Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

May 1971
8 important facts you should know before you buy a diamond

- Diamonds are as individual as fingerprints.
- Diamonds are enduring. They never wear out or become valueless.
- There are no "bargain" diamonds. To get quality and value, you must pay for it.
- Size alone does not determine value. Quality, clarity, cut, color and size do.
- For over 130 years Caldwell diamond experts have been helping young lovers choose their first diamond.
- There are now six conveniently located Caldwell stores where you can select your engagement diamond with confidence.
- You need not spend a fortune for quality. Caldwell diamonds are priced from $150 and up.
- Size for size, quality for quality, a diamond costs no more at Caldwell's.

Caldwell diamonds are selected by our own gemologist.

Caldwell diamond experts have been helping young lovers choose their first diamond for over 130 years. There are now six conveniently located Caldwell stores where you can select your engagement diamond with confidence.

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Official Jewelers and Stationers to the NSDAR since 1891.
In honor of Memorial Day, the cover photo for the May issue features the Altar of the Nations in the Cathedral of the Pines, Ringe, New Hampshire. Constructed of stones from many States and Nations, including one from the Battle of Bennington, the Altar is the focal point for an interdenominational service each Memorial Day.

The Cathedral of the Pines, a natural not a man-made Cathedral, was founded by Dr. Douglas Sloane as a memorial to his son, Lt. Sanderson Sloane, who was killed during World War II. The first service was held in August 1945.

Each year, in August, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution sponsors a Vesper Service in this beautiful setting.

The President General is pleased to Announce
That the National Society, Daughters of the American
Revolution has been invited to become a member of the
Veterans Administration Voluntary Service National
Advisory Committee. In order to become a member of this
committee, an organization is required to have units ac-
tively serving in at least 45 VA hospitals. The Nation-
al Society, to date, has representatives in 57 hospitals.
This recognition has come about through the efforts of
the DAR Service for Veteran-Patients Committee,
Mrs. William O’Rear Kerns, National Chairman.
From the President General

DEAR MEMBERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF:

At the beginning of this three years your President General wondered how she could, with so many duties and problems confronting her, ever find time to write thirty magazine messages. Now with this last one it is going to be difficult to briefly say what is close to her heart.

You, the members, and our fine Staff have been so wonderful in your various ways, all working together for the same objectives which have been maintained since the beginning of the National Society to preserve the American Way of Life, that it is hard to find proper words of thanks.

We are keenly aware of the many forces working to minimize our freedoms and liberties. By your vigilance and help, we earnestly try to preserve our Republic as our ancestors fought to create it.

Your generous contributions toward the reduction of the debt of $141,000 remaining on the renovation and air conditioning of Constitution Hall is more than commendable. It was not known at the time we stressed this that we would lose one of our long time clients, the National Symphony, but since this is now a fact, it is such a relief to have this debt retired.

We are at an all time peak membership—191,987. Let every one of us work to promote and advance our Society’s ideals through an ever increasing membership.

Your President General reiterates that she appreciates all the fine cooperation from members and Staff alike. No one person would want to retain her position as President General longer than the appointed time, but it is with some nostalgia, only because of the wonderful association of the members and Staff, that she will bid you farewell in leaving this office. She is sure that the cooperation and help given her will be extended to the new Administration.

My appreciation for all you have done for the National Society and for your President General in this three years and my love to all.

Devotedly,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
We are now beginning the first cycle of our next twenty-five years of active service," the new President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, wrote in her first message that went to all Daughters through the pages of the June-July 1968 issue of the DAR Magazine.

"Let us strive together to maintain this administration on a firm basis for the many brilliant and splendid years ahead.

"To keep us on a firm footing," she continued, "and protect our Society's future, we must have economical and experienced business management, maintain our goal of increased membership and continue our educational programs.

"We must promote our Youth programs and keep the public informed through every means available of the valuable work we do and the service we render to our Country and our fellow Americans."

How well these goals have been achieved are highlighted in the following summing up.

The theme for the first year of the Seimes Administration was One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.

The first important business completed was the appointment of more than 400 individuals to serve in important posts.

During the summer of 1968 the Nation's capital was in constant turmoil from "Resurrection City" visitors. So uncertain was the situation that DAR buildings were officially closed for the day of the "March" and a command post for city police was set up in a basement. Mrs. Seimes in describing the situation noted that the police were served DAR doughnuts and coffee and "were most grateful for this courtesy."

The President General's first and most urgent project was to pay off the remaining $141,000 indebtedness for the renovation and air conditioning of Constitution Hall; especially since interest on the loan had mounted to seven-and-a-half percent. "It is a matter of common sense," she told the membership, "to pay off the loan as rapidly as possible."

As rapidly as possible this was done. A short pledging period during the 79th Continental Congress cleared the Constitution Hall indebtedness and warm and prolonged cheers and applause from the Daughters assembled greeted this happy accomplishment.

With salaries in Washington, D.C., acknowledged among the highest per capita in the country the DAR has found it financially impossible in recent years to compete with such a situation to hire and maintain an adequate staff, particularly to replace experienced and dedicated employees due to retire after 40 and 50 years of service.

The only answer to this serious problem seemed to be for the DAR to acquire a good "work horse." One that could handle mountains of paper work, add figures with speed and accuracy and so release certain staff for administration duties.

An IBM system was not new to the National Society for one had been set up in the Magazine Office during the Diamond Jubilee Administration in the interest of economy and speed and effective operation.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Nile E. Faust, in 1968,
aware of the advantage in expanding to a computer system that would handle certain other DAR departments' workloads much faster, as well as provide faster and better service to the members, volunteered to spend a week at the IBM school studying the possibilities of such an undertaking for the National Society. Her report presented to the Executive Committee resulted in, after long and careful study, the decision that it would be economically wise for the DAR to enter the field of data processing. Magnetic tape, more advantageous, not only as a storage device, but as a space-saver would be used on the IBM 360/20 computer system which would be set up to carry a complete file of all active members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Work commenced during the summer of 1969. By the end of the year, four reels of tape, ten inches in diameter, carrying this tremendously important information were completed. These reels, locked up, are safe against the ravages of fire or vandalism. Truly they are the most accurate and complete set of records in the long life and history of the National Society. On Feb. 13, 1970 the payroll, for the first time, was done completely by IBM in the new Seimes DAR Computer Center, an area of activity that will have tremendous significance in DAR life in the years ahead.

Another successful and important move into the present-day field of mechanical operations by the Seimes Administration was the establishment of a microfilm center.

This was a joint effort of the Registrar General, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, and the Librarian General, Mrs. George Sprague Tolman, III, to provide the DAR staff and the general public with excellent facilities for processing application papers and for viewing certain Library materials on film.

Three years were spent in microfilming the records of more than 554,000 members, living and deceased. These records were taken from 3,000 volumes and were put on 2,200 rolls of film. All application papers in the Registrar General's office from the first in 1890 to the present date are on film. Everything that the DAR Library has on film is also available in the microfilm center. A Security Roll, duplicating all applications on film, was made and stored in a security vault along with certain books. The center was repainted and carpets and draperies installed for better sound effects and reading comfort, along with new chairs and desks and six viewing machines for researchers.

As a fitting tribute to the President General the center was dedicated in her honor: The Betty Newkirk Seimes Microfilm Center, on April 18, 1970.

A division solely to examine supplementals was established in the Registrar General's office. For the

By Dorothy V. Smith
National Chairman, DAR Magazine
past three years the work of volunteers examining supplements during the week following Congress has been of utmost help and is greatly appreciated.

After 30 years, when it was first projected as part of the National Society’s Fiftieth Anniversary observance, an Archives Room to house and display the Society’s Americana Collection is at long last indexed, catalogued and completed.

“It is most appropriate,” the Historian General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, wrote in April 1970, “that the collection is now ready to be utilized to the full, for with the approach of the Bicentennial Celebration there will be many inquiries and great interest shown in material pertinent to the American Revolution.”

Among outstanding material in the collection, which has more than 3,000 documents, are Autographs and Portraits of the Presidents and the First Ladies; Washington documents; Jefferson letters; a complete collection of First Governors Signatures; letters pertaining to the Continental Navy; and many others.

Another important project completed by the Historian General was a booklet: “Listing of Historical Articles in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine 1892-1970”—not an index but a chronological listing of historical articles for 78 years.

The DAR Library is one of the few important libraries in the country to follow an open stock policy and it was necessary, the Librarian General, Mrs. George Sprague Tolman, III, reported in 1970, to take certain measures to insure this policy’s continuance. To do so entailed the use of the C Street side of the Library as its sole entrance and the registration of all members and visitors. Of great value to the Library was the project of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in microfilming the Library’s card catalogue and a large portion of the Library’s unpublished, non-copyrighted records. The entire project is scheduled for completion by August 1971. Most valuable to the DAR since it insures security for these records in case of destruction.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Ralph Allen Kiley, has directed the presentation of Certificates of Honor to the families of more than 3,000 American servicemen killed in the Vietnam War. States and Chapters throughout the country have presented these Certificates of Honor publically at certain ceremonies or by private visits to families at home. The Chaplain General also compiled a new booklet of Scripture and Prayers: “Bless the Lord, O My Soul.”

During the Seimes Administration monies have been raised toward the Museum Gallery air conditioning. Complete inventories of the Museum’s Period Rooms were made, including photographs of each room and its contents. Various State Rooms were newly decorated and important furnishings added. A group of volunteers to serve as docents or guides for Museum visitors was originated by Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, Curator General. Thirty Daughters from nearby chapters act as guides through the Museum and State Rooms.

Several pieces of Harding crystal were presented to the Smithsonian for its First Ladies Gallery by the President General and the Curator General. Valuable accessions have come to the Museum during the Seimes Administration and complete lists of such accessions, as well as those received for the Library and the Americana Collection, have been printed in the DAR Magazine. Certain DAR Museum material was lent for special exhibitions in various museums, including the National Portrait Gallery and the Smithsonian Institution. The Museum’s research facilities and reference library were also considerably enlarged. And the interest and help from Friends of the Museum added substantially to its programs.

High on the record-breaking achievements of the Seimes Administration is the number of chapters—2,928—the highest figure ever reached during the National Society’s long history of 80 years service to the Nation. Likewise the membership total—186,887 in June 1968—also mounted, reaching the largest number ever recorded: 191,987, a gain of 2,659 over the figure recorded as of February 1, 1970. An achievement arrived at mainly through the efforts and expertise of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, and the Membership Commission, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, National Chairman, and the wholehearted cooperation of State Regents and Daughters all over the country.

A furtherance of the Society’s interest in youth and education was constantly projected by the Seimes Administration. Four schools: Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, Berry College and Crossnore School were visited during the Eighth DAR School Bus Tour, which set off from Washington in the morning of October 10, 1969.

Highlights of this tour for 69 Daughters included the Fiftieth Anniversary Observance of Tamassee DAR School; ground breaking for the Classrooms Building at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; and the formal acceptance by the President General of the new North Carolina DAR Dormitory at Crossnore for the National Society.

The following year, in October, the Seimes-Thomas Classrooms Building at Kate Duncan Smith was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies as was its Library given by the Junior Membership.

Each year during the Seimes Administration the DAR Magazines received the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal award for “outstanding accomplishment in helping to achieve a better understanding of the American way of life.”

Articles from the DAR Magazine are now abstracted and indexed in “Historical Abstracts—America: History and Life.” This journal in the “Bibliography and Reference Series” is published by the American Bibliographical Center Clio Press, in Santa Barbara, Cal.

During the Seimes Administration the Magazine’s subscription total reached a record peak 51,357, the
highest in the 79 years of its existence as the National Society's "Official Organ."

“One of the major goals of this Administration,” Mrs. Seimes noted in her January 1971 Message, carried in the DAR Magazine, “has been to promote firm business practices that will initiate savings, even though small in some instances.”

Substantial savings were made in the Fall of 1969 in the Print Shop by acquiring an offset printing plate that could handle more and more day-to-day printing in the building at greatly lowered costs. And for the first time satisfactory color work was done in the DAR Print Shop. New personnel data and emergency record cards were put into use. Centralized purchasing of clerical supplies went into effect to reduce costs and save time in filling various department orders.

The pension plan was reviewed and updated. Nor was DAR membership overlooked. A new Hospital Insurance Plan to benefit those interested was offered.

