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OFFICIAL JEWELERS AND STATIONERS, NSDAR
Miss Dorothy V. Smith  
President General's Message 212

Mrs. Frank L. Harris  
MAGAZINE STAFF  
Miss Mary Rose Hall  
President General, left in February for her last State Conference Tour. She will be winging her way on a 16,000-mile journey which will include Hawaii and Alaska. The official Visits of the President General are now accomplished with much more ease due to the advent of the jet plane.

The DC-8 pictured on the cover is 187 feet long with a wingspan of 142 feet. With a passenger capacity of 157, this plane has a cruising speed of 550-600 miles per hour. The plane is making its approach over Diamond Head in Hawaii, which will be the first stop of the President General. Mrs. Seimes is a member of United's 100,000 Mile Club. The photo is through the courtesy of United Air Lines.

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, left in February for her last State Conference Tour. She will be winging her way on a 16,000-mile journey which will include Hawaii and Alaska. The official Visits of the President General are now accomplished with much more ease due to the advent of the jet plane.

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"... The patriotism which dictated the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution is so strong a sentiment that it binds us in sisterly affection. Whether we come from the granite hills of the North, the Savannahs of the South, the prairies of the west, or the crowded cities of the center, we love our country with an absorbing love. We think of the States of our Union as 'distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea,' and say: This was the land of our fathers, and it is our land; be it ever the home of the upright, the brave and the free! 

"But must we not recollect that this fair land can only be preserved from blight by virtues of our people. In this year when we invite the nations of the world to come and see what progress has been made in art and science since Columbus made his daring voyage, the best lesson we can teach them is the dignity, energy and security of a genuine republic."

—Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, State Regent of Rhode Island
Second Continental Congress, February 22, 1893
From the President General

DEAR MEMBERS:

There are so many important things your President General would like to say in this message, but knowing the tight schedules of many Chapters, brevity should be observed.

For the benefit of our fine staff you will be glad to hear that our pension plan has been reviewed and updated. As a result, sizeable increases will be available to those enrolled.

Shortly, all members of our Society will receive a mailing explaining the Hospital Benefit Plan to those wishing to avail themselves of this service. We, of course, will not make public our membership list. The mailing labels will be done by our computer and the information mailed from National Headquarters. We will be paid for this service.

We have inaugurated a system followed by many up-to-date Museums: that of having volunteer guides. A number of local Daughters are serving as docents which seems to be meeting with much success. We are fortunate in having these fine members willing to give this service, and also fortunate in having Mr. Johnson, our former Curator, conduct explanatory sessions before he left Washington to continue his education.

You will be reading in forthcoming issues of the DAR Magazine of special and important events taking place during the January and February meetings. One item not recorded in the reports is the fact that we now have a total of 2927 Chapters. The last figures mentioned under “Activities at Headquarters” during the Fall State Conference Tour was 2906. It was heartening to go over the 2900-mark, but this big step forward is even better.

Every Committee is doing such fine work and is so important. The results of your work will show both in Honor Roll and Membership.

Your President General is looking forward to seeing many members in the Far West during the Spring State Conference Tour, and hearing reports of the fine work accomplished. Do come to Congress in April—plans are under way for many outstanding programs.

Cordially,

Betty Newkirk Seimes

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
Happy Landings

Edith Scott Magna
President General, NSDAR, 1932-35

Reprinted from the April 1934 Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

Fate has decreed that I am the first President General to use flying as a method of transportation to facilitate the demands of my office and to save time. I have flown so much during the past two years that I take it as a matter of course—and have long since ceased to treat it as an adventure, or as a courageous feat.

One day I read an article in an air magazine entitled "Flying Becomes Nonchalant"—but it had become just that to me before I saw that caption. My friends and secretaries still scan the headlines for crashes after they know I have taken off for some point—as for myself, I have no fear and never consider it. I use airplanes because they are fast, clean, and as safe as any mode of transportation when handled properly, under expert, intelligent, self-controlled operators.

I have been up hundreds of hours—have assisted at controls, have flown over nearly all the states and probably can write "all" by the time Continental Congress convenes this April. I like it, enjoy it and use planes whenever and wherever I can.

Last fall I would have had to disappoint two State Conferences had I not been able to hire a licensed pilot and a plane to take me from point to point.

I have absolute faith in the companies operating regular lines, for the planes receive constant overhauling and testing. I also have faith in the pilots, who have to undergo a physical and mental examination at regular intervals. If they fail on any requirement, they cannot fly, much less take up passengers. This information was given me by a physician for one of the lines.

Accidents do happen, but this is true of any method of transportation, and, excluding stunt flying, the average for passenger planes is very small.

It is interesting, too, to try to regulate one's personal baggage to the minimum of thirty pounds. Lace or net dresses help to solve this problem and, like every other contingency in life, it can be met if the desire is strong enough.

Audiences like to hear about flying; and, while I have had joyous, happy, unusual, and exciting experiences, seen gorgeous settings, learned untold geography, etc., the happenings have been constructive and educational rather than thrilling, and never terrifying.

I have had infinitely more real thrills on a roller coaster than in any plane. Perhaps it's Lady Luck—but so far this is true. I have traveled in nearly every make of plane. All my comments are confined to generalities.

The fastest bird cannot compete with the speed of our everyday transportation. The airliners, carrying passengers, mail, and express, hit 180 miles an hour, 3 miles a minute, but without any annoying sensations to the travelers.

A few facts quoted directly from the aircraft yearbook for 1934, published by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Incorporated, may be of interest and, in the future, a matter of history:

"The air lines complete more than 95 percent of their scheduled mileage annually.

"Because of improved motor exhausts, geared engines, which reduce propeller noise, and scientific insulation of the airplane cabins, our modern airliners have reduced noise to a minimum.

"There are 600 planes in service on air lines in the United States and operating under the American flag to other countries—one airliner for every 9 Pullman cars."
"An average of 1,550 men, women, and children, three-fourths of a million letters, and 4,700 pounds of express were flown over our air lines every 24 hours during the first 10 months of 1933.

"More than 40 percent of the flying is done at night."

In 1926, 5,782 passengers were carried and this has grown to 550,000 in 1933—less than ten years. Every detail is interesting.

Such scenery!—unbelievable cloud effects—indescribable dawns—breath-taking sunsets—fires—floods—colors in the autumn the envy of any magic carpet of Arabian Nights’ fame. The wonders of the earth and sky and the waters below and the heavens above are memories I shall never forget. It led me to write in one of my messages, “God-given nature is as bountiful as ever;” trivial personal things seem as nothing after witnessing such glories.

From my own notes and quoting from an interview with one in authority, I give here some random observations which will interest my readers:

One of the most potent signs indicating that air transportation has passed through its so-called experimental stage and has become a permanent and everyday form of transportation is the widespread custom of having women stewardesses as an integral part of the crews of the transport planes.

There are nearly 150 women in the country today who travel constantly on the various air lines for the purpose of making the passenger’s trip more pleasant. These girls serve the meals on the plane, point out and explain interesting views from the plane enroute, and answer the many questions which occur to the air traveler.

The requirements for the stewardesses are strict. The girls must be trained nurses, not because of their being accustomed to rigid discipline. Discipline on board a plane must be maintained with military precision, with the pilot in complete command and the co-pilot and stewardess receiving their instructions from him. The girls must not weight more than 118 pounds, and must not be more than 5 feet 4 inches in height.

The stewardesses fly approximately 5,000 miles per week, or, allowing 50 weeks, 250,000 miles per year. This is equivalent to more than eight trips around the equator each year.

The foods that have been found best for the air traveler include sliced chicken, chicken salad, imported and domestic cheeses, baked ham, tongue, veal, and turkey. Pastries are brought, fresh from the bakery, just a few minutes before the plane is scheduled to arrive at the airport and are served a few minutes later, after the plane is in the air again. Bouillon cubes are
taboo; but real bouillon is served, and tomato juice and fruit juices, as well as coffee and tea.

Sandwiches are of uniform size throughout the system. The bread is sliced to specified thickness and the completed sandwich must be 4 inches square.

A survey, made during the last summer, showed that women averaged about 30 percent of the total passenger lists. This figure is increasing every year. Mothers find it much more convenient and successful to carry very young babies by air on long trips. The babies enjoy every minute of the trip and the mother is greatly pleased to have her journey completed in less than one-third of the usual time.

Many adventures have been humorous, as the illustrations of this article will testify, when I had to fly in an open plane in borrowed finery. The architect of the suit evidently planned it for someone about 250 pounds. Though my dignity suffered considerably, my amusement, when met by a committee of much civic importance, was enlivened to meet the occasion.

Two statements, one pertinent to the Army and one to the Navy, are of importance:

"An efficient airways system will, in time of an emergency, permit the quick transfer of tactical units from various parts of the United States to air defense frontier strategical points, thus greatly increasing the potential strength of these units.

"Young as it is, air transport, better than all the surface facilities, could meet the two main requirements for war-time transportation—speed and mobility."—Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps, U.S. Army, December 11, 1933.

My advice to anyone who wishes to take a flight is not to "go up" just for fun. In this event the passenger is self-conscious and self-analytical. Decide on a trip, have a definite mission to a definite place, take a plane and fly there.

Be awake to the present, make history for the future, fly! and may you enjoy Happy Landings!

I am confident that, just as the automobile has brought interstate relations closer, so the airplane will develop an interstate consciousness that will bring a deeper meaning to the term United States of America.

Editor's Note: By the convening of the 80th Continental Congress, the current President General, Mrs. Erwin Fross Seimes, will have visited all 50 State, the District of Columbia, plus Mexico, England and France. Her current Spring Tour, which included Hawaii and Alaska, will cover 16,000 miles. The modern jet which travels at speeds in excess of 600 miles-per-hour helps to make this possible.
PRESIDENT GENERAL ON FINAL OFFICIAL TOUR: Mrs. Erwin Fress Seimes, President General, is winding up her official visits to the State organizations by the most extensive tour of her administration. Her travel schedule for a six-and-a-half-week itinerary, which begins with Hawaii and includes Alaska, covers 16,000 miles—which is two-thirds of the way 'round the earth—and will bring Mrs. Seimes back to Washington shortly before the Continental Congress that marks the close of her three years in office.

MICROFILMING AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: By arrangement with the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, the unpublished, non-copyrighted records in the DAR Library are being microfilmed. The project was begun in August 1970 and is expected to be completed by August 1971. A free copy of all the material microfilmed will become the property of the NSDAR. As of January 1971, 52,000 feet of film had been taken. This, which is about half the total, will fill five two-drawer, letter size, filing cabinets.

It is hoped to have the genealogical material that has been extracted from the documents in the Americana Collection also put on microfilm, in order to make this information readily available.

THE DAR MUSEUM: Mr. James Hunter Johnson, Curator of the DAR Museum, left his position with NSDAR on January 16th to continue his education at the University of Delaware. Mr. Robert Cato has been appointed Acting Curator for the remainder of this administration.

A docent program is being inaugurated by Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, Curator General, and is meeting with enthusiasm. Mrs. Briggs J. White of American Liberty Chapter, District of Columbia, is chairman of the group in training, which is comprised of some 30 DAR members from metropolitan area Chapters, to conduct tours through the DAR Museum and State Rooms.

Extracts from letters of appreciation received by Miss Mildred Heller, Chief DAR Museum Guide: "Words cannot express the pleasure you gave to me, as we toured the DAR Museum with the Fort McHenry Chapter. The details of so many of the rooms visited and other facts will be remembered for a long, long time. Please allow us [a Birmingham, Alabama, physician and his daughter] to thank you for your many courtesies in showing us through your institution. We had a wonderful time and, as I told you, I was happy to tell my wife about the buildings and so forth as she is a very devoted DAR member. The American Home Section of the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase, Maryland, do want to thank you again for giving us such a grand tour of the DAR Building. We all enjoyed it and feel it was a memorable occasion."

Of special interest is the thank-you note from DAR member Mrs. Dave Paddock of Athens, Georgia, whose TV series of the "Aunt Lollipop Shows" take place in Mother Goose Land and who wrote: "The museum was beautiful, and seeing the lovely rooms and articles will help me in my talk at the DAR Museum on March 18."

RECIPIROCITY WITH THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: The National Portrait Gallery, a division of the Smithsonian Institution, asked for a photograph of the sculpture in Memorial Continental Hall illustrated on page 18 of the In Washington book: it was sent them. The Gallery advises that between April 2 and May 16 it is showing paintings of leaders of the American Revolution (many in uniform) and their wives in the first exhibition of the works of Henry Benbridge, the Philadelphia artist. Inasmuch as Continental Congress falls within these dates, DAR members attending may wish to know of this and possibly include a visit to the Gallery during their stay in Washington.

OF INTEREST: In March 1683, Rhode Island was purchased from the Indians. This, the smallest state, has the longest name. The official name under which it entered the Union as the 13th State was "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."
LAW AND ORDER

By the Honorable Ezra Taft Benson

An address before the Citizens Councils of America
by Mr. Benson, former Secretary of the Department of Agriculture

Americans are destroying America. I believe that governments were instituted of God for the benefit of man and that He holds men accountable for their acts in relation to them, both in making laws and administering them for the good and safety of society. I believe that no government can exist in peace except such laws are framed and held inviolate as will secure to each individual the free exercise of conscience, the right and control of property, and the protection of life. I believe that all governments necessarily require civil officers and magistrates to enforce the laws of same, and that such as will administer the law in equity and justice should be sought for and upheld by the voice of the people. I believe that all men are bound to sustain and uphold the respective governments in which they reside while protected in their inherent and inalienable rights by the laws of such governments, and that sedition and rebellion are unbecoming every citizen thus protected and should be punished accordingly.

No people can maintain freedom unless their political institutions are founded upon faith in God and belief in the existence of moral law. God has endowed men with certain inalienable rights, and no legislature and no majority, however great, may morally limit or destroy these. The function of government is to protect life, liberty, and property, and anything more or less than this is usurpation and oppression.

There is one, and only one, legitimate goal of United States foreign policy. It is a narrow goal, a nationalistic goal, if you will—the preservation of our national independence! Nothing in the Constitution grants that the President shall have the privilege of offering himself as a world leader. He is our executive, he is on our payroll. If necessary, he's supposed to put our best interests in front of those of other nations. Nothing in the Constitution nor in logic grants to the President of the United States or to Congress the power to influence the political life of other countries, "to uplift," their cultures, to bolster their economies, to feed their people, or even defend them against their enemies. I say this as a citizen of the most generous Nation in all the history of the world. The preservation of America's political, economic, and military independence—the three cornerstones of sovereignty—is the sum and total prerogative of our Government in dealing with the affairs of the world. Beyond that point any humanitarian or charitable activities are the responsibility of individual citizens, voluntarily, without coercion of others to participate.

The proper function of government must be limited to a defensive role—the defense of individual citizens against bodily harm, theft, and involuntary servitude at the hands of either domestic or foreign criminals. But to protect our people from bodily harm at the hands of foreign aggressors we must maintain a military force which is not only capable of crushing an invasion, but of striking a sufficiently powerful counterblow as to make it unattractive for would-be conquerors to try their luck with us. As President Washington explained in his fifth annual address to both Houses of Congress, "There is a rank due the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid assault, we must be
able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace—one of the most powerful instruments of rising prosperity—it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.” He had earlier in his first inaugural address strongly warned that to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. “A free people ought not only to be armed,” he said, “but disciplined.”

The only way America can survive in this basically hostile and topsy-turvy world is to remain militarily, economically, morally and politically strong and independent. We must put off our rose-colored glasses, quit repeating those soothing but entirely false statements about world unity and brotherhood, and look at the world as it is, not as we would like it to become. The so-called isolationism of the United States in past decades is a pure myth. What is isolationism? Long before the current trend of revoking our Declaration of Independence under the guise of international cooperation, American influence and trade were felt in every region of the globe. Individuals and private groups spread knowledge, business, prosperity, religion, good will, and—above all—respect throughout every foreign continent. It was not necessary then for America to give up her independence to have contact and influence with other countries; it is not necessary now. Yet many Americans have been led to believe that our Country is so strong that it can defend, feed, and subsidize half the world, while at the same time believing that we are so weak and interdependent that we cannot survive without pooling our resources and sovereignty with others we subsidize. If wanting no part in this kind of logic is isolationism, then it is time we brought it back into vogue.

The only real peace—the one most of us think about when we use the term—is peace with freedom. A nation that is not willing, if necessary, to face the rigors of war to defend its real peace and freedom is doomed to lose both its freedom and its peace. These are the hard facts of life. We may not like them, but until we live in a far better world than exists today we must face up to them squarely and courageously. There is no such thing as peaceful coexistence with the adversary—the adversary being the godless, socialist, communist conspiracy.

For more than a hundred years the Monroe Doctrine provided a fundamental guidepost for American foreign policy. Designed to protect American security through opposition to outside intervention in the Western Hemisphere, the Doctrine was first enunciated by President Monroe in 1823. Presidents George Washington and Thomas Jefferson had made similar policy statements. The Declaration was directed against the real danger of intervention by European powers in Central and South American affairs, and in particular against any attempt at restoring to Spain its Latin American colonies, most of which had won their independence a few years earlier. President Monroe’s message was a bold act, a striking example of open diplomacy in the face of danger that loomed large throughout the century of European supremacy. It became securely established in the minds of several generations of Americans.

Most people generally are quite familiar with the Monroe Doctrine. The basic facts are these: Briefly, on December 2, 1823 President Monroe delivered his annual message to Congress and enunciated a policy which he and his Cabinet had formulated regarding the official attitude of the United States toward future extensions of European influence anywhere in the American hemisphere—both North and South America. In essence that policy proclaimed that the United States looked with disfavor upon any new European colonization in the future and any attempt by European powers to extend their influence over existing independent countries. In return, the United States proclaimed that it would not interfere with existing European colonies, or in the internal affairs of any country in the Western Hemisphere. The purpose was to maintain the current balance of power so that we would not become the target of future aggressive designs of European nations with massive strongholds on or near our borders. It was felt that the maintenance of an ocean between ourselves and European powers would safeguard us from becoming reluctantly entwined in the perennial intrigues and wars of the continent. Whenever the physical security of the United States is directly threatened, as it was in the Cuban crisis, we must not hesitate to uphold the traditional meaning of the Monroe Doctrine—our unilateral opposition to outside intervention in the Western Hemisphere. This Doctrine, laid as a broad principle of action and applied to world communism, enjoys strong public support for foreign policy decisions. While the Monroe Doctrine may be subject to modification and divergent interpretation, it can and should continue to play a useful and significant role in the diplomacy of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine was entirely within the constitutional prerogative of the President. He could not commit our armed forces to battle, for that is a legislative function, but as spokesman to the world in matters of foreign policy he not only had a right but had an obligation to advise other nations of this Country’s general position on such matters. Advance declarations of this kind serve a valuable function in the internal relations of a nonaggressive nation. Hopeful of maintaining peace for ourselves and with nothing to hide, there is much in favor of spelling out for other nations what conditions generally will be unacceptable to the point where nonpeaceful acts will be contemplated. Other nations then can consider the probable consequences of their acts prior to making them and thus avoid stumbling into a confrontation.

The Monroe Doctrine is based upon the principle long recognized in international law journals that a nation has a right to interfere in the affairs of another nation if such interference is within the framework of self-defense. In other words, if the establishment by a foreign power of unusually heavy military installations is observed on a nation’s frontier, and if that nation has good reason to believe that those installations eventually are going to be used as part of an offensive attack against it, then it is justified in taking the initiative in destroying those installations without waiting for actual attack. Such action, although aggressive by itself, is viewed as part of a generally defensive maneuver. Naturally, whether a nation can successfully execute this policy of preventive self-defense depends ultimately upon its strength and the advantage of its
position, but international law is concerned not so much with what a nation may do as it is with what a nation may conduct to which honorable men can subscribe. In this respect the Monroe Doctrine neither added nor detected a threat to its own security. That principle, which is at the heart of a nation's right to self-preservation, is just as valid today as ever before.

The Monroe Doctrine is right, it just needs to be applied. Hear this sobering statement of columnist Henry J. Taylor in the opening paragraph of the feature article of the August 30, 1969 issue of Human Events: "Our Central Intelligence Agency is newly concerned about the Soviet deployment of its missile submarines. It appears that the Kremlin intends to station these permanently along the entire Atlantic seaboard, in the Gulf of Mexico, and off San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle on our Pacific coast." There is no doubt in my mind that the American people would be angry if they fully realized the extent to which our leaders have abandoned the vital principle of preventive self-defense on behalf of our Nation. If a man says he is going to shoot you and then points a gun in your direction, you don't have to wait until he pulls the trigger before you take action to overpower him. When the communists say they are going to bury us, and then move in a bearded grave-digger right next door, we should grab him by the hair of his chin and throw him out, and we don't have to apologize to anyone for our action.

May I say that I have been very close to the greatest evil in this world and the greatest threat to all we hold dear. I have been on both sides of the Iron Curtain several times. I have talked to these godless leaders face to face. It may surprise you when I say that I was host to Mr. Khru- shchev for half a day when he was here—not that I am proud of it. I opposed his coming then, and I feel now even more deeply that it was a mistake to have this godless leader come to our shores—a man who had personally directed the slaughter of seven million of his own people—but I was asked by the President of the United States, in whose Cabinet I was serving, to take this man in tow for half a day. He had said he wanted to learn something about American agriculture, and after viewing Russian agriculture I can understand why, and so I did. I talked to him face to face, I heard him say, "Your grandchildren will live under communism." To which I responded, "If I had my way, your grandchildren and every grandchild will live under freedom." Only to have him answer, "Oh, you Americans! You are so gullible. No, you don't accept communism outright, but we'll keep feeding you small doses of socialism until one day you will wake up and find you already have communism." He said, "We won't have to fight you. We'll so weaken your economy until you'll fall like overripe fruit into our hands." And we have moved a long way in that direction. He was only repeating what his predecessors had said. I didn't know it then, but I know it now.

What we need is a new application of the Monroe Doctrine—a declaration to the nations of the world to inform them that we no longer are going to tolerate communist or other hostile regimes on or near our borders. Let us give them fair warning. We don't need to tell them exactly what we intend to do. That should be determined by each situation and the need. But there is no doubt that very quickly in the beginning we should have taken strong and swift action against communist Cuba—not only to eliminate that menace from our borders, but to demonstrate that we mean business with what we declare.

I was in Cuba—invited there to attend a great agricultural fair. I had dinner with Batista shortly before he moved out and Castro came in. We had an agricultural attaché there who had been in Cuba ten years and who knew the situation. Shortly after my return he wrote and said, "It is my conviction that this man Castro"—who then was in Mexico but planning to come to Cuba—"that this man Castro is a communist." I asked him to keep me informed and in his second letter he said, "I would stake my reputation on the fact that this man is a hard-core communist." At that time Castro was being referred to by our State Department as the great liberator of the Cuban people, and The New York Times referred to him as the George Washington of Cuba. I took that letter to the State Department. I talked to the man who was in charge of the Latin American desk. I got nowhere. I presented it to Mr. Christian Herter at Cabinet meetings. He was then Secretary of State. He read the letter, then made the comment: "Ezra, that is not what my people tell me." So I got nowhere.

We know the results, we needn't elaborate on them.

The Constitution of the United States was prepared and adopted by courageous men acting under inspiration from the Almighty. This is my conviction, this is part of my religious faith—that the Constitution of this land was established by men whom the God of Heaven raised up unto that very purpose. It is a solemn contract between the peoples of the States of this Nation, which all offi-
cers of Government are under duty to obey. The eternal moral laws expressed therein must be adhered to or individual liberty will perish. It is the responsibility of Government to punish crime and provide for the administration of justice, and to protect the right and control of property; but today these basic principles and concepts are being flaunted, disregarded, and challenged, even by men in high places. Through the exercise of political expediency, the Government is condoning the breakdown of law and order.

Law enforcement in America is at the point of crisis. A Lifeline broadcast warned: "In Chicago sixty-four men quit the police force in one month. Baltimore has 360 police vacancies. Washington, D.C. is 230 men short of its authorized complement, and cities all over the Country are desperately seeking recruits. Police aren't striking, they are quitting, and it is understandable. They are being demoralized by the hostile attitudes of the politically minded Supreme Court. They are being demoralized by a weird penal system which frees hardened criminals almost as fast as they are arrested. Policemen are demoralized by slanted news, reporting distorted facts which show police activities from the criminal side. They are being demoralized by an avalanche of new laws which are making it even harder to convict the guilty. San Diego Police Chief Wesley B. Sharp warned that, 'If there isn't a change, the increase in crime will lead to anarchy, and criminals will control this Nation.'"

Almost everyone recognizes that something is wrong with the Supreme Court. None does not have to be a constitutional lawyer to sense it. After a decade or more of court decisions following a consistent and recognizable pattern, crime now runs rampant in the street. Subversives who are openly dedicated to the destruction of our way of life operate in our midst with complete impunity. The Government has grown to gigantic proportions never envisioned by the framers of our Constitution. People are beginning to wonder who is master and who is servant. If one looks closely, the hand of the modern Supreme Court can be found in all of these major developments. Decisions of the modern Supreme Court have undermined the forces of law and order, and more than any other single cause are directly responsible for the Nation's soaring crime rate. This is a broad statement, I realize, but it is more than substantiated by a review of the Court's decisions involving confessions, material evidence, and police investigative procedures. Time does not permit a detailed analysis of the impact upon law and order of such milestone cases as Mallory, Mapp, Escobedo and Miranda, but they all add up to one incontrovertible fact—the modern Supreme Court has tipped the scales of justice in favor of the right of criminals at the expense of the rights of law-abiding citizens who are victims of those criminals.

Most Americans are not fooled by the glib communist phrases about peaceful coexistence. They realize that communists are not merely members of some minority political party but are—just as were members of the Nazi party during World War II—part of an organization whose objectives and activities place them in the position of being enemies of the United States. The American branch of the Communist Party is comparable to a commando detachment of enemy troops working on our own soil to create the conditions necessary for the eventual communist conquest of our Nation. The only difference is that, unlike our enemies of the past, the communists plan to conquer from the inside, using such weapons as riots, civil war, political manipulations, brainwashing, blackmail, false leadership, and treason. Whether we like it or not, the international communist organization has declared total war against the United States, and we are fighting for survival.

To a group of young Mormon boys and girls—2,000 of them in Denver—I told them of what happened when our prisoners—our own boys, including General Dean—were released from the communist prison camps at the end of the Korean war. As they left, these Chinese communists said to them: "General Dean, don't feel bad about leaving us. We'll see you again." And when the General asked them what they meant, they said, "We're going to destroy the character of one whole generation of American youth, and when we have finished you will have nothing with which to defend yourselves."

And that program is under way and is making real progress. It's not only on the campuses, it's drugs, it's pornography, it's music, it's art, it's everywhere.

Unfortunately, however, the majority members of the modern Supreme Court apparently know nothing about all this, or at least prefer to pretend that it isn't so. In one decision after another the Court has closed its eyes to the facts of life regarding the true nature of communism and has treated it as a harmless little group of people who are not enemies of the United States, but merely loyal Americans who belong to a minority political party and espouse unpopular ideas and theories. How incredibly naive!

The result of this mistaken concept of communism has been as follows: 1. Known communist leaders have been returned to their jobs in all walks of life, including labor unions, the teaching profession, and even to practice law. 2. The States have been denied the right to have their own anticomunist laws. The Court has required them to depend entirely upon the various Federal anticomunist laws, such as the Smith Act and the Internal Security Act. 3. The Court has, one by one, declared unconstitutional each of the sections of the Federal anticomunist laws, or placed such restrictions upon their operations that they cannot realistically be enforced. 4. The Court has thrown so many obstacles in the way of Government agencies investigating communism that at present we not only have no laws to protect ourselves against the internal menace of communism, but we have all but stopped effective investigation into the degree to which communism may have penetrated into the nerve centers of our national life.

To me it is impossible to overemphasize the seriousness of this situation. It all adds up to one inescapable conclusion: Decisions of the modern Supreme Court have given tremendous aid and comfort to our communist enemy. In fact, communists have held victory rallies in honor of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Edmund Burke, the great English statesman, explained that: "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put
moral chains upon their appetites, in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity, in proportion as their soundness and sobriety and understanding are above their vanity and presumption, in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere, and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free—their passions forged their fetters."

I do not believe the greatest threat to our future is from bombs or guided missiles, although this is a threat. I do not think our civilization will die that way. I think it will die when we no longer care—when the spiritual forces that make us wish to be right and noble die in the hearts of men, when we disregard the importance of law and order.

If American freedom is lost—if America is destroyed—if our blood-bought freedom is surrendered—it will be because of Americans. What's more, it will probably not be only the work of subversive and criminal Americans. The Benedict Arnolds will not be the only ones to forfeit our freedom.

"At what point, then, is the approach of danger to be expected?" asked Abraham Lincoln, and answered, "If it ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us. It cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a Nation of free men we must live for all time, or die by suicide."

If America is destroyed—and God pray that it may never be—it may be by Americans—Americans who salute the Flag, sing the National Anthem, march in patriot parades, cheer Fourth-of-July speakers—nornally good Americans, but Americans who fail to comprehend what is required to keep our Country strong and free, Americans who have been lulled away into a false security. Great nations are never conquered from outside unless they are weak and rotten inside. Our greatest national problem today is erosion—not the erosion of the soil, but the erosion of the national morality, erosion of traditional enforcement of law and order.

As I got on the plane one morning and picked up the paper—the Salt Lake Tribune—I read the heading of a five-column item entitled, "Rout Campus Rioters with Force, BYU (Brigham Young University) President Declares." This is a statement by the president of Brigham Young University, a church-operated-and-directed-and-founded organization—the largest church-related university in America today. The president had spoken to the Kiwanis Club and this was a report. "Campus disturbances and disorders should be met with immediate police action if necessary and expulsion of participating students. I think that a university president who refuses to call in the police when crimes are being committed on his campus violates his first duty as a citizen."

He said he is firmly convinced the present rash of civil disobedience was started in Michigan in the 1930s when Governor Murphy permitted the strikers to occupy the buildings of their employers in sit-down strikes, and refused to eject them. "This failure of enforcement of the law was to my mind the beginning of our generation of sit-down strikes and our wholesale disrespect for law. Civil disobedience cannot be separated from criminal disobedience."

The BYU president said further that any students participating in disturbances or riots should be suspended, and that BYU students are told each year that expulsion is automatic for such activity. "Any student who would attempt to destroy the facilities or buildings of an educational institution, or who by any revolutionary tactics would attempt to destroy our Government, should have his revolutionary dreams fulfilled by having his citizenship revoked!" Noting that BYU has refused to allow a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) on the campus, President Wilkinson said, "The application did not even get to me. The dean of students who would attempt to destroy the facilities or buildings of an educational institution, or who by any revolutionary tactics would attempt to destroy our Government, should have his revolutionary dreams fulfilled by having his citizenship revoked!"

Now you'll pardon me for this reference, but I happen to be an alumnus of that institution and a member of the board of trustees, and that represents the policy. Theodore Roosevelt said, "The things that will destroy America are prosperity at any price, peace at any price, safety first instead of duty first, the love of soft living, and the get-rich-quick theory of life." In this blessed land, we have exalted security, comfort, and ease above freedom. If we dwell at length on the many things that are disturbing in the life of America today, we might well become discouraged. I mention only a few of the reported startling evidences of national illness—of moral erosion.

There is a decline in United States morals and moral fiber, a turning to pleasure and away from hard work and high standards of the past. There is a growing worry in our universities over cheating in examinations. Nationwide, juvenile delinquency shows an eight-fold increase since 1950. There is a 500-million dollar smut industry in this Country, causing youngsters to wrestle with standards of value. America is the biggest market for narcotics. Although we consider ourselves a people who believe in law and order we have seen much evidence of the passion of the mob. Riots have occurred in over 140 different cities and towns since 1965, resulting in hundreds of deaths, thousands of other persons injured, tens of thousands of arrests, and hundreds of millions of dollars of property damage. Crime in the United States is up 89 percent in seven years, rising nearly nine times faster than population, up 16 percent per year, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime costs some $31 billion a year, and less than 21 percent of reported crimes result in arrests and less than one-third of those in convictions.

In the midst of cold war and preparation for a possible shooting war of survival we have faced more than 600 strikes at missile bases in seven years. The United States Government has racked up a shameful record of over 30 treasury deficits in the past 36 years. The skyrocketing cost of the welfare state increased in eight years from $6.9 billion to $20.3 billion in 1961, and stood at $87.6 billion in 1966. There are about eight million on relief in Fed-
eral, State, and local programs, and the number will increase if present proposals are written into law.

It is a law of Heaven, an eternal law, that you cannot help people permanently by doing for them what they can do and should do for themselves. A planned and subsidized economy is not good for America, because a planned and subsidized economy weakens initiative, discourages industry, destroys character, and demoralizes the people. During the past three and a half decades our budget has increased 20 times over and our national debt has increased from $16 billion to well over an admitted $324 billion. Adding accrued liabilities, payable in the future, our real indebtedness exceeds $1 trillion dollars! Or an average indebtedness of over $5,000 for every man, woman and child in the United States. Our present Federal debt is equal to a first mortgage of $10 thousand on all the owned homes in the Country, and is reported to exceed the combined debt of all the countries of the world. Annual interest on the soaring national debt is over $15 billion per year. Only defense and welfare expenditures are higher. American currencies are weaker than those of Germany and Japan, who were defeated in World War II. Inflation has struck a serious blow at the value of the American dollar. The 1939 dollar of 100 cents is now worth less than 38 cents. Dollars flowing out of the United States have cut our gold reserves by more than half. We continue to move in the direction of more Federal intervention, more concentration of power, more spending more taxing, more paternalism, and more statism. The present shocking situation was summed up succinctly by J. Edgar Hoover in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in these words: "Morality, integrity, law and order, and other cherished principles of our great heritage are battling for survival in many communities today. They are under constant attack from degrading and corrupting influences, which if not halted will sweep away every vestige of decency and order remaining in our society." An issue of the well known and highly respected Babson's Washington Forecast letter carried a four-page special supplement which concluded with these words: "Whom are we to indict for support-

ing this chaos in America? Are the prime defendants the Stokely Carmichaels, the H. Rap Browns, the hippies, the draft-card burners, the peacehikes, the juvenile delinquents, the rabble-rousers, the commies who have gained respectability as "Honest Dissenters"? Certainly most of these could be brought before the bar of justice to answer to charges of law violations, and they should be. However, there is a stronger, truer bill of indictment which may be drawn against those who have invited the bloody blackmail of America by permitting, even encouraging, mounting civil disobedience." Then the article names men of national prominence in both political parties, and continues: "These men of power, prestige, and great influence in the political structure of America have permitted the concept of freedom of speech to be expanded to include subversion, intimidation, sedition, and incitement to riot. They have condoned the distortion of academic freedom to encompass the adulteration of young minds with communist doctrines, and disintegration of a well-disciplined educational system. They have allowed freedom of assembly to mushroom into disruption of peaceful activity, mob rule, riot, and insurrection. Unless those in authority in the United States," the article continues, "can be influenced to abandon the suicidal course on which they have embarked, or unless they can be replaced by men who will, we cannot hope to restore in our Nation the kind of domestic peace and order which has made our many generations proud to be Americans, living in a land of freedom, security, opportunity, and justice under the law. The crisis we now face is the most serious, the most dangerous in the history of our Country. Each of us must diligently employ our influence and our effort in speech, in letters, and at the ballot box to help set straight the way."

Yes, the facts are clear. Our problem centers in Washington, D.C. This applies to the administration of both political parties. In the words of James Madison, "Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe there are more instances of the abridgement of freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations."

May I say, if America is to withstand these influences and trends there must be a renewal of the spirit of our forefathers, an appreciation of the American way of life, a strengthening of muscle and sinew, and the character of the Nation. America needs guts as well as guns. National character is the core of national defense.

