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Cover Story

What is the time for brave men to exert themselves in the cause of liberty and their country, if this is not? Should any difficulties that they may have to encounter at this important crisis, deter them? God knows, there is not a difficulty, that you both very justly complain of, which I have not in an eminent degree experienced, that I am not every day experiencing; but we must bear up against them, and make the best of mankind as they are, since we cannot have them as we wish.” So spoke Gen. George Washington to Major Gen. Philip Schuyler in 1775. These words from the “Father of Our Country,” whose birthday we celebrate during February, can as well be applied today.

In honor of American History Month, the cover photo features a 13-star Flag carried in the American Revolution by Captain Thomas Morris of Smyrna, Delaware. He served under General Washington as well as under Gen. Andrew Jackson. This flag is supposedly the nearest to conforming to the Act of Congress of June 14, 1777 for a flag “having 13 stars arranged in rows.” It was the gift of Mrs. Paul R. Larkin through the Camp Middlebrook Chapter of New Jersey.
Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, the first President of the United States, whose birthday is celebrated during February, American History Month.
DEAR MEMBERS:

Time goes by too quickly these busy days but still 1971 is young enough to wish all of you good health and happiness.

February is such an important month with the birth dates of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln occurring that it should make each of us think of our country's past, both in the realm of patriotism and history. Despite the fact that Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays are being celebrated on Mondays instead of the real dates, do join in Chapter programs in celebration of these patriots who did so much for our country in their time and the years following.

Your President General has been and is most anxious to have February designated permanently as American History Month. If your Senators and Congressmen were asked to work toward this end, it is possible that the President would issue a proclamation to this effect. We are doing all possible from headquarters so any effort put forth by individuals might help.

Along with your chapter's participation and celebration of American History Month do not overlook your Honor Roll status—it is so very important to each State's work and particularly to National Headquarters that we have a fine showing this year—100% is wishful thinking but do all you can to attain Gold or Silver Honor Roll status.

Again my best wishes to each of you personally for 1971. May our excellent work proceed and increase and our membership continue to grow. Only through each individual's effort will this be possible.

Sincerely,

Betty Newkirk Seimes

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
A portion of the facsimile of the Olive Branch Petition showing John Hancock's signature from the Americana Collection of the National Society. This petition was sent by the Colonists to King George III of England on July 8, 1775 in an effort to reach an agreement and avoid a complete break with the Mother Country.
One of the strangest paradoxes in history is that the name “John Hancock” is familiar to the great majority of Americans but that only a small minority is aware of the achievements of the man who bore it.

Because his bold, symmetrical signature is the first and most impressive of the 56 signatures appended to the Declaration of Independence, the name of John Hancock has become a figure of speech in the English language.

A celebrated air-raft carrier, a nationally-known life insurance company—many other firms as well as streets, towns and counties in the Eastern part of the U.S. bear his name—yet it is doubtful if one person in a thousand knows of the important role played by the man himself in the birth of the nation.

Of all the famous figures in the annals of American history, John Hancock has been the most maligned and neglected; his own State of Massachusetts, which nine times elected him as governor, ignored him for over a hundred years after his death during which time it erected statues and monuments to men of lesser stature. Until 1896, when a simple granite shaft was erected to his memory, only a marker bearing the inscription “No. 16—Tomb of Hancock” marked the resting place of the man who had contributed more than $100,000 to the cause of American independence.

John Adams, his life-long friend and often severe critic, prophesied concerning Hancock in 1817: “His life will never be written. But if statues, obelisks and pyramids or divine honors were ever merited, John Hancock deserved them from the town of Boston and the United States.”

It has been suggested, with some reason, that it was Hancock’s complex personality which so baffled historians who have described him as vain, arrogant, egotistical, hypersensitive, petulant, capricious, vacillating, intemperate, susceptible to flattery, improvident and a faker.

Yet history itself evidences the antitheses of these traits in the perplexing character of the man whom one eminent historian had designated as “The Hamlet of The Revolution.”

Born in North Braintree, Massachusetts on Jan. 23rd 1737, he was the son of John Hancock, a clergyman. When he was seven years old, his father died and he was adopted by his uncle, Thomas Hancock, the richest merchant of Boston.

The poor clergyman’s son quickly adapted to his new life—to living with Uncle Tom and Aunt Lydia in their mansion on Beacon Hill—and to luxuries of which he had never dreamed.

When he graduated from Harvard at the age of 17, Boston had a population of 20,000, a town characterized by its loud, raucous noises over which hung the smell of the sea, of fresh and dried fish and tarred rope. But to the young heir-apparent to the Hancock fortunes, it was an enchanting place, noise, smell and all.

The boy needed no prodding to enter his uncle’s shipping business which he began, over the protests of the doting Aunt Lydia, as a dock worker, helping to load and unload the Hancock ships. In six years, he had worked his way to the top, not only familiarizing himself with every phase of the business but also earning his uncle’s complete confidence.
In 1763, he was sent to London to learn the English end of the business. Through the offices of Benjamin Franklin, he was invited to numerous social functions and was presented to the King.

When his uncle died of apoplexy in 1764, John Hancock at the age of 27 became heir to the fortune of his uncle—the same, steady punctual, indefatigable man of business and to complete the character with the ladies, always genteelly dressed. Not less than a thousand families were every day in the year dependent on him for their daily bread.

Every Winter, he gave huge stacks of firewood to the needy and when the houses on the waterfront were swept away by a great fire, it was Hancock who came to the aid of the homeless people. Aunt Lydia was very pleased when he opened his great chest of silver coins to buy glass windows, pews and Bibles for the church.

On the other hand, she was unable to understand why he would pay Sam Adams' debts to keep him from going to jail. In vain, he tried to explain to her that he had not paid Sam’s personal debts but the tax arrears which Sam, as tax collector had been unable to collect and for which he was personally responsible. “But John,” she countered, “you know very well that Sam Adams is slovenly and lazy and that, with all his education, he has never been able to hold a job. He was probably just too lazy to go out and collect those taxes.”

When the startling news of the Stamp Act reached Boston, requiring a stamp or tax on all commercial and legal documents used by the colonists, no one was more indignant than John Hancock. He wrote letters to his friends in England and both he and Sam Adams voiced their protests in the Boston Gazette.

But when a mob attacked and destroyed Lt. Gov. Hutchinson's home, furniture and gardens, an act of which all Boston was later ashamed, Hancock was shocked. Substituting strategy for what he believed to be Adams’ strong-arm methods, Hancock worked assiduously to persuade all the shippers to band together in refusing to transact any further business with England until the tax was removed. As a result, all business with England came to a halt while provincial business continued as usual—minus the stamps. It was not long before the English merchants, many of whom were going bankrupt, cried out in protest which brought the Stamp Act to a quick end.

It was one o'clock in the morning when a Hancock ship brought the welcome news to Boston. Despite the lateness of the hour, all the bells in the town rang out, calling the people to celebrate, which they did until daybreak—with John Hancock the hero of the hour.

For a time, peace prevailed; then the English parliament passed the Townshend Act which brought with it violent repercussions. This was the tax imposed on tea, glass, fead, paint and many other items imported into the colonies.

When the news reached Boston in 1768 that the British planned to search all ships suspected of evading the customs, Hancock announced publicly that he would not permit a Crown officer to board any of his ships.

The test came on the night of May 9th when a Crown customs collector boarded Hancock's ship “Liberty” which had just arrived from Mediera with a consignment of wine. When informed by one of his guards of what had happened, Hancock lost no time in leading a gang of waterfront toughs aboard, pushed the terrified collector down into the cabin and nailed up the companionway. He was released a few hours later with dire threats of what would happen to him if he didn't “keep his mouth shut.” But a few weeks later, when the “Romney,” a 56-gun British frigate anchored in Boston harbor, the collector, no longer afraid of reprisal, reported that during his imprisonment, he had heard the hoisting of gear at work.

The British at once arrested Hancock but released him on bail and confiscated his “Liberty.” In the trial which ensued, John Adams represented Hancock but as no one would testify against him other than the Crown officer, the British were forced to abandon the prosecution because of “lack of evidence.”

The “Sons of Liberty” organized by Sam Adams celebrated this second victory with a long parade led by Hancock in which they flaunted their growing power in the faces of the Crown officers following which Hancock was elected to the General Court, which marked the first step in his rapid ascent of the political ladder.

Although Hancock had lost his valuable ship, he had gained immeasurably in popularity with the people who were profoundly impressed by his willingness to risk his great fortune for the sake of a principle. Many of his admirers believed that this first physical opposition to the British by a respectable citizen marked the spark which set off the Revolution.

However, those who believed that this was the end of the matter soon learned their mistake, for by Fall British troops were quartered in Boston and British ships lay at anchor in Boston Harbor.

The people were not only indignant but alarmed at this armed intervention and did not hesitate to make their feelings known. Each day the tension increased, finally reaching the breaking point in the so-called “Boston Massacre.” It all began on a bitterly cold night in early March 1770 when a group of boys began harassing a lone British sentry who stood guard outside the Customs House. Calling out invectives, they pelleted him with snowballs, chunks of ice, rocks, etc. The frightened sentry called out “I'll blow your brains out if you come near me.” But when they would not desist and others, attracted by the commotion, joined them the sentry, in a panic, called out the nearby guard. Led by Capt. Preston, they came running to his assistance with the crowd to desist. Someone yelled “FIRE” and the soldiers fired into the crowd. It all ended almost as
quickly as it had begun but four Americans lay dead and others wounded in the snow.

The reaction set in the next morning and soon Boston was in an uproar. The people, with their emotion kept at fever heat by the incendiary writing of Sam Adams and the drawings of Paul Revere, demanded the ultimate in punishment for the British “murderers.”

In the subsequent trial, John Adams, who believed in justice for everyone, and at the risk of his career, acted as associate counsel in defense of the British soldiers. An all-American jury, composed of countrymen from the surrounding area, acquitted Capt. Preston and most of the soldiers; two were convicted of manslaughter, pleaded benefit of clergy, were branded on the thumbs and released to cold and hostile Boston.

Ironically, on the very day of the “Boston Massacre,” Lord North, British Prime Minister, removed the tax on all items included in the Townshend Act except the tax on tea.

Aunt Lydia was not only horrified by all that had happened but also worried because of certain reports which had come to her ears. One day she expressed her concern to Hancock. “John, do you know people are saying Sam Adams planned this whole thing? I’ve always known he was a radical, an agitator and now I understand he is actually urging separation from England. I’ve never approved of your association with him and I’m afraid he is going to get you into serious trouble.”

Hancock was silent a moment, then answer “Yes, Aunt Lydia, I’m well aware that Sam is a radical; to him, the end justifies the means. He and I have almost come to the parting of the ways several times because I won’t go along with his unethical methods—but just remember this, no greater patriot ever lived than Sam Adams.”

There is no testimony to indicate that Hancock was involved in any way in the “Massacre” for he would have revolted, as Adams well knew, at the very thought of sacrificing even one life on the altar of freedom at this time.

However, as at least one evidence of the man’s complex character, it is to be noted that Hancock did not hesitate a few days later to head a committee to the governor demanding the immediate withdrawal of the troops nor did he decline several years later to deliver the “Massacre Memorial” oration which was done each year by the Sons of Liberty to keep the event fresh in the people’s minds.

The Boston Tea Party, the details of which are known to every school child, was planned and carried out with Hancock’s full knowledge, approval and encouragement. There is nothing to indicate, however, that either he or Sam Adams personally participated in the event for both men were too valuable to the cause to risk capture at this critical time.

Hancock, whom Adams had often accused of “straddling the fence” or vacillation was now irrevocably on the side of the Revolutionists. To the people, he was their “white-haired boy” who could do no wrong and he would receive from them every honor in their power to give him.

By this time, Boston’s most eligible bachelor had attained his 34th year. Tall and slender, undeniably handsome, his London-tailored clothes adorned with the finest of laces at both cuffs and shirt front, he was a dandy from his bow-wig to his buckled shoes. Reputed to be the most popular as well as the richest man in New England and the second richest in the colonies, the sun rose and set in Boston according to the comings and goings of John Hancock.

Although he had paid his addresses to various Boston lasses from time to time, it was a matter of comment that he had shown no disposition to install any one of them as mistress of Beacon Hill. Had it not been for Aunt Lydia, it is doubtful if Dorothy Quincy would ever have come to his attention.

Rumored to be something of a coquette, the 24-year-old “Dolly” who was the daughter of an old family friend, accepted with alacrity Aunt Lydia’s invitation to visit Beacon Hill. Hancock, who remembered her only vaguely as a child whom he had seen some years earlier, was unprepared for the petite beauty Aunt Lydia presented to him a few days later and to whom he was at once very obviously attracted. Their engagement five months later was due in part to the careful nurturing of their courtship by Aunt Lydia, match maker extraordinary.

But Aunt Lydia and all the king’s horses and all the king’s men could not stay the tide of events which was responsible for postponing their marriage for four years.

With both the British and the Americans now convinced that their differences could be settled only on the battlefield, the maelstrom of feverish events which was to lead up to the battle of Lexington rushed forward at an accelerated and alarming pace.

Hancock and Sam Adams, a price on their heads, were forced to flee Boston. This drastic action on the part of the British so incensed Hancock that he is reported to have offered to sacrifice his fine Beacon Hill mansion and all his other Boston holdings in the interests of the Revolutionary movement. It was at a caucus assembled to discuss ways and means to drive the British out of Boston that Hancock is said to have declared, “Burn Boston and make John Hancock a beggar if the public good requires it.”

Although even contemporary historians record this as “hearsay”, it is at the same time so in keeping with the spirit of Hancock’s other utterances, that the tenor if not the actual words, can be regarded as factual.

At a time when social standing and wealth had much more influence in world affairs than today, the casting of his lot with the Revolutionists by the plutocrat of Beacon Hill had an inestimable inspirational effect on gentry and commonalty alike in their surge toward freedom.

In April 1775, when General Gage dispatched troops to Concord to seize American supplies, their mission was (Continued on page 144)
The Soviet Threat

The Honorable L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)*
Chairman, Armed Services Committee, House of Representatives

Never before in the 30 years of my membership in this body have I stepped into the well of this House with greater concern for the future of this Nation.

The fears that I have are those that must be shared by every American regardless of his political or social philosophy or his economic status.

All Americans have been given the blessed and priceless heritage of freedom—a freedom which I am convinced is in terrible jeopardy.

My critics, who are legion, will attempt to dismiss what I say today by categorizing them as the shrill cries of a hawk who is suffering the agonies of reduced defense expenditures.

If this occurs, I will have failed my purpose since I believe that these critics, who love America no less than I, will, if they assess my words carefully, find that we not only have a common concern, but a common and frightening peril.

The Congress is now engaged in a great and protracted debate over foreign policy and the defense budget.

Unfortunately, the debate in the other body has again distinguished itself by its indecisiveness and, regrettably, its apparent sense of hopelessness. Thank God that this body, despite its uninhibited free swinging debate, continues to be capable of making clear-cut and courageous decisions when our Nation’s security is at stake.

My words today are, therefore, intended as much for the Members of the other body as they are for you and, perhaps even more importantly, they are intended for the American people. For in the last analysis, it is the American people who stand to lose everything if we fail to discharge our awesome responsibilities in respect to our national defense.

Consideration of the defense budget, contrary to what some would have us believe, is not a question of assigning relative priorities between defense and domestic programs.

Decisions on the defense budget should be based on the simple question of national survival—and nothing more.

The issue should be “what is required to survive?”; and not “how should we allocate the national budget between defense and domestic programs?”

The final measure of our ability to survive as a Nation in a hostile world will not be how well we have managed our domestic resources and domestic programs, but whether or not we have avoided and frustrated the forces of evil which would draw us into the crucible of war with the Soviet Union.

If we fail in that endeavor, we will have failed in everything.

It is this circumstance which demands that we maintain a level of strategic and conventional military capability that will insure against any misunderstanding by the leaders in the Kremlin of our intentions to survive.

Regrettably, the leaders in the Kremlin are now evidently unimpressed by both our military capability and our national determination to survive.

That our determination to survive is suspect requires no elaboration. The dissident voices in our Nation who would destroy the very fabric of our society are being interpreted by the leaders in the Kremlin as the voices of the American people. This fact together with our evident unwillingness to support a defense establishment geared to national survival has created a very dangerous atmosphere in which the Soviet Union may be tempted into actions which can only ultimately result in a nuclear holocaust.

Since the deterioration of our military capability vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is no secret to the Kremlin, I believe it is high time that we tell the American people the facts of life. I plan on doing that today.

First, since we all recognize the vital importance of being a maritime nation, and because of our dependence on the free use of the seas, let me tell you some sobering facts about Soviet naval strength.

The Soviet Union is now one of the world's two leading sea powers—and possibly the leading power. When Admiral Gorshkov assumed
command of the Navy in 1956, it was largely a water-borne adjunct of the ground forces. Today, it is a well balanced modern force which is equally at home on the high seas as it is in coastal waters.

Soviet naval units now frequent waters which only a few years ago were considered the private preserve of Western naval forces.

It was only in 1964 that the Soviet Navy began continuous deployments in the Mediterranean; now, since the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, a flotilla of nuclear submarines and missile-armed surface ships have been continuously operating there.

This Mediterranean presence has at times attained a flotilla strength of 65 naval vessels, including submarines and support ships.

As a consequence, today Soviet naval forces constitute a major political and military presence in the Mediterranean.

This naval presence has also been extended into the Indian Ocean, and the farthest reaches of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Soviet submarines and warships equipped with missiles now operate off the coast of the United States, as well as in the Caribbean and off the coast of Africa and Southeast Asia.

The world-wide Soviet naval operation "Ocean" which was conducted during April of this year involved more than 200 ships and submarines, and was their announcement to the world that they have developed and intend to flex their naval muscle simultaneously in the four corners of the world.

The Soviet surface fleet now includes two helicopter carriers, about 24 cruisers, 35 guided missile destroyers, 50 gun-armed destroyers, more than 100 destroyer escorts, and literally thousands of smaller ships, minesweepers, coastal escorts, support craft, and intelligence collectors.

The greatest Soviet naval strength is in its submarine force—the largest in the world. The fleet presently has approximately 350 submarines, 80 of which are nuclear powered.

The new Soviet Polaris-type submarine can fire 16 ballistic missiles to a range of at least 1,300 miles; at least 13 units of this class are already operational, and these units are being produced at the rate of 8 to 10 each year. They are testing a new submarine ballistic missile estimated to have a range of 3,000 miles. This missile will probably be back fitted into the existing Soviet submarine fleet.

At the present rate of construction, the Soviet fleet of these Y-class ballistic missile submarines will surpass the United States fleet of 41 Polaris submarines by 1973 or 1974.

In addition to the Y-class ballistic missile submarine, the Soviet Navy has approximately 40 older ballistic missile submarines which carry three launchers each. Nine of these submarines are nuclear powered, and are probably targeted against European or Asian targets, whereas the more modern Y-class missile submarines are, for the most part, targeted against the United States.

The Soviet Navy also has about 65 submarines, 35 of which are nuclear powered, equipped with supersonic cruise missiles, some having ranges up to 400 miles. These submarines are designed to attack both naval and merchant ships. In addition, the Soviet Union has about 240 other submarines which are designed for torpedo attack missions against surface ships or other submarines. Twenty-two of these are nuclear powered.

In evaluating the Soviet submarine fleet, it must be remembered that the German submarine fleet which almost won the battle of the Atlantic, included only 57 diesel submarines in the early months of World War II.

The Soviet nuclear submarine construction capability now is about 20 units a year based on working one work shift a day; by working three shifts a day they have the ability to produce 35 nuclear submarines a year. Today they are building at a rate of from 10 to 14 per year. One Soviet yard alone has several times the area and facilities of all the United States submarine yards combined.

The Soviet Union is expanding its production of Y-class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, and I estimate that approximately 50 units of this new missile class will have been completed by as early as mid-1974.

By contrast to Soviet submarine strength, the United States today has only 147 operational submarines of which 88 are nuclear-powered, and of which only 47 are configured as submarines primarily designed to combat the Soviet submarine threat. The other 41 Polaris missile firing submarines.

Despite the 47 United States nuclear attack submarines designed and available to combat the Soviet submarine threat, the latest Soviet nuclear submarines have a submerged speed which is significantly higher than anything we previously contemplated or expected.

It is this chilling fact that has compelled the Committee on Armed Services to insist that we go forward immediately on the construction of the new nuclear-powered 688-class submarine which we hope will be able to cope with this significant and deadly Soviet capability. However, regardless of how rapidly we proceed on the construction of this new class of submarines, it will be years before they become operational in significant numbers, and in the meantime Soviet technology will undoubtedly strive to maximize this almost unbridgeable gap in our defensive response to this Soviet submarine threat.

This existing and ever-widening gap in our defensive capability to meet the Soviet submarine threat is simply a current reflection of the past unwillingness of defense budgeters to provide for a modern Navy.

Practically every surface ship in the Soviet fleet has the Styx missile. Now for you who do not know what the Styx missile is, let me tell you a few shocking facts. This is a short-range naval missile which travels at approximately sonic speed and can be carried on almost the smallest type of naval craft. It has tremendous reliability and, most unfortunately, we have little in the way of a reliable defense against this type of missile attack.

These surface-to-surface missiles enable small torpedo boats to duel with cruisers and large combatant surface vessels by outranging the conventional naval artillery on these ships.

Unfortunately, we again do not have a missile of this capability in our own operational inventory.

The surface naval vessels of the United States are, as compared to the Soviet Union, if anything, in worse condition than those of the undersea fleet. No purpose would be served in attempting to detail these deficiencies except to point out that
the Comptroller General of the United States recently submitted a secret report to the President of the United States and the Congress on the impaired combat readiness of the Navy's Atlantic and 6th Fleets.

In that report, the Comptroller General in commenting on the readiness of these naval vessels stated, and I quote:

"Approximately 80 per cent of the major ships in the Atlantic Fleet are over ten years old, and 50 per cent are over twenty years. In April 1969, the average age of the ships of the 6th Fleet was 18.3 years."

The Comptroller General, in commenting on the relationship of the age of our naval vessels and their inability to maintain combat readiness pointed out that "prior to 1964 engineering casualties" represented approximately one-quarter of the circumstances which required immobilizing a ship, but because of the advancing age of the vessels "in 1964 the engineering casualties began to increase, and by the end of 1968, they accounted for about 50 per cent of the total casualties."

The Comptroller General went on to say that—

"This trend was evidence of the fact that the ship's platforms and associated propulsion systems were being affected by excessive age, plus a lack of parts for equipment, which in some instances was no longer being manufactured."

The sum total of the General Accounting Office's secret report is that under current conditions fleet readiness for sustained wartime operation is:

"At best, marginal due to the lack of qualified personnel, poor logistical support, and the need for modern ships, the fleets are capable of handling a contingency but are only marginally capable of maintaining a high level of sustained operations."