Other happenings and achievements of note were “Press Guidelines”—a series of official statements from the President General to State Regents “to offer guidance in dealing with the multiplicity of problems confronting America today.”

The DAR Manual for Citizenship was used effectively by a group of West Virginia prison inmates studying in a class of Contemporary Government. “Even though we are convicted men,” one of them wrote, “many of us are very much American, and would like to be better informed in the ways of our Government.”

The National Society presented a Citation to the Reader's Digest for “its patriotic presentation of the Flag of the United States of America entitled 'Fly This Flag Proudly.'”

Lists of marked Revolutionary Soldiers graves compiled by the Historian General's Office and printed in the Magazine was an aid in bringing in new lines and new members. Urged by the Historian General a number of states located and marked the graves of their first State Regents and Vice Regents.

On February 1, 1970 the National Society recognized the 75th Anniversary of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, with an appropriate observance in the Museum.

A Rose Garden in the Independence National Park, Philadelphia, was formally presented to the National Park Service in appropriate ceremonies held on January 27, 1971. Dedicated to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, the garden has 54 separate varieties of 18th century roses in a landscaped plot on the south side of Walnut Street, between Fifth and Fourth Streets. Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, National Chairman, Conservation, was in charge of the Rose Garden Project.

Space limitations prohibit a complete recapitulation of the activities of the Seimes Administration but a brief leafing through the records recalls the outstanding work and continuance of projects for hospitalized Vietnam veterans, presentation of Americanism medals, National Defense, Junior American Citizens, American Indians and many scholarships, including those for American History, medical, nursing and therapy. New publications gave information for prospective members and assistance in preparing application papers. The first Supplement of the DAR Patriot Index listing additional patriots' names was completed and printed in the summer of 1969. Revisions were made to What the Daughters Do, DAR Handbook, DAR Manual for Citizenship, the Flag Code, Membership Guide, DAR in Action, DAR Fact Sheet and the DAR Schools booklet.

The first post-Congress trip for the Seimes Administration was one of 14 days to Portugal, Spain and Majorica in 1970. The second is projected following the 1971 Continental Congress to England, Scotland and Wales for 20 days.

In carrying out her multitude of duties the President General jetted frequently over land and seas. She soon became a member of United Air Lines 100,000-mile Club but since she didn't use that line exclusively it's safe to conclude that the total of her air flights jetted close to 200,000 miles. In 1970 she was the first President General since 1935 to pay official visits to DAR Chapters in France and England. She was accompanied by Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, First Vice President General. While in Paris for Memorial Day services they placed a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier; and one in the chapel for American war dead at Suresnes Military Cemetery, outside Paris. They also visited Picpus Cemetery to place a wreath on the graves of Lafayette and his wife.

Mrs. Seimes also made the first official visit to the John Edwards Chapter in Mexico City since 1953. While there she was received by the President of Mexico, Díaz Ordaz.

At the invitation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Mrs. Seimes, accompanied by the Historian General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, and the Registrar General, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, attended the Apollo 12 Moon Launch at Cape Kennedy. She also went in a U.S. Army plane to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on September 20, 1970, for the joint Army and Air Force fire power demonstrations included in exercise Brass Strike VII.

The President General served as a member of the National Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation for the annual National School Awards Program. She also attended the special White House performance of “1776” in the East Room. A Junior DAR member, Mary Bracken Phillips, of the Kansas City Chapter was in the Broadway cast that evening.

During her Administration Mrs. Seimes was made an Honorary Citizen of Mobile, Alabama; and honorary Lieutenant Colonel Aide de Camp on the staff of Georgia Governor Lester Maddox. She received the key to many cities during her tours, and was awarded an “Arkansas Traveler” Certificate.

“Housekeeping” improvements during the Seimes Administration included “birdproofing” of DAR build-

(Continued on page 554)
In the first scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Horatio speaks the following lines:

"If thou be privy

to thy country's fate,

which, happily,

foreknowing may avoid,

O speak!"

Over a hundred years ago, Francois Guizot, famous French historian and educator, asked the equally famous author and poet, James Russell Lowell: "How long do you think the American Republic will endure?" Lowell replied: "Just so long as the ideas of the Founders remain dominant." The ideals of individual liberty coupled with individual responsibility and self-restraint and initiative with the rule of law preferred to self-justification or revenge, were new and challenging concepts. Only an exceptional people could make such concepts work. The early American colonists were such people.

Let us review briefly the course that our Nation has taken since the turn of this century. Then we can judge together how far we, as a Nation, have adhered to, or strayed from the ideals of our Founders.

As the twentieth century began Great Britain was the acknowledged leader of the western world. 'Twas said that the sun never set upon the far-flung reaches of the British Empire with its many colonies, its military might and great naval bases in distant lands. "Britannia ruled the waves." But two devastating wars, changes and unrest within, relentless pressures from those determined to change that country into a socialist state, brought about the decline and dismemberment of the Empire. The mantle of leadership relinquished by Britain fell upon our Nation, with its burgeoning population, its expanding frontiers and economy, and dynamic industrial, scientific and technological developments. This was destined to be "America's Century."

Many of the same forces that brought England from a position of dominance to one of lesser power and influence have been at work within the United States. Socialists began their boring from within in the early days of this century. Their more revolutionary half-brothers, the Bolsheviks, who had long plotted and planned surreptitiously, strengthened after their successes in the final years of World War I, had established a base in Russia from which to operate on a world-wide scale. They had set about with vigor to implement their plans of subversion and eventual total world domination. Their agents fanned out into every corner of the globe. The United States, with its great resources and its wealth, was to be the final prize.

For some years after the close of the war, until 1933, under both democratic and republican administrations, the forces of world revolution were held at bay in our Country. Those in authority recognized the deadly threat posed by the Bolshevik regime; they refused to grant diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union. Successive Secretaries of State and Attorneys General pointed out "the lack of honor and good faith, the total dedication to worldwide revolution" of those who had seized the government of Russia. Bainbridge Colby stated that to recognize such a regime would "be utterly repugnant to the moral sense of this Nation." Yet, in 1933, the President of the United States, without consulting Congress or the American people, officially recognized the government of the U.S.S.R. Thereafter, agents who had been forced to operate clandestinely were able to come into the United States as accredited members of a diplomatic
corps protected by the laws of a free country, granted the immunity that is provided for those serving in a foreign embassy.

A characteristic shared by socialists and communists alike is their careful planning, their long-range patience in reaching goals. During the 1930s, the years of deep depression, many dedicated to the subversion of our Country moved into positions of importance and influence within the structure of our Government. The coming of another world war put an end to the exposure of individuals and groups who had come under suspicion as carrying on activities inimical to the survival of this Nation. In the war against the forces of Nazism and Fascism, a strange alliance was forged between the nations of the west and the very country whose leaders had sworn to subvert and destroy them.

When victory was achieved by the Allied nations, the United States was unquestionably the most powerful nation ever known. With unsurpassed military might, a colossal industrial capacity undamaged and expanded by war, a monopoly in nuclear arms and power, an army equipped with the most modern weapons of war, trained and tried in battle, there existed no nation, or combination of nations that could challenge her position of world leadership. She was the most productive, the most influential, as well as the strongest militarily of any nation on the globe. Had those who determined the policies at that time been men of farseeing wisdom and discernment, capable of evaluating realistically the intentions of other nations, and protecting the interests of the United States, we might have entered upon the era of peace and goodwill that was so fervently desired. But their abandonment of the plans and activities of an enemy, placed by the era of negotiation. When this evaluation was incorporated into a presidential message it was received by the Soviets with scorn and derision. Izvestia, official Soviet publication, reacted immediately, stating that the United States was retaining its same aims and policies—of laying the accent upon military force as the basis of foreign policy—“of making statements against the Soviet Union and socialist countries.” The military posture of the Soviets themselves was not mentioned, of course—their alarming build-up of military might, a massive program including every conceivable

to British and American Intelligence important information concerning Soviet scientific and military developments and planning. Some of these disclosures are locked in the secret files of the west but many crucial facts are included in a book The Penkovskiy Papers published in the United States during the 1960s. Further corroborating evidence was contained in a book subsequently published in this Country and in Britain, called Contact on Gorky Street. This was written by Greville Wynn, the Britisher who was Colonel Penkovskiy’s contact, through whom he had been able to smuggle numerous documents of inestimable value to the nations of the west.

That these revelations, and many others, have made little impression upon the average American is not surprising. The news media has failed in its responsibility to inform the public. While the cruelties and misdeeds of the Nazi-era are still stressed constantly, how often are the inhuman deeds of the communists, committed through many years and still continuing, even mentioned? Of late, articles have appeared in various publications referring to the exposed of early activities of radical organizations within our Country, as only "Red Scares," as though deep-laid plans for revolution and anarchy on a world-wide scale were something of little consequence. Articles have appeared recently justifying the IWW and other early forerunners of present-day subversive organizations.

The soothsayers in our Nation’s capital are now informing us that though our relations with the Soviet Union remain far from satisfactory, there is cause for cautious optimism, that the Cold War must now be replaced by the era of negotiation. When this evaluation was incorporated into a presidential message it was received by the Soviets with scorn and derision. Izvestia, official Soviet publication, reacted immediately, stating that the United States was retaining its same aims and policies—of laying the accent upon military force as the basis of foreign policy—“of making statements against the Soviet Union and socialist countries.” The military posture of the Soviets themselves was not mentioned, of course—their alarming build-up of military might, a massive program including every conceivable
weapon for offensive and defensive purposes on land, sea, in the air, and in outer space. It has recently been disclosed that the Soviet program includes the further development of bombs that can be dropped from outer space, and also satellites that are capable of destroying other satellites. The latter could include vital weather and communications satellites, as well as reconnaissance satellites that are known to have been launched into outer space.

Official policy has been, and appears to continue to be, to appease and embrace the communists on the one hand, while we are carrying on military action against them on the other hand. While we negotiate treaties, promote trade agreements and various exchanges, prepare to disarm and weaken our defenses, we are sacrificing the lives of America's sons on the fields of battle in Vietnam. Asia is one scene of the conflict between two powerful forces—this is a part of the War for the World that is being waged. Can any thinking person believe that the war in Vietnam could continue were it not for the arms, munitions and other instruments of war being supplied by the Soviet Union and other communist countries? Is it not clear that this war is in fact a struggle between the Soviets and the nations of the western world that still represent human freedom? The United States commits its sons to battle while the Soviets use soldiers of other countries in the wasteful Asian land war.

Within our own Country the racial uprisings, riots, drug addiction, obscenity, rebellion on school and college campuses, labor unrest and crime are all symptoms of the deadly battle that is being waged. It cannot be by change that demands made by militant and dissident groups in all parts of the Country, and in all corners of the earth, are alien. A central, over-all plan is too obvious—it fits perfectly into the communist outline for world-wide revolution, whereby every vestige of western culture and civilization is to be eliminated—a civilization that has taken centuries to create. It is now reaching a crisis that must be resolved on one way or the other.

Sir Kenneth Clark, Trustee of the British National Museum, a man of great culture and profound intellect, has prepared a series of illustrated lectures for the British Broadcasting Company, which describe the history and development of western civilization from its earliest times to the present day. Magnificent scenes taken in many countries depict the story of the onward march of western civilization and culture down through the centuries to this time. The final presentation is of the modern world, of the awesome monuments to man's inventive genius that have been created in this century. He calls this the "Age of Heroic Materialism." Although in his summing up he mentions communism as a force within this age, he underestimates its power, I believe. He warns of the frightful possibilities posed by man's extraordinary scientific and technological power. His predictions for the future of mankind are conjectural and gloomy.

It was Whittaker Chambers who most lucidly analyzed the materialism of the west in its present century, pointing out its affinity for the social and economic precepts of communism while rejecting its political side. He believed that much of the western world has been so dazzled by the materialistic interpretation of history, politics and economics, that it actually shares communism's coldly materialistic vision. He explained that some in the western world have embraced atheism, have chosen the coldly scientific solution—Man over God, Mind over Soul—that they have been willing to abandon the precepts of freedom, submitting to the dictates of man as embodied in the State. Mr. Chambers has written, "Communism is what happens when in the name of mind, men free themselves from God... History is cluttered with the wreckage of nations that became indifferent to God and then died."