Could many of our ills today have resulted from our failure to train a strong citizenry from the only source we have—the boys and girls of each community? Have they grown up to believe in . . .

- Politics without principle
- Pleasure without conscience
- Knowledge without effort
- Wealth without work
- Business without morality
- Science without humanity
- Worship without sacrifice

In recent months a nationwide survey of high school and college students has been conducted. The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce reveals that:

- 41 percent believe that freedom of the press should be canceled.
- 53 percent believe in Government ownership of banks, railroads, and steel companies.
- 62 percent said the Government had the responsibility to provide jobs.
- 62 percent thought a worker should not produce all that he can.
- 61 percent rejected the profit incentive as necessary to the survival of free enterprise.
- 84 percent denied that patriotism is vital and plays an important part in our lives.

Letters which come to my desk from worried parents deeply concerned by what is being taught to their children in the schools, are shocking to say the least. We can never survive unless our young people understand and appreciate our American system, which has given us more of the good things of life than any other system in the world—unless they have a dedication that exceeds the dedication of the enemy. Character must become important in this Country again. The old essentials of honesty, self-respect, loyalty, support for law and order must be taught the younger generation. I appeal to people, everywhere, young and old, on this very, very important matter. Those of us conscious of the
seriousness of the situation must act
and act now. . . .

Our priceless heritage is threatened today as never before in our lifetime—from without by the forces of godless communism, and at home by our complacency and by the insidious forces of the socialist-communist conspiracy with the help of those who would abandon the ancient landmarks set by our fathers, and take us down the road to destruction. It was Alexander Hamilton who warned that, “Nothing is more common than for a free people in times of heat and violence to gratify momentary passions by letting into the Government principles and precedents which afterwards prove fatal to themselves.” This we are doing in America.

Serious and concerned citizens everywhere are asking, “Can we cope with these threatening realities?” . . . Yes, we can! If we allow the local police to do their job, they could easily handle the rioting and the loot-
ing. Yes, we can, if we have the courage and wisdom to return to the basic concepts, to recall the spirit of the Founding Fathers, and accept wholeheartedly the words of Thomas Paine, whose writings helped so much to stir people to action during the days of the American Revolution, when he said: “These are the times that try men’s souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his Country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly. 'Tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods, and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated!”

As American citizens who love freedom, we must return to a respect for national morality, respect for law and order! There is no other way of safety for us and our posterity. The hour is late, the time is short. We must begin now in earnest, and invite God’s blessings on our efforts. The United States should be a bastion of real freedom. That is what God intended, that is what the Founding Fathers envisioned. We should not support the world’s greatest evil, the godless, socialist, communist conspiracy that seeks to destroy all that we hold dear as a great Christian Nation, and to promote insidiously the breakdown of law and order and the erosion of our morality. With God’s help we must return to those basic concepts, those eternal verities, the rule of law and order upon which this Nation was established. With an aroused citizenry and the help of Almighty God it can be accomplished. God grant it may be so, I humbly pray.

Reprinted from The Citizen

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

X HELEN BASS BARKER (MRS. LELAND) of Wisconsin Rapids in 1970. Wisconsin State Vice Regent 1946-48, State Regent 1948-50, Mrs. Barker was Chaplain General 1950-53. She was a member of the Ah-dah-wa-gum Chapter.

X CELESTE ROGERS COFFEE (MRS. THOMAS VERNON) on February 1, 1971. A member of the Major Hugh Moss Chapter, Mrs. Coffee was California State Vice Regent 1966-68 and State Regent 1968-70.

X VIVIAN RAILEY HALL (MRS. JOHN ESTEN) on December 28, 1970, in Wichita Falls, Texas. She served as State Regent of Texas 1961-64. Mrs. Hall was a member of the Major Francis Grice Chapter in Texas.
Juniors — Salute America!

By Susan Adams Gonchar
National Vice Chairman in Charge of Junior Events

We are patriotic young Americans and are proud of it! This will be in evidence throughout Continental Congress Week at the 1971 Junior Events.

The “Red, White and Blue Banner” Junior Forum-Workshop Meeting will swing open its doors to all Junior Members and interested Daughters on Monday, April 19th from 8:15 a.m. to 10:15 a.m. The place is the National Officers Club Room, second floor (directly across from C.A.R. Headquarters). Your National Chairman, Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce, and her Vice Chairmen look forward to meeting and exchanging ideas with you. The 1971 National Junior Exhibit “Show Your Colors,” created by Mrs. Thomas J. Hennesey, Junior Member of the Thomas Lee Chapter, will be presented. The Junior Forum-Workshop Meeting is a real success story, so don’t miss it!

It’s “U.S.A. . . . A-Okay!” at the Junior Dinner on Monday evening, April 19th, 5:00 p.m. at the Army and Navy Club, Sky Room, 17th & Eye Streets, N. W. Please use the Ladies Entrance on 17th Street. To make your reservation send a check or money order for $7.00 (includes tax and tip) made payable to the “Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR” and mail to the Dinner Chairman, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, (new address) 7314 Hughes Court, Falls Church, Virginia 22046, as soon as possible, not later than April 13th. Please enclose a self addressed envelope as tickets will be issued. For reservations received after April 13th, tickets will be held at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Dress for the evening as you will go directly to Constitution Hall following the Dinner. The Dinner Program will feature the presentation of all State Winners and 7 (Continued on page 322)
80th Continental Congress

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Chaplain General: Continental Breakfast, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Ball Room, 7:15 a.m., $3.00. Reservations before Congress: Miss Grace A. Witherow, 4707 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Send stamped, self addressed envelope with check. During Congress, in Committee Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building. Bus tickets, $1.75, for trip to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon, may be obtained from Miss Witherow, or in Committee Room, no later than noon Friday, April 16, 1971.

Memorial Service: Sunday, April 18, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 2:00 p.m.

Curator General: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 9:30 a.m. Museum Gallery.

Historian General: Joint meeting with Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 19, 9-10 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General: Joint meeting with Genealogical Records, April 19, Library Balcony, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:30 a.m.

Organizing Secretary General: See details under Registrar General.

Registrar General: Joint meeting with Organizing Secretary General, Lineage Research, Membership Committee, and Membership Commission, Monday, April 19, 10:00 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall.

Treasurer General: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 8:30 a.m.—11:00 a.m., Treasurer General's Office, 1st floor, Administration Building.

STATES

Alabama: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Assembly Hall, 2nd floor, Red Cross Building 17th & D Streets, N.W., 10 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 5-7 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Hollis B. Woodyerd, 3810 South 9th Court, Birmingham, Alabama 35222. During Congress: Mrs. Woodyerd, Mayflower.

Arkansas: Breakfast, Thursday, April 22, Pan American Room, Mayflower Hotel—7:30 a.m.—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Thomas Fagan Dodson, 1615 North Tyler, Little Rock, Arkansas. During Congress: Mrs. Dodson, Mayflower Hotel.

California: Tea, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4-6 p.m.—$6.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. A. J. Kreczel, 5222 Jessen Drive, La Canada, California 91011. During Congress: Mrs. A. J. Kreczel, Mayflower.

Colorado: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Colorado Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 9:30 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower.
flower Hotel, North Room, 5:45 p.m.—$9.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Bernard H. Waldman, 2141 Bonvue Drive, Golden, Colo. 80401. During Congress: at meeting, or Mrs. Waldman.

Connecticut: Open House, Sunday April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room, 7-10 p.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4-6 p.m.—$5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Robert Brackman, P. O. Box 157, Noank, Connecticut 06340. During Congress: Any New England Regent, or Mrs. Donald Atkins, Mayflower.

Delaware: Luncheon and Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 12:30 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Norman Slack, Chestnut Hill Road, Newark, Delaware 19711. During Congress: Miss Anne Gallaher, Park Central Hotel. Mrs. Carl Keitzman will be guest speaker.

Florida: Breakfast, Monday April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 8:30 a.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Richard M. Jones, 6850 South West 94th Street, Miami, Florida 33156. During Congress: Mrs. Richard M. Jones, Mayflower Hotel.

Georgia: Meeting, Monday April 19, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building, 2:00 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6:00 p.m.—$10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Arthur H. Waite, Jr., 5555 Roswell Road, N.E., Apt. V3, Atlanta, Georgia. During Congress: Mrs. Waite, Mayflower.


Indiana: Tea, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 3-5 p.m.—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edwin Dorward, 1506 S. Plaza Drive, Evansville, Ind., 47715. During Congress: Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, Mayflower.

Iowa: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 1:00 p.m.—$6.75. Reservations with check before Congress: Mrs. Fleur- noy Corey, 1900 Fifth Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. All requests for reservations must be accompanied with check.

Kansas: Brunch, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 12-1:30 p.m.—$6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, 302 N. 5th, Sterling, Kansas 67579. During Congress: Mrs. Kilbourn or Mrs. Lempenau, Mayflower.

Kentucky: Meeting, Monday: April 19, State Room, Mayflower Hotel, 10:30 a.m. Brunch, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 11-1:00 p.m.—$5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Wilburn Walker, 153 Cherokee Park, Lexington, Kentucky 40503. Reservations During Congress: Miss Jessie E. Ball, 2500 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20007. Phone 202 FE 3-2324.

Louisiana: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Louisiana Room, Ground Floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:30 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 5:30 p.m.—$9.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, P. O. Box 832, Lake Providence, Louisiana 71254. During Congress: Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, Mayflower.

Mississippi: “Rosalie” Tea, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, State Room—$5.50, time to be announced. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James G. Harrison, P. O. Box 427, Ferriday, Louisiana 71334. During Congress: Mrs. Harrison, Mayflower.

Missouri: Brunch, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 11:00 a.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. David B. Farrenbach, 701 Gray Oaks, St. Louis, Missouri 63122. During Congress: Mrs. David B. Farrenbach, Mayflower.

Massachusetts: Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4-6 p.m.—$5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Leslie W. Irwin, 26 Saxon Rd., Newton Highlands, Mass. 02161. During Congress: Mrs. Donald B. Atkins, Park Central, or Mrs. George W. Houser, Mayflower.

Michigan: Meeting, Monday, April 19, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 8-9 a.m. Reception, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 8:30-10:30 p.m.—$5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Clayton A. Hopp, Sr., 3676 Textile Road, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197. During Congress: At the door.

New Hampshire: Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room 4-6 p.m.—$5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Raymond Gerrish, 15 Arch Street, Dover, New Hampshire. During Congress: Mrs. Harry Parr, Mayflower Hotel.

New Jersey: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 12:30 p.m.—$7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John F. Griffin, 51 Linden St., Milburn, New Jersey 07041. During Congress: Mrs. John F. Griffin, Mayflower.
New York: Meeting, Monday, April 19, New York State Room, 9:30 a.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 12:30 p.m.—$7.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward H. Fiesinger, Jr., 107 Dundee Drive, Syracuse, New York 13207. During Congress: Mrs. Fiesinger, Washington Hotel.

North Carolina: Executive Board Meeting, Monday, April 19, North Carolina Dining Room, ground floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:30 a.m. Delegation Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, National Officers Club Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 2:00 p.m.


Ohio: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Assembly Room, Red Cross Building 17th & D Streets, N.W., 11:00 a.m. Reception: Sunday, April 18, State Room, Mayflower Hotel, 9:00-11:00 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Norman Hall DeMent, 104 Carpenter Rd., DeForest, Wisconsin 53532.

Oklahoma: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Oklahoma Kitchen, Ground Floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:30 a.m. Luncheon, Thursday, April 22, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 12:30 p.m.—$5.25. Reservations before Congress: Oklahoma State Conference, March 18-20. During Congress: Mrs. F. H. Gates, Mayflower Hotel.

Pennsylvania: State Board of Management Meeting, Monday, April 19 National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 2 p.m.; Friday, April 23, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 2 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Washington Hilton Hotel, International Ballroom West, 12:30 p.m.—$7.25. Reservations before Congress: Pennsylvania Foyer, DAR Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m.—1:00 p.m., Monday, April 19. During Congress: Lobby of Washington Hilton from 10-11 a.m., April 20.

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Rhode Island Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4-6 p.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. Lewis Farlander, 57 Morse Avenue, Woonsocket, Rhode Island 02895. During Congress: Rhode Island meeting.

South Carolina: Meeting, Monday, April 19, South Carolina Room 10:00 a.m., Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 1:00 p.m.—$7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Drake H. Rogers, 503 Fayetteville Ave., Bennettsville, S. C. 29512. During Congress: Mrs. Rogers, Mayflower.

Tennessee: Dedication, Sunday, April 18, Tennessee Room, 1st floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 3:30 p.m. Sunday, April 18, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 4:30 p.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 5-7 p.m.—$6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Ray Wallace Mettetal, Box 84, Johnson City, Tenn. 37601. During Congress: Mrs. H. David Hickey, Mayflower.

Texas: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 10:30 a.m. Tea, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 4-6 p.m.—$5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Craig A. Tipps, 3400 Princeton Street, Dallas, Texas 75205. During Congress: Mrs. J. M. Riddle, Mayflower.

Vermont: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Vermont Room, 1st floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4-6 p.m.—$5.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, Box 717, Manchester, Vermont 05254. During Congress: Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, Mayflower.


Washington: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Rib Room, 7:00 a.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Donald M. Kable, Rt. 2, Charles Town, West Virginia 25414. During Congress: Mrs. C. W. Moore, Mayflower.

West Virginia: Tea, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 4-6 p.m.—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Donald M. Kable, Rt. 2, Charles Town, West Virginia 25414. During Congress: Mrs. C. W. Moore, Mayflower.

Wisconsin: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Wisconsin Room, 8:00 a.m., 3rd floor Memorial Continental Hall, Luncheon, Thursday, April 22, The Madison Hotel, Monticello & Arlington Rooms, 12:30 p.m.—$6.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Earl E. Janikowsky, 1225 E. Manor Circle, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217. During Congress: Mrs. Earl E. Janikowsky, Mayflower Hotel.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

Resolutions: Meetings, Tuesday, April 13, through Saturday, April 17, 8:30 a.m. Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

American Indians: Continental Breakfast, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 7:15 a.m.—$3.50. Reservations before Congress: Corridor outside Registration, Friday & Saturday. During Congress: In lounge, Monday & Tuesday. Please send stamped, self-addressed envelope when ordering tickets from
Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, 1412 Parkwood Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010.

American Heritage: Meeting Monday, April 19, National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 11 a.m.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 11:00 a.m. Executive Committee Room, 2nd floor, Red Cross Building, 17th & D Streets, N.W. Chapter, State Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen and State Regents welcome.

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


Flag of the United States of America: Meeting with Program Committee, Tuesday, April 20, 8:00 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Genealogical Records: Joint meeting, Monday, April 19, 10:30 a.m., with the Librarian General, Library Balcony, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 9-10 a.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

Junior American Citizens: Meeting, Wednesday, April 21, 7:30 a.m., Assembly Room, 2nd floor, Administration Building.

Junior Membership: Junior Forum and Workshop, Monday, April 19, 8:15-10:15 a.m., National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall. Dinner, Monday, April 19, Army-Navy Club, Sky Room, 17th & Eye Streets, N.W., 5:00 p.m. Use Ladies' Entrance on 17th Street. $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Send Check payable to "Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR", to Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Dinner Chairman, 7314 Hughes Court, Falls Church, Virginia 22046, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Reservations during Congress: All reservations received after the 13th will be held for pick-up at the Junior Bazaar Booth.

Lineage Research: Joint meeting, Monday, April 19, 10:00 a.m. for complete details see Registrar General listing.

Membership: Joint meeting, Monday, April 19, 10:00 a.m. For complete details see Registrar General listing.

National Defense: Luncheon, Monday, April 19, 12 noon, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter E. Ward, 4822 Drummond Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

Program: Joint meeting with Flag of the United States of America Committee, Tuesday, April 20, 8:00 a.m., National Board Room, 2nd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Public Relations: Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, 8 a.m. National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

American History Month: Joint meeting, Monday, April 19, 9-10:00 a.m. For complete details see Historian General listing.


State Regents Dinner: Dinner, Friday, April 16, Woodrow Wilson House, 2340 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 6:30 leave Mayflower, price to be announced later. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. V. Buffington, 7011 Clifton Road, Clifton, Virginia 22024. Reservation accompanied by check must be received by April 10.

U.S.A. Bicentennial: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10:00 a.m. C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Units Overseas: Luncheon meeting, Wednesday, April 21, Kennedy Warren, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., 12:30 noon—$5.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. T. J. Tassin, 1286 Patapsco Rd., Pasadena, Maryland 21122 or to Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, 2534 Shrewsbury Road, Rose Isle, Orlando, Florida 32803.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES

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

Congress Program: Meeting, Saturday, April 17, 3 p.m., Congress Program Room, Constitution Hall.

Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10 a.m., outside President General's Reception Room, D Street corridor.

Credentials: Meeting, Friday, April 16, 10 a.m., O'Byrne Room, Ground floor, Administration Building. Members of Credential Committee only.

Guest: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10 a.m., President General's Reception Room.

Hospitality: Meeting, Saturday, April 16, 10:00 a.m., President General's Reception Room. Meeting, Monday, April 19, 10:00 a.m., President General's Reception Room.
House: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 9:00 a.m., Constitution Hall.

Marshal: Breakfast, Monday, April 19, 8:00 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room.


Pages: Monday, April 19, Registration of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs only. 10:45 a.m., Pages' Lounge; Registration of Pages only, 11:30 a.m. Pages Lounge. Monday, April 19, Orientation and Instruction of all Pages, 1:00 p.m., Constitution Hall.

Platform: Meeting, Monday, April 19, 11:00 a.m., on Platform of Constitution Hall.

Registration Line Committee: Meeting, Friday, April 16, 10:00 a.m., New Jersey Room, Ground Floor, Administration Building.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS

DAR Executive Club: Dinner, Friday, April 16, 7:00 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles Johnson, 407 W. University, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

National Chairmen's Association: Breakfast, Sunday, April 18, 8 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room, $4.00. Reservations may be sent to: Mrs. Philip Dowdell, 519 N. Overlook Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22305. Reservation must be made before April 10.

Vice Presidents General Club: Breakfast, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, 7:30 a.m. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Daniel W. Humphreys, 1110 East Street, Cushing, Oklahoma 74023. Up until April 9. During Congress: Mayflower. Members only.

N.S.C.A.R. National Convention
April 22-25, 1971

Thursday, April 22—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day

Friday, April 23—Coffee, C.A.R. Museum 8-10 a.m.—$1.25
Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Cotillion Room—8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 24—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m.
National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 25—Annual Pilgrimage

CONCESSIONS IN LOUNGE
Open
Monday, April 19

Shop for your take-home gifts
National Society Profits from every sale
CHANGING OF THE GUARD -- Every three years at Continental Congress, a new slate of National Officers is elected. Shortly afterwards, the new President General appoints another group of National Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen of Divisions for all DAR National Committees such as Public Relations, National Defense, and DAR Schools.

ASSURING CONTINUITY -- Although each new National Chairman will operate in her own individual way, she is guided by the report that each outgoing chairman prepares for her successor.

TYING UP LOOSE ENDS -- Although all States and Chapters do not have three-year terms that coincide with National DAR elections, most of them do. Whenever there is a changeover, any outgoing chairman should organize her committee records and prepare an outline of helpful hints for the chairman who will replace her -- and offer any future guidance or advice that may be requested.

DAR PUBLIC RELATIONS -- The DAR Public Relations Committee mirrors the work of all other DAR Committees.

AT THE TOP -- The Public Relations Office at NSDAR Headquarters handles official policy statements of the President General and answers inquiries from public officials, school children, and private citizens about DAR and about information that DAR may have. This involvement with the public will increase proportionately as the 1976 Bi-Centennial of the United States of America draws nearer.

AT THE BASE -- Through DAR community efforts -- as well as through the press, radio, and TV -- non-DAR members will be informed about what the DAR tries to accomplish. The DAR "public image" also will be formed by the way each individual DAR member goes about her day-by-day life in her own home neighborhood.

DAR WORK GOES ON -- It may seem that April 1971 will be a time of major change, but DAR goals will remain the same. Every DAR member will continue to have unlimited opportunities for constructive work by taking an active part in the many DAR Committee programs at the Chapter, State, or National level.
To Dedicate A Rose Garden . . .

On January 27, 1971, members of the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management journeyed to Philadelphia to dedicate their contribution of a Rose Garden to the Independence National Historical Park. Located in the landscaped plot on the south side of Walnut Street, between 4th and 5th Streets, the plantings of 54 separated varieties of 18th century roses will add seasonal splendor to the Park. The Garden is dedicated to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. At left, Mrs. Erwin Frees Selmes, President General, poses with Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, National Chairman, Conservation, and Mr. Chester L. Brooks, Superintendent of the Park. Mrs. Sayre, below left, who was in charge of the Rose Garden Project, makes the formal presentation explaining that the rose was chosen because it is the symbol of civilization. At right, Superintendent Brooks accepts on behalf of the National Park Service.
The formal dedication was followed by a reception for the nearly 100 members and guests who attended the ceremonies in the auditorium of the First Bank of the United States on 3rd Street.

Above are pictured National Officers: Mrs. George S. Tolman, Ill, Librarian General; Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, Registrar General; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Seimes; Mrs. Sayre; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Superintendent Brooks; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General; Mrs. Carl Kietzman, Curator General. A luncheon at Old Bookbinders in downtown Philadelphia concluded the activities. At left, Superintendent Brooks is pictured with Mrs. William T. Lampe, who was Chairman of the Dedication.
Hercules Mulligan, Secret Agent

By Luciel M. Mulligan
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter
New York City

On the cool, crisp morning of Sunday, November 25, 1783, the sun rose fast above the rooftops and spires of Brooklyn and gilded the masts of the sloops and schooners lying at anchor off Coenties Slip in Manhattan. It was to be a day of rejoicing for New York's few thousand inhabitants living in the mostly gabled Dutch-style houses and the frame residences that had survived the fire of 1776 or had been rebuilt in the seven intervening years.

The great port city of the newly freed colonies, New York, still bore many imprints of the long British occupation, such as streets named Queen, King, and Crown. It had indeed a sizeable loyalist population interspersed among its patriots, as witness the fact that it had given more soldiers to the service of the King than to the Continental Army. Its approximately 25,000 inhabitants were mostly well-to-do. Slaves were held by every sixth family, the merchants believed enough in culture to found and maintain Kings College, and schoolmasters with high standards were recruited from Trinity College, Dublin.

Queen Street was one of the fashionable residential streets in New York. It ran northward from Wall Street, and at a point shortly north of King Street there stood a house, No. 23 Queen. We know precisely where this was because the city records show that eleven years later, in 1794, the name of Queen Street was changed to Pearl Street and King Street was re-christened Pine Street.

On the November Sunday morning which was to mark Evacuation Day, 1783, there must have been early stirrings at 23 Queen, for here lived Elizabeth Mulligan and her husband Hercules, along with two sons and four daughters, ranging in age from one to nine years. A special reason with a special significance attended the breakfast preparations that morning. General George Washington would march his victorious army into the City, and parade through the streets to the Battery, and then he personally would come to breakfast with the Mulligans. This mattered. Not only because General Washington had already been called the father of his country, or because he had not personally visited New York City during the War, or even because this would be his first meal in that City since he had taken command. It mattered because breakfast at 23 Queen Street on Evacuation Day was Washington's way of dramatizing his personal and his new country's indebtedness to Hercules Mulligan, secret agent.

To Mulligan the event meant vindication—the official revelation that, long thought to be a collaborator of the despised army of occupation, he was in fact a patriot beyond compare, singled out for conspicuous recognition at the moment of optimum ceremonial value.

As in everything Washington did, breakfasting at 23 Queen Street revealed the greatness of the man. He could not have pinned a medal on Mulligan, proclaiming him a treasured secret agent. Wars can not be won without such agents, but their deeds must go unsung. He could not have made a speech about such an agent, uncovering activities which could well cost Mulligan his life. Probably only two other men then alive were privy to all the facts—Alexander Hamilton and Hugh Mulligan, brother of Hercules. Recording the details of espionage within enemy lines is abhorrent to responsible mili-
tary men for the simple reason that revelation creates a precedent, an expectancy that "sometime later" all will be told, which would deter the recruitment of undercover workers in future. Such men risk their lives struggling to learn an enemy's intentions, and so help bring about his defeat. They risk their lives for a cause, as does the battlefield soldier, but with a difference—the hero in battle can be honored for his heroism, while the hero of espionage surrenders his identification with the cause as a term of his enlistment in it.

Washington need not say why he was honoring the family at 23 Queen Street. It was enough that he did so. The community of Mulligan's time, and the stony face of history, could draw their own conclusions.

There being no question that the War of Independence could not have been waged successfully without espionage, and no question that spy nets were used fruitfully by both sides, what was it about Hercules Mulligan that attracted General Washington's tribute, and what manner of man was the recipient?

We know that Mulligan was a large, chubby-faced native of Derry, Ireland, whose parents had brought him to New York at the age of six or seven years, and that his father Hugh Mulligan (for whom his brother was named) was a man of substance who saw to it that his sons were educated in the City's private schools. From school Hercules went to work in the largest single field of commerce, the importation of goods. By 1765, when he was twenty-five years old, the young man had embarked on his own business venture as a haberdasher and men's tailor, which was destined to be so successful that during the coming War it would serve as a "cover" for his secret agency and that after the War he would garb the first president of the United States. But a significant event was to precede all this.

Alexander Hamilton, a native of Nevis in the British West Indies, came to New York by way of Boston in 1772 when he was fifteen and Mulligan was thirty-two. Short and delicate of frame (Hamilton stood only five feet seven), with pink cheeks and blue eyes, this sensitive young man came to the Colonies in quest of higher education. Because his family in Nevis knew the New York firm of importers which operated seven clipper ships to the West Indies, Kortright and Company, they arranged that Kortright would provide for the young man when he reached New York. Kortright and Company had two partners: Lawrence Kortright, Jr. (who died in 1773, shortly after young Hamilton's arrival) and Hugh Mulligan, brother of Hercules. Hugh arranged to have Hamilton lodge with Hercules and his family, and Hamilton stayed with the Mulligans first at their home on Water Street and later, when they moved, at 23 Queen Street. Thus began an intimate friendship which would alter the course of history and, because Mulligan was already a patriot, would help inspire his disciple Hamilton to become one of the great brains behind Washington's conduct of the War.

It is staggering to consider that young Alexander Ham-
ilton, with his long chestnut-colored hair and quick temper, sitting at night studying and "rapping" with his host Hercules Mulligan and his brother Hugh, was the man of destiny who would be:

aide-de-camp to General Washington while still in his early twenties;
called by Talleyrand the greatest of the "choice and master spirits of the age";
the architect of national constitutional governance over the sovereign states;
Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's cabinet in his early thirties; and
slain by Aaron Burr in a duel in his late forties.

Hercules took his young friend and house guest to Princeton to see about his matriculating there, but they agreed that King's College, now Columbia, better suited the young man's ideas of curriculum, and there he enrolled in the fall of 1773. With his education interrupted by military service, an experience familiar to generations of later Americans, Hamilton finally gained admission to the Bar in July 1782.

The extent of Hercules Mulligan's patriotic example to his junior friend is clear from two documented episodes. In August 1775 a small band of patriots hauled twenty-one cannon off the battery wall before they could be seized by British soldiers and marines from the men-of-war anchored in the harbor—a raid conducted under fire from the sea and participated in by Hamilton and Mulligan. In the following July (1776) King George's equestrian statuette in Bowling Green was pulled down from its pedestal and chopped to pieces by soldiers and civilians who had just heard a public reading of the Declaration of Independence. Evidently Mulligan was in the group that toppled the 4,000-pound statue and broke it up for casting into some 42,088 bullets. Hamilton may have been absent because that same week, with Mulligan's help, he received his commission as an Artillery Captain in the Continental Army.

With Hamilton's entry into the service there began Mulligan's activities as an anonymous secret agent of General Washington—so anonymous and so adroitly secret that most of his deeds will always be unknown and only a few have been delineated by historical research.

Probably the first of Mulligan's known exploits concerned delivery to Washington of what must have been Hamilton's earliest contributions to U.S. military strategy of the War. In August 1776 General Howe had landed a force of trained regulars, some 20,000 British troops, on Long Island, near Brooklyn. At a conference in Mulligan's home Hamilton began developing ideas for dealing with the threat of this British force to New York City. It was decided with John Mason (who attended the conference) that Hamilton should write and arrange for delivery, to General Washington, Hamilton's plan for getting American troops off Long Island after fighting a holding action there. The writing done, it was left to Mulligan to get the message into Washington's hands. All the details will almost surely never be learned, but Mulligan himself revealed that he got it to an aide-de-camp named Colonel Webb, who carried it to General Washington. At this time the British troops had not yet occupied the City and so Mulligan had not yet devised the far more mysterious courier system which he was to operate at the risk of his life in the midst of an army of occupation.

After the superior British force had routed the American troops on Long Island, Hamilton's plan was put into effect on August 30, 1776, saving the American army by moving it under Howe's nose from Brooklyn to fortified positions on the upper end of Manhattan Island. Howe promptly crossed the East River and occupied the City on September 15, 1776. British forces continued in occupancy until November 25, 1783 when Washington re-entered after the treaty of peace.

While common sense tells us that the War of Independence must have involved espionage, it may surprise some readers to learn that the opposing armies were riddled with enemy spies and that some of the ablest secret agents in the history of warfare were active in the Revolution, including an outstanding British female spy named Ann Bates. A former school teacher in Philadelphia married to an ordnance repairman in the British Artillery, Ann turned spy as a means of leaving Philadelphia when the British Army evacuated that city. Benedict Arnold became the American Commander in Philadelphia some two years before he was to defect to the British. Ann Bates was so persuasive a character that she could talk General Arnold into giving her a paper ensuring her safe passage into General Washington's own camp in White Plains, New York. She got herself a peddler's knapsack which she filled with items such as haircombs, jackknives, needles and thread, and embarked in 1778 on a career that was to take her in and out of the Continental Armies' camp sites for the duration of the Revolution, counting cannon, estimating the number of troops and their combat readiness, attaching herself to columns on the march, and reporting, always reporting.

By contrast, Hercules Mulligan was a stationary spy. He remained in the City of New York at all times. Unlike Ann Bates, he spied where he lived, but like her, his cover was an everyday business activity. Mulligan's tailor shop on Queen Street was a fashionable gathering place of the young elite; Mulligan employed 6 or 7 tailors to shape imported textiles, gold and silver lace, bullion knots and epaulets, into the accouterments of gentlemen. He also carried Irish linens, gloves, silks of all colors, and hats. Hercules seems to have been the men's fashion authority of the City. With the arrival of the British Army of Occupation, under Howe, then under Clinton, the British officers gravitated to Mulligan's shop. Measuring them for their uniforms, making a flattering suggestion here or there, discussing how soon the order must be ready, Mulligan concealed his own loyalties and won the confidence of his military customers. How important this would be to General Washington can be seen from the sequence of events.

While the secret agent's career remains shadowy, we
do know what occurred at the very beginning. The British Army of Occupation made its landing in September 1776 at Kip's Bay, a point near 34th Street and the East River. Learning that his activities in recent months had made him a marked man, Mulligan attempted to take his wife and two-year-old son out of the City. He was caught in a British drag net and arrested. He was imprisoned for about 30 days. In November 1776, a month after his release, he crossed the Hudson River to Hackensack, New Jersey, and had a huddle with Hamilton. At this meeting was hatched the plan: Mulligan would utilize every opportunity to glean military information, his brother Hugh would assure the British, with whom he was in constant touch as an importer of supplies, of the reliability of Hercules, and an apparatus would be created for communicating the military data to General Washington (the details of which have never been learned).

It was generally believed that the British had a plot to kidnap General Washington, and to stab or poison him if he could not be captured. The order had gone out from London to take him alive, if possible. The center of British power in North America was New York. Guerrilla forces were organized among the Tories—several hundred on Long Island, several hundred more at Goshen, New York, and others at Cornwall. The savage guerrilla warfare which was but one phase of the Revolution produced retaliations, extending to the murder of captives from the other side before they could be court-martialled. Mulligan, at the center of a spy communications network, kept Washington informed of all that could be learned of this dangerous phase of the British activities.

In 1779, a British woman spy (can it have been Ann Bates?) furnished information that General Washington had made an appointment to meet some of his officers at a point removed from headquarters. A British officer stopped at Mulligan's shop late one evening to buy a watch-coat. He dropped the fact that they would soon have the "rebel general" in their hands. A black man named Cato in Mulligan's employ slipped out of the City by boat that same night and General Washington never appeared at the rendezvous.

Cato came under surveillance because of his frequent and prolonged absences from New York. On his return from one such trip the British seized him as he disembarked from the East River and interrogated him about the reasons why Mulligan had sent him out of the City. Refusing to disclose anything, Cato was thrown into jail and beaten, but he was never induced to reveal what he knew.

Only two years later there occurred the most dangerous threat to Washington's personal safety. General Clinton's spies determined that Washington was about to embark for New England by a route along the Connecticut shore. Clinton sent cavalry to intercept, placing the horsemen and their mounts on boats which were to transport them up the East River to Long Island Sound. When Hugh Mulligan received an order to stock the boats with provisions, he informed his brother Hercules. Hercules got the news to West Point, and Washington took a detour from there to his ultimate destination, avoiding the Connecticut shore altogether.

For most of the revolutionary spies the end of the war brought no recognition at all. Many of them had been rewarded with money for their information as they delivered it. They took what remained of their material rewards, and their obscurity—which was intact—into the post-war world of the infant nation. They had been part of a movement in which they were faceless, but it had passed from them.

By contrast, General Washington not only saw to it that Mulligan came to favorable public notice on Evacuation Day of 1783 when the eyes of the world were on Washington and his every movement. He went still further than that, for when he became President, Washington took up residence in the City of New York at 3 Cherry Street, near the Tontine Coffee House and virtually around the corner from Mulligan's shop at 23 Queen Street. From April 1789 through October 1790, while President Washington lived in New York, he had his own clothes made by Hercules Mulligan and purchased through Mulligan batches of gingham and flannel for the use of Martha Washington's dressmaker. This patronage by the First President of the United States told the world that the recognition given Mulligan on Evacuation Day, November 25, 1783, had not been accidental or a mistake by General Washington's advisors. It reminded the Whigs, who had suspected Mulligan of disloyalty on the basis of his intimacy with the British officers, that the gossip that Mulligan had fraternized with the enemy for his own mercenary reasons was without any foundation.

The final chapter in a long life well lived was Mulligan's burial under the chancel of Trinity Church at the head of Wall Street when he died in 1825 at the age of 85.

On the anniversary of Evacuation Day in 1970 a plaque will be erected at the site of 23 Queen Street, under the sponsorship of The American Irish Historical Society, The Irish Institute of New York, and the New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. The plaque will read:

HERCULES MULLIGAN

Born Derry, Ireland 1740 Died New York City 1825
During the Revolutionary War this site was the home of Hercules Mulligan with whom Alexander Hamilton lived. Mulligan costumed British officers to glean information valuable to General George Washington, for whom he was a secret agent. Despised by patriots for consorting with the British, Mulligan silently persevered until November 25, 1783 when General Washington led his victorious Continental Army into New York and breakfasted here with Mulligan and his family.

(Continued on page 320)
By Vera Morel

New Orleans Chapter, New Orleans, La.

Not the oldest nor the largest, the most modern or historic, but once visited, the capital of Virginia casts a spell from which there is no eagerness to escape, no desire to be freed. A sight-seeing tour of Richmond provides a bus-view of a progressive southern metropolis, while travel-folders supply facts and films preserve impressions. Should a stay be limited to one day, or a half-day, it is suggested that these hours be spent within the area of Capitol Square which is so redolent of history and beauty.

Ten years ago we first came to Richmond and returned at intervals to note with some dismay the appearance of skyscrapers, expressways, supermarkets, motels and more recently, demonstrations by young dissenters. In spite of these modern inroads or "invasions," the old Square seems to have retained an indescribable serenity, a place over which the hand of time has passed softly, scarcely dispelling its nostalgic charm. Not silent or sleepy but alive and active with the hum of nearby traffic, the hurry of government and office workers, long lines of tourists, the students and on the tree-shaded grounds, park-gardeners and friendly squirrels.

