it will be our first business to relate.

At that time the straw bonnets worn in this country were of English or Italian manufacture, and Betsey, who thought some things could be done as well as others, did not allow it to escape her that these expensive articles of apparel were neither so complicated nor so far-fetched in material but they might be made possible to American as well as foreign fingers.

A handsome Dunstable hung in the shop window of Miss Lydia Hills was destined to be the immediate cause of putting her shrewd hint into practice. She determined to try and make one like it for herself. Her father who had been a farmer in Attleboro, and still cultivated a spot of land at some distance from his work, brought her one day a quantity of green cat-stalks in a basket. She prepared them for use by splitting them with her thumbnail, and then fell to work to conquer the mystery of straw-braiding. Repeated failure could not break her resolution. She achieved the art of plain braiding, and then pushed her experiments until she mastered several styles of fancy-work. She accumulated stock enough for all the parts of an elegant bonnet.

Having thus laid the foundation of her work in the intervals of her other duties, she seized her needle and began to sew. Without a block, without a number, without a frame she worked; the fashion of the day furnishing her with a shape, and her own genius gradually suitting her fabric to the pattern in her mind. A row of plain-work, and a row of open-work, and then a row of plain again, and still on with open and plain, the magical little breadths went spiralling round, the young artist gathering inspiration from success, till at last, after many an interruption, her busy fingers reached the rim! A neat scallop, the master-piece of her skill, went round for the border, and Betsey Metcalf's expectations were realized.

Ample in dimensions we may be sure it was, and the material innocent of the perfect bleaching of the foreign straws; but there was that in the tasteful shape and trim of the adventurous head-piece, and the evident ingenuity of its make that drew the interested notice of all feminine beholders when its little owner wore it to church, and no sooner did its history get abroad than Betsey was hailed as a discoverer in the sphere of home-economy, who had done no less than put it into the power of the poor to possess as good a bonnet as the rich.

The fame of the young straw-braider spread far and (Continued on page 88)
State Activities

Massachusetts

The 75th State Conference of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Copley Square, Boston. Mrs. Hamilton Sweet, State Regent, presided at all meetings.

A message of greeting from Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, in honor of our 75th Anniversary Meeting, was read by Mrs. Sweet following the opening ritual. She then introduced the other honored guests which included Mrs. George Sprague Tolman, III, Librarian General; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.; Honorary President General; Honorary State Regents; visiting Regents; National Chairman and Vice Chairmen.

The 235 Good Citizen Girls were the guests of the State Conference and were addressed by Mrs. Sullivan. The 1969 Good Citizen Girl's name, was drawn by the State Chairman, Mrs. Mitchell Mulholland. The girl chosen was Miss Janice Kanariany, sponsored by the Lydia Cobb Chapter.

At the Wednesday afternoon session, following an impressive Memorial Service, State Officers and State Committee Chairmen made their reports. Miss Gertrude Macpeek, presented the Resolutions.

The Wednesday evening meeting followed dinner in the Oval Banquet Room. After the formal processional, Mrs. Sweet presented the Honored Guests, her officers, and the men who were especially honored as guests. Miss Harriet Buckingham, accompanied by Eleanor Webber, presented "Of Notes and Notes." This was followed by an address by Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., entitled "Freedom's Holy Light." A reception for State Officers and guests was then held.

The Thursday morning session was called to order by the State Regent, followed by the usual opening ritual. Mrs. James Clyde, State Regent of New York, then gave a thought-provoking message. State Committee reports were concluded and the courtesy resolutions passed. The Benediction and Retirement of the Colors concluded the 75th State Conference.—Marie Davis Hunt.

New Mexico

New Mexico is the second oldest state name in the United States. In 1583, Antonio de Espejo gave the name "Nuevo Mexico" to all the country north of old Mexico. The present boundary was established by an Act of Congress in 1867. It is now more or less officially called "The Land of Enchantment" due to its varied and beautiful scenery.

In 1894, Mrs. Adali Stevenson, second President General, NSDAR, appointed Mrs. LeBaron Bradford Prince (Mary Charlotte Burekle Beardsley) as Regent for the Territory of New Mexico. She served faithfully for twenty years, 1894-1914. Therefore, it was only fitting that during our 75th anniversary year we mark the grave of our outstanding first regent.

Mrs. Prince, the wife of a former Territorial Governor and former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, was for forty-four years one of the most distinguished women of our state. Among other prominent ancestors, Mrs. Prince was a descendant of Miles Standish.

In December, 1903, Mrs. Prince suggested marking the Old Santa Fe Trail. To her is attributed the success of twenty-three trail markers placed in New Mexico.

Mrs. Prince died Christmas Day, 1925. Her grave has been located in Flushing Cemetery, New York, beside the grave of her husband. Matinecock Chapter assisted NMDAR with a Memorial Service for Mary Charlotte Prince, June 13, 1970. This year that marked the 75th Anniversary of NMDAR coincided with our 50th State Conference, thus when the President General arrived for our State Conference, we had a double celebration with Mrs. Edwin F. Seimes as the honored guest. Preceding the opening of the conference, a Gala Dinner was held in Albuquerque's Old Town. This part of the rapidly growing city was founded in 1709 and still holds the color of Old Mexico with its interesting historical sites, museums, and shops.

The Conference held February 26, 27, and 28, was one full of interest and educational guidance for all those attending. Generous contributions were given to the President General for the Seimes-Thomas Classroom Building at Kate Duncan Smith School. We accomplished much in the way of history making actions; such as the placing of an historical and educational marker, "Oil and Gas," at the Eastern New Mexico Port of Entry Rest Area, Hobbs, New Mexico. The marker is being placed in cooperation with the New Mexico State Highway Department. Also, a Bi-Centennial Resolution was passed to mark El Camino Real or the Royal Highway, the oldest road in the United States, which runs through New Mexico.

Due to the untiring work of NMDAR, the State Legislature finally passed House Bill No. 164, which provided for our present New Mexico State Flag. The contest held by NMDAR in 1925, and won by Dr. Harry Mera for Flag Design, made it possible for the New Mexico State Organization to present a state flag which is kept on file in the Capitol, as the state's authentic banner. The New
Mexico Flag bears the ancient Zia Sun Symbol of red in the center of a field of yellow, the colors of Old Spain. The Conference passed a recommendation in which the Governor proclaimed April 19-25, as New Mexico State Flag Week, commemorating the 45th Anniversary of the State Flag.

Of much interest was the presentation of Slides and Narration of DAR-CAR Historic Conservation Markers in New Mexico, erected in cooperation with the Forestry Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Southwest Region.

Indiana

The Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution met for their 70th State Conference at the Marott Hotel, October 20th and 21st in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Conference makes it possible for the Indiana Daughters to hear the many excellent accomplishments of all the Indiana Daughters as well as to plan for our year's activities. It was stressed by the new administration of Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, Indiana State Regent, that only through the continued efforts of all Indiana Daughters can the objectives of our Society, Patriotic, Educational and Historic, be carried not only to this generation but to future generations.

The State Regent instigated a new idea for the processions by having as many Chapters as possible make and bring their own Chapter Banner to State Conference. Mrs. Grigsby praised the Indiana Daughters, State Officers and Chairman who will all help to lead our State organization to even greater heights.

Reported at the State Conference by the District Chairman were some of the following accomplishments of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution. The Northern District reported a new Chapter, the Rachel Campbell Wilcox Chapter of Merriville, Indiana. The State now has 103 Chapters. The American Indian Committee received $409.50 from the Northern District Chapters, 672 Manuals for Citizenship distributed, 367 Pledge Cards, 421 Flag Codes and 437 Flags were given and contributions were made to C.A.R.'s, to Conservation as well as to many of the other committees and programs concerning the work of the National Society. Thirty-four Chapters in Indiana's Northern District received National Honor Roll Awards; 13 received Gold, 10 Silver and 11 Honorable Mention.

The Central District received 11 Gold, 4 Silver and 11 Honorable Mention Awards for the National Honor Roll with two National Citations going to two of the Chapters in the Central District for their Program Books. The Central District sent many boxes of clothing and other contributions to the DAR Schools. Many Chapters reported outstanding work during last year concerning Conservation Programs. Thirty-three Flags, 500 Desk Flags and 698 Flag Codes were distributed by the Central District Chapters. Seventy-eight American History Medals were given by the Chapters in this district.

Reported by the Southern District for the thirty-one Chapters in that area were some of the following accomplishments. Fifteen Gold Awards, 7 Silver Awards and 5 Honorable Mention Awards were presented from National for Honor Roll last year. Many donations were made to Indian and other DAR Schools. The Southern District Chapters reported a total of 1523 participants in the American History Month Essay Contest with many Good Citizens Pins and Good Citizenship Medals awarded.

The National Defense Committee Reports by the Indiana Chapters were also excellent. The concentrated efforts of the left wing groups, Communist led student groups and Communist Party activities are well known to the Indiana Daughters.

These activities of the Indiana Daughters are only a few which were reported at State Conference.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

X Flora A. Walker (Mrs. William Sherman) on December 7, 1970 in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Walker was State Regent of Washington (State) 1921-23; Organizing Secretary General 1923-26; and Vice President 1927-30. She was a member of the Rainier Chapter in Washington.
The Junior American Citizens Program of the National Society is one of the educational youth programs with the highest potential to influence the lives of our young people. This committee, in existence for 64 years, is directed toward teaching the youth of America loyalty to and respect for the United States of America, instilling Patriotism, and establishing the principles of good citizenship. The schools and those children which this positive program touches have been proven to show greater respect for their school, their country and its government.

Almost 400,000 young people in more than 9,000 clubs participated in the JAC program last year. It reaches children from kindergarten through high school ages, some pre-school groups, and is now being expanded to include Junior Colleges and Universities and young adult groups.

JAC Clubs are sponsored by DAR Chapters and are open to ALL children regardless of race, color, creed, or social or financial background. It is not a costly program to the Chapters for much of the material is supplied free by the National Society. The clubs can be organized in any school at all grade levels (with the permission of the Principal and Superintendent of schools), in recreation centers, in homes, in boys' and girls' clubs, Scout troops, orphanages, and neighborhood children's groups. Schools for handicapped children, crippled children's hospitals, schools for the deaf and blind, and detention homes are also fertile fields for JAC clubs. The possibilities are limitless, for wherever there are young people, a club can be formed.

Many states observe a JAC Day each year with patriotic window displays and special events. The National JAC Committee has set aside OCTOBER 23RD for the observance of NATIONAL JAC DAY. The observance of Patriotic Education Week, October 12-19, and all patriotic anniversaries is also encouraged.

The JAC Handbook, with suggestions for organizing the club, parliamentary law, suggested programs, projects and activities is furnished each interested teacher (or other chosen teacher) and each club president or chairman. Each member will receive a membership pin and a copy of the Motto, Prayer and Creed leaflet, which will be retained by the teacher after each meeting, until the club disbands and each member gets his copy to keep. All supplies are FREE and there is no cost of any kind to the director or the member. The DAR Chapter lends moral support, and upon request, whatever help is necessary.

It is important that the DAR members or JAC State or Chapter Chairmen realize in approaching the schools that it is important to obtain the interest and cooperation of the Superintendent, the Board of Education, County School Commissioners, Principals and teachers. Some Chapters have a tea for these persons, during holiday school vacations or after school hours. DAR members who are or have been teachers can be of great assistance in making contacts.

All supplies are listed on page 27 of the JAC Handbook. Please order from the Committee Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The State Chairman should keep these supplies on hand for the Chapters. The JAC HANDBOOK is helpful in selling the JAC program to school officials. Free copies may be ordered from the Committee Office. The DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP is excellent as source material for historical background and the government of our Country. Order from the Corresponding Secretary General, NSDAR, at the above address—60¢, with checks to the Treasurer General, NSDAR. A JAC INFORMATION BULLETIN and EXPLANATION SHEET FOR JAC are now available and are a great help along with the JAC Handbook in organizing New JAC Clubs. Free copies can be ordered from the
For Clubs at Community or Settlement Houses, the procedure is the same. Permission and cooperation from the Director is vital. For Neighborhood Clubs consultation is held with parents. Posters help in the Settlement Officers. Written invitations to the homes are helpful.

EACH YEAR on a blue and on a (duplicate) white card, listing the name of the club with the number of members. Send cards to the State Chairman. State Chairmen retain White cards for their state file and send Blue card to National Chairman. Discontinued Clubs must also be reported. PLEASE send all Blue Registration Cards as early as possible. Do not wait to include them with your State Report. (Chapter Chairmen, order cards from State Chairman; State Chairman, order from Committee Office.) Each card has space for 10 clubs. DO give a Contest Citation Card to each child participating in the Contests. There is no charge for them, and they mean a great deal to the child. DO supply to your Directors and encourage the use of the Patriotic Material from the National Defense Office.

Most of the posters and pictures, framed, make excellent special prizes to schools or Clubs.

The activities of the clubs are varied, but most do undertake a specific project each year. Some clubs have projects of researching graves of Revolutionary and Civil War Soldiers in their areas and of placing markers on the graves. Members collect bible records which are copied for the state library and archives. Tombstone inscriptions are also recorded to be preserved. Some clubs have each member prepare his own family history as a combination of this project. Clubs present programs in the schools on the study of the drug use and communism and distribute leaflets and posters on the harmful effects of smoking. Some have club projects to raise money for orphanages and local recreation parks. In many schools JAC club members are responsible for raising the United States Flag each morning and taking it down at the close of the school day. Through projects such as these, our young people learn a greater appreciation of local history, the history of their state and region and how this relates to the history of the United States.

For many years, the National Committee has held contests for JAC Clubs and has offered the opportunity to compete to schools without organized Clubs. Based on a theme selected by the National Committee, entries may be submitted as essays, poems, songs, plays, programs, posters or Club projects. The National Vice Chairman of Contests is: Mrs. Mathon B. Dunn, 1121 Third Ave. South, Tierra Verde, Florida 33715. The JAC theme this year is "THE AMERICAN FLAG AND WHAT IT MEANS TO ME." Entries must fit the theme for the year, and reflect citizenship training. Chapter entries must be submitted to the State Chairman on or before the designated deadline announced by her. After local judging, winning entries are sent to the State Chairman, and State Winners are sent to the National Vice Chairman of Contests. Categories include: Essays (250 words or less written on 1 side of page only and stapled when more than 1 page. Under Grade 4 may use pencil; above must use ink or type); Poems, Plays and Programs (same rules as Essays); Songs (same rules for words without music; however, original melody is desired); Posters (should apply to Contest theme. Pictures without eye-catching captions, readable from 10 feet, are not true posters. Limit size to 9" by 12", may be matted not exceeding ½" margin. Use drawing or art paper (not cardboard). Paints, crayons, pen, pencils, cut-outs, designs, yarn, captions, tracings may be used.); Club projects (by a group should fit the theme. Something may be written, illustrated, made into booklet, not to exceed 10" by 12" unless folded); Scrapbooks, (including 1 or all categories and limited to above size). Omit information about entrant on front so judges may be impartial. Category and Grade Division on front will be helpful. At back or on bottom, show entrants name, grade, school, and name and location of sponsoring Chapter. Each contest participant will receive a Contest Citation card after his entry is submitted to the Committee by the Director. Judges of entries sent to the State Chairman select 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and Hon. Mention winners for each category (essays, poems, songs, plays, programs, posters, Club projects and Scrapbooks) by gradeDivision (example: Division I-Kindergarten, 1st and 2nd grades, etc.) This eliminates an unfair advantage of older children over younger ones and is an incentive to produce up to their creative potential. One Club with members in two Grade Divisions may win two National First Place Contests in one category.

The amounts and number of prizes awarded are entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the chapters and states to the National Prize Fund. Money should be sent to the State Treasurer, marked for the JAC CONTEST PRIZE FUND. These contributions are sent to the Treasurer General, NSDAR, for the National JAC Prize Fund. Prizes help encourage participation and interest. National Winners will be announced at the Round Table Workshop (April 21, 1971 in the Assembly Room on the 2nd floor of the Administration Building) with exhibits throughout Congress. All JAC Chairmen, Chapter Regents and members interested in JAC work are invited to come to the Workshop and see these exhibias.