If in its struggle with communism the west is to survive, it must develop or recover its spiritual and moral resources. The conflict between communism and the west is a conflict without any precedent of human record. Other conflicts have unsettled continents; the rise and fall of the Mongols is often cited as a parallel, but dying out it left upon history little more than the ashes of its passage. The distinctive feature of communism is that it seeks a rearrangement of the human mind—it is a challenge to the mind, but most of all to the human spirit. This is a war of ideas, an assault upon the minds, seeking to control and use them for its own evil purposes. Its goal is not merely a continent—it is the whole world. Yet, the west with its superior strength has been unable to stem the advance of brutal force, for the simple reason that it has accepted much of the coldly impersonal, scientific philosophy of communism. In seeking to heal the ills of the world the west fails to project the very qualities that have brought it to its high level of civilization. It seeks to help mostly by materialistic means, by dissipating the resources developed and accumulated through generations. This is exemplified by the enormous giveaway programs of the postwar years, which have divided the fruits of the labor, chiefly of Americans, over much of the world. That this idea was promoted by Lenin years ago, and is presently advocated by a prominent Fabian socialist economist of Britain seems to have escaped the attention of its planners, or has it?

It has been suggested by the distinguished author, James Burnham, that Lenin was this century's greatest man, that is, if we strip from the concept of "great men" and "hero" all moral connotations, and measure it only by the effect on one's time. For without Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik revolution would not have succeeded, and unquestionably the Bolshevik revolution was the decisive event of our age. It was this revolution which brought about the problems and changes that haunt us today. All historic events from that event on into the present time cannot be separated from the impact of the dynamic and barbarous forces unleashed by the Russian revolution which was led by professional, dedicated revolutionists.

To return to Whittaker Chambers, his experiences as a member of the Communist Party and his ultimate rejection of all of its philosophies and objectives, provided this unusual man with great insight and vision, as well as a determination to warn his countrymen and the western world of imminent disaster. He wrote: "Within the next decades, before the end of this century, the fate of all mankind will be decided for generations to come—whether all mankind is to live under communism, or whether the whole world
is to become free—or whether in the ensuing struggle (which he believed was inevitable), civilization as we know it will be destroyed, or completely changed. For we live upon a turning point in history. . . ."

This is America's opportunity to prove its greatness. Once we were the symbol of freedom and opportunity for other peoples of the world. Although striving to relieve suffering by carrying to distant lands some of the benefits of our civilization, we did not try to buy friendship with our material substance. We were the hope of the world, the land of opportunity. Was it not for this that the hordes of Europe, and other parts of the world, sought to migrate to our shores during the latter years of the past century and until the first World War? Was it not the genius of this outpost of western civilization that inspired men to believe that they could burst the bonds in which fate had encased them by coming to this land of opportunity? Here at last they could be free to work out their own destiny.

One of the truly great Americans this century has produced, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, recalled from his command in Korea twenty years ago this Spring by the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, understood at that time perhaps better than any other living American the fundamental questions of this century. After his return, speaking before enthusiastic crowds throughout the Country, he stated: "The issues which today confront the Nation are clearly defined and so fundamental as to directly involve the very survival of the Republic. Are we going to preserve our religious base to our origin, our growth and progress, or yield to the devious assaults of atheistic or other antireligious forces? Are we going to maintain our present course toward State Socialism, with communism just beyond, or reverse the present trend and regain our hold upon our heritage of liberty and freedom?"

"Are we going to squander our limited resources to the point of our own inevitable exhaustion or adopt common-sense policies of frugality which will insure financial stability in our time, and a worthwhile heritage in that of our progeny? Are we going to continue to yield personal liberties and community autonomy to the steady and inexorable centralization of all political power, or restore the Republic to constitutional direction, regain our personal liberties and reassume the individual State's primary responsibility and authority in the conduct of local affairs?"

"Are we going to continue to permit a continuing decline in public and private morality or re-establish high ethical standards as the means of regaining a diminishing faith in the integrity of our public and private institutions?"

"Are we going to continue to permit the pressure of alien doctrines to strongly influence the orientation of foreign and domestic policy, or regain trust in our own traditions, experience and free institutions and the wisdom of our own people?"

"In short, is American life of the future to be characterized by freedom or servitude, strength or weakness? The answer must be clear and unequivocal if we are to avoid pitfalls toward which we are now heading with such certainty. In many respects the answer is not to be found in any dogma of political philosophy but in those immutable precepts which underlie the Ten Commandments."

"We stand today at a critical moment of history, a vital crossroad. . . . The people as the ultimate rulers must choose the course our Nation will follow. On their decision rests the future of our free civilization, and the survival of our Christian faith."

General MacArthur ended his inspiring message with an expression of faith in the American people. He quoted another great American who said: "When the people rise in mass in behalf of the liberties of the Country — nothing can prevail against them. . . ."

But in the intervening twenty years since General MacArthur's triumphant return to his native land, the spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism that he inspired has faded almost into oblivion. Where are the crowds that greeted him as a hero and listened with baited breath to his vibrant words? Their voices seem to have been silenced by some strange power while our Nation has moved on as if impelled by fate further down the very path against which he had so eloquently warned. Have we all been bystanders as the provisions of our American Charter of Freedom, the Constitution of the United States, have been whittled away and destroyed? Have we sat supinely by accepting, if sometimes reluctantly, decisions of the modern liberals who hold positions of power? We have allowed the doctrines of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Hegel, Nietzsche and those who expound the doctrines of Fabian socialism to permeate our institutions of learning, thus poisoning the minds of oncoming generations of Americans. We have tolerated the same influences within our religious institutions until our churches are now more concerned with social and economic matters, and with outright socialism, than with the teaching and practice of religion.

It may well be that it was not only the dangers of war and invasion, but such a crisis as we now face, that prompted Sir Winston Churchill to warn: "If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed, if you will not fight when your victory is assured, you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all odds against you, and only a precarious hope of survival. There may be even a worse case: you may have to fight when there is no chance of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves."

As the last decades of this, America's century, close in upon us, what will the outcome be? Will we go on to greater heights of freedom and opportunity, or will we continue on down the disastrous path that our Country has been following these many years? It will depend upon the farseeing wisdom and courage of our leaders, but most of all upon the moral and spiritual strength of the people of the United States. Every loyal American citizen has a duty to perform in this hour of need. He must insist that the Nation's legislators re-evaluate and change from the catastrophic course they have been pursuing; they must choose a route to national survival. Unless this is done there will be little left for the sons and daughters, and the grandchildren, of this generation. They will have been betrayed through the destruction of the one great hope for all mankind—the basic principles of a free and just society, embodied in the Constitution of the United States of America.
The Meaning of The Red Threat

By Lt. General Ira C. Eaker, USAF (Ret.)

An address given at the American Ordnance Association’s Strategic Air Command briefing (Orlando, Florida) on the Soviet-Chinese threat.

Assessments of the Red threat clearly indicate that the USSR is now the number one military world power, the United States is now second-class power and the disparity is still growing in favor of the Reds...

There are two decisive factors which give the Russians a tremendous advantage in any nuclear exchange with us. There are many more lucrative nuclear targets in the United States than in the USSR due to the fact that population and industry is much more concentrated here into urban areas. For example, if Russia hit the 50 largest United States cities, it would kill 86 million Americans and destroy 55 percent of United States industry. On the other hand, a nuclear attack against the 50 largest Russian cities would kill only 48 million Soviet citizens and destroy but 40 percent of their industrial capacity. Such attacks would result in the death of 42 percent of the United States population but only 20 percent of the Russians.

The other dangerous inequity lies in the fact that it is United States policy never to deliver the first nuclear strike. The only United States retaliatory nuclear capability would be that which survived an enemy nuclear attack. Present estimates of our weapons survival is between 15 and 20 percent. This policy makes it possible for the USSR to plan their nuclear first strike against the strategic forces of the United States. Obviously, the United States strategic capability which survives a Red first strike will not hit the nuclear delivery capacity of the Russians, since it would be senseless to target ICBM sites which have already released their missiles.

Since President Nixon expressed grave concern, when he was a candidate, about Russia’s growing strategic strength coincident with our own unilateral disarmament, and since both have accelerated since he became Commander-in-Chief, it seems appropriate to examine this phenomenon.

This is my present analysis of the Nixon defense policy.

He went to the Country recently in an effort to elect a Republican Congress, by reminding our people that he expressed the hope in his Inaugural Address that we are leaving a period of confrontation with the Reds and moving into a period of negotiation. Since he became President, therefore, he has reduced our defense budgets by more than $10 billion and has not deployed a single new offensive strategic weapon, relying upon SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) to provide for our security through negotiation. In the meantime, Mr. Nixon will continue to wind down the Vietnam War, reducing by more than half the extent and cost of that conflict and reducing our defense forces by about one million men, military and civilian.

Whether this plan will be politically effective, I cannot predict, not being a politician or political commentator. But I am certain, having spent fifty years as a Red watcher, that it will not favorably influence Kremlin policy. The USSR will never agree to return to strategic inferiority or parity at Vienna, Helsinki or anywhere else. There is no evidence that they have abandoned their plans for world domination and they know that parity is not the route to success in that area.

Instead of the period of negotiation, for which the President hopes, we shall, I believe, have a period of Red nuclear blackmail. Taking advantage of their strategic superiority, the Reds will begin to show their muscle and make hostile demands. Already since achieving superiority they have become much more aggressive. Their air and sea bases in North Africa, their missiles and fighters in Egypt, their growing naval thrusts into the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean, and their missile-carrying subs off our coast provide unmistakable evidence of this.

On May 20, 1970 their missile ships returned to Cuban waters and United States intelligence agencies report that Russian bombers are now using Cuban bases . . .

Moreover, there is a terrible danger in the Nixon defense strategy I have outlined. The Reds may not permit our rearmament. Over the Hot Line from Moscow could come this ultimatum: “As you know, Mr. President, we now have your land-based ICBMs well covered with our SS-9s. Your own Secretary of Defense has told your Congress that we can destroy 95 percent of your
ICBM capability in a surprise first strike. The only thing we now have to fear is your Polaris and Poseidon nuclear submarines. We now order you to send these vessels into the Black Sea where we can be sure they are disarmed. You will be wise to comply, since each of your subs at sea is now followed everywhere it goes by two of our killer subs.”

In such a circumstance, when the USSR has about the same strategic superiority, four to one, which we enjoyed at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the President may have no alternative but to comply with the Red ultimatum, as Khruschev responded in 1961.

With loss of our No. 1 power position will go loss of world leadership. Many fateful consequences will inevitably follow.

European leaders have realized for some time that the United States no longer was a dependable ally and assured protector, her people having lost the will and refused to provide the means for Free World leadership. This is why the leaders in Germany and France have been recently in Moscow seeking some form of détente with the Kremlin. That also was the reason Greece and Turkey refused her recognition of Red China.

Likewise, it accounts for the recent defection of Canada, confirmed by her recognition of Red China.

The United States must now alter its strategy since its defense posture is such that its peacekeeping ability is no longer credible. When the United States was the No. 1 world power, so acknowledged by friend and foe, its earlier policies of massive retaliation and graduated response were effective.

A nation faced with an adversary having superior nuclear capability and strategic strength has only these options: It can strike first in a surprise attack in order to reduce the nuclear capacity of the enemy. It can await the enemy’s first strike and then retaliate by launching whatever nuclear weapons survive upon the cities of the enemy. Or it can accede to nuclear blackmail, tantamount to surrender.

Our former allies of the Free World have but two options now. They can make the best deal they can get from Moscow or they can develop their own nuclear defenses. Britain and France have a nuclear start and Germany and Japan will no doubt be making that hard decision soon.

In the past, whenever United States defense appropriations were reaching dangerously low levels, the Reds always took some offensive action to alarm our people and warn our leaders. The blockade of Berlin, the invasion of South Korea and the Cuban Missile Crisis were such examples. The United States then acted promptly to restore the credibility of its deterrent posture.

The Reds have done the same thing this time. They have never been more aggressive than since gaining strategic superiority. Their fleets in all the world’s oceans, their planes, missiles and troops into Egypt, their nuclear submarines patrolling our coasts and their sub base in Cuba have given unmistakable warning. But our people have not responded as in the past.