The earliest known English settler to this area was Captain Christopher Newport who erected a wooden cross near the falls of the James river, and on it wrote "Jacobus Rex, 1607" adding his own name. Two years later Captain Francis West and others followed but the swift rapids that tumbled over rocky terrain proved a barrier to further incursions for nearly a century. In 1637 an enterprising merchant, Thomas Stegg, established a successful trading post at a strategic point near the fall-line and acquired extensive land holdings. His properties were demised to his son, Thomas, who was an uncle of William Byrd (1652-1704) then in England. Young William, at the age of eighteen, hastened to join his uncle and thus established the American dynasty of a remarkable family.

The dynamic, versatile William Byrd II (1674-1744) inherited a large estate and added more land to his plantations, speculating that these rich and fertile acres would pay off, as they did. In 1733, Byrd founded the twin-towns of Petersburg and Richmond. In a few years, the streets were mapped by Thomas Major and the new village named after the beautiful Richmond on the Thames. The town grew slowly, peace alternating with troubles, skirmishes with hostile natives, a serious inundation in 1771, nearby rebellion, and a cholera epidemic. At the close of the Revolutionary War, Richmond was occupied for twenty-four hours by the British forces under Benedict Arnold when homes and stores were burned but the simple little town hall left untouched.

In 1779 when the seat of government was at Williamsburg, the capital was moved to Richmond which was considered "more safe and central than any other
Richmond’s Capitol Square Captivates the Visitor

town situation on navigable water.” Jefferson, the new governor, gave his approval. And so Richmond remained the capital with a few temporary adjournments to places of greater security. When the need for an adequate building became recognized, the general assembly asked Thomas Jefferson, then minister to France, for his idea of an appropriate design. Nothing could have more delighted Jefferson who so devoutly loved and knew architecture.

The influence of the sixteenth-century Italian master, Andrea Palladio, had strongly affected Jefferson’s taste and expression. While abroad, he viewed an ancient Roman temple at Nimes, built at the time of Augustus Caesar, and called Maison Caree, about which he wrote “it is the most beautiful and precious morsel of architecture left to us by antiquity.” After conferring with Charles Louis Clerisseau, eminent French architect, Jefferson forwarded a plan, sketches and a working plaster model which was somewhat modified from the Roman structure. The original model now is the object of admiration as many share Jefferson’s fondness for the simple classic style as reflected in the Capitol, Monticello, and the University of Virginia.

The cornerstone was laid 18 August 1785 and within three years stucco was applied to the thick brick walls, and the assembly met there in the fall of 1788. Within the halls of the stately Capitol have occurred events whose effects reached far beyond Virginia. Here Virginia was made an independent state, and here was ratified the federal constitution by Virginia’s vote. In the year 1807, was staged the sensational trial of Aaron Burr for treason with Chief Justice John Marshall presiding. Here was the act of secession, and when the capital was moved from Montgomery, Richmond became the Confederate capital for all seceding states.

(Continued on page 381)
Nationalism and the Fall of the Establishment in the French Revolution
(A Brief Commentary)

By Colonel Virgil Ney, Ph.D.
Silver Spring, Maryland

One of the most important factors in the stimulation of nationalism by the French Revolution was the introduction of Constitutional government in 1791. Here began the definite breakaway from the government of Absolutism and Feudalism toward a government of law, rather than of men. Within each individual, who was capable of thinking for himself, there was awakened a feeling of being a participating part of a larger political entity. Other vital factors were soon to appear on the scene, but the Constitution of 1791 and the radical changes it provided, was by far, the most salient and important of the early moves toward bringing to light the spirit of nationalism which had been smothered by the Ancient Regime. The Rights of Man as developed by Rousseau, were to be defined and established politically by the Constitution of 1791, as factors weighing heavily on the scale of Nationalism, as far as the individual was concerned. It should be noted carefully, that the American Revolution and its Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776 had considerable influence.

La Declaration des Droits de L’Homme est presque tout entière dans les cahiers; La Constituante N’aura qu’a en condenser les principes en quelques formules lapidaires pour lui donner sa forme définitive, d’une valeur tout aussi universelle et d’une redaction plus nette que la Declaration Americaine: les hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits (1) “le but de toute association politique est la conservation des droits naturels et imprescriptibles de l’homme.” (2) “le principe de toute souveraineté reside essentiellement dans la nation.” (3) “la loi est L’expression de la volante generale.” Les treize autres paragraphes ne font que paraphraser ces principes fondamentaux. France et Amérique s’accordent ainsi a rejeter les anciennes formules politiques et a faire de la nation le fondement et l’origine de tout pouvoir.

The nationalistic effect of the Levee en Masse cannot be over-emphasized in its impact upon the masses of population and upon the individual. Here was to be found the materials of which nations are made and sustained. Teamwork and mass effort in the interests of La Patrie and self were difficult to resist, when one’s neighbors and fellow villagers were moving shoulder-to-shoulder to carry out its provisions. A very fine example, historically, was the public opinion factor contained in the Levee en Masse. Mobilization and mass unity to accomplish what had needed to be done, to bring Man out of the depths of ignorance and fear—engendered by countless, dark centuries of Feudalism and Absolutism. How the Levee en Masse welded the people of France into a Nation is shown graphically in the following extract from Nationalism, Myth and Reality by Boyd Shafer:

The famous levee en masse of 1793 called upon all the inhabitants to come to the aid of their patrie. “Let everyone”, cried Barere as he argued for the decree “assume his post in the national and military effort that is preparing. The young will fight, the married will forge arms . . . provide subsistence, the women will make soldier’s clothing . . . become nurses in hospitals for the wounded, the children will make lint out of linen, and the old men will . . . be
carried to the public squares to inflame the courage of the young warriors and preach the hatred of kings and the unity of the Republic. The chief and highest duty of man became the bearing of arms for the nation-state, fighting for the defense of what was "dearest and most sacred, the Nation." Once the subjects had taken little interest in war unless their own city had been attacked, because after all it was the King's and not their war. Now increasingly, all war was theirs because they were citizens, they formed the armies, and the armies defended and extended their interests. Hence the state could and did call upon them.

The French Revolution was somewhat different in concept from the American Revolution, in that it was to be shared by all men everywhere. The new-found freedom of the masses was a heady drink, potent and good, hence it must be offered to others. The American Revolution was content in establishing freedom and equality before the law for all Americans, but there was no definite attempt made to spread the idea, other than by example. The French intoxicated with their initial success in exacting what they wanted from their monarch, believed that others could do the same thing with similar success and definitly. Hence, the very early acts of the Convention provided for the spreading of the gospel of revolution in the enactment of the Propaganda Decrees of November and December 1792. While it is true that these decrees have an indirect how the unity of the French people was solidified and confirmed by official Revolutionary Decree. That a people, who for so many centuries had nothing but feudal servitude were now eager and even militant in their desire to share their new freedoms with other oppressed human beings is significant.

The National Convention in its First Propaganda Decree in November 1792 stated it would "grant fraternity and aid to all peoples who wish to receive their liberty." But a month later, December 15, 1792, this Convention declared that it would "treat as an enemy of the people anyone who, might wish to preserve, recall or treat with the prince and the privileged castes. . . ."

If other men would not revolt asked the French, then they, as the second Propaganda Decree of December 15, 1792, proclaimed would be forced to be free, that is, free in the French manner. Believing themselves the "benefactors of the human race" the French were eager to carry their "superior" national institutions to all of Europe and perhaps the world. That most of Europe and the world either was not ready for or was unwilling to accept liberty a la francaise made little difference. French National and Napoleonic ambitions grew more swiftly than even their rapid military conquests, expanding steadily as success succeeded success. The French people first stung into greater unity by defeat, were now united by pride in military superiority and victory. . . .

The seizure of The Catholic Church and its property was a most important factor in the nationalization of France. How and why this was done is not difficult to understand. In the first place, The Church had been the cornerstone of the Ancien Regime and secondly, upon its whole structure rested the Divine Right theory of the French and other monarchies. It was a natural thing to attack the Church, since a large number of its higher ranking clergy were of the nobility and further, had been tax-exempt and free from many other annoying tributes, which were required of the bourgeoisie and the peasants. Millions of francs were represented by the property in the system of Church and Convent lands as established for centuries. The hierarchy, as such, was rather remote from the people, only the humble parish priests, who were devoted to their flocks, were in close contact with the gross realities of middle-class and peasant life.

Nationalization of The Church did more than bring it under the control of France, in many instances, the idea of religion was destroyed by the substitution of the worship of reason for that of God. La Patrie also became an object of worship and in many villages, altars were erected at which the people prayed as they did formerly in their Churches. A most important facet of the taking over of the Church was the administration of the Church lands, which had been seized. Through this means, the National government was enabled to reach into every corner of France, into every remote or insignificant village. The simple sign placed in front of the parish Church with this legend "PROPRIETE FRANCAIS" was nationalism on the "grass roots" level and capable of being understood, by all, who were literate.

The seizure and nationalization of the Church property had the over-all effect of placing the Church under a direct, political control, entirely separate from Rome. All this was done, of course, without the concurrence of the Pope, hence, many of the clergy would not subscribe to the new oath, which placed them absolutely under the government as civil servants, as their pay was to be provided by the national government of France. While it is correct that many of the leaders of the French Revolution were clergy (Talleyrand was a shining example) many of the clergy did not participate in the break with Rome and the Pope. In effect, the Church had lost its supernatural, mystical qualities and had become simply another bureau of the National government of France.

The logical substitution of the mundane for the Divine support of the Ancien Regime, as far as the revolutionaries were concerned, appeared to be a return to Nature. Hence, the Nation became a natural social and political grouping for Mankind. That man could extend to it the same devotion as he had to the Church and its Divinity was a "natural consequence" and deemed to be "good." In the background of this theory might be found the Romanticists such as Rousseau. Man had, for purposes of convenience, given his liberties and powers to a natural association (the nation) and was subjected to the general will to which he owed
absolute obedience. This was something that the average man could understand—he could see it working in the participation of his neighbors and himself in the *levee en masse* and other "national" efforts and projects. There was nothing supernatural or Divine about the Nation, to him it became a normal, natural social grouping, which expressed the will of the majority. The substitution of *La Patrie* for God in religious worship was a tangible and workable solution to the simple peasant, who was led to believe that *La Patrie* was the natural expression of God's will on earth. Such transfer was no doubt difficult for the older generation, but somewhat more simple for the younger group, which had not been steeped for too long in the tradition of Divine Right.

While it is not the intent of this writer to dwell for long on the overall effect of the nationalization of the Church, there are several factors of considerable importance, which should be touched upon. The Catholic Church in France was really destroyed as the powerful and ruthless revolutionary movement swept the countryside and the hated nobles and noble-clergy were dethroned and eliminated as factors in the French national structure and social and educational framework. This destruction was so thorough, that the Church never recovered. The authority of the Pope was disregarded, even by many of the clergy, who as stated before, joined in the revolution, as leaders.

The Church as such, was given a new organization, the duties of the bishops and clergy, under the National Church, were prescribed, independently of Rome. The salaries of the clergy were paid by the government. This factor was of high and vital significance in establishing "Nationalism" among a most influential class of community leaders, who were also required to subscribe to an oath of loyalty to the Nation. In return for the lost lands, the church received assurances that the State would assume the duty of paying the clergy. Each department was to have one bishop, and only one, who was to be elected by his parishioners. The salaries of the bishops were limited to a small fraction of what their incomes had been under the old Regime, while the pay of the poorer priests was raised. The Pope was ignored in the whole transaction and no respect was paid to canon law or the traditions of the church. As a consequence, the Pope denounced the new laws, the more orthodox clergy refused to take the required oath to support them, and an open conflict began between church and state.

*La Patrie* became, perhaps, the most potent force in the French Revolution. As a symbol, *La Patrie* was irresistible to the average Frenchman, who saw in her the sum total of everything he held to be symbolic of his Fatherland. Individually, this factor did more than any other to bring nationalism to the mass population. The meaning of *La Patrie* has been defined by many, but Voltaire, in his *Philosophical Dictionary*, has indicated his ideas on the subject. In this connection, it should be noted that Voltaire's writings exerted tremendous influence upon the conduct and themes of the Revolution.

Where then is the fatherland? Is it not a good field, whose owner lodged in a well-kept house, can say: "This field that I till, this house that I have built, are mine; I live there by laws which no tyrant can infringe. When those who, like me, possess fields and houses, meet in their common interest, I have my voice in the assembly; I am a part of everything, a part of the community, a part of the dominion; there is my fatherland!"

The effect of the instituting of the symbolic *La Patrie* was dynamic and all-powerful in carrying over the idea of a new object of worship. In this symbolism could be found a sound basis for the simple faith of the people. Whipped up by the propaganda of martial songs and the feelings of sudden and direct participation, the obscure and unknown came into their own. How *La Patrie* appealed to an average young Frenchman of the period is graphically demonstrated in the following extract from a contemporary letter:

A 1793 letter of a young Jacobin soldier to his mother shows the intensity of (national) feeling that was arising. "When *la patrie* calls us for her defense, we should rush to her as I would rush to a good meal. Our life, our goods, and our talents do not belong to us. It is to the nation, to *la patrie*, that everything belongs. I know indeed that you and some other inhabitants of our village do not share these sentiments. You and they are insensible to the cries of this outraged fatherland. But as for me, who have been reared in the liberty of conscience and thought, who have always been a Republican in my soul, though obliged to live under a monarch, the principles of love for *la patrie*, for liberty, for the Republic are not only engraved on my heart, but they are absorbed in it and will remain in it so long as that Supreme Being who governs the universe may be pleased to maintain within me the breath of life."  

The transition from the feudal, medieval concept of the social and political order was not too difficult for the average Frenchman. The substitution of *La Patrie* for the Church, The King and his reign seemed to be a natural consequence of the times. Schooled for centuries in the meaning of *patria*, the peasant now knew that his old Latin concept of the word, had changed to something he could actually see in operation. While the religious significance was somewhat lost in the machinery of the Revolution, in his background, *La Patrie* was to always have a sacred or holy meaning. In fact, this very situation was chiefly responsible for the tremendous success of the symbolism of *La Patrie*. Voltaire’s definition was earthy and something that could be fathomed by even the simplest citizen. In its direct, well-chosen phrases was summed up the hopes and aspirations of the Common man—the desire to own and hold property and above all, the basic wish to be free of tyranny. The following extract from Boyd Shafer points out the meaning and nature of *La Patrie*
Perhaps the early growth of national consciousness is best summed up in the evolution of the word patrie or fatherland. For a good medieval Christian the Latin word patria meant as much the City of God as any place on earth. In St. Augustine's words, Heaven was the "common fatherland" for all Christians. During most of the Middle Ages in feudal France, for example, the word might denote the local province or town or village, but never the whole of France. While the old meanings of patrie did not disappear, new meanings begin to appear in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Occasionally men now applied it to the national kingdom or crown and to these as a "visible symbol of a national territorial community" for which they were increasingly willing to die. By the fifteenth century the French words patrie and patriote were introduced. ... In the late sixteenth century, two hundred years before the French Revolution, an obscure Jewish Rabbi of Prague, Loewe ben Bezalel, foreshadowed modern conceptions of national self-determination when he asserted "that every people has its own nature and its own character or form (Gestalt), that every people has a might of its own and ought not to be subject to any other people, that every people has its own natural habitation and a right to live there, and that it must be granted to every people to choose its own God according to its own ideas." 10

In the above citation, the comment of the Rabbi of Prague is most significant. This is particularly true from the point of view of the conversion of La Patrie into a symbol of religious worship.

In conclusion, it would seem to be appropriate to sum up the major factors, which contributes, in great measure, to the nationalism of France, as follows:

(a) The granting of Constitutional government. Here was the actual application at "grass roots" level of the Rights of man philosophies of Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and others. As part of these constitutional rights was the right of direct and dynamic participation in the affairs of state, the Rights of the Citizen were "spelled out" clearly and definitely for the first time in French history and perhaps from the world point of view in a manner even more dramatic than in the American Revolution. However, it should be noted that the American Declaration of Independence had a most profound and salient effect upon the makers of the French Revolution, from the point of view of The Rights of Man, as indicated and defined therein.

(b) The elimination of the institution of the Divine Right of the King and the privileges of the nobles was most notable for the fact that this act destroyed the rule of absolutism and the feudal concept of government under which the French had been governed for centuries. The very fact of the lowering of the privileged status of the nobles gave rise to the affluence and coming to power of the bourgeoisie. The middle-class now came into its own rights, as far as privileges and offices in the government were concerned. This was especially important from the point of view of the armed forces where the traditional leadership of the nobles in the military had thus been destroyed. As yet, the theory and practical facet of Napoleonic leadership "that a soldier of France carries a Marshal's baton in his knapsack" had not enunciated.

(c) The mobilization of the entire population of the country under the provisions of the levee en masse placed service to the Nation on a universal, obligatory basis. Here was the basic concept of "the Nation in arms" in contrast to the feudal concept of individual military service to the peasant's or noble's liege lord. But the levee en masse was more than all of these things—it was the main rallying point for all the people, it unified them and gave direction to their endeavors. It was the beginning of the mass army military policy of the European continental powers.

(d) The nationalization of the Church and the seizure of the Church lands were potent factors in destroying the power of the basic cornerstone of the Ancien Regime—the Church. While it is of the utmost importance, in connection with the church's loss of religious and political power, the mention of the concept of La Patrie and the resultant worship of La Patrie is mandatory for the reason that the people of France did create by this symbolism their own religion. The substitution of La Patrie for God was accomplished in the same subtle manner that a Goddess of Reason was worshipped at altars set up in direct opposition to the Church. The seizure of the Church property created a sense of National custodianship and the label "Propriete Francais" was the means by which the most remote and obscure village parish was penetrated by the new force of Nationalism. The new National Church staffed by Bishops and priests, who had taken an oath of loyalty to France—without the approval of the Pope, became in fact, merely a new department of the new bureaucracy of the Revolution.

(e) La Patrie, as previously mentioned, became one of the most powerful symbols in the history of the world. As defined by Voltaire and others, La Patrie was a fact that the common man could understand without question. France, as a gallant and brave, almost "sacred" figure of a woman inspired all.

In the heat of Battle the Revolution became warlike. Her new passion found expression in her new songs. "Formez vos bataillons!" was the exhortation of the hymn of the men from Marseille. "Le France invoque le dieu des combats," said the chant du depart. "Vive le son du canon!" sang the carmagnole. A single theme inspired all of them. The troops were called upon to "lay low the flag of tyranny" to swear "eternal was on all kings of the earth," those kings, "drunk with blood and pride" who were invited to "go down into the tomb." In France there was no longer any question of being loyal to a king. The idea of "country" commanded something quite different. The nation in arms had given birth to Nationalism.” 11

(Continued on page 354)
Anthony Wayne

Engraving by H. B. Hall & Sons, New York
Anthony Wayne, sometimes called "mad Anthony" because of his fierce fighting, was born January 1, 1745, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. He died December 15, 1796. He was the only son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Iddings) Wayne. He was of English ancestry.

Isaac Wayne with his father Anthony Wayne emigrated from Ireland about 1724 and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Here he acquired 500 acres of land and a tannery.

At the age of sixteen the boy Anthony attended a private academy kept by his uncle, Gilbert Wayne, in Philadelphia. It was said he was not as proficient in his studies as in feats of mock warfare. However, he learned enough mathematics to qualify as a surveyor.

In 1765 he was sent by a Philadelphia land company to supervise the surveying and settlement of 100,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia. This venture failed and on March 25, 1766, he returned to Pennsylvania and married Mary Penrose, daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, a Philadelphia merchant.

He went to live on his father's estate and when, in 1774, his father died Anthony succeeded to the ownership of a very profitable establishment.

Anthony is described as being of medium height, handsome, well-proportioned face with a slightly aquiline nose and high forehead. His hair was dark, eyes dark brown and penetrating.

During the early American Revolutionary movement, he was appointed July 13, 1774 chairman of a committee in the county to frame the resolutions of protest against Britain's coercive acts.

He was later made chairman of a committee to supervise the carrying out of the rules of the first Continental Congress. He represented the county in 1775, and on January 3, 1776 he was appointed by Congress to be Colonel of Chester County Continental Regiment. As a soldier he served all the way through the Revolution.

His lack of formal training in the arts of war prevented his being on friendly terms with some of his colleagues. He had difficulties with St. Clair, Charles Lee, and James Wilkinson. Contemporaries said he was impetuous, but Alexander Graydon said, "He could fight as well as brag." (Stille post, p. 66.) Washington admired his bravery and self-possession in battle but feared his impetuosity 17 years later when he was chosen to lead the army against the northwestern Indians.

In 1776 he was sent with the Pennsylvania Brigade, commanded by Col. William Thompson, to reinforce the Canadian Expedition. He met Montgomery's army at the mouth of Sorel River and he was sent down the St. Lawrence to attack what was thought to be the advanced guard of the British Army at Three Rivers. This turned out to be the main army of 3,000 and Wayne, whose regiment was in the front of the attack, found hot exchange, to cover the retreat of his outnumbered men to Fort Ticonderoga. He was placed in command of 2,000 troops there and found this a time of starvation, sickness and mutiny.

On February 21, 1777 Anthony Wayne was appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General and on April
12, Washington called him to come to Morristown, N.J. and take command of the Pennsylvania line. His division took part in resisting the British against Philadelphia. In the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777, he occupied the center of defense. He was obliged to retreat when the American right was flanked by Cornwallis. Washington retired to Schuylkill and sent Wayne to circle the rear of the British and destroy their baggage train. Wayne, himself was surprised and at Paoli, September 20, received a drubbing. Being accused of negligence, he demanded a court martial and was acquitted.

He rejoined Washington and played a conspicuous part in the battle of Germantown on October 4. He wintered with Washington at Valley Forge and led the advanced attack against the British at Monmouth on June 28, 1788. In reorganizing the army in 1778 he was transferred to the command of a separate corps of Continental light infantry. This corps captured Stony Point on July 16, 1779, the northernmost British post on the Hudson. For his conduct in this affair Congress ordered a medal for him. Early in 1780 he led some desultory movements against the British on the lower Hudson.

When Arnold attempted to deliver West Point to the British September 25, 1780 Wayne's prompt movement prevented a British occupation. After the Pennsylvania line mutinied December 1780, Wayne was instrumental in getting Congress to redress their grievances.

Wayne was ordered south to serve under Lafayette in opposing Cornwallis on the lower James River. When Cornwallis withdrew from Williamsburg, Wayne was ordered to attack what they thought was separated from the main army but which proved to be the army of 5,000 and Wayne's little 800 was not sufficient. Upon discovering the mistake he led a charge into the British lines that deceived Cornwallis long enough for Wayne to extricate himself with few losses.

After the British surrender at Yorktown Wayne, serving under General Nathanael Greene, was sent to oppose the British loyalist and hostile Indians in Georgia. He negotiated treaties with the Indians in 1782 and 1783, and in 1783 retired from service.

From 1783 to 1792 in his engagement in civil pursuits he was less fortunate than in military affairs. He borrowed money from the Dutch creditors to work his rice farm, but the Dutch foreclosed.

As a politician he was a conservative. He had a contempt for those who took advantage of the revolt against Great Britain to make liberal constitutions. He favored a new Constitutional Convention in 1783. He was a representative from Chester County to the Pennsylvania General Assembly 1784, 1785. In 1787 he supported the new Federal Constitution. He was elected to Congress from Georgia, serving from March 4, 1791 to March 21, 1792.

When Hamar and St. Clair failed to subdue the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Rivers in 1791, Wayne was named by Washington as Major-General in command of the rehabilitated American army for this position. Fort Ticonderoga was held at this time by a small garrison under Major-General Arthur St. Clair. Assaulted by an overwhelming force of redcoats, Indians and Canadian freshwater navy, St. Clair evacuated Ticonderoga and marched to Fort Edward on the Hudson.

A new governor of Canada tried to cash in on St. Clair's defeat by converting the northwest territory into an Indian satellite state but General Wayne avenged St. Clair at Fallen Timbers. This brought on the Jay Treaty with its pro and con.

A main object of Jay's mission was to obtain British evacuation of the northwest post. General St. Clair's defeat had encouraged both the British and the Indians and in 1792 the governor of Canada had proposed that the entire territory between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River, also a strip of New York and Vermont, be made a satellite Indian State. The British government informed the United States government that the northwest post would be retained.

The United States recruited 2,000 men with Major-General Anthony Wayne in command. In the fall of 1793 he established winter quarters at Greenville, Ohio. While he was called "Mad Anthony" because of his daring deeds he was said to really keep a cool head. He had six fortified posts and constant vigilance. He was an admirable disciplinarian and trained his troops in forest warfare. Several hundred Kentucky riflemen joined him in the spring of 1794.

Wayne opposed the peace maneuvers of 1792 and 1793. He spent his time in constructing a reliable military organization at Legionville, Pennsylvania and later Fort Washington and Fort Jefferson in the Northwest Territory. On August 20, 1794 Wayne defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee near what is now Toledo, Ohio. On the Maumee he built a block house and stockade known as Fort Defiance. There were 1,500 to 2,000 Indians under Chief Little Turtle and other great Indian chiefs. He built Fort Wayne on the forks of Maumee, and then returned to Greenville to await envoys of peace.

On June 16, 1795, at Greenville the peace conference began and lasted for six weeks with 1,130 Indians and the "Fifteen Fires" of the States. Then Wayne was awarded the Greenville Treaty. The Indians ceded the southeastern corner with Vincennes, Detroit, and Chicago for $10,000.

General Anthony Wayne died at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania on his return from the occupation of the post of Detroit.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Does a nomination require a second?
ANSWER: A nomination does not require a second, however, this is frequently done to show the strength of a candidate. A State Conference may adopt a conference rule as follows: "When nominations are made from the floor, nominating speeches shall be limited to two minutes. There shall be no seconding speeches."

QUESTION: May a nomination be debated?
ANSWER: A nomination may be debated, and the relative merits of the candidates be discussed. The member making a nomination should confine her remarks to the capabilities of her nominee. The rules of decorum in debate as far as avoiding personalities do not apply. (P.L., p. 465, question 143.)

QUESTION: Has a member of a society the right to nominate herself for an office?
ANSWER: Yes, she has the right, but it is scarcely conceivable that one would commit such an indelicate act. It implies that she has not one friend who is willing to nominate her, and lessens her chances of election. (P.L., p. 466, question 147.)

QUESTION: When a society votes for all its officers on one blanket ballot or on a voting-machine, and provides in its constitution that the "majority of votes cast shall elect," how is the majority computed? That is, must a successful candidate for an office on the ballot have a majority of the total number of votes or ballots cast by the voting-machine, or only a majority of the votes cast for the office for which she is running, which may be a much smaller number? That is to say, the number of votes cast for each office may vary, while the total number of votes cast is an exact count of all the ballots. Which number determines the majority for an office?
ANSWER: When several officers are voted for at the same time on the same ballot or on a voting-machine, each office is treated separately, the same as if it were the only office to be filled. The "number of votes cast" is the number cast for that office. Those ballots that have no name of a candidate for that office are treated as blanks as far as that office is concerned. The tellers' report must give an exact count of all the ballots. Which number determines the majority for an office?

QUESTION: As a general rule, has the chair the right to avoid personalities? (Note: Standing Rules limiting the number and length of nominating speeches are adopted at the first business session of Continental Congress.)
ANSWER: A nomination may be debated, and the merits of the different candidates can be debated. While the chair cannot prevent two or three nominating speeches for each candidate if they are evidently made in good faith, but if he finds that a group is taking advantage of this privilege to waste the time of the assembly by making long or numerous nominating speeches, it is his duty to protect the assembly by stopping it. It must be borne in mind that the assembly has rights, as well as individual members. Of course the assembly may by a vote adopt a motion limiting the nominating speeches to any desired extent. (P.L., p. 497, question 242.)

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QUESTION: Does a candidate for Vice President General have to be endorsed by her State?
ANSWER: Not only does a candidate for Vice President General have to be endorsed by her State, but the endorsement must be by a ballot vote of a State Conference. The vote required is a majority vote, and the candidate must hold membership in the State.

QUESTION: Should the Regent, who is a delegate at Continental Congress, in reporting to the Chapter, refer to herself as "your Regent" or "the Chair", or can she be human and speak of herself as "I"?
ANSWER: She does not report as the presiding officer, but as the delegate. It would be decidedly improper to refer to herself as "the Chair." That term applies exclusively to the presiding officer of the assembly as such, whether it is the Regent or a member who has been temporarily called to the chair. In reporting the third person should be used as much as possible.
A carefully labeled sea horse from the Adriatic kept company with a rare British red coat picked up from the field of battle. Documents signed by John Trumbull and John Hancock lay in the drawer of a high boy. Priceless rare prints stood in a dark corner of a closet, while pressed Victorian glass bowls were stacked on a Queen Anne table in the middle of the room.

Such was the state of the 75 year old Groton Monument House and Museum in Groton, Connecticut, in the spring of 1969. Tourists and historians visiting the Groton Monument and Fort, site of the Battle of Groton Heights in 1781, found the adjacent little Monument House a treasure house of memorabilia, but were staggered by the overabundance of artifacts dating from Indian times to World War I. They found it difficult to find and sort out material relating to the Battle of Groton and its place in our American history.

The tiny field stone house, originally the home of the caretaker of the 175-foot Groton Monument, was acquired by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of the DAR in 1894 under the leadership of the Chapter’s first Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocum, for a place where “... relics pertaining to the town’s early history be on display and visitors could rest”. But Mrs. Slocum’s efforts did not end there for ten years later continued accumulation of artifacts demanded more space and she proposed money be raised by the Chapter to build a large annex. With the assistance of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution in the fund raising project, the addition was opened in 1907.

The new storage vault in the addition was apparently so attractive it was voted at that time each chapter member have a key or the combination to the safe so that she might store her personal valuables should she go away or wish to use it for other reasons. It is not recorded when the locks were changed.

From that time on the Monument House apparently accepted any and all donations and loans blindly, rather than refuse, and placed them in every and any available space. Some display cases were bought, but more and more articles had to be placed where space was available. Run and staffed by volunteer Chapter members, the Monument House lacked professional guidance and direction.

About twenty years ago a complete renovation of the building including roofing, painting and wiring, became necessary. Rather than jeopardize the valuable contents of the building during this time of upheaval, every item in the museum was packed and crated and put in storage for the duration of the work period. It was a case of a Museum in storage.

In recent years it became apparent that the museum, bulging with loans, gifts, and donations, should have adequate and modern methods of protection installed against fire and theft. In 1969, under the leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Robert Brackman, the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter voted to renovate and update the Mu-
seum and gave a committee “carte blanche” to proceed.

Where to start! What is the value of a cannon ball, a lace handkerchief, a full size weaving loom, a newspaper account of the 1911 Armistice? Appraisers and antique dealers were called in to place values on the contents of the building and to give some idea of what should be kept and what should go. But before anything could be discarded its status had to be checked as to whether it was a gift, donation, or a loan.

Because of the super abundance of material in the Museum it was decided to first return all articles which were in the Museum on loan. Over the 75-year period of the Monument House existence many owners of loaned articles had passed away or moved, and even families had died out. A number of surviving relatives were surprised and startled to receive a phone call and to learn what was rightfully theirs. A number of people turned their loans into gifts.

With the status and the value of the general contents of the building determined, the committee turned to Dr. Edgar Mayhew, professor at Connecticut College in New London and curator of the Lyman Allyn Museum, also in New London, for professional help, advice, and guidance to organize the restoration. Under his judicious guidance—and some consternation from Chapter members—things like an outdated display cabinet, an authentic Queen Anne table, and duplicate articles were sold to help finance the project.

Now, things like the aforementioned red British overcoat picked up in the field after the battle—one of the 7 known existing coats—and a mortar and pestle used by a Dr. Prentice on the field during the battle, which has been passed from doctor to doctor ever since, are adequately displayed, labeled, and lighted in easy sight of the museum visitor. One of the two known prints of New London and Fort Trumbull lithographed in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1812 hangs on the wall. Documents are easy to read in well lighted and ventilated cabinets. The only known picture of Anna Warner Bailey, for whom the Chapter is named, hangs over her desk.

“Mother” Bailey as she was known locally, was the wife of the first postmaster of Groton. The incident of the Martial Petticoat which won her a place in history took place during the war of 1812. In June 1813 when the Connecticut shore was threatened by the British ships, flannel was badly needed for gun wadding. A messenger was sent from the Fort into Groton village to acquire the material. The story goes that he met this good woman, explained their need, and without hesitation she promptly removed her red flannel petticoat and gave it to the soldier for military use.

One old wound has been reopened and a feud resumed between the Monument House and its neighbor, the privately owned Bill Library, over Colonel Ledyard’s sword. According to history’s account, at the moment of surrender of the Fort to the British, the

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Some Suggestions on Lineage Research

By Ruth H. Blunt
Chairman of Lineage Research
Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Virginia

I should like to ask several questions about lineage research and also attempt to answer briefly my own questions. My questions will be confined to the five w's: who, where, when, why, and what in our search. Probably some of you will add and how? This I shall suggest in each of the proposed questions.

I wish to begin with why, since that is the question most frequently asked, and a very logical one, too. I have in mind two valid reasons why each of us should be interested in lineage research to a certain degree, at least. In the first place we can not plan today for the future without a knowledge of the past. We may recall the inscription over the entrance to our National Archives: "The past is prologue." Long before Shakespeare made this observation, Cicero had expressed the thought even more potently when he said: "Not to know what has been transacted in former times is to be always a child.—If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge."

The second reason why any DAR group should be interested and participate in lineage research is the timely one of the approaching bicentennial celebration of the American Revolution. Wouldn't it be quite worthwhile if such groups as our DAR chapters could add to the "New Ancestor Records," now being carried in our DAR Magazine, the names of hitherto unrecorded Revolutionary soldiers?

Already we have anticipated our second question which is who. It goes without saying that the who are the Revolutionary soldiers from whom we are descended. The important work at hand, however, is to register all the Revolutionary Patriots whom we can identify today.

Hopefully, more records yet may be uncovered in out-of-way corners; but, on the other hand, some of those now extant may vanish from our midst in such procedures as the re-conditioning of an old courthouse, the "breaking-up" of an old home when an estate has to be settled, or even in the spring-cleaning of an attic or basement. Let's make the most of what we now have. We know that many, priceless, original documents that had survived the ravages of several wars were destroyed later by fires in old court houses and in private homes. We can also recount many instances of the wanton destruction of valuable records during the Civil War.

Let us recount one amazing episode that occurred in Virginia, during the early days of the Civil War. A Federal officer from Ohio, with his regiment, had his headquarters in Fairfax, Virginia. As he entered the office of the County Clerk on a bitterly cold night during the winter of 1862, a shocking sight met his eyes. Here he saw his man huddled around an old cast-iron stove, trying to keep warm. What do you suppose had supplied their scanty heat? The records, consisting of books, files, folders, and single documents had been pulled from the shelves, and were now lying scattered around on the floor, each precious record awaiting its turn to feed the fire.

One paper not yet consigned to the flames met the keen eyes of the officer. He picked up the document,
and after studying it carefully, he returned to his headquarters with the paper clutched in his hand. This Civil War souvenir remained in his possession until his death in 1892, when it fell into the hands of his daughter. In 1905 she found a purchaser, J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier. He recognized the value of the prized document. What he paid for it was never revealed, nor was its whereabouts ever announced, because it was the priceless document that the State of Virginia had been searching for since the close of the Civil War. It was the will of Martha Washington, the wife of the first President of the United States.