Without revealing information which would give aid and comfort to the Soviet Union, I also feel compelled to tell this House that not very long ago I was told that the combat condition of our cruisers and destroyers in the Atlantic Fleet was so bad, both from a materiel breakdown and personnel shortage viewpoint, that more than half of them were in a condition that would have seriously affected their combat capability. As a matter of fact, some of these ships could not have engaged in any kind of naval confrontations.

I cannot overemphasize the seriousness of this situation. Yet, I know that there are people in the Congress of the United States who will say "so what?" I can only warn the Members of this House that we are on the brink of disaster and I have never before been so concerned in all the years I have served in the Congress of the United States.

We must, therefore, acknowledge the fact that our naval vessels are today simply not capable of discharging their wartime mission requirements if called upon to do so.

I believe these facts are as close to proof positive as I can make available to the American people that if we are not already a second-rate naval power, we are perilously close to becoming so.

I need not emphasize that in a war with the Soviet Union there will be little solace in being in second place. As sure as I stand before this House, there will be a confrontation in the Mediterranean between the Soviets and ourselves. They will create the incident to suit their convenience. And how will we respond? At the rate we are going now, considering the condition of the 6th Fleet, in fact the entire Atlantic Fleet, and the tremendous strides made by the Soviet naval forces, we would be forced to back down. Why do I say this? What did we do recently when a Russian trawler came within 200 yards of the nuclear submarine James Madison, off Cape Kennedy? We postponed the test launching of a Poseidon missile—and this is in our own backyard. Moreover, when we finally made the test launch of the Poseidon missile, the Russians literally moved into the test area and attempted to preempt our recovery of important fragments of the missile launch.

For years the Navy, in particular, has been accused of reporting Soviet submarines off our coasts just about the time the defense appropriation bill is debated on the floor. While these sightings have invariably turned out to be accurate, nevertheless those who oppose appropriations for the Navy always found it convenient to ridicule these intelligence reports which coincided with the consideration of appropriations for the Navy.

So now I would like to say to the doubting Thomases, if there are any remaining in the House, that if you would care to see for yourself a Soviet task force in the Caribbean, all you have to do is fly around the Caribbean area and you will see a Kresta class guided missile light cruiser, with surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles; a Kanin class guided missile destroyer, with surface-to-air missiles; a Soviet tanker and a Soviet submarine tender. I need not tell you that a submarine tender tends submarines. There are three other Soviet surface vessels in the Caribbean area: an LST; a salvage ship and a rescue ocean tug.

For those of you who have scoffed at the constant warnings that have been issued by the House Committee on Armed Services with respect to the rise of Soviet seapower, let me remind you that the Soviets deployed combatant ships to the Caribbean area in July and August of 1969, and again in May of this year.

In 1969, the Soviet task force consisted of three guided missile ships—a cruiser, a frigate, and a destroyer—two attack submarines, one nuclear-powered attack submarine; a submarine tender, and two tankers.

In May of this year, the Soviets deployed a guided missile light cruiser, a guided missile destroyer, two attack submarines, a nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine, a submarine tender and a merchant tanker.

All of these ships have conducted operations in the Caribbean area.

The deliberate and calculated offensive plans of the Soviet Union are now becoming crystal clear with the release of information by the Administration of evidence of new Soviet activity in Cuba. I have no doubt that the Soviets are now building a missile-launching nuclear submarine naval base in Cuba. We, as a Nation and a free people, cannot ignore or accept this latest military action of the Soviet Union.

On October 23, 1962, President Kennedy issued a proclamation which reaffirmed the principle of the Monroe Doctrine as it applied to the Western Hemisphere and the introduction of nuclear weapons by a foreign power. At that time, President Kennedy delivered an ultimatum to the Soviet Union to remove their nuclear offensive weapons capability from Cuba, or in the alternative such weapons would be removed forcibly by our
military forces.

Regrettably, we are once again confronted with a crisis of the same gravity despite the waffled rhetoric which we may hear on the subject.

We cannot live with this new Soviet threat at our very doorstep.

We cannot permit the cities of the eastern seaboard to become hostages of the Soviet Union.

We must take every diplomatic, and if necessary military, step to excise this cancer from the body of the Western Hemisphere.

We must do it quickly and decisively if we are to maintain some shred of credibility as a world power—and the American people are willing to accept any action to accomplish this end.

You are eyewitnesses to the rise of Soviet seapower which is inexorably pushing us out of the Mediterranean, is firmly entrenched in the Indian Ocean, and is now established in the Caribbean.

And yet there may still be some among you who would deny additional funds to rebuild our Navy, which is fast becoming a second-rate naval power. The Soviets learned their lesson from the blockade that we threw around Cuba. Why is it that they have learned their lesson so well while our memories remain so short?

Mark my words well—one of these fine mornings we are going to be told by the Russians, in the most unmistakable terms, to get out of the Mediterranean.

In 1962 we had the power, and the Soviet Union knew it, to reject such a challenge—I can tell you that today we do not have that superiority—the Soviets know it—and it is high time the American people know this bitter fact of life, and start worrying about its implications.

Do not be misled into believing we can make up for this frightening loss of naval superiority by relying upon a superior strategic nuclear capability, vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Since 1965 the Soviet Union has engaged in a major effort to change the balance of power in this area of military capability. In that period it has more than tripled its inventory of strategic offensive nuclear weapon launchers from about 500 to 1,700, including some 200 nuclear heavy bombers in both.

In the same period, the United States has made no increase in its established level of 1,710 strategic nuclear missile launchers, and has reduced its heavy bomber strength from 780 to less than 600.

In 1965, the Soviets had none of the monster SS-9 missiles operational. Today, the USSR has more than 200 SS-9s operational, with an ultimate total of approximately 300 when current construction effort is completed.

Although the 300 SS-9s will represent considerably less than half of the total inventory of the Soviet land-based ICBMs, this portion of the Soviet ICBM inventory will alone be capable of delivering a megatonnage in nuclear weaponry which exceeds the combined total nuclear weapon megatonnage delivery capability of all of our existing strategic delivery systems, including not only our ICBM force, but our Polaris force, as well as our heavy bomber force. Certainly this fact alone ought to raise serious questions concerning the alleged “defensive” posture of the Soviet Union.

We have no counterpart for this huge Soviet nuclear weapon delivery system.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in a prominent weekly news magazine in which the writer dismissed United States concern over the SS-9 missile by saying that “comparison of the Soviet SS-9 and the United States Minuteman is misleading; they are different weapons systems designed for different purposes.” The clear inference which the writer attempted to establish was that the Soviet SS-9 would only be used by the Soviets as a defensive missile against our Minuteman strike capability; whereas our Minuteman is designed to attack cities, and consequently this tremendous difference in the megatonnage of the two weapons really was unimportant.

It is this type of wishful thinking with which some of our so-called “civilian military experts” in the news media confuse the American public. The fundamental fact remains that the Russian options on utilization of their nuclear capability have been immeasurably increased by the addition of the SS-9 to their operational inventory. The real and deadly threat to United States security, therefore, remains regardless of how we may temporize or sugar-coat this simple but unpalatable fact.

In 1965 neither the Soviet Union nor the United States had a depressed trajectory ICBM or a fractional orbital bombardment system—FOBS. Today, the Soviet Union has tested both, and could very well have operational versions of these weapons systems already deployed. Both of these developments have far-reaching implications on our defense capability.

Unfortunately, we have nothing like these, and to the best of my knowledge, none on our drawing boards.

Today the Soviets can launch over 200 ballistic missiles from their nuclear-powered submarines. Two years from now 400 to 500 of these Polaris-type missile launchers are expected to be operational, and by early 1974, this Soviet submarine-launched ballistic missile force will inevitably exceed the constant United States force we now have of 656 Polaris launchers. Further, most of our major cities are close to our coasts within short range of their potential submarine stations. Thus they can launch their attacks with little time for us to react before being hit.

Up to the present time, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have served to protect us from foreign attack. Today these very same oceans afford the Russians a ready means of surreptitiously bringing their missile launching submarines close to our cities from whence they can launch a deadly attack.

Our tactical air capability, when compared to the Soviet capability, also raises serious questions as to our ability to cope with the Soviet Union in a conventional confrontation. For example, since 1954 the Soviets have designed and produced 18 new types of fighter planes—13 of these models we have actually photographed in flight. In the same time frame, the United States has not produced a single new air superiority fighter, and actually we have not had one on order until this year.

Now, after an unforgivable delay, we have two fighters under way—the F-14 and the F-15, but they will not be a part of our inventory for several years.

We have dilly-dallied for years until the Soviets now have an air superiority capability which we will be hard pressed to match. Yet, there are those in and out of Congress who would stop the production of our F-14s and F-15s.
The Soviet Union has at least three VSTOL fighter aircraft that have flown successfully. These are aircraft with a vertical and short take-off capability. We are just now in the process of acquiring some Harriers which will give us this VSTOL capability. The Harrier is the only operational aircraft of its type in the free world.

Yet, there are those who would create roadblocks for the purchase of these aircraft, one group opposing their procurement on the theory that it is a British aircraft, and the other opposed on the grounds that it will be manufactured in the United States at a higher price than it could be purchased from the British. Obviously, we cannot please everyone.

And yet, procurement of this aircraft is essential if we are going to revolutionize naval air operations in the years ahead.

There are only two areas in our whole national security program in which we may have a superiority as yet unchallenged. We are the only Nation that is building attack aircraft carriers. So the argument is made that since the Soviets do not have carriers we should not build any more or we should lay up those that we have.

To some, it is a crime for the United States to be ahead of the Soviets in any area.

Then, there is the Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicle—MIRV. We are now deploying the MIRV and in this area we appear to be ahead of the Soviets. For this very reason, there are those who would eliminate any further deployment of MIRVs and even remove those already deployed. The rationale is that this would appease the Soviets and would lead them to the conclusion that we have no aggressive plans.

And while this type of specious reasoning is being propagated throughout the United States, the Soviets continue to increase their deployment of the most powerful ICBM ever constructed, the SS-9.

I say to this House that the future of this Nation hangs by a thread.

We are in a far more serious situation than many would have you believe. Our way of life is not only being challenged from within, it is being very definitely threatened from without.

Yet sincere, conscientious people of good will will look you straight in the eye and say, "We must solve all of our domestic problems with the money we are using for national defense because we are really not threatened from without, or the threat from without is far less serious than the threat from within."

Scoff if you will; laugh if you wish, but it is your children and grandchildren who will pay the penalty for your timidity or your naiveté.

You may well ask, "Why, with a defense budget in recent years which has exceeded $70 billion do we find ourselves in this position with the Soviet Union?" The answer, very simply stated, is that the Soviet Union is spending relatively more on its military effort than we are.

Let me give you some of the facts:

In 1955 defense-related research and development (R&D) effort in the United States was $3 billion; within the USSR it was $2 billion.

In 1960, the United States spent $7 billion; the USSR spent $5 billion.

In 1965, the United States spent $13 billion; the USSR $10 billion.

In 1968, the United States spent $14 billion; the USSR $14 billion.

In 1969, the United States spent $14 billion; the USSR $15 billion.

In 1970, the United States will have spent $13 to $14 billion, while the USSR will have spent $16 to $17 billion.

These figures in the R. & D. area alone reflect Soviet determination to match and pass the United States in the incorporation of advanced technology into military hardware.

Despite the increased effort expended by the Soviet Union in defense related R. & D., there has been no corresponding reduction in the resources the Soviet Union has allocated toward the R. & D. effort in the civil industrial base.

Thus, contrary to the effort in the United States of reducing the Defense Department's R. & D. effort and allocating it to civilian agencies, the Soviet Union continues to fund both efforts at progressively increasing levels.

The significance of the greater R. & D. effort being made in the Soviet Union is that technological advances developed by this greater R. & D. effort will only be evident 4, 5, and 10 years from now, but at a time when we will be incapable of catching up to match these technological improvements and advancements.

Stated another way, if we permit the Soviet Union to create hardware which will negate our existing technological capability in offensive and defensive weapons, the Soviets will so exceed us in power as to preempt any possible influence we may in the future hope to exert among the family of nations.

The determination in our military capability as contrasted to that of the Soviet Union has resulted from a combination of the Vietnam war, inflation, and the pressures of new and increased costs of our domestic programs.

In order to place this matter in better perspective, let me provide you with a few facts on this matter:

Since fiscal year 1968 the Department of Defense (DOD) has attempted to combat inflationary forces with DOD reductions, totaling $17.3 billion in constant dollars.

In this same period, a reordering of national priorities has resulted in a reallocation of Federal resources from defense to other programs in amounts greater than the DOD reductions.

The fiscal year 1971 defense program in constant dollars is only $5 billion above the prewar fiscal year 1964 level. Yet, the incremental cost of the war in fiscal 1971 is undoubtedly more than double the $5 billion budget increase. Thus, what has occurred is that the difference in funding of the Vietnam war has been accomplished by deferring weapons modernization, plant maintenance, and by reductions in operational readiness.

The impact on these factors is actually greater than these figures indicate since with inflation and a combination of pay and price increases, personnel costs have increased tremendously, wiping out even the most intensive economies achieved by the Defense Establishment.

For example, in 1965 with a military manpower level at 2.6 million, military pay cost $13.9 billion.

Under today's higher costs and with projected pay increases, if we had 2.6 million men in fiscal year 1971 and we now have in excess of 3 million, the personnel costs for fiscal year 1971 would be approximately $29 billion. Thus, personnel costs alone will have more than doubled since 1965, without regard

(Continued on page 186)
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S WINTER-SPRING OFFICIAL TOUR: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, plans to attend the State Conferences of the following thirteen States between February 15 and March 26: Hawaii, Oregon, Alaska, Washington, Nevada, California, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Iowa. This will complete the President General's official visits to the 51 State organizations. In addition, Mrs. Seimes has visited the State organizations in France and England, and the John Edwards Chapter in Mexico.

SEIMES-THOMAS KDS CLASSROOM BUILDING TO RECEIVE PORTRAIT: At the request of Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Director of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, a portrait of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes (one of the two that have been traveling to State Conferences) will be given to the new Seimes-Thomas Classroom Building at the end of this Administration.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL'S NEW PUBLICATION: Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Chaplain General, has compiled a new booklet of Scripture and Prayers. "Bless the Lord, O My Soul" is priced at 65¢ and is available from the Corresponding Secretary General's Office.

DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP USED BY PRISONERS: In answer to a request received at National Headquarters from a West Virginia prison inmate for literature to start a class in Contemporary Government, six copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship was sent to assist in this endeavor. The letter asking for material read in part: "Even though we are convicted men, many of us are very much Americans, and would like to be better informed in the ways of our Government. I am sure that any literature that we receive will be used, and passed on to the next group of men interested enough to want to become informed on Our Country, and just what makes it tick."

Recently, another letter arrived at Headquarters from the same man, reporting on the results: "The booklets which we received from your organization were of great assistance in formulating a class in Contemporary Government. ... I was very much surprised at the response which we received when this class was offered. The education facilities here at the institution offer a course in civics, but we went much deeper, and have had very good results so far. Our class has eleven men enrolled in it so far, and we hope to double it on the next class. ... Again, I would like to thank your organization for the interest as I feel that without it we would not have been able to go as deep as we have in our studies."

AMONG NEWEST DAR MEMBERS: Nancy Moore Thurmond (Mrs. Strom Thurmond), wife of the Chairman of the NSDAR Advisory Board, has joined the Society. She is a member of the Henry Middleton Chapter of Aiken, South Carolina.

Miss Marjorie Ruth Willock, a young woman who has been confined in an iron lung since 1953, is the newest member of the Worthington, Ohio, Chapter.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP FUND: The Constitution Educational Association, whose advertisement appears on page 341 of the November 1970 DAR Magazine, has established a fund for the NSDAR to use in its scholarship program for Americanism. The Association is selling illuminated copies of the Constitution for $125 each and is donating a substantial amount from sales made through their ad to the NSDAR scholarship program.

LONG-TIME STAFF MEMBER RETIRES: A Retirement Party was recently given in honor of Mrs. Josephine Vincent, a member of the NSDAR staff since February 1923. Mrs. Vincent had worked in the Registrar General's Office for most of these 45 years, and Miss Linda Hatfield, Chief Clerk in that Office, was hostess for the party. The occasion offered all the Headquarters staff an opportunity to wish Mrs. Vincent many happy years ahead.

DATE OF INTEREST: On February 25, 1913, the 16th Amendment to the United States Constitution went into effect. By it, Congress was authorized to levy income taxes.

(Somerville)
Defense of South Carolina

By Dr. J. E. Elosua

During the mid-year of 1775, preparations were made in South Carolina to meet the enemy. Thousands of pounds of powder were stored to help meet the needs of the southern patriots. Colonels Christopher Gadsden and William Moultrie were in charge. Moultrie built a fort on Sullivan’s Island, on the right of the harbor entrance to the city of Charleston. Towards the north was another piece of land called Long Island. Soon there was to be fighting on these islands and in the waters around them.

Early in June of the following year Lord Charles Cornwallis brought seven regiments of regulars from home. In addition, heading for the entrance to the harbor were two ships of the line and six frigates. All told these ships totalled about two hundred and thirty guns, an awe-inspiring sight to the rebels in defense of their homes.

That same month General Washington sent Charles Lee to the area to direct defenses. He was placed in general command of the American forces in that area. He inspected the various fortifications and was of the opinion that Fort Sullivan was inadequate and would be a “mere slaughter pen.” He said that there was no way to retreat, that the garrison would be sacrificed, and his advice was that the fort be abandoned at once.

Moultrie had built his strongest defense in an area that was dense with trees and bushes and moved in with about three hundred men. The island has been described as a wilderness with a thick deep swamp, with live oak, myrtle and pine trees. The colonel stated in his memoirs, “I never was uneasy on not having a retreat, because I never imagined that the enemy could force me to that necessity.”

The fort mounted thirty guns behind earthen breastworks that were extremely thick. These were further sheathed with palmetto logs, notched on the ends and fastened with wooden pegs on every other layer. General Lee continued to hustle about, finding fault and not too happy with the military measures taken. He did not have a very high opinion of the officers in charge, and was fearful of the entire situation. It had been believed that his presence would do much to aid the defenders of South Carolina; this was not the case. Too often this officer seemed to be out of joint with the action at hand.

The British plan of attack was laid out well. It was to be an assault by land and by sea. Three thousand infantrymen under General Henry Clinton were to attack Moultrie from the water side. Two ships of the line and two frigates were designated to coast through the harbor mouth and anchor in mid-channel opposite the fort. Two more frigates were then to slip past them and anchor between the fort and the city. There would also be a bombship carrying a couple of mortars and escorted by a frigate near the southeast. Working together and in alliance they would all proceed to bombard the fort.

The enemy started to draw up close with their ships. Eight ships of this fleet menaced the American positions. Clinton’s men pushed their boats out into the inlet and ran aground on the sandbars. Between the accurate firing of the American forces and battling the difficulties and hazards of the water, the redcoats had a hard time of it.

The English fleet sailed up the channel led by the twenty-eight gun frigate—Actaeon. All of the ships let go with everything they had. The garrison, under the orders of their commander, swept the quarter decks of the enemy vessels for several hours.
The first broadside firing from the fleet embedded balls in the soft palmetto logs, or it became buried in the sand. "The Thunder Bomb had the bed of her mortar soon disabled, she threw her shells in good direction, and most of them fell within the fort; but we had a morass in the middle that swallowed them up instantly, and those that fell in the sand, in and about the fort, were immediately buried, so that very few bursted among us." During this phase of the battle the defenders taunted and ridiculed the British.

As was so often the case the rebel forces had little ammunition. This was the type of situation that would plague them for much of the war. They had to make their shots effective; everyone counted so much. The Bristol, the enemy's flagship, was pounded by the American cannon. The attacking ships were sent into a general melee by the heavily damaged Bristol getting in their way.

General Lee made his way to the fort in the midst of the fighting. He inspected the fort and the equipment and then went back to town. He felt that there was nothing that he could do there. Everybody else at the fort resumed their fight against the English forces.

Moultrie wrote, "At one time, three or four of the men-of-war broadsides struck the fort at the same instant, which gave the merlons such a tremble that I was apprehensive that a few more such would tumble them down." He went on to say, "Our flag was shot away. Our friends gave up all for lost! Sergeant Jasper, perceiving that the flag had fallen without the fort, jumped through one of the embrasures and brought it up through heavy fire, fixed it upon a sponge staff, and planted it upon the ramparts again." Before the next morning the fighting had all stopped. Both the Actaeon and the Bristol were in poor condition. An American prize crew boarded the Actaeon and fired upon the hapless Bristol. Shortly afterwards this ship blew up, thus completely ending the episode. This is considered the first real engagement between land and sea forces in the American Revolution.

General Clinton and his forces left for the north and arrived at Staten Island in August. His arrival in New York would begin a new phase of the war, and see great difficulties facing the American army.

For a time the picture of the war had shifted again. Some of the men that had fought so valiantly on Sullivan's Island would go on to further glory. Francis Marion, who had served in the defense of Fort Moultrie, was one of these heroes. South Carolina and the Continental Congress together gave their testimonials of honor to these brave men, who had repulsed the enemy. Later this tribute would be affirmed when the fort on Sullivan's Island was named Fort Moultrie.
Anne Melson Stommel
National Chairman

FEATURE STORY CONTEST --Each year, at Continental Congress, entries in the Feature Story Contest are judged and winners are announced. There are two categories: (1) a single article, and (2) a series of articles. Several years ago, there were four national awards (two for each category); recently, however, certificates have been awarded to all entries of special merit. Articles are judged on the basis of how much they inform non-DAR members . . . as well as on ingenuity and originality of approach to subject matter.

SUBMITTING YOUR ENTRY --The Chapter Public Relations Chairman sends the Feature Story to her State Public Relations Chairman at the time that she forwards her Annual Report (DAR Magazine, December 1970, page 899). State Chairmen screen entries from their Chapters and send the best to National Vice Chairmen of Divisions; Division Vice Chairmen screen entries from their States and send the best to the National Chairman.

SEPARATE PAGES --Chapters should mount each newspaper or magazine article on a separate sheet of 8" x 11" paper with name and date of publication. (An oversize article can be folded neatly to fit.)

COVER PAGE --A cover page should contain complete identifying data as follows:

(1) FEATURE STORY CONTEST (single — or — series)
(2) Names of —
   Chapter
   State
   Division
(3) Names and addresses of —
   Chapter PR Chairman
   State PR Chairman
   Publication

GETTING YOUR ENTRY BACK --All entries in the Feature Story Contest that reach the National Chairman may be picked up at the Public Relations Office or the Press Room in Constitution Hall by representatives of the Chapter or State which submitted them.