Membership Awards are made each year at the Continental Congress to States with largest number of JAC Members; States with largest number of JAC Clubs; States with the largest percentage gain in JAC Members; States with the largest percentage gain in JAC Clubs; Chapters sponsoring the most JAC Members; Chapters sponsoring the largest number of NEW JAC Clubs. In addition, the National Chairman will give personal awards to all States organizing or reactivating JAC Clubs.

(Continued on page 84)
**New Ancestor Records**

*Whose records during the Revolution have been established by the Registrar General showing state from which the soldier or patriot served. (Further data available in supplement to Patriot Index.)*

**Board Meeting, October 9, 1970**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State/District</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alley, John</td>
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<td>Applegate, Henry</td>
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<td>Armstrong, Capt. John</td>
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<td>Banker, James</td>
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<td>Barr, James</td>
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<td>Baugh, Abraham</td>
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<td>Beall, Major George, Jr.</td>
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<td>Benson, Levin, Sr.</td>
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<td>Bleiler, Michael</td>
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<td>Bryant, Nathan</td>
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<td>Burr, Salmon</td>
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<td>Bushnell, Samuel</td>
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<td>Carpenter, William</td>
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<td>Dowell, Capt. Richard</td>
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<td>Duckett, Thomas</td>
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<td>Ducrest, Armand</td>
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<td>Finklea (Finkley), Thomas, Sr.</td>
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<td>Fish, Simeon</td>
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<td>Fontaine, Joseph</td>
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<td>Forgason, Abraham</td>
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<td>Fox, Amos</td>
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<td>Frazier (Frazer), William</td>
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<td>Fulmer (Folmer), Thomas</td>
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<td>Hall, John, Jr.</td>
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<td>Harper, Matthew</td>
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<td>Harris, David</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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Hassell, Benjamin ................................. Tyrrell County, N.C.
Heckman, Albrecht ................................. Guilford Township, now Franklin County, Pa.
Heisey (Heise), John (Johannes, Sr.) .......... Lancaster County, Pa.
Heminover, Anthony ............................... Sussex County, N.J.
Hickok, Ebenezer ................................. Fairfield Co., Conn.
Hicks, Jesse ...................................... North Carolina
Hobby, Joseph, Sr. ................................. Greenwich, Conn.
Holcolm, Bethuel ................................. Granville, Hampden County, Mass.
Holtinger, Jacob .................................. York County, Pa.
Hood, William .......................... Kershaw District, S.C.
Howard, Claiborne ................................. Caroline, Amherst and Albemarle Counties, Va.
Huey, John ........................................... Lancaster County, Pa.
Ingalls, Francis .......................... Andover, Mass.
Jones, Henry ...................................... Taunton, Mass.
Jones, James .............................. Fairfax, County, Va.
Jones, Lewellen ............................. Halifax District, N.C.
Jordan, Henry ..................................... Virginia
Kelsey, Ethan ....................................... Vermont or Connecticut
Kendall, Ephriam, 3d .................. Ipswich, Mass.
Kennedy, Seth ..................................... Georgia
Keyes, Humphrey ............................... Berkeley County, Va.
Knight, Sergt. Daniel ......................... Guildford, Vt.
LaCour, Jean Baptiste ......................... Pointe Coupee Parish, La.
LaGarde, Jean Baptiste ...................... North West Territory Mecklenburg County, Va.
Lambert, Mathias ............................... Augusta County, Va.
Lane, Jedediah ..................................... Salisbury, Conn.
Lashley, Lewis, Sr. .............................. Wake County, N.C.
Leigh, Zebulon ..................................... Somerset Co., N.J.
Leiter (Lighter), Jacob ......................... Washington Co., Md.
Lentz, Benjamin ................................. Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Lesher, Jacob ...................................... Lancaster Co., Pa.
Lipscomb, Kesiah ................................. King William County, Va.
Little, Daniel ...................................... Kennebunk, Me.
Loonis, Israel ...................................... Southwick, Mass.
Looney, Robert ..................................... Old 96th District, S.C.
Lynam (Lynum), Andrew ................. Washington Co., Va.
Lyon, Edward ...................................... Virginia
Martling, Peter ................................. Westchester Co., N.Y.
Matteson, Joshua ............................... Pownal, Vt. and W.
Mayberry, William .............................. Windham, Me.
Mayhew, John ...................................... Loudon County, Va.
McCune, Samuel ................................... Cumberland Co., Pa.
McDowell, Jane ................................... South Carolina
McMillin, Jane McDowell—See McDowell, Jane
Meacham (Micham), John ...................... Prob. Caroline County, Va.

Miller, James ...................................... King George Co., Va.
Moffat, Daniel ..................................... Brimfield, Mass.
Moody, Andrew ..................................... Augusta County, Va.
Morgridge, William .............................. Harpswell District, Me. (then Mass.)
Morris, Isaac ...................................... Morristown, N.J.
Morris, James, 3rd .............................. Kent County, Dela.
Moye, Jesse ......................................... Pitt County, N.C.
Mulford, Ezekiel .................................... New Jersey
Munson, Solomon ................................... Morris County, N.J.
Murphree, Solomon .............................. Hillsboro Distr., N.C.
Newland, George ................................. Rice's Landing, Pa.
Newton, Phineas ................................... Spencer, Mass.
Nickerson, Silas .................................... Harwich, Mass.

Olive, Anthony .............................. Wake County, N.Y. and Prob. S.C.
Orr, Christopher ................................. North Carolina and Georgia
Owen, Glen ......................................... Georgia
Ownby, James ...................................... Tryon County, N.C.

Pattillo, Augustine (Austin) ...................... Mecklenburg Co., Va.
Pattillo, Augustine ......................... Saybrook, Conn.
Peters, Ezekiel ..................................... Goochland and Louisa Co., Va.
Peters, Benjamin ............................... Marlinton, N.Y.
Peyler, Kinsman ................................. Portsmouth, N.H.
Pierce, John ................................. Edgefield Distr., S.C.
Potter, Robert ..................................... Wendell, Mass.
Price, William ..................................... New Castle County, Dela.
Prosser, Otey ....................................... Powhatan Co., Va.

Provanse (Provine-Province), John .... Ky. Territory and North Carolina

Ralph, Thomas ...................................... Augusta County, Va.
Ramsey, Thomas ................................. Essex County, Va.
Repliogle, Balser .................................. York County, Pa.
Richards, Simeon .................................. Wethersfield, Conn.
Rowland (Roland), Jacob ..................... near Hagerstown, Md.
Rockey, Henry ...................................... York County, Pa.

Saunderson, William ..................... Cumberland Co., Va.
Sayre, Abbott ..................................... Salem County, N.J.
Schuck, Capt. George ......................... York County, Pa.
Severance, Joshua .............................. Nottingham, N.H.
Shannon, John ...................................... Bucks County, Pa.
Shepherd, John ..................................... Wilkes County, N.C.
Short, Asa .......................................... Gloscester, R.I.
Simkins, Robert ................................. Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Sleigh (Sleight), Johannis ..................... Kingston, N.Y.
Smith, Buckner ..................................... North Carolina
Smith, Simon ...................................... North Carolina
Smoot, Josiah ..................................... Charles County, Md.
Sonnier, Joseph .................................... Opelousas, La.
Spoon, Corp. Simpson ......................... Dartmouth, Mass.
Stalings, Malachi .................................. Ga.-S.C. border
Stanciff, John ...................................... Torrington, Conn.

(Continued on page 76)
CUMBERLAND COUNTY (Carlisle, Pa.). May 16, 1970, marked the celebration of the 75th year of the organization of the Cumberland County Chapter of the DAR. It was exactly 75 years to the day, May 16, 1895, that several ladies in the Carlisle area organized the Chapter and just two months later received their charter as the twentieth chapter in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and number 137 in the National Society.

A luncheon at Allenberry, an historic spot along the Yellow Breeches Creek in Cumberland County, highlighted the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee Year. The Chapter was honored to have Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent, as the featured speaker. Also as special guests were Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Vice Regent and Mrs. Willard Ross Ramsey, South Central Director. Miss Gladys B. Heim, Regent of the Chapter, presided.

Miss Jane Van Ness Smead, a Life Member of over 55 years, cut the first piece from the four tiered birthday cake.

Mrs. C. Gulles Flower, fourth Chapter Regent, from 1927 to 1930, gave an interesting history of the Chapter, pointing out some of the accomplishments for which the Chapter could justly be proud.

Other past Regents who attended the luncheon and were honored were Mrs. S. Harper Myers, Mrs. George M. Horning, Miss Anna T. Read and Mrs. Alvin L. Weaver.

WILLOWS (Willows, Calif.). "THIS IS YOUR LIFE" was the theme of a delightful social gathering held by the Willows Chapter at the spacious country home of Mrs. Willis K. Baker. The momentous occasion honored Mrs. Bert (Dorothy) Otterson commemorating 40 years of continuous faithful and dedicated DAR service. Registrar, Mrs. Willis Baker, with whom the idea originated, constructed from over-the-years Chapter records Mrs. Otterson's life story to the subtle background of the Willows Chapter's 50-year history. As a further tribute to Mrs. Otterson's patriotic devotion was the presentation of a jeweled emblematic flag-pin. The honoree has served in all capacities of Chapter work, in State and National areas and continues faithfully her Defense Chairman commitments. Sharing in proudful distinction might well be the DAR Chapter in Victoria, Knox County, Illinois named for Mrs. Otterson's ancestry.

Although the Willows Chapter does not boast a large active membership it works diligently in carrying out the objectives of the National Society and takes credit for meeting requirements of the many DAR projects.

FARMINGTON (Farmington, Ill.). Fall, with its beautiful leaves, yellow and russet chrysanthemums, and a tang in the air, is always the time for Farmington Chapter, Farmington, Illinois, to have a house tour and bake sale.

This year, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Taylor was the scene of the annual affair. The home is furnished in perfect taste, combined with old family treasures, are some beautiful new pieces, that will be the heirlooms of tomorrow.

The town's women came to see and to buy goodies from the tables laden with favorites from the kitchens of our members.

A good sum was added to the Chapter bank account. The Budget Committee will place this money in many channels, to help carry on the work in schools, buildings, and in all the worth-while projects. See you next October, when the leaves turn red, yellow, and brown, and the smell of molasses cookies fill the air.—Mildred Rice.

JAMES BILLINGSLEY (Richardson, Texas). Mrs. N. G. Richardson presented a unique gift to the Chapter which was dedicated to the memory of her mother, Mrs. Daryl R. Heckman-Shaver, past regent of the Forbes Road Chapter, Somerset, Pennsylvania. The gift consists of ten tableaux depicting significant historical scenes taken from our American Revolutionary era and using appropriately costumed dolls and props. Mrs. Gilbert Clark, Mrs. Dennis Blankinship and Mrs. Joe Godbey of the James Billingsley Chapter made the exquisite, authentic costumes for the dolls. Mrs. Richardson researched
the details for the costumes and set designs over a period of twenty years.

The dolls are 11 1/2 inches high, made of plastic and plastic vinyl and are jointed so they can be moved into any necessary position. All of the clothing have been made so that they can be removed and other clothing made for them. Mrs. Richardson has designed many more sets which will take a period of years to complete, but these ten which are finished will be used by DAR for historical displays throughout the community so that citizens will be made more aware of our great heritage. The James Billingsley Chapter used them to decorate tables at the American Heritage Luncheon on Saturday, March 28, 1970 during the State DAR Conference being held at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel.—Mrs. Fred K. Ireland.

ELIZABETH McINTOSH HAMMILL
(Manassas, Virginia). Evergreen Country Club was the scene of a festive luncheon Monday, May 25, 1970, as the Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter, commemorated the 25th anniversary of its organization.

Organized by Mrs. Robert LeRoy Byrd May 23, 1945, with 15 organizing members, the chapter has grown to a membership of 76 during the years. The five remaining organizing members attending the celebration were Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. L. W. Rose of Rocky Mount, N. C., Miss Mary M. Clarke and Mrs. Margaret Bennett Browne of Norristown, Pa., and Mrs. A. A. Hooff of Manassas.

Past regents have been Mrs. Byrd, Mrs. Charles C. Lynn, Mrs. E. A. Service, Mrs. John Victor Buffington, Mrs. Thomas E. Cassey, Mrs. Howard Churchill, Mrs. S. N. Garwood, and Mrs. James E. King.

Mrs. Ernest J. Ristedt, chapter regent, presided. Mrs. Byrd, after introducing the organizing members present, reminisced of the early days of the chapter’s inception. Mrs. John Victor Buffington, Virginia State Regent, who is also a member of the chapter, spoke on looking ahead with DAR. She recalled some of the outstanding achievements of the chapter in the past such as providing nursing scholarships for Indian girls, placing historical markers at “Bellair,” home of the Eyells and Parson Mason Locke Weems, and at “Effingham,” home of Col. William Alexander. She commended the chapter for its recent decision to sponsor a new C.A.R. Society, the Col. William Grayson Society. Mrs. Ristedt presented Mrs. Buffington with a check for her State Regent’s project, which is a permanent scholarship for needy students of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee.

Also honored at the luncheon were the three 1970 recipients of the chapter’s Good Citizen Awards, accompanied by their mothers. Chairman of luncheon arrangements was Mrs. James E. King, past regent.—Martha Eheart King.

Members and guests of the Pathfinder Chapter.

PATHFINDER (Port Gibson, Miss.). Mrs. Joseph Stone of Vicksburg was the guest speaker and gave the Constitution Week Program at the September meeting of the Pathfinder Chapter, DAR, Port Gibson, Miss. Mrs. John W. Clark, chapter regent, presided and served as co-hostess for the meeting held at the home of Mrs. Paul Wharton, in Port Gibson.

Mrs. Stone spoke on “The Power of the Written Word” and “The 181st Birthday of our Constitution,” emphasizing that our nation has been made great through things written and that the present trend is to use the written word to misguide our thinking. She stressed the fact that we should be ever alert to the rising power and strength of Communism, and the growing threat to our country. Mrs. Stone also gave an inspiring talk on the founding of the “Constitution” and warned that there are forces working for changes today that will endanger the Constitutional Rights of every citizen.

Special guests included Miss Deborah Lum, 1968 Outstanding Junior Member of the Mississippi Society, DAR, and Honorary State President of the Miss. Soc. C.A.R.; Mrs. William D. Lum, National Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, State Second Vice Regent and Editor of the Miss. DAR News, of Port Gibson; members of Pathfinder Chapter; Mrs. W. E. Regan of Monroe, La.; and Mrs. Q. E. Werlein, Mrs. Stone’s mother, of Vicksburg.

JULIEN DUBUQUE (Dubuque, Iowa). Diamond Jubilee was observed in March by Julien Dubuque Chapter as Miss Marguerite Flick took her fellow-members back through the mists of time in presenting an informal history of their chapter, which began like this:

Four years after DAR’s national beginning Mrs. Clara Aldrich Cooley returned to Dubuque from a trip to the east where she had heard of DAR. She invited a group of outstanding women to her home and unfolded plans to start a chapter if among the group they could find 12 women able to trace an ancestor who had fought in the American Revolution.

In no time at all, a little chapter of 12 thrilled women became Dubuque’s first members. This infant chapter was born Aug. 22, 1894, with its founder as its first regent. The chapter charter was received the following March.

Miss Flick was curious to learn just what the Daughters did in their first early years in Dubuque and she studied the year books at her disposal. For the most part their programs were historical, and papers presented would be signed by the member’s name followed by the word “essayist.”
It was during Miss Flick’s regency that Dubuque Chapter (as it began) became Julien Dubuque Chapter. “I felt it was one serious mistake, naming the chapter after our city instead of honoring the Frenchman (Julien Dubuque) who came to work for the famous lead mines and in so doing became the first settler not only in the settlement of Dubuque which was named for him, but also the first white man to settle in the state of Iowa.”