The battle of the will began in 1913 when the elder Morgan died, leaving an estate valued at $70,000,000. Some interested Virginians surreptitiously found out that Martha Washington’s will was a part of Mr. Morgan’s manuscript collection, which, along with his famous art collection, was in the custody of his eldest son, J. P. Morgan, Jr. The interested Virginians informed the right person when they reported the whereabouts of the will to Mrs. John S. Barbour, Regent of Falls Church Chapter, NSDAR in Fairfax County, Virginia. She wrote to the younger Morgan, requesting him, if he possessed the will to return it to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Mr. Morgan added insult to injury by replying that he would give Fairfax Courthouse a photostatic copy of the will, free of charge!

Quite a conflict between the adherents of the North and of the South arose, invoking the press of both sections, involving legislation by the General Assembly, a subpoena from the United States Supreme Court, and letters from Governor Stuart. Before the Supreme Court could render a decision, J. P. Morgan, Jr. gave up the battle. Today the will of Martha Washington again resides in Fairfax County Courthouse. It was missing from its proper place for slightly more than half a century.

Although we cannot add appreciably to the number of old records now extant, yet in the future more individuals will be doing research about their Revolutionary ancestors. Therefore it behooves each of us today to register all of them that we can. Think of how small a number of these patriots we have verified for ourselves, when we take into account the number of Revolutionary ancestors that each one of us could claim if the records were available. Since each generation doubles the number of ancestors, every individual has thirty-two great-great-great-grandparents or sixteen great-great-grandfathers. Not many of us have done a definitive job in ancestor recording.

It is true that some of these ancestors may have been too old or may have died before the Revolution, but those too old may have furnished supplies, and the widows of the deceased were considered Patriots, if they furnished supplies, such as food for the Army. Sarah Lynch, the mother of Col. Charles Lynch and of John Lynch, the founder of Lynchburg, is listed in the Honor Roll of the Patriots of the American Revolution. Men who performed civil service, such as that of a justice of the peace, a county sheriff, or a jailer were considered Patriots. Sometimes there were three generations of Patriots in one family. A son and father may have seen active service, while a grandfather furnished supplies for the Army.

Having considered the why and the who involved in our genealogical research, let us now review the where. Wherever we do our research, we shall find it essential that we know something about the formation of the county in which we are searching; that is, its parent counties. My suggestion to the unwary searcher in genealogical records is that she keep close at hand a ready reference of our various county formations. There are many such reference books available that are practicable. Such a book not only gives county formations, but the county seats, and the places in the various states where genealogical records are housed.

An individual may have resided in several counties without ever having moved from his paternal acres. Let’s cite as an example the place of residence of the founder of Lynchburg. When John Lynch was about six years old, he moved, with his parents, from Louisa County to make his home at “Chestnut Hill.” His father’s deed to this land was recorded in 1746 as Goochland County. When his father, Charles Lynch, Sr., made his will in 1753, the same home was in Albemarle County. Later when “Chestnut Hill” had become the property of Judge Edmund Winston, we find it recorded in the Surveyor’s Book as Bedford County. Today it is in Campbell County. Now for a quick little backward glance at the location of “Chestnut Hill,” we review that it has been listed as Campbell County since 1782 when Campbell was cut off from Bedford. In 1754 this part of Bedford was cut off from Albemarle. In 1744 Albemarle was cut off from Goochland and Louisa, but the part that we know today as Campbell County was cut only from Goochland. A person could have lived at “Chestnut Hill” from 1744 to 1782, and without moving an inch have had his place of residence listed as being in four counties successively.

If we were tracing the county history of the site of “Point of Honor” we would have a similar experience. “Point of Honor” is now listed as Lynchburg. From 1782 until December 9, 1870, this land was in Campbell County. From 1754 to 1782 it was Bedford County. From 1744 to 1754 it was Albemarle County. From 1728 to 1744 it was Goochland. Prior to 1728 the land on which “Point of Honor” stands today would have been included in that large, original shire, Henrico, created in 1634.

It is easy to confuse the present day part of a county with its larger parent county. Recently I thought I had struck a gold mine for Campbell County Revolutionary soldiers, when I read in the Bedford paper that a complete list of Bedford County Revolutionary soldiers had been recorded in an old document found in settling an old estate. Mrs. J. K. Walker, who found the paper which was dated May 24, 1778, gave it to the Bedford
Chapter of DAR and also had copies made for the office of the Clerk of Bedford, Jones Memorial Library and Virginia State Library. You can imagine my disappointment, when I discovered after some investigation that the document contained the names of Revolutionary soldiers in only that part of Bedford County that remains Bedford today, excluding the districts that make up Campbell County today.

As important as a knowledge of county formations may be this knowledge does not always make it possible for us to find a document, such as a will, where it logically belongs. The will of Dr. George Cabell, who was living at “Point of Honor” at the time of his death in November 1823, was filed in the Corporation Court of Lynchburg, although his home was then in Campbell County. The will of Judge William Daniel, who likewise was living at “Point of Honor” when he died in December 1849, was filed in Rustburg, the seat of Campbell County.

In the DAR Magazine, January 1970 we find the following: “Hint: A man owned property, made his will and died in Chester Co., Pa. His will was proved in Philadelphia Co., Pa.”

Sometimes we find a birth recorded in the parish register of a county other than that in which the parents of the infant lived. This may have been a matter of convenience, since the church of the adjacent county may have been more accessible to the parents than the one in which they resided.

It is an easy turn from where to when, since where and when are inextricably associated in our research. We sometimes laughingly say I am having to prove that I have been born or that my Revolutionary ancestor is no longer living. We, however, are mistaking the point. It is a matter of when and where. In our Patriot Index there are eight John Thompsons and also eight William Thompsons listed as Virginia Patriots. Through the when and where data, we can determine which John or which William is the one for whom we are searching. It is likewise useful to know the dates and places of the three most important events in a man’s career; that is, his birth, his marriage, and his death, in order to verify our line or succession and to identify the correct individual.

Our final question what is answered by giving suggestions for sources of information to document our statements. It is wise to start with whatever information we already have in our own Bible records and newspaper accounts of marriages and obituaries.

Having searched in the records kept by members of our family, we may look just a little way beyond our own door-step into the Records Room of the Lynchburg Court House. Here we find many records dating back to 1805, when Lynchburg was incorporated. Here are deeds complete from 1805, wills from 1809, with inventories, guardians’ accounts, and executors’ accounts. The marriage records begin with 1805. The records of births and deaths cover the period from 1853 to 1868. The land tax books begin with 1816. For the Lynchburg area prior to 1805, dating back to 1782, we find a wealth of genealogical material at Rustburg in the Campbell County Records Room. Deeds, surveyors’ books, marriage records, will books with a good general index containing the names of all the legatees, land tax books, and personal property tax books are all well filed and available for the genealogical searcher.

Our Jones Memorial Library is a storehouse of Virginiana, recently ranking third in Virginia. Among its rich offerings we find Dr. Swem’s Virginia Historical Index. Jones Library has on its shelves all the materials that Dr. Swem and his staff indexed. Stewart’s Index of Virginia Genealogies is also quite valuable. We find war records, parish registers, lineage books of various patriotic societies, several census schedules, and an almost complete file of Lynchburg newspapers from 1814, some in the original form and some on film. There are about 650 county histories and about 775 family genealogies.

Our next field of search may well be the Archives Division of our State Library, where we find many original manuscripts or photocopies of them, including old patent books and deed books. Personal property and land tax books, beginning about 1782, are also found for most of the Virginia counties.

The Virginia Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics renders a very valuable service in furnishing records for births, marriages, and deaths, beginning with the year 1853. Since there was no law for the registration of births and deaths between 1896 and June 14, 1912, there are no records of births and deaths for this period.

After we have searched our own shelves, Records Room of the Court House, the State Library, and the Bureau of Vital Statistics and Health, we may have a desire to search in the National Archives in Washington, where we are served under ideal conditions.

My suggestions have been for Virginia genealogical research, but the same basic plan applies to any state. Such a genealogical helper, as I have suggested as an aid, will tell you where material may be found in the various states.

I should like to insist that you use original sources as far as possible, such as deeds, wills, parish registers, and the records of our State Board of Health. In this day of photocopies it is not difficult to get copies of such source material. Not all family charts and family genealogies, even though printed, are authentic. I shall cite an example or two that will show why we can not rely on some of these and why they are not accepted by NSDAR genealogists.

Sometimes errors have crept into print through the ambiguity of the English language, and this misinterpretation, once it has been recorded in printer’s ink, is accepted as fact. In a recently published book we find the following: “William Lynch, father of Gray Lynch, was born 1752 and died in 1864 at the age

(Continued on page 376)
The 80th Continental Congress is almost here! Do plan to attend, and serve on the House Committee. All nonvoters and graduate pages are needed, eligible, and most welcome. Invitations are issued by the President General. Ask your Chapter Regent to send your name to your State Regent immediately, so that your name can be submitted to the President General. Applications are accepted up to and during registration. Late appointments, of course, cannot be recognized in the Program.

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

As you can imagine, the specific duties of this committee are divided into approximately 18 sub-committees. The largest of the sub-committees has the responsibility for supervising the Constitution Hall doors to insure that Voters and visitors find their proper places for each session of Congress. The House Committee is also responsible for those perennial necessities in serving a large group of people: Lost and Found, Badges, Card Indexes of all Delegates; Literature from the National Defense Office, Approved Schools, Indian Schools, etc.

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

It takes many willing hands to guarantee a smoothly running, efficient Congress. If you are planning to attend, and are not a voter, do consider asking your Regent to submit your name for the House Committee. You will have the satisfaction of being a valuable member of this vital team. Our demands upon your time are not too great. Alternates to congress are also eligible to serve with us. If you should be needed to replace a Voter, the House Committee gladly steps aside, because to aid and support our voting body is our main purpose.

If you are planning to serve on the House Committee, please plan to attend our meeting on MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 19th at 9:00 a.m. sharp in Constitution Hall. This meeting is a must, since all the instructions are given, you meet the vice chairmen, register, and receive your badge, assignments, and schedules. Please sit up front.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: The BY LAW passed by the Seventy-sixth Continental Congress, April 1967, Article XI, Section 15 (Fees and Dues), page 20; (c) Chairman of Congressional Committee shall pay a registration fee of two dollars. Members of Congressional Committees shall register with the chairman of the respective committee and shall pay a registration fee of two dollars. Pages shall be exempt from payment of registration fees. (d) A member registering in more than one capacity shall be required to pay one fee only, that which is larger.

Chairman of Congressional Committees may obtain their badges the week before Congress from Miss Estella West, General Vice Chairman. Each Chairman will register her committee with the badges serving as the receipt. Please note Article XI, Section, 15, (d) The Congressional Committee member must register and pay the larger fee first, then present her badge to you before she may obtain her Congressional Committee (Continued on page 332)
Dear Daughters of the Antigo Chapter . . .

Before beginning my report of the National Congress, I want to thank you for making me your delegate. In the first place I probably should not have gone to the Convention if I had not been a delegate and in the second place it gave me many advantages as to place and opportunity.

I do not mean to give you a detailed report of the meetings as I will send to Madame Regent the accounts that appeared in the Washington papers, the Post, and you can read them, but will write of some things that may have been omitted from the papers and of my own experiences and impressions.

I left New Haven on Saturday, April 15, with a large party of Daughters taking the Colonial Express from Boston, carrying many members from all over New England. The parlor cars were all named for colonial and Revolutionary heroes: John Hancock, John Adams, Roger Williams, Gov. Winthrop, etc. We crossed the Harlem River on the Steamer Maryland—cars and all, taking the other side at Jersey City. Altho due in Washington at 9:40 it was nearly one o'clock when we reached there, and so didn't know when we passed thru Philadelphia and Baltimore.

I had engaged a room with the New Haven ladies at Hotel Regent. I can only say if you ever go to Washington, don't put up at the Hotel Regent.

Sunday morning dawned bright and lovely. Spring was far advanced. The trees were beautiful in their fresh green robes, and gorgeous beds of tulips and hyacinths greet the eye everywhere. The parks are beautifully kept and the grass is like a velvet carpet.

I went to the First Congregational Church where I heard a fine sermon by Dr. Newman and heard a fine chorus choir under the direction of Dr. Bischoff, the blind organist who has, for many years conducted the music in this church. The evening I spent with friends who live in the suburbs of the city.

Monday morning, I joined the throngs who wended their way from every side toward Memorial Continental Hall. There was no need to ask the way for everyone seemed to be going in that direction.

The site is a fine one—not far from the White House and the Art Gallery. The great building is far from completion, yet the great auditorium was so beautifully draped with flags and the brick was so deftly concealed that there was no impression of roughness or incompleteness. The chairs, however were the hardest I ever sat on, and so rough that many dresses were torn on them. A detailed description of the decorations is given in one of the papers I sent. Mrs. Fairbanks was escorted to the platform by the Captain and Company of the Minute Men who wear the old continental military costume and the three cornered hats. Mrs. Fairbanks who is a very pretty woman, rather short and stout, bowed to right and left as she walked up the aisle and smiled on all impartially.

You would not be women if you did not want to know how she was dressed! That morning she wore a beautiful gown of white broadcloth trimmed with lace medallions, a white hat trimmed with lilacs and a long white coat (cloak). She wore white on several occasions, silk or broadcloth and once with last years sleeves! At one meeting she wore a brown velvet gown and at another one of green velvet. Always across her shoulders and crossed under her left arm, the broad blue ribbon with its white edges.

She presided with ease and grace impartially and smilingly and won all hearts. She was quick witted too and ready with the proper responses for all occasions.

Once in awhile she was a bit sarcastic and one could see when she was displeased, but on the whole she was remarkably even.

The exercises of dedication were extremely interesting. There was a great gathering of notables on the
platform, the marine band discoursed sweet music, a male quartet sang finely, the prayers were fervent, the addresses good and everything was done in the most appropriate manner.

One interesting number not down on the program was the salute given to the Flag by the Children of the American Revolution. Senator Dolliner's address was eloquent and that of the French Ambassador, Mr. Jusserand altho' in somewhat broken English. Cardinal Gibbons was the only one on the program who failed to appear.

We sat where we could find a place during the morning session. But in the afternoon only delegates could sit on the floor of the House, alternates and visitors being relegated to the galleries. I had succeeded in finding the State Regent Mrs. Brown, and she had given me a green badge as representing the Regent of our chapter, her alternate. I put on the badge together with my pin and marched boldly up to the entrance where policemen were stationed to keep out intruders, "Very sorry" they said "but you will have to go in the gallery, only delegates (with a lavendar badge) are admitted here." I tried to find a page who would tell Mrs. Brown my dilemma. While she was inside looking for Mrs. Brown, Mrs. B. herself happened to come out. She took my green badge and gave me the necessary lavendar badge, and I had no more difficulty.

Wisconsin seats were fine, right in front of the stage, the third row and there we had our seats throughout the entire session. We could see and hear everything even though the turmoil which sometimes arose when indignant and aroused partisans could contain themselves no longer.

Mrs. Fairbanks used a gavel made from caribou horn from the Philippines which she yielded whacks on the desk before her. An official reader was always at hand to read various resolutions etc. She had a strong loud voice which when quiet reigned, could be heard anywhere in the Hall. But sometimes the hubbub of voices was too much even for her. The Wisconsin delegates presented her with a megaphone which she was sometimes glad to use.

At Mrs. Fairbanks' left was always seated a parliamentarian, a lady "up" on all parliamentary tactics, ready to suggest what should be done when a question was to be settled or a tangle unraveled. Young ladies called "Pages" went back and forth at all times, carrying message, running errands, bringing to the stage telegrams, flowers, etc.

Not a session passed that there was not sent to Mrs. Fairbanks a beautiful bouquet and she often held across her left arm a great bunch of American beauty roses or other flowers. Of course she wore many badges of various orders, but some others were far more adorned in that line than she. Some had as many as eleven or twelve bars on their ribbons with the spinning wheel pin at the bottom, in the center of this often a diamond, sometimes a diamond on each of the thirteen stars.

The feature of the Monday night session was the unveiling of a large portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks which is to be hung in Memorial Hall, painted by an Ohio artist.

Tuesday morning the Wisconsin delegates met at Mrs. Brown's room at the Richmond. There were seven present, Miss Atwood and Mrs. Smith from Madison, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Smith from Oshkosh, Mrs. Purguson and Mrs. Brown from Milwaukee and the delegate from Antigo, Mrs. Green of Fond du Lac came later. Mrs. Harper sent special greetings to Mrs. Van Ostrand as her dear friend. Mrs. Smith is the wife of the Congregational minister in Oshkosh.

I found Mrs. Brown very considerable desiring that the delegates should vote as they thought best. She wished me to ask that our Corresponding Secretary send to her the report of the year's work as soon as possible that she may incorporate it in her report as State Regent after which we wended our way to our good seats in Memorial Continental Hall for the morning session.

A coronetist played the reveille to call us to order. After devotional exercises the program was followed in a measure, but every one was all excitement over the approaching nominations and regular business was soon laid aside to hear the nominating speeches when the three candidates with all their exalted virtues from remote ancestry were set before us in glowing language. It was evident from the measure of applause that Mrs. McLean had the largest following at least the noisiest. The aisle was crowded with delegates crowding up to the platform to second the nominations. I think there were over 50 seconds. No campaign speeches were allowed although some bitterness appeared in some of the speeches, Mrs. Fairbanks speedily rapped them down when reattempt was made. It was nearly 11 o'clock when the Congress adjourned that night.

Wednesday was wholly taken up with the nomination and election of officers. The balloting was tedious, especially when you came at the end of the alphabet. Wyoming was the only State after Wisconsin with two delegates. Each voter had to go up to the platform, have her ballot stamped, be identified as eligible to vote and then cross the stage and out. One can imagine how tedious it was. Each State as it voted passed out of the hall. It was very nearly empty when Wisconsin delegates cast their ballots at 7:30 p.m. There was no special embarrassment in crossing the stage before a large audience. How tired and hungry we all were.

Thirty tellers were appointed to count the ballots and they were at it all night long. The next day we were told that as no one of the three candidates had the majority, the balloting for President General had to be gone thru with a second time! Mrs. Brown moved that we begin at the other end of the alphabet which was allowed and Wisconsin delegates were free to follow their own sweet wills for the rest of the forenoon.

When the chairman of the tellers came forward in the afternoon to announce the result, the hall was ominously quiet. She said 690 votes had been cast, that 346 were necessary to elect and that Mrs. McLean
had received 362. Then pandemonium reigned. People clapped, shouted, waved handkerchiefs, expressed their approval in all possible ways. I noticed that Mrs. Fairbanks and the officers on the stage looked unhappy. Mrs. Sternberg moved that the election be made unanimous and Mrs. Lippit seconded the motion. Mrs. McLean was escorted to the platform, made her speech and the dramatic and most interesting part of the Congress was over.

You will all want to know how your delegate voted. I found that nearly all the Wisconsin delegation were in favor of Mrs. McLean and as I had no special leaning either way I went along with the majority. Mrs. McLean had not nearly as pleasing a personality as Mrs. Fairbanks or Mrs. Sternberg, but she had a good voice, is said to be a good parliamentarian and to have executive ability. She has been trying a long time to get the office and seemed supremely happy in her success. It remains to be seen what she will do.

Wednesday morning I attended a reception at Mrs. Fairbanks' home where there was a real crush, especially in the dining room where ices were served and punch so strong of champagne that only a toper could drink it safely. Mrs. F. received in a beautiful gown of white satin cut very low. Several State Regents received with her. As it was Holy Week there were very few functions and on Good Friday there were no sessions.

On Saturday various resolutions were discussed and routine business, but it was evident that the chief interest in the meetings ended with the elections. Many delegates went home before Saturday.

The evening session was called to order at a late hour and it was 11:30 when Mrs. Fairbanks pronounced the 14th Congress adjourned. Mrs. McLean held a reception after that, but it was too late for one of my age and steady habits to attend.

And so I have gone hastily through the proceedings, given you a mere outline. I mailed to Mrs. VanOstrand, cuttings from the Washington papers program etc. which will give you full particulars.

I will in closing refer to two or three things which were of interest to me.

I have spoken of Mrs. Fairbanks' beautiful bouquets. The last night she received many fine floral tokens from various states, from the Press also a fine silk flag. She had a few gracious words of acceptance for each gift, always to the point. She was often quite witty and very quick to flash back an appropriate answer. She had a way when a motion passed, of saying very rapidly "The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, the motion is carried." Once when there was some hissing in the galleries she said "I fear we must think our guests are geese." In the papers I send you will find many of her impulsive and decisive words.

Some of the chapters had odd names—"Flintlock, Powder Horn, Thankful Hubbard, Blue Hen Chickens"—a Delaware chapter of the CAR—Several Indian names which with ours caused some amusement.

An interesting figure in the Congress was Dr. Anita McGee who was often on the floor speaking. She had a very clear way of stating things. You will remember that she went to Cuba and to Japan with nurses and remained some months with the soldiers. She had her little three year old boy with her at the session.

There was much elaborate dress at the Congress, especially at the evening sessions—white satins with long trains and lovely lace gowns—seemed rather out of place at business sessions. But there were few other opportunities to display them.

One delegate from Illinois was 85 years old. She was escorted to the platform and had a seat of honor.

About $50,000 was contributed to Memorial Hall at the session. $200,000 has been put into it—$250,000 more will be required to finish it.

The desirability of every chapter taking one or more copies of the Magazine was enlarged upon and in one case a chapter had put it in the Reading Room of the Public Library.

A strong speech against polygamy was made by the State Regent of Utah and a strong anti-Mormon resolution adopted.

At one session Admiral and Mrs. Schley were on the platform and I presume many other prominent people who were not pointed out.

At the last meeting several revolutionary and colonial relics were presented to be placed in Memorial Hall on its completion. Pictures, rugs, and embroidered sampler etc. etc.

The daughters were reminded that the pin is to be worn on the left breast as an ornament and not as a broach.

There was much discussion, sometimes rather amusing as to the deposition of the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones recently discovered in France, and a lady advocated in a lengthy paper, building a monument to Capt. John Smith.

But I must draw this long account to a close and fear you are already weary.

Again thanking you for making me your delegate and hoping you may all sometime have the pleasure of attending a Congress in Continental Memorial Hall. With love to you all, I am,

Anna Robbins DeForest
REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. An established DAR paper named all the children of my Revolutionary ancestor. When I submitted my application, proof was required that child through whom I claimed descent was a son of the Revolutionary ancestor. Why?

A. Apparently no proof was submitted on the children of Revolutionary ancestor except for child through whom descent was claimed on original application. All known children are requested to be listed on application and, if possible, proof that all named were his children. But, proof is REQUIRED only for the child through whom descent is claimed.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. To what office does the chapter forward changes of address for its members?

A. The chapter treasurer should forward the change of address to the office of the Organizing Secretary General so the new address can be recorded in the membership files.

Q. When and to whom are the annual lists of chapter officers to be forwarded?

A. These lists (even though no changes are made) should be forwarded directly to the office of the Organizing Secretary General so that records can be checked to be sure the current officers have been listed.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH

Q. Will the Lineage Research Office check for just the service of an ancestor?

A. If the potential member has received an invitation through a chapter to join and this information is needed on these papers, the Lineage Research Office will try to find the service record. A service record can be obtained from the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

Q. Where do you write about an ancestor listed in the DAR Patriot Index?

A. Write to Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, Registrar General, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP

Q. The question has arisen regarding adoptive children's eligibility for DAR membership. Many states destroy the original birth certificate at time of final adoption, and one is issued as if adoptive parents are natural parents. Would such a person be eligible for DAR?

A. The 1969 Handbook states: “She must be a lineal descendant through a valid marriage of an ancestor who aided in achieving American Independence”. It would be quite difficult to prove LINEAL DESCENT, particularly if the original birth certificate has been destroyed.
Kansas Heritage Through Travel

By Elizabeth Trombold

Randolph Loving Chapter, Wichita, Kansas

To all DAR members, heritage means a great deal. In fact it is our reason for being. All of us certainly should concern ourselves with our American heritage from the very beginning. But what is America? It is fifty states banded together under one constitution.

I asked myself, what do I know about my own state? How much has Kansas contributed to this great nation? As I began my research, I decided if I told everything wonderful about our state, I would be speaking for days, which would please none of us. So I chose the history of travel with a few sidelights I hope you will enjoy.

As we all know, the sunflower is the state flower, and the legend goes that a long time ago, before even man lived on the earth, the spirits of all the flowers dwelt in the far off land of Odorbloom, where they served a noble and gracious queen. On the earth were trees, fruit-bearing plants, thick green grass, and running brooks to give shade, food, and water to bird and beast. But there were no flowers.

So when God made man to live on the earth, the good queen of Odorbloom called all her faithful servants to her court and said, “Dear children, I have something to say to you which may perhaps make you sad. You have always lived happily here together, I love you, but the time has now come when I must say farewell to you.” There were tears in the queen’s eyes, and the flowers could only sigh and sob. With trembling voice the queen spoke again, “I have often told you about the earth and its high mountains, it broad lands, and its deep blue seas, and about the birds and beasts with no one to rule over them. There are no flowers there, because there is no one to enjoy them, and care for them. But now man is to be lord of the earth and he will need the bright colors and sweet fragrance of flowers to make him gentle and kind and happy. So I want you to go and be at home among the people of the earth to cheer and brighten their lives. You may choose any color and shape you wish to take and I will let you live anywhere you please.” So one after another chose the color and shape they liked best, as they saw them in the rainbow or the evening sky. All but one had spoken. This one had always been most loved by the queen. All were waiting for it to speak, and at last with a sad sweet voice it said, “My gracious queen, I have waited ′til last to make my choice because this beautiful land is very dear to me and it gives me pain to leave you, and I fear you will say I am asking too much in my choice. You know how I love the sunlight and how I always watch the sun rise and set. So I want the color, form and glory of the bright sun and I want to dwell in a land where the sun always shines, and among a people who are true, and good and who will speak well of me.”

“My dear,” said the queen, “you have indeed asked much, but you shall have your wish. There is only one land in all the earth where you will feel at home.” So with the dawn of a warm, sunny day in spring, the spirit of the sunflower left its queen and journeyed with the sun until it came to the broad plains of a great western state. There it made its home and over all the fields, by the roadside and river banks, it now lifts its bright, clear face every day to the clear light of the sun, and so glad were the people to see it that they gave its name to their state, and today the great state of Kansas is best known as the Sunflower State.

In the last four centuries, six different peoples varying in race, language, customs and religion have claimed Kansas as their own. The grasshouse and earth-house
dwellers; the teepee dwellers whose homes were cone-shaped leather tents; the immigrant Indians from east of the Mississippi; Spanish horsemen who claimed the plains and prairies for their king; French trappers and traders who lived in the lodges with their red brothers; American plowmen who built a great state.

These six peoples loved the timbered valleys, the wide reaching grasslands, the fertile earth and sunny skies that we call Kansas. Each wanted it for themselves. Each of the six has contributed to our history, and made our past so glamorous that Whittier, the poet, once said, "No one of the sisterhood of states has such a record as Kansas so full of peril and adventure, of fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion to Freedom."

There were five Indian tribes in Kansas—the Pawnees, the Wichitas, the Osages, the Kanzas, and a few Comanches. The Comanches were a tribe on the move and lived in leather teepees, so they could be taken down and moved. The other four tribes built more permanent homes of grass and earth. They planted gardens of corn, beans, and pumpkin.

Wars were frequent among the Indian tribes, but usually the Kanzas and Osages were at peace with each other. While the Indian fought with strangers and killed them when he could, he was generous and kind to those of his own village. When returning from the hunt, they would have a big party. In winter they held parties five or six times a week.

When a man and wife gave a party, the wife beat the drum for all to come. They played games and danced, or one of the grandmothers told fairy stories. Both men and women played games, racing, and swimming. The games were LaCrosse, Shinny, and football. The footballs were made of deerskin stuffed with human hair.

The Indian men and women loved children so dearly that when one of their own died or was stolen, they would try to steal one from an enemy village to replace the lost one.

Since the horse is a native of Europe, the Indians’ only domestic animal was the dog, or wolfdog. They stole the puppies from the dens of prairie wolves. They made harness of buffalo leather, and taught the dogs to draw loads on a vehicle called a tra vois. This was a very simple vehicle consisting of two lodge poles hitched to the dog harness, while the other end dragged the ground.

The coming of the horse to Kansas brought a great
change in the life of the Indian. The Spaniards brought horses to Mexico in 1519. Later they came to New Mexico and ventured out on the plains. Sometimes their horses became so exhausted from travel they had to be abandoned—other horses the Indians stole. These horses rapidly increased as colts were born to these wild herds. Now the Indians could ride when they went to hunt buffalo. While the white man brought the horse to the Indians of Kansas, another nation was growing on the Atlantic seaboard. As the new nation, the United States, was pushing its boundaries westward, it drove the Indians of the East before it. In time, these Indians were removed to Kansas. These were the emigrant Indians. The white people had taken their land, killed the game, chopped the forests, plowed farms and built cities. The Indians fought back, but every war resulted in final defeat for the red man. They were not only slaughtered, but the white man's diseases and whiskey destroyed whole tribes. Within two centuries the forty tribes were reduced to forty-six Indians.

Congress in 1830 passed a law designating the region covering the present Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas and westward as Indian Territory.

After the Spanish came the French from Canada, then came the English-speaking Americans. Many missions were set up for the Indians. Many of these remain today, the best known being Shawnee Mission in Kansas City, Kansas. But the Indians feared the white man, and didn't like them clearing the land, so they killed them whenever they could. A treaty was signed at Medicine Lodge in late October of 1867. The papers were sent to Washington to be approved by Congress, but it was July 1868 before it was ratified.

This the Indians could not understand. They had gone to their Reservations south of the Kansas line after signing the treaty, but after waiting all winter for housing, clothing and food, they returned to Kansas, angry at the white man whom they thought had tricked them. So the wars went on. The Wyandotte tribe, highly advanced of the emigrant tribes, founded the village of Wyandotte, which is now Kansas City, Kansas. Their tribe had been so reduced by war and white man diseases, there were few left. To rebuild their tribe, they stole white children from English settlements and brought them up as their own. At the time of their migration, they were more white than red. And there was not a full-blooded Indian in the tribe. Southwest Kansas has been under five flags—France, Spain, Mexico, Texas Republic and the United States.

Following the Louisiana Purchase, Stephen A. Douglas got a bill through creating the Kansas Territory. The fortieth parallel on the north, Missouri on the east, 37th parallel on the south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. After this, Kansas became a state of trails, and with the trails, many forts.

The most historic fort in the west is, of course, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It was established in 1827, and was the haven for early scouts and trade merchants. For many years, it was the symbol of the nation's strength. It helped to guard the trail blazers and travelers, later the Pony Express, the stagecoach lines, and wagon trails. The old stone wall which was the very first structure built at Fort Leavenworth has been preserved and restored through the efforts of the Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter of the DAR.

Then came Fort Larned, established in 1859, Fort Scott in 1843. Fort Riley in 1853 was a camp center and was one of the protectors of the Santa Fe Trail. Hollenberg Ranch Station near Hanover, Kansas was established in 1857 and is perhaps the only Pony Express station still in its original and unaltered state.

The "ships of the plains", "prairie schooners", and "covered wagons" were the names given the wagons that crossed the prairies. These were canvas-topped and drawn many times by oxen as well as horses. They sometimes traveled four abreast and would have as many as eighty wagons in one train. The average speed was one mile per hour. Pawnee Rock was one of the most dangerous spots on the Santa Fe Trail. Post Office Oak was an old tree near Council Grove where travelers left letters to be picked up by passing wagon trains.

A trail known as the "Western Trail" came up from Texas, passed through Dodge City and on north through the Northwestern corner of Kansas to Nebraska. In 1867 cattle were worth from four dollars a head in Texas to forty dollars a head at the cattle markets farther north. Mr. Joseph McCoy built pens and loading chutes in Abilene, Kansas and invited the Texans to drive their cattle to the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Thus began one of the most colorful chapters in central Kansas history. The first herd started north guided only by the North Star. The Chisholm Trail was established. This trail had two forks—one went through Caldwell, Wichita, Newton and on to Abilene. The other fork went to the west and through Ellsworth. In 1868 during some of the big drives the Topeka paper warned, "Hell is now in session in Abilene." Hell was also in session in Ellsworth, Newton, Wichita, Caldwell and Dodge City. (Grandson of Jesse Chisholm lives in Wichita on South Seneca.)

History on the Chisholm Trail was not all written by cattle hooves. Beautiful young Amanda Burks tells the story of her trip to Abilene with her husband and his herd of cowboy-driven cattle from Texas. She drove a horse and buggy through wind, rain, hailstorms, prairie fires and Indian troubles. She wrote the book, "The Trail Drivers of Texas" and in it asked, "What woman, youthful and full of spirits, and the love of living, needs sympathy because of availing herself of the opportunity of being with her husband, while at his chosen work in the great out-of-door world."

Before long, Dodge City on the Western Trail became well-known, and was called the Cow Capital of America. It was the world's largest cattle market from 1875 to 1884. Many of the cattle on these drives went to feed the Army garrisons of Kansas. This part of our state's history will live in the paintings of such artists as Charles M. Russell, popular all over the world.
Spain and France failed to conquer the plains because their women did not go with their men to build homes in the west. But the American woman went where her husband went. While he plowed, she kept house. When he butchered cattle, she molded candles from the tallow. When he butchered hogs, she made soap from the fat. To get lye to use with lard in soap making, she leached it from the ashes. To get rennet for cheese making, she cut it from the lining of a calf’s stomach. Without a stove, she cooked in a kettle or in the ashes. The pioneer and his wife were partners in all they did. Refreshed by the sweat of their toiling bodies, the Great American Desert was bound to become fruitful.

Many a cowboy swallowed his pride, slicked down his cowlick, and courted the farmer’s pretty daughter. Many characteristics associated with the American people are traceable to their experience required to settle the continent. They were constantly beginning over again. Their mobility with optimism and inventiveness, their display of restless energy, rugged individualism, and a rosy faith in the future, while squandering what seemed to them endless natural resources, these are pioneer traits and they have become a part of our national heritage.

The old trails became roads, but many early roads had no bridges and streams had to be forded in both low and high water. High water usually damaged what frail bridges there were. Horses would cross on a broken bridge, but a mule would not set foot on one, and many farmers had only mules, so had a hard time getting their wagon loads to market, or even getting his family in the spring wagon to “Literary Society.”

About twenty dollars would buy a two-wheeled, one-horse cart, popular in the cities, and a buffalo robe was the popular luxury for cold winter days.

One Kansan who spent long hours on the early roads of our state was the horse and buggy doctor. In the 1870’s and 1880’s doctors often ventured as far as one hundred miles on horesback or by buckboard wagon into the scarcely populated plains south and west of Kansas. Some of the most important implements of travel of the early Kansas doctor were the Colt peace-maker gun, a carpenter’s hammer, a scoop shovel and wire cutter, along with his instrument bag and medical case.

Sometimes for many nights the buggy was the doctor’s only couch for rest, and when his horses or mules gave out the doctor walked. Many times the doctor found his buggy could go no further in a snowdrift and had to lead his team across the fields to deliver another Kansan into the world.

Two towns in Kansas—Marion and Newton—were named for heroes of the Revolutionary War who freed American prisoners from British captors.

No other state entered the union under such difficulties as did Kansas. The Civil War which was being waged in Kansas spread to the nation as the state was being organized. Until aroused by the Kansas atrocities, the majority of the people of the north were indifferent to slavery. The Kansas struggle played an important part in the rise of Lincoln to the Presidency. At the beginning of the Kansas struggle, Lincoln was scarcely known outside of Illinois. He was a close friend of John Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas, who became the chairman of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. Calhoun, a surveyor from Illinois, was attracted to Lincoln and appointed him as surveyor, which started him on his way to success. While working as a surveyor, Lincoln studied law and was admitted to the bar. Following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Lincoln became one of the outspoken champions of freedom for Kansas. His speeches on the Kansas question in December 1859 at Elwood, Troy, Atchison, and Leavenworth, and his opposition to squatter sovereignty as espoused by Stephen A. Douglas made Lincoln a national figure.