Some defense leaders credit this apathy to an unrealistic reliance upon SALT. The recent action of the House on defense appropriations cuts the ground from under SALT. Why would Russia agree to mutual disarmament when she has Congressional confirmation that United States unilateral disarmament is being accelerated?

You recall that General Cordes, of the Strategic Air Command, told us: “The Soviet Union is now about to seize world technological leadership from the United States.” He also pointed out that they have already spent about $3 billion more than we have on defense-oriented research and that their annual expansion in their R&D (research and development) effort has been 10 percent a year while ours has only been 4 percent, hardly enough to cover rising inflation costs.

I thought his comment on Soviet Research Institute growth was especially significant in this area. “The Soviets have established a technologically oriented society. As a measure of this growth, they have nearly doubled the number of research institutes over the past 20 years and quadrupled their graduated engineers. This technical manpower force is now six times the size of ours.”

Dr. John S. Foster, Director of Defense Research and Engineering, has repeatedly warned Congress of the tremendous Red R&D effort and its dangerous consequences for us.

In Russia, the scientists, engineers and technicians enjoy favored status, ranking right after the Party leaders in salary, housing, food and prestige. There are no unemployed scientists and engineers in the USSR, while we have today thousands of unemployed scientists and engineers. To me, this has ominous and obvious future consequences.

It means that the USSR will have superior strategic weapons in the future. Add this to their numerical superiority and our defenses lose their deterrent credibility entirely.

There is another side to the USSR-United States inequity which disturbs me greatly. I have a sufficient acquaintance with history to know that more nations have fallen due to internal disorder and decay than from outside conquest. I see in our Country today many of the maladies which have been fatal to other peoples, other nations once great but which ultimately disappeared.

The apathy of our people to their defense establishment and forces passes all understanding. In 1962 there was strong popular support for President Kennedy when he ordered the Russians to get their offensive missiles out of Cuba. Contrast that reaction with the lack of popular concern when President Nixon told us that the Soviets were building a nuclear sub base in Cuba.

We also have in this Country, as we all know a large and growing group of traitors. By definition of long standing a traitor is one who gives aid and comfort to the enemy. During the Vietnam War many of our citizens, some in high places, have given aid and encouragement to the Reds, hiding behind the legal fiction that war was not declared by Congress.

When some historian of the future does the job on us which Gibbon did on Rome, I believe he will trace the beginning of our decline to our tolerance of treason. The Reds do not have that problem.

There is now much talk about national priorities. We are told that we must reduce defense expenditures in order to provide more funds for other pressing priorities. I submit that our first priority must be the national security for if that fails the other priorities do not matter. Our conquerors will take care of those.

There appears to be a considerable feeling in this Country, which has
been fostered by the intellectual-left, that the Reds no longer represent a serious menace since Russia and China are quarreling. I believe the USSR-ChiCom quarrel is like spats between husbands and wives. They can be bitter, but when third parties intervene, the couples promptly double up on the intruder.

Despite this heated oral controversy, I note that both big Red powers have been supplying aid to North Vietnam.

In view of the present threat to our security, what should be the size and composition of our defense forces? While a detailed discussion of this subject lies outside my assignment at this symposium, I have compiled such a force list and can make it available to anyone who is interested. There are some facts and conditions relating to this question pertinent to my topic "The Meaning of the Threat."

No Free World leader knows what would deter an enemy from launching a nuclear first strike. Only the rulers in Moscow and Peking know that. We do, however, have some pertinent yardsticks. Our strategic superiority has kept the truce thus far. At the time of the Cuban missile crisis when our strategic superiority was four or five times theirs, they were deterred.

A nation whose policy is to survive a nuclear first strike and retaliate must be sure to emphasize all defense measures including the ABM (Antiballistic Missile) and civil defenses, especially shelter programs and ample warning devices.

An adequate force, when off the defensive must also be much larger, more extensive and more expensive than a nuclear first strike force due to the frightful destructiveness of nuclear weapons. Incidentally, I never knew of anybody who ever won while on the defensive.

The frequently heard argument against the great cost of our defense system is scarcely valid since whatever it costs is but a pittance compared to what we would lose if our defenses failed.

Here I want to suggest one caution to the military.

Sometimes in the past when defense appropriations were inadequate the Armed Services have engaged in heated controversy over the sparse funds which were available. That would be fatal now when it is open season on all things military. Every military leader must put national interest above any partisan or parochial advantage. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and all subordinates in uniform must speak with one voice resolving all issues in conference and creating no interservice rivalry headlines.

National security should never be a partisan or political issue. It is as nonpartisan as safe streets and clean air. Since national security concerns every citizen, it should be a concern of every citizen.

One decisive aspect of the Red threat has not received the attention it deserves. That is the intention, plan and will of enemy leadership. Does anyone who has observed the truculence of the Kremlin during the years since World War II, when their strategic forces were inferior, doubt that they will be more difficult to deal with now that they are the World's No. 1 military power? Has anyone seen any evidence that Soviet leadership has abandoned its announced plan for World conquest?

Two things are necessary for world domination, the military power and the will or determination of national leadership to use it. Russia undoubtedly now has both.

When the United States was the No. 1 military power in the world this represented no menace to any people or nation on earth. Everyone here and abroad knew that our strength was defensive. Not since 1898 (the Spanish American War) has the United States been an expansionist Nation or had an aggressive policy. Can any informed person say the same for the men in the Kremlin?

In 1914 the Kaiser and his Prussian War Lords had the will for conquest but not, as it developed, the military strength. In 1940 Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese War Lords had the will but not the means. Now for the first time there is a nation with the strength and whose leaders obviously possess the will for conquest.

Finally, I have observed that some of our people misunderstand why we recommend superior United States military strength. Recently, for example, a Senator criticized General Ryan for saying our strategic forces must be able to disarm an enemy.

Frankly, I have little interest in retaliation or how many Russians or Red Chinese are killed after a massive nuclear attack on the United States. Everything, everyone, every institution I cherish will have been destroyed.

What I want, what this Country must have, is a strategic force of such size and composition that no enemy will ever dare to launch that massive nuclear first strike. We have had such a force; it has kept the uneasy nuclear truce for two decades. We have lost it. We must never cease our effort until we get it back.

That is our highest national priority.

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To Our Subscribers . . .

Due to labor contract negotiations in the Washington, D.C. area, involving all printers, the printing of the April issue of the DAR Magazine was delayed more than a week. This coupled with the backlog created by Easter mail resulted in very late delivery of this issue. We regret this inconvenience to our subscribers and hope that it will not happen again in the months to come.
PRESIDENT GENERAL SETS A RECORD: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, is safely back at National Headquarters after the last State Conference tour of her three year term of office. In addition to making official visits to each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Mrs. Seimes met with all the Chapters currently active in foreign countries. This is believed to be an itinerary never equaled by any other President General. She was "on the road" for one third of her administration, the equivalent of full time for a whole year, and the mileage Mrs. Seimes covered qualified her for membership in the 100,000 Mile Club.

DAR MAGAZINE ARTICLES TO BE ABSTRACTED AND Indexed: The DAR Magazine will soon be known to more readers than ever before. It will join over 1,500 periodicals that are published throughout the world, the articles of which are regularly abstracted and indexed by the American Bibliographical Center for their two publications, "America: History and Life" and/or "Historical Abstracts." These are standard reference systems in the field of history and will make the Society's magazine widely known in all parts of the world.

A SIDELIGHT OF PRESIDENT GENERAL'S VISIT TO OREGON: In 1936, a DAR Good Citizenship Medal was awarded to Leah Koch, a high school senior in McMinnville, Oregon. When Mrs. Seimes was in Portland this spring, Mrs. Leah Koch Sauer, "Oregon Mother of the Year for 1970," recalled the thrill of that long-ago event and says she still treasures the beautiful medal.

Also, because of the good publicity in Portland, an elderly gentleman secured the name of the President General and called Mrs. Seimes on the telephone. He said he was 77 years old and wondered if the President General would be interested in something he wanted to give the NSDAR. It has arrived by registered mail: an original document, dated September 16, 1780, giving permission to a Mr. Richard James to pass and repass the Ramapo River, and signed "G. Washington."

DAR MEMBER HONORED: Miss Lillian Gish, famed actress of motion pictures, stage and television, has received an honorary award by the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences for "superlative service in the making of motion pictures." Miss Gish is a member of Massillon Chapter, Ohio, which she joined in 1917.

A FAMILY TRADITION: A telephone call was received at National Headquarters from Mr. James Goode of the Smithsonian Institution asking for pictorial and other material on the NSDAR Founders' Memorial for inclusion in a book on sculpture in Washington, D.C., one of the Smithsonian's projects for the 200th Bicentennial of the United States to be commemorated in 1976. During the conversation, it was learned that Mr. Goode is a great-nephew of Dr. George Brown Goode who designed the DAR Insignia in 1891. Dr. Goode, at that time Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the National Society, was also connected with the Smithsonian Institution, where he had an office. The spinning wheel from which Dr. Goode made his original sketch belonged to his mother; it is now on view in the collections of the DAR Museum at Headquarters.

REMINISCENT OF THE SOCIETY'S BEGINNINGS: Word was recently received of the passing of Miss Letitia Ewing Stevenson, daughter of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson. Miss Stevenson held National Number 6750; she joined the Society in 1894 as a member of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (named for her mother) in Illinois the same year the Chapter was organized and chartered. Her mother was the 2nd and 4th President General of the NSDAR, 1893-1895 and 1896-1898. Mrs. Stevenson has the unique honor of being the only President General to have served twice as the Society's highest officer.
The James River ends its winding journey across the State of Virginia by gently flowing into the Chesapeake Bay. Old Point Comfort, a flat sand spit shaped like a fish hook was formed here. As this point completely dominates the channel, Fort Monroe was built to guard it.

If you walk under the beautiful live oak trees which have been standing undisturbed, but lovingly cared for, since the clearing was made to build the Fort, you will leave the 20th Century and find that you have stepped back into the early days when the first white men arrived in Virginia. These trees, the experts say, probably saw Captain John Smith when he came in 1608 to explore the bay. After exploring Old Point Comfort he found it to be an excellent site for a fort.

In 1609 Captain John Ratcliffe and a detachment of
men were sent to Old Point Comfort to build a fort, named Fort Algernourne. Simple earthwork at first, by 1611 it was well stockaded and had a battery containing 40 people and 7 cannon. In 1632 the fort was rebuilt more substantially. It was discontinued after 1667 as the colonists did not want to appropriate money for maintaining a garrison. However, in 1722 George Walker, grandfather of George Wythe, was in charge of the battery on Old Point Comfort as “gunner and storekeeper.” In 1727 a new fort, Fort George, was ordered built. This fort was destroyed by a hurricane in 1749 and the garrison was again withdrawn with only a caretaker left in charge.

During the Revolutionary War our French allies under Admiral Comte de Grasse landed some men and erected a battery on Old Point Comfort but not until the War of 1812 was it demonstrated that we needed an adequate coast defense. In 1816 a committee was appointed to make recommendations. This committee headed by Brigadier General Simon Bernard made plans for a system of forts extending from Maine to Louisiana. The fort to be built at Old Point Comfort was designed by General Bernard personally and was named Fort Monroe after President James Monroe. The construction of this mighty fort was to extend over 15 years.

Fort Monroe is very large, covering sixty-three acres. It includes a moat one and one-quarter miles in circumference. The moat ranges from 150 feet wide at the factory and in 1823 the Army Engineers, being unable for a system of forts extending from Maine to Louisiana. The fort to be built at Old Point Comfort was designed by General Bernard personally and was named Fort Monroe after President James Monroe. The construction of this mighty fort was to extend over 15 years.

For the actual construction of the fort was under the supervision of Major Charles Gratiot, Constructing Engineer, and in the beginning slaves were hired by contract to do all the work. Labor was a problem and in 1820 a general order was directed that military convicts should be sent to Old Point Comfort. Their work proved satisfactory and in 1823 the Army Engineers, being unable to provide guard for the 72 prisoners working there, were relieved of this duty by Company G of the 3rd Artillery. This company was the first regular unit to serve at Fort Monroe.