Miss Flick cited with pride the chapter’s Gold Honor Roll status of 16 consecutive years and the placement of bronze markers on the Shot Tower (a landmark where bullets were made in Civil War days) and the Fourth Street Elevator on Fenelon Place (one of the rare hillside escalators in this country—still in use today and a popular tourist attraction).

DON JOSE VERDUJO (La Crescenta, Calif.). An approach, new for the Don Jose Verdugo Chapter, was used this year to commemorate Constitution Week. This chapter offered a contest which awarded the winner with publication of his or her picture and essay in the local paper along with a $10 bill. The subject was, “What is your favorite ‘right’ in the Bill of Rights and Why?”

The winner was Annette La Barge, La Crescenta, age 13. Her essay is as follows:

“My Favorite ‘Right’ and the one I Use the Most, Is Freedom of Religion.

“In all Communist-controlled countries, people are not allowed to worship God very much, or not at all, and they always persecute anyone who goes to church, or wants to go to worship God. In this country, anyone can worship God (or Satan, for that matter) in any manner they wish, so long as it is in keeping with the law and the right of others. They can also be atheists if they want to.”

I don’t think religion or Christianity should be forced on anyone; they should be free to choose, and this right gives them that freedom.—Mrs. James Wood.

Oakland (Alameda, Calif.). On October 10, 1970 the following members of Oakland Chapter flew to Honolulu, Hawaii from Oakland Airport: Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Frank Gibson, Mrs. Donald Gates, Mrs. John Ortlieb, Mrs. Sidney Sorensen, Mrs. Charles Obert, Mr. & Mrs. James L. M. Martin, and Miss Carrie Carte, Chapter Regent. Mrs. Milton Wehr was visiting in Hawaii and met them there.

The first American Flag flown from the U.S. Courthouse, Honolulu Territory of Hawaii was presented to Governor John A. Burns for placement in the State Archives.

Mrs. Frank Ellis worked for thirty-one years for the late Walter B. Mailing, retired U.S. District Court Clerk. Walter B. Mailing was the first clerk in Hawaii serving from June 27, 1900 to August 31, 1906. When Mr. Mailing departed for San Francisco this flag, a gift from Queen Liliuokalani to the court, was given to him as a token of esteem. The flag is 10’ x 14’ and has 38 stars. Mr. Mailing was named deputy clerk in the old U.S. Circuit Court of the Ninth Circuit. This clerkship was abolished in 1912.

On October 10, 1912, Mr. Mailing was appointed clerk of the U.S. District Court, San Francisco. He retired in 1943 with a record of thirty-seven years in Government service. This flag hung in his office until his retirement. Since the flag had only 38 stars it was to be removed from the wall for a later model. At this time the flag was given to Mrs. Ellis for safekeeping.

For many years Mrs. Ellis wanted to have the flag returned to Hawaii. Many letters were written and after much research to establish proof of the history of the flag, a letter to Senator Daniel K. Inouye and and Senator...
Lt. Fong was brought to the attention of Governor John A. Burns.

The ceremony of presentation took place on October 12, 1970 at the Governor's office, Honolulu, Hawaii. Thirty members of Aloha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took part in the two o'clock historical event. Mrs. G. E. Storey, Regent, Aloha Chapter, acted as hostess to the visiting group. Following the ceremony a tour of the Governor's Mansion and outer islands was made before returning to the mainland.

JACKSONVILLE (Jacksonville, Fla.). Newly elected State Officers of the Jacksonville Chapter are Mrs. Harold R. Frankenbench, State Regent, and Mrs. William O. Kerns, Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Frankenbench, labeled "Stately Swinger" by the press, stated, "Certainly, we're an old organization but we are growing and changing to meet today. Over one-third of all our members are under thirty-five years of age."

For community service the chapter sponsored a safe driving class open to the public and instructed by a Florida Highway Patrol Officer.

The Motion Picture Committee sponsored American History Month with a Free Kiddie Matinee at a local Theatre. Patriotic films were shown and a Flag presented each child. In May a Lecture Film, "Dawn Over Africa," to benefit wounded war veterans at Naval Air Station Hospital, was given by Mrs. Ava Hamilton, chapter member, photographer, world traveler and lecturer for National Geographic Magazine. On Flag Day a variety show was given for the patients at Jacksonville Naval Air Station and refreshments were served. Flags and door gifts were given veterans.

A Good Citizenship Award was given to eight year old David Karum of Cheektowaga, New York and his school received two framed copies of the Pledge Allegiance to the United States Flag. David made UPI news campaigning for a Pledge Allegiance to our Flag Day, April 30th.

Diamond Jubilee Highlight of the year was the Luncheon Celebration of its 75th year, amid a flurry of patriotic decorations at the Florida Yacht Club on April 14th. Mrs. Harold R. Frankenberg, State Regent, spoke on the Chapter's History. Honored Guests were past Regents and 50 year members, introduced by Mrs. Dewey F. Inman, past Regent. Chairman of the day was Mrs. Lawrence K. Tucker, Jr. and General Chairman Mrs. H. S. Estes, new Regent of the Chapter.

—Mrs. Thomas F. Pollock

NANCY CHRISTIAN FLEMING (Roanoke, Va.). Twenty-nine seniors at William Fleming High School who are among the 82 members of the Air Force junior ROTC there have received certificates of completion of high school aerospace education.

Retired-Maj. William R. Graham Jr., head of the aerospace program at Fleming, said this was the first group of high school AFROTC students in Virginia to graduate.

The ROTC certificate, issued by the Air Force Air University, Maxwell AFB, Ala., certifies that the students have completed three years of high school training, Maj. Graham said.

He said junior ROTC graduates who enter the military service can start a rank above other beginning servicemen and most colleges and universities with ROTC programs will grant one college credit for the high school certificate.

Cadet Sgt. Steven C. Rice was awarded the Daughters of the American Revolution medal by the Col. William Fleming Chapter of the DAR. Cadet S.Sgt. Willard B. Bolden was awarded the Air Force Associates medal and Sgt. Michael L. Slaughter won a $100 scholarship from the Military Order of World Wars.

Charter members pictured are: Mrs. E. E. Snuggs, Mrs. F. N. Patterson, Mrs. A. J. Rice, Mrs. J. E. Miller, Mrs. A. C. Huneycutt, Mrs. Eli Kendrick, Miss Pauline Whitney.

YADKIN RIVER PATRIOTS (Albemarle, North Carolina) celebrated its Golden Anniversary with a luncheon Tuesday, October 20, 1970, at the Heart of Albemarle Motel with 42 members attending.

Honored guests, Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough, Vice President General from North Carolina, and Mrs. Stable Linn, Jr., North Carolina Genealogical Records Chairman, and the seven charter members were presented gifts of golden dress hangers. Fifty-Year Membership Certificates were presented to the five active charter members present.

One was sent to Mrs. Jonathan Starr who could not attend the meeting.

Anniversary gifts honoring charter members included one from Mrs. Ralph E. Marbury for her mother, Mrs. F. A. Trueet, and one from Mrs. N. W. Reinhard for her mother, Mrs. Thomas C. Heare.

This, our fiftieth year, finds Mrs. Trueet's daughter Regent of the chapter, her grand-daughter, Mrs. John T. Garrison, Senior President and her great-grand-daughter, Ellen Garrison, President of our C.A.R. chapter.

The McCain heirs which includes members Miss Mary Heare and Mrs. Virginia Leah Hearne Reinhard, and charter member, Mrs. E. E. Snuggs gave the McCain home and grounds to the chapter jointly with the Albemarle Woman's Club and the United Daughters of the Confederacy for their meeting house. Miss Pattie McCain was a charter member.

Charter member, Mrs. A. J. Rice, for the program gave "A History of the First Fifty Years of the Yadkin River Patriots Chapter" concluding with: "Our daughters and grand-daughters have served as pages at meetings from district to Continental Congress level. We have furnished our share of district and state Committee Chairmen and we have brought home from State Con-
ference our share of trohphies and awards for good work. No phase of DAR work has been ignored by us, though our records show that our interests have been stronger in some fields than in others.

"In recent years, in addition to the routine fields of DAR work, our attention and interest have centered on the welfare of our country, sparked by the able and dedicated guidance of Dr. Dera Parkinson. Many letters, telephone calls, and telegrams have gone to our Senators and Representatives in Washington concerning pending legislation in which we were vitally interested. Much time has been given to National Defense study and much apropos literature has been distributed. Our Constitution Week has been in depth and has won the state trophy several times. In fact, it is in our possession at the present.

Today on our fiftieth anniversary we are loyal, dedicated and concerned Daughters."—Mrs. Z. V. Ausband.

MAJOR PIERSON B. READING (Redding, Calif.). The dress worn by Mrs. John Butterfield when she was presented to Queen Victoria was admired by members of the Chapter on a recent tour of the Kelly-Griggs House Museum in nearby Red Bluff. Admiring the dress in the master bedroom are Mrs. Ernest L. Spohn, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Joseph M. Bolton, Regent, and Mrs. Annabess Womack, 2nd Vice Regent. Holding the gown is Mrs. George D. Zeeved, volunteer guide of the museum.

The history of John Butterfield, though greatly overlooked by many history books and ignored by movies and TV, preceded the "Overland Trail" and far outmatched its performance. John Butterfield married Malinda Baker in 1821 and the couple ran a boarding house and with the money, Butterfield eventually became the owner of all stage lines west of Albany. When trains and steamboats came along Butterfield joined them and by the early 1850s he had formed the American Express Co. with Wells and Fargo.

The pioneer spirit of John Butterfield led him to bid on the proposed Overland Mail Route and sign an agreement on September 16, 1857 to carry mail from Tipton, Missouri, to San Francisco, miles over uninhabited, unexplored Indian territory. The route had to be operating in just one year. The distance was 2,800 miles and the route was to be traveled in 25 days.

Butterfield set up the route without ever leaving Missouri to handle the entire operation. Over 200 rude way stations, thousands of horses, hundreds of coaches with trustworthy drivers were arranged for. September 16, 1858, the first stage coach left Tipton and at the same time a sister coach left San Francisco. October 9, 1858, the first overland mail arrived in Tipton, 23 days and 4 hours out of San Francisco. The coach going west arrived in San Francisco October 10, just 23 days and 23½ hours from Tipton. It carried mail and a reporter from the New York Herald who recorded the trip for posterity.

The Major Pierson B. Reading Chapter has scored State honors for 3 years in their monthly radio program with original scripts written by Mrs. Earle P. McKellar. This year the chapter celebrated Constitution Week with a half hour television program featuring Superior Court Judge Richard B. Eation and City Attorney Earl Murphy.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BARLOW (San Benito, Texas), organized in 1914, is located southeast of San Antonio in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

In May the chapter closed its second year of a two year term with Dr. Vivien Amidon of Harlingen as regent, making plans for her third year of service. DAR American traditions were carried out this year and programs, practical and vital were carefully planned by Mrs. S. T. Minor, vice regent.

The George Washington Colonial tea was especially outstanding climaxing their contribution to American History Month and was held at the Holiday Inn. This annual affair, which is guest day, was a colorful one with a setting made festive with flags and flowers with members greeting guests dressed in colonial gowns patterned after those worn by their ancestors. Dr. Amidon, in a cordial welcoming address, gave excerpts from speeches made by Abraham Lincoln and George Washington in their advice to the people.

Honoring the Good Citizenship Girls, Mrs. John O. Butcher, chairman in the chapter's district, introduced twelve of the fourteen young ladies present chosen by their respective schools, and their mothers. She asked their mothers to pin the DAR emblem on their daughters. Mrs. Butcher, in an admonition to the girls as to the qualifications of Leadership, Service, Dependability, and Patriotism required to represent their schools, charged them to "wear your pin proudly and continue throughout your lives to demonstrate those qualities which earned for you the privilege of wearing it." A group of children danced the minuet to early American music and gave an appropriate pageant. Each child was presented a Flag pin from the chapter.

Members with twenty-five years or more service to DAR were honored and Mrs. H. L. Schmalzried paid tribute to Mrs. C. M. Cash of San Benito, a fifty-three year member.

The May meeting climaxied a rewarding year in the promotion of Educational, Historical and Patriotic endeavor—principally through giving medals and having contests in schools.

A resume of the year's work was given and a Memorial Service conducted by the chaplain. The second NSDAR Citation of honor to be given by the chapter was presented the family of Warrant Officer Ross O. Barlow from San Benito who gave his life for his country in Vietnam June 1969. The chaplain also presented five DAR Markers to families of deceased members—two this year and three from former years. A program with fifty-two San Benito school children participating gave a patriotic musical cantata.

Flag Day was also a memorable occasion, celebrated by a joint meeting with Du Bois Hite chapter and Miss Effie Ingram the regent presiding.

"Let the Flag Speak" was the subject chosen by the Rev. Stark Dillard of Harlingen and pastor of the St. Albans Episcopal Church who was speaker of the day. He was introduced by Mrs. Ralph Schmeling, past regent of the Brownsville chapter. After Rev. Dillard spoke, the President General, SAR, W. R. Martin, conferred the highest honor of the society on him. Rev. Dillard is also a SAR member.

The Lieutenant Thomas Barlow chapter held an annual benefit dessert bridge and bazaar which helped with the 129 medals and expenses. The chapter Magazine and Advertising committee secured a full page ad with picture of a Valley scene; windows were decorated and bells rung through the towns for the 4th of July; a love gift was sent DAR schools and programs on Conservation, DAR Schools, National Defense were given. The Na-

(Continued on page 68)
REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. What has the office of Registrar General done with the verified applications after being microfilmed?
A. The large volumes are stored in the vault. The first four volumes are kept in the vault of the Treasurer General.

Q. Is a chapter allowed to vote on the resignation or transfer of a member of the chapter?
A. NO. The member has the privilege of resigning in writing and also the privilege of transferring to another chapter. Of course, the chapter to which the member transfers would vote upon acceptability before an invitation is extended the transfer.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. What is the deadline for applications to be received at National Headquarters?
A. The Registrar General's Office has requested that application papers for a new member be received NO LATER than four weeks prior to a Board Meeting in order to allow time for verification.

Q. Who must sign the papers for a new applicant joining as member-at-large?
A. These applications signed by two members of her state who are in good standing and also by the State Regent.

Q. How does a town qualify for a new chapter?
A. The town must be a name shown in postal guide as city, town or village.

National Chairman Lineage Research—Mrs. Herman Markey Richardson
P.O. Box 325, Blakely, Georgia 31723

National Chairman Membership—Mrs. John Garlin Biel
345 South 22nd Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

Please refer to Genealogical Department in this issue.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH

Q. Where can we find what Division our State is located?
A. Order the “DAR Directory of Committees.” In the same book under “Lineage Research” you will find the Vice Chairmen’s names and addresses listed. Send your order to the Corresponding Secretary General’s Office, 1776 D Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006. The check for 85¢ made payable to “Treasurer General, NSDAR.”

Q. Where can we write to get the service of an ancestor who served in the Revolutionary War?
A. Write to General Service Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP

Q. What is necessary to be reinstated as a member?
A. A resigned member may be reinstated either—
   1. Through any chapter she wishes to join, provided chapter approves, and upon payment of dues for current year.
   2. To Member-at-Large upon payment of dues for current year to Treasurer General.

A card for reinstatement must be signed by former member asking for same with remittance attached.

Continuation of Erie County, Ohio-Conn. Compensations for Revolutionary War Losses (Greenwich, Danbury and Groton listed in previous issues). From the "History of Erie County, Ohio," by Peeke.