FEBRUARY 1971 [ 113 ]
Mounting block for carriage and horseback riders is shown in the Belle Meade driveway, providing a reminder of halcyon days.
A Saga of Belle Meade Mansion
Queen of Tennessee Plantations

By Alice Warner Milton

The principal interest of America's mobile public is seeing something different and something historic. An astronomical number of visitors were welcomed to "The Beautiful World of Tennessee" the past twelve months and forecasts are for even larger visitations.

Historic homes of notable Tennesseans attract a large share of the traveling public. A state-wide organization, The Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, administers and supervises ten historic properties open daily to visitors. Their historic landmarks range from 1794 to 1900. These are swung across the State. The Association's State headquarters are at Belle Meade Mansion west of Nashville. This organization, often referred to as APTA, formulated a program of restoration and reclamation of historic properties in 1951. The State of Tennessee granted a Charter to this body in 1951 declaring its aims and purposes "to acquire, restore and preserve Tennessee's historic landmarks. Eighteen Chapters stemmed from this beginning and these administer and supervise properties or engage in preservation of local history projects.

From the "greenest State in the land of the free" emerged such redoubtable personalities as Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston and David Crockett. For sheer virility and impact on their nation's history, what State can match this trio? There were others—John Sevier, Sam Davis (who has borne the torch of honour so high?) and the tragic, almost forgotten figure of Captain Paul De-merre, commandant of ill-fated Fort Loudoun, on the banks of the Little Tennessee River; and then there is Thomas Hughes, the English idealist, who founded the Rugby settlement in 1880. These represent only a few of those who have crossed the stage of history in the role of warrior, pioneer leader, public official, historian, agriculturalist and industrialist.

Daniel Webster, after reading the "neat pages of Hildreth and Bancroft on American history," was moved to comment on history and historians. He said the American people "want a history of fireside; we want to know how they traveled and through what dangers of the road they made their traverse—; at what hotels they put up and how they busied themselves at home."

The wise Daniel was saying what is said by contemporary writers: "We the people are history and as we tread the corridors of time we record a story of ourselves and others who touch our lives."

Historic restorations furnish the background for the past to be revealed to the present. These mansions, huts and cabins were settings of captivating stories of history.

Belle Meade, home of the Harding-Jackson families, depicts pioneer life, the struggle for good lands and how to receive maximum yield from the good earth and a timely recognition of thoroughbred horseflesh for the "king of sports."

Seven miles west of Nashville, where great meadow lands stretch southward, John Harding and his bride,
Susannah Shute, purchased of Daniel Dunham a two room log cabin and some land. The year was 1807. Dunham was among the first pioneers who took up settler’s claims in 1780. He had “a right goodly place, handy to a spring” and within sound of Richland Creek waters. The modest dwelling bordered the Chickasaw-Natchez Trace, frequented by marauding Indians and travelers to and from the Louisiana country. Dunham’s second cabin, a relic of 1792, continues a landmark on the edge of Belle Meade lawn, dreaming out a century and three quarters of time. From this spot the Hardings began amassing and building of a vast plantation.

Soon after the birth of the Harding’s first son, William Giles, in 1808, a larger house was built on the site of the present Belle Meade. This was destroyed by fire in 1851. And from these ashes rose an elegant mansion, designed and planned by Williams and his second wife Elizabeth McGavock. Tradition implies, that William Strickland, of Philadelphia, architect for Tennessee’s State Capitol, drew the plans. The Hardings directed and supervised the construction.

John Harding and his son, William Giles, were successful planters from the 1830’s to 1880’s. They extended their holdings into the Louisiana country. The senior Harding after marking up plus sixty years, crossed the Mississippi to clear an Arkansas claim. Both Hardings saw the advantage of combining small industry with agricultural production. They put a grist mill on the busy waters of Richland Creek. There was a blacksmith shop, too, for private and public service.

John Harding developed a lucrative business trading and boarding horses in 1815. Middle Tennessee meadows and rich soil produced abundant crops of hay and oats. Here was a perfect country for breeding and feeding fine horse flesh.

Father and son entered the business of raising colts and acquiring thoroughbred stock. William became quite successful in this endeavour and his efforts were responsible for founding a world famous thoroughbred nursery stud.

Belle Meade’s roster of racing stock is a glittering one. Bonnie Scotland, Vandal, Gamma, Huron, Priam and Iroquois made thrilling history in turf annals. The magnificent Iroquois won the English Derby in 1881. Kentucky-bred Enquirer is memorialized by a marble marker just beyond Dunham’s cabin, at the edge of the diminished Bell Meade lands. These victorious runners brought many a silken purse and trophy to the plantation’s hall of fame.

There were melancholy times in Belle Meade’s history, too. The 1860’s brought war and Federal troops to Nashville. William Giles Harding was an ardent secessionist. He was charged by the invading forces with contributing to support of Tennessee Confederate troops and was arrested as a political prisoner in 1862 and sent to Fort Mackinac Island, Michigan.

The management of Belle Meade plantation was assumed by his wife and daughters and they carried on successfully through the years of turmoil and disaster.

Crops were planted and harvested, fields ploughed and orchards picked. The great deer park and buffalo range suffered most. These parks became hunting grounds of soldiers posted on Harding land. Fortunately, invasion was anticipated soon enough to send away the best of horse stock through the Confederate lines.

Peace of a kind came. William Harding and his wife were faced with the dismal prospect of repair and rebuilding. Land production was an imminent need. But they believed, as did many other Southerners, “the

(Continued on page 147)
A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, at 12 noon, Thursday December 10, 1970, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Killey, the Curator General, Mrs. Kietzman, read from Scripture, Luke 2: verses 1-7. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Jones.

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

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Faust, moved that 199 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Kietzman. Adopted.

Mrs. Faust reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 870; resigned, 1,002; reinstated, 199.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report: Applications verified, 2,150; Supplemental verified, 229.

PATRICIA W. SHELBY,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Shelby moved that the 2,150 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Ward. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

- Mrs. V. Joy Kay, Monticello, Indiana;
- Mrs. Bertha Ross Poage Hough, Morehead, Kentucky;
- Mrs. Evelyn Tate Buchanan, Hickory Valley, Tennessee;
- Mrs. Eva Prather Athas, Orange, Texas;
- Mrs. Phyllis Hand Rose, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The State Regent of California requests an extension of time for one year from expiration date of Joya del Valle chapter which is below in membership.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:

- Dripping Springs, Cullman, Alabama; Pinellas, Belleair Bluffs, Florida; BE-KIK-A-NIN-EE, Rushville, Illinois;
- Three Forks, Beattyville, Kentucky; Governor James T. Morehead, Morehead, Kentucky; Fort Grider, Lenoir, North Carolina; Osage Hills, Sand Springs, Oklahoma; Elizabeth Duncan, Irving, Texas.

ELIZABETH CHESNUT BARNES,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Barnes moved the confirmation of five organizing regents; extension of time for one chapter and confirmation of eight chapters provided necessary telegrams of organization are sent by 4:30 p. m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Faust. Adopted.

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

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

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Jones, gave the benediction and the meeting adjourned at 12:20 p. m.

MARJORIE S. HOWLAND,
Recording Secretary General.
“Here I grew up”—this is what Abraham Lincoln, in later years, said of his boyhood home in southern Indiana. He was seven years old when Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, with their children, Sarah and Abraham, moved from Kentucky to the new state of Indiana. He was past twenty-one when the family left for Illinois. These “growing up” years on the same hill farm had covered one fourth of his life.

The Lincoln home was a log cabin, with out-buildings also of logs, surrounded by rail fences. There was nothing to distinguish it from thousands of other pioneer homes in the midwest of that day. There was even less about the gangling barefoot Lincoln lad to set him apart from his peers, as he grew from a skinny little boy into a young giant of six feet, four inches.

Yet today, a century and a half later, a similar log cabin on that same spot, with its out-buildings and rail fences, is a source of wonder and pride locally and attracts visitors from all over the world. It is estimated that around 200,000 stop by each year to look it over and visit other spots in the county that are now sacred to the memory of one of our greatest Presidents.

This acreage was once a part of the Lincoln farm with its patches of corn and tobacco, its horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Cotton was also a staple crop here in early days. It has undergone many changes in intervening years, finally to make full circle back to its original form.

By the time Lincoln became President there was nothing left here of public interest except the grave of his mother, who had died two years after the move to Indiana. She was buried on the next knoll south of the cabin home, along with several relatives and neighbors who had died of the same “milk sickness” that took her life.

In time this little burial place became neglected, the sandstone markers trampled under ground by grazing cattle. The grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln was in time totally unmarked.

The Lincoln farm changed hands several times with the passing years, then in 1871 came into the hands of a group of Ohio speculators, who soon plotted the town of Lincoln City, taking in the home site. They donated the half acre burial ground to the county commissioners.

In 1879 Peter Studebaker, Indiana industrialist, learning of the unmarked grave of a President’s mother, had the present marker placed there at his own expense.

By that time a railroad ran through the thriving village, and all that had been familiar to young Abe Lincoln had entirely disappeared.

About that time the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial Association was formed as a state group with the goal of creating a suitable state memorial park, taking in the grave and site of the old home. The county bought 16 acres around the cemetery and deeded them to this
Association. A fund-raising campaign was started, but even with sizable donations, the financial goal was not reached.

Public attention, however, had been directed toward this lonely grave, and in 1907 a state commission was appointed to care for what was already being called a park. A fence had been placed around the 16 acres, an entrance made on the railroad side with iron gates and a path to the cemetery. A pavilion had also been built near it.

Up to this time little interest had been shown in the site of the old Lincoln home, but in time a move was under way to have this marked in some appropriate way. The cabin was long since gone, and the village school had been built there. A group of elderly local people had to be called in to decide just where the log cabin had stood.

In the 1920's when the Lincoln Memorial Commission had control of these grounds, the Lincoln Union was created for the purpose again of raising funds for a state Memorial.

With funds from various sources, including nickels and dimes from 40,000 school children of the state, in time more land was acquired, thousands of trees planted over what by then had grown to 428 acres. A flagstaff was raised south of the cemetery on what was called a plaza, with an allée 370 feet long and 60 feet wide, leading up the hill to the cemetery. Stone walls and walks were added.

When plans were complete for a suitable marker on the home site, however, they ran into the project of moving an entire village across a road. This was finally accomplished and all traces of the little town completely removed.

The cabin foundation logs were defined with bronze logs and a bronze fireplace placed where Abe once read and studied by firelight. They were set at the level of the old log cabin and enclosed by a stone wall. This memorial still remains.

By 1940 plans had also been made for a memorial structure of native stone, erected at the south edge of the formal park area. The flagstaff was then moved to the top of the allée, near the cemetery.

A view of Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

This is comprised of two large rooms, facing each other and connected by a curved cloister, open except for a roof and stone panels along the inner wall. Carvings on these depict the journey of Lincoln from a log cabin to the White House. To the right is Abraham Lincoln Hall, which is a chapel, and to the left Nancy Hanks Lincoln Hall, a large room with a stone fireplace and braided rugs on the floor.

By that time more acreage had been added and a large man-made lake located in a valley a mile to the south. It was then decided to separate the Memorial acres from the rest of the area, which became Lincoln State Park and is a recreational center. It now covers close to 2000 acres.

In 1962 the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial, with the building, the burial grounds and home site, was transferred by Indiana to the National Park Service and became The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial.

The building was enlarged to include offices, an auditorium and a museum. Silent movies are shown in the auditorium daily, enacted by local people. A favorite is
one entitled “Here I Grew Up” and is narrated by the late Senator Everett Dirksen, seated on a forest log.

Not until 1968 were plans completed for reconstruction of log buildings on the old Lincoln home site. Under the management of the present Superintendent, Albert W. Banton, Jr., this project was completed in record time.

Clearing of the space began in February of that year and all the buildings were in place by the end of April.

Ten local men, under supervision of Elmer Stein, caretaker of the park, put together the house, barn, smoke-house and corn crib, using logs from old log houses and barns, worked over and fitted together. They built a chimney of poles daubed together, as did the pioneers, but lined with brick that are not visible, for safety. The rafters and roof clapboards were made on the spot. Rail fences again surround the place.

Farming began that same year, with horse-drawn plows and harrows and seeds hand sown. Horses, cattle, sheep and chickens were bought, winter wheat, corn, tobacco, and many kinds of vegetables have been grown.

The cabin is furnished with corner cupboard, a chest of drawers, linen chest, home-made table and benches, bed and trundle. Various items of dishes and cooking utensils have been found that are suitable for pioneer cooking.

Here, during the summer, two or three girls are employed to care for the cabin, learning to cook over a wood fire in the fireplace and to sweep with a home-made broom. In spring and fall one woman is there to cook pioneer food and explain to visitors the art of log cabin home-making.

The ladies crochet, make samplers and quilt blocks, milk cows, work in the garden and make two kinds of candles, while some of the men employed here have become adept at making home-made lye soap.

Robert Kennedy, shortly before his tragic death—reminiscent of Lincoln's own—with members of his family and entourage, was among the visitors here. To the great concern of those responsible for his safety, he rambled over the place, went into the cabin where he was served beans and corn bread, then went outside to mount a stump, Abe Lincoln style, and make a speech to the assembled crowd.

The winding road over which Abe trudged to the Gentry home and store, now part of Indiana 162, is labeled "Lincoln Boyhood Trail." Signs along highways bid the tourist "Welcome to Lincoln Hills."

In the little cemetery of Little Pigeon Baptist Church, a mile south of the Memorial is the grave of Lincoln's sister Sarah, who at 19 married a neighbor boy, Aaron Grigsby, and died a year or so later in childbirth. The little white church stands on the spot where once was a log church which Abe and his father helped to build and where as a lad of 14 he was sexton. Sarah's grave now has a nice stone marker.

At the nearby town of Dale the David Turnham school was recently dedicated to the memory of Lincoln's friend who loaned him his first law book.
THE JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP LIBRARY

Kate Duncan Smith DAR School

By Mary Connor Pierce
National Chairman, Junior Membership

Mrs. David L. Anderson, Alabama Junior Membership Chairman, breaks ground for the Junior Membership Library.

The Junior Membership Library in the Seimes-Thomas Classroom Building at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School was dedicated October 16, 1970 by the Junior Membership Committee Chairman, Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce, and Vice Chairman of Sales, Mrs. Donald B. Atkins. By August 1970, the $45,000 Library pledge had been paid from the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund. Supplementary funds of $904 furnished attractive draperies for the Library and provide a “nest egg” for the 1970-71 pledge of $8,500 for the locker area in the new classroom building. In addition to dedicating the Library and locker area, the Juniors presented a check for $1,000 (half of the 1970 Continental Congress Junior Bazaar profit) to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School for the purchase of library books to meet accreditation standards for the year.

At the Seimes-Thomas Classroom Building ground breaking ceremony one year earlier, the Juniors were represented by Mrs. David L. Anderson, Alabama State Chairman of Junior Membership. Alabama had the greatest dollar increase in contributions to the 1968-69 Helen Pouch Memorial Fund; it was apropos that Mrs. Anderson broke ground for the Junior Membership Library.

The Library represents the profit from 45,000 Flag pins; the locker area represents the profit from 8,500 pieces of Junior jewelry. Due to the enforcement of the 1963 NSDAR ruling consigning all profit from the sale of approved Junior jewelry to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund, and to the ever-increasing sales under the capable direction of Mrs. Donald B. Atkins, the Juniors have been able to take on new and exciting challenges, such as these pledges to KDS. A plaque displayed in the Junior Membership Library, The Catherine Priest Atkins Award, is dedicated to our Vice Chairman of Sales and honors the seven states which contributed more than $1,000 to the 1969-70 Helen Pouch Memorial Fund:

(Continued on page 198)
Dancing Rabbit Treaty “For As Long As The Green Grass Grows”

By Lucille Morgan Spell

Dancing Rabbit Chapter, Macon, Mississippi

Fall not not to make a treaty."

These were the words of President Andrew Jackson. The year was 1830. And so on September 27, the Dancing Rabbit Treaty was made by Major John H. Eaton, secretary of war, and Col. John Coffee on part of the United States of America, and Greenwood Leflore, Mushulatubbee and Nittakechi, chiefs of the three districts of the Choctaw nation, giving to the United States of America as “a possession, never to be given up, all the remaining lands east of the Mississippi river from that race of red men, who doubtless thousands of years had been the undisputed proprietors of a large portion of the domain of Mississippi.”

Twenty-five of Mississippi’s 82 counties were formed from that territory obtained in the transaction.

Today the spot is marked by a massive granite marker placed there in 1928 by the Bernard Romans Chapter, DAR of Columbus.

The location is some 15 miles southwest of Macon, the county seat of Noxubee County, Mississippi. A dusty little road meanders along beneath a tunnel of trees to the spot between the forks of the Dancing Rabbit Creek (in Choctaw, Chunki-ahilha-bok or “rabbit-there-dances creek”). The large, natural semi-amphitheatre with open forest of pine, oak and mulberry trees was well-suited as a gathering place for a large deliberative body.

Historians claim the nearby council house was not used; the U.S. commissioners seating themselves on a fallen tree, while the Choctaw councilmen, 60 or more in number, seated themselves on the ground in a kind of semi-circle. Occupying the ground in the center were 7 of the oldest women in the Choctaw camp, and possibly the strongest objectors to the proposed treaty, one venting her indignation by springing to her feet and making a threatening gesture toward one of the chiefs with a butcher knife.

The commissioners came to the Indian country over the Jackson military road from Nashville, crossing the Tombigbee River at Columbus, and on to the Choctaw Agency some 15 miles south of Starkville. Aware of their coming, a road had been cut to accommodate carriages from there to the home of Chief Mushulatubbee near the council grounds.

Col. George Strother Gaines was contractor for the supply of cornmeal and flour, in addition to beef cattle for the expected week’s encampment of what grew to thousands of Choctaws and a good number of whites.

Major John Pitchlyn represented the government as the interpreter.

The three Indian chiefs were dressed differently, Leflore in citizen’s clothes, Mushulatubbee in a blue military uniform, a gift of Gen. Jackson, and Mittakechi in a spectacular full-dress Indian garb.

All was not well in the forks of the two Rabbits for wagons came rumbling down the dusty “Six Town Trail” and from these came white men of the lower element as the law was very relaxed on this occasion. Drinking saloons, gambling tables and every other cunning device were used to catch the loose cash of the paleface and Redskin alike. And every night somewhere on the grounds, there was a big dance, which was always protracted to a very late hour.

(Continued on page 200)
The DAR Set

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, was a member of the National Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation which met during November to select awards for the 22nd annual National and School Awards Program. At left, Mrs. Seimes reviews an entry with Freedoms Foundation President Kevin McCann.

During its December meeting, the NSDAR Executive Committee was entertained at an 18th century luncheon hosted by the Curator General, Mrs. Carl Kietzman. Shown at right in the North Carolina dining room, the group enjoyed peanut butter soup, scalloped oysters and chess tarts. Below right, Mrs. Florence Checchia, Circulation Manager, DAR Magazine, directs Jewell Leckliter and Charmagne Starr in completing a mailing to Magazine Chairmen throughout the country. At a recent party honoring newly married Tina Hatter (below left) special guests were Mrs. Seimes and Mitch Miller who took time out from a Constitution Hall rehearsal to join the group.

FEBRUARY 1971
State Activities

Wyoming

The conference opened at 9:00 a.m. with the procession directed by Mrs. George Campbell. Mrs. John Hamilton, State Regent, called the fifty-fifth annual conference to order. The invocation was given by Mrs. Jack O'Neal, the pledge of allegiance was led by Mrs. Clare Axtell, Mrs. M. P. Cartier gave the American Creed with Mrs. R. R. Baker and Mrs. William Hocker leading the assembly in the National Anthem.

Mrs. Jack O'Neal, Washakie Chapter Regent, and Mrs. N. T. Brown, Mayor of Thermopolis, gave addresses of welcome. Mrs. George Ewan responded with an original poem.

State Regent Mrs. Hamilton, read messages from Governor Hathaway and President General Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes. She extended greetings to the conference and announced the national theme for the year. "Where Law Ends Tyranny Begins." Roll was called and each chapter regent introduced her delegation.

Mrs. Leland Scifers, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the Board meeting. Mrs. Cartier moved and Mrs. Campbell seconded the Executive Board's recommendation that Mrs. John Lavery be elected as an honorary State Regent. It was carried, and Mrs. Hamilton presented Mrs. Lavery with her ribbon and pin. Mrs. Lavery gave her state regents report and highlights of her trip to Continental Congress.

Miss Robin O'Neal and Miss Colleen Russell served as conference pages.

Mrs. Scifers reported on the history book project. Lack of funds and member support caused a temporary halt.

State Chaplain, Mrs. O'Neal arranged an impressive memorial service in memory of eight daughters.

The guest speaker for the conference luncheon was Mrs. Marie Montave Linstrom, authoress of "Gift of the Waters Pageant" which she wrote in 1925. Her DAR Chapter, Washakie, first produced the pageant and members have been interested in tracing their family tree.

The first reading of the Credentials Committee was given by Mrs. O'Leary.

The colors were retired and the meeting adjourned.

Conference banquet speaker, Clem John, gave an inspiring talk based on the theme "America—Love It And Make It Better." He emphasized the fact that we should not tolerate activities that are UNdemocratic, UNamerican and UNconstitutional.

After the procession on Tuesday morning, call to order and opening ceremonies, the minutes were read, corrected and approved.

Mrs. Bennie Lee O'Leary gave the credentials report which was accepted.

Mrs. Ewan reported that the Budget Committee suggested using $150.00 for the Wyoming State History Book, $25.00 for a Memorial for three honorary state regents and $5.00 to press book.

It was moved and seconded that $500.00 be placed in a separate saving account, with the interest being used for the History Book until no longer needed, then voted to be used for another project.

The conference accepted the invitation from Jacques Laramie Chapter for the 1971 Wyoming State Conference.

After the benediction the colors were retired and the conference was adjourned.—Barbara R. Scifers.

Minnesota

The 75th State Meeting of Minnesota was held at Inn Motel Mankato, Minnesota October 26-27 with Mrs. Robert H. Careton, Mankato, Anthony Wayne Chapter, as hostess.

The state officers met with President Mrs. L. J. Sweeney, presiding. She introduced the honored guests, Historian General Mrs. Donald Spicer; Honorary Colorado State Regent Mrs. George L. Miller; Minnesota State Regent Mrs. Sidney Pidgeon. Devotions for the Officer's Conference and the State Conference were in charge of State Chaplain Mrs. Robert M. Kalb. Mrs. Clelland A. Gibson provided special music for both conferences.

Monday following registration a memorial service for thirty-eight members who had passed away during the year was conducted by the State Chaplain Mrs. R. M. Kalb and Registrar Mrs. A. E. Klenck. The placing of white flowers with appropriate devotions and music by Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Quiggle made a moving service.