The fort is built in the shape of a seven-sided polygon. The seven fronts are numbered counterclockwise. There are 94 casemate positions (a casemate is a chamber in the wall of the fort). The wall of the fort rises approximately 30 feet above the water level at high tide in the moat. Each casemate is divided into two rooms, which are connected by arched passageways. There were ornamental porticoes at the entrance doors of the casemates and for years members of the garrison lived in some of them. To make them more inhabitable wooden floors, wooden walls and plastered ceilings were installed. At the end of the Civil War, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America was imprisoned for two years in the fort, part of the time in Casemate No. 2. This casemate was restored in 1951 by Col. Paul R. Goode, a native of Massachusetts and with the help of a local committee he founded the present Fort Monroe Casemate Museum. Admission is free and the museum is open 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day of the year. The story of Jefferson Davis and the museum will not be told here but the museum is one of the most important Civil War museums in the country.

Opposite the east end of the Second Front standing on the Parade Ground is a little white church. Named The Chapel of the Centurion it was built in 1858 by private subscription and is still used as the post chapel. The principal contributor was Lt. Julian McAllister. He had escaped alive when an explosion at the post arsenal killed two officers with whom he was working. The church was meant as a permanent offering in thanks to God for sparing his life. There are twenty-five stained glass windows in the chapel, dedicated to the military personnel who have served at Fort Monroe and to members of their families. In the Chancel a stained glass window of Cornelius the Centurion, patron saint of military men, was originally dedicated May 3, 1858. The Chapel was named after this Roman centurion. The history of Cornelius and his conversion to the Christian faith is rooted in the New Testament (Acts 10). The Chapel also serves as a repository for some of the historic flags of the old Coast Artillery Branch, which hang from the ceiling of the nave.

Oldest and most interesting are the National (American Flag) and Regimental (Unit Banner) colors of the old Second Artillery Regiment. These are the flags once carried in battle by the historic Second Regiment—the officially commissioned banners displayed at parades and entitled to the salute. The thirty-four stars of the United States flag dates it between 1861 when Kansas was admitted to the Union and 1863 when West Virginia joined. The circular pattern of the stars is also unique.

There are two forty-five star flags—seventh from the front on the right and left. On the right are the National Colors of the old Seventh Artillery and on the left the colors of the old Third. These flags date from the period 1896-1907. A forty-six star flag which belonged to the First Artillery and probably issued in 1907 hangs from the front on the left. The forty-sixth state to join the union was Oklahoma.

Most of the remaining national colors are 48 star flags except for the two nearest the altar. These are the 49 and 50 star flags, respectively. Along with the historic banners, a flag of the Continental Army Command hangs second from the front on the right.

Massed, these flags form a mute tribute to the men and officers of the historic units which have served Fort Monroe and the nation through the years since the first United States Army Garrison troops arrived there.

In 1820 William Armstrong built a tavern near the main gate of the fort. It was designed to serve the needs of the workmen and soldiers of the post and was erected with the understanding that the Army could require its
removal at any time. Since that time a number of resort hotels have risen to take the place of this humble building, the newest being The Chamberlin Hotel. The winters at Old Point Comfort are mild. In summer the Point is bathed by cooling breezes. These have made the hotels year-round favorites for visitors.

Over the years many men of history have been stationed at Fort Monroe or have visited there. LaFayette visited briefly in 1824 during his tour of the United States. In 1828 a private of Company H, First Artillery arrived, Edgar Allan Poe. Between 1831 and 1834 Robert E. Lee served as a young lieutenant of Army Engineers and had a hand in building Fort Monroe. Lincoln visited the Fort from May 6 to 11, 1862. President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson worshipped in the Chapel of the Centurion in 1916. Newspaper clippings giving an account of the wedding of Major John Eisenhower at which the groom’s father, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, was best man, can be seen in The Chapel Center located in the Second Front Casemates.

Many present day visitors find it hard to believe that Fort Monroe is not a restoration. They can be assured that this is the original structure and the only work done has been to restore as nearly as possible the original appearance of the casemates. Historical markers have been placed within Fort Monroe to help interpret certain structures, sites and artifacts. Encouraged by Col. Henry L. Gordner, Commanding Officer, Fort Monroe, who has a great interest in historical interpretation, much work has been accomplished in the last three years towards making this area commemorativc and educational.

Was Fort Monroe ever attacked? No, for in this respect Fort Monroe must be compared to the invincible Fortress of Gibraltar, which has not been attacked by an enemy fleet since the unsuccessful siege by the French and Spanish in 1779-1783. The very strength of Gibraltar has precluded attacks. The same has applied to Fort Monroe. Its very strength precluded any attack. Structurally as perfect as when it was completed, it has served this country through four major wars and stands today a

(Continued on page 559)
From The Mail Bag Of The National Membership Commission

MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY, Registrar General
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. Will the DAR accept as proof of service an obituary of my ancestor that mentions that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War?
A. Yes. See page 12 of the DAR publication: General Information and Requirements for and Preparation of Application Papers (1969).

Q. Are pictures of tombstones sufficient proof to establish a death date on an application?
A. Yes, if the marking is legible and it is an old tombstone. If the tombstone is obviously new, the genealogist may require substantiating evidence of the death date.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. Who must sign the papers for a new applicant joining as member-at-Large?
A. Applicants who wish to apply for membership-at-Large must have their applications signed by two members of her state who are in good standing and also by the State Regent.

Q. If a chapter registrar is to be out of town for some length of time, what provisions should be made as concerns signing of necessary documents?
A. When a chapter registrar is to be out of town for an extended period of time, if the chapter Bylaws do not prohibit, the regent may appoint a registrar pro tem.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH

Q. Is there any way one may obtain more family history on their ancestor provided by other DAR members?
A. This might be possible by ordering a copy for $2.00 of the member’s DAR papers from Registrar General’s Office.

Q. Are members allowed to use genealogical material in the DAR Library? May this be sent to your home?
A. DAR members can use the Library any time they are in Washington. The books can’t be sent to the home.

Q. Is there a fee for members to use the Library?
A. For photostat copies only.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP

As this page's Editor since inception, it would be remiss the last issue of this Administration to not express sincere gratitude to:

National Membership Commission Members for their promptness in sending material;
Miss Rose Hall, DAR Magazine Editor, for space and assistance;
Mrs. Jeannette Jackson, Record Room, for her patience and excellent cooperation;
Those who furnished material for the “Q’s and A’s”;
The many readers of this page for letters of commendation, and

ALL FOR AN ALL TIME HIGH IN DAR MEMBERSHIP. THANK YOU and best wishes for continued success in DAR.

MAY 1971
Supplemental and corrected list of Marked Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots based on correspondence received in the Office of the Historian General since October 1969 when the printing of original list was started. Several States have printed booklets containing the names, place of burial, and references for Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots. These names may also be included on Historic Site Marker such as the Tablet on the wall of the Relic Room, Hamilton County Memorial Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. Such names have not necessarily been reprinted in our list in the Magazine, but may be referenced by writing to the State Historians in those States. For further information please contact Historian General’s Office.

Cemetery—Cem.
Chapter—Chp.

The following names of Revolutionary Soldiers were listed as being buried in the “Old School Burying Ground, Concord, Pa.”. The site should read “Upper Burying Ground, Germantown, Pa.”, Germantown Chapter:

Axe, Fred
Axe, John
Bowman, Daniel
Care, Peter
Colladay, William
Cox, Thomas R.
Crout (Kraut), Jacob
Crout (Kraut), John
Dewees, Henry
Dewees, William
Dicker, Michael
Duy (Duey), Jacob
Duy (Duey), Richard
Engel, Archibald
Engel, Charles
Engel, Jacob
Engel, Jesse
Engel, Paul
Francis, Charles
Francis, John
Hinkle, Casper
Jones, Thomas
Kerbach, John
Kerper, Abraham
Keyser, Peter

Knorr, David
Knorr, George
Knorr, Jacob
Knorr, John K.
Knorr, Matthias
Lucas, Thomas
Moyer, Henry
Moyer, Jacob
Ottinger, Christopher
Ottinger, John
Ottinger, William
Powelson, Zachariah
Robb (Raab), Richard
Robb (Raab), Jacob
Scheibes, Frederick S.
Snyder, Peter
Steeper, William
Stroup, Peter
Tibbin, John
Turner, Jacob Henry
Unrod, Jacob
Weaver, Philip
Wert, Peter
Wilt, Christopher
Zollinger, Ulrich

(Abbott, John—Andover, Me., Amariscoggin Chp., Me.
Abbott, Philip—East Rumford, Me., Amariscoggin Chp., Me.
Abbott, William—Old Burying Ground, Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Abel, Thomas—Pioneer Cem., Pomfret, N.Y. Benjamin Prescott Chp., N.Y.
Abney, Nathaniel—Family Burying Ground, Edgefield, S.C.
Samuel Bacot Chp., S.C.
Abram, Bulkley—Old Burying Ground, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Ackert, Martinus—St. Paul’s Cem., Rhinebeck, N.Y. Chancellor Livingston Chp., N.Y.
Adair, James—Old Brookville Cem., Brookville, Ind. Twin Forks Chp., Ind.
Adair, John—Frankfort, Ky., William Capers Chp., S.C.
Adair, Joseph Jr.—Duncan Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Laurens County, S.C. Sullivan-Dunklin Chp., S.C.
Adams, David Jr.—Old First Baptist Cem., Charleston, S.C. State Historian, S.C.
Adams, Joel—St. John’s Episcopal Church Cem., Worthington, Ohio. Columbus Chp., Ohio
Adams, Joel—St. John’s (Congaree) Cem., Richland County, S.C. David Hopkins Chp., S.C.
Adams, Joel—Old Cem., East Aurora, N.Y. Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Adams, John—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. Prelinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Adams, Levi—Abandoned Palmer Cem., Ripley, N.Y. Patterson Chp., N.Y.
Adams, Samuel—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. Prelinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Aiken, James—Meeting House Hill Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


Anthony, John—On farm near Galena, Md. Descendants:

Anderson, Robert—Middle Octorara United Presbyterian Cem., N.Y.

Anderson, Matthew—Pleasant Street Cem., West Rutland, Vt.

Anglin, Adrian—Stony Point Cem., Leesburg, Ind. Tippecanoe

Anderson, Kenneth—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.

Anderson, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten

Anderson, John—Old Cem., Hagaman, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.

Allison, Hugh—Greenlawn Cem., Lowell, Montgomery County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Allison, Robert—Greenlawn Cem., Lowell, Montgomery County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Alverson, Uriah—Indian Opening Cem., Madison, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Amsden, John—North Orangeburg County, S.C. State Historian, S.C.


Amlin, John—Mound Cem., Whipple, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Anderson, James—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten

Anderson, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten

Anderson, John—Old Cem., Hagaman, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.

Anderson, Joseph—Heil Cem., North of Greenville, Ind. Descendant:

Angel, Henry—Cape May Courthouse, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.

Alexander, William—Reese's Chapel Cem., Maury County, Tenn.

Descendant: Reported by Buffalo River Chp., Tenn.

Alford, Jacob—Ashpole Presbyterian Church Cem., Rowland, N.C. Henry Durant Chp., S.C.


Allen, Asher—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Allen, Caleb—North Pawlet Cem., Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chp., Vt.


Allen, Ethan—Green Mount Cem., Burlington, Vt. Green Moun


Allen, William—Old Cem., Hagaman, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.


Ashmead, John—Old South Cem., Frankfort, Ind. Capt. Har

Aughe, Harmon—Old South Cem., Frankfort, Ind. Capt. Har Aughe Chp., Ind.

Augur, Felix—Greenwood Cem., Kendall, N.Y. Orleans Chp., N.Y.

Aiken Chp., N.H.

Akers, Joseph—Heil Cem., North of Greenville, Ind. Descendants: Reported by Piankeshaw Chp., Ind.

Akers, Thomas Sr.—Heil Cem., North of Greenville, Ind. Descendants: Reported by Piankeshaw Chp., Ind.

Albee, Nathanial—Spofford Cem., Chesterfield, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.

Albergotti, Anthony—St. Helena's Churchyard, Beaufort, S.C. William Capers Chp., S.C.

Albin, (Albion), William—Deer Creek Cem., Putnam County, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.

Alden, Thomas—Leicester, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.

Alderman, John—Old Tennent Cem., Delway, N.C. Edenton Tea Chp., N.C.

Anderson, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.

Anderson, James—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.


Aldrich, William—Mount Cem., Lisbon, N.H. Gunthwaite Chp., N.H.