FAIRFIELD

Col. Elijah Abel
Benj. Allen
David Allen
George Allen
John Allen
Mary Alvoid
Abraham Andress
Sarah Andress
Anthony Anniball
David Annible
Ebenezer Baker
Dudley Baldwin
Gersham Banks
John Banks
Nehemiah Banks
David Barlow
Ebenezer Bartran
Job Bartran
Job Bartran
George Batterson
William Batterson
David Beers
Joseph Beers
Nathan Beers
Reuben Beers
Samuel Beers
Elias Bennett
James Bennitt
Joseph Bennit
Nathan Bennit
Thomas Bennit
Francis Bradley, 3d
Increase Bradley
Gilbert Bryan
Sarah Bryant
Edward Buddington
Neh. Buddington
Nehemiah Buddington
Walter Buddington
William Buddington
Wid. Abigail Bulkley

Andrew Bulkley
Ebenezer Bulkley
James Bulkley
Jonah Bulkley
Jonathan Bulkley
Josiah Bulkley
Moses Bulkley
Nathan Bulkley
Olive Bulkley
House of Peter Bulkley
Wid. Abigail: Burr
Abigail Burr, Jr.
Amelia Burr
Charles Burr
David Burr
David Burr
Ephraim Burr
Ephraim Burr, Jr.
George Burr
Gersham Burr
Isaac Burr
Luce Burr
Nathan Burr
Nathaniel Burr
Peter Burr
Pickney Burr
Priscilla Burr
Ruth Burr
Samuel Burr
Samuel Burr
Samuel Burr, Jr.
Samuel Burr, 3d
Thaddeus Burr
Wakeman Burr
George Cable
John Cake
Walter Carson
William Carter
Abigail Chapman
E. Cooley
Hezekiah Cooley
John Raymond Cooley
Simon Couch
Thomas Couch
Simeon Couchm, 3rd
John Crosman
Mary Cutter
Jonathan Darrow
John Davis
Abigail Desbrow
Caleb Desbrow
Silvanus Zelley was born the 13th day of May in the year 1734.

John Zelley was born the 21st day of August in the year 1716.

Margaret Zelley was born the 25th day of the first month of AD 1775.

Noah Zelley was born the 22nd day of the eleventh month of AD 1778.

Noah Zelley deceased May 7 in the year 1816.

Noah Zelley was born in June the 19th in the year 1816.

Margaret Zelley departed this life the 19th June in 1822.

Martha Zelley departed this life the 19th June in 1822.

Amos Zelley departed this life the 19th June 1822 (note in bible).

(In this very old bible there are other written names, children in the family learning to write—butcher, Ann Butcher, Mary Walker, Mark Butcher, Martha Zelley, John Zelley, Daniel Zelley).

Compilers Note: This Old Bible must have come over to the United States with the Walker Family.

Mary Walker was the 2nd wife of John Butcher married 1691 at Old Newton Monthly Meeting (now Haddonfield Mo. Mtg.).

Their daughter Damaris Butcher married Daniel Zelley Oct 6 1725 Burlington Monthly Meeting.

Their son Silvanus Zelley married Ann Haines Dec 12 1757 at Burlington. Mtg. They had 9 children, Mary, Daniel, George, Martha, Sylvanus, Joseph, Amos, Margaret and Noah.

Noah Zelley their youngest son born 11 mo 22 1778 married Sarah Kimble. He condemned his marriage out of unity Burlington Mo. Mtg. 5 mo 2 1814 and died May 7th 1816 a month before his son Noah Zelley was born June 19 1816. Noah Zelley married Anna Graves Coppuck 6-22-1848 and died Nov. 23, 1865.


Marriages

John Conard and Sarah Low Stalford was Married on the 19th day of April 1798 in the city of Philadelphia (Pa.).

Jane L. Conard was married to Col. Oliver T. Wolcott, son of Governor Wolcott of Connecticut on the 9th day November 1820.

James M. Conard was Married to Harriot Campbell on the 7th day of September 1837.

Jane L. Wolcott, widow of Col. Oliver Wolcott was intermarried with Thomas A. Biddle on the 18th day of October 1838.

Sarah Ann Conard was married to Oliver W. Lund on the 13th day of March 1832.

Susan Ingles Conard was married on the 7th day of November 1843 by the Rev. R. Happersett to William Brown, Esq., son of the Late Gen. Robt. Brown of Northampton County, Pa.

Laura Wolcott Conard was married to Dr. Charles W. Owen on the 5th day of June 1849 at Charlestown, Cecil Co., Md.

Births

John Conard, son of Joseph and Martha Conard was born in Plumstead Township in the county of Bucks and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the fifteenth day of the eleventh month (November) in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy three (1773).

Sarah Conard, late Stalford, daughter of Jonas and Jane Stalford was born on the first day of the 11th mon. November, ano Domini 1779.

John Conard, son of John and Sarah Conard was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of the 2nd Mo. February, Ano Domini 1802.

Jane Low Conard was born in Chester County on the 19th of the 9th mo. September, Ano Domini 1803.

Alfred Conard was born in Philadelphia Co. on the 11th Day of the 7th mo. July, Ano Domini 1805.

Joseph Budd Conard was born at Germantown on the 11th day of the 3rd mo March, Ano Domini 1807.
Charles Pennington Conard was born on the 27th day of the fifth Mo. May Ano Domini 1809 at Germantown.
James Madison Conard was born on the 30th day of the 9th month September, anno Domini 1812 in Germantown.
Sarah Ann Conard was born in Germantown on the 11th day of the third month, March anno Domini 1815.
Susan Ingels Conard was born 14th June 1818 in Philadelphia.
Laura Wolcott Conard was born the 29th day of the 10th month, October in Chestnut St., Philadel. 1820 AD.

Deaths

John Conard son of John and Sarah Conard departed this life on the 18th day of the 8th Mo. Ano Domini 1802...intered at Friends Burial Ground at the Vale meeting in Chester County.

Charles Pennington Conard...8th month, August 1811, age 2 years 2 months and twenty five days.

Hariot Conard departed this life on the 11th day of July AD. 1824 aged one year nine months and four days.

Sarah Conard, wife of John Conard, departed this life on the 24th day of February 1840 at 3:30 o'clock AM aged 60 years 3 months and twenty four days...was married the 19th day of April 1798.

Joseph B. Conard son of John & Sarah Conard departed this life on the 12th day of May 1840, aged 23 years 2 mos and one day.

John Conard son of Joseph and Martha Conard, departed this life May 9th 1857 age 83 years, five months and 24 days.

Laura L. Biddle (Late Wolcott, late Jane L. Conard) departed this life March 1845 and was buried at Spestia church yard, Hartford County.

James M. Conard son of John & Sarah Conard departed this life May the 28th 1872 in the sixtieth year of his age.

Joseph B. Conard son of John & Sarah Conard departed this life on the 12th day of May 1840, aged 23 years 2 mos and one day.

John Conard son of Joseph and Martha Conard, departed this life May 9th 1857 age 83 years, five months and 24 days.

Laura Ingels Brown daughter of John & Sarah Conard died in Phila. on the sixth of June 1889—interment in Bethlehem, Pa.

Laura Ingels Brown daughter of John & Sarah Conard died in Philadelphia January 28th 1893 interment in Baltimore, Md.

Jane S. Eckstein died March 22nd in the 36th year of her age...daughter of late James M. Conard 1880.

James M. C. Eckstein son of Jacob and Jane Eckstein died November 21, 1874 aged 6 years and 6 months.

Following are other Conard records found on an old paper in the bible, as old as the pages in the bible:

Births and Deaths

John Conard son of James and Harriet Conard was born Dec 12, 1838.
Joseph B. Conard son of James & Harriet Conard born January 1st 1840.
Laura W. Conrad daughter of James & Harriet Conard was born Sept. 16, 1841.
Jane L. Conard, daughter of James & Harriet was born August 16, 1844.
Mary F. Conard, daughter of James & Harriet Conard was born June 1st 1846.

Laura W. Conard, daughter of James & Harriet Conard departed this life March 11, 1847 age five years, five months and 23 days.

Mary F. Conard Daughter of James & Harriet Conard departed this life May 18th 1847 age 11 months & 18 days.

Martha Pennington was born 21 7th mo 1743 and departed this life May 18th 1847 age 11 months & 18 days.

Note from Compiler: The above Joseph Conard, was the great grandson of Thones Kunders (Changed his name to Dennis Conard) first Conard to arrive in America, with his wife Ellen, with 33 other Germans on the ship "Concord" July 24, 1683 from Chefeld, on the lower Rhine, Germany. He was one of the first settlers of Germantown, Pa. The above Joseph Conard descends from Thones Kunders through his son Madtis Conders & wife Barbara Tyson, through his son Cornelius Conders (1712-1770) and his wife Priscilla Bolton, through his son Joseph Conard and Martha Pennington.
John McKinzie the son of John McKinzie and Mary his wife was born March 19th 1820
Dianna McKinzie the daughter of John McKinzie and Mary his wife was born 1821
Charles McKinzie the son of John McKinzie and Mary his wife was born July 11th 1822
Melvina McKinzie the daughter of John McKinzie and Mary his wife was born January 15th 1824
Monervia McKinzie the daughter of John McKinzie and Mary his wife was born December 27, 1825
Roderick McKinzie the son of John McKinzie and Mary his wife was born May 7th 1827
Harriett Catherine McKinzie the daughter of John McKinzie and Mary his wife was born January 11th 1829
William Goodson Tipton McKinzie the son of John McKinzie and Mary McKinzie and Mary his wife was born Feb. 19th 1831
Polly Jane McKinzie the daughter of John McKinzie and his wife Mary was born May 4th 1833

West Family Bible. Gift of Mrs. Wilbur D. Jones, presented by John Cain Chapter, Ark.

Born
Joseph West, Born 8th Jan. A.D. 1775
Harriet Hetley West, born 5th May 1789

Married
Joseph West and Harriet Hetley, 12th Mar. 1807


Born
Daniel Warner Citty, Jan. 3, 1813
Phoebe E. Citty, Mar. 8, 1817
Nancy Ellender Citty, June 6, 1834
Francis Marion Citty, Oct. 1, 1836
Jacob Powell Citty, Dec. 17, 1838
Parkey Matilda Citty, Nov. 16, 1841
George Alphard Citty, Feb. 16, 1844
Daniel Jasper Citty, May 15, 1845
Zacharias Taylor Citty, June 20, 1848
Julian Franklin Citty, Nov. 21, 1850

Marriages
Nancy Ellender Citty was married to Benton Sevedge in December 1851 and emigrated to California in the year 1853.
Francis Marion Citty was married to Miss Elvira Bennett in April 1861.
Miss Estell Langford was married to W. G. Citty, July 29, 1897.

Deaths
Warner Citty, Dec. 15, 1857
Francis Marion Citty, Sept. 17, 1861
George Alfred Citty, June 1st, 1862
Phoebe E. Citty, Jan. 1, 1881
Minie Dosie Estell Citty, Sept. 6, 1898

Note on Fly Leaf
Warner Citty was born in Bedford County, Virginia and emigrated to Kentucky in the fall of 1828 from Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

Note: Eleazar Gore, mentioned above was a Rev. War sold.


Births
Thornberry Bowling was born June 8, 1777
Lucy Rainey 1st wife of Thornberry Bowling b Feb. 12, 1779
William and James Bowling, their sons born Feb. 19, 1799
Lucy Ann Bowling, their daughter born Jan. 1, 1801
Matthew Rainey Bowling, their son born Aug. 12, 1802
Martha Watkins Bowling, their daughter born Dec. 26, 1807

Deaths
Thornberry, their son born Feb. 4, 1807
John Newton, their son born Sept. 29, 1813
Winfield Jett Wright born Oct. 6, 1793
Mary Ann Aycock, his wife, b. May 6, 1793
Burl J. T. Wright, their son, b. Jan. 30, 1815
Elijah William Wright, b. April 15, 1816
Mary Adeline Elizabeth Wright, b. Jan. 11, 1818
John Lowen Wright, b. April 15, 1819
Elicif Cordelia Wright, b. Dec. 22, 1820
Mary Francina Wright, b. July 14, 1822
Thornberry Bowling and Mary Ann Wright were married June 19, 1828
Emily, daughter of Thornberry and Mary Ann, his second wife, born Sept. 7, 1830
Penelope Bowling, born March 16, 1832
Thornberry Jackson Bowling, b. Mar. 30, 1834
Mary E. Smith, wife of T. J. Bowling, b. Nov. 5, 1841
Mary Anna, daughter of M. E. and T. J. Bowling, b. Feb. 2, 1861

(Continued on page 90)
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and to those yet to come
who will perpetuate it.

The National Rifle Association
of America presents

A Nation of Riflemen
a unique, official commemorative
series of 30 proof coin-medals
in solid platinum, palladium and fine silver.

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"the shot heard 'round the world"
to today's rifleman-sportsman,
America's riflemen, their arms, and
their ideals, have contributed mightily
to our country, to its tradition of
individual liberty and to the preservation
of its natural and wildlife resources.

Today, on the eve of our country's Bicentennial in 1976,
the National Rifle Association of America celebrates its 100th birthday.

To suitably commemorate these historic anniversaries, the
NRA Centennial Committee has commissioned The Inter-
national Mint to create A NATION OF RIFLEMEN — a hall-
marked, limited edition series of thirty proof coin-medals to
be struck in precious metals.

In this unique official commemorative series, the valued
tradition of the American rifleman will be united with the
honored history of our country in a medallic tribute of enduring
beauty, dignity, and high intrinsic worth.

The choice of Platinum, Palladium* and Silver is indeed
a measure of the inestimable value of the ideals championed
by the NRA and being honored in A NATION OF RIFLE-
MEN.

As the designs shown indicate, the
32mm heavy gauge coin-medals will de-
pict in careful detail famous American
firearms and the significant historical
events, people and ideas to which they
relate.

The comparatively few owners of a

* A rare, lustrous, silver-white metal approximately
equivalent in value to 24K Gold.

complete set of A NATION OF RIFLEMEN medals will find
in the mirror proof finish, faithful reproduction and exquis-
itely detailed engraving, the same sources of pride in owner-
ship and appreciation of artistry that are familiar to everyone
displaying, handling and operating his own most valued and
finely crafted firearms.

In order to ensure the authenticity, accuracy, and author-
ity of this remarkable medallic series, the NRA has assembled
an Advisory Board of distinguished authors, historians, and
collectors to select the firearms, developments in the science
of rifle practice, and historical events to be commemorated.

We invite you to become a Charter Subscriber to the only
Proof Edition of A NATION OF RIFLEMEN that will ever be struck in
Solid Platinum, Palladium* or Fine Silver.

A NATION OF RIFLEMEN will be
issued in groups of three every six months beginning in March, 1971 and
continuing through September, 1975.

Because scarcity and general instability exist in the pre-
cious metals market, this series must be a strictly limited edi-
tion. To be sure, it is this aspect of the precious metals market
that has prompted many individuals to collect proof medals
for investment and as security against inflation.

We are confident that whether you choose to acquire this
series as a collector's item, an investment in precious metals
or as a patriotic memento of the NRA Centennial and United
States Bicentennial, A NATION OF RIFLEMEN will become
a great source of pride and pleasure to you, your family and
friends and a valued personal heirloom to be passed on "to
those yet to come..."

To attest its limited edition status, each set will be hall-
marked and serially numbered and only those subscriptions
postmarked by February 28, 1971 will be considered.

The International Mint will accept just ten Platinum and
100 Palladium* subscriptions. The total number of Fine Silver
sets to be struck will exactly equal that number of Charter
Subscriptions postmarked on or before February 28. All applications will be
handled in strict rotation.

Through special arrangement with The
International Mint the issue price for
each medal ($1000.00 for Platinum, $125.00 for Palladium* ,
$12.00 for Fine Silver) is guaranteed for the full set of thirty
medals regardless of probable increases in the prices of pre-
cious metals during the next five years.

We urge you to exercise your Charter Subscription privi-
lege now so as to ensure your opportunity to own the Na-
tional Rifle Association's memorable medallic tribute to A
NATION OF RIFLEMEN.