The state was only two months old when a call was issued April 15 by President Lincoln for soldiers. The need was very great. Enemies lurked on all sides of Kansas. To the east was Missouri, half Union, half Confederate. The western half of that state wanted to join the south. To the south were 75,000 civilized Indians who helped the Confederacy. Kansas had to hold open the Santa Fe, California and Smoky Hill Trails, beat off the Indians, try to keep Missouri in the Union, and at the same time send soldiers to fight with Lincoln’s armies in the south.

Bandits took advantage of the lack of men in Kansas. The most notorious of them was William Quantrrell, a renegade. He organized a guerrilla gang. Among his followers were the Youngers, Yeagers, Frank and Jesse James. Their most cowardly act was the sacking of Lawrence, killing all the men left there except one young Congregational minister, Dr. Cordley. His wife hid him in the well.

Kansas supplied 20,097 soldiers to the Union Army, of whom 798 were killed in action, 204 died of wounds, and 2,106 died of disease. Kansas had more soldiers than voters. She gave the Union more soldiers in proportion to her population than any other state. Peculiar interest is attached to the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, which bore the name of Charles Jennison who had served with Montgomery in the Jayhawker War. The regiment was brought into prominence by freeing the slaves, although it was long before Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. Eventually, the nickname Jayhawker was applied to all native Kansans.

After the war, more travel came west. The soldiers who had crossed Kansas liked what they saw and wanted to come here to live. The wagon train, the Pony Express, the trapper—and then came the railroad. The desire for mail service did more than anything else to speed up transportation. As people came to live in Kansas, they wanted something faster than ox teams to carry letters to their loved ones back east. Congress voted money for mail service on the Santa Fe Trail from Independence to Santa Fe. The first stagecoach was
drawn by six mules. It carried the mail, eight guards to protect the mail from Indian attack, and eight passengers. It took a month to get to Santa Fe.

After the Civil War, the railroad came to Kansas. The first railroad built across Kansas from east to west was the Kansas Pacific, now the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific was incorporated by an act of Legislature of the Territory in Kansas in 1855. The building was started in 1863. It was built with eastern money and eastern men.

How the railroads progressed through Nebraska and Kansas, impeded by incessant warfare of hostile Indians and at times delayed by the moving masses of buffalo, is a matter of history. This caused the government to set up many forts along the way to protect the workmen.

In 1863, Samuel Hallett of Steuben County, New York, with John Fremont acquired control of the company. Hallett was able to complete the railroad to Lawrence, Kansas. To celebrate the event, he planned a great excursion. An elaborate invitation was dispatched to numerous politicians, railroad executives, capitalists and various other persons in the public eye. But the excursion never took place. Hallett was shot a few days before and killed by one Talcott, the engineer of the road. The story goes that Talcott had reported to President Lincoln that the road was too poorly built to meet requirements. Learning this, Hallett telegraphed his brother to give Talcott a beating. Talcott had suffered a stroke and was no match for young Hallett. At the first opportunity, Talcott killed Hallett in revenge.

An important and interesting phase of the Kansas Pacific history is its part in the development of the agricultural areas of the country through sales of land grants on extremely liberal terms and by encouragement of settlements and colonization. The price averaged less than $4.00 an acre. Today they have over 10,000 miles of main lines and branches.

At Hays, Buffalo Bill Cody supplied buffalo meat for the railroad crews. Wichita’s William Mathewson, the original Buffalo Bill, also supplied buffalo meat for the workmen and for the Army men guarding the trails.

The buffalo herds of the plains once were estimated as soldiers in the Union Army. Having risked their lives to save the country they loved, they were public spirited and took an active part in state and local politics. Ten of the twelve governors following the Civil War were veterans of that conflict.

A second wave of migrants came to Kansas following the Civil War. Population tripled between 1860 and 1870, and rose nine times by 1880. More than 100,000 of those who came in that period had served as soldiers in the Union Army. Having risked their lives to save the country they loved, they were public spirited and took an active part in state and local politics. Ten of the twelve governors following the Civil War were veterans of that conflict.

Immigrants with many and varied backgrounds came to Kansas. The Santa Fe was instrumental in bringing some 10,000 Mennonites to Harvey, McPherson and Marion Counties. This group introduced growing and milling of winter wheat on a commercial scale.

Short crops in Sweden sent thousands of Swedes to America and several colonies were established in Kansas as early as 1868.

From this background, Kansas produced a United States President (Dwight Eisenhower), a Vice President (Charles Curtis who was part Indian), a Presidential nominee (Alf Landon), a world famous psychiatrist (Dr. Karl Menninger), nationally known newspapermen and authors (William Allen White, Charles Dreskille [Irish], Ed Howe, and many others, and railroad builders Cyrus K. Halliday, Generals Fredrick Funston and James G. Harbard.

Roughly a rectangle 411 by 208 miles, Kansas is the center of a 700-mile circle described by Roger Babson as the richest mineral and agricultural area in the world. All of this vast wealth was there when Coronado visited Kansas in 1541; it was there when Jefferson bought the huge Louisiana territory for $15,000,000. It lay beneath the feet of pack mules and ox wagons of Santa Fe traders as they trudged thousands of miles in search of wealth. It would be dormant today but for modern distribution methods, not the least of which is rail transportation.

Cyrus K. Halliday and others realized this in 1859 when they met in Atchison to organize the Santa Fe Railroad Company, with the idea of developing the latent richness of Kansas and the southwest.

When the road was completed, it became the end of the Chisholm Trail, which had terminated at Abilene and Ellsworth. When the line was laid to Wichita, that young city became the cowboy capital. Today, Kansas has 13,000 miles of Santa Fe track.

Another railroad that played an important role in the development of Kansas was the Missouri Pacific, coming to Kansas in 1880.

With the turn of the century, came the automobile and of course brought better roads. To George H.
Hodges, a member of the legislature from Johnson County, and later Governor, goes the credit for preparing the first modern road law. He said, “I have been a champion of good roads since the day in March 1899 when we labored up Park Street in Olathe in a hack going to my wedding. The hack got stalled and I got out in my first pair of patent leather dress shoes and waded in mud on the way to be married.”

Everyone of means was buying a car. Wichita, Kansas manufactured a car called the Jones Six. It was built for a number of years.

Today in Kansas there is a car for every three people. The first road signs in the United States that could be considered genuine highway markers were put up in Kansas and known as Hockaday Signs. No. 1 Hockaday Sign was placed at the corner of William and Topeka in Wichita. All highway travel was supposed to radiate from that corner to every part of the United States. Today Kansas is the only state allowing 80 miles per hour speed on the turnpikes.

The Wright Brothers invented the airplane in 1903. The story of Wichita's stature in aerospace comes not from lifeless industry records, nor from the collective deeds of any notable groups. The story is one which comes from the faith and hope of adopted and native sons. Faith and hope which can be traced back to 1908.

The farmer, the frontiersman, the pioneer and small businessman who largely accounted for Wichita's population of 40,660 in 1908, were and still are rugged individualists who said and did what they thought. This is the reason for Wichita's ascension up the ladder of aerospace fame.

There are a few scattered areas elsewhere in the nation where the airplane was not considered the plaything of the mentally unbalanced, but they had nothing even remotely comparable to that which could be had here for the asking, namely topography, geography, climate and last but not least, faith that was made manifest in the most graphic form—with money.

In the fall of 1908, Orville Wright set the world afire by breaking all duration records by flying 57 minutes and 25 seconds in 57 laps around the pea patch at Ft. Myer, Virginia. He was all of 100 feet off the ground. A month later, Wichita launched its first venture into aerospace.

John Zimmerman, Aerospace Editor of the Wichita Eagle, wrote a series of articles in 1966 on the aerospace heritage of Wichita. He gives credit for the city's first concrete aeronautical event to the Chamber of Commerce, then called the Commercial Club.

As a feature of the Peerless Prophets Jubilee, the Commercial Club contracted The Great Roy Knabenshu (Na-ben-shoe). He was to demonstrate his skill by taking off from an island in the Arkansas River near where the Douglas Bridge now crosses. The contract for his appearances was a very tight agreement, with all the advantages on his side. He would make one flight a day if the wind velocity did not exceed eight knots an hour. He never made a flight, for the entire week: the wind in Kansas was never less than thirteen knots.

From then on, many air shows appeared in Wichita. Clyde Cessna of Rago, Wichita's adopted son, made his initial entry into the world of the air five days after the close of the Wichita event and without the benefit of instructions.

At a big air show in Wichita in 1911, the last listing in the program said, “The Grand Finale for events today, for the first time in America, four aeroplanes will be in flight at the same time. . . .” That was indeed a great first. Today the nation has a very slow day if there are less than 200 to 300 Beech, Cessna and Boeing-built aircraft in the air at any one minute.

This article appeared on the front page of the Wichita Eagle May 4, 1911: “It is human that contemporary progress is as unreal to us as foreign lands, as unreal as things of the historic past unless we see them with our own eyes. The aeroplane is unreal to Wichita and to the people of the southwest until we see it soar above our own habitat. Then by such a first event, the aeroplane is ours and we are of the aeroplane age. The interest shows pioneering an entirely new world, a world which this generation sees the veriest beginning.”

In 1919, many airplane companies were launched in Wichita. One paper said, “Out in Wichita they are pushing aviation as the city's 'best bet' toward a perfectly natural ambition to become a prominent and fixed star in the 'nation's-industrial firmament'.”

During this time, a young Army Air Corps lieutenant, described by a reporter as a “hot rock”, came steaming into the city. At the stick of the Curtiss Hisso was Lt. J. Earl Schaefer, a native Kansan and West Point graduate, who at the time was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Soon after landing in the center stretch of a race track on the west side of the city, Lt. Schaefer was approached by Matty Laird and Buck Weaver, longtime friends. They told Schaefer that an eighty acre tract had been stacked out, then known as Stratford Field, because of its purchase by the Ponca Tent and Awning head. He was asked to take the biplane over to the field so all could benefit from the publicity of having an army plane at that location. This was the first army plane to land in the new air field. After he got to the field, they requested another favor. “Would he,” they inquired, “give an oil man a ride?”—a man whom they were trying to interest in aviation. This was none other than Jake Moellendick.

Because somewhere in the uniform code of military justice there must be a statute of limitations, it can now be told that Schaefer not only gave Jack a ride, but also a lot of other residents of the city around the patch. Had the young swashbuckling army aeronaut been caught in the act, no doubt he would have been court-martialed and relieved of his goggles, helmet and boots.

This action by Schaefer and by many others before and after him seemed relatively small at the time, yet it was these actions and chances which made Wichita the most important city on the aerospace map of the world.
Speaking of aviation bugs, Clyde Cessna went to church in his self-built aeroplane, the first one built in Kansas. Seems that just before the opening hymn at the country chapel near Rago, a member of the congregation let his attention drift and was looking out of the window, when he saw a strange contraption in the sky—headed straight for the church. Forthwith the minister lost his congregation as the astounded parishioner headed for the door and wide open spaces, with the organist, choir and congregation hot on his heels.

Outside they found a quiet looking young man descending from his seat in a monoplane, taking off his goggles and making ready to enter the church. It seems some days earlier Mrs. Jim Cessna, Clyde's mother, had received a message from him saying, "Will make flying trip home Saturday." She was as surprised as anyone.

This was the beginning of aircraft in Kansas. Most of us know what has happened since—we played a great part in the winning of both World War II and Korea. The B-17, B-29, B-47, B-52, along with the Stearman Trainer, and the help of Cessna and Beech played a major part in bringing the enemy to their knees.

We are indeed the Air Capital of the World. Boeing peak employment during World War II was 30,000. These were men and women who left the farms and faced another challenge—not only to win the war, but to bring their sons, husbands and brothers home.

Today Boeing is building the beautiful 707, 727, 737 and 747 jets flown by the major airlines. The 707, sitting on the ground, is longer than the entire distance the Wright Brothers flew on their first flight.

Most of us don't realize it, but until the 1920's every generation since the caveman had lived in his own time—that is to say, no one went faster than a man or horse could run. Since, then, we have become pioneers in a land of constant change, and we can't stop it. We were taught that all that goes up must come down. Now we know better—there are many Telstars, Sputniks, and other objects circling the earth. We have long since broken the sound barrier and gone on to speeds in excess of 16,000 miles per hour. We truly are in the jet age.

We have faced a new frontier—landing on the moon. And the moon shot that carried our astronauts is familiar to Kansas, for much of the first stage booster was built in the Boeing-Wichita plant. Who knows—when the rocket landed, maybe a tiny sunflower seed may have been a stowaway.

While we were waiting for the "count down," it was interesting to follow the travels of three of our outstanding young Kansans who have really been traveling—Jim Ryun of Wichita who traveled the mile faster than any human being in the world, and our own two Miss America's from Kansas, Debra Barnes and Debbie Bryant, who sell their state wherever they go with their beauty and talent.

From the plains of Kansas, where at one time the only music was the wind playing on the barbed wire fences of the western prairie, from the Indian raids, and being almost eaten by grass hoppers, the "Bleeding Years" of the Civil War, disease, drought, tornadoes and dust has come a great people. As Carl Becker, the historian, said of our state, "Kansas is a state of mind, Kansans love each other for the dangers they have passed through."

How appropriate that our State Motto is "To the Stars by Difficult Roads." We have traveled them together, and I am indeed proud to be a native Kansan.

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**WHITE HOUSE TOUR**

Monday, April 19, 1971

2:30 until 3:30 p.m.

Admission by DAR Badge only; no ticket required.

Enter by East Executive Drive gate; leave via North Gate
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(Continued on page 355)
State Activities

Pennsylvania

The 74th Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society held at the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, October 12-14, 1970, was highlighted by the presence of the President General NSDAR, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes. On Sunday afternoon a reception and tea was given in honor of Mrs. Seimes.

The State Regent, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, presided at all meetings of the Conference. Prior to the opening of the Conference, the Chapter Regents' Meeting was held on Monday morning with Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Vice Regent, presiding. At this meeting the President General spoke on recent happenings at NSDAR Headquarters in Washington; following, state officers and chairmen gave brief outlines of their work and plans for the coming year. At 11 a.m. the American Indians Committee Brunch featured two speakers: Mr. Kenyon Cull of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls and Mr. P. Lynn Miller of Bacone College.

An impressive Memorial Service, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles R. Sneidman, was held that afternoon in the Pine Street United Presbyterian Church honoring 313 departed members. Following the State Officers' Club dinner, the opening night meeting began at 8 p.m. Greetings were brought by representatives of the Governor, the Mayor, the Hotel, the S.A.R., and the C.A.R. These distinguished guests were presented: Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General; Mrs. Allen L. Baker, National Chairman, American Indians Committee; Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, National Chairman, Conservation Committee; Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., State Regent, New Jersey; Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, New York; Mrs. Walter H. King, State Regent, Tennessee; Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. Bertram Lempenau, State Regent, Kansas; Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, past Vice President General, Missouri; Mrs. Edward L. Westbrook, National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee; Mrs. William H. Allwein, National Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. Mr. George Reeves, pianist, presented selections by Poulene and Chopin. The President General, Mrs. Seimes, presented her formal address concerning the state of education today. A reception followed the meeting.

A DAR Schools Committee Luncheon was held Tuesday noon with Mr. John P. Tyson, the Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, as speaker. The Tuesday business meetings brought the reading of the reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and chapter regents. Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, honorary State Regent, Pennsylvania, and chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the nominees for state officers 1971-1974. The Conference voted unanimously to endorse the candidacy of Mrs. Ziesmer, the State Regent, for the office of Treasurer General in the election of national officers to take place in April, 1971, and to confer upon the State Regent the title of Honorary State Regent to become effective at the close of her regime. The State Dinner on Tuesday evening included a dramatic reading by Helen Collins MacElwee, selections by the York Chorus, and an informative address entitled "Involvement is our Heritage" by Mr. Paul G. Gilmore.

Wednesday morning's meeting included additional reports; the final Credentials Committee report showed a total registration of 426. The State Officers-Elect headed by Mrs. Harold A. Russell elected to the Office of State Regent were presented.

Special events included a State Board of Management Dinner and meeting; a C.A.R. State Board Dinner and meeting; the Juniors' Pages' Dinner; and a Central North West and Central South West Regents' Clubs Breakfast.

Mrs. Thomas Reitz (General Chairman), Mrs. John H. Bell (Vice Chairman), and their committees worked for many hours to plan and execute a successful State Conference.

After prayer by the Chaplain and the singing of "Bless be the Tie that Binds," the informative and inspirational 74th State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent, Mrs. Ziesmer.

—Guion T. Taylor

Virginia

Members of Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Virginia were honored to learn that the First State Vice Regent of Virginia, Mrs. John D. Horsley, had been a member of their Chapter and one of their Regents. In accordance with the project of the Historian General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, asking that the graves of the First Regents and their descendants, who attended grave marking ceremonies.

Form left to right are pictured: Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, past Curator General; John Dunscombe Horsley, II, John Dunscombe Horsley, III, Mrs. Frank Booker, Jr., descendants.
First Vice Regents of each State be marked, we are happy to do this for Virginia.

On September 16, 1970, at four o’clock in Spring Hill Cemetery, Lynchburg, Virginia, almost a hundred of our own members, State Officers, State Chairmen, members of the Seven Hills Society, Children of the American Revolution, descendants and relatives gathered. We were there to pay tribute to a social and civic leader of Virginia, Mrs. John D. Horsley (Florence Massie Tunstall Horsley), Regent of our Chapter from 1904 to 1906 and First State Vice-Regent of Virginia, 1906-1908.

The Call to Order was given by our Regent, Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins. The Invocation was by Mrs. John S. Biscoe, State Chaplain. Mrs. William E. Barton, State Vice Regent, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The American’s Creed was led by our own Chairman of District III, Mrs. L. H. McCue, Jr.

We were fortunate in having the Girls Choir of Villa Maria Academy render our National Anthem.

Mrs. John Victor Buffington, State Regent of Virginia, welcomed the guests and introduced the State Officers and relatives present. Mrs. John S. Biscoe, State Chaplain, blessed the marker. Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Past Curator, General, gave a short biography of Mrs. Horsley and paid tribute to her work in the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the City of Lynchburg.

The marker was unveiled by John Dunscomb Horsley III, great grandson of Mrs. Horsley, assisted by Ivy Lynn Mathias of the Seven Hills Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Herbert A. Elliott, Recording Secretary of Virginia, read the inscription—“Florence Massie (Tunstall) Horsley, June 30, 1848 -March 4, 1912. First State Vice Regent of Virginia, 1906-1908, Blue Ridge Chapter Regent, 1904-1906. NSDAR”

Our Regent, Mrs. Richard F. Hawkins, presented the Marker to the State Regent, Mrs. John V. Buffington, who accepted it for the State of Virginia and in turn presented it to Mrs. Leo W. Utz, Vice President General, who accepted it for our National Society.

We were happy that our own State Historian, Mrs. George H. Ross, was able to be there and place a wreath on Mrs. Horsley’s grave. After the benediction by our State Chaplain, Taps were played by Robert Harris, a member of E. C. Glass High School band.

Ohio

A bronze marker at the grave of Ohio’s first State Vice Regent, Elizabeth Dynkoop Maccracken, was dedicated Wednesday afternoon, October 28, by the Ohio Society NSDAR, in Elmwood Cemetery, Lancaster, Ohio.

A group numbering a hundred or more, including State Officers, Honorary State Regents, chapter members, representatives of three generations of Mrs. Maccracken’s family and devoted friends took part in a simple and impressive ceremony.

Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, of Lancaster, was in charge of the arrangements, with Mrs. Judson C. Kistler, regent, and Mrs. H. E. Kitzmiller, an associate member and regent of Columbus Chapter, serving as chairmen.

The program began with a processional of State Officers and Honorary State Regents, with music provided by nine members of the Lancaster High School Band, under the direction of Mr. William Witkman. Mrs. Roger K. Redick, of Catharine Green Chapter, Vice Chairman of Pages, Mrs. John Van Gundy and Mrs. John W. Powell, of Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, carried the Flags.

Mrs. E. William Monter, State Chaplain, gave the Invocation. Mrs. Edward J. Milsom, Chaplain, Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, gave a biographical sketch of Mrs. Maccracken.

Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, State Regent, introduced Mrs. Maccracken’s daughter, Mrs. Melvin Donkle, of Madison, Wisconsin, State Registrar of Wisconsin, and her husband. Present also and introduced were Mrs. Ralph Maccracken, Jr. of Arlington, wife of a grandson, and her four children, Molly, Nancy, Joan and Samuel.

(Continued on page 366)
Left to right are shown: Mrs. B. S. McLemore, Chapter Regent; Dr. R. A. McLemore, Director of State Department of Archives and History; Warren Hood, Jackson industrialists; Miss Louise McCarty, State Chaplain; at marker dedication.

CHEROKEE ROSE (Hazlehurst, Miss.)
The grave of John Strong, Revolutionary War soldier who died in 1738, was marked with a DAR bronze marker on Sunday, Oct. 18, 1970 by members of the DAR and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. John Strong is said to be one of two Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Copiah County, Miss.

The ceremony took place at the old Pleasant Hill cemetery, two miles east of Carpenter, Miss.

While residents of the community knew of the old cemetery, none knew that relatives of Mr. Strong were still in that area. This was discovered by Miss Agnes Strong while doing research on her family. The ancient burial grounds were a tangle of weeds and undergrowth and had to be cleared and a road built to accommodate the same 200 people who attended the dedication service and saw DAR members place the bronze marker on John Strong's grave.

Warren Hood of Jackson, a descendant of the old soldier, was Master of Ceremonies. The presentation of Colors was by several Hazlehurst Girl Scouts. Buglers and drummer were members of the Hazlehurst High School band. The Rev. Jack Ross of the First Presbyterian Church of Hazlehurst, gave the invocation.

Dr. R. A. McLemore, Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and former president of Mississippi College, gave a brief history of the cemetery and Mr. Strong.

The dedication service was conducted by Mrs. B. S. McLemore, Regent of the Cherokee Rose Chapter, DAR, Hazlehurst, and Miss Louise McCarty, Quitman, State DAR Chaplain.

After the dedication, the dignitaries, DAR members and friends were entertained at a lovely tea at the spacious home of Mrs. T. R. Moore in Hazlehurst.

SAN MIGUEL (National City, Calif.) held its annual Christmas meeting on December 17, 1970, at the home of Mrs. Lyle W. Carson. A program of beautiful Christmas music was given by Mrs. Carson and her daughter, Trudy, accompanied by Mrs. Joseph Dupuis at the piano. An unusual feature of the holiday decorations was a large, living Christmas tree, decorated entirely with lovely symbols of the Christian faith. These ornaments were fashioned by Mrs. Carson's daughter.

The chapter chose this meeting to honor all of the members who had been in DAR for twenty years or more. As each name was read, a red carnation was placed in a vase. A white flower was added for our recently deceased member, Mrs. Rolland Oliver. There were nineteen members to be honored.

Mrs. J. C. Hampton, a fifty three year member, was able to attend the meeting, and received special note.

Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach was presented a special, hand painted plate, in honor of her outstanding service to her chapter and to DAR on the state and national level. She has served in a number of offices in the chapter, and has held state offices, including State Regent of California. She is at present a Vice-President General, and is State Chairman of the United States of America Bicentennial Committee.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was a paper prepared by Mrs. Troy Johnson. It was entitled, "Christmas, 1775." It described an incident in her family history that took place at that time and was made even more meaningful by the display of several miniatures and pictures of her ancestors, a beaded family necklace, circa 1739, and the bible that belonged to her Revolutionary ancestor, Simeon Harris. Each member of the chapter is preparing a feature on their family history, and this was considered one of the most outstanding presented to date.

Following the program the hostess served a holiday dessert luncheon, and members exchanged Christmas greetings and small mementos.—Mrs. Leander J. Peik.

GENERAL HENRY LEE (Lake Village, Arkansas). Mrs. Bernard Brazil introduced her guest speaker, Mrs. H. A. (Kitty) Knorr of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, who spoke on "Lineage Research". Mrs. Knorr is shown displaying her beautiful and priceless collection of medals. To her left is Mrs. George Burks admiring the collection. Mrs. Knorr pointed out that there are many ways of finding records of ancestors
such as the Family Bible, deeds, wills, power of attorney, charts, county formations, birth certificates, and land records. Mrs. Knorr was President General of the Order of the Crown in America and Honorary Regent of Arkansas. She has written numerous books on genealogy, including books on Virginia marriage license records. Mrs. Knorr was accompanied by her husband, Mr. Knorr and Mrs. Hal W. Greer III of Atlanta, Ga.

SUSAN CARRINGTON CLARKE (Meriden, Connecticut) celebrated its 75th Diamond Jubilee on Wednesday, October 21st, with a dinner at the South Meriden House. A double quartet of Meriden Barbershop Singers provided the entertainment.

Honored guests shown in the picture are, from left to right, Mrs. Philip Tippett, member of the National Resolutions Committee; Miss Katherine Matthies, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. George A. Morriss, State Regent, National C. A. R. Promoter, and a candidate for Historian General; Mrs. Owen Moran, Regent of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter; and Mrs. Ben D. Sasportas, State Vice-Regent and National President of the Vice-Regents' Club. Other guests honored were Mrs. Edwin Carlson, Vice-Chairman of the National Resolutions Committee; and Mrs. Elmer Rader, President of the State Regents and Officers' Club.

Mrs. Owen Moran, Chapter Regent, honored the Past Regents of the Chapter. A moment of silent prayer was observed in loving memory of the Regent’s mother, the late Mrs. Guy H. Dutton, a former Regent who often served as accompanist for the Chapter until her recent illness.

The Charter and a gavel of Charter Oak Wood, donated by the family of Susan Carrington Clarke, State Regent at the time of the formation of the Chapter, were displayed along with flags and other memorabilia.

Mrs. A. M. Ezzell, Chapter Regent, presents certificates of honor for those who died in Vietnam service. Mrs. Hallie Holman Warren, Chaplain, directed the project.

COL. GEORGE MOFFET (Beaumont, Texas). Families of 76 area servicemen who died in Vietnam will receive certificates of honor from the Col. George Moffet Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution.

The announcement was made by DAR officers in Pipkin Park at the Temple to the Brave, memorial to war dead.

Presenting certificates to families of deceased servicemen is a nationwide DAR project, according to Mrs. A. M. Ezzell, regent.

Certificates will bear the date of death and name of the man “who gave his life for his country in the Vietnamese war.”

Mrs. Hallie Holman Warren, chaplain, directed the project. Names of the deceased were supplied by Tom Lawrence, veterans service officer of Jefferson County.

At the Col. Hugh White 75th Anniversary luncheon are pictured: Mrs. F. A. Rhoads, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent; Mrs. Shuman W. Zimmerman, Regent; Mrs. Howard J. Miller, author of Chapter’s history.

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COL. HUGH WHITE (Lock Haven, Pennsylvania). Several important milestones in the Chapter’s life history were checked off during the past year, including its 75th anniversary. All the happy, memorable things usually associated with birthday parties were present April 4, 1970, when the Chapter celebrated with a luncheon at the Locks Restaurant. The DAR colors, with generous sprinklings of silver and “diamonds,” were used by the committee to achieve a glittering effect with decorations, the menu, souvenir programs, individual corsages and centerpieces. The Chapter flag, a fragile relic of many years, occupied a station of honor.

Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer of Reading, State Regent, honored the occasion with her presence and brought felici-

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Interior of historic Old South Meeting House in Boston, Mass., with Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Chapter Regent, presiding.

of the C.A.R., some of whom were dressed in costume for the occasion.

The Guest Speaker was Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, who spoke on "DAR and our Nation Today." Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Chapter Regent, presided at the meeting and introduced the many guests from the New England area. They were: Miss Fordie Sargent, niece and official representative of Francis Sargent, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mrs. George S. Tolman III, Librarian General; Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent; Mrs. Franklin R. Swann, State Vice Regent; Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Harry Farr, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. George A. Morriss, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. William F. Richards, Honorary State Regent, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ralph W. Coe, State Chaplain; Mrs. Edwin W. Currier, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George O. Tapley, State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Gerald E. Riley, State Treasurer; Mrs. Irving R. Merriman, State Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. George H. Norton, State Librarian; Mrs. James F. Mulligan, State Curator; Mrs. Herbert P. Cushman, Mrs. Donald M. Guiler, Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, and Miss Elizabeth B. Storer, State Counselors; Major General Harold R. Duffield, National Lancers; Mrs. Harry Walen, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Colonists; Mrs. S. Murray Jones, State President of the Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Ivan Johnson, Honorary National President of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Miss Jane E. Hardy, National First Vice President of C.A.R.; Mrs. Frederick W. Johnson, State Chairman of C.A.R.; Past Chapter Regents, Mrs. Charles M. Jenkins, Mrs. Richard Merrill, and Rev. Dr. Mabel L. Sahakian.

Committee members and hostesses were: Mrs. Walter G. Chamberlin, Mrs. George F. Sweet, Mrs. John A. Sweet, Mrs. Clifford A. Waterhouse, Miss Dorothy L. Allen, Mrs. Gordon C. Craddock, Mrs. Andrew S. Macalaster, Mrs. Neil A. Maynard, Mrs. Richard Merrill, and Mrs. Raymond L. Nasson.

The One Hundred Nineteenth Anniversary of the famous Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773 will be celebrated by the Chapter on December 16 as has been the custom since its inception.

Left to right are pictured: Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Chapter Regent; Miss Marion L. Decrow, Past Regent and 58-year member; Miss Fordie Sargent, niece of Massachusetts Governor; Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General.

MARY LITTLE DEERE (Moline, Ill.) held its annual Guest Day Meeting on October 17, 1970. The Executive Board gave a luncheon for the visiting officers in our Division, at Butterworth Center, the former home of the late Mrs. William Butterworth (Honorary Vice President General for life). The officers were: Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Chaplain General; Mrs. J. Victor Lucas, State Chaplain; Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Glen W. Castle, State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. James O'Daniel, State Treasurer; and Mrs. Harry E. Johnson, First Division Director.

After the luncheon we crossed the street to "Overlook", the home of our hostess, Mrs. Charles Deere Wiman, to greet about 100 members and guests. Mrs. Wiman had expressed the hope that we would have a stimulating DAR Day, which is proved to be.

Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Chaplain General, was our guest speaker. She had just returned from the October National Board Meeting and gave us a comprehensive report on all Board and Committee activities, bringing much current information of value to the members and guests. Since the purpose of our Guest Day is to stimulate the interest of eligible members, we can report that our aim was accomplished. New papers have been submitted to the National Board and several papers are now in the process of being completed.

Our gracious hostess then invited all to enjoy the social hour and the tea table was beautiful indeed, with fall colors predominating the picture.—Mrs. Marie W. Jarvis.

ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER (Freeport, Illinois) celebrated its 70th anniversary in the fall of 1970 with a series of three meetings. The chapter was organized November 10, 1900 by Mrs. Charles B. Knowlton.

On September 9th the chapter was honored by the presence of Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, and State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Paul Behmer, at a luncheon at Holiday Inn. Mrs. Smith presented the program, "DAR, Past and Present".

At the home of Mrs. Clarence P. Young on October 8th, the second in the series of anniversary celebrations honored the Division II Director, Mrs. Lee Derrer, and State Registrar, Mrs. Ward B. Manchester. Both took part in the program. Mrs. Manchester gave a resume of the 1970 Continental Congress and Mrs. Derrer showed slides of Historic Homes she and her family visited.

At the official celebration in November the hostess, Mrs. Howard Schlegel, served a birthday cake with token candles. At this meeting it was announced that with the transfer of Mrs. William Bentley Irwin to the Elder William Brewster Chapter, the chapter would now have a three generation family on the membership roll. Mrs. Irwin's daughter, Treasurer Mrs. Francis I. Heinen, has twice served as chapter regent. Mrs. Heinen's daughter, Miss Mary Heinen, the third generation member, is a senior student at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.

The name of Mrs. William O'Leary...
was presented for membership; she will give the chapter its fourth junior member or 10% of the members juniors.

Value of the gifts collected by Miss Rose Phillips, chairman of the NSDAR Schools, amounted to $50.00.

The bi-centennial program “What Happened to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence” was presented by the regent, Mrs. Noble Henze.

SERGEANT NEWTON (Covington, Georgia) has completed the 75th Anniversary year with a great deal of satisfaction over past achievements, and much excitement in anticipation of new challenges.

The year began on February 11th, 1970, with a festive tea at the home of Mrs. Stephen A. Glenn. The devotional was given by a descendant of a Charter member, Mrs. Frances Dearing (S.B.) Hay.

Greetings and congratulations were offered by Mr. W. I. Gates, State President of Sons of the American Revolution.

One Ex-Chapter Regent was present, Mrs. Dennis B. Dixon.

Mrs. Aubrey Rowe, Director of J. A. C. Clubs presented two boys who gave readings from winning essays on “What Patriotism Means To Me.”

Mrs. R. Hugh Reid, State Regent, presented the DAR Good Citizen Pin to Miss Linda Evans, whose Mother was a guest.

Mrs. Reid then gave a most gratifying account of the progress on restoration of Meadow Garden, home of one of Georgia’s signers in Augusta, adding many interesting new facts about George Walton and his family. She was presented a check for the Meadow Garden Fund, in lieu of flowers, which she appreciated, as her State Regent’s project of her regime was the Restoration.

When new officers were elected, Juniors filled Regent, First-Vice-Regent, Registrar & Chaplain. Chairmen of National Defense is also a Junior.

In March, we had five new Juniors at the Breakfast limited to Juniors at State Conference. Our Cash Awards were for work with DAR Schools (Hightower Award), Conservation, Medals and Prizes, Cooperation with S.A.R., (assisted two members with application papers), and over-all Program. We brought out an Anniversary Booklet giving a brief Chapter History, and containing a complete listing of active members, with Nat, No., and ancestor, and also every one who had ever belonged to the Chapter, whether deceased, resigned or transferred.

We enlarged our work with J.A.C. and C.A.R., bringing more of them to our Chapter meetings. We also brought back Good Citizenship Award winner who had since become State Chairman of the Governor’s Youth Council, Carol Hood, for a report on the work of that group.

We presented a Certificate of Honor to the family of a young Commandant Colonel of North Georgia College, the only 4 year R.O.T.C. College in Georgia, when his Alma Mater held an Awards Parade of Honor for him in November, 1970. He was killed in the May 1970 push into Cambodia, refusing to leave the field until all of his wounded were removed by helicopter.

Mrs. Ella Ray Oakes, Associate Registrar of the College, and a member of Col. William Candler Chapter, Gainesville, made the presentation for the Chapter. He was First Lt. Robert L. Phillips, of Oxford, Newton County, Ga.

Sergeant Newton Chapter has no intention of resting on our laurels. Our Juniors won’t let us, Bless them!—Mrs. E. L. Stephenson.

MARCH 1971

At Sergeant Newton Patriotic Education Program are pictured: Mrs. Aubrey Roew, Director, JAC Clubs; Mrs. H. E. McKenzie, Sr. President, Sergeant Newton, Jr., Society, C.A.R.; Miss Anne Anderson, Society President; Mrs. Lee Stephenson, Chapter Regent; Mrs. W. R. Porter.

Mrs. R. Hugh Reid, State Regent; Mrs. Guy Rogers, Chapter Treasurer; Mrs. Fleming Touchstone; Mrs. William Forreston; Miss Linda Evans, Chapter Regent; at the 75th Anniversary Tea.

VALLEY FORGE (Norristown, Pa.) celebrated Independence Day Weekend with the presentation of an Americanism Award during a July 5th reception in the Chapter House. During the ceremony honoring the Rev. Francis P. McKendrick, Chairman, Americanism, looks on.