Hostess for Monday's luncheon was State Historian Mrs. Alfred O. Frank who introduced our honored guests, National Historian General Mrs. Donald Spicer, spoke most interestingly on "Our Heritage in Documents." The filing and preservation of historical documents has been a project of the DAR for thirty years and will be completed during Mrs. Spicer's term of office. Mrs. Miller of Colorado also spoke briefly. Both gave emphasis to the importance of the DAR historical work.

Following the luncheon an impressive processional of color bearers, pages, hostesses and regents preceded the call to order by State Regent Mrs. Pidgeon. The Chaplain's
luncheon the conference reconvened and the budget was invoked; the pledge of allegiance led by Mrs. David A. Pierson, Flag Chairman; the American Creed led by Miss Halli Bricker and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, led by Miss Anne Quiggle, followed.

A warm welcome was extended the Daughters by Mayor Clifford Adams of Mankato and the hostess Mrs. C. J. Robinson. Reports from State and National officers were heard and opportunity given for discussion.

Mistress of ceremonies for the evening dinner was Mrs. Paul Wolf State Vice Regent. The dinner honored chapter regents who brought a brief report of their local chapters. State honor roll and history book awards were presented.

Tuesday morning continued the conference reports with each officer urging support of the projects of DAR. Miss Gladys Jacobson, State Treasurer, read a detailed report of contributions and expenditures.

Hostesses for the National Defense luncheon were Mrs. George Roth and Mrs. Royce Anderson. They impressed that national defense is the duty of us all. Following the luncheon the conference reconvened and the budget was discussed and adopted.

Of special interest at this time was the report of Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf, Honorary State President, concerning the restoration of Fort Snelling and the Fort State Park. Mrs. Brodwolf represented the DAR in the planning of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Fort September 23, 1970.

Restoration of the Fort and the maintenance and staffing of the home of the first Governor of Minnesota, Henry Hastings Sibley, built in 1835 and the property of the Minnesota DAR is of first concern to all Minnesota Daughters.

The colorful processional set the scene for the final banquet. Hostesses were the Honorary Regents, the State Regent Mrs. Pidgeon presiding. A delightful musical program presented by Miss Claudia Bray, of the Mankato State College music faculty and an address by Dr. Joh Welfeld of Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter, Minnesota on the topic "Hope for the Future" completed the evening program. A reception and social hour followed bringing the 75th conference to a close.

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire daughters held the 22nd annual Vesper Service at the Cathedral of the Pines, Ringe, N.H. Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, was among the distinguished guests present. Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Past Vice-President General, gave a memorial to Miss Mary McNutt, Vice-President General NSDAR; Col. John F. McMahon gave tribute to the Prisoners of War and the Missing in Action in Southeast Asia; Judge Wilson King Barnes of Maryland delivered a potent sermon befitting these troubled times. Mrs. Kurt Winters, State Chaplain NHODAR, planned and presided at the service.

Mrs. Harry Parr, State Regent convened the fall meeting at 9:30 A.M. September 25th at the Ramada-Sterling Inn, Dover, N.H. Honored guests present were: Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Treasurer General, who brought greetings from the NSDAR; Mrs. David W. Anderson, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, National Chairman of Conservation, who spoke on "Conservation in Our Nation;" Miss Amanda Thomas, National Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. John G. Carlisle, State Chaplain of New Mexico, showed pictures and told of restorations and sites marked in her state, at the State Officers Club Dinner; and Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Past Vice President General.

Miss Thomas' topic at the luncheon honoring State Chairman was "Your Investment in Youth." Mrs. Faust told us about the Seimes Computer Room.

Mrs. Harry Parr, State Regent called the 69th State Conference to order Wednesday, March 18th at 10:30 o'clock in the Conference Room of the Highway Hotel in Concord, N.H. Honored guests present were: Mrs. Robert Lee Crane, Vice President General, Mrs. G. Murry Campbell, National Vice Chairman U.S. Bicentennial Committee; Mrs. D. W. Anderson, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Past Vice President General.

At the Bicentennial Luncheon, Mrs. Samuel Tarrant, State Chairman DAR Bicentennial Committee, introduced special guests, the members of the Governor's Commission for the Bicentennial. Mrs. G. Murry Campbell was an excellent speaker who called our attention to a booklet at NSDAR, "Where There is Vision."

The Vietnam Citation Service was held at 2:00 P.M.; Brig. Gen. Harrison R. Thng (USAf) retired, gave the address. After a short recess the members reassembled for the Memorial to our own beloved dead. Special tribute was paid Esther Glidden Lange (Mrs. Forrest Fay) State Regent 1956-1959, Vice President General 1959-1962, Historian General 1965-1968, by the Reverend John N. Feaster, D.D., North Congregational Church, Portsmouth, N.H., and by Miss Marjorie Pray, Regent of Ranger Chapter.

Mrs. Elsie Marie Papen Brown and Mr. Wolfgang Eschholz, New Hampshire's two outstanding naturalized American Citizens, were honored at the banquet Wednesday evening. Mrs. Robert Lee Crane spoke on "History of Americanism and DAR Manuel for Citizenship." The Honorable Judge Russell H. McGuirk delivered the main address. Kimberly Tucker, State President, C.A.R., brought greetings and Mrs. Wendell Pratt, Chairman, presented the "Good Citizen Girls" and their families. The highlight of the evening was the presentation of DAR Americanism Medals to Mrs. Brown and Mr. Eschholz by Mrs. Harry Parr, after which a reception for the honored guests was held.

At the Thursday session opened by the State Regent, Mrs. Harry Parr, additional guests, Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Treasurer General, and Miss Helen J. Malmstead, Honorary State Regent of Rhode Island, were introduced; reports of State Chairmen and Chapter Regents were given.

Miss Malmstead spoke at the luncheon, introduced by Mrs. Frank Austin, State Chairman for Service for Veteran Patients. Miss Malmstead told many ways we could be of service to veterans in hospitals.

After singing "Blest be the Tie That Binds" the 69th State conference was adjourned, and the daughters were bussed to the Governor's Mansion in East Concord for tea and a social time at the invitation of Mrs. Walter R. Peterson Jr., New Hampshire's First Lady.—E. Glesca Paine.

Colorado

The 67th Annual Conference of Colorado State Society DAR was held March 5-7, 1970 in Pueblo's Ramada Inn, with Mrs. Bernard H. Waldman of Golden, State Regent, presiding.

Hostess chapters and their Regents were: Arkansas Valley, Mrs. Robert Ritchey, Pueblo; Alamosa, Mrs. Phil Skinner, Alamosa; Fontaine-qui-Bouille, Mrs. Oval Wood, Pueblo; Monte Vista, Mrs. L. H. Morgan; Santa Fe Trail, Mrs. Loren Tomlin, Trinidad; and General Marion, Mrs. Kenneth Hatfield, Canon City.

Mrs. Walter D. Carroll of Pueblo, State Vice Regent,
(Continued on page 128)
General Philip Henry Sheridan, Albany, New York

Sheridan's parents arrived from Ireland a few months previous to his birth. When he was a year old, the family moved to Somerset, Ohio, as the prospects for gaining a livelihood in Albany did not meet their expectations. Sheridan was the third child in a family of six, so it was necessary for him to take odd jobs. When he was 12 years old, he worked in the store of John Talbot for $2.00 per month.

At the age of 16, there was a vacancy in the cadetship at West Point. His Congressman, Thomas Ritchie, who knew how ambitious Sheridan had been, therefore, told him to report at West Point for examination on June 1, 1848. He did and to his great joy met all the requirements.

Through the 17 years of his life, he had been accustomed only to his native village and its surroundings. The change was as great as it was sudden. At West Point, he found many companions from the city. He was fortunate in having an industrious roommate during the first six months, Cadet Henry W. Slocum, afterward a distinguished major-general. Slocum helped him with his algebra and geometry and he successfully passed his examination and remained in the Academy.

Sheridan did not graduate in 1852, as he had a quarrel with a fellow cadet and was punished by suspension for a year. On returning to the Academy, he joined the Class of 1853 and after graduation reported for duty at Newport Barracks. In May 1855 Lieut. Sheridan reported to Governor's Island in New York Harbor. Later he departed for San Francisco. The great northwest was at that time little more than a wilderness.

During the following years, Sheridan was actively engaged against the Indians in the mountain ranges. The weariness and hardships incidental to such a life hardened him, until he became as tough as a hickory sapling and as hardy as a northern pine. He lived on grasshoppers for days—a light diet which might fitly train a man for the long cavalry raids which were afterward characteristic of Sheridan's operations.

The Civil War had been in progress for a year when Sheridan, seeking more active service, was assigned as "Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry." He soon displayed the qualities which later won him world-wide fame.

He gave full evidence of his real genius as a soldier in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chattanooga. Sheridan started with his cavalry corps on the great Virginia campaign which began at the Rapidan and ended at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Sheridan asked General Crook if he knew a person that would give him information regarding the strength and condition of General Jubal Early's army. Crook recommended Miss Rebecca Wright, who was a Quaker and taught a small private school in Winchester, Virginia.

A messenger that Sheridan knew well agreed to carry a letter to her on his next marketing trip. The message was written on tissue paper, which was pressed into a small pellet and wrapped in tin-foil, so that it could be safely carried in the Courier's mouth. The letter appealed to Miss Wright's loyalty and patriotism.

The brave girl resolved to comply with General Sheridan's request, although it might have endangered her life. Miss Wright's answer proved of more value than
she anticipated. This led 3 days later to the battle of Winchester.

There was never anything commonplace about Sheridan, as a boy, a youth at West Point, or in his first Indian campaigning in the northwest, or as a young officer in California. He became one of the first in gallant service to his country.

“Little Phil,” as Sheridan was known to his soldiers, was tireless. The vigor thus exhibited brought him into great favor with General Grant, who ordered him to destroy all crops and supplies as far as Strasburg. Having reached Strasburg, General Sheridan proceeded personally to Washington, D.C. in response to a request from Secretary Stanton. While in Washington he had his horses shod and rested his cavalry.

He had reached Winchester, Virginia on his return, when he heard the guns 20 miles away. Hurrying forward he reached the field and met his troops retreating in confusion before the enemy. Speedily forming a line to stop stragglers, he rode forward waving his hat and shouting: “Face the other way, boys, we are going back.” Confidence was restored, the lines re-formed and they moved back upon the enemy. The result was the total defeat of General Early’s army, which was pursued up the Shenandoah valley for 30 miles.

Sheridan's famous ride to the battle field was immortalized in verse by Thomas Buchanan Read:

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste to the chieftain's door,
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

This battle, with its dramatic features, at once made Sheridan the hero of the day. President Lincoln sent this dispatch; “With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army, the thanks of the nation and my own personal admiration and gratitude for the month's operation in the Shenandoah Valley, and especially for the Splendid work of October 19, 1864.”

On June 3, 1875 General Sheridan married Irene Rucker, daughter of General Rucker of Belleville, New Jersey. The young wife was 20 years her famous husband's junior. Their home was in Washington, D.C.

Shortly before his death at Nonquitt, Mass. August 5, 1888, Sheridan wrote his “Personal Memoirs” in 2 volumes. He was survived by his widow and 4 children.

Sheridan never lost a battle and stood after Grant and Sherman, one of the greatest of northern generals. Grant said of him: “As a soldier, there is no man living, greater than Sheridan. He belongs to the very first rank of Captains, not only of our army, but of the world.”

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**State Activities**

*(Continued from page 125)*

was Conference chairman and was assisted by the regents of the hostess chapters.

The State Officer’s Club held their formal banquet on the eve of the Conference in the Ramada Ballroom. Mrs. Harlan Strong of Greeley, President, presided at the dinner. A delightful slide show of wild flowers and wildlife entitled, “Springtime in the Rockies” was shown and narrated by Mr. Robert Overton, local newspaper reporter and member of Pueblo Audubon Club. Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General of NSDAR, arrived in Pueblo in time to attend the officer’s party, as well as all sessions of the State Conference.

The Assembly Call by Greg Hunter, trumpeter from Pueblo East High School, opened the 67th Colorado State Conference at 9:30 A.M. on Thursday morning. The processional included the Color Bearers, Pages, State Regent, National and State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and Hostess Chapter Regents.

The program theme for the Conference was “God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it.” . . . Daniel Webster.

The business sessions which were held mornings and afternoons, both Thursday and Friday included reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents. Resolutions were read and voted on. Awards were presented on Friday afternoon to chapters for Membership, History Books, Year Books, Public Relations, Conservation, Junior American Citizens, and the Junior Membership Pin.

An “Honors Luncheon” was held at noon on Thursday with Mrs. Waldman presiding. Special guests were Colorado State C.A.R. President, Colorado’s DAR Good Citizen Girl and her parents, Colorado’s Outstanding Junior, and Colorado’s entry in the American History Scholarship program and his parents.

A Memorial Service was held at 4:00 P.M. at The Central Christian Church for deceased members. Mrs. R. E. Waldo, Sr. of Greeley, State Chaplain, gave the “Call to Remembrance” and Mrs. Si J. Williams of Denver, State Registrar, gave the response. Organ music was provided by Mrs. William Buchanan, Pueblo. Candlelighters were Conference Pages, Miss Judith Leach and Miss Liesa Caldwell.

The “Sixty-Seventh Anniversary Banquet” on Thursday evening honored the President General, Mrs. Seimes. Mrs. Waldo presided, and she was assisted by Miss Mary M. Baxter, State Chairman of National Defense. Mr. Bob Johnston, President of the Board of Directors of Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the Conference to Pueblo. Vocal selections were presented by Les Jungles, choral group from East High School and directed by Mr. Herbert Goodrich. “Colorado” by Maude McFerran Price was sung by Miss Sarah Mullenix, a member of the choral. This song is a part of every Colorado State Conference.

An inspiring speech, “Treason or Patriotism,” was given by Mrs. Seimes. Following the retiring of the colors, a reception, honoring the President General, State Regent, State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and Distinguished Guests was enjoyed.

The State Committee for DAR Service to Veterans sponsored the Friday luncheon. Mrs. Stanley F. Chamberlain of Denver, chairman, presided. Vocal numbers were presented by Mrs. Frankie Peck of Canon City. Mr. Morgan P. Wallace, Veteran’s Administration Contact...
Once again we are packing bags, sorting clothes, trying on comfortable shoes, verifying babysitters—so that we can be in Washington for our 80th Continental Congress in April. By now, reservations should all be confirmed, and each of you who has accepted an invitation from the President General, to page at Congress, should have received a letter of instruction and information from me. If, for any reason, you have not heard from me, please do not hesitate to contact me or any of the Committee Vice Chairmen listed below for information.

We have been promised a surprise—but I can't wait to let you know—new lockers for the Pages' Lounge! Those of you who have paged before know how sorely needed these are—and we are grateful to Mrs. Seimes and Mr. Denhup for making this addition to our lounge possible. It is my understanding that these will be installed by the time Congress convenes, so this year's pages will be able to have this additional comfort. However, the lockers cost $20 each, which is a large expenditure—and since the lounge is used only during Congress, this is a non-productive area incomewise for our National Society. My purpose in giving you this information is to request that if any of your Chapters can make a contribution towards the replacement of the lockers, or if any individual is interested in helping in any amount, that these contributions be forwarded through your State Treasurer marked for “Replacement of lockers in Pages’ Lounge—Constitution Hall.” Let's see how much we can help our own cause!

Junior Members (18-35) only are eligible to page, and all invitations are issued by the President General on the basis of quotas established by State in relationship to the membership of each State. Pages are divided into many units, and assigned to function under the direction of a Chief and Assistant Chief Page in each section—the Chiefs and Assistants being those young women who have “worked their way up” and whose past performance and abilities lead us to believe that they are qualified to direct activities in the particular area to which they are assigned. Our Pages are a versatile group—who soon learn the building from top to bottom—in addition to taking part in the processions, act as messengers, escorts, flag bearers, timers, guides, and spend many hours working out the details of installation ceremonies and other fine points with the members of other Congressional Committees. It is interesting and challenging—and not always glamorous, but these young women have a seemingly inexhaustible enthusiasm and energy which they willingly give in their service to our National Society. It is a constant source of amazement to me to hear the exchange of ideas and learn of the work these young women contribute in their local Chapters and State Societies.

Our Committee is one of service to each and every person in attendance at Congress—National Officers, National Chairmen, State Regents, delegates, and members. The hours are long—the pay is poor—and aching feet are the order of the day—not just for pages, but for the delegates and members of all the other committees. However, the compensations are the friendliness and humor with which everyone copes with the last minute emergencies—and the feeling of making a real contribution to the smooth functioning of our Congress. You will find those who have served before willing to share their knowledge and experience with you—and that the members of the House, Marshall, Corridor, Platform and many other committees will be helpful. Many of these ladies are former pages, and understand your duties, so don't hesitate to ask for their cooperation.

(Continued on page 184)
From the Dancing Rabbit Chapter are pictured: Mrs. J. A. Brady, Vice Regent; Mrs. H. H. Blakeney, Historian; Mrs. J. B. Cunningham, Chaplain; Mrs. W. W. Whitten, Organizing Regent; Mrs. L. B. Morris, Regent; Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, State Regent; Mrs. J. L. Klaus, Jr., Mrs. L. B. Walton, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert Taylor, Librarian; Mrs. John Barrett, Registrar; Mrs. Robert Crespina, Recording Secretary.

DANCING RABBIT (Macon, Mississippi). Oaklawn, the beautiful home of Mrs. Joseph Brady, was the setting for the May 1970 meeting of the Dancing Rabbit Chapter, DAR.

Members assembled in the spacious sunroom for a business meeting preceding the tea honoring the special guest, Mrs. Walter Giles Johnson, State Regent, of Jackson, Mississippi. The flags centered the speaker's table which was covered with a white linen cloth and decorated with red, white and blue ribbons.

The business meeting was held at 1:30 P.M. Mrs. J. L. Klaus, Jr., Regent, made her closing address to the chapter, expressing appreciation for the cooperation and support of members during her term of office.

At 2:00 P.M. the State Regent, Mrs. Walter Giles Johnson, arrived, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Daniels. Mrs. Johnson received a standing ovation as she was escorted to the speaker's table by Mrs. Klaus and Mrs. Brady.

Mrs. Johnson was introduced by Mrs. Klaus. Her address on Continental Congress in Washington was both interesting and informative. She explained the calendar of activities at the Congress and read the Resolutions which were adopted by the Congress and which reflect the ideals and policies of DAR.

Mrs. Johnson installed the new officers of the Dancing Rabbit Chapter.

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Mrs. Johnson installed the new officers of the Dancing Rabbit Chapter.

The outgoing Regent, Mrs. Klaus, presented the gavel to the new Regent, Mrs. L. B. Morris, and the Organizing Regent, Mrs. W. W. Whitten, presented the Past Regent's pin to Mrs. Klaus.

Guests were invited by Mrs. Brady into the dining room for refreshments, where each member could meet the State Regent and other guests.

Twenty-eight members and four guests enjoyed this lovely affair.

LA PUERTA DE ORO (San Francisco, Calif.). Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, was a perfect Sunday setting for an outdoor band concert honoring Constitution Week and sponsored by the La Puerta de Oro Chapter with Regent, Mrs. Albert Campodonico.

The day was lovely and a large crowd attended. Junior members and Boy Scouts passed out programs to which we had attached small American flags. An impressive presentation of colors by the Lowell High School ROTC Cadets opened the program.

Mrs. John Garzoli, program chairman, greeted the audience and introduced the regents of other area chapters: Presidio Chapter, San Francisco Chapter, Tamalpais Chapter, Sequoia Chapter.

Mrs. John Reid, chapter regent, congratulated the newly installed officers.

A fine arrangement of patriotic music was performed by the Golden Gate Park Band. At intermission Mrs. Frank La Cauza, state vice regent, introduced the speaker Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, honorary state regent and member of steering committee of national committee for Bicentennial Celebration of the United States.

It was a meaningful program especially when one viewed the many types of people in the audience. The Junior Members acting as hostesses, noticed many people who wandered by and ended up sitting down and responding to the concert. The program was especially stirring with the closing number when all stood up and sang "God Bless America!"—Nancy Benfer Garzoli.

TUSCALOOSA (Tuscaloosa, Ala.) Chapter gathered at the old McGuire Cemetery at Samantha, Ala., seventeen miles north of Tuscaloosa, on Sept. 25, 1970, to dedicate a DAR marker on the grave of Elijah McGuire, Sr., Revolutionary War soldier and cavalryman. Their guests were descendants of Elijah McGuire, Mrs. John B. Privett, Alabama State Regent, and several members of the Fayette, Ala. chapter.

Mrs. W. G. Lockard, chapter historian, proposed that the grave be marked and directed the arrangements for the ceremony. Mrs. C. M. Ayres assisted Mrs. Lockard in research and in making preparations for the dedication. She persuaded Jack McGuire, a descendant, to place a fence around the cemetery to preserve it and to prepare a biography of the Revolutionary soldier for the Tuscaloosa chapter.

Mrs. Leonard Whatley, program chairman, worked with Mrs. Lockard and Mrs. Ayres to prepare an impressive program.

Mrs. John Reid, chapter regent, con...
Having been elected to a 3 year term, Mrs. Wilson Ashby, past regent, spoke briefly on the purpose and the work of the DAR.

Mr. Jack McGuire, a Tuscaloosa attorney and descendant of Elijah McGuire, Sr., read a biographical sketch of his ancestor.

Jack McGuire, III, unveiled the marker as Mrs. John Reid, regent, and Mrs. Gladstone Yeuell, chaplain, performed the ritual for dedication of a DAR marker on the grave of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Veterans of Foreign Wars unit, led by Mr. Raymond Spencer, provided patriotic music, a color guard, a gun salute, and concluded the program with Taps.

Elijah McGuire, Sr., was born in Cumberland County, Va., Jan. 17, 1757 and died in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., Dec. 31, 1843. He enlisted in the army during the Revolutionary War, Aug. 17, 1777, in South Carolina and served as a sergeant in the infantry and cavalry until made a prisoner of war by the British at the Siege of Charleston, S.C. He later escaped and rejoined a company of cavalry in which he served until the war ended.

Elijah McGuire, Sr., married Everett Williams in Virginia in 1784. They lived in Union Co., S.C., for several years, then moved to Shelbyville, Tenn. The McGuire family moved to Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, in 1817 and settled on a farm near Samantha.

Elijah McGuire was listed as a resident of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, on the Revolutionary War Pension Roll in 1832.—Mrs. W. G. Lockard.

CLOUGH VALLEY (Cincinnati, Ohio) honored the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Franklin L. Westerman, and its Regents on December 5th, 1970 meeting at its 10th anniversary.

Featured speaker was Mrs. Karl Kietzman, Curator General, NSDAR.

On December 7, 1960, Mrs. "Ede" (Frank L.) Westerman and the organizing members received a telegram that Clough Valley was approved. Presently, Mrs. Westerman is serving as East Central Division Chairman of DAR Good Citizens and on the Marshall Committee.

The first elected Regent was Mrs. Eva (Leland) Douglas, 1961-1963, who has received the honor being in the Who's Who of Outstanding American Women, edition 1969.