A reverse design.

A Nation of Riflemen is the creation of these distinguished Americans

The Advisory Board
Subjects for the individual coin-medals were selected by this
board, consisting of seven distinguished members.
Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli. Curator, Division of Numismatics,
The Smithsonian Institution.
Ashley Halsey, Editor, The American Rifleman. Director,
Merrill K. Lindsay. Author, One Hundred Great Guns; Mini-
ature Arms; Illustrated British Arms Patents.
Harold L. Peterson. Author, The Remington Historical Treas-
ury of American Guns; Arms and Armor in Colonial Amer-
ica, 1526-1783; many other books and articles. Consultant on
firearms, Henry Ford Museum.
James E. Serven. Co-editor, Americans and Their Guns (The
History of the National Rifle Association).
Merrill Wright. Chairman, NRA Centennial Committee;
Chairman, NRA Gun Collectors Committee; Director, Mas-
achusetts Arms Collectors Association.

The Creators of the Coin-Medals
Designer Donald Struhar. NRA Life Member. Does much
of work in backwoods Maine studio. Designs include com-
memorative art for all five U.S. service academies, 1968 U.S.
Olympic team and two medallic series for The International
Mint: The History of America's Men in Space and The Pil-
grim Heritage, celebrating 350th anniversary of the Landing.
Sculptor Philip Kraczkowski. Still lives on boyhood farm.
His works include busts of J. Edgar Hoover and Lowell
Thomas, Charles M. Russell Centennial Medallion, Official
Centennial Civil War series, and The International Mint's
America's Men in Space and The Pilgrim Heritage. Currently
sculpting bronzes depicting frontier types.

The Author of the Accompanying Narratives
I.R. (Bob) Wallack. NRA Life Member. As gunsmith, has
built record-shattering rifles. As writer, he authored many
articles and The Anatomy of Firearms, acclaimed by many
as the definitive work. Mr. Wallack will prepare texts to ac-
company each coin-medal, explaining why firearm com-
memorated was selected and citing its role in American
history and the development of firearms.

Charter subscribers to A Nation of Riflemen will receive this
especially designed display case which has 30 individual coin-
holders with patented clear-view slides which permit each
coin-medal to be seen from both sides and, at same time, pro-
tect its valuable proof-finish.

Advance Charter Subscription Application

A Nation of Riflemen

Please make check payable to:
The International Mint
and mail to: P.O. Box 1151
Washington, D.C. 20013

PLAN A — Payment for cost of complete set.
Postage and insurance charges paid by The In-
ternational Mint.

PLAN B — Payment for the first three medals.
For remainder of complete set, I shall pay in
advance upon invoice for each of nine remaining
shipments as issued, plus postage and insurance
charges.

Please enter my charter subscription application
for one complete hallmarked limited edition.
Please strike my proof series in:
Solid Silver ($12.00 per medal)
PLAN A $ 36.00
PLAN B $ 36.00
Solid Palladium ($125.00 per medal)
PLAN A $ 3,750.00
PLAN B $ 375.00
Solid Platinum ($1000.00 per medal)
PLAN A $30,000.00
PLAN B $3,000.00

NAME
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CITY
STATE
ZIP
SIGNATURE
DEPT. 96

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Presented to the Junipero Serra Historical Museum
on the occasion of the
Two Hundredth Anniversary of San Diego, California

FLAGS FLOWN OVER CALIFORNIA SINCE 1542
PRESENTED BY THE
TEN SAN DIEGO COUNTY CHAPTERS
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AND THE
PAST AND PRESENT REGENTS ASSOCIATION
DE ANZA
OLA JOLLA
LETTIA COAE SHELBY
LINAES
OCEANSIDE

IN HONOR OF
MRS. DONALD SPICER
HISTORIAN GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1970
MRS. DONALD SPICER, HISTORIAN GENERAL, NSDAR
AND CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR

IS HONORED BY

The Past and Present Regents’ Association of San Diego County, California

THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY CHAPTERS

De Anza
La Jolla
Letitia Coxe Shelby
Linares
Oceanside

Oliver Wetherbee
Rancho San Bernardo
San Diego
San Miguel
Rincon Del Diablo

And
Estrudillo of Hemet
Wilcox, Elijah—South Yard, Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chp., Conn.

Wilcox, Isaac Jr.—Maple Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.

Wilcox, Jacob—Wilcox Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.

Wilcox, John—Village Cem., Wells, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.

Wilcox, Joseph—Westerly, R.I. Phebe Greene Ward Chp., R.I.

Wilcox, Josiah—Wilcox Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.

Wilcox, Samuel—DeWitt Cem., DeWitt, N.Y. Comfort Tyler Chp., N.Y.

Wilcox, Tylee—Allen Family Cem., Greenfield Center, N.Y. Saratoga Chp., N.Y.

Wilcox, Uriah—Pine Street Cem., West Side, N.H. Reprisal Chp., N.H.


Wild, Peter—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.

Wild, Thomas—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.


Wilkinson, James—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morrisstown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Wilkinson, John—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morrisstown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.

Willett, Marinus—St. Stephen's Protestant Churchyard, New York City, N.Y. New York City Chp., N.Y.

Willett, Amos—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

Willetts, Hope—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

Willetts, James Jr.—Cape May County Court House, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

Williams, Aaron—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.


Williams, Asahel—Willow Brook Cem., East Sudbury, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.


Williams, Charles—Allentown Cem., Allentown, N.H. Bunting Chp., N.H.

Williams, Daniel—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.

Williams, David—Milford, N.H. Capt. Josiah Crosby Chp., N.H.

Williams, Edward—Salisbury, Mo. Missouri Pioneers Chp., Mo.

Williams, Eleazer—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.


Williams, Hubbard—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.


Williams, James—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.

Williams, James—Lawn of Library, Gaffney, S.C. Daniel Morgan Chp., S.C.

Williams, Jeremiah—St. Jacob's Churchyard, 6 miles east of Tiffin, Ohio. Dolly Todd Madison Chp., Ohio.

Williams, John—Mt. Pleasant Cem., Genesee, N.Y. Kanawha Chp., N.Y.

Williams, Jonathan—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.

Williams, Jonathan—Williams' Chapel, Brundidge, Ala. Oliver Wiley Chp., Ala.

Williams, Joseph—Williams Family Cem., Salesville, Ohio. Delaware City Chp., Ohio.


Williams, Otho Holland—Riverview Cem., Williamsport, Md. Conococheague Chp., Md.

Williams, Remembrance—Old Williams Farm, Dupont, Ind. John Paul Chp., Ind.

Williams, Reuben—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.

Williams, Richard—Bedford, Ind. John Wallace Chp., Ind.


(Continued on page 60)
Louisiana’s “Garden in the Forest” and family resort

Hodges Gardens featuring tours of 4,700-acre year ‘round SCENIC GARDENS depicting formal plantings, fountains, streams, waterfalls, greenhouses, natural scenic areas, picnic grounds, sand beach, 225-acre lake, wild life refuge, bird sanctuary, outdoor theater and gigantic memorial to the Louisiana Purchase.

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Golf on Championship course—tree-lined fairways—irrigation throughout—cart paths. Electric carts, rental clubs available. Restricted to Motel guests and Club members.

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HODGES GARDENS

Motor Inn and Restaurant

Highway 171 between Shreveport and Lake Charles

Telephone (318) 586-3591 P. O. Box 716 Many, Louisiana 71449
Madewood was built on Bayou Lafourche near Napoleonville in 1848. It’s lines are reminiscent of Eastern Seaboard homes as its original owner was Colonel Thomas Pugh, who came to the area from North Carolina.

The mansion derives its name from the fact that its timbers were “made” or hewn by hand of cypress from the nearby swamp, and the more than 60,000 bricks used in its construction were also “made” on the homeplace.

Madewood is a two story brick house, covered with stucco. Six Ionic columns enclose upper and lower galleries. On each side are wings which repeat some of the architectural features of the central portion. The interior of the house is made up of twenty large rooms opening off of massive halls. The rooms are enhanced by “faux bois” woodwork, twenty five foot ceilings and cornices doors and windows of fine design.

Madewood is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kay Marshall. It is open to the public daily.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE CHAPTER NSDAR THANKS THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS:

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CANE MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING
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Mayor and Mrs. Warren J. Harang
Thibodaux
RIENZI
Thibodaux, Louisiana

Rienzi is an early Louisiana raised plantation house. It was built in 1796 by Juan Ygnacia de Egana. He was a representative of Maria, queen of Spain, Consort of Charles IV. According to legend, Rienzi was to provide a place of asylum for the queen and members of her family, if war should drive them from their homeland. This is what happened when the throne fell during the Napoleonic Wars, Maria never lived in Rienzi, however, as Louisiana and the plantation, as well, passed out of Spanish hands.

A gracefully curving double stairway leads to the second floor gallery entrance. The lower floor, originally designed as a carriage shelter, was later enclosed to contain four large rooms. Square brick piers support the upper gallery, while on the second floor, square wooden columns are used.

Rienzi is seated in a fine grove of oak trees, planted by the original occupants of the house. Several of these magnificent trees are listed by the Louisiana Live Oak Society.

The home has been owned for many years by the Levert family. The present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Levert Jr.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE CHAPTER NSDAR THANKS THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS:

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Nicholls State University, in Thibodaux, La., is quietly nestled among the oaks and pine trees along beautiful Bayou Lafourche, some 60 miles from New Orleans. It was conceived by a civic club (Thibodaux Rotary), carved out of a French Louisiana plantation (Acadia), and named after a governor (Francis T. Nicholls). The fledgling junior college set sail on the academic sea Sept. 21, 1948, with many more critics, skeptics and "Doubting Thomases" than the 169 students enrolled that first year. But she closed out the decade of the Sixties with a reputation as "Louisiana's Fastest Growing University." Why?

The president, Dr. Vernon F. Galliano, signals one of the reasons. When the time came for the National Science Foundation to make the initial "sea grants" there were four institutions of higher learning in the United States selected. They were MIT, Cal Tech, the University of Miami, and Nicholls State University. Favored by a special kind of geography in an era when the emphasis is on ecological studies, Nicholls has become a marine science pioneer.

Service to the state, the community, and the nation is practiced at Nicholls State. That's another reason. A tip-off comes from the dean of academic affairs, Dr. G. G. Varvaro, when he comments on the role of the full-fledged College of Business Administration. The college, he says, keeps tab on business in the area served and Nicholls is geared to that economy. A day school for undergraduates, a division of continuing education (night school), and a graduate school help provide the business service formula.

Dean of administration Elmo Authement spells out another major attraction of Nicholls, where the head count increased from 915 in the 1959-60 fall semester to over 5000 this year. "We are providing for this area an opportunity for students to attend college who may otherwise never have attended a college."

Dr. Verne A. Petre, dean of student services, tells how another dimension is added to campus life. "If we don't have these things—the student union, the infirmary, various social aspects of a college—we have strictly an academic environment. College ought to involve more than purely academics if a student is to grow in more areas than intellectually."

Founded as a junior member of the mammoth Louisiana State University system, Nicholls became a state college under the Louisiana State Board of Education in 1956. In 1970 it was re-named a university.

The growth in its 22 years of history has been remarkable. The investment of just over half a million dollars in 1948 has grown to over 12 million and is not showing any sign of slowing up.

Academically and athletically Nicholls State University is providing an invaluable service to the people of South Louisiana. They are as proud of it as the university is of being a part of a great state's educational system.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE CHAPTER NSDAR THANKS THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS:

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Honoring

MRS. JOHN STOWE REDFIELD
LOUISIANA STATE REGENT
1968-1971

ENDORSED BY THE LOUISIANA STATE SOCIETY, STATE CONFERENCE 1970

Abram Morehouse
Acadia
Alexander Stirling
Attakapas
Avoyelles
Baton Rouge
Bayou Corbette
Bayou Lafourche
Bayou St. John
Breaux
Bouef River
Bon Chasse
Brunet Vidal
Caddo
Calcasieu
Chief Tusquahoma
Dorchester

Dugdemonas
Fort Miro
Francis Rebecca Harrison
Francois de Lery
Galvez
General William Carroll
General William Montgomery
Halima
Heirmone Gaines
John James Audubon
Les Rapides
Long Leaf Pine
Louisiana
Loyalty
Metairie Ridge
Moses Shelby
New Iberia
New Orleans
Oakley
Opelousas
Opelousa
Pelican
Pointe Coupee
Robert Harvey
Sabine
St. Denis
St. Tammany
Shreveport
Spicer-Wallace
Spirit of '76
Tallahassee
Tanapashoa
Vieux Carre
A LANDMARK OF HOSPITALITY
THE BARHAM-MOTT HOME
OAK RIDGE, LOUISIANA
MOREHOUSE PARISH

Built by William Thomas and Ada Mott Barham during the latter part of the 19th century, charming stories about the place in its earlier days are legion. Typical of the late Victorian period, the home still bears the large manner of living which was the house of yesterday, and, in addition, supports today that mellowness of years infused with unostentatious good living, comfortable culture and perfect taste. The home is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Joseph Monroe Mott, whose husband was a grandson of Mrs. Barham and her first husband, George Washington Mott. Five generations of this family have lived here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIVING MOTT DESCENDANTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lizzie Mott Rolfe</td>
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<tr>
<td>William McDuffie Rolfe</td>
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<td>Joe Thomas Rolfe</td>
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<td>James Emmett Rolfe</td>
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<td>Emmett Mott Rolfe</td>
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<td>Joseph Monroe Mott, Jr.</td>
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<td>Joseph Monroe Mott, III</td>
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<td>Sara Kane Mott</td>
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<td>Frederick Clay Mott</td>
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<td>Gay Nanette Mott</td>
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<td>Woodard King Mott</td>
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<td>Karen Leigh Mott</td>
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<td>Woodard King Mott, Jr.</td>
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<td>Jane Blair Mott</td>
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<td>Harry Turpin Mott</td>
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<td>Nell Woodard Mott</td>
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<td>Nell Woodard Mott, III</td>
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<td>George Emmett Mott, III</td>
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<td>Marshal Conrad Mott</td>
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<td>Kathryn Hope Mott</td>
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<td>Marshal Conrad Mott, Jr.</td>
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<td>Georgiana Mott Guice</td>
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<td>John Mott Guice</td>
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<td>Natalie Grace Guice</td>
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<td>George Emmett Mott, Jr.</td>
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<td>Ada Mott</td>
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<td>Dr. Garnett Erle Barham</td>
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<td>Garnett Jane Barham Todd</td>
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<td>(Mrs. Ray)</td>
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<td>Alexander Barham Todd</td>
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<td>Louisa Mann Todd</td>
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<td>Mary Elizabeth Todd</td>
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<td>Frank Gibson Barham</td>
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<td>William Thomas Barham</td>
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<td>Thomas Eugene Barham</td>
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<td>Allieon Cade Barham</td>
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<td>Millicent Terrell Barham</td>
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<td>Coleman (Mrs. William)</td>
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<td>Millicent Carter Cummings</td>
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<td>Coleman</td>
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<td>Elliott D'Evereux</td>
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<td>Carter Coleman Barham</td>
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<td>Sadie Barham Files</td>
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<td>(Mrs. Thomas)</td>
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<td>Nancy Lillian Files Allen</td>
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<td>(Mrs. Eugene)</td>
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<td>Thomas Eugene Allen</td>
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<td>Mary Linda Allen</td>
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<td>Linda Dale Files Brown</td>
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<td>(Mrs. James)</td>
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<td>James Arthur Brown, Jr.</td>
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<td>Mary Allen Files McCormick</td>
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<td>(Mrs. David)</td>
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<td>Shatton Kaye McCormick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kelly Dale McCormick</td>
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<td>Eugene Alexander Barham</td>
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<td>Rear Adm. U. S. Navy, Ret.</td>
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<td>Allen Carpenter Barham</td>
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<td>Edwards Mcintosh Barham</td>
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<td>Thomas Nathaniel Barham</td>
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<td>Helen Jill Barham</td>
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<td>Richard Groves Barham</td>
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<td>Edward Covey Barham</td>
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<td>Roger Harry Barham</td>
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<td>Ruth Barham Grambling</td>
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<td>(Mrs. Prents, Jr.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha Ann Grambling</td>
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<td>Shipley (M.S. Frank)</td>
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<td>Anna Katherine Shipley</td>
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<td>Freda Elizabeth Shipley</td>
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<td>Amy Virginia Shipley</td>
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<td>Freda Grambling Gandy</td>
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<td>(Mrs. Charles)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Lee Gandy, Jr.</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Ann Gandy</td>
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<td>Grey Sullivan Barham</td>
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<td>Barbara Kay Barham Hughes</td>
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<td>Gregory Brian Hughes</td>
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<td>Grey Gardner Barham II</td>
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<td>Dale Barham Branton</td>
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REGENT—1968-71

LOUISIANA'S OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER—1969

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HENRY MILLER SHREVE

“Master of the Mississippi”

Inventor, steamboat builder, hero at the Battle of New Orleans, Superintendent of western river improvements, Captain Shreve, with his ingenious snagboats, opened the Red River to navigation in 1834 by removal of the “Great Raft”—hitherto regarded as a virtually insurmountable task—thus affording to the Central Southwest, water access to world markets through the Port of New Orleans. Shreveport, Louisiana’s second largest metropolis (of which he was a founder) was named in his honor. A native of New Jersey, Shreve was the son of Col. Israel Shreve who served with General Washington at Valley Forge.