Sokol attended by 150 members and friends, including 3 State officials, 7 Regents, 2 Mayors, a Legislator, a District Supervisor, 2 popular local authors and other outstanding citizens, the Regent welcomed the group giving a brief description of DAR aims, origins, and activities. Formal opening then began with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the National Anthem. Mrs. William McKendrick presented Father Sokol with the award, medal and recognition pin, citing the many reasons for his selection as a candidate. Tributes from the State Chairman of Americanism, 2 Senators, a Representative, and the Cardinal were read. Blending of two heritages was demonstrated by the singing of Sto Lat (100 Years) and God Bless America. The guests were served both Polish and American delicacies as they came forward to congratulate the recipient.

Father Sokol came to the United States in 1912 from his native Poland. Hard work as a baker carried him through seminary and he was ordained in 1925, having become a citizen in 1924. The Committee was overwhelmed with testimonials of this man’s Trustworthiness; Service; Leadership; and Patriotism from every area of society in which he had contact. Father Sokol was presented with a folder containing these letters, newspaper clippings, and material utilized in requesting the award.

Valley Forge is proud of this opportunity to express our gratitude to an outstanding citizen of our community and regards it as a highlight of our 75th year.

GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE

(East Greenwich, R. I.) celebrated the 75th Anniversary of the organization of the Chapter on October 18, 1970.

Mrs. Verzon E. Gardiner, Regent, was hostess and Mrs. J. Lewis Flander, State Regent, led a delegation of State Officers and Committee Chairmen.
The celebration was held at the birthplace of General Nathanael Greene, "The Forge," in East Greenwich, which is now the home of Mrs. Thomas Casey Greene whose husband was an ancestor of the Revolutionary general.

The Chapter presented 50-year membership pins and corsages to Miss Marion E. Shippee and Julia S. Gould. Mrs. Eva R. Toun and Mrs. Marion L. Small were also awarded 50-year pins, but were unable to be present for the ceremonies.

Mrs. John C. Menzies was Chairman assisted by Mrs. Owen D. Earnshaw, Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Greene. An anniversary cake was cut.

FORT PEACHTREE (Atlanta, Ga.). The October meeting was held at the lovely home of Mrs. H. J. Reid with Mrs. Merrit Ambrose serving as co-hostess. It was an honor to have Mrs. Margaret Lewis Smith as our guest speaker. Mrs. Smith is a member of Old Elyston Chapter, NSDAR, Birmingham, Alabama. Her husband is the grandson of Kate Duncan Smith for whom the DAR school at Grant, Alabama is named. In addition to the informative talk about the curriculum and activities at the school, she brought many interesting facts about Kate Duncan Smith and showed slides of the school. Of special interest was a book, written by Kate Duncan Smith at the age of eighty-three; we were told that the manuscript was typewritten by Kate Duncan Smith herself at such a remarkable age.

Mrs. Smith was introduced by Mrs. Edward P. Leibold, Genealogical Records Chairman of Fort Peachtree Chapter. Mrs. Leibold is the godmother of Kate Duncan Smith III and has a special interest in the school as well as the family.

A report on the aid to both Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools was made by Mrs. John I. Bell, Parliamentarian, Fort Peachtree Chapter, and Recording Secretary, Georgia State Society, NSDAR. Plans were announced that Mrs. Robert H. Gifford, DAR Schools Chairman, planned to make a trip to Kate Duncan Smith School later in October.

The Chaplain, Mrs. H. C. Garrison, conducted a memorial service honoring our beloved departed member, Mrs. George G. Creal. It was a beautiful tribute to a patriotic American.

The meeting was adjourned by the Regent, Mrs. Howard L. Parris, and a lively discussion about Kate Duncan Smith and the school was continued over a delightful luncheon served by the hostesses. It was a special privilege to have the wife of a descendant of Kate Duncan Smith with us as well as the godmother of Kate Duncan Smith, III.—Bernice R. Parris.

OL' SHAHANO (San Antonio, Texas), smallest of the three chapters in this area found a way to share the great respect Daughters of the American Revolution feel towards our country's Flag.

A particular American Flag that had flown on the flag staff above the rotunda of the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., was presented to the Pediatric Unit of the Bexar County Hospital in ceremonies held the 4th of July 1970. Ol' Shahano's Regent, Mrs. A. R. (Lois) Pillar, who was instrumental in securing the flag through the Honorable O. C. Fisher, Representative of the 21st Congressional District, stated at the presentation, "This flag is presented as a patriotic gesture and given in the hope it will help develop pride and love of our country."

Congressman Fisher unveiled the flag—which is now encased in glass—and then a brass plaque commemorating the event. Chapter members, hospital officials and parents of the patients attended the ceremonies.

Shown in the photograph are, from left to right, Dr. Walter Walthall, Mrs. Edward P. Leibold and Mrs. Margaret Lewis.
Chairman of the Board of the Bexar County Hospital District; Miss Carol John, Registered Nurse who is holding one of the young patients; Mrs. Pillar, O’Shavano Regent, and Congresswoman Fisher.

Another successful event was a July fund-raising historical tour to the beautifully preserved POLLEY MANSION on the Cibolo Creek near Sutherland Springs, Texas. This interesting property is owned by Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Linne of Lavernia. Built in 1848 by Joseph H. Polley, formerly of Whitehall, New York, the main building is constructed of stone quarried locally and cypress from the banks of the Guadalupe River. Wooden pins were used instead of nails throughout the structure. Walls that are eighteen inches thick rise two stories high and contain eight rooms with five fireplaces.

Although several hundred visitors were expected to attend the Open House, over four hundred persons came from the surrounding communities, a gratifying result to O’Shavano members and Mr. and Mrs. Linne.

Hicksford (Emporia, Virginia) entertained at a “Heritage Coffee” at Main Street United Methodist Church on October 22, honoring the descendants of Colonel James Mason, Revolutionary officer and grandfather of John Y. Mason, lawyer, legislator, judge, cabinet officer and diplomat, the most widely known native of Greensville County. The Chaplain, Mrs. J. M. Britt, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flagpole, high school study hall-library, to the Taylorsville School System, a recipient of several books including Matthew Fontaine Maury, Scientist of the Sea, great grand-daughter of John Y. Mason was introduced and gave a complete and interesting history of the family who lived at “Homestead.”

After the luncheon, movies of “Homestead” as a boy’s retreat of thirty years ago were shown by Marvin Smith, local photographer.

A police escort led the group to the historic spot on Highway 58, west of Emporia, for the unveiling and dedication ceremony. Junius R. Fishborne presented the marker to Greensville County. Robert C. Wrenn, the present Clerk of Greensville County gave the response and accepted the marker.

The marker was then unveiled by two youthful descendants; Joseph McConnoughey of “Haw Branch” Amelia County, a descendant of John Y. Mason, and Keith Marshall Mason of Richmond, a descendant of Dr. George Mason.

The inscription on the marker reads:

SITE OF “HOMESTEAD”
NEAR THIS SITE STOOD “HOMESTEAD,” HOME OF JAMES MASON (1744-1784), OFFICER IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY. HERE WAS LOCATED THE FIRST CLERKS OFFICE OF GREENSVILLE COUNTY. THIS WAS THE HOME OF EDMUNDS MASON, COUNTY CLERK, 1807-1834, AND BIRTH PLACE OF HIS SONS, JOHN Y. MASON, STATESMAN, AND DR. GEORGE MASON WHOSE SCHOOL HOMESTEAD SEMINARY OCCUPIED THE HOUSE.

Mrs. J. M. Britt, Chaplain, gave the benediction.

FRENCH COLONY (Gallipolis, Ohio). A government historical marker honoring revolutionary war soldier, Humphry Brumfield, was dedicated on June 28, 1970 in the old Brumfield cemetery in Lawrence County, Ohio, near Lecta.

Carlton Davidson, a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Coal Grove, Ohio, was guest speaker for the dedication, which was sponsored by the Captain James Lawrence Chapter, Ironton, Ohio, and French Colony Chapter, Gallipolis, Ohio.

The revolutionary war soldier was born in Amelia County, Virginia, June 22, 1752 and in 1816 moved to a section of Gallia County, Ohio that became part of the newly formed Lawrence County in 1817.

A descendant, Mrs. Ruth Hardenburg of Meadville, Pennsylvania started the search for her ancestor in 1963 and, with the aid of Mrs. Robert Hagan, found the soldier’s pension record in the National Archives, which gave the needed information about his war service.

Mrs. John Toothman, Regent of Captain James Lawrence Chapter, and Mrs. Robert Hagan, Regent of French Colony Chapter, dedicated the marker, with the assistance of Reverend Clyde Cron, Pastor of Perkins Ridge Church in Lawrence County.

UNOBBEE (Taylorsville, Miss.). This name was chosen for the Taylorsville Chapter, as tradition tells us, from an Indian grave that lies just behind the school building. The Indian battlefield has not been explored, but the large number of arrowheads found here seem to indicate that it was once the scene of an Indian battle. On the school yard is the grave of Gentle South Wind, daughter of Unobee, who was killed by her father. A hackberry tree marks her grave.

Unobee Chapter has been especially active in its work with the youth in the schools in Smith County, as well as Taylorsville, having sponsored the senior girl Good Citizen in three high schools; two of whom have been state winners in the last three years, Miss Donna Kay Idom, Raleigh High School, Raleigh, Miss., 1968-69, and Miss Deborah Stuart of the same high school, 1969-70, who was also the winner in the South Eastern Division of the United States. All contestants have been honored in their respective schools. So have the recipients of Citizenship awards and American History awards.

Unobee Chapter has, during this administration, presented three flags to the Taylorsville School System, a flagpole, high school study hall-library, and elementary school library. Presentations were made by the Flag Chair-
The Unobee Chapter has presented plants and shrubs for the gardens at "Rosalie," the Mississippi Society DAR Shrine at Natchez, Miss.

Unobee has received Honor Roll Awards since its organization in 1960. The chapter has marked the grave of its organizing regent, Mrs. Hannah Eaton Jackson who died February 12, 1969, and has two Certificates of Honor to be awarded to families of two service men who lost their lives in Viet Nam.

NEW YORK CITY (New York), January Tenth, 1970 at the Hotel Plaza, Mrs. Maurice P. van Buren, Regent, and Miss Eddyte S. Clark, Honorary Regent, were hostesses for the chapter at a Reception and Luncheon celebrating the anniversary of the Wedding Day of Martha and George Washington.

Mrs. James E. Clyde, New York State Regent, and Mrs. James Seligman, President of The Washington Headquarters Association, were Honored Guests. Attending were Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Honorary State Regent and Past Organizing Secretary General; Miss Dorothy V. Smith, National Chairman DAR Magazine; Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas, Chaplain; Mrs. Alexander S. Walker, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Jessica Shipman, Treasurer; Mrs. Carl A. Friesche, Historian, Mrs. Armand M. DeBirney, Director; and Mrs. James Whitford, Chairman of the Bi-Centennial Committee.

Luncheon was served in the Savoy Room which was gaily decorated, red table linen was used, floral arrangements of red carnations, blue iris and white chrysanthemums completed the patriotic motif.

Mrs. Seligman gave a delightful history of Jumel Mansion in New York City. This house is now city-owned but is furnished and maintained by the DAR. New York City Chapter has the Aaron Burr room there. The building is an Historical Museum and is well worth a visit by New Yorkers and visitors. Open daily 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Mondays.

Mrs. Parcells told us that in her family is a picture of a reception given by Lady Washington with all 64 guests listed, noted names of that period. Mrs. Parcells also said that she had been coming to our Party for over thirty years. Miss Silvia Searly, a dramatic coloratura, entertained. She and her accompanist were so well received, they induced the ladies to join with them in several songs.

Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, Mrs. Herbert R. Noxon and Mrs. Alfred A. Reading were the chairman of this very happy occasion. Cletus Van Raalte

JOHN BENNING (Moultrie, Georgia) entertained at a tea on November 12th in celebration of the Chapter's 60th Anniversary.

Special guest of honor was Mrs. W. J. Vereen, an organizing charter member. Also recognized were four 50-year members, Mrs. J. T. McArthur, Mrs. C. L. Dean, Mrs. J. O. Macon and Mrs. H. H. Whelchel, Sr.

Mrs. Charles Cannon, Jr., Chapter regent, welcomed the guests and proclaimed the day, "Lottie Thompson Vereen Day."

In giving historical highlights of the Chapter, Mrs. Sam Duggan said, "The Chapter was organized at the home of the late Mrs. W. C. Vereen on November 1st, 1910 with Mrs. Emily Cline Shipp presiding. Miss Carolyn Benning of Columbus, Georgia, a state officer, was present and the Chapter was named for her Revolutionary ancestor. Mrs. J. T. McArthur presented Mrs. Vereen the Chapter's current yearbook which is dedicated to her. She then read the resolution honoring her as an organizing charter member. A framed copy of the resolution was given to Mrs. Vereen.

In recognition of Mrs. Vereen's contribution to the Chapter, an award will be given each year to the student at Moultrie Senior High School who writes the best research paper on American History. This award will be known as the Lottie Thompson Vereen Award. Orchid corsages were presented to Mrs. Vereen and the four fifty-year members.

During the social hour Mrs. J. M. Odom, pianist, presented "Musical Memoirs 1910-1970."

The tea table was over-laid with an embroidered linen cloth with an antique silver epergne holding yellow tapers and an arrangement of yellow roses and purple larkspur.

Hostesses for the tea were Mrs. Leon Pippin, Mrs. Ed. Acuff, Mrs. T. V. Beard, Jr. and Mrs. James Whelchel.
# 80th Continental Congress

**April 19-23 1971**

## Tentative Schedule

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<th>Day</th>
<th>Events</th>
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<td><strong>Wednesday, April 14</strong></td>
<td>Informal Executive Committee Meeting</td>
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<td><strong>Thursday, April 15</strong></td>
<td>Executive Committee Meeting, 9:30 a.m.</td>
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<td><strong>Saturday, April 17</strong></td>
<td>National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.</td>
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<td><strong>Sunday, April 18</strong></td>
<td>Memorial Service, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall</td>
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<td><strong>Monday, April 19</strong></td>
<td>Junior Forum, 8:15-10:15 a.m., National Officers' Club Room</td>
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<td>DAR Tour of White House, 2:30-3:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Formal Opening, 80th Continental Congress, 8:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Constitution Hall</td>
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<td><strong>Tuesday, April 20</strong></td>
<td>Continental Congress, Morning Session, 9:15 a.m.</td>
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<td>Reports of National Officers</td>
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<td>Continental Congress, Evening Session, 8:30 p.m.—National Defense Night</td>
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<td>Pages Ball, 9:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday, April 21</strong></td>
<td>Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session, Report of Administrative Committees and National Committees, Resolutions</td>
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<td>Continental Congress, Afternoon Session</td>
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<td>Report of National Committees</td>
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<td>Continental Congress, Evening Session, 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Nominations for National Office and for office of Vice President General</td>
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<td><strong>Thursday, April 22</strong></td>
<td>National Elections, 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., O'Byrne Room</td>
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<td>Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session, Reports of National Committees</td>
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<td>Continental Congress, Afternoon Session, Reports of National Committees, Report of Tellers</td>
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<td>Continental Congress, Evening Session, 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>Report of State Regents</td>
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<td>Presentation of Newly Elected National Officers</td>
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<td><strong>Friday, April 23</strong></td>
<td>Continental Congress, 9:15 a.m., Morning Session, Installation Ceremony</td>
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<td>Adjournment of 80th Continental Congress</td>
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<td>Banquet, 7:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday, April 24</strong></td>
<td>National Board of Management Meeting, 9:30 a.m.</td>
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From the Desk of the National Chairman

The "Annual Report Blanks from March 1, 1970 to March 1, 1971" should now be in your hands. Be sure to send one copy of this report to the National Vice Chairman of your Division, and get your report into this office as soon as completed.

Blankinship Graveyard, Point Road, Marion, Mass. Gift of Mrs. C. Joseph Nowak, through Fort Phoenix Chapter.
Ruth Delano, Widow of Capt. H. Delano Jr. was born March 19, 1795, and died Jan. 24, 1852.
Capt. Harper Delano, Jr. was born June 16, 1789, and died May 17, 1879 (?) at Port-au-Prince, W.I.
Frederick son of Harper Jr. & Ruth Delano, was born July 2, 1818 and died Aug. 9, 1818.
Paul Blankinship was born Sept. 16, 1761, and died Mar. 20, 1807.
James Blankinship, Jr. was born April 15, 1754 and died July 14, 1817.
In Memory of Stephen, Son of the George Blankinship . . . (Unreadable).
Bathsheba wife of James Blankinship, was born April 2, 1718 and died May 20, 1804.
James Blankinship, Jr. the founder of his family in America, was born Oct. 27, 1720 and died May 10, 1813.
Ruth Wife of James Blankinship, Aug. 6, 1719, Oct. 12, 1783.
Ruth dau. of James Blankinship was born Apr. 20, 1749 and died Mar. 26, 1848.
Polly daughter of Seth & Mary Blankinship was born Oct. 5, 1797, and died Feb. 26, 1799.
Mary Wife of Seth Blankinship was born Nov. 9, 1771 and died July 14, 1816.
Capt. Seth Blankinship was born Nov. 22, 1767, and died Aug. 3, 1851.
Walter F. Blankinship died Apr. 16, 1869, aged 73 yrs. 10 m's, 14 d's.
Ruth wife of Walter F. Blankinship died May 17, 1864, aged 71 yrs, 7 mos. & 12 d's.

Iowa—Round Prairie Cemetery. Presented by the Nathaniel Fellows Chapter of Iowa City, Iowa. (ss means same stone)
Belknap:
Orson D.; d 19 Dec. 1871 53 y 14 d
Elisha P.; d 20 Sept. 1849 22 y
Orvil C.; d 7 July 1846 26 y
Silas C.; d 1 Oct. 1810 40 y & 11 m 2 d
Bergen:
Margaret; 4 June 1828 3 Apr. 1888
Christopher; 25 July 1823 13 Aug. 1830
Elizabeth; 6 Mar. 1864 12 Apr. 1893
Blair:
Lydia A.; 10 May 1829 6 Apr. 1852
Morris W. 1825-1912
William; born Lancaster Co., Penna. 1760; died Des Moines Co., Iowa 1840; A soldier of the American Revolution; and Elder in the Presbyterian Church; a Pioneer in Penna., Ky., Ohio, Ind., Ill., and Iowa.
Blake:
Chloe; wife of Abram; d 3 Apr. 1857 83 y 10 m 2 d
Bergen: (name illegible), wife of G. W.; d 9 Feb. 1874 75 y 9 m 8 d, G. W.; d (?) Mar. 1874 77 y 8 m
Chichester:
Samuel; d 20 Feb. 1874 65 y 8 m 14 d
Darlington:
Margaret, wife of David; d 11 Apr. 1857 46 y (broken stone)
Sergt. S. B.; 1 Ia. L.A. (no dates)
David; 8 Feb. 1802-21 Dec. 1864
Elston:
Nettie J.; dau of J. & D.; 2 Jan. 1844-25 Sept. 1846—1 y 8 m 21 d
William A.; son of J. & D.; 10 Nov. 1846-13 Aug. 1849—2 y 9 m 21 d
Fleming:
ss—Alexander; d 6 June 1882—73 y
Catharine; his wife; d 12 Mar. 1884—67 y
Mary; d 15 Aug. 1880—33 y 5 m 3 d
Gatts:
ss—Ellen M.; d 20 June 1867—3 m 2 d, child of E.C. & M.E.
Alice E.; child of E. C. & M. E.; d 11 June 1867—2 m 18 d
Rebecca A.; wife of Ezra; d 22 Oct. 1865—34 y 7 m 20 d
Ezra C.; 10 Mar. 1867—42 y 3 m 24 d

Rebecca A.; wife of Ezra; d 22 Oct. 1865—34 y 7 m 20 d

Gray:
Margaret; dau. of William Blair; b Ohio 1803; d Iowa 1878

Haws:

Ezra C.; 10 Mar. 1867—42 y 3 m 24 d

Heiser: Dau. stillborn to N. & E. 23 Nov. 1846

Heizer:
Mary E.; dau. of N. & E.; d 7 Apr. 1841—3 m

Kerr:
Adam Anderson; son of J. H. & E.; d 18 Oct. 1856—18 y 3 m 2 d
Robert A.; d 12 Feb. 1884—49 y 3 m 18 d

Lockhart:
David; d 27 July 1878—71 y 5 m 21 d
Margaret C.; wife of David; d 28 May 1875—62 y 11 m 20 d

McBride:
Charles W.; son of S. S. & M.; d 21 Feb. 1862—11 y 3 m James; d 14 July 1850—29 y 11 m 24 d
Curtis S.; son of S. S. & M.; d 19 Dec. 1859—1 y 5 m 19 d

Maggie; dau. of J. & N.; d 29 July 1854—8 m 4 d
Infant dau. of J. S. & E.; d 10 July 1872
2 stones, no inscription, other than L. C. W. H.

McMullen:
Robert; d 16 Oct. 1866—73 y 2 m 16 d
ss—Annie; wife; d 9 July 1872—73 y 9 d

Murphy:
John; June 1807-12 Nov. 1889 (GAR marker)
ss—Ellen; wife of John, d 8 Jan. 1878—y

Rankin:
D. C.; father; d 21 Feb. 1885—73 y 10 m 11 d
Mary J.; mother; d 27 Sept. 1865—41 y 4 m 8 d
Lydia A.; dau. of A. & L.; d 30 July 1861—4 m 13 d
John Calvin; son of A. & L.; d 28 Nov. 1856—2 y 5 m 17 d

Oliver K.; son of J. M. & C.; (date illegible)
Wm.; d 21 Jan. 1873—65 y 11 m 25 d
Elizabeth; wife of Wm.; d 2 Apr. 1852—21 y 2 m 7 d
Infant dau. of Wm. & E.; stillborn, 31 Mar. 1852
David; d 14 Mar. 1853—in 77th year of his age
Adam J.; 29 Dec. 1821-8 July 1842
Betsy; d 5 July 1888—85 y 5 m 2 d

Rhea:
Willie J.; d 29 June 1878—15 y 2 m 25 d
Elizabeth P.; d 16 May 1878—19 y 1 m 18 d
Frances Campbell; d 22 Dec. 1862—27 y 4 m 12 d
Infant dau. of J. G. & F. C.; d 9 June 1853
Elizabeth B.; d 21 ?? 1860
Isaac N.; (no dates)

Ryker:
Bertha A.; dau. of J. F. & J. R.; d 25 Mar. 1878—5 y 6 m
Sarah A.; dau. of J. F. & A. R.; d 24 May 1857—1 y 4 m 24 d
Thomas S.; son of J. F. & A. R.; d 26 May 1857—5 y 5 d
Scott:
Little Mamie; dau. of R. A. & A. E.; d 20 Sept. 1878—1 y 6 m 12 d

Sherwood:
Braden J.; d 13 Nov. 1882—12 y 11 m

Stathem:
Mariah; dau. of G. O. & M.; d 11 Apr. 1849—17 y
Maryon; dau. of G. O. & M. A.; d 26 July 1850—17 y 3 m 17 d

Smith:
Robert; d 21 Sept. 1845—aged about 67 y
Sweeney:
Martha; d 30 Apr. 1867—70 y 5 m 8 d
Taylor:
Henry G.; son of J. M. & Nancy; d 4 Sept. 1863—2 y 15 d

Waddle:
John; father, d 10 Mar. 1894—77 y 26 d
ss—Mary Ann; wife & mother, d 26 Feb. 1891—64 y 9 m 9 d

Samuel; d 4 Aug. 1826-9 May 1908
Frances; wife of James, d 2 July 1859—45 y 6 m
Mary; d 7 Oct. 1815—in her 81 year
James; son of S. & M. A., d 10 Apr. 1861—16 y 3 m
John; d 24 Jan. 1859—in the 77 year of his age
Isabella; d 3 Apr. 1864—56 y 3 m 24 d
Mary; d 6 Jan. 1885—69 y 8 m 17 d

Woods:
James; d 26 Mar. 1860—76 y 11 m

Virginia—Louisa County. Presented by the Col. Tench Tillman Chapter of Maryland. Louisa County, Virginia was formed from Hanover Parish before the present Louisa-Albemarle County lines was cut off and added to Albemarle County up to the Rivanna River.

The first Clerk of the Court was James Littlepage of Hanover County. He served until 1766 with Thomas Perkins as his Deputy clerk residing in Louisa County. From 1767 to 1789 John Nelson was Clerk. From 1790 to 1820 John Poindexter was the Clerk. According to the "History of Louisa County" the first Gentleman Justices of the Court were:

John Carr
Christopher Clark
Charles Barret
Joseph Fox
Robert Harris
Richard Johnson
Thomas Johnson
Robert Lewis
Thomas Meriwether
John Poindexter
Joseph Shelton
Ambrose Joshua Smith
John Stark
Abraham Venable

The Gentlemen Justices mentioned in these Will Books were:
Nathaniel Anderson
Nelson Anderson
Nathaniel Anderson 1775
Nelson Anderson 1793-94
Richard Anderson 1767-70, 1773-4, 1777-79
Robert Anderson 1767-70, 1773-4, 1777-80, being first Justice 1770, 1773-4, 1777-8, 1780
Turner Anderson 1793-95
Charles Barret 1767-71, being 1st Justice 1770
William O. Callis 1791, 1793-95
Peter Crawford 1794-95
James Dabney 1772-75
John Dabney 1772-73
John Daniel 1774, 1778
Nathaniel Garland 1774, 1776, 1778
Henry Garrett 1793-95
William Garrett 1771-74, 1776, 1778, being 1st Justice 1778-79
Frederick Harris 1793-94
Malcolm Hart 1795

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Joseph M. Bynum, Jr. Bible
John Campbell Bible
H. A. Catron Bible
Poleman W. Charlton Bible
Jesse F. Clower Bible
John H. Didlake Bible
Walter J. Fox Bible
John W. Fulfile Bible
Sarah Gardner Bible
Thomas Gardner Bible
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Neely Greens Bible
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John Stafford Bible
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Rachel Owings
Adam Wideman
Henry Wideman
Joshua Willis
Eliza Green
William Whitfield

A general payroll for those that went to Fort Edward's Alarm.
Dijah Wilcocks
William Wilcocks
Elizanath Willerby
John Pattison
Moses Dodge
Israel Root, Jr.
Bryan Eddy
David Humphrey
Isaac Pixley
Titus Younglove
Stephen Root
Ezekiel Kellogg
Josiah Nash
James Root
W. Thing for Hall Pixley
Oliver Ingersoll
Ebenezer Whiting
William Remmel
Jonathan Condry
Amos Olds
John Kellogg
Jona Pixley

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
On the inside of the paper appeared men's names with the amount due to each of them reckoned at four shillings a day.

John Nash
Julius Younglove
Daniel Wilbur
Samuel Worthington
Thomas Pier, Jr.
Garahan Chapman
William Remmele
John Powell
Isaac Van Deusen, Jr.
John Kellogg
John Root
James Roy
David Willard
William Whiting, Jr.
James Root
John Burgot
Hail Pixley
Levi Hopkins
Moses Pixley
David Humphrey
Eli Noble
Nathan Speary
Icabod Pope
Garahan Graham
Abriinet Eidy
Deizah Wilcox
Josiah Nash
John Patison
Jonathan Phelps
Eburd Hopkins
John Curtis
William Peterson, Jr.
Daniel Mayer
Thomas Ingersoll, Jr.
Eli Noble
Hugh Humphrey
Eberth Chamberlain
Lucius King
Isaac Pixley
Israel Root
Jacob Root
Israel Root, Jr.
Ezekiel Callender
Ebn Whiting
Alotobiot Smith
Moses Dodge
Samuel Hitchcox
James Wilding
Joseph King
Jonathan Addams
Denon Stillwell
William Wilcox
Silas Goodrich
Amos Coles
Stephen Root
Daniel Stillwell
Eleazar Gemon

This may Certify that the above persons are entitled to the sum that is against their names by vote of the town and this is a true role of the persons that went up to Fort Edwards in the month of July in the year of 1777 for Great Barrington.

Charles Parsons
Thomas Ingersoll

Richardson—Dismukes Bible Record. This bible in possession of Mrs. George Richardson Dismukes, Muskogee, Okla. (1970). Submitted by Mrs. Leonora Dismukes Parish, Roanoke Chapter, Richland, Ga., and Dr. Camillus Jackson Dismukes. (This Bible Record was started as the Richardson Bible Record and became also the Paul Dismukes Bible Record on his marriage to Sarah Richardson in Goochland Co., Va. in 1788, they moved to Davidson Co., Tenn. in 1811.) Paul Dismukes on the cover

Bible printed by John Baskett, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, deceas'd MDCCXXXVIII (1738). (first page)

* George Richardson was born June 10th 1742
Samuel Richardson was born November 20th 1743.
Agnes Woodson Daughter of Charles Woodson and Agnes his wife was born on the 14th day of Dec. Anno Dom.
Sarah Woodson, daughter of Charles Woodson and Agnes.

Caroline Matilda Woodson, daughter of Charles Woodson and Agnes.

Frederick Woodson was born March 24, 1756. He was the son of Sarah Woodson and Joseph Parsons, granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, and their issue the above Richardson sons. Her second husband was her cousin Charles Woodson, and their issue the above Woodson heirs.

(Explanation by Mrs. Parish: George Richardson was born February 5, 1771. He married Paul Dismukes in 1788 in Goochland County, Va., and the above are their children). Their daughter Sarah married in 1766 Elizabeth Miller in Goochland County, Va. Their issue—

George Elizabeth Ann Dismukes, born August 7, 1816, married September 20, 1836, James M. Owens. Sarah Richardson Dismukes, born January 2, 1822, married 1840 Thomas Dismukes, born August 26, 1793. (Heirs own this Bible.)

Elizabeth Ann Thompson Dismukes was born January 2, 1796. Elisha Ellis Dismukes was born August 3, 1798. Marcus Lafayette Dismukes was born June 2, 1800. Martha Jones Dismukes was born May 24, 1802.

Thomas Heath Dismukes was born March 28, 1804. William Miller Dismukes was born May 23, 1805. Susan Thompson Dismukes was born September 30, 1807. Paul Dismukes was born December 12, 1809. Sarah Matilda W. Dismukes was born January 1, 1810.

(Another page)

George Richardson Dismukes, born August 26, 1793 died August 19, 1835, married 10-12-1815 to Jane Porter, born December 12, 1795, died July 11, 1858. Their issue—


Paul Dismukes, born March 25, 1826, died 1885, married 1846 to Elizabeth Cantrill, born 1827, died 1902, and their issue—

1. Dismukes, 1846-1892.
2. son Dismukes, 1848-1913.
5. Mary Jane Dismukes, 1858-1861.

The balance of the Bible record are the heirs of the above to now.


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H. M. S. Richards Record
Simcox-Kennedy Records
The First Graveyard at Nazareth, Penna.


Children

Edward b. Dec. 11, 1669 d. young
Miles b. Dec. 24, 1671 d. 1743 m. 1st Mercy Gardner, dau. of Henry & Eliz. (Cromwell)

Bridget b. Nov. 1675 m. John Gerrettson, son of Derrick & Mary; had John & Mary
John b. Oct. 22, 1678, d. July, 1722; m. Martha (he was Alderman in St. Peters Epis. Church)

Thomas Mary b. 1682 m. 1st Nathaniel Tompkins; m. 2nd John Cromwell, son of John & Abigail. John Cromwell was gr. grandson of Oliver Cromwell

Children of John

John
James b. 1686 m. Esther Cromwell; he d. 1780

Thomas Oakley b. Westchester 1680, d. there 1730; m. Abigail Farrington, dau. of Thomas and ——— (Panton) Farrington

(Continued on page 380)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE CONSTITUTION
EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION
ANNOUNCES...

... the availability of the remaining copies of reproductions of the famous Leoni Illuminated Constitution of the United States. This masterpiece, considered to be the only fine art reproduction of the Constitution, has not been available for many years.

The well-known Leoni prints, depicting the meaningful events in American history, as art authorities know, have been in the Library of Congress for more than a half-century. Many years ago, these renowned masterpieces were reproduced in an elaborate and illuminated border to provide added significance and beauty to this most important document ever conceived by free men, the Constitution of the United States.

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These art objects, nearly 40 years old and measuring 40 inches high by 30 inches wide, were appraised by a well-known art gallery in Chicago at $150.00 each. The remaining prints are now being offered at $125.00 to those individuals and organizations devoted to upholding American institutions and ideals.

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18th ANNUAL DAR MEN'S DINNER

DATE: Monday, April 19, 1971

PLACE: Pitcairn Room, Mayflower Hotel

TIME: 6:00 P.M.

DRESS: Optional - Some gentlemen attending opening night wear dinner jackets or white tie.

COST: $9.00 per person, includes dinner and beverages. Checks should accompany all reservations and be made payable to:

Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr.
1791 Lanier Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

No tickets will be mailed but a door list kept of all who make reservations. The seating in this room is very limited, early reservations are suggested. Please note that this dinner is limited to men only.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WHO ARE BURIED IN THE UPPER CANISTEO VALLEY THIS MEMORIAL IS ERECTED BY THE KANESTIO VALLEY CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The dedication of this boulder was a great event in the Chapter's history, Mrs. Donald McLean, then President General and Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, were the honored guests, and the public exercises were followed by a brilliant reception at the home of the founder of the Kanestio Chapter, Mrs. Harriet H. McNell on that Memorial Day in 1903.

In again honoring these Patriots we also pay tribute to all the heroic men and women who have served our Republic with integrity and devotion, and we dedicate ourselves anew to a faithful stewardship of the blessings we have inherited through their support of noble ideals.

In 1970, "We are gathered here today remembering the past and to conserve strength for the future, as we look at history, we know that we need today, not a show of greatness but more and more spirit of fervent gratitude; and again and again, a consecration of our own selves to the achievement of great ideals. We again honor these 62 brave Patriots who gave their lives for the freedom we all enjoy today."

ALHAMBRA—SAN GABRIEL (Alhambra, Ca.) observed the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their chapter at a luncheon at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel, Pasadena on November 11, 1970. Sixty-five members and guests were present.

Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump, State Regent and honored guest, chose "How Firm a Foundation" as the title of her address on American heritage, patriotism and national defense.

Other State Officers attending were Mrs. William R. Saenger, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Gilbert Warrenton, Registrar; and Mrs. James Derrell Smith; Parliamentarian, National Vice Chairmen (Western Division) included Mrs. John Gilbert, American Indians and Mrs. F. George Herlihy, Membership. State Chairmen present were Mrs. Chester A. Cleveland, Conservation; Mrs. John S. Gregg, Sr., Constitution Week; Mrs. George B. Kipe, DAR Good Citizens; Mrs. William S. Reische.
The Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is the most southern point of the United States. Mexico just across the Rio Grande River to the south forms a dividing line between the two countries. The Gulf of Mexico is the eastern boundary, to the west and north are vast ranch lands famed in Texas lore.

A delta of the Rio Grande, this Tip-O-Texas has about a half million acres on the north which is subtropical and a labyrinth of rich fertile soil. An intricate network of palm-lined highways, with a super highway from Brownsville to Mission interfaces citrus orchards and fields of winter vegetables which support a population of 408,210. The Valley is the fifth ranking Texas metropolitan market in the state, and is the major citrus producing area in Texas. This luscious citrus fruit is superior to any produced in the world.

In this green oasis on our southern border of Texas, "The Magic Valley," vacationers find a variety unknown elsewhere; superb climate and scenery, old Mexico a few minutes away. Padre Island with a hundred miles of unmatched beach washed up by the blue waters of the Gulf, and salt water fishing on the Gulf or the Bay side of the island is reached by free state causeway.

Valley public school systems are modern and effective, the colleges accredited and modern.

All this must be experienced to be believed. Retire in this land of sunshine and moonlight nights where tropical beauties intrigue one.