Aldrich, John—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio


Aldrich, William—Mount Cem., Lisbon, N.H. Gunthwaite Chp., N.H.

Allen, William—Heil Cem., North of Greenville, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.

Aldrich, John—On farm near Galena, Md. Descendants:

Aldrich, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.

Anderson, Robert—Middle Octorara United Presbyterian Cem., N.Y.


Anderson, Joseph—Heil Cem., North of Greenville, Ind. Descendants: Reported by Piankeshaw Chp., Ind.

Aldrich, John—On farm near Galena, Md. Descendants:

Aldrich, John—On farm near Galena, Md. Descendants:

Anderson, Robert—Middle Octorara United Presbyterian Cem., N.Y.


Anglin, Adrian—Stony Point Cem., Leesburg, Ind. Tippecanoe River Chp., Ind.


Avery, Uriah—Mt. Hope Cem., Norwich, N.Y. Satara Chp., N.Y.

Axtell, Moses—Axtell Farm Cem., 8 mi. from Deposit, N.Y. Descendants: Reported by Oneonta Chp., N.Y.


Ayers, Levi—Wantage Cem., Sussex County, N.Y. De Anza Chp., Calif. and Tioughnioga Chp., N.Y.

Ayer, Daniel—Greenlawn Cem., Lowell, Montgomery County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Arnold, Francis—New Hope Cem., White County, Tenn. Rock House Chp., Tenn.


Arnott, Henry Sr.—Mt. Hedding Cem., Lillidale, W.Va. Capt. William Sanders Chp., Texas

Ashby, Jesse—Walton's Creek Cem., Centertown, Ky. Descendants:

Ashby, William—Cemetery on John Haymaker Farm, Nr. New Washington, Ind. Piankeshaw Chp., Ind.

Ashby, John—Warrior Creek Baptist Church Cem., Laurens County, S.C. Sullivan-Dunklin Chp., S.C.


Apthorp, Benjamin—On wall of main entrance hall of Courthouse, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Chp., Mo.


Atkinson, Isaac—Cape May Courthouse, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.


Atwood, David—Landaff, N.H. Gunthwaite Chp., N.H.

Atwood, Isaac—Leicester, Vt. Lake Dunmore Chp., Vt.

Atwood, Samuel—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington Chp., Vt.

Aughe, Harmon—Old South Cem., Frankfort, Ind. Capt. Har Aughe Chp., Ind.

Augur, Felix—Greenwood Cem., Kendall, N.Y. Orleans Chp., N.Y.

Austin, Silas—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Austin, Stephen—Mountain View Cem., Auburn, Me. Mary Dillingham Chp., Me.

Atwood, Samuel—New Hope Cem., White County, Tenn. Rock House Chp., Tenn.

Athel, Benjamin—On wall of main entrance hall of Courthouse, Columbia, Mo. Columbia Chp., Mo.

Atkin, Alexander—Cape May Courthouse, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.


Andrews, David—Old Burying Ground, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.

Andrews, Eli—Sangerfield Cem., Sangerfield, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.


Anglin, Adrian—Stony Point Cem., Leesburg, Ind. Tippecanoe River Chp., Ind.
Badgley, Joseph—Willcocks Burying Ground, Westfield, N.J.
Bailey, John—Hillcrest Cem., Paris Hill, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Bailey, John—Poughkeepsie Rural Cem., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Mahwesawasig Chp., N.Y.
Bailey, John—St. Paul's Chapel Churchyard, New York City, N.Y. New Netherland Chp., N.Y.
Bailey, John—St. Michael's P.E. Churchyard, Charleston, S.C. Davis Family Chp., S.C.
Badgley, Joseph—Willcocks Burying Ground, Westfield, N.J.
Bancker, James—Farmer's Creek Cem., Metamora, Ill. Governer Bradford Chp., Ill.
Barlow, Samuel K.—Government Camp, Mt. Hood Loop, Ore. Multnomah Chapter, Ore.
Baker, John—Ivory Hill Cemetery, Orono, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Barnett, Nathaniel—Millman Cem., Hoosick, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.
Barlow, Samuel K.—Government Camp, Mt. Hood Loop, Ore. Multnomah Chapter, Ore.
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Baker, John—Ivory Hill Cemetery, Orono, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.


Becker, John F.—Botskill Cem., Greenwich, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

Beckly, Daniel—Forest Hill Cem., Utica, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.


Beedle, Joseph—Beedle Cem., N. of Wingate, Waynetown, Ind. Descendants: Reported by Dorothy Q. Chp., Ind.


Belton, William Sr.—Whaley's Burying Ground, Greenfield, Conn. Chief Taughannock Chp., N.Y.

Belk, John—Shiloh Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church Cem., 5 mi. north of Lancaster, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.

Belk, John Jr.—Shiloh Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church Cem., 5 mi. north of Lancaster, S.C. Kanawha Chp., S.C.

Bell, John—Middle Octorara United Presbyterian Cem., Quarry Pa. Descendants: Reported by Octorora Chp., Pa.

Bell, Meshach—Frost Cem., New Castle, N.H. Ranger Chp., N.H.

Bell, Phineas—Blackmer Cem., Lairdsville, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Bellinger, John—Forest Hill Cem., Utica, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Bellinger, Peter—Little Falls Cem., Little Falls, N.Y. Gansevoort Chp., N.Y.

Bender, George—Oak Hill Cem., Washington, D.C. Descendant: Reported by Judge Lynn Chp., D.C.

Bender, John Peter—Plainfield Twp., Pa. Dolly Madison Chp., Ohio

Benedict, Samuel—Ashville Cem., Harmony, N.Y. De-on-going was Chp., N.Y.


Benham, Jared—Broad Street Cem., Meriden, Conn. Alleghany Chp., Va.

Bennett, Reuben—New Hope Baptist Church Cem., Lancaster, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.

Bennett (Bennet), Rufus—Hanover Green Cem., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Bent, Silas—Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Bentley, Caleb—Center Berlin Cem., Berlin, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

Bergen, John B.—Presbyterian Church Cem., Cranbury, N.J. Francis Hopkinson Chp., N.J.

Berrien, Cornelius—Berrien Island, now called Elmhurst, N.Y. Descendant: Reported by Benjamin Rush Chp., S.C.

Bellinger, Peter—Little Falls Cem., Little Falls, N.Y. Gansevoort Chp., N.Y.

Bender, George—Oak Hill Cem., Washington, D.C. Descendant: Reported by Judge Lynn Chp., D.C.

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Bennett, Reuben—New Hope Baptist Church Cem., Lancaster, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.

Bennett (Bennet), Rufus—Hanover Green Cem., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Wyoming Valley Chp., Pa.

Bennett, Solomon—Old Settlers Burying Ground, N.Y. Kanisteo Valley Chp., N.Y.


Bent, Silas—Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Bentley, Caleb—Center Berlin Cem., Berlin, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

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Bent, Silas—Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Bentley, Caleb—Center Berlin Cem., Berlin, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

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Benham, Jared—Broad Street Cem., Meriden, Conn. Alleghany Chp., Va.

Bennett, Reuben—New Hope Baptist Church Cem., Lancaster, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.

Bennett (Bennet), Rufus—Hanover Green Cem., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Wyoming Valley Chp., Pa.

Bennett, Solomon—Old Settlers Burying Ground, N.Y. Kanisteo Valley Chp., N.Y.


Bent, Silas—Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Bentley, Caleb—Center Berlin Cem., Berlin, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

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Bennett (Bennet), Rufus—Hanover Green Cem., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Wyoming Valley Chp., Pa.

Bennett, Solomon—Old Settlers Burying Ground, N.Y. Kanisteo Valley Chp., N.Y.


Bent, Silas—Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Bentley, Caleb—Center Berlin Cem., Berlin, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

Bergen, John B.—Presbyterian Church Cem., Cranbury, N.J. Francis Hopkinson Chp., N.J.