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Photograph: Shreve monument on River Parkway, Shreveport, La. by the distinguished sculptor, Arthur C. Morgan

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ALICE GRIFFITH LONG
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Louisiana Chapter
Metairie Ridge Chapter
New Orleans Chapter
Vieux Carre Chapter

Robert Harvey Chapter
St. Tammany Chapter
Spirit of '76 Chapter

Photo by C. Bennette Moore
Marked Graves  (Continued from page 50)

Williams, Samuel—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Williams, Seth—Near Augusta, Me. Augusta Chp., Me.
Williams, Thomas—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Williams, William—New Milford, Conn. Roger Sherman Chp., Conn.
Williams, William D.—Old Wesley Chapel Cemetery, Boonville, Ind. Vanderburgh Chp., Ind.
Williams, Zenas—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Williamson, Jacob—Stouts Grove, Danvers, Ill. Letitia Green Stevenson Chp., Ill.
Willis, Elisha—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Willson, Nathaniel—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Wilmarth, Gerahom—Rushford Cem., Rushford, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.
Wilmott, Robert—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Wilson, Aaron—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.

Wilson, Daniel—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Wilson, David—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Wilson, Henry—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Wilson, Hugh—Indian Creek Baptist Churchyard, Cynthiana, Ky. Cynthiana Chp., Ky.
Wilson, John—Old Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Wilson, John—Olney Churchyard, Gastonia, N.C. William Gaston Chp., N.C.
Wilson, John—Rindge, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.
Wilson, Myndert—Millstone Reformed Churchyard, Millstone, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Wilson, Myndert—Caldwell Presbyterian Churchyard, Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chp., N.J.
Wilson, Robert—Old Street Cem., Peterborough, N.H. Peterborough Chp., N.H.
Wilson, Samuel—Greenfield Hill Cem., Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.

(Continued on page 78)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
NEW IBERIA, LA.

QUEEN CITY OF THE COLORFUL TECHE

Good Things Are Always Happening In New Iberia

New Iberia City Hall

New Iberia Chapter Expresses Appreciation to the Following for Their Gracious Support:

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CITY OF NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA
IBERIA PARISH CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATION
WHEN TRAVELING IN LOUISIANA, BE SURE TO BRING THIS ISSUE
NEW IBERIA—JEANERETTE LOUISIANA

Across From The “Shadows”

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The Only Bank Across The Bayou

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About New Iberia

HISTORY New Iberia first called Nuestra Iberia by the Spaniards, is situated on the Bayou Teche and the Southern Pacific and Missouri Railroads. It is one of the most important cities on Highway 90 and is appropriately called “Queen City of the Teche.” The Commercial Canal, the Bayou Teches, connects the city with the Intracoastal Waterway near Weeks Island, eight miles south. The history and progress of New Iberia and Iberia Parish is colorful and fascinating; progressing from its original inhabitants the Attakapas Indians, to the arrival of the Acadians about 1765; later, the Spanish, French, and English to the present day of widespread development and prosperity.

GSRI

Gulf South Research Institute is a not-for-profit corporation with laboratories in New Iberia, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans. The New Iberia branch is located in five buildings on 132 acres of land at the former New Iberia Naval Air Station. The staff of 60 conducts studies on toxicology, analytical biochemistry, communicable diseases, and environmental sciences. The research is supported by government agencies and private industry.

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January 2, 1970

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Mrs. B. T. Moseley
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Mrs. Maggie Henry Broussard
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NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA

More About New Iberia

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS. New Iberia and its surrounding areas have been blessed with having several interesting and beautiful points of interest. Aside from three of the world's largest salt mines, both fresh and salt water fishing facilities and hunting grounds, New Iberia is "Paradise" to the lovers of the old, bird watchers, flower lovers and camera bugs.

THE SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE located on Main Street, is one of the Deep South's most fabled and publicized houses. It was built in 1830 of hand-made bricks by David Weeks. The Bayou Teche is at its back door and the Old Spanish Trail, at its front. The Shadows is now a house museum accepted by the National Trust for Historic Preservation of Washington, D.C. from the late Weeks Hall.

JEFFERSON ISLAND & RIP VAN WINKLE GARDENS: once the hideout of the pirate Jean Lafitte, and later the home of Joseph Jefferson, world renowned 19th century actor and artist, after whom the island is named. RIP VAN WINKLE GARDENS is an English Garden in a tropical setting. The whole concept is a carefully planned series of smaller gardens joined to the next by beautiful and varied foot paths.

LOREAUVILLE HERITAGE MUSEUM & VILLAGE located on Main Street, consists of 36 walk-in units depicting the early life and habits of the Indians, Spanish and French who made Louisiana their refuge over a hundred years ago. It is a fascinating display of their occupations and crafts.

JUSTINE located on Highway 86, is a Victorian style home built in 1822 of Louisiana cypress and moved 54 miles by barge up Bayou Teche to its present location. Fine collections of China, crystal and furniture await your viewing, along with magnificent original curly cypress paneling.

AVERY ISLAND on an island of exotic natural beauty with its world famous JUNGLE GARDENS and "Bird City" sanctuary developed by the late E. A. McIlhenny, noted naturalist. Reigning over all in the Gardens is a statue of Buddha, loot of a rebel general, which originally sat in the Shonfa Temple near Peking and dates back to the year 1000. Also found on the island are a salt mine, oil field and the McIlhenny Company, makers of the well known Tabasco pepper sauce.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FESTIVAL & FAIR which each year pays tribute to the sugar cane growers of the area, is held in New Iberia on the last weekend in September.
NEW IBERIA CHAPTER DAR

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY
New Iberia, Louisiana
Historical Landmark

The Episcopal Church of the Epiphany was selected to be marked because of its age, its unique architecture and importance in the area.

Rev. Robert Wayne Jackson, Rector of the church, said that the first recorded work of the Episcopal Church in Iberia Parish was in 1848 when Bishop Leonidas Polk, later known as “The Fighting Bishop,” baptized three adults and three children.

The first Rector, the Rev. Wm. H. Burton, also came in 1848. In 1852 the congregation was organized under its present name, the Church of the Epiphany.

In May, 1854, Harvey Hopkins gave the present lot for the church. On May 8, 1857, the parish was admitted to union with the Diocese of Louisiana and on October 15 of the same year the cornerstone of the church was laid. During the fall and winter a church was completed at a cost of $6,000. Bishop Polk consecrated the church on May 16, 1858.

During the Civil War Federal troops for a time took over the church, removed its pews and used it to stable horses.

Immediately after the War between the States in 1868 there were 44 persons confirmed. Additional remodeling and beautifying of the church was done in 1875 and again in 1885.

The doorway of the church indicates the age of its construction. The handmade bricks are typical of the pre-Civil war era.

One observation made about the church goes like this: “Where the soldiers of the South held their services . . . where Union troops quartered their mounts and held their prisoners . . . where a bishop knelt and prayed for peace that he knew would not come . . . there the descendants of many of the church’s founders kneel today and ask, too, for an end to war.”

Among the many Rectors who have faithfully served the Church of the Epiphany for many years, were the Rev. Robert Diggs for 37 years and the Rev. Robert Wayne Jackson for 22 years. The present Rector is the Rev. Elmer Boykin, who recently replaced Mr. Jackson upon the latter’s retirement in August of this year.
NEW IBERIA, LOUISIANA

MOUNT CARMEL ON THE TECHE (CONVENT)
Established in New Iberia 1870
by
The Sisters of Our Lady of Mount Carmel
Sr. Rose Marie O. Carm., Superior and Principal

Henry Frederich was born in 1800 in Santa Domingo. Both parents were massacred in 1803. His Aunt, Catherine Pintard brought him safely to New Iberia, where she acquired many acres of land which was part of an original Spanish Land Grant. In 1820 she died, leaving all her property to her nephew, Henry Frederich Duperier, who was to become the founder of New Iberia. In 1825 Henry Frederich married Marie Hortense Berard; they built and moved into their home (which is now the Convent) around 1838. Their first child, Alfred, was born in 1826. When he was 22 years old, in 1848, he married Mathilde Lohse. The elder Mrs. Duperier gave the family home (now the Convent) to her eldest son, Alfred, and his wife, Mathilde. In 1853 Mathilde died. By 1866 Alfred Duperier had become a doctor and was spending a vacation at the Great Hotel Trade Wind at Last Isle when the fatal hurricane and tidal wave struck. In spite of tying himself to a heavy armoire, Alfred was washed out into the Gulf of Mexico, but finally drifted ashore in the morning. He was indeed very weak, but, being a doctor, he was needed to help those more seriously hurt. Among the 250 survivors of the original 400 that were on the island, there was a young girl of 19 years named Emma Mille. When Dr. Duperier was treating her, he learned that her parents were both lost and that she was now an orphan. Dr. Alfred proposed marriage. In December of that same year 1856, just four months after the hurricane, they were married and came to live in the Duperier Home (the Convent). Upstairs, in the old cloistered part of Mount Carmel, is a window, and in the window is a pane of glass, the kind that blurs the trees when you look out of it because it is so very old. On this glass, etched from Emma’s diamond, is the name Emma. Emma and Dr. Alfred lived in the family home for about 13 years. In 1870-72 Dr. Alfred sold the Duperier home to the Sisters of Mount Carmel for a convent for $12,000.00. A Bayou winds through South Louisiana; in its water are reflected one hundred years of service to a community, New Iberia, rendered by the Sisters of Mount Carmel. Mount Carmel on the Teche began as a boarding and day school; it was the fifth of the many branches established in Louisiana by the Sisters of Mount Carmel, who came to New Orleans in 1833 from Tours, France. Mrs. A. P. Lyon of Lafayette graduated in 1903 and is the oldest living alumna, being closely followed by Mrs. Anna Schweng, who graduated in 1907. Mrs. Schweng is a direct descendant of Henry Frederich Duperier and resides in New Iberia. The first girls to graduate from Mount Carmel were from the Class of 1890, Marie Gomax and Caroline Blanchet. The Centennial Senior Class of 1970 consisted of 59 young ladies. Today in the High School are 237, in the Elementary 504. Mount Carmel can boast of a Superior Debate team for over two decades.

JANUARY 1971 [65]
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SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1971
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OLD MILL SYRUP

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 38)
National Defense chairman Jessie K. Liddelle gave ten minutes each meeting reading from DAR literature. The chapter continues to support the Student Loan Fund of the chapter.—Jane Hensley.

Dr. Vivien Amidon, Regent of Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapter.

PRESIDIO, LA PUERTO DE ORO, SAN FRANCISCO AND TAMALPAIS (San Francisco, Calif.), combined for a very successful and well attended Constitution Week meeting on September 23, 1970. The special Guest Speaker was Mr. Walter S. Johnson, prominent San Franciscan, and benefactor of the Palace of Fine Arts and many Civic and philanthropic activities. He gave a stirring talk on “The Constitution of the United States of America.” Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee, Honorary State Regent, was guest of honor. Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, another Honorary State Regent, was invited, but was unable to attend. Among those present were a number of State Chairmen and State Vice Chairmen, and two SARs including Mr. Johnson.

Special exhibits were the following: A handsome leather bound copy of the Constitution; another copy of the Constitution framed with red, white and blue ribbons on a large black poster board; a poster of the Preamble with a photo copy of a proclamation by Governor Ronald Reagan on Constitution Week; mounted on a large poster board, the cover of the DAR Magazine showing the Space Ship being launched, surrounded by numerous small flags.

A large cake artistically decorated in red, white and blue and the inscription “THE CONSTITUTION—1787-1970” was arranged on the tea table in a setting of small flags and a patriotic motif.

Mrs. Andrew Ross, Past Regent of San Francisco Chapter, DAR, cut the cake, and Mrs. Coffee, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Gregory Weingertz, Past State Chaplain, as the ranking members present, poured at each end of the table.

An illuminated copy of the Bill of Rights was sent by Presidio Chapter Regent, Mrs. Susan D. Tiffany, to the San Francisco Examiner with the request that it be published in the paper, and also that an Editorial on the Constitution be published in the Editorial Column. The paper published two articles on the Constitution, so it was felt that the Regent’s request was effective.

On Sunday, September 20, 1970, the six San Francisco DAR Chapters combined to honor Constitution Week with ceremonies at the Band Concourse in Golden Gate Park. Mrs. Harry Blanchard Lyon, Honorary State Regent, was the Speaker, and the San Francisco Municipal Band presented patriotic music.—Mrs. Susan D. Tiffany.

(Continued on page 73)
With Great Admiration And Affection

THE ORGANIZING REGENTS CLUB OF MARYLAND
and the Fifteen Chapters Organized During the Term of

MRS. WILSON KING BARNES
as Maryland State Regent 1964-1967
Unanimously Endorses Her Candidacy for the Office of
PRESIDENT GENERAL—APRIL 1971

Mrs. Barnes, Organizing Secretary General, established a 75 year record in the National Society, when as Maryland State Regent, she organized 15 new Chapters. She increased the number of Chapters in the State from 33 to 48 and added 700 new members to the State's Chapter membership. In recognition of Maryland's outstanding accomplishments in membership growth, the then President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., awarded Mrs. Barnes her personal prize of a $100 Savings Bond for achievement of the greatest net per cent gain in membership in 1967.

By initiating nationwide use of the Reciprocal Membership Plan, Mrs. Barnes has in the past five years added 500 prospective members for 25 DAR State Societies in addition to many others for the C.A.R. and S.A.R. Societies. A vote for Mrs. Barnes will insure for the National Society the dynamic growth in membership so vitally needed to meet today's challenges to our Patriotic ideals and principles.

The following are the 15 Chapters organized and confirmed during the administration of
Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, 1964-1967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belle Air</th>
<th>Fort Severn</th>
<th>Marlborough Towne</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brig. General Perry Benson</td>
<td>General Levin Winder</td>
<td>Maryland Line</td>
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<td>Carrollton Manor</td>
<td>Harford Town</td>
<td>Pleasant Plains of Damascus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. John Streett</td>
<td>John Hanson</td>
<td>Port Tobacco</td>
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<td>Col. William Richardson</td>
<td>Justice Gabriel Duvall</td>
<td>Soldiers Delight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JANUARY 1971
BEST WAY TO SPEND TODAY

FROM
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TALLADEGA NATIONAL BANK
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HONORS
ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER
founded 1898
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TALLADEGA, ALABAMA
Established 1834
She was sort of the Betsy Ross of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Napoleon Lockett didn't really stitch up the Stars and Bars with her own hands. But the design for the first Confederate flag is known to have been her suggestion. She and some 800 of her contemporaries and near-contemporaries are gathered in Alabama Portraits, a collection of reproductions of ante-bellum portraits now owned by Alabama people. Some of the subjects you'll recognize; others were famous only to their families. Besides each portrait you'll find historical and genealogical data, along with the name (if known) of the artist. For your copy clip Mrs. Lockett and send it to us, appropriately filled in.