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<td>The San Benito Bank and Trust Company</td>
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American Revolution

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Our Beloved

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1898 — 1970

State Regent
1961 — 1964

Major Francis Grice Chapter
Wichita Falls, Texas

Chapter Regent
1934 — 1936
1944 — 1946

In Loving Memory

MRS. GRACE LYNN BRISCOE
(Mrs. Mason Briscoe)

ORGANIZING REGENT

FORT BEND CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

RICHMOND, TEXAS

CHARTER RECEIVED DEC. 20, 1947

MARCH 1971
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DAughters OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BRENHAM-Texas
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AND THE PAST REgENTS

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Mrs. Louise T. Stone— 1930-1933; 1947-1950; 1953-1955
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Mrs. E. P. Anderson— 1960-1961
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Wichita Falls, Texas

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Each year the Major Francis Grice Chapter presents a medal to the outstanding cadet of the University ROTC.

Midwestern University made its appearance in 1922 as Wichita Falls Junior College, the first municipal junior college in Texas. The generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hardin, Burkburnett, Texas, brought the renaming of the institution to honor these benefactors in 1937. Nine years later the senior college division was established, and in 1950 the name was changed to Midwestern University.

The growth and development of Midwestern University has been spectacular. Beginning with an enrollment of 14 students and about six faculty members, it today has more than 4,300 students and a faculty and staff of 358.

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1920 - 1922
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Lone Star Chapter, Texarkana, Texas

In honor of our Organizing Regent
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MRS. J. S. ALDRIDGE
MRS. WILLIAM C. GALLAHER, Regent
Honoring the Members of
NANCY HORTON DAVIS
CHAPTER, DAR
Dallas, Texas

In Loving Memory of
JESSIE WILSON HILL
(Mrs. Milton Fly Hill)
1893-1970
Ralph Ripley Chapter
Mineral Wells, Texas

PERMIAN SANDS CHAPTER
Monahans, Texas

In memory of
Mrs. Reed Greenwood (Vivian Leonard)
ROBERT RAINES CHAPTER
Navasota, Texas

In memory of
Ruth Garvey (Mrs. S. M.) Manning
Ann Ruth Miller (Mrs. J. E.) Seamans
Robert Rankin Chapter, Livingston, Texas

Greetings from the
SAMUEL PAUL DINKINS CHAPTER
Kilgore, Texas

Greetings from
SAMUEL SORRELL CHAPTER
Houston, Texas

Greetings from
SILAS MORTON CHAPTER, DAR
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CHAPTER REGISTRARS: PLEASE NOTE
All Supplementals have been
examined through February, 1970.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
LLANO ESTACADO CHAPTER
Amarillo, Texas

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In

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Organized Nov. 14, 1889

MRS. JAMES F. KERR
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter
Organized May 20, 1913

MRS. W. H. DOOM
Alexander Love Chapter
Organized Oct. 19, 1923

MRS. CLAIRE McELROY
Samuel Sorrell Chapter
Organized April 15, 1926

DR. EVELYN S. THOMPSON
Ann Poage Chapter
Organized April 13, 1940

MRS. ELANSON E. WALKER
Tejas Chapter
Organized May 21, 1952
Candidate for the Office of
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution
on the slate of
MRS. DONALD SPICER
at the Eightieth Continental Congress, April 1971

Presented in appreciation of her devotion to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and her dedicated service to the Texas Society and John Everett Chapter.

MARCH 1971
Presenting THE SPICER Associates
Candidates for National Office April 1971

For President General

MRS. DONALD SPICER
(Eleanor Washington Spicer)

Historian General 1968-1971
Honorary State Regent of California
State Vice Regent 1964-1966
State Chairman, Genealogical Records 1959-1962
C.A.R. State and National Life Promoter

National Chairman, American History Month Committee
State Regent 1966-1968
State Corresponding Secretary 1962-1964
Chapter Regent, Oliver Wetherbee 1954-1959
Member of National Society Since 1938
For Chaplain General
Mrs. Clarence Whitfield Kemper
Clinton, Missouri
Vice President General 1966-69; National Speakers Staff, National Vice Chairman Press Relations, Publicity, Motion Pictures, & DAR Museum; KDS Board and Advisory Council Tamassee DAR Schools, 1967-73; Steering Committee USA Bicentennial; State Regent, Treasurer Student Loan Fund, Editor Missouri Bulletin, National Promoter C.A.R.

For Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
Hillsdale, Illinois

For Historian General
Mrs. George Albert Morriss
Cos Cob, Connecticut
Present State Regent, Vice Regent, Chapter Registrar, Corresponding Secretary, Chapter Regent, State Chairman American Indians, Edited State News sheet, Compiled State Chapter Histories, Air Conditioned National Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall during her regency, State and National Promoter C.A.R.

For Librarian General
Mrs. Bertram James Lampenau
Topeka, Kansas
Present State Regent, State Treasurer, Chapter Regent, Vice Regent, Parliamentarian, Program Chairman, Co-Chairman Kansas Chapel, National Vice Chairman Transportation, Chapter Regent, National Resolutions, Congressional Committee.

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Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Present State Regent, District Director, State Chairman DAR Manual for Citizenship, Flag of the U.S.A., DAR Magazine; National Vice Regent, Chaplain, Historian, Parliamentarian; State Chairman Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, DAR Schools; State Revision of Bylaws Committee; State and National Promoter C.A.R.

For Librarian General
Mrs. Walter Omar Dick
Alleyton, Texas
Vice President General 1967-70; National Chairman Constitution Week; on Steering Committee of U.S.A. Bicentennial; National Chairman DAR Manual for Citizenship, Flag of the U.S.A., DAR Magazine; State Chairman DAR Schools; State Revision of Bylaws Committee; State and National Promoter C.A.R.

For Librarian General
Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke
Jonesboro, Arkansas
Present State Regent, State Chairman DAR Approved Schools, DAR Good Citizens, Personnel, Congress Program; National Chairman DAR Museum; on DAR Speakers Staff, National Resolutions, National Revision of Bylaws Committees; State Regent, Vice Regent, and Corresponding Secretary; State and National Promoter C.A.R.; Corporator of Hillside School for Boys; Sponsored Study Room at Tamassee and Faculty Cottage at K.D.S.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HOUSTON, TEXAS
ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 14, 1899
MRS. LELAND R. ADAMS, CHAPTER REGENT

The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors:

MEMBER
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Mrs. Charles F. Beesley (Margaret F. Gill)
Mrs. John D. Brown (Carlita Strattion)
Mrs. Ray E. Bullock (Peggy Richardson)
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er, Va.; John Yeates, Va.
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Palestine, Texas

Mrs. Alton King, Regent

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TEXAS BLUEBONNET CHAPTER
Grand Prairie, Texas

Honoring Mrs. Walter Dicks, Candidate
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution
THANKFUL HUBBARD CHAPTER
Austin, Texas

In Memory of
Mrs. Fritz C. Cruseman
Mrs. Henry Henning
Mrs. Bena H. Hoskins
SIX FLAGS CHAPTER
Fort Worth, Texas

Greetings

HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER
Waco, Texas

Honoring Its Regent
MRS. CLAIR KNIGHT
JAMES BILLINGSLEY CHAPTER
Richardson, Texas

Honoring Past Regents
JAMES BLAIR CHAPTER
Corsicana, Texas

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of
our daughter and sister
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MARCH 1971 [ 603 ]
Here, in this almost forgotten cemetery in Palestine, lie many of Crawford County's earliest settlers. Many stones have been destroyed through the decay of time, neglect and vandalism. A few stones are left and tradition says that many famous people rest here, known but to God. Old Fort La Motte, "The Gateway to the West," with its little band of 200 men under Captain Andrews, protected in 1812 the few families that later founded Palestine and many of that gallant group rest here under these giant oaks.

Palestine was known as the "Paris of the West" in those early days and many were the glittering balls, court days and assemblies held in the two taverns the town boasted. No doubt many of those who sleep here, knew and spoke to Abraham Lincoln on his journey from Kentucky to Illinois. The old du Bois Tavern, where the family stayed, has been torn down, and the jugglers that he watched on old Main Street have long vanished into memory.

Senators, Representatives, Judges and Lawyers lived here and two Governors. Governor Othneil Looker, former Governor of Ohio and Revolutionary soldier, is buried here and his grave is marked by James Halstead Sr. Chapter DAR. Governor Augustus C. French also made Palestine his home and there are several of his family buried here. Judge J. C. Allen, who rode the circuit at the same time as A. Lincoln, lived in Palestine, later ran for Governor and was defeated by Dick Yates. He went on to Congress and became Clerk of the House of Representatives during Lincoln's Administration. The first land office was in Palestine, Crawford County at that time extending as far north as Chicago. Palestine was also the County Seat of Crawford. The Court house was moved to Robinson in 1843.

Sponsored by the Chapters of the 6th Division,
Mrs. Edward J. Stevens, Director.
Honoring

Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
Candidate for Corresponding Secretary General

on the Slate of Mrs. Donald Spicer

Jane Farwell Smith, Illinois State Regent

It is with deep affection, pride and appreciation that the ILLINOIS DAUGHTERS and the STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT endorse MRS. WAKELEE RAWSON SMITH as a CANDIDATE for CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL on the SPICER SLATE
John Patton built his cabin in 1829 right in the center of the old Kickapoo Indian encampment with the aid of ten white men and boys and the Indians. Religious Services and elections were held in the cabin. When the cabin was built, it is said there was not another house between it and Chicago, which at that time consisted of traders cabins, wigwams and Fort Dearborn. In 1969 the cabin was restored by the community and others on land provided by the Lexington Park District.

Mrs. T. M. Patton Mrs. James Cope Mrs. George Crum
Mrs. Ruth Reynolds Mrs. P. J. Keller Mrs. Richard Dunn
Mrs. James J. Hamm Mrs. Clifford Heagler Miss Louise Muxfeld
Mrs. A. Lee Pray Miss Frances Pillsbury Mrs. Louis Rediger
Mrs. Jane Gilmore Mrs. Donald Armstrong Mrs. Charles Salch
Mrs. Claude Ringo Mrs. Fred Wall Mrs. Edwin Cooke

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter
The home was erected in 1834, by Governor Joseph Duncan, fifth elected governor of Illinois. Governor Duncan took his oath of office at ceremonies held in a grove just north of the house. During his term of office (1834-1838) the home served as the Executive Mansion, and such notables as Daniel Webster, Alexander Hamilton and Col. John S. Hardin were entertained here.

Mrs. Duncan (nee Elizabeth Caldwell Smith) was the granddaughter of Rev. James Caldwell, “The Fighting Parson” of Revolutionary fame, and niece of John E. Caldwell, one of the founders of the American Bible Society and the Christian Herald.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, DAR, was founded in this house on May 7, 1896, by Julia Duncan Kirby, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Duncan, who served as its first Regent. The chapter has owned the house since May, 1920, and meets amid many original furnishings.

So far as is known, the Governor Duncan Mansion is the only house extant which has served Illinois as Executive Mansion other than the present one in Springfield. The Duncan Mansion was selected by the Historic American Building Survey as “worthy of most careful preservation for the benefit of future generations.” Tours are conducted Thursdays, 10 A.M.-3 P.M., May 1 to November 1, or by appointment.
Starved Rock State Park on the Illinois River

Tablets on the summit of the Rock mark the site of Fort St. Louis. Built in 1682 by Rene Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle and Henry de Tonty, in memory of Louis Joliet and Father Marquette who visited this spot in 1673. It was an important French fortress for 36 years.

The chapters of 2nd Division of Illinois honor our State Regent

Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith

Apple River Canyon  Princeton-Illinois
Asa Cottrell  Rochelle
Dixon  Rockford
Elder William Brewster  Rock River
Morrison  Streator
Carroll  General John Stark
Illini

Director—Mrs. Lee W. Derrer, Mt. Carroll
This replica of the log cabin home of Lincoln's father and stepmother is found in Lincoln Log Cabin State Park, 10 miles south of Charleston. The cabin which originally housed the Lincolns was sent to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892 and was to have been returned to Coles County for reassembly after the Fair. Instead it mysteriously disappeared. The State acquired the land in 1929, reconstructing the cabin in its exact position.

Nearby is the Moore Home, where Lincoln ate his last meal with his stepmother and her daughter, Mrs. Matilda Moore, before leaving for his inauguration in Washington in 1861. The Shiloh Cemetery where Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln are buried, is three miles northwest of the cabin.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>REGENT</th>
<th>CITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letitia Green Stevenson</td>
<td>Mrs. Claude Ringo</td>
<td>Bloomington</td>
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<td>Sally Lincoln</td>
<td>Miss Ona Prather</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
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<td>DeWitt Clinton</td>
<td>Mrs. James Tharp</td>
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<td>Governor Bradford</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry Baxter</td>
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<td>Stephen Decatur</td>
<td>Mrs. Carl P. Birk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barbara Standish</td>
<td>Miss Irene Crouch</td>
<td>Hoopeston</td>
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<td>Governor Edward Coles</td>
<td>Mrs. Catherine Hesler</td>
<td>Mattoon</td>
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<td>Remember Allerton</td>
<td>Mrs. Lawrence Hamilton</td>
<td>Monticello</td>
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<td>Madam Rachel Edgar</td>
<td>Miss Lowell Bell</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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<td>Governor Thomas Ford</td>
<td>Mrs. Clare A. Moffett</td>
<td>Piper City</td>
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<td>Chief Pontiac</td>
<td>Mrs. Dale Richardson</td>
<td>Pontiac</td>
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<td>Kuilka</td>
<td>Mrs. Rex Barden</td>
<td>Shelbyville</td>
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<td>Stephen A. Douglas</td>
<td>Mrs. William H. Biggs</td>
<td>Tuscola</td>
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<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Buchanan</td>
<td>Urbana-Champaign</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princess Wach-e-kee</td>
<td>Mrs. Duane Cultra</td>
<td>Watseka</td>
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THE FOURTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS

HISTORIC OLD GRAUE MILL
AND MUSEUM

HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

“This love of visiting and contemplating places filled with local impressions, generated by the events and doings of our forefathers, is one of the strongest and purest feelings of our nature, and one which we wish to foster with warm-hearted interest.”

Saying by an anonymous Philadelphian 1830.

It was on a summer’s morning in 1852 when Fred Graue, builder of the Graue Mill, turned the wheel to open the sluice gates. One may imagine the cheer that went up, as water from Salt Creek flowed into the millrace, and the huge wooden waterwheel began to turn officially for the first time. One may imagine, too, the concern on the part of the professional millwright, hired all the way from New York to install the mill machinery, as he watched the complex of ponderous wooden gearwheels creak into action—offering then, as now, a perfect lesson in gear ratio.

That day so long ago was an important event, not only for the Graue family, but for all of the farmers in the rich countryside surrounding the rural Village of Brush Hill (Hinsdale). The gristmill was an indispensable unit in the economy of that far-off era.

Today, the Mill, fully restored, is the only operating waterwheel gristmill in the State of Illinois. It annually gives pleasure and instruction to many thousands of children and adults.

Visitors are cordially invited to step into an “American yesterday” at the Old Graue Mill and Museum, just eighteen miles from the heart of Chicago! Season—May to late October and Fresh stoneground cornmeal in old-fashioned cloth bags is for sale, recipes free.
THE CHAPTERS OF FOURTH DIVISION HONOR

MRS. WAKELEE RAWSON SMITH
STATE REGENT OF ILLINOIS
Candidate for the Office of

Corresponding Secretary General

On

Mrs. Donald Spicer's Slate in 1971

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eli Skinner</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas R. Thomas</td>
<td>Arlington Heights</td>
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<td>Aurora</td>
<td>Mrs. Donald E. Spray</td>
<td>Aurora</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Prairie Trail</td>
<td>Mrs. Ruth Johnson</td>
<td>Berwyn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain John Whistler</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Olson</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
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<td>Miss Lynette Sherman</td>
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DIRECTOR—MRS. PHILLIPS KEENAN, LAKE FOREST
Military necessity brought about the erection of Fort Armstrong (named after a former Secretary of War) on the island of Rock Island by the national government in 1816. The British band of Sacs had been troublesome through the period of 1812-1814. The British had captured the fort at Prairie du Chien and had provided the Indians of this locality with munitions of war. At the close of the second war with England, the Indians had a hostile feeling toward the American Government.

The Mississippi was a nation's highway which had to be guarded. The island of Rock Island was near Black Hawk's band. It was also on the western border of a great tract of country, which, under the treaty of 1804, had been ceded by the Indians to the United States.

On May 10, 1816, a force of regular soldiers arrived at the island and began construction of the fort. In shape, Fort Armstrong was roughly square with its northwestern edge protected by a sheer cliff. It was protected on the northeast, southeast, and southwest angles by blockhouses. It measured 270 feet on each of its two sides behind the cliff. The blockhouse to the southeast was the largest.

The blockhouses were made of hewn timbers and were two stories high. The upper story was set so that its sides came over the angle of the story below, thus providing fronts in eight directions. Each story was provided with port holes for cannon and muskets, and their hipped roofs were surmounted by lookout towers. During the war with the Indians, Fort Armstrong was a place of refuge for the terrorized settlers.

The fort was evacuated by U. S. troops on May 4, 1836 and used as an arms depot from 1840-1844. It was destroyed by fire October 7, 1855. The site of the old Fort is marked by a granite monument. This replica of the old blockhouse was erected in 1916.

During the Black Hawk War, Lieut. Col. Zachery Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis and other men who attained worldwide fame came to Fort Armstrong.

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Fort Armstrong—Rock Island
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George Sornberger—Victoria
Built in 1812 as McFarland Tavern, it served as a kind of Community Center for the river town of Elizabethtown. Guests coming on river boats stopped at the Inn for shelter, bringing news from distant places. The first license was issued in 1813, stating that the charge for any meal was 25¢ and lodging was 12½¢. It was the oldest continuously operated hotel in Illinois and probably the last of the river hostleries.

SEVENTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS NSDAR
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(Continued from page 235)

This plaque has been erected by The American Irish Historical Society, The Irish Institute of New York, and the New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution on November 25, 1970, anniversary of Evacuation Day.

The plaque will be inserted in a column in the vestibule of a newly completed 24 story office building located at 160 Water Street, New York City, which encompasses the area of Hercules Mulligan’s original home and shop. Accommodation of the plaque is afforded by the builders.

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Editor’s Note: John Bakeless in Turncoats, Traitors and Heroes, states on page 358: “General Washington himself went to take his first breakfast in Manhattan with the spy, Hercules Mulligan.” This occurred, however, on November 26th, Washington entered New York City on November 25th at 3:00 p.m. The author’s account differs slightly from this.

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MRS. WALLACE BRYAN HEISER

In grateful and affectionate recognition of her leadership, MARIAN ROWE HEISER has given of her time and devotion to the service of the Ohio Society DAR. She was Regent of Western Reserve Chapter, Northeast District Director, State Vice Regent and a capable Regent of Ohio.

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Juniors—Salute America

(Continued from page 223)

Divisional Finalists of the 1971 Outstanding Junior Contest, by Mrs. Marvel Wilson, Jr., Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest. We hope that many State Regents will join us at the Junior Dinner to honor their States’ Outstanding Junior Winner and to enjoy this early evening dinner with the Juniors. It will be helpful if you will send your reservation and check early so that we will know how many State Regents to expect. The 1971 National Outstanding Junior Member will be presented to the 80th Continental Congress, on Opening Night, by the President General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes.

Everyone is asking, who is the “beautiful blonde” from Delaware? She is of course “Betty” the 1971 National Junior Doll! The Delaware Juniors proudly present “Betty” and her lovely wardrobe, to the Junior Bazaar, in honor of the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes. “Betty” was donated to the Juniors by the Colonel David Hall Chapter, Mrs. Seimes’ home

(Continued on page 374)
Ohio's Constitution was signed on this table, in the Old State Capitol Building in Chillicothe, Ohio, on November 29, 1802. The table is the property of the Ross County Museum.

Ohio's Constitution

ORIGIN OF THE OHIO CONSTITUTION

President Thomas Jefferson and his Republicans took charge of the United States government in 1801 and set the stage for the end of the Northwest Territory and statehood for Ohio.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair had served as governor of the Northwest Territory since its establishment by the Ordinance of 1787. He was appointed by President John Adams, a Federalist, and held to the Federalist position of strong central government. He opposed the establishment of the territorial legislature, even though he had veto power over their actions. He was even more violently opposed to statehood for Ohio and this position lost him his job under the new Republican administration.

The Republican Congress passed, in 1802, the Enabling Act giving the people of Ohio authority to elect delegates to a constitutional convention.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The first Ohio Constitutional Convention came to order Nov. 1, 1802, in Chillicothe. Edward Tiffin, Chillicothe physician, was elected president of the 35 delegates. Gov. St. Clair asked to address the convention and declared the territory was not bound by an act of Congress. Word of the speech reached President Jefferson and St. Clair was removed from office. In 27 days the first constitution was completed and Thomas Worthington submitted it to Congress.

On Jan. 11, 1803, Tiffin was elected the first governor. The new General Assembly met on March 1, 1803, in Chillicothe, and on this date Ohio officially became the 17th state of the United States of America.

This first constitution did not require a vote of the people.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The first Ohio Constitution gave excessive powers to the legislature and severely restricted the governor. This was probably done in distaste for the powers of Gov. St. Clair. All state officials, including the three-man State Supreme Court, were appointed by the legislature. The only exception was the office of governor, an elected office but an honorary position.

A movement for change in the constitution arose in 1849 and the people voted for the convening of a constitutional convention. The vote was 145,698 "For" and 51,161 "Against."

The 73-member convention met May, 1850 in Columbus. There were 43 lawyers and 30 farmers. A year later, in June, 1851, the new constitution was submitted to the people and approved by a vote of 125,564 "For" and 109,276 "Against."

This constitution became effective on Sept. 1, 1851, and is the basis for the current Ohio State Constitution.
In recognition of her years of devotion and loyalty, her fine leadership, and generous contributions to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

We honor

MRS. WALTER ENGLISH

Regent

1951-1952 1964-1966

This page is affectionately and proudly presented by

COLUMBUS CHAPTER
COLUMBUS, OHIO
The late Henry Ayre True, Marion banker and philanthropist, devoted much of his lifetime to assembling interesting examples of the architecture and furnishings and other evidences of the life and culture of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries.

The True Home, built 122 years ago in 1848, has been preserved essentially unchanged, except for added wings, from the days when its architecture and furnishings were representative of the finest available. Consequently, almost every one of the thousands of items in the home qualifies as a collector's item. Under terms of the Trust provided for in Mr. True's Last Will and Testament, it will be preserved as a classic home typical of its Gothic Revival architecture and its interesting period in history.

The True Home and its contents defy traditional categories of historical structures. Its historical value is greatest for Marion, but the bulk of its contents will be appreciated most by nationally-known authorities who recognize both the scope and value of Mr. True's collections. Some are surprisingly comprehensive.

Some contents of the True Home date back to 1848—13 years before the start of the Civil War—when it was built by Mr. True's grandfather, Dr. Henry A. True. In addition to the possessions inherited from these grand-
Riverside Memorial Chapel, located on State Route 111 South of Defiance, Ohio in Riverside Cemetery, was built in 1890. This “little gem of American building” has a true Gothic ceiling done by craftsmen who are gone. Much of the hand carving was done in the winter before the building took place. The outer walls are built of Bedford limestone with handsome trimmings of Portage red stone. The Chapel room is 22 × 34’ with an additional bay for the lowering apparatus. The Gothic windows are filled with opalescent and jewelled glass of appropriate designs. The ceiling is natural pine while the massive doors, window frames, and handsome wainscoting are of white and red oak; the floor of Georgia marble, the walls of stucco, delicately tinted from terra cotta to a light blue. There is a handsome mantel and open grate of glass tile from Europe. The vault below is one large room, well ventilated and well secured, with accommodations for about 60 bodies. The entire cost of vault and Chapel is said to be about $8,500. The Vault illustrates the circular brick construction before concrete, with circular brick arches holding up the beautiful marble floor. Now the Chapel is restored to its former beauty. Modern heat and lighting have been installed. The clergy of Defiance have reconsecrated the building to its former use, and it is a credit and a joy to the people of Northwest Ohio. Restoration under the direction of the Fort Defiance Chapter DAR.

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The National Bank of Defiance  
The Holiday Inn of Defiance

The Fort Defiance Chapter DAR Honors

MRS. NORMAN H. DEMENT  
OHIO STATE VICE REGENT
Findlay, Ohio was established in 1829 on the site of Fort Findlay, a depot for military provisions, and named for Colonel James Findlay of the War of 1812. The Blanchard River, about which Tell Taylor wrote "Down By the Old Mill Stream" flows through this city.

Findlay has successfully passed through several phases. It was famous as a gas and oil boom town, in 1890, having the largest gas wells in the world but eventually the supply gave out. Today it is the home of an oil refinery and a city of varied industries. Its growth has been constant and steady with a 1970 population of 39,630.

In the mid 1960's a Findlay service organization strove to make Findlay "Flag City U.S.A." by asking each place of business, large or small, to fly the Flag of the United States of America in front of its store or industry. The Republican-Courier Newspaper encouraged every citizen to fly his American Flag every day. The Fort Findlay Chapter NSDAR likewise encourages that our country's flag be flown every day. The Chapter has given many flags to schools, Boy Scout troops and Junior American Citizens' groups in the area. It reminds individuals and businesses when the flag is displayed improperly or when it should be replaced by a new one.

President Richard M. Nixon has sent a telegram of congratulation to Findlay's Mayor, The Honorable Calvin R. Thatcher, acknowledging Findlay as "Flag City, U.S.A." Vice President Spiro Agnew has also acknowledged this fact by a letter to Mayor Thatcher.

By the help of our citizens, we have achieved this goal, "Flag City, U.S.A." With their continued interest and support we shall maintain this goal and this title.

Fort Findlay Chapter NSDAR expresses grateful appreciation to these sponsoring business firms and friends, all of Findlay:

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Friends of Fort Findlay Chapter NSDAR

MARCH 1971
Delaware County was formed from Franklin County, on February 10, 1808. The Scioto and its branches—the Olentangy, Alum Creek and Walnut Creek—run through from north to south.

The name of this county originated from the Delaware tribe, some of whom dwelt within its limits and had extensive corn-fields.

"The true name of this once powerful tribe is Wa-be-nugh-ka, that is, 'the people from the east' of 'the sun rising.'"
THE JOURNAL OF RICHARD BUTLER 1775

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS' ENVOY TO THE WESTERN INDIANS

Edward G. Williams
(Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Vol. 47 #2)
(See map on opposite page)

Richard Butler's itinerary, through the Ohio Indian towns in August and September, 1775, "coincides with the key points of the traders' path that led to the heart of the Indian country, namely down the Ohio, across the Big Beaver and the Tuscawaras Crossing at the mouth of Sandy Creek, to the Delaware town at Connocton. Thence we have followed Butler up the Walhonding and the Kokosing (Owl Creek) to the Big Lick and Pluggy's Town" (the latter, Delaware, Delaware, County).

Richard Butler's Journal reveals that he stopped at Big Lick on evening of September 1st and again on the night of September 6th, on his way to and from Wiandot Town (Upper Sandusky) en route to the Shawnee Town (near Circleville). He implied that it was very close to Pluggy's Town, since he waited all afternoon at the Big Lick and stayed that night at Pluggy's (WPHM, XLVII, 32, 38).

New evidence of the exact location of Big Lick's salt reserve is: "The Federal Land Act of May 18, 1796," designated as a salt reserve the northeastern quarter (No. 1) of Township 5 in Range XVIII of the U.S. Military District in Ohio. This is the site of the present small town of Kilbourne, on State Route 521, just six miles northeast from the center of Delaware, county seat of Delaware County, This was the most important salt lick thereabouts, being the only one in this part of the state set aside by Congress. It would have been an easy matter for Butler to have spent the night at Pluggy's (Delaware) after having spent all the afternoon at the Big Lick only six miles away."

"A treaty most assuredly was held at Pittsburgh in a council house hurriedly built a short distance from Fort Pitt, where Captain John Neville then commanded. It was September 20th when Butler finally reached the end of his journey, notwithstanding his traveling companions (Kiosota and Guyauta) repeatedly falling from his horse . . . By October 7th representatives from all the tribes were present—chiefs of the Shawnees, Wiandots, Delawares, Mingoes, Six Nations, and Ottawas. The Commissioners of the Continental Congress were Lewis Morris (a signer of the Declaration of Independence) and James Wilson (also to be a Signer and United States Supreme Court Justice). The Virginia Commissioners were Dr. Thomas Walker, Colonel Andrew Lewis, John Walker, Colonel Adam Stephen, and James Wood . . ."

The Treaty was concluded on October 19th, presents mostly of clothing were given; and for over two years and a half the western Indians were held in check so that men from Westmoreland and West Augusta could march eastward to the aid of Washington in New Jersey, and at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and to spearhead Gates' victory at Saratoga."

Richard Butler, Continental Congress' Envoy to the Western Indians, to the Indians of Pluggy's Town (Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio) "had done his work well."

There were two blockhouses in Delaware County offering the settlers protection when Indian raids occurred: Fort Morrow was built in 1812 at Norton; Fort Cheshire was constructed in the Alum Creek Valley, west of Constancia or Cheshire. This blockhouse was still standing in 1902. Stockades were also constructed. In 1793-4 General William Henry Harrison helped conduct a campaign against the Indians of the Old Northwest as an aide of General Anthony Wayne. General Harrison made Delaware his headquarters for a time during the War of 1812.

The 1909-1922 Minutes of The Delaware City Chapter DAR reveals the following regarding the marking of General Harrison's campsite:

"Nov. 26, 1910 . . . Miss Alice Hills suggested that a boulder be placed to mark the spot where General Harrison camped while in Delaware . . . referred to the Historical Committee." (Mrs. Edward Rice and Miss Anne McDowell)

"Sept. 30th 1911 Committee on Harrison Trail reported . . . possible cost . . ."

"Nov. 9th 1912 . . . Miss Alice Hills presented to the (DAR) the paying before Thanksgiving of $1.50 by each of our members . . . unanimous vote." (Mrs. Lester Riddle, Regent)

"December 14 (1912) . . . Miss Alice Hills showed . . . a drawing . . . of proposed bronze tablet . . . to be placed upon a granite boulder was decided upon."

"February 22nd 1913 Harrison Tablet Unveiling Address—Mrs. Edward Horton, Jr. . . . Presentation of Tablet . . . Unveiling of Tablet . . . Held at Gray Chapel Annex" (O.W.U.)

THIS IS A PART OF OHIO'S INDIAN HERITAGE.

This diligently researched book on the founding of Rio Grande College is a valuable record which documents the early founders and leaders of the College, which relates the early history of the Village of Rio Grande, which cites the present expansion of the College, and finally which stresses local history and genealogical data of Gallia County. Moreover, the book contains many photographs of historical value and those of all the presidents of the college.

One chapter is devoted to the founders of the College, Nehemiah and Permelia Atwood.

The book itself is divided into two parts: Yesterday and Today. This compilation is a definitive record of one of Ohio’s fine colleges.

Ohioana Quarterly Vol. XIII Autumn 1970
Ohioana Library Association, Columbus, Ohio

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Historical narrative and prints furnished by courtesy of Mrs. Walter Pabst
Reference: The Pictorial History of Delaware County, Ohio by Anna C. Smith Pabst
Covered bridges date back to Biblical Times. Americans started building bridges shortly after the Revolutionary War, when shipwrights and engineers created trusses of thick timber bearing the marks of the adz, the pit saw and hand tools. Most of the joints were fitted as well as those of fine cabinet work.

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Fires, floods and vandalism as well as age have taken their toll of our cherished covered bridges. They still hold the interest of those historically minded.

1 Pictorial History of Delaware County, Ohio by Anna C. Smith Pabst

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**Rombach Place—Clinton County Historical Society Museum**

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Photo courtesy Allen Photograph Studio

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This Mansion was built in 1830 as a farm home; it was purchased by Matthew Rombach in 1850 where he and his family lived until his death in 1903. Four generations of his descendants made it their home until it was sold in 1956 by a Great-great grandson, to the Clinton County Historical Society, for a County Museum. Now completely furnished contemporarily. The meeting place of George Clinton Chapter, DAR.

House

*(Continued from page 251)*

badge without paying the extra fee.

SUGGESTIONS: Submit your name, and make your hotel reservations today. If you are unable to attend, please be sure to cancel your reservations, and inform the Office of the President General. Wear comfortable shoes during the day. Semi-formal or formal dresses are in order during the evening. Protect your valuables, and your purse. Check your coats in the check rooms. Your badge will entitle you to a ticket (while they last), Monday evening at 7 p.m. at the C Street Box Office. Husbands and relatives are asked to register at the House Committee Desk. Don’t miss seeing your exhibit on display upstairs in the Assembly room.

There are check rooms, snack bars, a sub-station Post Office, photographer, florist, gift and newspaper concessions, police, firemen, a hospital room with a nurse in attendance for your convenience, and protection. Check the “General Information and Daily Events,” printed in your program.

Congress offers you the opportunity to become better informed about YOUR National Society, its members, and its buildings. I shall look forward to seeing YOU in April at Congress! ! !

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To Our Subscribers . . .

A complete list of all subscribers to the DAR Magazine will be mailed to each Chapter Regent after March 1, 1971. No special requests for a Chapter list can be granted at this time.

We are aware that some of you are experiencing difficulty with the delivery of your Magazine. We are working on this at all times. Mailing the Magazine with a wrapper or by first class postage would result in more than doubling your subscription price. Please be patient with us as we try to serve you and solve these problems.
John Davey started caring for trees in Kent, Ohio. He planted many of the trees that still flourish in the "Tree City" today, including this 90-year-old copper beech on the grounds of the Kent family for whom the town was named.

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Old terry cloth towels are badly needed by the Buildings and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our DAR Buildings. Members are earnestly requested to send old towels to the BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OFFICE, 1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006.
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MISS MARTHA ANSLEY COOPER
GEORGIA STATE REGENT 1970-1972

BY GENERAL DANIEL STEWART CHAPTER
PERRY, GEORGIA

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MERCHANTS DIVISION, PERRY AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MARCH 1971
When Hardy Pace came to DeKalb County and built his home on what is now West Pace's Ferry Road (Fulton County) he began buying land across the Chattahoochee River from the Indian owners. Soon he was operating a ferry and a grist mill on one of the creeks, with Indian cooperation. Later this ferry gave invaluable transportation to the new lands becoming a part of Georgia.

Until the building of the railroad in the late 1830's and early forties Pace's was one of the busiest ferries operating across the Chattahoochee. The site of this crossing will be designated by bronze markers which will be part of plans for the restoration and preservation of this strategic area in Cobb County's history. A museum with artifacts dating back to 900 A.D., costumes, paintings, furniture and various articles of historical interest will be available. During the War Between the States, General Sherman used the site of the original ferry for the pontoon bridges which transported his troops across the River toward their Battle of Atlanta.

Hardy Pace drew land in the Gold Lottery of 1832 in the new Georgia County of Cobb. His lot included a mountain, highest point along the River in this area, which was called "Pace's Mountain." He moved his family to a 17-room house near the foot of his mountain.

Here he lived until General Sherman in 1864 took over the house for his Headquarters during the eleven days during which he prepared and planned for the Battle of Atlanta. From here he wrote his wife, "We are now on the Chattahoochee, in plain view of Atlanta nine miles off. The enemy and the River lie between us, and intense heat prevails, but I think I shall succeed—"

On top of Pace's Mount, now called Vining's Mountain, General Sherman had his signal station, and from the site of the original ferry, his troops crossed the River. Vining's Mountain is now owned by a modern development company interested in preserving these places for coming generations. Historical Societies, community organizations of Vinings and the county will be working to provide a recreation area, observation stations atop the mountain, and to set up the museum.

Hardy Pace's final resting place in a small cemetery atop his mountain will look down on new scenes, but will not be forgotten.
Southern Tech events such as the annual bathtub race in May, mid-winter’s “Big Weekend,” and fast-paced intercollegiate athletics throughout the year make the local headlines.

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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 285)

Civil Defense; and Mrs. Donald Douglas Duncan, R. O. T. C. Merit Awards.