Mrs. Edith (C. R.) Brookbank served as Regent from 1963-1965. Currently, she is Ohio State Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertisements.

In 1965-1967 Mrs. Florence (E. William) Monter reigned as Regent. Having been elected to a 3 year term, she is serving as Ohio Society DAR Chaplain.

A Junior Member, Mrs. Joyce (Wendell) Dunn, became Regent in 1967-1969. She transferred to Clough Valley from Quibue Chapter, Attica, Indiana prior to her Regency, and became the Chapter's first National page.

The present Regent, Mrs. "Connie" (Wendell) Chaney, is, also, a Junior member and paged Nationally in 1969.

Clough Valley Chapter, is one of the few DAR Chapters to obtain the Gold Honor Roll from its origin to the present. Its membership has increased to the total of 53 active members.

The Kentucky Historical Highway Marker Program of indicating historical sites or incidents is directed by the Kentucky Historical Society with the Department of Highways erecting the markers. Each of these markers is numbered and the corresponding number is the backbone of school support in Kentucky.

The Kentucky Historical Highway Marker Program is one of the few DAR Chapters to obtain the Gold Honor Roll from its origin to the present. Its membership has increased to the total of 53 active members.

update the publication to include markers being erected this year.—Helen H. Evans.

SARAH STILLWELL (Ocean City, N.J.), Mrs. William F. Cline, former Regent of Sarah Stillwell, invited members of the Chapter and Guests to a rededication service, March 10, 1970. A new Bronze Plaque would replace the Brass Plate originally on the Flag Pole Installation presented by the Chapter to Shore Memorial Hospital, Somers Point, November 11, 1965. The inscription remaining the same, reads as follows:

NOVEMBER 11, 1965
SARAH STILLWELL CHAPTER
DAR, OCEAN CITY, N.J.
HONORING
DIAMOND JUBILEE NSDAR
1890-1965
The group assembled in the Office of the Administrator for the service, due to severe weather conditions.

Mrs. Cline, who served her Chapter during the Diamond Jubilee Administration Years of the National Society, conducted the meeting. Mrs. Albert C. Moreau, former Chaplain, who also served during this period, gave the Invocation. Mrs. Walter Russell Eshbach, Jr., State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, delivered a message on "Old Glory" during which she divulged a goal of Mrs. Cline's—to see the American Flag flying free and aloft over every hospital in the United States. The Regent, Mrs. William H. Mowen, extended greetings. Mrs. Augustus J. Smith, Flag Chairman of the Chapter, was introduced, as was Mrs. Donald M. Pileggi, former Flag Chairman. Mrs. Pileggi spoke concerning the real need that she saw for such a Flag Presentation, back in 1965. Another guest, Mrs. William J. Thellacker, State Chairman of Magazine Advertising, was present, also Mr. Alan B. Clark, Assistant Administrator, and Mr. Alan Ritcher, Public Relations Director of Shore Memorial Hospital.
Mrs. Cline presented the Plaque reciting in detail how the need for this flag installation was brought to her attention. Mr. Alan B. Clark accepted for the Hospital. In behalf of the Administration, the entire Personnel and the Patients, he expressed gratitude for this wonderful gift.

The morning business finished, we all adjourned to Daniel's Harlequin Room for a nice luncheon hosted by Mrs. Cline.—Alyce Van Sant Eshbach.

FERNANDA MARIA (Van Nuys, Calif.) initiated a first locally in community cooperation with an outstanding historical display at San Fernando Mission (Sept. 5 and 6, 1970) during the San Fernando Valley Folklorico. Occasion marked the 173rd anniversary of founding of the mission, as well as the 189th birthday of the pueblo of Los Angeles.

Only 18 years old in contrast, the chapter is largest of eight San Fernando Valley area chapters and named for first little Indian girl baptized at the mission in 1797.

Emphasizing the theme, "Celebrate Constitution Week—Sept. 17-23," the 8 by 30 foot backboard was covered with bright DAR blue, flag red and federal gold banners prominently displaying the three great Freedom Documents, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.


A special display board was devoted to pictures of the impressive Washington DAR headquarters, the DAR Magazine, Constitution Week, Good Citizen and American History Month posters and pictures of the DAR Museum, state rooms and California Room.

An American Flag obtained from a local legislator which had flown over the U.S. capital stood next to an eye-catching red banner showing the Pledge of Allegiance, DAR historical flags poster, American's Creed, Great Seal of the United States, picture of Francis Scott Key and parchment replica of his original composition of our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A panoramic overview of the beginnings of the nation and the sacrifices of home, family, fortune and life itself, that were gladly made in the cause of liberty, was given by special displays on the life of Washington from surveyor to statesman; the story of the tragic "Lost Colony" and first settlement of Jamestown; the 350th anniversary of the Mayflower landing; Williamsburg, the Royal Colony Capital; Christopher Columbus' letter of 1493, and replicas of early American newspapers, advertisements and broadsides.

One table overflowed with American history books, much-thumbed by passers-by, who eagerly took free copies of the Constitution donated for public distribution by the chapter by Coast and Southern Federal Savings and Loan Association of California. Children were attracted by a special display of statues of the presidents, evoking a guessing game on their part, a Revolutionary drummer boy alongside a copy of the California C.A.R. yearbook, latest copy of the C.A.R. Magazine, together with patriotic coloring books. This was prepared by the Fernanda Maria Society, C.A.R., chapter sponsored, whose senior president is Mrs. Normand Ayotte, mother of three C.A.R. sons.

PEGGY WARNE (Phillipsburg, N.J.), On Sunday, May 17, Peggy Warne Chapter presented an 18th century sundial to the New Jersey State Society in memory of Mrs. Frederick Allem, former Regent of the Chapter. The sundial with its inscription "Tyme Doth Ever Fleet Awaye," c. 1720, was placed in the herb garden of the Watson House, headquarters of the State Society, c. 1708.

The ceremony began with the invocation given by Mrs. Isaac Shank, New Jersey State Society Chaplain, followed by the Pledge to the Flag led by Mrs. Walter R. Eshbach, Jr., State Society Flag chairman. Mrs. F. Benson Leedom, Regent of Peggy Warne, made the presentation which was accepted by Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, Vice Chairman of the Founders Committee, in behalf of the State Society. Speakers included Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., State Regent; Mrs. Raymond Armstrong, Chairman Aquisitions Committee; Mrs. Joseph Comly, Chairman Grounds Committee; and Mrs. Patricia Wiebezahl, daughter of the late Mrs. Allem.

Helen Potter Allem held many offices in the Chapter. She was elected Regent in 1941, resigned her office when war broke out to devote her talents to the war effort. She was elected Regent again in 1962 and served until 1965. Her administration was a most successful one, winning the President General's award, the highest to be obtained for her Chapter in 1965. She was appointed State Genealogist in 1965 and occupied that position with dedication and tremendous courage since even then she was gravely ill. She died in 1967.

She was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, a trustee of the Genealogical Society of New Jersey, member of the Union Historical Society and several regional historical and genealogical societies. She was one of the guiding lights in the rehabilitation of the Washington, N.J. Public Library and during the Tercentenary year instituted the publishing of Historical Sites of Warren County and marking the oldest house in Washington. She was one of the leaders in the Washington Township celebration. For years...
she and her husband Fred worked to get the old Mansfield Woodhouse cemetery in Washington, which holds the grave of Peggy Warne, Revolutionary War patriot in whose honor the Chapter was named, restored to neatness and order so that it can now be visited by those searching for their early ancestors in this area.

TIOUTHNIOGA (Cortland, New York). One hundred members and friends joined Tioughnioga Chapter in celebrating its 70th Anniversary, November 7, 1970 at the Cortland Country Club.

Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent of New York, was the honored guest speaker. In her topic 'Timeless Values,' Mrs. Clyde stated, "What the DAR does in the future will be based on what we have done in the past and what we are doing at the present time, all based on the values of our forefathers. Whenever the time comes that we do not take care of these values, we will no longer have a nation in which to live. Values have not changed; you can go back to the writings of Socrates and select any sentence and it will fit today's conditions."

Other State Officers bringing greetings were: Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Samuel Leonard, Program Chairman, and Miss Ruth Vrooman, Chairman of Friendly Fund.

Mrs. Albert Comando, a Past Regent, gave the following brief history of the Chapter. "How does one give the history of any organization with 70 long years behind it?" she questioned. I believe the thing that really counts is not names, dates or places but the heart of the organization, the friendships made, the memories, its pleasures and yes—of course—its accomplishments.

In 1900 a group of 17 women, all apparently leaders in the community decided they would like to form a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This chapter has a fine history of interest in many civic projects besides furthering the work of the National Society.

The chapter organized the American Red Cross Society in Cortland County.

Members canvassed the County and enlisted a thousand members. Tioughnioga promoted the idea of a Free Library in the City of Cortland and helped in planning and raising the money for its establishment. A hospital room and a room at the Brewster House, a retirement home, were furnished and kept in repair. One of our Real Daughters spent her last years in the home. Scholarships, good citizenship awards, history prizes and rewards for essays on Americanism have furthered interest in young people of the country.

FEBRUARY 1971 [ 133 ]

From the Col. James McCall Chapter are pictured: Mrs. Bernard Van Rensselaer, Regent; Mrs. Louis H. Renfrow, State Chaplain; Mr. Wayne Birdsell; Mrs. Warren Foster, Chapter Chaplain.

TIOUTHNIOGA (Cortland, New York). One hundred members and friends joined Tioughnioga Chapter in celebrating its 70th Anniversary, November 7, 1970 at the Cortland Country Club.

Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent (left), and Mrs. Vernon Gamage, Chapter Regent.
Ms. Gordon Lee Mann, left, wears a colonial gown admired by Mrs. Albert E. Smith and Mrs. Hughes Gregory Morton, Regent.

Colonial gown, presided over the widely reported social event. Mrs. Morton is a third generation Regent of Los Angeles Chapter! Also Regents of the Chapter were her mother, Mrs. Hugh Hinton Evans, and her grandmother, Mrs. Charles S. Crail.

Hostesses at the event were Mrs. Gordon Lee Mann, Mrs. Albert E. Smith, Mrs. Olander L. Hammond, Mrs. Edwin Walker Sonntag, and Mrs. Melville J. Courson, as well as Mmes. Luckey and Ferraro.

Only a wall of glass separated the Tea guests from the lush gardens of greens and flowers in the California Fall setting on Lorraine Boulevard. The hospitality and the relaxed atmosphere of a former era were experienced again.

PHOEBE HUMPHREY (Canton, Connecticut). Two beautiful, large flags were given to Canton High School, October 15, 1970. Mrs. Howard Hinman, Regent, presented the flags to Canton Schools Superintendent, Richard T. Grimley and Principal Nicholas Salvatore saying:

"The Flag of the United States of America is presented to Canton High School by the members of Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Connecticut State Flag, by the Past Regents Club of the Chapter."

Mrs. George A. Morriss, State Regent of Connecticut, delivered an excellent address which included a poem, "We've Raised A Flagpole On The Farm."

Mrs. Ben Sasportas, State Vice-Regent of Connecticut, gave a thought-provoking talk on our National Flag. Lack of space permits but one paragraph to be included:

"I'm proud of our flag and particularly proud of that for which it stands. Our liberty, our independence, our freedom, your rights and my rights are all symbolized in that glorious banner. Our flag deserves all the honor, loyalty and protection that we can give. I never see its proud colors waving in the breeze here at home, or above our embassies on foreign soil, without a glow of pride and a tingling sensation down my spine."

The flags were accepted by Student Council President, Margaret Williams. Mr. Grimley expressed thanks on behalf of the Canton High School and explained to the six hundred guests and students that the beautiful Connecticut State Flag was inspired by a memorial from the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, DAR. In 1895, Governor Coffin introduced the proposal to the State Legislature. The flag is azure blue silk, with gold fringed border. It has arms and in the center are three grape vines, supported and bearing fruit. The motto: QUI TRANSLUTIT SUSTINET. (He who transplanted still sustains.) Nettie Wright Adams

PETER MEYER (Assumption, Ill). In a special observance of Constitution Week Peter Meyer Chapter held an open meeting September 19, at which the guest speaker was Mr. Phyllis Schlaflly of Alton, a candidate for the United States Congress. Speaking on "Patriotism Protects Your Constitution," Mrs. Schlaflly called for responsibility on the part of college administrators and said that parents who send their children to college "have a right to expect that they will be taught truth, a reverence for our moral codes, and respect for the United States Constitution and Flag."

Our chapter has increased its budget allotments to DAR Schools and in October we will sponsor a card party and will conduct a sale of a world famous brand of fruit cakes. The receipts from both projects will be used for the benefit of DAR Schools.

Active in membership recruitment, our chapter held a membership tea in July in the home of Mrs. Mel Willey, vice regent, at which Mrs. Thelma B. Gardner, lineage chairman, addressed a group of prospective members on the requirements for membership and explained the procedures to be followed in family lineage research. Members attended the first formal installation of officers of General Samuel Whiteside Society, C.A.R. which is sponsored by our chapter, having been organized in 1969 by Mrs. Albin J. Giersch, regent.

The meeting held Sept. 26 was in the home of Mrs. Donald Zimmerman, Senior President, whose son, four-year-old John William, is flag bearer. Mrs. Curtis Luttrell of Springfield, Senior State Organizing Secretary, C.A.R., installed the young officers in their respective stations. Among the guests was Mrs. Paul G. Meyer of Springfield, Senior State Vice President, C.A.R., and national chairman, Flag of the United States of America Committee, NSDAR.—Verna Rozanski.

RUTH LYON BUSH (Port Chester, New York) celebrated its thirty-fifth birthday on Tuesday, November 10th with a luncheon at the Pickwick Arms Hotel, Greenwich, Connecticut. Mrs. James E. Clyde of Syracuse, Regent of the State of New York, was the honored guest and principal speaker. Mrs. Clyde talked on the subject "Why Did You Join?" Regents of the fourteen Westchester County DAR Chapters and state officers living in the area were also invited guests.

Organized in 1935 by nineteen Port Chester women, the local chapter now has a total membership of forty-seven, four of whom were charter members. These include Mrs. Kenneth C. Cole, the chapter's first secretary; Mrs. Amos J. Mace, the chapter's first treasurer; Mrs. George W. Herron, and Miss Marion J. Horton. Present also was Mrs. Robert Morgan descendant of Abraham and Ruth Lyon Bush for whom the chapter was named.

Mrs. Charles R. Boothby, chapter regent, read a history of the local chapter citing outstanding events of the past thirty-five years and identifying chapter members present with these events. Miss Hazele P. Jenne was presented with a fifty-year membership pin. Miss Jenne, formerly a member of the Gouverneur Morris Chapter of Gouverneur, New York and now a regular member of the Ruth Lyon Bush Chapter has actually been a DAR member for sixty-two years consecutively. She is known as former chairman of the English Department of Port, Chester High School.

The Ruth Lyon Bush Chapter named after the colonial residents of the Bush Homestead, holds its executive board meetings at the homestead. It is located in John Lyon Park, on King Street, Port Chester. The homestead was the reputed headquarters of General Israel (Continued on page 140)
From The Mail Bag Of The National Membership Commission

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. Would not a C.A.R. Membership card be sufficient for transfer to DAR?
A. EVERY applicant for DAR membership is required to fill out application papers. An applicant from C.A.R. may present her membership card which will be accepted by DAR in lieu of required application fee, on her eighteenth birthday and not more than one year thereafter.

Q. Where may I purchase the pamphlet INFORMATION FOR CHAPTER REGISTRARS?
A. This is free and may be ordered from the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. How long does an Organizing Regent have to complete the process of forming a new chapter?
A. An Organizing Regent is appointed for one year and the State Regent can request a second year, if necessary. At the end of the second year, if the chapter has not been organized, the regency automatically expires.

Q. Where does the Organizing Regent find the guidelines to establish the duties of her appointive officers?
A. The Handbook furnishes the guidelines as to duties of officers which will assist an Organizing Regent in the selection of her new chapter officers.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH

Q. Where can we get material for Genealogical Workshops and Seminars?
A. Information on Seminars and Workshops, and Lineage Charts are furnished free by the Lineage Research Office. Also, this office has compiled a kit which sells for $2.00, plus 4% tax for Maryland, Virginia and the District, with 3W added for postage. Make check payable to "Treasurer General, NSDAR," and send orders to the Lineage Research Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Q. Will the Lineage Research Office help with supplemental lines?
A. The Lineage Research Office helps ONLY potential members.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP

Q. May a transfer be granted without the written permission of the DAR member?
A. The Bylaws, Article XIII, Section 13, says: "A member in good standing desiring to be transferred . . . shall at once be entitled to card signed by Regent, Treasurer and Registrar of her Chapter. In case of failure of chapter officers to comply with this provision within one month from date of request by member, the Treasurer General shall be empowered to record the transfer if . . . requested by the member and chapter to which she is transferring. . . ."
Shields Family Bible. Submitted by Oklahoma State Genealogical Chairman, Mrs. H. B. Metcalf.

Parents

Anna King  born Dec. 28, 1788, died June 21, 1839 in Tenn.
They were married Feb. 20, 1806, Giles Co. Tenn.

Children

Name  Born  Married  Died

Hugh K. Shields  Dec. 10, 1806, Tenn.  Apr. 25, 1837 to Elisabeth Johnson  Sept. 5, 1818
Elisabeth Shields  Dec. 1, 1808, Tenn.  Feb. 3, 1832 to Davis N. Thompson  
James M. Shields  Apr. 7, 1811, Tenn.  Nov. 11, 1841 to Eliza F. Moore  
Mary E. Shields  Aug. 13, 1813, Tenn.  Oct. 22, 1840 to Harry A. Thompson  
Louisa A. Shields  Dec. 11, 1815, Tenn.  
John A. Shields  Aug. 8, 1818, Tenn.  
Isabella C. Shields  Sept. 6, 1821, Tenn.  
Harriet N. Shields  June 7, 1824, Tenn.  
Samuel H. Shields  July 15, 1827, Tenn.  
Leander M. Shields  May 22, 1830, Tenn.  
Ruannah J. Shields  Nov. 6, 1832, Tenn.  
Jackson S. Shields  Aug. 8, 1835, Tenn.  Feb. 22, 1835

Other Bible Records from Oklahoma:

John Henderson Family (Tenn.)
Robert Jackson Hill (Miss.)
John David Eubanks
Speights
William Henry Meek (Owensburg, Ind.)
J. M. Lawson (Okla.)
Thomas T. Gorrell (Okla.)
J. W. Cowen
John F. Harold (Clinton Co. Pa.)

Elizabeth Ann Thompson Dismukes was born Jan. 2, 1796.
Elisha Ellis Dismukes was born August 3, 1798.
Marcus Lafayette Dismukes was born June 23, 1800.
Martha Jones Dismukes was born May 24, 1802.
May the 1st 1843.
Thomas Heath Dismukes was born March 28, 1804.
William Miller Dismukes was born May 30, 1806.
Susan Thompson Dismukes was born Sept. 30, 1807.
Paul Dismukes was born December 12, 1809.
Sarah Matilda W. Dismukes was born ———.


Book I—Baptisms, 1853-1880
Marriages, 1853-1880
Book II—Baptisms, 1880-1900
Marriages, 1881-1900
Book III—Baptisms, 1900-1947
Marriages, 1900-1947

The names of the parents, birth and baptism dates of children and minister's name are given. The marriage sections show the date of marriage, the names of couples, their residence, and the minister officiating.
Elizabeth Cantrell, b. 1827, d. 1902, and their issue—
2. George Richardson Dismukes, 1848-1913.
3. William Cantrell Dismukes, 1850-1903.
5. Mary Jane Dismukes, 1858-1861.
The balance of the Bible record are the heirs of the above
now.
Continuation of Erie County, Ohio-Conn. Compensations
for Revolutionary War Losses (Greenwich and Danbury
listed in previous issue). From the “History of Erie County,
Ohio,” by Peeke.

GROTON

Amos Avery
Benjamin Avery
Caleb Avery
Ebenezer Avery
George Avery
Elisha Avery
Elizabeth Avery
Hannah Avery
Lydia Avery
Peter Avery
Phebe Avery
Prudence Avery
Rufus Avery
Thankful Avery
Ezekiel Bailey
James Bailey
Stephen Billings
John Brown
Benjamin Chester, as Executor
Benjamin Chester
Charles Chester
Daniel Chester
Jebediah Chester
Samuel Chester
Simon Chester
Thomas Chester
Esther Conkin
Nathan Darrow
Mary Dodge
Chas. Eldridge, Jr.
Daniel Eldridge
Sergeant Daniel Eldridge
Robert Gallup
Thomas Griffin
Jonathan Havens
John Hicks
Ruth Holiday
Edward Jeffrey
Alexander Kydd
Widow A. Latham
Capt. Edw’d Latham
Elizabeth Latham
John Latham
Jonathan Latham
Lydia Latham
Mary Latham
Capt. William Latham
Thomas D. Lavis
Anne Ledyard
Benjamin & Caleb Ledyard
Bridgett Ledyard
Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq.
Youngs Ledyard, Dec’d.
Anne Leeds
William Leeds
Benajah Lester

Henry Mason
Predence Minor
Rebecca Minor
Elizabeth Moore
Frederick Moore
Mary Moore
Nancy Moore
Elisha Morgan
Joshua & Isaac Morgan
Thomas Mumford, Esq.
Abigail Palmer
Elisha Prior
Alexander Reed
Elizabeth Seabury
Nathan Seabury
Jabez Sholes
Lucretia Sholes
Nathan Sholes
Shoram (negro)
James Smith
Thankful Stanton
John Starr
Thomas Starr
Sarah Stedman
Benjamin Vose
Samuel Walsworth
Experience Ward
Peter Williams
Daniel Williams
Eunice Williams
Christopher Woodbridge
Ezekial Yenington

Early Southern Berkshire Co. Marriages: Contributed by
First Resistance Chapter, Sheffield, Mass.
Great Barrington; 1783-1789
Isaac Van Deusen & Christina Spoor married Jan. 15, 1789.
John F. Van Deusen Jr. & Hannah Howk married Feb. 26,
1789.
Andrew Burghardt & Catherine Van Deusen married Feb.
26, 1789.
Daniel Younglove & Peggy Bolton married Aug. 24, 1788.
William Pixley & Lydia Root married April 19, 1789.
Silas Jones & Sarah Laird married May 20, 1783.
Jacob Walker & Dinah Ogden married Jan. 25, 1787.
Andrew Loomis & Hannah Stewart married Jan. 6, 1789.
West Stockbridge; 1798-1794
Daniel Williams & Mary Parks married May 24, 1789.
Obadiah French & Sarah Warner of Stockbridge.
Jeremiah Minclor (Minkler) & Margaret Thomas.
Theodore Devereux & Hannah Moffet May 27, 1790.
Samuel Dryer & Philea Robbins married Nov. 8, 1790.
Joseph Jackson & Margaret French married Mar. 7, 1793.
John Rew & Mable French married Mar. 21, 1792.
Ebenezer Hewins & Zilpha Robinson married Oct. 29, 1792.
Seth Barns & Mehitable Baker married Jan. 8, 1793.
Nathan Young & Polly Ashley married 1793.
John Winters & Surviah Fuller married 1793.
Mathew Calkins & Lois Smith married 1793.
Two following by Oliver Ayer in the year ending April 1,
1794.
Jonathan Niles & Sybil Johnson.
John Paterson & Sophia Briggs.
Egremont; 1793-1794
Dr. Amassa Buckman & Mrs. Anna Karner married April
12, 1793.