Ad Courtesy of The First National Bank of Birmingham.
This iron fountain attributed to Frederick McMonnies; has been an historic landmark in Montgomery, Alabama since 1885.

Anne Phillips  
Francis Marion  
Peter Forney  
Capt. William Bibb

**Court Square Fountain, A City Symbol**

which cannot be accomplished until late in the Spring, and can be formed no where so conveniently as in New Orleans, and the officers must then be drawn together from the extremities of the Union, from Niagara and Michilimacanac (Michigan), from Canada to Florida, to try an officer for the very same offense of which he has been previously convicted and for which he has been punished?"

Jackson underestimated the situation in that New Orleans trial. He assured Butler on August 25, 1804: "... I never can be brought to believe that the Genl will arrest you, and if he does, the executive will be bound from his letter to interpose, and should he not, there is not doubt in my mind that the Congress of the United States will ... the specifications must be for not cropping the hair and should it stand alone on this, I will hazard an opinion that the thing will end in the total disgrace of the Genl. It cannot be possible that the President would hazard so much, as to countenance such an order, and should he deviate so much from that republican character, that I think him so justly entitled to, I have full confidence that Congress will take it up and consign the order and the Genl to that merited contempt and silent oblivion that the base ought to meet under a Government like ours founded on a written constitution where implication is not tolerated, and where written rules are for our conduct both as citizens and soldiers."

The remonstrance and petition of the sundry citizens and officers of the militia in the State of Tennessee was not communicated to Congress until January 30, 1805. One of their complaints was that in the execution of the sentence in the first trial the General had displayed "a disposition to passion and invective, well calculated to make impressions unfavorable to the military character of the accused and foreboding a renewal of persecution."

Jackson was wrong—the petition to Congress was filed and forgotten, President Jefferson did not interpose, and Butler waited until July 1 before he went to trial.

The trial occurred at a time when the officers in the court were anxious to get away. A few were actually ill. The judge advocate noted in his report that he had dismantled his house and committed his baggage to "careless domestics." His mind was harassed "by the painful reflection that I was exposing Mrs. Brown and myself to the ravages of that dreadful malady which has swept off so many of our country men." His reference was to yellow fever.

Even so, the court proceedings took 10 days. Butler faced two related charges: (1) disobedience in not complying with the cropping order, and (2) mutinous conduct "by appearing publicly in command of his troops with his hair cued."

As reported to Wilkinson, Butler's defense was to "read the orders of the Marquis de la fayette dated at fredericksburg, the rules for the uniform of the army, sections of the Constitution and extracts from (General Friedrich von) Steuben on the same subject and a note from you (Wilkinson), not signed, promising to permit him to wear his hair, date about the time of the general order on that subject." He also charged persecution.

It was not enough. As the sessions wore on "the court appeared extremely impatient to close the trial and indeed it became a point of expediency to dispatch the business as quickly as possible" because officers were being taken ill.

Butler was judged guilty on both counts and suspended from all command pay and emoluments for 12 months. The sentence was confirmed by Wilkinson September 20, 1805 in a General Order issued at St. Louis.

Less than two months later Butler died. He was 51 — which was relatively old for a soldier at that time. In the collected Jackson papers there is a letter that tells about it. Butler had repaired to the plantation of a friend in the area after the trial. He caught a cold which "in a
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 68)

MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS CHAPTER (St. Mary's City, Md.) celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of its founding with a luncheon at "Sotterly," St. Mary's County, Md., with seventy-two guests and members attending. "Sotterly," with its tall chimneys, steep roofs and inviting covered terrace, commands a superb view of the Patuxent River. The oldest part of the house was built between 1711 and 1721. A most significant aspect of "Sotterly" history is that it is a house that has always been lived in and used.

Major William Thomas Chapter, DAR, was founded on October 21, 1915 by Mrs. John Lilburn, as Organizing Regent. The act took place in the Leonardtown courthouse.

Those particularly honored were the chapter's own member and past regent, Miss Nannie A. Tanson, State Parliamentarian and State American Heritage Chairman. Also honored were regents and guests of other Maryland and District of Columbia chapters and were recognized by the Regent. Other distinguished guests were Senator Paul J. Bailey and Mr. Bruce K. Price, Executive Director of the Maryland Bicentennial Commission for the American Revolution.

Mr. Price, special assistant to Governor Marvin Mandel of Maryland, was the speaker. His theme was "Integrity to live by for our country and God." His message had an intrinsic value for all present.

Mrs. John Earle Palsgrove, Sr., present Regent, felt all returned home, replenished in body, mind and soul.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK (Bound Brook, New Jersey) was happy to have two fifty-year members, to whom Gold Certificates were presented, and one twenty-five year member during 1970.

Mrs. Hazel B. Creager Benz, #152313, Ancestor Garrett Voorhees, became a member February 2, 1920.

(Continued on page 92)
To Our Subscribers . . .

Second class mail is moving very slowly in the Washington area at the present time. The Postal Service, as well as the DAR Magazine, hope that this situation will be cleared up in the near future. Please be patient with us as we try to serve you.
Beautiful Judson College, the only college for women in Alabama, was founded by Baptists in 1838. The B.A., B.S., and B.S. in Music Education degrees are granted to students majoring in 29 academic fields.

Fully accredited, the college leads Alabama in per cent of women graduates listed in Who's Who of American Women.

Under the unique Judson calendar, students may attend class September-June and graduate the third June; or attend September-April and graduate in four years. The first plan saves a year's tuition and time; the second makes available four months each summer for travel-study or vacation. The college also offers the Junior Year Abroad. In addition, Judson has cooperative graduate and other programs with the University of Alabama.

In a day of campus pressures, impersonality, and mass education techniques, the Judson Girl lives and studies in a relaxed and stimulating atmosphere. Teachers and students know and communicate with each other.

At the Baptist woman's college the accent is on education, individuality, Christian ideals, poise and personal accomplishments. For more information, write the Admissions Office, Judson College, Marion, Alabama 36756.

This page to honor Judson College is presented by Bertha Amiss Hunter (Mrs. C. T.), Judson class of 1921, Historian, General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama.
GREETINGS FROM THE CITY OF GRANT, ALABAMA

Grant Jaycettes
Grant Lions Club
Grant Jaycees
Grant Auto Supply Co.
Annette's Salon of Beauty
Grant Texaco Service Station
Riches Clothing Store

Western Auto
People's State Bank
Keller's 66 Station
W. O. McDonald Building Supply
Barfield Pharmacy
Independence Grocery Alliance

Change of Address

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<tr>
<td>Zip Code</td>
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Chapter

New Ancestors

(Continued from page 33)

Stansell, John ........................................... Wake & Mecklenburg Counties, N.C.
Stebbins, Corp. Aaron ......................... Wilbraham, Mass.
Sutherland, Kenneth ......................... Orange County, Va.
Sutton, Bemont, Sr. ......................... Bladen County, N.C.
Thigpen, Joshua ................................. Edgecombe Co., N.C.
Turner, Thomas ................................. 96th District, S.C.
Van Nostrand, Sergt.-Major George ....... East Fishkill, N.Y.
Van Rensselaer, Capt. Peter .......... Claverack, N.Y.
Walker, John .............................. Burke County, Ga.
Warren, Lieut. Adriel ................. Berwick, Me. (then Mass.)
Warren, Elias .............................. Georgia
Weigle, Sebastian ...................... York County, Pa.
Westervelt, Albert .................. Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Wilkinson, Major Joseph .......... Calvert County, Md.
Wilson, Lieut. Gowen .................. Pleasant River, Columbia, Me.
(then Mass.)
Wilt, Thomas ................................... York County, Pa.
Winslow, Thomas ........................... Guilford Co., N.C.
Woodruff, Asa ................................. Farmington, Conn.
Wright, Ensign Gowan ............... Somerset Co., Md.
Young, Corp. Godfrey ................. Montgomery County, N.Y.
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JANUARY 1971
Marked Graves
(Continued from page 60)

Wilson, Thomas—Lewisburg Cem., Lewisburg, Pa. Shikelimo
Wilson, Thomas—North Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Wilson, Thomas—North Cem., Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Wilt, Christopher—Old School Burying Ground, Concord, Pa.
Winans, John—Abandoned Churchyard, Livingstonville, N.Y.
Winchell, Solomon—South Burying Ground, Berlin, Conn.
Wing, Nathan—Abbot, Me. Dover-Foxcroft Chp., Me.
Wingate, Enoch—Webster Street Cem., Malone, N.Y. Adirondack Chp., N.Y.
Wingo, John Washington—Mt. Zion Baptist Churchyard, Fairforest, S.C. Kate Barry Chp., S.C.
Winn, Joseph—Blodgett Cem., Hudson, N.H. State Historian.
Winslow, Jedediah—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Winslow, Jonathan—Java Village Cem., Java Village, N.Y. Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Winslow, William—Tiverton Cem., Tiverton, Ohio. Coshocton Chp., Ohio.
Winsor, Stephen—New Berlin, N.Y. Tiadener Chp., N.Y.
Winston, Joseph—Col. Winston Cem., Near Greensboro, N.C.
Winters, Joseph—Thomas & Stuart Vault in Trinity Church, New York City. Manhattan Chp., N.Y.
Wise, Isaac—Old Haas Cem., Near Newton, N.C. Hickory Tavern Chp., N.C.

(Continued on page 94)
HONORING

MRS. W. DILLON CHAMBERS

State Regent of North Carolina Society, NSDAR
1970 — 1973

Presented with pride by the following Chapters
of District I and District II, North Carolina

Edward Buncombe
Ruth Davidson
Waightsill Avery
Joseph McDowell
Hugh Rogers
Martha Pettigrew
Archibald D. Murphy
Greenlee
Griffith Rutherford
Dorcas Bell Love
Rendezvous Mountain

Flint Hills
Daniel Boone
Crosnore
Major William Chronicle
William Gaston
John Hoyle
Col. Frederick Hambright
Benjamin Cleveland
Col. John Alston
Hickory Tavern
Jacob Forney
Old Fields

JANUARY 1971
NORTH CAROLINA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
DISTRICT VI
HONOR
MRS. JOHN B. MacLEOD
STATE VICE-REGENT

DISTRICT VI CHAPTERS
Davie Poplar, Chapel Hill
General Davie, Durham
Old Bute, Henderson
John Penn, Oxford
Caswell-Nash, Raleigh
Colonel Polk, Raleigh
Samuel Johnston, Raleigh
General James Moore, Wake Forest
Warren, Warrenton

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
Mrs. C. G. Royster

GREETINGS FROM DISTRICT NINE
NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
OF
NORTH CAROLINA

TO
MRS. ERWIN FREES SEIMES,
President General

MISS GERTRUDE CARRAWAY,
Honorary President General

MRS. W. DILLON CHAMBERS
N.C. State Regent

Chapters and Regents
Battle of Elizabethtown
Mrs. W. D. Sherman

Battle of Rockfish
Miss Thelma Mallard

Carolina Patriots
Mrs. Norwood Sutton

Richard Dobbs Spaight
Mrs. W. A. Sherratt

Col. Thomas Johnston
Mrs. C. B. Williams

David Williams
Miss Lillian Wooten

Joseph Montfort
Mrs. Collier Cobb

Stamp Defiance
Mrs. J. N. Browne

Director:
Mrs. C. F. Hawes
Rose Hill

Vice-Director:
Mrs. C. B. Williams
Boulevard

Secretary-Treasurer:
Miss Thelma Mallard
Teachey
Judge James Iredell, who was born in Sussex, England in 1751, came to the old port town of Edenton at the age of 17 as Deputy Collector for the Port of Roanoke. Qualifying as an attorney in 1772, Iredell began his steady march in the legal annals not only of the state, but the nation. He became Attorney General of North Carolina at the age of 28. In 1790, he was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by George Washington. Iredell died in 1799, while a member of the Supreme Court.

The Iredell House built in 1759, was saved from probable destruction in 1948 when purchased by the Edenton Tea Party Chapter. It is now owned by the state with the chapter members remaining as custodians. The house, as part of Historic Edenton, Inc. along with four other eighteenth century buildings, is open daily except Mondays. It will again be a major attraction during the Pilgrimage of Colonial Edenton and Countryside, April 23-25, 1971, when old private homes are also open to the public.

Mrs. S. M. Mallison, Jr., District Director
Chapters

Edenton Tea Party Chapter, Edenton
Betsy Dowdy Chapter, Elizabeth City
Major Benjamin May Chapter, Farmville
Elizabeth Montfort Ashe Chapter, Halifax
Mieajah Pettaway Chapter, Rocky Mount
Halifax Resolves Chapter, Scotland Neck
Col. Alexander McAllister Chapter, Snow Hill
Miles Harvey Chapter, Tarboro
Major Reading Blount Chapter, Washington
Thomas Hadley Chapter, Wilson
In its 132 year history, this building has served as a market, a public library, town hall, realty exchange, and meeting place. Erected in 1838, it stands on the site of the State House which burned in 1832.

The Federal Constitution was ratified here on November 21, 1789. The General Assembly in the 1789 session held here chartered the University of North Carolina, the first State University to open its doors to students.

General Lafayette stood here in 1825 and addressed the citizens of Fayetteville, the first town in America named in his honor.

WORDS FOR OUR LAND TO LIVE BY

Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

“—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.”

For our Service Men everywhere and our immediate past District Director, Mrs. George K. Brown, the Chapters of District IV wish to express their deep gratitude and pride because they have devoted their full abilities in preserving the full tenets of the words of Jefferson quoted above.
Mrs. Auburn G. Farris, District V Director, and Mrs. Samuel H. Groome, Past Director, visit Körner’s Folly, the unique home which dates from 1880 and has 22 rooms, each on a different level. Many murals handpainted by Caesar Milch of Germany decorate the ceilings. The top floor is a complete theatre, the first “Little Theatre” in the United States. The Folly was designed and built by Jules Gilmer Körner, architect and artist, a descendant of Joseph Kerner, founder of Kernersville in 1817, and for whom the Joseph Kerner Chapter, DAR, is named.

District V Chapters

Alexander Martin
Battle of Alamance
Col. Andrew Balfour

George Reynolds
Guilford Battle
James Hunter

Joseph Kerner
Rachel Caldwell
William Bethel
Junior American Citizens
(Continued from page 31)

The Junior American Citizens program affords one of the best means for forceful, positive publicity for the Chapter and the National Society and is essential for understanding and cooperation. Any constructive program involving the participation of children and young people has a strong popular appeal. Publicize your JAC Clubs and their activities. Send all JAC publicity to the National Vice Chairman of JAC Publicity, Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal, P.O. Box 84, Johnson City, Tennessee 37601, showing dateline and name and address of sender. Send Scrapbooks on Club Activities for the year (not individual projects) to Mrs. Mettetal. These books will be on exhibition during Continental Congress together with the National JAC Press Book containing press clippings.

Any member or director with outstanding service and citizenship may be awarded a special award, the Thatcher pin. Many chapters furnish each school which sponsors the JAC program with a framed Constitution in easy-to-read print (ordered from our Washington office). Other pictures and documents are given as earned by actual club study and participation. Patriotic and historical books seem to be the items most valued. Members of the Junior American Citizens Committee receive excellent cooperation from most school principals and teachers. Many teachers say the clubs are of great help in discipline problems. Some clubs elect a “Good Citizen of the Week,” and some, in addition to the Thatcher Award, present a Certificate of Citizenship to the best boy and girl citizen of each club.