Members who attended from near-by chapters were Mrs. Netzer E. Luthi, regent, and Mrs. Harry O. Barnes, Mrs. Herlihy, Mrs. Thomas J. Layden, Mrs. R. H. Cronshey, Mrs. Virginia Olson, Mrs. Bryant Harding, Mrs. Roy O. McCann and Mrs. James H. Seaman from the San Marino Chapter; Mrs. Max Beeler Alcorn, regent, and Mrs. Bert Clinton Schilling, first vice regent, Pasadena Chapter; Miss Nora G. Frisbie, registrar, General Richard Gridley Chapter of Glendale and Mrs. Marian Williams, Altadena Chapter.

Recognition was given to Alhambra-San Gabriel Chapter members who have been members of DAR for fifty years or more, namely, Miss Martha Briggs, Mrs. William H. Bedford, Mrs. Maro Beathe Jones, Mrs. Harvey Scott and Mrs. Charles C. Vernon. Mrs. Murray C. Ayers, daughter of Charter Member, Mrs. Charlotte Wittemore, was also recognized.

Eight Past Regents of the chapter attended. They were Mrs. William H. Bedford, Mrs. John J. Champieux, Mrs. Chester A. Cleveland, Mrs. Cecil A. Hutchinson, Mrs. William T. Johnson, Mrs. Allen C. Neiswander, Mrs. William Bruce Palmer and Mrs. Mildred Allen Priddy.

Mrs. Fred C. Smith, Chapter Historian, gave a short resume of chapter accomplishments of the last fifty years.

—Lucile Whitney McCall.

(Continued on page 360)
THE TOCCOA CHAPTER, DAR

Honors with pride and affection our Senior Presidents of the Currahee Society C.A.R. also the C.A.R. members who have served as State Officers.

Organizing President, Mrs. E. F. Chaffin, 1945
Senior State President, Mrs. Larry Allgood, 1945-55
Senior Treasurer, Mrs. Larry L. Allgood, 1954-55

The Currahee Society C.A.R. has furnished two State Presidents: Bruce Schaefer, Jr. 1950-51 and Olivia Jean Wright 1956-57.

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1953-1954 Mrs. Bruce Schaefer
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Seated, left to right: Mrs. George C. Custer, State Registrar; Mrs. Kenneth C. Sheaffer, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles R. Sneidman, State Chaplain; Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General NSDAR; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent; Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Edgar R. Taylor, Jr., State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Betty M. Williams, State Treasurer; Mrs. Ellis E. Stern, State Historian. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Samuel H. Shepard, State Librarian; Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., South Eastern Director; Mrs. Edgar V. Weir, North Western Director; Mrs. Glen O. Gillette, South Western Director; Mrs. C. Elwin Baldwin, North Eastern Director; Mrs. Willard Ross Ramsay, South Central Director; Mrs. John S. Gold, North Central Director.
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CANDIDATE for the OFFICE of TREASURER GENERAL

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State Historian 1944-1947
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Pennsylvania State Regent
Candidate for Treasurer General with the Spicer Associates

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER DAR

Greetings
TIoga Point Chapter
Organized October 4, 1900
Athena, Pa.

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North East, Pennsylvania

Compliments
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Sponsored by
WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER, DAR

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In Honor Of Regent
MRS. DANIEL MORGAN

Greetings from
BRADFORD COUNTY DAR REGENTS CLUB

ADAM HOLIDAY CHAPTER
Holldaysburg, Pennsylvania

BEDFORD CHAPTER Celebrates 50th Anniversary in 1971, and honors the memory of organizing regent, Miss Fannie Z. Enfield.

Greetings from the
BETHELHEM PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER, DAR

Greetings from
BOWER HILL CHAPTER, DAR
Pittsburgh, Penna.

FORT McCLURE CHAPTER
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Honors these PATRIOT ANCESTORS
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Christian Creeman, Pa.
John Adam Fisher, Pa.
John Griswold, Mass.
Jesse Guild, Mass.
Phillip Hoffman, Pa.
Col. James Murray, Pa.
Capt. Samuel Ramsom, Pa.
Christian Shockey, Pa.
Jonathan Terwilliger, N.Y.
Greetings

74th ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer .............. State Regent

Mrs. Harold A. Russell .............. State Vice Regent
Mrs. Betty Monteer Williams .......... State Treasurer

Mrs. Charles R. Snedman .......... State Chaplain
Mrs. George Clinton Custer .......... State Registrar

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Mrs. Ellis E. Stern .......... State Historian

Mrs. Kenneth Shaffer .......... State Corresponding Sec.
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Yorktown

Mrs. J. Dean Kaileton

[351]
Celebrating Seventy-Fifth Anniversary
BELLEFONTE CHAPTER DAR
1895 - 1970
State College, Pennsylvania
Participating in cake candle lighting ceremony at Bellefonte Chapter’s 75th anniversary are from left: Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent; Mrs. J. Robert Everhart, Mrs. Wheeler P. Davey, and Mrs. Eugene Lederer. Also assisting, but not shown was Mrs. Joseph J. Klumpp of Villanova, descendant of the First Regent of Chapter, Charter Member. Mrs. Caroline W. C. Furst. Many National and State Officers attended the Luncheon Oct. 10, 1970—150 guests from DAR Chapters throughout the State. Speaker, Mrs. F. A. Paul ZiesmerAwarded DAR 50-Year Pins.

Recipients:
Miss Blanche E. Budinger
Mrs. Harold Everett
Mrs. Elinor McDowell
Miss Mary DeLinda Potter
Miss Kate Shugert

Greetings from
MACH-WI-LUSHING CHAPTER
Wyalusing, Penna.
60th Anniversary 1911-1971

Compliments of
MAHANTONGO CHAPTER
Pottsville, Pennsylvania
Honoring our Revolutionary Ancestors
OCTORARA CHAPTER
Quarryville, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
PHOEBE BAYARD CHAPTER
Greensburg, Pa.
Greetings
74th Annual Conference
Pennsylvania DAR (continued)

Queen Alliquippa Chapter
Mrs. Wm. R. White
Mrs. Mathias S. Livingston
Mrs. Alex Kadar
Mrs. David H. Rhodes
Mrs. Vincent J. Lzech
Mrs. Harold M. Alworth
Mrs. W. Donald Homan
Mrs. Harold M. Hicks
Mrs. Rudolph A. Abraham

Much-Wi-Lushing Chapter
Mrs. Mary Graydon McCarty
Miss Marian Taylor
Mrs. Ralph Culver
Mrs. Harry Tiffan
Mrs. John Place

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Mrs. George C. McFarland
Mrs. R. Warren Grigg
Mrs. Ewan M. Ross
Mrs. Wm. B. Suskind
Mrs. Wm. G. Martin
Mrs. Allen C. Thomas, Jr.

Canonsburg Chapter
Mrs. Rowene Eteling

Germanstown Chapter
Mrs. Francis Murphy, Jr.
Mrs. Robert K. Clifton
Miss Dorothy de G. Jenkins
Mrs. Ralph W. Flint, Sr.

Mary Beatty Garretson (Mrs. Robert R.)
Member 1958 - 1970
Jessie M. Young
Charter Member & Organizing Regent
1938 - 1970
A friendship that was ours to share
Moved on in sweet memories.

ELIZABETH GILMORE
BERRY CHAPTER

BRADDOCK TRAIL CHAPTER
Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania

BROOKVILLE CHAPTER
Brookville, Pennsylvania

In Honor of
MRS. F. A. PAUL ZIESMER
COLONEL CRAWFORD CHAPTER

Greetings
COL. HUGH WHITE CHAPTER
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania

In honor of
Mrs. Edna G. Schenck, Regent
COL. JAMES SMITH CHAPTER NSDAR
York, Penna.

Compliments of
COLONEL JOHN PROCTOR CHAPTER
Altoona, Pennsylvania

COLONEL WILLIAM WALLACE CHAPTER
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In Memoriam
DOROTHY GRIMM COOK
(Mrs. David P.)
Charter Member
Regent: 1968-1970

CONRAD WEISER CHAPTER
Selingsgrove, Pennsylvania
Organized—November 17, 1997

Greetings from
CUMBERLAND COUNTY CHAPTER
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA CHAPTER
McKeesport, Pennsylvania
1911-1971

Greetings
GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER CHAPTER
Butler, Pa.
Regent—Mrs. Eugene C. Heavner
Best Wishes to
MRS. F. A. PAUL ZIESMER, State Regent
From The
Yorktown Chapter, York, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.,
the historic
County town of Wyoming County
on the beautiful Susquehanna river

Colonial Forts
Venango, Franklin & Machault
Venango Chapter, Franklin, Pa.

Honoring
MRS. F. A. PAUL ZIESMER
State Regent
Pennsylvania Daughters
of the
American Revolution

Greetings from
MRS. RICHARD E. JONES, REGENT
DIAL ROCK CHAPTER DAR

Compliments
DONEGAL CHAPTER
Lancaster, Pa.

In honor of our Regent
MRS. WILLIAM G. BROWN
FORT GADDIS CHAPTER, DAR
Fairchance, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
FORT HAND CHAPTER

FORT LEBANON CHAPTER
Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
FORT LE BOEUF CHAPTER
in Historic Waterford, Pennsylvania

Greetings from
FORT LIGONIER CHAPTER DAR
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

1896- 1971

GEORGE CLYMER CHAPTER DAR
Celebrating
75th Anniversary
April 14, 1971
PENNSYLVANIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent

Mrs. James M. Anderson Jr., South Eastern District Director

Lansdowne Chapter
Mrs. Joseph M. Williams, Regent

Berks County Chapter
Bucks County Chapter
Chester County Chapter
Delaware County Chapter
Doctor Benjamin Rush Chapter
Flag House Chapter
Germantown Chapter
Great Valley Chapter
Gwynedd Chapter
Independence Hall Chapter
Jeptha Abbott Chapter

George Washington at Prayer
Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge.

Mahanatawny Chapter
Merion Chapter
Old York Road Chapter
Peter Muhlenberg Chapter
Philadelphia Chapter
Quaker City Chapter
Robert Morris Chapter
Thomas Leiper Chapter
Tohickon Chapter
Towamencin Chapter

Valley Forge Chapter
William Penn Chapter
French Revolution

(Continued from page 241)

In every attack, above every battle, La Patrie was the unseen, but powerful force which led or drove the "sans Culottes" to become the finest soldiers that the world had seen to that time, Frederick the Great notwithstanding!

(f) The complete physical and geographical reorganization of the country destroyed the old dynastic provinces of the Ancien Regime and substituted new Departments therefor. By this step, feudal France was changed from a collection of loosely administered provinces to a tightly supervised system of political units with new bourgeois leaders who were ready, willing and able to try out their administrative "wings" at the cost of their heads, if they did not produce results.

Boak, Hyma and Slosson in their Growth of Western Civilization, have contributed a most succinct statement as to the overall results of the operation of the principal factors of the French Revolution. Considering the French Revolution primarily as a social movement they had the following comment to make:

But considered as a social movement, its triumphs were both profound and enduring. It wiped out traditions of class privilege, transferred great holdings of land from Church and nobleman to the peasantry, relieved peasant proprietors from antiquated dues and burdensome taxes, and made France the solid and substantial democracy, half peasant and half bourgeois, that she is today. Even social customs outside the range of law were modified by the new democratic spirit.12

FOOTNOTES

5 Boak et al., Ibid.
6 Shafer, op. cit., p. 22.
7 Boak et al., op. cit., p. 524.
10 Shafer, op. cit. pp. 94-95.
12 Boak et al., op. cit. pp. 532-533.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Erected in 1818 and only jail in continuous use for 159 years, this building was scheduled for demolition under HUD plans. The Franklin County Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution petitioned authorities and pledged four thousand dollars for acquisition and preservation of this historic building for use as county tourist center, museum and oriental garden and small theatre. Efforts were concentrated in organization of Franklin County Heritage, Inc. and reuse appraisal is now under consideration.

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FERRY COUNTY CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

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Educates the whole boy physically, mentally, morally and spiritually.

How to Learn—How to Labor—How to Live

Prepares for college and life

132 years of character building

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Pennsylvania State Regent
1968 - 1971
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State Regent of Pennsylvania
1968 — 1971
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with the
SPICER ASSOCIATES

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Arkansas State Society

Proudly presents

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National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

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ON THE SLATE OF MRS. DONALD SPICER

HONORARY STATE REGENT
OF ARKANSAS

Vice President General, 1966-1969
DAR Speakers Staff

State Regent of Arkansas, 1964-1966
Vice Regent
Recording Secretary
Organizing Secretary

State Chairman—National Committees
Americanism—two terms
DAR Good Citizens—two terms
DAR Magazine
DAR Schools
Junior American Citizens
Motion Pictures

State Chairman—State Committees
Credentials
Resolutions

Past President,
Arkansas State Officers Club

Chapter Regent—two separate terms
(one while a Junior)
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary
Registrar
Parliamentarian, present office

VOLUNTEER GENEALOGIST—two years
Post Congress Session to examine Supplementals

Gilberta Wood Westbrooke, a second generation Daughter, became a Charter Member of Jonesboro Chapter as a Junior in 1930, and has served continuously on Chapter, State and National levels. While State Regent, four new chapters were organized, the office of State Organizing Secretary was established, and an Awards system, the Arkansas DAR News and Chapter Regents Club were initiated. She is a National and State Promoter of C.A.R., a Gold Patron of Tamassee and wears the KDS Pin.

Gilberta is a Director of the Arkansas Genealogical Society, member of the National Genealogical Society, the Texas Genealogical Society and the Tennessee Genealogical Society from which she holds certificates for Seminars, and has done extensive research in the Genealogical Society Library at Salt Lake City. She assists in making selections for the Genealogical Room of the Jonesboro Public Library, founded by the Civic League of which she was a member. She has brought many new members to DAR and SAR in Arkansas and has been awarded a Good Citizenship Medal and the SAR Medal of Appreciation with Citation by the Arkansas Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

With affection Jonesboro Chapter dedicates this page to
GILBERTA WESTBROOKE

MARCH 1971
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT
Burr Chapter, DAR, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430

...toward this tribute.

...died September 20, 1970 leaving a void in our members and friends made a contribution of...

MARY SILLIMAN CHAPTER
Send check or money order to Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, DAR
MRS. ROBERT SWAN, REGENT
East Hartford, Connecticut

FREELOVE BALDWIN STOW CHAPTER
Offers History and Genealogy of Families of Revolutionary Ancestors of Members, 1953
75 Cents: Compiled by Mrs. C. H. Chatfield
(Mrs. John W.)
Old Fairfield by Donald Lines Jacobus.

EDNA SAMMIS RICHARDSON
(Mrs. John W.)
Her many years of service and dedication to
THE Daughters of the American Revolution
Regent of Our Chapter 1955-1957 1959-1971

EDNA SAMMIS RICHARDSON
(Mrs. John W.)
for
HONORS
1894 to 1971
Mary of the American Revolution

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Greetings from
MElicent PORter CHAPteR
Waterbury, Connecticut

Greetings from
ORFORD PARISH CHAPteR
Manchester, Connecticut

Greetings from
SARAH WHITMAN
HOOKER CHAPteR
West Hartford, Connecticut

In Memoriam
Mits Dorothy Wheeler
Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter
Watertown, Connecticut

Greetings from
ELIZABETH CLARKE HULL
Ansonia, Connecticut

Emilee Dennie Burr Chapter, DAR
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Vols. I and II, paper-bound in 15 parts, $90
Revolutionary Ancestors of Members, 1953
75 Cents: Compiled by Mrs. C. H. Chatfield
Send check or money order to Emilee Dennie Burr Chapter, DAR, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430

In Loving Memory of
MARIe SPEIr DEGEORGE
Treasurer, Eve Lear Chapter
died September 20, 1970 leaving a void in our chapter and in the hearts of our members. The members and friends made a contribution of $386.00 to the Seimes-Thomas Classroom at KDS toward this tribute.
Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
1896-1971
75th Anniversary
FREELOVE BALDWIN STOW CHAPTER
Milford, Connecticut

Greetings from
GOOD WIFE'S RIVER CHAPteR
Darlen, Connecticut

In Memory of
Mrs. James R. (Beasie Randall) Case
1893-1970
Past Regent of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull Chapter

MARTHA PITKIN WOLCOTT
CHAPteR
East Hartford, Connecticut

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 344)

IRONDEQUOIT (Rochester, N.Y.)
The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Boy Scouts of America have much in common. We love and respect our Country and its Flag. We do not believe that it is “old fashioned” to show how we feel ... to express our reverence for God and for the traditions and symbols of the United States of America. One of our common goals is to try to set a good example for others. We would remind others of what our American Flag represents. We would encourage more people to display their Flag prominently and to salute it with reverence and with pride.

When I first learned that our Rochester Council of Boy Scouts needed five new American Flags for the five new Massawepie Camp Sites, I was afraid that we would be unable to help, for we had already exceeded our limited flag budget by presenting new Flags to inner city Girl and Boy Scout troops. I contacted our DAR Regent, Mrs. Lawrence O. Neel, who promptly expressed the interest of all DAR members in young people by saying, “We must find a way to do this. I believe it is of utmost importance.” The way was found. Mrs. Amoret Frankel, a past Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, DAR, made a generous gift to the Flag Committee in memory of her husband, A. Irving Frankel, who passed away September 5, 1968. Mr. Frankel loved young people and had long been a supporter of scouting. As a boy he was a member of Rochester’s first Boy Scout Troop which met at St. Paul’s church. One of the Frankel’s sons, Donald Dow Frankel (currently a Commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve in California and himself the father of two Boy Scouts), was an Eagle Scout with Tey House.

And so, today, as Chairman of the Flag Committee of Irondequoit Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is my privilege and pleasure to present to the Rochester Council of Boy Scouts of America, five new American Flags to wave majestically over the five new campsites at Massawepie. As Scouts and as DAR Members we must constantly remind others that our flag is not merely a colorful banner. It is a symbol of the foresight, patriotism, courage, sacrifices, blood, sweat and tears of those who have gone before us, those who have made our country great and those who have kept our country free.

Jane T. Wider

WASHINGTON STATE Patriotic Daughters have been busy across the State. The presentation of the American Flag to the Girl Scout Troop 181 at the Edison School, November 10, 1970, in Spokane, Washington, by Mrs. J. M. Smith, and Mrs. H. S. Swope of the Esther Reed Chapter. Mrs. Swope is Regent of the Chapter—assisting are Scouts Terri Living-ston and Judy Grier. The article appeared in the Spokesman Review.

Constitution Week was celebrated September 23, 1970, at Bremerton, Washington by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter, with a Luncheon—mem-
THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY DAR
Honors Its State Regent

MRS. GEORGE ALBERT MORRISS

Candidate for the office of
HISTORIAN GENERAL
on the
State of Mrs. Donald Spicer

PRESENTED WITH DEEP PRIDE AND AFFECTION
by
THE 55 CONNECTICUT CHAPTERS

MARCH 1971
MARY FLOYD TALLMADGE CHAPTER
LITCHFIELD, CONNECTICUT
A REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC AREA
HOME OF OLIVER WOLCOTT
One of the Signers of the
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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is more than a motto... it's a way of life here on our secluded 35 acre estate in the Litchfield Hills. Enjoy traditional American or Continental fare in the ship's cabin or refreshments on the lawn. Comfortable rooms by the day or week. Explore the antique shops, art shows and gracious villages of the area. Tennis, golf, cookouts in Summer, skiing, skating in Winter. Yankee hospitality all year 'round.

THE MAYFLOWER INN
Washington, Conn. (203) 868-7411
Lawrence Richardson, Manager
American commander, Colonel Ledyard, presented his sword, hilt first, to the victorious British commander who immediately plunged it into Colonel Ledyard's heart killing him instantly. Bill library claims the sword was given to them, and the Monument House feels the sword rightfully belongs in the Museum at home with other relics of the Battle. At this writing the feud remains unresolved.

With new display cabinets added and old display cabinets lighted and moved, the Museum is arranged so that a visitor may view the memorabilia in sequential and consecutive order from Indian relics found in the area, including an Indian drum purported to be the oldest Indian drum in existence used in the Great Swamp Fight in 1675, through the influence of the Civil War in the Groton area. There is still a wealth of stored material not on display and it is planned to change and rotate exhibits from time to time.

One item on display of extreme pride to members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter is a rendering of the original Connecticut state flag designed by the first Regent, the same Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocum, and accepted by the state as the official flag of Connecticut in 1897.

The Monument House though owned and maintained by the state of Connecticut is operated by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. There is a full time year round caretaker, and Mrs. Marion Rainey acts as curator and hostess during the summer season from Memorial Day through Labor Day. The Museum welcomes all visitors and is always open to groups interested in our American heritage.
JUDEA CHAPTER
celebrates 73 years of active participation in
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and is honored by the support of the following
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Following an interlude of music, Mrs. Heiser dedicated the Marker, which was unveiled by the seven year old great-grandson, Samuel Maccracken. A wreath was also placed at the grave.

The service concluded with the Benediction by Mrs. Monter and Taps by Mr. Witkman.

Following the ceremony, many of those in attendance gathered at Mumaugh Memorial, the historic residence in which Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter holds its meetings, for an informal reception, with Mrs. Robert K. Fox, chairman. Mrs. Heiser and Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, Curator General, presided at the tea table.

Elizabeth Wynkoop Maccracken came to Lancaster as the bride of William Brooks Maccracken and was the first regent of Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter in 1900 and 1901 became the first State Vice Regent. In 1906 the family moved to Wichita, Kansas and later resided in other cities, before they returned to Lancaster. Mrs. Maccracken died in 1942 after more than forty years of dedicated service to DAR. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Cornelius C. Wynkoop.

The Ohio Society is currently making plans for ceremonies to dedicate a similar marker at the grave of the first State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, in Cincinnati.
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MARCH 1971
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The DAR Magazine is always in need of well-researched articles.

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 360)

bers were invited from several of the Washington State Chapters, including the State Regent, Mrs. Ned Hiatt, Jr., Mrs. Nyal H. Schmeichel, Chapter Regent of Elizabeth Ellington, is one of the youngest Chapter Regents in the State. Other guests attending were Mrs. Frank L. Stephens, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Rachel Kohout of Mary Bell Chapter, Mrs. Carolynne Fisher, State Corresponding Secretary from Marcus Whitman Chapter.

The members of John Kendrick Chapter entertain the State Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Doneen is Chapter Regent and also American History Month Chairman of Washington State. Mrs. Richard N. Selland is Vice Regent. Members of the John Kendrick Chapter also attending were Mrs. Farris Johnson, State Registrar; Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Frederick Kemp, and Mrs. Vern Farnham. This was a luncheon held September 17, 1970.

GENERAL NATHANIEL WOOD-HULL (New York, N.Y.), Miss Helen L. Behlen, Regent, celebrated on Saturday, September 19, 1970, the 183rd anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America.

We enjoyed a three hour Circle Line boat trip around Manhattan Island. We sailed under 20 famous and historic bridges, and over four tunnels and 73 transit tubes. All the points of interest along the way were pointed out to us by a guide using a public address system.

Upon returning from the tour we went to the Biltmore Hotel where a delicious luncheon was served. Following the luncheon our regular monthly meeting was held. Miss Dorothy Boyle, the Program Chairman, gave a very interesting program about the Constitution and the men who, after four months of hard work, produced this remarkable new Charter of Government.

The members of General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter are deeply grateful to Miss Gladys V. Clark, who planned, arranged and invited them to this Constitution Day tour and luncheon.

Mrs. Lawrence Doneen, John Kendrick Chapter; Mrs. Ned L. Hiatt, Jr., State Regent; Mrs. Richard N. Selland are shown from left to right.

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Candidate for the Office of
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April 1971
Juniors—Salute America!

(Continued from page 322)

Chapter. Her wardrobe trunk, given by Miss Anna E. Gallaher, State Regent of Delaware, will be filled with dazzling costumes of every color and design. Delaware Daughters have been sewing busily for a year now getting “Betty” ready for her very special “trip to Washington.” “Betty” with bag and baggage will arrive at the Junior Bazaar Booth on April 19th for a week's stay. Let's give “Betty” a big welcome—come by and sign her memory book for $1.00, then she just might make her return trip home with YOU! “Betty” is pictured here with Mrs. Roderick K. Davis, Delaware State Junior Membership Chairman and Chairman of the 1971 National Junior Doll Project.

The Star Spangled “Junior Bazaar Booth...U.S.A.” will open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., April 19th through the 22nd and 8:00 a.m. 'til noon on April 23rd. Mrs. Jack K. Johnson, Junior Bazaar Chairman, and her committee will be glad to help you with your selections. The spotlight will shine on our “Americana” red, white and blue enameled jewelry collection. In addition will be the very popular patriotic Jeweled Flag Pin, matching earrings, ring, bracelet, necklace and the new “Unity Circle Pin.” Mrs. Donald B. Atkins, Vice Chairman in Charge of Sales, announces that there will be a good supply of DAR Insignia stationery and Bright of America color notes. As always, you will find the interesting and the unusual in handmade gifts on our shelves. Be sure to inquire about the lovely surprise item, from Majorca, Spain which has been donated by the President General to the Junior Bazaar. NOTE: All items to be donated to the Junior Bazaar Booth should be mailed directly to Junior Bazaar, NSDAR, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Also, if you can give some of your time at Congress as a volunteer Junior Bazaar salesgirl, please send your name and address to Chairman, Mrs. Jack K. Johnson, 4203 Mellwood Lane, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. Your patronage at the Junior Bazaar helps support the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund, the Junior Membership Committee's fund raising project.

We hope you will join with us in our “Salute to America” at the 1971 Junior Events!
Interest in libraries was not new in Peterborough, New Hampshire in 1827, but Dr. Abiel Abbott stirred up its intellectual life. It was through his leadership that in April 1833, at Town Meeting, the people noted that the library which had been established for their use, would be supported by public funds. Ever since that time, the library has been owned and managed by the town. The significant thing is not that Peterborough established the first public library in the world; what is wholly significant, is that the population of our town was of such character as to demand the establishment of such an institution.

Our grateful appreciation is given to the Sponsors who made this page possible.

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Riverdale Inn
Some Suggestions on Lineage Research

(Continued from page 250)

of 112." Apparently the original statement must have been that William Lynch, born 1752, was the father of Gray Lynch who died 1864, meaning that the son died in 1864.

Since I was tracing the line for a person descended from the remarkable William, husband of four wives, and father of thirty-two children, I procured a copy of the original will which showed the date of the will as January 1, 1833, and the date that the will of William Lynch, deceased, was probated as August 1837. I dare say, since it has been handled down as family tradition about the hale and hardy Revolutionary Patriot and has finally been included in a printed genealogy, many descendants, since William had twenty-five sons, will never be the wiser about the age of their ancestor.

A number of people who claim John Lynch, the founder of Lynchburg, as their ancestor have confused him with his nephew, John Lynch who was born in 1767. The latter's father, however, served in the Revolution. He was Colonel Charles Lynch, the brother of the founder of Lynchburg. The John Lynch, who was born in 1767, married Anna Terrell and later moved to Tennessee. He was known as "Staunton John," because his home had been on the Staunton River. Our John Lynch was a Quaker, and his wife was Mary Bowles.

Another genealogical book states that Christopher Lynch, the brother of John and Col. Charles, was never married. We find his marriage bond to Ann Ward in the Bedford County Records. We also find in Campbell County his daughter Nancy's marriage bond to Samuel Mitchell. Christopher's widow's second marriage is likewise recorded in Campbell County.

Let me bring my suggestions on lineage research to a close by saying that although you may not always find what you are searching for and that you may often become frustrated, you will, however, almost always feel that lineage research is rewarding in itself. Some one has aptly said that history is an enlargement of biography. We learn many historical events and become better acquainted with the people of the past who have shaped our history.
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April 1971

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Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 278)

Children

Thomas d. s.p. 1754
Jemima

Nehimiah b. 1712 m. a Welshwoman lived Yorktown; had: Thomas B., Abigail, Nehimiah, Jemina, Sarah m. Nov. 3, 1761 John Campbell; Mary m. 1773 Richard Valentine Jr., Phoebe m. Wm. Christian

Elisha
Abigail
Edward

Elisha Oakley m. Elizabeth Yeomans, dau of Robert; they lived Yorktown

Children

Drucilla b. Aug. 13, 1750, d. Mar. 17, 1794; m. John Strang, son of Gilbert Strang and Betty Haviland

Children

John Syvanius, Mary, James, Catherine, Hannah, Drucilla and Jerusha

Elisha enlisted in Rev. War under Capt. Rogers in 1760

Robert enlisted in Rev. War under Capt. Rogers 7th Regiment of Dutchess County

Militia (he d. 1783)

Gilbert b. 1745 m. Sarah Haviland; died Columbia Co. 1827

Susannah
Elizabeth

Elijah b. 1754 m. Rhoda Jones, d. Luzerne, Pa. 1836;

In Rev. War Lt.i in 3rd Reg. Dutchess Co. Militia N.Y.

Stephen lived in Rensselaer Co., N.Y., enlisted in 14th Reg. of Albany Co. Militia N.Y.

Nehimiah in Rensselaer Co., N.Y. d. 1796; enlisted in 5th Reg. Dutchess Co. Militia

Miles Oakley (Son of Miles & Mary Wilmot) b. Dec. 24, 1671, d. 1743, m. 1st Mercy Gardner, he m. 2nd Elizabeth Fowler Barlow, a widow

Children (1st wife)

Miles
Mercy
Mary

Jonathan

William b. 1698 m. Abigail

Abigail

Jemima

John Oakley (son of Miles Oakley & Mary Wilmot) born Oct. 22, 1678, d. 1722; m. Martha

Children

Martha b. 1706 m. John Powell 1739

Mary b. 1707
Sarah
John

Isaac

Elizabeth b. 1718, d. 1792 m. 1741 Cornelius Willett

Rachel b. 1720


Elijah was born in 1754; died in Luzerne, Pa. 1836

Children

Polly (Mary) b. May 31, 1872, d. Aug. 12, 1864; m. James Wells Jan. 1 1805

John (twin) m. Dolly Lyman—both bur. Lyman Cem. near Springfield

Polly Oakley & James Wells (son of James Wells, Rev. War Patriot & Jane Westbrook) James b. Sept 18, 1783; d. Dec. 21, 1861; both bur. in Baptist Church Cem., Elkdale, Pa.
Honoring
MRS. FLOYD W. ROBINSON
Montana State Regent
1970 — 1972

Presented with pride and appreciation by each of the 14 Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Montana, as a tribute to their Daughter and Regent, Emily Robinson.

CHAPTERS:
Anaconda
Assiniboine
Beaverhead
Bitter Root
Black Eagle
Chief Ignace
Julia Hancock
Milk River
Mount Hyalite
Oro Fino
Powder River
Shining Mountain
Silver Bow
Yellowstone River

Love At First Sight
(Continued from page 237)

What is known as “The Capitol Disaster” happened in 1870 when the walls of the old gallery collapsed causing the death of sixty-three persons and injuries of an equal number. Richmond had been the center for attack and suffered from 1861 to 1865 until final evacuation. To quote a guidebook, in these halls was “the oldest continuous English-speaking legislative body in the world.”

In the footsteps of the guide, we learn that the lovely house of the Governors was completed in 1813, having been started in 1781; that the old bell tower at the corner of the Square is a replacement of one of wood which in 1824 gave the first call to colors. And we are directed to look at the towering equestrian statue of George Washington, whose elaborate base holds nine-foot figures of George Mason, Patrick Henry, General Andrew Lewis, John Marshall, Thomas Nelson and Thomas Jefferson. This monument was unveiled in 1858, having been constructed from volunteer funds.

Undoubtedly the piece de resistance within the Capitol under the dome of the rotunda is the statue of George Washington modelled by Jean Antoine Houdon who spent days at Mount Vernon studying and sketching his subject. Measurements were made, a mask of the features, and the statute carved from Carrara marble in France where it remained for eight years in the Louvre before coming in 1796 to Richmond. Numerous copies have been made, but it is not widely known, that here is one of America’s most valuable possessions.

Thus Richmond honors her patriots with monuments and memories. And in her archives of the Virginia State Library, on Capitol avenue, are stored colonial records, the mecca for students, historians and genealogists.
DELEGATES—ALTERNATES

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

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Note
The story, "First American Straw Bonnet," in the January issue of the DAR Magazine, was submitted by Dorothy Fessenden Rodger of the Elizabeth Annaslews Lewis Chapter, New York.

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State Chairman—Mrs. Wilhelm A. Reiter
No. Chapters participating—68
Total ads, cuts—$3,030.04

★ STATE—ILLINOIS "Prairie State"
Flower—Native Violet
State Regent—Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith
State Chairman—Mrs. Benjamin P. Mullan
No. Chapters participating—119 (100%)
Total ads, cuts—$3,756.00

★ STATE—OHIO "Buckeye State"
Flower—Scarlet Carnation
State Regent—Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser
State Chairman—Mrs. Charles R. Brookbank
No. Chapters participating—82
Total ads, cuts—$3,355.00

★ STATE—GEORGIA "Peach State"
Flower—Cherokee Rose
State Regent—Miss Martha Ansley Cooper
State Chairman—Mrs. E. J. Smith
No. Chapters participating—60
Total ads, cuts—$3,098.00

★ STATE—PENNSYLVANIA "Keystone State"
Flower—Mountain Laurel
State Regent—Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer
State Chairman—Mrs. Merrill C. Shaffer
No. Chapters participating—83
Total ads, cuts—$2,515.00

★ STATE—CONNECTICUT "Nutmeg State"
Flower—Mountain Laurel
State Regent—Mrs. George Albert Morris
State Chairman—Mrs. Clifford E. Marston
No. Chapters participating—26
Total ads, cuts—$1,415.00

★ STATE—COLORADO "Centennial State"
Flower—Columbine
State Regent—Mrs. Bernard Henry Waldman
State Chairman—Mrs. C. Robert Starks
No. Chapters participating—28
Total ads, cuts—$935.00

★ STATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE "Granite State"
Flower—Purple Lilac
State Regent—Mrs. Harry Parr
State Chairman—Mrs. Walter R. Peterson
No. Chapters participating—26
Total ads, cuts—$800.00

MISCELLANEOUS STATES—$4,730.00
GRAND TOTAL FOR MARCH ISSUE—$25,634.04

MRS. FRANK L. HARRIS, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY, DAR
BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

unanimously endorses its distinguished and beloved Daughter

MRS. WILSON KING BARNES

AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT GENERAL—APRIL 1971

Organizing Secretary General 1968-1971
National Chairman of the National Defense Committee 1959-1962
Honorary State Regent of Maryland
An Exclusive NSDAR Membership Service

Initial Enrollment Period Now Open!!!

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HOSPITAL BENEFIT PLAN

Unfortunately, ordinary insurance does not pay all hospital costs at their current high level. NSDAR Hospital Benefit Plan pays you extra cash each day you are hospitalized in addition to any insurance you or your husband may have now.

- Society Members
- Husbands
- Child(ren)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAN A Payable up to 365 Days</th>
<th>PLAN B Payable up to 365 Days</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member—$20.00 per day</td>
<td>Member—$40.00 per day</td>
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<tr>
<td>$7,300.00 maximum</td>
<td>$14,600.00 maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Husband—$20.00 per day</td>
<td>Husband—$40.00 per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,300.00 maximum</td>
<td>$14,600.00 maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child(ren)—$10.00 per day</td>
<td>Child(ren)—$20.00 per day</td>
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<td>$3,650.00 maximum</td>
<td>$7,300.00 maximum</td>
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Double Benefits for Cancer

During the Initial Enrollment Period

ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED

Please Note these Exclusive Benefits

- No age limitation
- Low group premium
- Family coverage available
- Fast claim service
- No medical examination
- Enrollment regardless of health
- Special intensive care benefit
- Benefits doubled for cancer

FULL DETAILS WILL BE MAILED TO THE MEMBERSHIP BY:

Paul H. Robinson, Jr.
Administrative Services, Inc.
NSDAR Plan Administrator
141 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

No salesman will call