(Continued on page 172)
Best Wishes To John Rolfe Chapter, DAR

Hattiesburg, Mississippi
The Friendliest Town
in the Friendliest State in the Union
Home of the University of Southern Mississippi
and William Carey College

WALTER PARKER
Commissioner

PAUL GRADY
Mayor

FORD VANCE
Commissioner

Forrest County Board of Supervisors
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
W. U. SIGLER, Beat One, Pres.

ALBERT WOODS, Beat Two, Vice-Pres.
JAMES GRAYSON, Beat Three

J. A. P. CARTER, JR., Beat Four
HIX ANDERSON, JR., Beat Five

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS
and Loan Association

Your Assn. of Dedication and Strength

130 West Front Street
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
Founded 1934

LUMBERTON STATE BANK
Lumberton, Mississippi

and

BASSFIELD BRANCH
Bassfield, Mississippi

Member—FDIC

FIRST MISSISSIPPI
National Bank
Hattiesburg
Member FDIC

CITIZENS BANK
OF HATTIESBURG
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Member—FDIC

HATTIESBURG FEDERAL
SAVINGS and LOAN
ASSOCIATION

HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

John Rolfe Chapter

[ 138 ]

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Old Capitol Historical Museum

Now a major tourist attraction, Mississippi’s Old Capitol Historical Museum is filled with exhibits, dioramas and artifacts from over the years.

The Greek Revival style building has three floors, with several areas such as the Governor’s office and the House of Representatives chamber restored to their original appearance.

Mississippi had been a state only 16 years when construction started on the building in 1833. It was first occupied by the Legislature in 1839 and was used as the seat of government for the state until 1903, when the New Capitol was built.

In February, 1959, work started on restoration of the old structure as a historical museum. Restoration was completed in 1961 at a cost of $1.6 million, and it is now one of the finest historical museums in the nation.

This salute to HISTORIC MISSISSIPPI made for Fort Rosalie Chapter (Jackson) by:
THE CITIZENS OF HINDS COUNTY AND REBECCA CRAVAT CHAPTER DAR
WELCOME EACH OF YOU

Another expression of the progressive attitude and cultural achievements of an area rich in heritage, climate, agricultural resources, industrial advantages—and most of all, a responsive people.

HINDS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Johnnie S. Taylor, President
District 4
J. L. "Pete" McGee
District 1

Malcolm N. Warren
District 2
Noel McKey
District 3

L. J. Beasley
District 5
Tom Virden
Clerk

MORAE'S
“A MISSISSIPPI TRADITION OF QUALITY SINCE 1902”
Serving Mississippians With the Finest in Fashion for the Family and Home!
* MEADOWBROOK
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design by Joy FLORIST
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NORRIS ELLIS
“Your State Farm Agent”
Jackson, Mississippi

Compliments GRAND LAUNDRY AND CLEANERS, INC.
2712 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

HONORING
REBECCA CRAVAT CHAPTER, DAR
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

From A Friend

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 134)

Putnam during the winter of 1778-1779. It is now under the custodial care of the Parks Commission of the Village of Fort Chester. Both the Bush Homestead and the Brown Homestead of pre-revolutionary vintage have been marked by bronze plaques by the Ruth Lyon Bush Chapter.

FORT ARMSTRONG (Rock Island, Illinois) dedicated a large historical marker on the site of the main blockhouse of old Fort Armstrong, at 11:00 A.M. on Saturday, September 26, 1970. The dedication service marked the beginning of the observance of the 75th Anniversary year of the Chapter. The site is located near the Clock Tower on the Arsenal and marks the location of the Fort's main blockhouse, which was located at the middle of the north wall of the fort. The blockhouse site was located by placing an old map of Arsenal Island over a present day map, using the Clock Tower building as a reference point. The blockhouse was destroyed by fire after the fort closed in 1836. Construction of the Clock Tower began in 1863 and some wood from the old fort was used in the basement windows. The gavel used by Fort Armstrong Chapter was made from wood from the old fort.

The marker was planned by Miss Helen Marshall, Chapter Historian, who also supervised its construction and erection. It is rustic in design, measuring 4 ft. by 8 ft. with lettering burned in a white oak plaque.

The marker was presented to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Mrs. Walter T. Fuhr, Chapter Regent, and was accepted by Col. James E. Bunch, on behalf of the Corps of Engineers. Others participating in the service were, Mrs. Willard Isaacson, a past regent, who served as Chaplain; Miss Marshall, Chapter Historian, who unveiled the marker with the assistance of Missy Strank, President of Wapello

(Continued on page 146)
Built in 1846-47, largely by slave labor, Jackson’s City Hall, home and symbol of Municipal Government, has survived some of the most colorful and trying chapters in the City’s history.

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

Kept in excellent repair, the ancient structure is one of the most beautiful public buildings in the South. Its graceful Doric columns—symbols of a by-gone age—represent the finest of ante bellum architecture.

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

CITY OF JACKSON

Edward L. Cates  
Commissioner

Russell C. Davis  
Mayor

Thomas B. Kelly  
Commissioner
PORT GIBSON, CLAIBORNE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Where Historic Landmarks are Preserved Amid Modern Industrial and Farming Development

PATHFINDER CHAPTER, DAR

Courtesy of
Port Gibson Bank
Claiborne County Chamber of Commerce
Port Gibson and Leland Oil Works
Southwest Mississippi Power Association

Historical Attractions

in Mississippi. Some of the best preserved original trenches and gun emplacements existing anywhere from the Civil War are in this park.

Looking Point over Bayou Pierre—Area near Port Gibson used as an anchor point for troops during the Civil War. Replica of one of the first Presbyterian Church Buildings in the state, original log church was erected in 1801, reconstructed in 1960.

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

Ruins of Windsor. Stately columns represent all that is left of the magnificent estate of Windsor. Built in 1860 at a cost of $75,000. It was said to have been one of the handsomest homes in the south. It was destroyed by fire in 1890. It is one of the section's most interesting sights.

Bethel Church, near Brinburg, where General Grant landed with his troops, 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claiborne County has many other interesting attractions. Visit Claiborne County's Hospitality Center in Port Gibson for tourist information.

State Activities

(Continued from page 128)

Representative of Veteran's Hospital, Fort Lyons, Colorado, reviewed the programs, benefits and activities at the hospital.

The "State Banquet" which honored the Chapters Regents was held on Friday evening. Mrs. Waldman presided. Mrs. Mitchell V. Evans, Protocol Chairman, directed the processional.

Mr. Eldon Brown of Pueblo, presented a medley of patriotic songs on the cornet. An outstanding speech, "Our Defense Posture," was given by Colonel J. P. Powhida, U.S. Army, Ret. from Canon City.

State Public Relations Chairman Mrs. Thilo Haus, Fort Collins, presided at the Saturday breakfast and workshop. Mr. Jon Giguere, news director of Pueblo's KOAA Television Station, gave an informative talk.

The final session of the 67th Colorado State Conference included an invitation for the 68th Conference to meet at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs in 1971. At the conclusion of the singing of "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," and the retiring of the colors, Mrs. Waldman declared the Conference adjourned.—Mimi Truan.
THE HERMITAGE, home of the R. H. Crosby family, Picayune, Mississippi, was built in 1819 by Moses Cook, a soldier from Pennsylvania, who was the quartermaster for Andrew Jackson’s army on the march from Alabama to New Orleans in late 1814. Moses Cook discovered this beauty spot on the high bluff on the Hobolochitto River while in search of supplies for the U.S. Army that fought the victorious Battle of New Orleans. He came back after his army service in 1817 and bought this place which had so greatly attracted him. The present owner has landscaped the grounds and improved the river front. This property, with its 90 park-like acres, long sandy beach along the river, and exceptionally well-preserved old home, is one of the finest antebellum estates to be found anywhere in the South.

by S. G. Thigpen, Sr.—Local Historian

This salute to HISTORIC MISSISSIPPI made for Picayune Chapter DAR by:

Picayune Drug Company
Jones & Garrett, Inc. (Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Pontiac, GMC)
Bank of Picayune
Medical Center Pharmacy
Rusty Smith, Inc. (Ford, Lincoln, Mercury)
Quick & Grice, Inc.
Carp’s Boston Store
Thigpen Hardware Company
Ford Realty Company

WRPM-1530, WRPM/FM-107.9
Patti-Ruth Shop
Thigpen Realty Company
First National Bank of Picayune
Crosby Forest Products Company
Jack McNeil Chevrolet-Buick, Inc.
E. F. Loe, Inc., Realtors
Hickman’s Drug, Inc.
Picayune Florist & Gift Shop, Inc.
GRENADA was the first city in Mississippi under 25,000 population to adopt the council-manager type of government which is constantly seeking to keep the city free from vice and undesirable conditions.

Interstate Highway 55, 4-lane expressway, is located one mile from Grenada, a town rich in tradition, modern in growth.

Grenada Lake has 282 miles of shore line and provides year round recreation. Nearby is Hugh White State Park and cabins.

Grenada is proud of its industries, churches, hospital, and Historical Museum.

Compliments Of
Grenada Bank
McQuay, Inc.
Grenada Trust & Banking Co.
First Federal Savings and Loan
Binswanger Mirror Co.
J. H. Oliver and Co.
Crystal Amusement Co.
Grenada County Board of Supervisors

John Hancock
(Continued from page 103)

also to capture the arch rebels, Hancock and Sam Adams, and when amnesty was offered to all those who would swear fealty to the Crown, it was made definitely clear that John Hancock and Sam Adams were not included.

So began one of the greatest dramas in history with John Hancock and Sam Adams of Massachusetts playing two of the leading roles in the events which were eventually to precipitate the firing of “the shot heard ’round the world.”

Numerous encyclopedias record the steps leading up to Hancock’s election as President of the 2nd Continental Congress, that he was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence and the first governor of Massachusetts. But only study and research reveals his courageous dedication not only to the American cause but also to that of the common man, such as his bringing about legislation in his State which set a precedent for national laws eliminating one of the grossest injustices suffered by the poor and downtrodden—a bill that no person’s clothing, household goods or tools of trade should be seized as security for debt.

It was in 1788 that Hancock took over one of the most monumental selling jobs in history, that of persuading the Massachusetts ratifying convention, over the opposition of Sam Adams and his cohorts, to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

Understanding and sympathetic to their concern for the preservation of the rights of the people, Hancock, in an oration described as one of the most momentous ever delivered, removed doubts and quieted apprehensions by proposing nine amendments to the Constitution which specifically safeguarded the rights of the people and the States and which were to be later incorporated in the first ten amendments to the Constitution as the “Bill of Rights.”

That the document with its nine amendments was ratified by the convention was an outstanding tribute to Hancock’s amazing powers of persuasion.

Unquestionably, had it not been for these amendments, Massachusetts would have rejected it, which would have meant that the approval of New Hampshire would not have been forthcoming. New York and Virginia, where the opposition was equally great, would have followed suit, thereby eliminating any chance, at least in the foreseeable future, of bringing into being the United States of America.

The only alternative, as Washington declared, would have been “a recurrence to an unqualified state of anarchy.” This achievement alone placed Hancock with America’s immortals—Washington, John Adams, Jef-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natl. No.</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>512888</td>
<td>Mrs. C. W. Aldridge, Jr. (Ninna Spencer)</td>
<td>Capt. Calvin Spencer</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>438366</td>
<td>Mrs. Andrew Alexander (Gertrude Watwood)</td>
<td>Moses Stevenson</td>
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<tr>
<td>270012</td>
<td>Mrs. George F. Archer (Ninna Spencer)</td>
<td>Capt. Calvin Spencer</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lt. Col. William Farr</td>
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<tr>
<td>438370</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank J. Alvarez (Julia Pearl Birdsong)</td>
<td>Joshua Baker</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>498983</td>
<td>Mrs. Victor Leo Ayres (Bobbie Jane Murphree)</td>
<td>David Murphree</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>181218</td>
<td>Mrs. M. D. Buckles (Mary Lancaster)</td>
<td>Gen. William Richardson Davie</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>483295</td>
<td>Miss Joyce Cleveland</td>
<td>Peter Quin</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>537053</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert M. Condon (Bessie Cordelia Hicks)</td>
<td>Pierre Richard</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Luis Levergne</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>540966</td>
<td>Mrs. William Patrick Condon (Mae Lucille Bissinjar)</td>
<td>James Starnes</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>333381</td>
<td>Mrs. Maurice A. Creekmore (Mildred Marguerite Stone)</td>
<td>Nathaniel Erwin</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>522741</td>
<td>Mrs. John H. Cox (Bonnie Catherine Griffin)</td>
<td>Richard Griffin</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478990</td>
<td>Miss Mable Gaston</td>
<td>Justice John Gaston</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385208</td>
<td>Mrs. Jerome S. Hafter (Mary Margaret Fugler)</td>
<td>Peter Quin</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545227</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Bascom Hunter (Vela McKinley)</td>
<td>Capt. James Anderson</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>512527</td>
<td>Mrs. Madison Lochausen (Dorothy Newsom)</td>
<td>Lt. Col. William Farr</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432930</td>
<td>Mrs. William R. McColum (Thyrza Elizabeth Brant)</td>
<td>Robert Vaughan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455404</td>
<td>Mrs. Willard Mclwain (Walter Lou Wells)</td>
<td>John Jordan Wells</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
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<td>William Bolling</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<td>James Wofford</td>
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<td>Andrew Rish</td>
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<td>John Norman</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>530815</td>
<td>Mrs. Clyde McQueen (Marie Grantham)</td>
<td>John H. Powell, Sr.</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>446670</td>
<td>Mrs. Claude Neves (Vesta Stanley)</td>
<td>Lt. Drury Harrington</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>478991</td>
<td>*Mrs. Marion Olson (Marion Spencer)</td>
<td>Capt. Robert Johnson</td>
<td>Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>464217</td>
<td>Mrs. Chadwick Hays Oxner (Mamie Russell Hicks)</td>
<td>William Russell</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446221</td>
<td>Mrs. Ross Shelton (Thelma Newman)</td>
<td>Jonathon Newman</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331578</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank W. Smith (Elizabeth Topp)</td>
<td>Col. Samuel Smith</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550399</td>
<td>Mrs. W. J. Spencer (Ulner Dean Cooper)</td>
<td>Joseph Morrow, Sr.</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>532512</td>
<td>Mrs. Martin Perry Strickland (Catherine Grey Wells)</td>
<td>John Gordon Wells</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512999</td>
<td>Mrs. John Travis Thornton (Virginia B. Smith)</td>
<td>William Cooke</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516347</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward E. Woodall (Jessie Spencer)</td>
<td>Capt. Calvin Spencer</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>546523</td>
<td>Mrs. D. I. Young (Ruth Sanders)</td>
<td>Vines Collier</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512998</td>
<td>Mrs. James D. Holiman (Vallie Jones)</td>
<td>David Weir</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483265</td>
<td>Mrs. William Minnis Lowry (Mary Arthur)</td>
<td>Caleb Baker</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398890</td>
<td>Mrs. William C. Trotter (Sally Stone)</td>
<td>Capt. Thomas Jarnigan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525653</td>
<td>Mrs. Louis Lee Barr (Laverne Brown)</td>
<td>Capt. Thomas Ayer</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chapter Regent...
This historic building in Louisville, Mississippi was built by the Masons and dedicated on June 24, 1854, which was a gala occasion.

The Masonic Female Institute was located on the lower floor, and later used as a public school.

This building has served as a lodge hall, school house and meeting place for community affairs for 116 years.

Today it has been redecorated and houses the Chamber of Commerce and is used for community affairs.

This ad was donated to the NANIH WAIYA CHAPTER DAR Louisville, Mississippi by:

CITIZEN'S BANK & TRUST COMPANY BANK OF LOUISVILLE M. L. MILLS STANDARD OIL TRIPLETT ELECTRIC CO. GEORGE JARVIS OIL CO. INTER-CITY SAVINGS & LOAN

In memory of

Emma Mary Duvall Adler

member

Cotton Gin Port Chapter, DAR

Amory, Mississippi

32 years member Kill Van Kull Bayonne, New Jersey

Lovingly contributed by

Her niece, Gertrude E. Sims

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 140)

Society C.A.R.; and Maj. Edward N. Koury, representing the Rock Island Arsenal Command, who lead the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the U.S.A. Mr. Clifford W. Stephens, Command Historian, and his wife had made three large flags of the Revolution which added meaning and color to the service. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens presented them to the Arsenal Museum where they are on display.

SAVANNAH (Savannah, Ga.). The highlight of Constitution Week was the visit of our State Regent, Miss Martha Cooper. The three local chapters, Bonaventure, Lachlan McIntosh and Savannah Chapter honored her with a luncheon at the famous Pirate's House Restaurant. Sixty-three local Daughters, two from out of town and guest from other patriotic organizations heard Miss Cooper speak on "The Constitution and Its Signers."

This was the climax of an inspiring week. After Proclamations by President Richard Nixon, Governor Lester Maddox and Mayor J. C. Lewis, all citizens were urged to display their flags. Beautiful handpainted Constitutions were graciously received and displayed in: four main banks, six libraries, eight schools, many store windows and the National Shrine.

Twelve church bulletins had appropriate articles and sermons were delivered in three churches on the Constitution. Letters were written to the principals in all public, private and parochial schools and Constitution Week material was used on the bulletin boards and patriotic programs were given in five schools.

The morning newspaper carried a picture and feature article on Miss Cooper and an editorial on the Constitution. Five local radio stations gave 600 minutes of spot announcements and one-half hour of patriotic music. The regents and other members appeared on television programs with information of the Constitution and the DAR.—Mary G. Wilkinson.

COLONEL THOMAS DORSEY (Elliott City, Maryland) has participated four times in the annual Fourth of July Parade at Howard County, Maryland and feels much rewarded for their efforts.

(Continued on page 166)
THE NATCHEZ PILGRIMAGE
Natchez-On-The-Mississippi
Where The Old South Still Lives
March 6 through April 4, 1971
29 Antebellum Houses Open

CONFEDERATE PAGEANT
Depicting Scenes of the Old South
Monday, Wednesday, Friday,
Saturday Nights

For information about group and
individual tours, write
The Natchez Pilgrimage
P.O. Box 347
Natchez, Mississippi 39120

Belle Meade Mansion
(Continued from page 116)

basis of all wealth is the soil—agricultural wealth sus-
tains a country.” By skill and patience an “admirable
recovery was effected.”

Not the least assistance came from William Harding’s
son-in-law, General William H. Jackson, who proved a
capable farmer and stock breeder. The two carried on
the horse industry begun by John Harding. The Thor-
oughbred stables won international recognition.

The walls of the small library at Belle Meade are en-
livened with colorful sporting prints and oil paintings,
depicting a parade of champion horse flesh.

The great carriage house and stalls, beyond the west
wing of the mansion, reveal a fascinating array of car-
riages, surreys, barouche and traps, once drawn by fast
stepping sleekly groomed horses. Visitors from a horse-
less age marvel at the style and comfort of these con-
voyances.

By the turn of the century Belle Meade’s glorious
history struck a downward trail for decades. It might
have been the final chapter had not a group of “far
sighted citizens, with a keen sense of the heritage sym-
bolized by the fabled estate,” devised a plan of salvation.

Nashville citizens solicited the support of the Governor
and Tennessee Legislature. The latter appropriated funds
for purchase of the property in 1953.

The Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Ant-
quities was given a deed of trust to the Bell Meade
property in 1953, to preserve and restore. A Belle
Meade Committee of APTA administer and care for
the house and grounds. Mrs. Earle P. Calvin, of Nash-
ville, is Chairman of this Committee, which is com-
posed of competent and experienced citizens of Middle
Tennessee. The property is open to visitors daily, ex-
cept Mondays. Guided tours are available.

Belle Meade’s halls and grounds revive the fabulous
history when Harding-Jackson’s stables were rated “King
of Turf and Track.” The mansion reflects the hospitable,
gracious living of plantation days. It presents an image
of elegance and refinement, poised at the end of the
long graveled driveway. Eight Ionic pillars of Tennessee
Limestone mark the front portico. By the entrance walk-
way is the mounting block and carriage step where it was
“Hey to boots and saddles, lads, Up, and let us away.”
The shadowy figure beside the mounting block is Uncle
Bob Green, the last of the trainers and stallion grooms,
waving the riders off. He will gallop skyward to care for
Luke Blackburn and the Commoner. Of such stuff are
dreams of a past!
Stately and serene, the Mississippi Governor's mansion was completed in 1841 and was first occupied by Governor Tilghman M. Tucker and his family in 1842. On February 26, 1833, the Legislature passed an act providing for the erection of the Capitol and appropriating $10,000 for the construction of a "suitable house for the Governor, in the town of Jackson." William Nichols was the architect. The original building was seventy-two by fifty-three feet. The portico on the principal front is supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and has the plain republican simplicity as best comporting with the dignity of the State. The Governor's Mansion of Mississippi is truly one of America's most historic and majestically beautiful residences, claiming the distinction of being the first state-built home for a Chief Executive.
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FEBRUARY 1971
SAMUEL HAMMOND CHAPTER
KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI

Miss Mabel Carolyn Jamison, Regent

Honors with pride the Revolutionary Ancestors of its members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilt, Mrs. B. Davitte (Doris A. Hood)</td>
<td>John Shackleford</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Morgan, Mrs. J. W. (Betty Taylor)</td>
<td>Joel Crawford</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blalock, Annie Sanders (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Capt. George Zollicoffer</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Niles, Mrs. John (Neil Edgar)</td>
<td>Lt. James Moore</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bruce, Mrs. J. A., Sr. (Joyce Jackson)</td>
<td>Lt. Nimrod Mitchell</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Olson, Mrs. Jack (Vergene Mize)</td>
<td>William Thomas</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Mrs. Walter V. (Rebecca Willis)</td>
<td>Howell Parker, Sr.</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Prescott, Mrs. R. G. (Stella Sudduth)</td>
<td>Col. Edward Lacey</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson, Elizabeth (Miss)</td>
<td>Nathaniel Smith</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Sanders, Mrs. Carl L., Sr. (Joyce Williams)</td>
<td>Jacob Garrigues</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass, Mrs. D. H. (Kathleen Black)</td>
<td>Elisha Dodson</td>
<td>Del.</td>
<td>Shaw, Mrs. John E. (Mary Corrine White)</td>
<td>Dennis O'Briant</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>Graham, Mrs. Robert L. (Bobbie Jean Ray)</td>
<td>Isaac Lansdale</td>
<td>Del.</td>
<td>Sides, Mrs. Harold R., Sr. (Dorothy Oliver)</td>
<td>Nathaniel Smith</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guyton, Eleanor (Miss)</td>
<td>Nathaniel Smith</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Smythe, Anne (Miss)</td>
<td>James Smith</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanna, Margaret A. (Miss)</td>
<td>Aaron Guyton</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Temple, Mrs. Charles F. (Lyda Jamison)</td>
<td>Thomas Bradford</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>Hollingsworth, Mrs. Frank Nonne Weeke</td>
<td>John Hoffman</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Niles, Mrs. John (Neil Edgar)</td>
<td>Samuel Rosamond</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamison, Frances (Miss)</td>
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<td>Va.</td>
<td>Sanders, Mrs. Carl L., Sr. (Joyce Williams)</td>
<td>Joel Crawford</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Mrs. Sidney (Thelma Murff)</td>
<td>Joseph Storer</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Temple, Mrs. Charles F. (Lyda Jamison)</td>
<td>Nathaniel Smith</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
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<td>Land, Mrs. Phillip (Margaret Boyette)</td>
<td>Aaron Guyton</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Wasson, Mrs. David E. (Evelyn Lord)</td>
<td>Col. Edward Lacey</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McClintock, Mary (Miss)</td>
<td>Joseph Bonner</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Weatherall, Mrs. T. J., Sr. (Tommy Storer)</td>
<td>Thomas Wells</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>McDade, Helen J. (Miss)</td>
<td>James McDade</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Yarbrough, Mrs. J. F. (Kathryn Dubard)</td>
<td>James Smith</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
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Of traditional southern design, the home of the President of Mississippi State University sits on a gentle hill in the midst of lawn and gardens in which grow traditional southern trees and flowers. Crowned by a handsome lead pineapple atop the cupola, this symbol of hospitality is repeated in the draperies of the President's study and in the wall covering and upholstery of the dining room.