In one state, the JAC sponsors a two week summer camp project, completely staffed and operated by DAR members. Girls are sent from DAR chapters in the state. JAC Handbooks and other patriotic material are used and outstanding patriotic speakers are heard during this project. One State Chairman conducts a Historical Patriotic Educational bus tour each year during Continental Congress for JAC members of Junior High School age who have permission from their school principals to make the trip. The tour covers American History centers and battle grounds, including Mt. Vernon and historical landmarks in Washington, D.C. At the request of the State Department of Education, a set of JAC brochures selected from the NSDAR materials and historical places visited by the group was compiled for JAC and school use. The DAR was recommended as a resource for acceptable patriotic programs to be used in the schools.

In many states JAC clubs are being formed in schools for the handicapped children who are so often neglected in our programs. The boys and girls of these United

(Continued on page 95)
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Rowan County, North Carolina

WILL BOOK ABSTRACTS

Vol. 1 beg. 1753 200 pages, index, hard paper cover subsequent volumes to follow soon $15.00 postpaid compiled and sold by Mrs. Stahle Linn, Jr. State Chairman Genealogical Records Box 978 Salisbury, N.C. 28144

Always include your Chapter Code

JANUARY 1971
A NEW ART SHOW PLACE FOR INDIANA

THE KRANNERT PAVILION, INDIANAPOLIS MUSEUM OF ART
NEW ART ERA

The Indian Daughters are happy to announce a new era of art for the '70's. The Indianapolis Museum of Art opened in October 1970, at 1200 West 38th Street, in Indianapolis, Indiana. The new museum has been under construction for more than two years and the multi-million dollar edifice is a subdued, yet imposing, work of art itself.

Towering high above the grounds of the former J. K. Lilly estate, the Krannert Pavilion encompasses more than 4,000 years of art history on its three main levels, offering for the first time galleries worthy of displaying the myriad of fine art works to the people of Indiana.

Pavilion is the major structure in a complex of buildings which will create a complete exhibition center for the visual arts. The Clowes Pavilion, a second building devoted to exhibitions, is now nearing completion and will be ready for use by the end of this year. Still on the drawing board are two additional units, an Auditorium-Theatre and a restaurant and members pavilion. In addition to the new complex there is the Lilly Pavilion of Decorative Arts which was opened to the public in 1968. Thousands have toured the former J. K. Lilly family mansion which is furnished with excellent examples of 18th c. English and French decorative arts.

These Pavilions with their collections and special exhibitions set in a magnificently landscaped park will be a magnet for art lovers, the general public and business and civic leaders alike. They will enrich the environment of the community, stimulate financial, industrial and commercial growth and inspire the creative interests of all who visit the center. The Museum will soon become a center of State, National and even world-wide fame which will give a new dimension of the image of our city.

Located amid carefully landscaped grounds, the museum overlooks the White River watershed and the adjacent outdoor theatre of the performing arts.

The museum encloses more than three times as much gallery space as did the former (John) Herron Museum of Art on E. 16th St. in downtown Indianapolis, and is completely controlled for proper temperature and humidity, ensuring the thousands of works of art on display will not be subjected to the ravages of time as in the Herron.

There are superb examples in a new era for Indiana.

Carl J. Weinhardt, Jr., native-born director of the museum since 1965, said, "There are vast fundamental differences between museums today and those of earlier years.

"The very concept of a vital, community-oriented institution such as ours will be a far cry from the 'ivory towers' and the dusty 'attics of civilization' of the past.

"Our credo is now one of service that is based on acquisition, conservation, presentation, education, enjoyment and inspiration."

INDIANA CHAPTERS SALUTING THE CENTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Hoosier Elm</th>
<th>Kentland</th>
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<td>General Van Rensselaer</td>
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<td>Colonel Archibald Lochry</td>
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JANUARY 1971 [ 87 ]
Straw Bonnet

(Continued from page 27)

wide. People saw how much was promised to American industry where such profitable results were realized by a clever lass of twelve out of her father’s cat-field, with no machinery but her needle and thumbnail.

The first straw bonnet made in America was made in Providence, Rhode Island, about the year 1798, by Betsey Metcalf, who at that time was twelve years old. She taught herself the art of braiding and sewing straw, by examining bonnets imported from England and Italy. After many failures she succeeded in her enterprise and taught the art to her cousin Sally Metcalf who was a little younger than herself.

Sally Metcalf later married Tilson Aldrich and moved to Chautauqua County, bringing her bonnet-making tools and art with her. They settled eventually near the site of the present Midway Park, and later she taught her daughter, Ann Aldrich, the art. They made many bonnets in the period between 1830 and 1870. An especially beautiful one was made and sent to Jenny Lind when she was in America. Their tools and samples of their work were presented to the Chautauqua County Historical Society by Gustavus E. Bentley of Fluvanna, New York, who was a grandson of Ann Aldrich (Williams).
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few days brought on a fever of which he died on the fourth day.” That was September 8, 1805. The physician carefully noted that the fever was not yellow fever.

Washington Irving appropriately closed the record with an item about the Butler case in his “Knickerbocker History of New York.” He had Butler, when taken sick, requesting his friends to “bore a hole through the bottom of my coffin right under my head, and let my queue hang through it, that the d...d old rascal may see that, when dead, I refuse to obey orders.”

And the “d...d old rascal?” Wilkinson had a taste of courts-martial himself in the aftermath of the Burr Conspiracy. He came out soiled but safe. His disgrace came in the War of 1812 in the fiasco of an expedition against Montreal.

The war that finished him made a hero of his adversary, Jackson through his victory in the Battle of New Orleans. His adjutant in that engagement was Butler’s son, Col. Robert Butler.

Wilkinson was in Mexico City trying to get a land grant when on December 28, 1825 he died of the combined effects of an intestinal disorder and opium.

Marriages

Thos. E. R. Harris and Emily Bowling, May 18, 1847
Wm Holmes and Elicif C. Wright Oct. 1, 1845
T. J. Bowling and M. E. Smith Mar. 29, 1860
J. F. Morton and Emily Harris Aug. 28, 1861
Mary Anna Bowling and C. W. Berry Dec. 20, 1894
Harriet Newell Bowling and W. L. Branch Jan. 24, 1895
T. T. Bowling and Bessie C. Bray Dec. 8, 1897
Jos. S. Bowling and Florence Bell May 16, 1900
Harry Bowling and Ellen Cranford

Deaths

Thornberry Bowling died May 8, 1839
Wm Bowling died April 2, 1801
Jas. Bowling died April 5, 1801
Matthew R. Bowling died Sept. 25, 1822
Lucy Bowling, wife of Thornberry Bowling died April 23, 1825
Winfield Jett Wright died July 24, 1823
Mary A. E. Wright died Oct. 26, 1826
B. J. T. Wright died October 13, 1826
E. Wm. Wright died October 10, 1826
John L. Wright died July 29, 1845
Mary Ann Bowling died Nov. 27, 1881
George Bowling died Jan. 17, 1889
M. Elizabeth Bowling died Jan. 19, 1905
Harriet Newel Bowling died Feb. 3, 1905
Penelope McMurray (nee Bowling) died Aug. 22, 1911
Thornberry Jackson Bowling died Nov. 7, 1919
Joseph Smith died Aug. 25, 1921
William Franklin died Dec. 8th, 1924
Thomas Thornberry Bowling died Oct. 4th, 1927

Biddeford, Maine. A complete List of Births, Deaths, Marriages as recorded in Biddeford Town Records Book #4, 1768-1814, has been presented by the Maine State Chapter, Daughters of American Colonists. This is typewritten list, complete with Index available in this office.

Index to Hungerford & Ellis “History of the Susquehanna & Juniata Valleys” (Pa.) 1886, 2 Volumes has been indexed by Hilda Chance for Century Enterprises, P.O. Box 312, Hantsville, Ark. 72740. ($10.00).

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.

Roberts-Draper-Anderson-Willyard: Wish info of ancestors of these: Jonathan Roberts b 2-3-1815 m Sarah Draper b 4-5-1811. Alexander Anderson b 5-13-1803 m Catherine Willyard b 9-29-1806. Will share info.—Mrs. Lavelle Warren, Bolckow, Missouri 64427.
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Queries

(Continued from page 90)

Miller-Nelson: Wish to establish ancestry of John Miller, from Pa. to Augusta (Bracken Co.), Ky.; m Susan Nelson, 1815, had sons James Madison, Daniel, and Presswood.—Mrs. Leisa Miller Bates, Box 433, Woodville, Miss. 39669.

Barker-Knight-Andrews-Hodgdon-Given-Small: Info on pp & bpl Stephen J. Barker b 1-15-1803 m Sarah Knight, Parsonsfield. Also Samuel Andrews b Apr 1803 m Margaret Hodgdon b 1808 lived in Palmyra & Plymouth & John Given lived in Corinna m Hannah Small b Apr 1806. All in Me.—Mrs. Phillis Prescott, 515 5th St. N., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701.


Russom: Want info on desc of John Russom Sr. thru his dau Mrs. Thomas (Rebecca) Climar, Clymer, in Queen Anne Co., Md. after 1752. Had grandsons, Charles and James Climar.—Mrs. C. B. Coon, 634 McKinley Ave., Loveland, Colo. 80537.


Williams-Smith: Wish to establish ancestry of William Williams who was living in Woodville, Miss. in 1843. He married Eliz. (Betsy) Smith Apr 24, 1843. He died Sept. 14, 1844 leaving a baby son Joseph Francis Williams born Jan. 24, 1844.—Mrs. E. L. Robbins, Box 393, Woodville, Miss. 39669.

Carter-Arnold: Wanted the par of Samuel Carter (1818-1865) b Va. (Believe Pr. Wm. Co.) m Maria Arnold (1818-?) dau of James Arnold (1785-1872) and Dorothea (Smith) of Pri. Wm. Co., Va. This Samuel Carter the father of Samuel, James, Newton, Lemuel Tillman, Jiles A., Leroy Hilton, Dorthula Frances and Dorothea Adelaide Carter.—Mrs. David F. coslet, 11 Fairlane Cr., Altamont, Ill. 62411.

Ratchford-Henderson-Tate-McCarra-Jewell (Fewell)-Carroll-Hytherington: Would like info on ancestor of William Ratchford (1724-1804), York District, S.C. who m Mary Caroll & info on his ch: Margaret Tate, Eliz. Henderson, Mary Hytherington, Abigail Henderson, Ann McCarra, Jean Jewell of Fewell, and sons Moses, Joseph, John, Samuel, William & George.—Mrs. William N. Craig, Rt. 3, Box 480, Union Road, Gastonia, N.C. 28052.

Swain: Wish to correspond with decs of Robert Swan who came to Boston with brother Richard from Essex, England in 1600.—Mrs. L. M. Cooper, 793 Nicholas Pl., Rahway, New Jersey 07065.


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Fort Myers, Florida

JOSEPH STEVENS CHAPTER
St. Cloud, Florida

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 73)

Mrs. Mabel Worth Albertson Parker, #156112, Ancestor Joseph Reading, became a member June 23, 1920.

Mrs. William H. Haelig (Mabel R. Messler) #350460, Ancestor Cornelius Messler (Messler), became a member February 1, 1945.

In addition the Chapter is fortunate and happy to have: 1—58 year member; 2—57 year members; 1—55 year member; 1—53 year member. All are more or less their active selves and able to correspond with the Chapter during the year. Another member celebrated her ninetieth birthday just a short time ago and she now joins our “Over 90” group. At each meeting greeting cards are signed by all members present and mailed to those members whom we know are shut-ins or incapacitated at the time. The Christmas meeting program includes membership program and donated of home made cookies and individual boxes are packed, wrapped prettily and delivered personally to our shut-in members in the vicinity.

National Defense

(Continued from page 16)

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(Continued from page 78)

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Wouland, Jesse—Summerhill Cem., Summerhill, N.Y. Owasco Chp., N.Y.
Wooorth, Solomon—Between Little Falls and Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N.Y. Astenrogen, Col. William Crawford Chp., N.Y.
Woolfolk, John—Marker on wall of main entrance hall of the Court House, Columbia, Mo. Missouri Chp. of Tymochtee Creek, Ohio. Col. William Crawford Chp., Ohio
Wooote, Ephraim—Great Hill Cem., Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Woooster, Henry—Old Cem., Pawlet, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.
Woooster, Marchant—Marker placed in Seymour Public Library, Seymour, Conn. Sarah Ludlow Chp., Conn.
Wooorks, Asa—Old City Cem., Nauvoo, Ill. Shadrach Bond Chp., Ill.
Wooorks, Jacob—Village Cem., Mercer, Me. Amaris- coggin Chp., Me.
Worseley, Robert—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Worlux, Robert—Marker at Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Woranz, Solomon—Between Little Falls and Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N.Y. Astenrogen, Col. William Crawford Chp., N.Y.
Worther, Solomon—Between Little Falls and Herkimer, Herkimer Co., N.Y. Astenrogen, Col. William Crawford Chp., N.Y.
Worthern, Nicholas—Summer Hill Plantation Cem., Crowns- ville, Md. Ann Arundel Chp., Md.
Wright, Abraham—Maple Cem., Berlin, Conn. Emma Hart Willard Chp., Conn.
Wright, Asher—Sera Hill Dis., Killingsworth, Conn. Nathan Hale Memorial Chp., Conn.
Wright, Eli—McCutchenville, Ohio. Dolly Todd Madison Chp., Ohio
Wright, George—Woodland Cem., Xenia, Ohio. Catherine Greene Chp., Ohio
Wright, James—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Wright, Joab—Butternut Ridge, near Greensprings, Ohio. Dolly Todd Madison Chp., Ohio
Wright, John—First Presbyterian Churchyard, Orange, N.J. Orange Mountain Chp., N.J.
Wright, Simeon—Congregational Cem., Brandon, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.
Wright, Thomas—Marker on side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky. Jemima Johnson Chp., Ky.
Wright, Thomas—Marker on wall of main entrance hall of the Court House, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Chp., Mo.
Wright, William—Marker on wall of main entrance hall of the Court House, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Chp., Mo.
Wyatt, Joshua—Tablet on Athens County Court House, Athens Co., Ohio. Nabby Lee Ames Chp., Ohio
Wyman, Isaac—Bradford Street Cem., Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Yarbro, Henry—Indian Creek Cem., Covington, Tenn. Tipton Chp., Tenn.
Yates, Berzillie—Family Cem., Rock Glen, N.Y. Mary Jemison Chp., N.Y.
Yocum, John—Old Yocum Family Cem., Brazil, Ind. William Card Chp., Ind.
York, Joseph—North Cuba Cem., Cuba, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.
Young, Christopher—Mt. Auburn Cem., Auburn, Me. Amaris- coggin Chp., Me.
Young, Ephraim—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Young, George—Churtanunda Cem., Mineville, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Young, Peter Warren—Churtanunda Cem., Mineville, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Young, Peter—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, Phillipstown, N.J. Peggy Warne Chp., N.J.
Young, John—Old Churchyard in Hanover Cem., Hanover, N.J. Parsippany Chp., N.J.
Young, John—Young's Cem., Clendenin, W.Va. John Young Chp., W.Va.
Young, Joseph—West Cem., Benton, N.H. Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chp., N.H.
Young, Joseph—Morristown Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chp., N.J.
Young, Noah—Old Hanover Churchyard, Hanover, N.J. Par- sian Chp., N.J.
Young, Peter—St. James Lutheran Churchyard, Phillipstown, N.J. Peggy Warne Chp., N.J.
Young, Peter Warren—Churtamura Cem., Mineville, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Young, Stephen—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
Young, Thomas—Maysville Cem., Maysville, Ky. Limestone Chp., Ky.
Young, Uriah—Cape May County Cem., Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
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(Continued from page 84)

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