Berrien, Cornelius—Berrien Island, now called Elmhurst, N.Y. Descendant: Reported by Benjamin Rush Chp., S.C.
Bliss, Reuben—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Blodgett, Rufus—Old Burying Ground Cem., Prattsburgh, N.Y. Baron Steuben Chp., N.Y.
Blood, Marvin—Marion Churchyard, Edwards County, Ill. Egyptian Chp., Ill.
Blosom, Peter—On Farm near Hamlin, N.Y. Monroe Chp., N.Y.
Bonnel (Bonne11), Samuel—Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio
Bouwer, Muscoe—9 miles North of Winnsboro, S.C. Thomas Woodward Chp., S.C.
Bowman, Francis—Henniker, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Bowne, Joseph—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Breed, Thomas Knowles—Maplewood Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Breed, Timothy—Lost Creek Cem., 5 mi. north of Ft. Madison, Iowa. Jean Egoy Chp., Iowa
Brewer, Joseph—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Brian, James—Mill Creek Cem., York County, S.C. King's Mountain Chp., S.C.
Brickner, John—St. Jacob's Cem., Lisbon, Ohio. Lewis Kinney Chp., Ohio
Bridges, George—Edwardsville, Ill. Ninian Edwards Chp., Ill.
Bries (Breeze), Hendrick (Henry)—Hoosick Rural Cem., Hoo- nent Chp., N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.
Briggs, Joseph—New Berlin, N.Y. Col. Israel Angell Chp., N.Y.
Briggs, Peleg Sr.—City Hill Cem., Torrey, N.Y. Gu-yu-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Brigham, Lyman—Augusta-Knoxboro Cem., Augusta-Knoxboro, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Brigham, Stephen—Maple Grove Cem., Vernon, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Bristol, Eli—Sunset Hill Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Bristol, Joel—Sunset Hill Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Bristol, Moses—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Broadwater, Lewis—Family Cem., Vienna, Va. Fairfax County Chp., Va.
Broome, John—Bronson Cem., Vernon, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Brooks, James—Schoonoover Cem., 1 mi. west of Tijoga Center, N.Y. John Bell Chp., Wisc.
Brooks, Isaac—Evergreen (or South St.) Cem., Lairdsville, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Brown, David—Hillsboro, Ohio. Hillsboro Chp., Ohio
Brown, George—Brownsville Cem., Brownsville, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.
Brown, Jesse—Mt. Hope Cem., Norwich, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.
Brown, John—Schantz farm, 3 mi. above Lowell, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Bradley, William—Public Library, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Bramlet, Ruben—Harrisburg, Ill., Michael Hilleger Chp., Ill.
Braselton, Jacob Sr.—Walnut Cem., Braselton, Ga. Georgia State Society.
Bray, Daniel—Rosemont Cem., Rosemont, N.J. Gen. Mercer Chp., N.J.
Brayton, Joseph—Cranton Cem., Coventry, R.I. William Capers Chp., S.C
Bride, Thomas Knowles—Maplewood Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Bradford, John—Meeting House Hill Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Bradford, John—Benton Rural Cem., Benton, N.Y. Gu-yu-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Bradford, Robert—Ohio County Burying Ground, Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Bradford, William—Bristol, R.I. Bristol Chp., R.I.
Bradley, James—Williamsburg Cem., Kingstree, S.C. Henry Durant Chp., S.C.
Braddock, Robert—Ohio County Burying Ground, Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Brock, Jesse—Schantz farm, 3 mi. above Lowell, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Brown, John Mathias—Carlisle Cem., Carlisle, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp. and Baron Steuben Chp., N.Y.
Brown, Nathaniel—Shutters Cem., Hoosick, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloon Chp., N.Y.
Brown, Nicholas—Brown Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Brown, Samuel—Shaw's Field, Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Brown, Thomas—East Antim yard, Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Brown, William—Putnamville Cem., Putnam County, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.
Brown, Wright Sr.—City Hill Cem., Torrey, N.Y. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Brunsfeld, Humphrey—Brunsfeld Cem., Lecta, Mason Twp., Ohio. Capt. James Lawrence Chp., Ohio
Brush, William—Mt Hope Cem., Norwich, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.
Buck, Daniel—Boonville Cem., Boonville, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Buck, John—Center Shaftsbury Cem., Bennington, Vt. Hoosac-Walloon Chp., N.Y.
Buck, Jonathan—Bucksport, Me. Peter Horry Chp., S.C.
Buck, Thomas—High Street Cem., Brockport, N.Y. Monroe Chp., N.Y.
Buckley, Moses—Winchell Mountain Burying Ground, Millerton, N.Y. David Desmaret and Westfield Chp., N.Y.
Buckman, Benjamin—Fairview Cem., New Albany, Ind. Descendant: Reported by Piankeshaw Chp., Ind.
Buel, Cyrus—Benton Rural Cem., Benton, N.Y. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Buel, Gideon—Park of Middletown Springs, Vt. William McKinley Chp., Vt.
Buel, Samuel—Benton Rural Cem., Benton, N.Y. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Buell, Asa—Buell Cem., LeRoy, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.
Bulkeley (Bulkey), Nathan—Burying Ground, Fairfield, Conn. Eunice Dennie Burr Chp., Conn.
Bulke, John—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Bunker, Jonathan—Barnstead Parade Cem., Barnstead, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Burns, John—Chesnut Ridge Baptist Church Cem., Laurens County, S.C. Sullivan-Dunklin Chp., S.C.
Burly, Samuel—Lee Hook Cem., Lee, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Burns, John—Chestnut Ridge Baptist Church Cem., Laurens County, S.C. Sullivan-Dunklin Chp., S.C.
Burris, Martin—Morgan County, Ill. Rev. James Caldwell Chp., Ill.
Burridge, Charles—St. Paul's Cem., Paris Hill, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Burroughs, Daniel—Griswold Cem., Plano, Ill. Aliso Canyon Chp., Calif. and Fort Payne Chp., Ill.
Burton (Burke), Jonathan—Cemetery at Old Rockingham Meeting House, Rockingham, Vt. William French Chp., Vt.
Bush, Conrado—Parma Center Cem., Monroe County, N.Y. Orleans Chp., N.Y.
Bush, Stephen—Sheridan Center, N.Y. Descendants: Reported by Maj. Benjamin Bosworth Chp., N.Y.
Burwell, Daniel—Maplewood Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Butler, Eli—Forest Hill Cem., Utica, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Butler, Enoch—Town Hall Cem., Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Byers, Nathan—Family Cem. 12 mi. west of Gaffney, S.C. Demopolis Chp., Ala.
Byers, Nathaniel—Chapel 12 mi. west of Gaffney, S.C. Dixie Confederate Chp., Ala.
Caffey, John—Neta Rosemont Garden, Ala. Peter Forney Chp., Ala.
Caldwell, Benjamin—Hancock County, Ill. Shadrack Bond Chp., Ill.
Caldwell, Samuel—Center Yard, Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Camp, Talcott—Forest Hill Cem., Utica, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Campbell, David—Cemetery at Old Rockingham Meeting House, Rockingham, Vt. William French Chp., Vt.
Campbell, James—Cemetery at Old Rockingham Meeting House, Rockingham, Vt. William French Chp., Vt.
Campbell, John—Cross Creek Cem., Hickory, Pa. State Historical Society.
man Lineage Research Com., Pa.
Campbell, John—Orangeville Cem., Orangeville, N.Y. State
Historian, N.Y.
Campbell, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten-
nett Chp., N.J.
Campbell, Samuel—Old Graveyard on the Plain, Windham,
Campbell, Thomas—Family Cem., Near Irving, Va. Peaks of
Otter Chp., Va.
Campbell, William—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.
Tennent Chp., N.J.
Campbell, William—Cross Creek Cem., Cross Creek, Pa. Wash-
ington County Chp., Pa.
Campfield, William—Old Whippenny Cem., Hanover, N.Y.
Descendant: Reported by Maj. Hugh Moss Chp., Calif.
Canda, Donald—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Canfield, Dennis—Prospect Lawn Cem., Hamburg, N.Y. Kath-
arine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Capron, Benjamin—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann
Story Chp., Vt.
Capron, Edward—for Congregational Church Cem., Harford, Pa.
Montrose Chp., Pa.
Capron, John—Prospect Hill Cem., Uxbridge, Mass. Deborah
Wheelock Chp., Mass.
Capwell, William—West Middlebury Cem., Middlebury, N.Y.
State Historian, N.Y.
Carleton, Joseph—Bridge Street Cem., West Newbury, Mass.
Old Newbury Chp., Mass.
Carleton, Peter—Landaff, N.H. Guntwaithe Chp., N.H.
Lewis Morris Chp., Vt.
Carlton, Francis—Girard Liberry Union Cem., Girard, Ohio.
Mary Chesney Chp., Ohio
Carmer, Abraham—Clarence Cem., Clarence, N.Y. Katha-
rine Capron, John—Prospect Hill Cem., Uxbridge, Mass. Deborah
Canfield, Dennis—Prospect Lawn Cem., Hamburg, N.Y. Kath-
Campfield, William—Cross Creek Cem., Cross Creek, Pa. Wash-
ington County Chp., Pa.
Campfield, William—Old Whippenny Cem., Hanover, N.Y.
Descendant: Reported by Maj. Hugh Moss Chp., Calif.
Canda, Donald—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Canfield, Dennis—Prospect Lawn Cem., Hamburg, N.Y. Kath-
arine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Capron, Benjamin—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann
Story Chp., Vt.
Capron, Edward—for Congregational Church Cem., Harford, Pa.
Montrose Chp., Pa.
Capron, John—Prospect Hill Cem., Uxbridge, Mass. Deborah
Wheelock Chp., Mass.
Capwell, William—West Middlebury Cem., Middlebury, N.Y.
State Historian, N.Y.
Carleton, Joseph—Bridge Street Cem., West Newbury, Mass.
Old Newbury Chp., Mass.
Carleton, Peter—Landaff, N.H. Guntwaithe Chp., N.H.
Lewis Morris Chp., Vt.
Carlton, Francis—Girard Liberry Union Cem., Girard, Ohio.
Mary Chesney Chp., Ohio
Carmer, Abraham—Clarence Cem., Clarence, N.Y. Katha-
rine Capron, John—Prospect Hill Cem., Uxbridge, Mass. Deborah
Canfield, Dennis—Prospect Lawn Cem., Hamburg, N.Y. Kath-
technical feedback, improved accuracy, and natural language understanding. This is a significant step forward in the field of AI text analysis.
Combs, Thomas—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Combs, Joseph—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Combs, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Comer, John—Baker Foundry Cem., Milo, N.Y. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Comegys, James—Private Cemetery on farm, Chestertown, Md. Descendants: Reported by Old Kent Chp., Md.
Comstock, Archilles—Yatesville Cem., Jerusalem, N.Y. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Comstock, Anselm—Beach Ridge Cem., Brockport, N.Y. Monroe Chp., N.Y.
Comstock, David—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Condit, Nathaniel—Parsippany Cem., Parsippany, Morris County, N.J. Parsippany Chp., N.J.
Connell, Ebenezer—Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Conner, Benjamin—Greenland Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger Chp., N.H.
Conover, David—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Conover, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Conover, Lewis—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Cony, Daniel—Lithgow Library, Me. Koussinoc Chp., Me.
Cook, Asaph—Greenville, N.Y. Descendants: Reported by Old Kent Chp., Me.
Cook, Elias—Old Burying Ground, Tarrytown, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Cook, Lemuel—Root Cem., Orleans County, N.Y. Orleans Chp., N.Y.
Cook, Nathaniel—1 mi. near Alston, Fairfield County, S.C. Thomas Woodward Chp., S.C.
Cook, William—Pompey Hollow Cem., Pompey Center, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Cook, Isaac—Village Cem., Lewiston, N.Y. Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Cook, Frank—Ontario Hill Cem., Georgetown, D.C. Capt. Molly Pitcher Chp., D.C.
Coolbroth, Daniel—Maple Grove Cem., Hartford, Me. Amaris coggan Chp., Me.
Cooley, Aaron—Landaff, N.H. Gunthwaite Chp., N.H.
Cooley, Thomas—Cemetery in East Sweden, N.Y. Monroe Chp., N.Y.
Coombs, Anthony—Fosgate Cem., Winchester, N.H. Maricopa Chp., Ariz. and Ashuelot Chp., N.H.
Copeland, John Sr.—Duncan Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Clinton, S.C. Sullivan-Dunklin Chp., S.C.
Coppernoll, Richard—Coppernoll Family plot on farm owned by Mr. Hammond, Ephratah, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.
Corbet, Eldad—Fairview Cem., Bridgewater, N.Y. Descendants: Reported by Dorothy Clark Chp., Calif.
Cornelison, John—Edwardsville, Ill. Ninian Edwards Chp., Ill.
Cornell, William—Bainbridge Cem., Putnam County, Ind. Washington Chp., Ind.
Cornwell, John—Hickory Run Cem., Baltimore, Md. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.
Cottrell, Lebbeus—Reynolds-Petersburg Cem., Petersburg, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.
Couch, Thomas—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Coughran, John—Varysburg Cem., Orangeville, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.
Covenhoven, Cornelius—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Covenhoven, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Covenhoven, Lewis—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Covenhoven, Theodorus—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Covenhoven, William—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Coward, Enoch—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Cowles, Odoniah—Pompey Hollow Cem., Pompey Center, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Cowles, Samuel—Old Burying Ground, Tarrytown, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Cowley, St. Leger—South Trenton Cem., South Trenton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Cox—Benjamin—Columbia Hotel, Columbia Parkway, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio.
Craig, Aaron—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. Freylinghuyzen Chp., N.J.
Craig, David—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Craig, James—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Craig, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Craig, John—Old Pickens, S.C. State Historian, S.C.
Craig, John—Duncan Creek Presbyterian Church Cem., Laurens County Chp., S.C. Thomas Woodward Chp., S.C.
Craig, John—Longtown Presbyterian Church Cem., Ridgeway, S.C. William Capers Chp., S.C.
Craig, John Sr.—Shiloh Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church Cem., Lancaster, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.
Craig, Moses Jr.—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. Freylinghuyzen Chp., N.J.
Craig, Samuel—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Craig, William—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Cram, John—Town Hall Cem., Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Crane, Caleb—Greenlawn Cem., Hamilton, Ohio. Clough Valley Chp., Ohio.
Crane, John—Green Hill Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Crawford, Robert—Old Waxhaws Church Cem., Lancaster, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.
Cree, William—Family Cemetery on “Ashton” Farm, N.J. Jef-
Cushing, Nathaniel—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio.
Cushing, Jonathan—High Street Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Cushing, Daniel—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Cushing, Charles—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.
Cushing, Theophilus—High Street Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.
Cushing, Pyam—High Street Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.

Curtis, Stephen—North Branch Yard, Antrim, N.H.

Curtis, Eleazer—Newbury Cem., Washington County, Ohio.
Marietta Cem., Ohio

Curtis, Eliphalet—Village Cem., Marcellus, N.Y.
Gen. Asa Danforth Cem., N.Y.

Curtis, Jotham—Five Points Cem., Antrim, N.H.
Molly Aiken Cem., N.H.

Curtis, Samuel—Old Baptist Cem., Jefferson, Ala.
Demopolis Cem., Ala.

Curtis, Stephen—North Branch Yard, Antrim, N.H.
Molly Aiken Cem., N.H.

Old Newbury Cem., Mass.

Tea Rock Cem., Mass.

Cushing, Charles—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.

Cushing, Daniel—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.

Cushing, David—High Street Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.

Cushing, Jonathan—High Street Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.

Cushing, Nathan—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio.
Marietta Cem., Ohio

Cushing, Peter—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.

Cushing, Pyam—High Street Cem., Hingham, Mass.
Old Colony Cem., Mass.

Cutter, Jotham—Five Points Cem., Antrim, N.H.

Cutter, Jabez—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Cutter, Jonathan—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Cutter, George—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Cutter, Mary—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Cutter, Isaac—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Walter—Middle Octorara United Presbyterian Cem., Quarryville, Pa.
Descendants: Reported by Octorara Chp., Pa.

Davis, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.

Davis, David—Tennent Cem., Tennent, N.J.

Davis, Jabez—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Azubah—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Mary—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, David—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, John—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Mary—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Thomas—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, William—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, George—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Jacob—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, John—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Mary—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, William—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, John—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Mary—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, David—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, John—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Mary—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Thomas—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, William—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, George—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Jacob—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, John—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.