Completed in November, 1968, this handsome home replaced the white frame home in which had lived every President of Mississippi State University from Confederate General Stephen Dill Lee to Dr. William L. Giles who is President at this time. Handsome sliding doors from the older home, which had been brought to that house from "Devereaux," the plantation home of Mrs. Lee, have been used as paneling in the new home. Furnished to a great extent in handsome "deep south" antiques the home combines the beauty and graciousness of our past with the comfort and charm of the present. Of especial interest are the exquisite crewel-work draperies of the formal living room which represent a cooperative project by members of Extension Homemakers of Mississippi.

Located near Starkville, Mississippi, Mississippi State University, founded in 1878 as Mississippi A & M, a land grant college, reached University status in 1958. With a present enrollment of 8,955 students it is Mississippi's largest University.

Hic-A-Sha-Ba-Ha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Starkville, Mississippi, proudly presents this page through the kind generosity of:

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Honoring MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING, Tennessee State Regent 1968-1971

THE TENNESSEE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

with sincere appreciation for her loyal and devoted service, proudly presents SARAH McKELLEY KING with her State Board.

Left to right: Mrs. Albert Boyd Whitley, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Oscar French Noel, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William Marvin Porter, Librarian; Mrs. William Andrew Starritt, Jr., Chaplain; Mrs. John Jackson Garrett, Registrar; Mrs. Homer David Hickey, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Ray Wallace Mettetal, Treasurer; Mrs. Edwin Grafton Hill, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Reuben Clark Algood, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Walter Hughey King, State Regent; Mrs. Harry Hoopes, Recording Secretary.
MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING (SARAH McKELLEY)
STATE REGENT TENNESSEE SOCIETY
1968-1971
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF CURATOR GENERAL, NSDAR
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Presented with pride and affection by the State Board
of the Tennessee Society, 1968-1971
Who unanimously endorse Sarah McKelley King for the Office of
Curator General
With the firm belief that she is eminently qualified for service
on the Executive Board of The National Society, DAR
Compliments of the State Board of the Tennessee Society

FEBRUARY 1971
Maury County, Tennessee, was established in 1807 from parts of Williamson and Dickson Counties. Early settlers came mostly from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, well over 100 being Revolutionary Soldiers, some of whom were granted land for their service. Twenty-five thousand acres of the choicest land was granted to Gen. Nathaniel Greene. His daughter, Cornelia, with her second husband Edward B. Littlefield, settled on a part of the grant and their home, Skipwith Hall still stands, as do over 100 other ante bellum houses in the county.

Three early paths of migration were located in the county: McCutchan’s Trace and Double Head’s Trace, both early Indian paths, and the famous Natchez Trace, widely traveled from Nashville to points south. Parts of the old Military Road, laid out by the soldiers of Andrew Jackson, are still used today.

Duck River flows through the county, which is a region of fertile farmland, bluegrass meadows and rolling wooded hills. Columbia, the county seat, has long been a seat of learning in the area. A number of private academies flourished early and today it is the home of Columbia Military Academy (now co-educational) and Columbia State Community College.

The second largest town in the county is Mt. Pleasant, long noted as a center of the phosphate industry.

Few counties have been so blessed with important men. Among those were President James K. Polk (whose ancestral home here is open to the public daily); Gen. Richard Winn of Revolutionary fame; and Confederate Generals Leonidas Polk, Lucius Polk, Felix J. Zollicoffer, Richard Ewell, and Gideon J. Pillow to name a few.

The county has much to offer to the historian, genealogist, and nature lover. The Maury County Historical Society is dedicated to the preservation of the history and lore of the county. Meetings are held bi-monthly. “Historic Maury,” published quarterly, comprises approximately 30 pages per issue of original records of the county, heretofore unpublished: tax lists, militia rolls, legislative petitions, church minutes, diaries, letters, etc.

Those who are interested in the history of Maury County are cordially invited to join the society. Dues, including quarterly, are $3.00 per year, payable to the treasurer.

MAURY COUNTY PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

(Order from Miss Juanita Keys, Treasurer, Maury Co. Historical Society, P.O. Box 865, Columbia, Tenn. 38401)

“A Historical Sketch of Maury County” (Read at the Centennial Celebration in Columbia on July 4, 1875, by W. S. Fleming, Reprint) $1.60

“Historic Maury in Pictures,” Vol. 1—pictures and descriptions of early houses in the county. $2.10

“Frank H. Smith’s History of Maury County,” consisting of notes kept by Mr. Smith before 1910, much heretofore unpublished information. 391 pages, 8 1/4 × 11 mimeo. $10.50

“Century Review, History and Directory of Maury County, 1807-1907,” Reprint $8.00

“Maury County Cousins,” Vol. II—Bible and family records, wills, etc. $8.00

Order from Mrs. Paul McAnally, Rt. 1, Columbia, Tenn. 38401:

“Confederate Soldiers & Patriots of Maury Co.”—over 3000 soldiers with family information, pub. by Sparkman Chapter, UDC 380 pages 8 1/2 × 11 $8.50

“Historic Ebenezer—Reese’s Chapel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery,” pub. by Reese’s Cemetery Association—Session Minutes, tombstone inscriptions and early history of the church. 94 p. $2.00
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FEBRUARY 1971
SAM RIDLEY, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF SMYRNA TENNESSEE
CONGRATULATES THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAR
on the candidacy of
MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING (SARAH MCKELLEY)
for the office of
CURATOR GENERAL, NSDAR, ON THE SLATE OF MRS. DONALD SPICER

SAM DAVIS HOME, SMYRNA, TENNESSEE

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

The Davis home is preserved as it stood when its eighteen-year-old heir left to enter Western Military Institute in Nashville. Aside from its association with the soldier-hero, the home is of interest to the thoughtful visitor because it shows how a typical Southern family lived in the days just prior to the civil war.

Mrs. Walter Hughey King has worked tirelessly for this historic preservation for more than 20 years and currently serves as Second Vice Regent and House Chairman. Under her initiative the Sam Davis Home has been studied by leading historians, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Smithsonian Institution, and the National Park Service.

Mrs. King, a dynamic speaker, possesses a natural charm and magnetism. Her personal attributes and knowledge of antiques, historical records, and museums preeminently qualify her for the office of Curator General.

Sponsored by the City of Smyrna, Tennessee
STONE'S RIVER CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The City of Murfreesboro, Tennessee and its Mayor Hollis Westbrooks congratulate
the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the candidacy of MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING FOR THE OFFICE OF CURATOR GENERAL, NSDAR
ON THE SLATE OF MRS. DONALD SPICER
AND PROUDLY PRESENT THE MOST HISTORIC COURTHOUSE IN TENNESSEE

Murfreesboro, Tennessee was incorporated on October 17, 1817 and two years later became the capital of the State. It became the county seat of Rutherford County in 1811 and the present Courthouse was built in 1851. James K. Polk was clerk of the Senate in 1817 and married Sarah Childress of this city. Sam Houston, the State Adjutant-General, was a familiar figure in Murfreesboro. A great celebration was held here on January 15, 1826 to mark the thirteenth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, with General Andrew Jackson as the honored guest. Jean Faircloth MacArthur, a member of the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter, and her husband, General Douglas MacArthur, were honored here in 1951 on their return from the Far East.

More than 1,000 citizens of the county were imprisoned in this famous Courthouse during the occupation by Federal Troops in 1862. On July 13 of that year, General Nathan Bedford Forrest descended on the Federal garrison here and freed the prisoners and the town.

Sponsored by the City of Murfreesboro, Tennessee
The John Sevier Chapter hopes you will include a visit to The Tipton-Haynes Place, Historic Landmark, on your vacation.
The Tipton-Haynes Place: A Landmark of East Tennessee

Now open to the public as the “Tipton-Haynes Living Historical Farm.” This historic site pre-dates the State of Tennessee and the Territory South of the Ohio. Active in four eras of American History: Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812 and the War Between the States all are part of the 17 1/2 acre farm located 1 mile south of Johnson City, Tenn. on U. S. Highway 19 W.

James Needham and Gabriel Arthur passed this site in June 1673. Daniel Boone camped here, using water from the spring and shelter in the cave.

Landon Carter Haynes, Tennessee’s Confederate Senator, lived and had his Law office here. The Battle of the Lost State of Franklin took place here February 27, 1788. This battle was fought here between the forces of Col. John Tipton and General John Sevier, Tennessee’s first Governor. Tipton favored North Carolina’s sovereignty over the western country and Sevier was trying to form the new state of Franklin.

Dr. Earl Hobson Smith, Historical Playwright is writing an outdoor drama “The Lost State of Franklin” which will be produced in the natural amphitheater on the farm starting in the summer of 1971.

The John Sevier Chapter of the DAR appreciates the following gracious sponsors:

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THE DADDY HAYNES STORY, a colorful biography of PROFESSOR LANDON CARTER HAYNES, was written by his daughter, MISS GRACE HAYNES. Miss Haynes is an active member of the Nolachuckey Chapter and resides at Tusculum Station, Tennessee.

Professor Haynes, a classical scholar, was probably the greatest mathematician of his generation. He very ably and faithfully served as head of the Mathematics Department of TUSCULUM COLLEGE, Greenville, Tennessee, for 65 years, from 1877 to 1942. During this time he declined attractive offers from Yale and other large universities. He kept abreast of scientific research; he challenged his students in an unusual way to greater intellectual attainments and character development. This book contains information on Haynes Hall which was named in his honor and much other interesting information concerning Tusculum College.

A great grandson of George Haynes, hero of the battle of Kings Mountain, Landon Carter Haynes was a true son of The American Revolution.
THE VOLUNTEER STATE

TENNESSEE

Nolachuckey Chapter Greenville, Tennessee

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WATAUGA CHAPTER DAR
1894-1971

Honoring our State Regent
Mrs. Walter Hughey King
Regent's Council of Davidson County
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for her devoted dedication
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to be Chartered this year

Mary Bishop Brookhart (Mrs. George F.)
Regent

With much pride, our members honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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According to the family story, Miss Gale's greatgrandfather, Dr. Alfred George Stiles Gale, purchased from the estate of Aaron Burr, in 1839, a portrait of George Washington. Dr. Gale's pharmacy was in the vicinity of the St. James Hotel (corner of Richmond Avenue and Richmond Terrace) where Aaron Burr died in 1836. About four years ago Miss Gale purchased from a

(Continued on page 193)
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St. John's Episcopal Church
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ROCK CITY atop historic Lookout Mountain has been known since pre-Civil War times. Early missionaries mentioned ROCK CITY and described its fantastic rock formations. Hernando DeSoto told of a place where he stood to see “mountains looking at each other.” Rock City is now one of the South’s outstanding travel attractions.

SEQUOYAH CAVENS AND LAKES are located thirty-five miles south of Chattanooga in a beautiful region where the Cherokee Indian educator, Sequoyah, brought reading to his people by inventing a new alphabet. Described as America’s prettiest Caverns, Sequoyah is noted for its mirror lakes. See both Rock City and Sequoyah when you visit the Chattanooga region.

John Hancock

(Continued from page 144)

ferson, Hamilton, Franklin and others, who served the nation as well in peace as in war.

Actors such as Sam Adams, Patrick Henry and Thomas Paine, who occupied the center of the stage in the promotion of the conflict, faded into the shadow of the wings at its close; they had little to contribute to the equally important task of placing on a firm basis the nation they had helped to found.

But John Hancock, like the rest of the great cast who could adapt themselves to change, carried on at the highest level, playing his part up to the hilt until death rang down the curtain.

If it had not been for Hancock’s tremendous influence upon the indifferent masses, the Revolutionary movement against England might have collapsed and had he not risked his great fortune and turned against his patriotic class for the sake of freedom for all men, the ideal of American democracy might never have been realized.

Bibliography

John Hancock, Herbert S. Allen
John Hancock, Catherine S. Cleen
John Adams Papers, Edited by Frank Donovan
Yankee Doodle Dandy, Noel Gerson
Paul Revere And His World, Forbes
History of the American Revolution, Dupuy & Dupuy
Dictionary of American Biography
Encyclopedia Britannica
Columbia Encyclopedia

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friends of Eleanor Spicer from the following California chapters lovingly give this page

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FEBRUARY 1971
Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 137)

Ebenezer Smith & Mrs. Chloe Kellogg married Aug. 8, 1793.
Aaron Gale & Mrs. Achsah Race married Oct. 13, 1793.
Jacob Southworth, (probable South worth) & Mrs. Sylva Hamer Oct. 14, 1793.
Arba Doolittle & Mrs. Prudence Stephenson married April 27, 1794.
All Five above married by Rev. Eliphalet Stiles (Steele) of Egremont.

Mt. Washington; 1794
Henry Ryan & Huldah Lord married Nov. 30, 1794.
W. Stockbridge; 1795
John Pacquin & Louisa Stevens.
Joseph Persons & Deborah Hawley.
Nathaniel Ford & Catherine Rees.
Above Three marriages by Rev. Oliver Ayer May 27, 1795.

Kooken Family Record Contributed by Mrs. George L. Pugh, Radnor, Ohio. Copied from a Bible presented to the Delaware Historical Society by Mrs. Lawrence Fry. “A present to G. R. and Sarah Jane Kooken from their mother, E. K.” “The Holy Bible” containing the Old and New Testaments, translated out of the original tongues and with the former translations diligently compared and revised. New York; American Bible Society-1854—Family Record.

James Kooken was born the 18th day of August A.D. 1772, Pennsylvania.
Eleanor, his wife, was born the 22nd day of October A.D. 1777, New Jersey.
The following are their issue;

Henry Kooken was born December the 2nd A.D. 1799, Danville, N.Y.
Nathaniel Porter Kooken was born the 26th of May, 1801, Pine Creek, Penn.
Mary Kooken was born the 14th of Dec. A.D. 1802, Pine Creek, Penn.
Elizabeth Kooken was born Feb. 14th, A.D. 1804, Larey's Creek, Penn.
James Kooken was born Nov. 9, 1809, Sugar Creek, N.Y.
Elianor Gertrude Kooken was born the 27th day of March A.D. 1821, Columbus, Ohio.
Elianor, wife of James Kooken, died Sept. 19th, 1823, at one o'clock A.M. aged 45 years ten months and 27 days, Delaware, Ohio.
Nathaniel Porter Kooken died August 20, 1814, aged 13 years, 2 months, 25 days, Franklin, Ohio.
Eliza Reynolds was born April the 11th A.D. 1800, Dublin, Ireland.
George R. Kooken died at twelve in the evening, August 16th A.D. 1880, age 51 years, 2 months and 17 days, Bellepoint, Ohio.
James Kooken was married to Eleanor Porter, daughter of Nathaniel Porter the 19th day of June A.D. 1797, Danville, Ky.
June Kooken died March 25th 1888, age 55, 11 months and 25 days. Funeral preached U. B. Church, text Hebrews 6 Chap. and 12th verse.
George Reynolds Kooken was born on the 29th day of May A.D. 1829.
Sarah Jane Sperow was born on the 1st day of April A.D. 1832.
George R. Kooken and Sarah Jane Sperow were married on the 21st day of October, A.D. 1852.
Eliza Jane Kooken their daughter was born on the 22nd day of Nov. A.D. 1853.
James Kooken was married (2nd time) to Mrs. Eliza Hughes (daughter of George and Mary Reynolds) the 17th day of March A.D. 1825, Delaware, Ohio.
The following are their children;

Ann Caroline Kooken was born May 15th, A.D. 1826, Delaware, Ohio.
George Reynolds Kooken was born on the 29th of May A.D. 1829, Delaware, Ohio.
Margaret Kooken was born Dec. the 18th, A.D. 1830, Delaware, Ohio.
James Kooken died May the 3rd A.D. 1842 at ten o'clock in the evening, aged 67 years, 3 months and 15 days, Bellepoint, Ohio.
Margaret Kooken died on the morning of the 25th day of October A.D. 1851, aged 20 years, 10 months and 7 days, Bellepoint, Ohio.


Table of Contents:

Descendants of Simon Gilman Jr.
Early Marriages of the Town of Pawlet, Vt.
Genealogy of the Benjamin Pratt Family.
Bible Records of the Lincoln Family.
Bible Records of the Sampler, Presson and Fesson Family.
Cemetery Records, Bailey Mills, Reading, Vt.
Cemetery Records, South Reading, Vt.
Records of Prospect Hill, Brattleboro, Vt.
Cemeteries of Wardsboro, Vt.

Bible Records of the Sanders-Randall Family.

Index.

Kentucky—Mason County. Presented by Mrs. William W. Weis through the Limestone Chapter of Kentucky.
In the office of the County Clerk of Mason County, Kentucky at Maysville, there is an Old Marriage Book (number 1) giving the Minister's Return, his name and the date of Marriage performed (Title page missing). The Marriages date from 1790 to the early 1800's.

Nebraska—Thayer County: Marriage Records. Presented by Nebraska State Society DAR


Charles C. Kellogg, son of George C. Kellogg and Mary L. Benton; born in Summit County, Ohio. Aged 21 married in Thayer County, Nebraska, on Dec. 24, 1871, to Ellie J. Arnold, daughter of Hiram Arnold and Almine Pitts, born in Athem County, Ohio. Aged 19.


(Continued on page 174)
MRS. LYLE J. HOWLAND
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As a Candidate for the Office of
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Presented by
“members in New York State
who support the SPICER slate”
Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 172)


Emil Lange, son of Charles Wm. Lange and Bertha Hoffman; born in Germany, resides in Jefferson County, Nebr. Aged 42 years. Elizabeth Landkamer, daughter of George Landkamer and Barbara Rothmeier; born in Germany. Resides in Jefferson County, Nebr. Aged 25 years. Married May 9, 1872.


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

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Samuel Belden
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Hannah Bolton
Thomas Bowhay
William Brooks
Jeremiah Brown
Samuel Brown
Ann Bulkley
David Byrne
Issac Champlin
John Champlin
Joseph Champlin
Lodwick Chaplin
Richard Chapman
Joseph Cheds
Elizabeth Christopher

(Continued on page 180)
With all the things that happened in Charleston in 1861, it's sometimes easy to forget all the things that happened in Charleston in 1670.

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And Charleston isn't the only place in South Carolina where you can see a lot of history this year. In Columbia, at the Midlands Exposition Park, the emphasis is on South Carolina's second century. And the Piedmont Exposition Park in Greenville focuses on South Carolina from 1870 on into the future.

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Lancaster County, South Carolina: Tours, by Viola C. Floyd. Second edition, 1969. Names, places and events included: Catawba Indians, Scotch-Irish, the Waxhaws, Andrew Jackson and the Andrew Jackson State Park, two Revolutionary battles, Dr. James Marion Sims, world famous surgeon and the Springs Mills. 161 pages, 10 maps, 60 photographs. Cloth, $5.00; paper, $3.00. 

Andrew Jackson, South Carolinian, by Elmer Don Herd, Jr., 1963. All claims well documented. 64 pages. Paper, $1.50.

History Lancaster First Methodist Church, 1833, by Viola Caston Floyd. 1962. Baptismal records, church rolls, early church records make this valuable to the genealogist. Well illustrated. 172 pages. Cloth, $7.50.

Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church Cemetery Inscriptions; mimeographed, press board binder, 81 pages, $10.00.

Order Tours, Church History and Andrew Jackson from:
Mrs. H. C. Floyd, Box 117, Lancaster, S. C. 29720
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Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 174)

Daniel Harriss
Eliahet Harriss
Grach Harriss
John Harriss, 1st
John Harriss, 2nd
Nathaniel Harriss
Lydia Harriss
Walter Harriss
John Hartle
John Hempstead and others
Joshua Hempstead
Nathaniel Hempstead
Stephen Hempstead
William Higgins
Elizabeth Holesworth
Abigail Holt
Daneil Holt
Ebenezer Holt
Elizabeth Holesworth
Jonathan Holt
Joseph Holt
Stephen Holt
Thomas Holt
Thomas Hopkins
Russell Hubbard
Daniel Hurbutt
Joseph Hurbutt
Mary Hurbutt
Titus Hurbutt
Moses Jeffrey
Lydia Johnson
Thomas Jones
John Jervin
Robert Kennedy
James Lamphier
James Lamphier, Jr.
Amara Larned
John Lathrop
Lydia Lattimer
Peter Lattimer
Pickett Lattimer
Richard Lattimer
Samuel Lattimer
Samuel Lattimer
Rasman Lawrence
Edgrouph Lee
Mahitabil Leet
Christopher Leffingwell
Amos Lester
Ebenizer Lester
John Lester
Mary Lewis
Dioutte Little
Michael Love
John McCurdy
James McEver's heirs
David Manwaring
Robert Manwaring
Lawrence Marting
James Matthews
Michaill Melally
James Miller
Jeremiah Miller
Ephraim Minor
James Minor
Lewis Minor
Antony Mitchell
Temperance Moore
John Morriss
Issac Moseley
David Mumford
Giles Mumford
Owen Neal
Widow Nelson
Mary Newburg
Elizabeth Newcomb
George Newcomb
Issac Oliver
Nathaniel Overton
Joseph Owen
Joseph Packwood
William Packwood
James Paeker
Andrew Palmer
Simeon Peck
James Penniman
John Penwert
Peter Perry
Widow Piner
James Pittman
Elizabeth Plumb
Green Plumb
Joseph Plumb
Sarah Pool
Abigail Potter
John Potter
Joshua Potter
Richard Potter
Ichabod Powers
Ichabod Powers, Jr.
Joshua Powers
John Prentice
Zuriah Preston
Christopher Prince
Ann Richards
David Richards
Guy Richards & Sons
Jabez Richards
Mary Richards
David Roberts
Samuel Roberts
Patrick Robinson
Peter Robinson
Amos Rogers
Benjamin Rogers
George Rogers
Harriss Rogers
James Rogers
James Rogers
John Rogers
Mary Rogers
Peter Rogers
Peter Rogers, Jr.
Solomon Rogers
William Rogers
William Rogers
Stephen Rougett
Gurdon Saltanstall, Esq.
Nathaniel Saltonstall
Roswell Saltonstall
Winthrop Saltonstall
Seth Sears
Adam Shapely
Eliza Shapely
Nathaniel Shaw
Thomas Shaw

(Continued on page 206)
CALIFORNIA DAR FRIENDS
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State Vice Regent 1966-1968  State Organizing Secretary 1964-1966
President of the Past and Present Regents' Association 1965

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Member of the DAR Tamassee School Advisory Board 1969-1972

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Held many Chapter Offices and Chairmanships for 18 years
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Tygart Valley

Vandalia
West Augusta
Wheeling
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Ye Towne of Bath

FEBRUARY 1971
If there is any information which you feel the members of the Page Committee can supply, please do not hesitate to contact any of us. The Vice Chairmen of the Page Committee are:

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

It is our hope that each and everyone of you will enjoy your work with our Committee at this 80th Congress, and that as you are learning about the work of our National Society this past year—and our plans for the coming year—you will be making new friends among the women with whom you will be sharing this experience, and that you will want to come back another year.

See you at registration!
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to manpower levels. This gives one an idea of how severely manpower costs and the effort to reduce defense costs have detracted from our ability to maintain a modern technologically advanced military capability.

Let me hasten to add that these military pay increases which have been and will continue to be provided by the Congress are absolutely necessary. Moreover, additional compensation increases will, in the future, be necessary if we hope to reduce reliance on the draft, or keep any semblance of a career force which is absolutely essential as our weapons systems become more and more complex.

In terms of gross national product, our defense budget has gone from 9.7 per cent in 1968 to 7 per cent in 1971, while at the same time the domestic parts of our national budget have increased their share of the gross national product from 12.8 per cent to well over 13.4 per cent in the same time frame.

The 7 per cent portion of the gross national product which is allocated to our national defense represents the smallest allocation of our gross national product to national defense purposes in 20 years. Surely no American would argue that we can put a price tag on the lives of our people. I would rather be alive at 10 per cent than dead at 7.

Now let me summarize for a moment. I have outlined to you that our former 5-to-1 margin in nuclear strategic weapons has vanished in a few short years. The Soviet Union now has a nuclear strategic weapon capability in excess of ours, and this superiority will continue to increase if we do not take dramatic action to stem the tide. We can no longer look upon our threat of nuclear war as a satisfactory deterrent to aggression with conventional arms, as we could in the two decades past. From here on if we threaten nuclear war in response to aggression, we risk our own destruction.

Moreover, I pointed out that the Soviet Union has within a few short years negated our naval superiority. This same accomplishment is evident in other areas of conventional war-

(Continued on page 196)
JAMES HALSTEAD SR. CHAPTER
Robinson, Crawford County, Illinois
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1921-1971

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HONORING
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1970-72
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Ottumwa, Iowa

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—George Washington in his Speech to Constitutional Convention in 1787

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February 1971
IOWA
AN INTERESTING STATE TO TOUR

THE LITTLE BROWN CHURCH IN THE VALE
Nashua, Iowa

"Come to the Church in the Wildwood," here at Nashua. The Little Brown Church from the famous song is known the world over in song and in memories of the many couples who marry here. Thousands yearly enjoy visiting the church.

To the southwest of Spillville is the Little Brown Church in the Vale. It was organized 1855 as the Congregational Church of Bradford, Iowa. This northeast Iowa town is now extinct; the church is a shrine. Nashua is on U.S. Highway 218, about 40 miles northwest of Waterloo. The old town of Bradford mentioned here should not be confused with a present town of the same name, as the latter is located over 60 miles away.

EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
Visitor Center, Headquarters
McGregor, Iowa
(below)
Courtesy National Park Service

Northeast Iowa is called Little Switzerland. In October the blaze of colored foliage brings people for miles.

Ancient burial grounds and Iowa's primitive past can be explored at the Effigy Mound National Monument park at Marquette. Scenic trails and film presentations are daily fare.

Effigy Mounds National Monument was established to preserve the earth mounds found in northeastern Iowa. Within the monument's borders are 191 known prehistoric mounds, 29 in the form of bear and bird effigies and the remainder conical or linear shaped.
BILY BROTHERS CLOCK MUSEUM
Spillville, Iowa

AMERICAN PIONEER HISTORY CLOCK

One of the many interesting hand carved clocks of the Bily Brothers made of wood. They are housed in the home of Dvorak at Spillville, where he completed the “New World Symphony” and where he was inspired to write “Humoresque.” In this same area Fort Atkinson was established in 1840 to protect Winnebago Indians from the Sioux Indians on the north, and the Sauk and Fox on the South.

Each clock is a miracle of patient artistry. This clock is a memorial to our American forebears. It was designed and carved during 1923-27. It is 9 ft. 8 inches high, carved in cherry and walnut, and plays chimes each hour.

CAPITOL OR ROMAN RENAISSANCE CLOCK

A visit to the Bily Brothers Museum, Spillville, Iowa is well worth anyone’s time. Few places in the world can offer more interesting clocks than are on exhibit here. Two brothers, Frank L. and Joseph C. Bily were born in Winneshiek County, Iowa in the 1880’s. One of the many clocks they carved was made as early as 1915—the Apostles Clock. The Apostles parade each hour.

In the clock to the right George Washington appears every half hour in the Capitol Style Clock or Roman Renaissance Clock with the Capitol Dome. It is made of hard maple, ash and birchwood.

The many clocks with intricate hand carving by the two brothers tells the story of History and the Bible.
IOWA DAR PROMOTE CAR PATRIOTIC EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

Lance David Ehmcke, Midshipman NROTC, History Junior, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, joined CAR as a Flagbearer when four years old. Through the CAR program of live Patriotic Education Study and Action he was guided by DAR Leadership. This gave him the incentive and dedication to guide youth and to attract and influence patriotism “among other boys and girls with whom he came in contact,” in keeping with the axiom of the CAR. This training develops leadership for aims of DAR and CAR; it is statewide communication between youth and adults, attracting and promoting patriotism among others.

LANCE DAVID EHMCKE
National President, National Society
Children of the American Revolution
1970-1971

CAPITOL HILL TOUR NSCAR CONVENTION
April 1959

Lance with his mother Mrs. William Ehmcke, and Former Iowa Congressman Charles B. Hoeven, sister Twyla and brother Paul.

A long dedicated worker in CAR Lance earned the honor to serve as its National President. He received full support from his mother who has been a loyal and active DAR member since 1939. CONGRATULATIONS!

IOWA STATE CAR CONFERENCE
Des Moines, Iowa
March 6-7, 1970

Celebrating NSCAR 75th Anniversary with speaker, Honorable Stanley Shepherd, State Representative. Mrs. Shepherd (far left) is DAR State Librarian. Mrs. Dwight Conklin, Senior State President (center).

HONORING IOWA NATIONAL CAR LEADERS 1970-1971
Lance David Ehmcke, NSCAR President, Cleghorn, Iowa
Lowell Steele, National Organizing Secretary, Cherokee, Iowa
H. Linford Johnson, N Vice President, Northcentral Region, Oskaloosa, Iowa
Mrs. Paul C. Garner, NC Region, Senior Vice President, Ames, Iowa
Quentin M. Steele, Iowa State President, Cherokee, Iowa
Mrs. Dwight Conklin, Senior State President, Waterloo, Iowa
Chapter Reports  
(Continued from page 166)

relative's estate, the portrait. Unfortunately, it had been in a fire and was in a sorry state because some inexperienced person had tried to restore it. However, Miss Gale commissioned Jean Hitch (Mrs. Robert), a local artist, who has restored many old paintings at Richmond, to restore the Washington portrait.

At the meeting, Mrs. Hitch told the story of her three years spent in restoring the painting. She started her painstaking job by cleaning the painting and getting the canvas into shape. The more she worked on the painting the more interested she became in it. She took a piece of the canvas to the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. and there, it was established that the canvas dated back to the period 1800-1830. Could it be a Gilbert Stuart? While in Washington, Mrs. Hitch went to the White House to study the Lansdowne Gilbert Stuart that hangs there. After her return to N.Y. City she continued her research at the Frick Library where she made a study of Gilbert Stuart's life and art. There she found that Gilbert only signed his paintings with initials in very obscure places, for he stated: “each of my brush strokes is my signature.” Also she discovered there was a close relationship between Aaron Burr and Stuart. Stuart always seemed to have had Aaron Burr at any gathering where he displayed a new Washington painting. Did Stuart value Burr's opinion as an art critic? Or perhaps, because Stuart knew Burr knew Washington so well he felt Burr could tell him if it was a good likeness.

At each stage of the restoration Mrs. Hitch had color slides made. At the meeting she showed these slides and explained the restoration step by step. When Miss Gale and Mrs. Hitch removed the covering from the slightly larger than three by five foot painting a gasp went up from the audience—followed immediately by a long round of applause.

Whether or not it is a Lansdowne Gilbert Stuart would be very hard to prove. However the Chapter members and guests all felt that Miss Gale and Mrs. Hitch had saved and restored a very beautiful and definitely old painting of the Father of Our Country and all who were there greatly appreciated their efforts.
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Brooking Chapter DAR
Hamburg, Arkansas

Greetings from
Fort Smith Chapter
Fort Smith, Arkansas
Mrs. J. R. Jorden, Regent

Greetings
John Cain Chapter

Greetings from Quapaw District of the Arkansas Society DAR

Mrs. Lee O. Rogers, District Director

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General William Lewis

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Greetings from the Champagnolle Chapter, DAR of El Dorado, Arkansas.

On account of its strategic location on the Ouachita River, Old Champagnolle played an important part in the early development of Union County and all of south Arkansas. The towns of south Arkansas, El Dorado and Camden, were dependent on the river boats from New Orleans to bring their household necessities to them.

In 1839, the county seat for Union County was moved from Camden, Arkansas, to what was then called Scarborough Landing, on the Ouachita river. The name was later changed to Champagnolle, where it remained until 1843. This marker, erected by the DAR in 1955, is constructed from stones taken from the chimney of the first U.S. Land Office in what is now known as Union County. In October of 1843, a commission was appointed to secure a more central location. El Dorado was their choice and the first session of Circuit Court convened there in the fall of 1844. El Dorado remains the county seat of Union County and is the home of the Champagnolle Chapter.

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

National Defense

(Continued from page 186)

fare, including our ground and air capabilities.

As a matter of fact, while Congress is still debating the necessity for building an advanced manned strategic bomber, the B-1, we now know that the Soviet Union has already built such an aircraft, and it should be coming into their operational inventory at least 3 to 4 years before we can hope to have our B-1 operational.

The circumstances of the B-1 bomber debate in this Country illustrate the reasons why we seem hell-bent on national suicide. While we debate the question of maintaining our military capability, the Soviet Union quietly but openly forges ahead.

It may be that the gap which has now been created in our defense capability can never be bridged. The Soviets have the bit in their teeth, and make no mistake about it, are both capable and determined to maintain this newly developed superiority.

Perhaps I can best put into perspective the determined accelerated effort being made by the Soviet Union to eclipse the United States in strategic capability, both offensive and defensive, by giving you a concrete measure of this effort.

In calendar year 1969, the United States spent a total of $7.5 billion on strategic offensive and defensive weaponry. During that same period, the Soviet Union expended approximately $13 billion for the same effort. Thus, it is evident that the Soviet Union in a single calendar year has spent approximately $5.5 billion more for increased strategic capability than did the United States.

I recognize that a $5.5 billion added effort is somewhat difficult for laymen to comprehend. However, since the cost of a single Minuteman missile is approximately $4.8 million, the added Soviet effort is roughly equivalent to the procurement of a thousand Minuteman missiles.

All of this in one calendar year.

Can anyone consider this anything but an obvious effort to give the Soviet Union an insurmountable advantage in strategic weaponry over the United States before the conclusion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)?

As a matter of fact, this circumstance alone illustrates the cold and calculating master plan of the Soviet Union, who in entering the SALT negotiations hope to freeze the United States in an inferior position in strategic weaponry.

I pray to God that the American people, and the Congress in particular, will soon awaken to these realities and recognize that the question confronting us is no longer one involving the relative allocation of priorities in spending between defense and domestic programs, but rather the fundamental question of national survival.

We cannot as a Nation afford to spend one penny less on national defense than that amount which is required to insure that you and I, and our children, can convince the Soviets they dare not pull the trigger when a Soviet gun is placed against our heads.

(Continued on page 207)
HONORING MY MOTHER

MRS. HARRY PARR

New Hampshire State Regent

Dedicated to the ideals of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

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at the Eightieth Continental Congress

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The Junior Membership Library
(Continued from page 121)

Illinois, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Texas, Alabama, and Ohio. Traditionally, the Juniors have provided the nurse’s salary and medical aids to KDS; our Committee continues these commitments, in addition to our pledges to the Seimes-Thomas Classroom Building and the generous scholarships given to Tamassee DAR School from the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund.

The appreciation of the Kate Duncan Smith students was evident in the Library Council’s sign: “Thank you from the bottom of our hearts for this beautiful library.” When you visit Kate Duncan Smith DAR School you will be very pleased, and very proud, to see what the Helen Pouch Memorial Funds have provided. To the Juniors from coast to coast who made the Junior Membership Library a reality, your national chairman expresses her deep gratitude.
The Forty Chapters of Washington State Society DAR
honor their State Regent

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1970 — 1972

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Tahoma, Tacoma
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University of Washington, Seattle
Virginia Dare, Tacoma
Waukomish Trail, Woodland
Willapa, Raymond
Dancing Rabbit Treaty

(Continued from page 122)

On the other hand, there was a group of Christian Indians under the jurisdiction of Capt. David Folsom who kept up their religious services, preaching, praying and singing every night to a very late hour.

For the first ten days, the Indians, almost to a man, opposed the execution of a treaty. It was mainly through the influence of Col. Leflore, who suggested certain modifications of the proposed treaty, that it was executed. One of his proposals resulted in the 14th article which provided that those who so desired might have the privilege of remaining in the state, while others migrated to the west.

Major Eaton did nearly all of the talking on behalf of the United States, and acted alternately on the policy of appealing to the Indians' hopes and fears. Both commissioners dwelt upon the interest of the "Great Father," General Jackson, then President, in the Choctaw people, many of whom had fought by his side in defense of their country and his.

And thus was signed the treaty for "as long as the green grass grows, as long as the sun shines, as long as the clouds come up and the water falls."

Today a sprinkling of Choctaws may still be found in the vicinity, and still others on the reservation in Neshoba county, in spite of the western migration of their ancestors.

Plans are rapidly taking shape to incorporate the historic spot with one equally important, in a state park. The other is the great Nanih Waiya Mound in Winston county, the Mound the legendary birthplace of the Choctaw nation.
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State Regent, 1969 - 1971
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General,
April 1971

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For the Office of Vice President General
Eightieth Continental Congress, 1971
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STATE REGENT OF WISCONSIN 1968-1971

Her State Board unanimously and enthusiastically endorses her Candidacy for the Office of Vice President General April 1971

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The President and His First Lady

According to the records of the Abraham Lincoln Association in Springfield, Illinois—this is the first monument to be erected to a President of the United States and his wife and the first statue of Mary Todd Lincoln.

The sculptor portrayed the Lincolns as they appeared when they moved into the White House in 1861. In this statue Mr. Lincoln is seated in a heavy chair, with Mrs. Lincoln standing by his side. They are dressed for a party, Mary Todd wears a low cut gown with accessories of earrings, beads, bracelets and long gloves. Mr. Lincoln is in a dress suit and sits up very straight.

This statue was given to the city of Racine, Wisconsin by Miss Lena Rosewall, a resident of Racine, who left her entire estate for the purpose of erecting a statue to the Lincolns. Miss Rosewall thru her study of the lives of the Lincolns was convinced that Mary Todd had done much to aid her husband’s career. The selection of the site and the selection of the sculptor was left to the executors of her will.

East Park, on South Main Street—not far from downtown Racine, was chosen as the site for this statue. In the years after the death of President Lincoln in 1865, his widow, Mary, travelled widely. During these travels she spent part of one summer in Racine with her small son Tad and spent many hours in East Park.

Frederick C. Hibbard, a Missouri born artist and sculptor was commissioned to create this statue honoring Mary Todd Lincoln. Mr. Hibbards works are found in many states. November 4, 1942, the 100th Anniversary of the marriage of Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln was the original date set for the unveiling of Lincoln statue. Postponement was necessary; so on July 4, 1943, the ceremonies were held.

The figures on the statue are chiseled from Elbertson gray granite from Georgia. Mrs. Lincoln’s standing figure is seven feet high. The Minnesota pink granite base is five feet high, with this inscription: “TO CHILDREN AND ALL PEOPLE, MAY THIS MONUMENT INSPIRE DEVOTION AND PATRIOTISM.”

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References:
Racine County Historical Museum and
Racine County Historical Society

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A mountain great
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Land of every race together
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We pray for God to guide us
so we all may live in peace,
For better understanding, and
for good will to increase.
And may our love for freedom
and our courage never cease
For our United States.

CHORUS:
Land of fifty states together
Land of every race together
Land of liberty forever—
Our own United States.

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. . . CALIFORNIA . . .
(Continued from page 180)

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Fleming-Flinn (Flynn)-Littlebury-Epps-Gassaways: Want info on John Fleming b 1776 S.C. m Mary Flinn (Flynn), Polly abt 1800 had issue Yancy, Gassaway, Littlebury, William Leroy; dau Martha, Susan, Betty, Gaty & Epps. What is their relationship to Eliz. Littlebury who m. Francis Epps, and Gassaways of Md?—Lee F. Reese, 6042 Fenimore Way, San Diego, Calif. 92120.


Callaway-Ralph-Boone-Brickey-Duncan: Want info of ancestry Wm. Callaway b ? d 5-8-1857 Andrew Co., Mo. m Leah Ralph 5-4-1820, Dela, She d 5-25-1857 Andrew Co., Mo.; Flanders Callaway b 9-12-1752 d 8-19-1828 m Jemima Boone; James Duncan b 10-7-1817 Ryecove, Va.? d Jan 1900 Tangent Ore, m Sarah Ann (or Jane) Brickey b 3-4-1815 d 12-21-1899, Turner, Ore.—Mrs. Floyd D. Jenkins, R. 1, Box 148, Tangent, Oregon 97389.


Jarvis-Haney: Trying to trace Thomas (Tom) Jarvis and wife Mary Ellen Haney, both from somewhere in Pa. Need info on when & where they were born and married, who their parents and ancestors were & any info on them, particularly Tom Jarvis’ line. Tom & Mary’s issue: Ella, Rebecca, David, Fred (b 7-20-1877 Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio, d 10-24-1951 Riverside, Calif.), & Emma. Tom Jarvis was in some way related to Anna Maria Jarvis of Philadelphia, founder of Mother’s Day. Any info appreciated.—Mrs. Nancy Rembac, 5212 Redwood Lane, La Canada, Calif. 91011.

Eccleston-Hodson: Want name of par, grndpar, grt grndpar, of Lt Col John Eccleston of Md. m Rebecca Hodson. Also par of Rebecca.—Mrs. William R. Dunham, Sweetbriar Drive, Glenview, Ill.

Foster-Patterson-Lum: Want par, bro, sisters etc. of both great grandparents Moses Lum Foster who married May 12 or 22, 1801 Sarah Patterson. M. L. Foster was b 1784 state of Conn. or Conn. Farms, N.J. (?) Sarah was b 1783 in Ca. or 22, 1801 Sarah Patterson. M. L. Foster was b 1784 state of Conn. or Conn. Farms, N.J. (?) Sarah was b 1783 in N.J. d N.Y.C. 8-11-1836. Was Moses Lum Foster nephew of Moses Lum 5-1754 d 1777/8 who had sisters Phebe b 9-11-1752 and Hannah b 4-1756 who may have married a Foster in Chatham, N.J. area?—Mrs. Hila F. Hammerle, 60025.


Lowrey (-ery, -ry)-Culpepper: Want par, fam. anc of John Lowery, b ca 1807, Ga. & wife Mabela, b ca 1799, S.C. App’ly were in Hall Co., Ga. 1830: were in Cherokee Co., Ala. 1850. A son David Sanford L. b 1-2-1830, Menlo, Ga. before Cherokee Lottery was Circuit Rider & Presiding Elder, Ala.—W. Fla. Conference M. E. Church 10-21-1875 till his death 3-21-1896, Ft. Payne, Ala. He m ca 1852 Eliz. M. Culpepper, b ca 1834, Tenn. dau John T. & Melvina.—Mrs. E. R. Lowrey, 2315 Lindenlauff Drive, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

The issue, therefore, is very simply how much money must we spend to insure our survival—since if we fail to demonstrate to the Soviet Union our determination to survive—the amount of money we spend for domestic programs will become merely an academic exercise.

I plead, and I beg you, my colleagues who collectively have the responsibility for the security of our Nation in your hands, to ponder these facts which I have brought to you today. They are proof positive that we are in serious trouble. Unpleasant as these facts may be, you cannot ignore them, for if you do, you are failing not only your constituency but also all the peoples of the world who, in the final analysis, look upon the United States as the fountainhead and guardian of the highest aspiration of genuine freedom in this chaotic world.

These are the facts that confront our President, our Congress, and our defense planners.

These are the facts which reflect the prophetic wisdom of an observation once made by a gentleman by the name of Mr. Richard M. Nixon, when he said:

"If present trends continue, the United States a very few years hence, will find itself clearly in second position—with the Soviet Union indisputably the greatest military power on earth."

I am afraid that that day has already arrived.

* Congressman Rivers passed away December 1970. Reprinted from the Congressional Record, September 28, 1970
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February 1971

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