Davis, Mary—Mt. Vernon Cem., Elyria, Ohio.
Deming, Simeon—Deming Cem., Washington County, Ohio.
Deck, Michael—Edwardsville, Ill. Ninian Edwards Chp., Ill.
Degoyler, Joseph—Degoyler Farm Cem., (removed to Prospect
De Camp, Moses—Bethel Cem., Millville, Hanover Twp., Ohio.
De Camp, Gideon—Scotch Plains, N.J. Patterson Chp., N.Y.
De Chalmette, Ignace Delino—St. Louis No. 1 Cem., New
DeCamp, Morris—Scotch Plains, N.J. Patterson Chp., N.Y.
Day, Edward Sr.—DeWitt Cem., DeWitt, Ill. DeWitt Clinton
Deming, Davis—Bronson Cem., Vernon Center, N.Y. Gen.
Deming, Simeon—Deming Cem., Washington County, Ohio.
Dennison, James Post—New Berlin, N.Y. Col. Israel Angell Chp.,
Delmater, Isaac—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp.,
De Long, Francis—Hartford Cem., Hartford, Mich. Algonquin
Deming, Daniel—Amity Cem., Amity, Pa. Washington County
Dexter, Caleb—Salmon Hole Cem., Lisbon, N.H. Gunthwaite
Dewey, Barzillai—West Street Cem., Rutland, Vt.
Dodd, Daniel—Finneytown Cem., (Old Wesleyan) Cincinnati,
Doe, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent
Dial, Martin—Dial Family Cem., Laurens County, S.C. Sulli-
Dickerson, Thomas—Grandview Twp., New Metamoras, Ohio.
Dickinson, Ebenezer—Forest Hill Cem., Utica, N.Y. Oneida
Dillard, James—Pleasant Hill Cem., Walpole, S.C. State Historian, S.C.
Dillman, Henry—New Hackensack Reformed Churchyard, New
Dodd, John—Finneytown Cem., (Old Wesleyan) Cincinnati,
Dololoff, Richard—Rumford Center, Me. Amiscociggin Chp.,
Doolittle, Uri—St. Paul's Cem., Paris Hill, N.Y. Oneida Chp.,
Doran, Alexander—Shouns Cem., Near Mountain City, Tenn.
Dorchester, Reuben—Village Cem., Marcellus, N.Y. Gen. Asa
Dorland, John—Riverview Cem., Huntingdon, Pa. Standing
Douglas, Samuel—Douglas Burying Ground, Pittstown, N.Y.
Dow, Jonathan—Gordon Hill, New Hampton, N.H. Mary Butler
Dow, Daniel—Family Cem., Epping, N.H. Descendant: Reported by
Dowling, Robert—Family Cem., "Darlington-Oats," Near Dar-
Downing, Samuel—Edenburgh Cem., Edinburgh, N.Y. Amster-
Downing, Samuel—Edenburgh Cem., Edinburgh, N.Y. Amster-
Dowling, James—Family Cem., "Darlington-Oats," Near Dar-
Dowling, Robert—Family Cem., "Darlington-Oats," Near Dar-
Dowen, Marietta Chp., Ohio
Dowen, Marietta Chp., Ohio
Dowen, Samuel—Edenburgh Cem., Edinburgh, N.Y. Amster-
Dowling, Robert—Family Cem., "Darlington-Oats," Near Dar-
Downer, Zacheus—Forest Hill Cem., Utica, N.Y. Oneida Chp.,
Dow, Daniel—Family Cem., Epping, N.H. Descendant: Reported by
Dow, Daniel—Family Cem., Epping, N.H. Descendant: Reported by
Dow, Daniel—Family Cem., Epping, N.H. Descendant: Reported by
Dobbs, James—Waxhaws Presbyterian Church Cem., Lancaster,
Dobbs, William—Edenburgh Cem., Elizabethtown, N.Y. John
Dolfont, Richard—Rumford Center, Me. Amiscociggin Chp.,
Dole, John—Putnam Cem., Newton, N.Y. Gen. Richard Montgo-
Doolittle, Uri—St. Paul’s Cem., Paris Hill, N.Y. Oneida Chp.,
Doran, Alexander—Shouns Cem., Near Mountain City, Tenn.
Dorchester, Reuben—Village Cem., Marcellus, N.Y. Gen. Asa
Dorland, John—Riverview Cem., Huntingdon, Pa. Standing
Douglas, Samuel—Douglas Burying Ground, Pittstown, N.Y.
Dow, Jonathan—Gordon Hill, New Hampton, N.H. Mary Butler
Dow, Daniel—Family Cem., Epping, N.H. Descendant: Reported by
Dow, Daniel—Family Cem., Epping, N.H. Descendant: Reported by
Dow, Daniel—Family Cem., Epping, N.H. Descendant: Reported by
Dobbs, James—Waxhaws Presbyterian Church Cem., Lancaster,
Dobbs, William—Edenburgh Cem., Elizabethtown, N.Y. John
Dolfont, Richard—Rumford Center, Me. Amiscociggin Chp.,
Dole, John—Putnam Cem., Newton, N.Y. Gen. Richard Montgo-
Dobbs, James—Waxhaws Presbyterian Church Cem., Lancaster,
Dobbs, William—Edenburgh Cem., Elizabethtown, N.Y. John
Dolfont, Richard—Rumford Center, Me. Amiscociggin Chp.,


Dubois, Matthew—Old Town Cem., Orange County, N.Y. New York State Society.

Dubois, Matthias—Riverside Cem., Endicott, N.Y. Tuscarora Chp., N.Y.

Du Bose, Peter—Family Cem., Bishopville, S.C. Henry Durant Chp., N.C.

Dunham, Donald—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.

Dunham, David—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. William Capers Chp., N.J.


Dunbar, Thomas—Leicester, Mass. Francis Hopkinson Chp., N.Y.

Dunbar, William—Layman Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Dunbar, Jesse—Rockville Cem., Rockville, Ind. Estabrook Chp., Ind.

Dunbar, John—Meeting House Hill Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.

Dunbar, John—Sangerfield Center Cem., Sangerfield, N.Y. Oneida and Gen. William Floyd Chps., N.Y.


Dunham, David—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. Frelinghuysen Chp., N.J.

Dunham, Donald—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.


Dunham, Robert—Dunham Bluff Plantation, Pedee, S.C. Peter Horry Chp., S.C.


Durgin, Josiah—Durgin Farm, Lee, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.


Dunham, Robert—Family Burying Ground, Near Pee Dee River, Marion Dist., S.C. Samuel Bacot Chp., S.C.

Durrett, Martin—Jones Cem., Monroe County, Miss. Cotton Gin Port Chp., Miss.

Dutton, James—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio


Earle, John—Landrum Cem., Landrum, S.C. Joshua Hawkins Chp., S.C.

Earle, Samuel—Family Burying Ground, On Beaverdam Creek, Oconee County, S.C. State Historian, S.C.

Eastman (Esman), Ichabod—Hillside Cem., South Weare, N.H. Molly Stark Chp., N.H.


Eddison, William—Old Greencaster Cem., Greensdale, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.

Edmond, Benjamin—Mt. Hope Cem., Norwich, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.


Edick, Jacob—Spinnerville Cem., N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.

Edict (Itig), Michael—Fort Herkimer Cem., Herkimer, N.Y. Mohawk Valley Chp., N.Y.

Edington, William—Beaver Creek, Monticello, S.C. Thomas Woodward Chp., S.C.

Edmonds, Benjamin—Mt. Hope Cem., Norwich, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.

Edwards, Thomas—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.

Ellis, Daniel—Forest Hill Cem., Utica, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.


Elliott, Robert—Spring Grove Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Descendants: Reported by Benjamin Cleveland Chp., N.C.

Elliott, Martin—Family Cem., 3 mi. west of Shelby, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Benjamin Cleveland Chp., N.C.

Elliott, Robert—Spring Grove Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Descendants: Reported by Cincinnati Chp., Ohio

Elliott, William—St. Helen's Churchyard, Beaufort, S.C. State Historian, S.C.

Ellis, Henry—Court Street Cem., Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chp., N.H.


Emerson, Smith—Old Cem., Lee, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.

Emery, Moses—Salmon Hole Cem., Lisbon, N.Y. History of the Mohawk Valley Chp., N.Y.


Emmons, Abraham—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.


Ennels (Enns), John—Carpenters Run Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio

Engleman (Angleman) (Ingleman), Philip—Family Cem., ½ mi. South of Galena, Ind. Descendants: Reported by Piankeshaw Chp., Ind.

English, David—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
English, James—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten- 
nett Chp., N.J.
Enos, David—Park of Middletown Springs, Vt. William Mc- 
Kinley Chp., Vt.
Enos, Roger—Green Mount Cem., Burlington, Vt. Green 
Mountain Chp., Vt.
Ensigh, Otis—Sheridan Center Cem., Sheridan, N.Y. Descen-
tants: Reported by Wayne Chp., Pa. & Maj. Benjamin Bos-
worth Chp., N.Y.
Ent (Endt), Theobald—Lower Burying Ground, Germantown, 
Entrler, M.—Lutheran Church Cem., Shepherdstown, W. Va. 
Pack Horse Ford Chp., West Va.
Entrler, Philip—Lutheran Church Cem., Shepherdstown, W. Va. 
Packer Horse Ford Chp., W. Va.
Enyart, William—Yocum Cem., (moved to Reformed Church 
Ephland, David—Kennedy & Sowers Cem., Liberty Twp., Ind. 
Estabrook Chp., Ind.
Ernst, Martin—Lutheran Church Cem., Shepherdstown, W. Va. 
Pack Horse Ford Chp., W. Va.
Ericks, Thomas—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten-
ett Chp., N.J.
Errickson, John—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten-
ett Chp., N.J.
Errickson, Michael—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten-
ett Chp., N.J.
Erwin, James—Family Cem., Lemon Swamp Area, Bamberg 
County, S.C. Maj. Robert Lide Chp., S.C.
Estabrook, Nehemiah—Old Cem., Alden, N.Y. Katharine Pratt 
Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Evans, Andrew—Asher Cem., 5 mi. North of Gosport, Ind. 
Mary Wade Strother Chp., Ind.
Evans, Anthony—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. 
Marietta Chp., Ohio
Evans, Edward—Constantine Cem., Constantine, Mich. Algon-
quinn Chp., Mich.
Evans, Evan—Penningtonville Presbyterian Cem., Atglen, Pa. 
Evans, Lemuel—Evans Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley 
Chp., N.H.
Evans, Nathan—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. 
Marietta Chp., Ohio
Evans, Jonas—Old Town Cem., Newbury, Mass. Old New-
bury Chp., Mass.
Everett, Andrew—Twitchell Cem., Vernon Center, N.Y. Oneida 
Chp., N.Y.
Everett, Robert—Tablet on Whites Mill Rd., between Whites 
Mill & Law's Chapel, Blount County, Tenn. Mary Blount 
Chp., Tenn.
Everett, Zadoc—Lake View Cem., Addison, Vt. Descendants: 
Reported by Dodge City Chp., Kans.
Everetts, Ambrose—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. 
Marietta Chp., Ohio
Eversull, John—Old Salem Methodist Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. 
Cincinnati Chp., Ohio
Ewell, Job—Two-Mile Cem., Marshfield, Mass. Tea Rock Chp., 
Mass.
Fairbanks, Joseph—Gerould Cem., Wrentham, Mass. Attleboro 
Chp., Mass.
Lewis Morris Chp., Vt.
Fairbanks, Zaccheus—Center Yard, Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken 
Chp., N.H.
Fancher, Abraham—Green Hill Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y. Am-
sterdam Chp., N.Y.
Fancher, Thomas—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida 
Chp., N.Y.
Farr, William—LaFayette Cem., LaFayette, Ga. William 
Marsh Chp., Ga.
Farr, William—St. Paul's Cem., Newburyport, Mass. Old 
Fassett, Benjamin—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. 
Bennington Chp., Vt.
Fay, Benjamin Esq.—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. 
Bennington Chp., Vt.
Fay, David—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington 
Chp., Vt.
Fay, Elijah—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington 
Chp., Vt.
Fay, John Esq.—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Benning-
ton Chp., Vt.
Fay, Jonas—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington 
Chp., Vt.
Fay, Moses—West Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann Story Chp., 
Vt.
Fay, Stephen—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Benning-
ton Chp., Vt.
Fearing, Hawkes—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass. Old 
Colony Chp., Mass.
Fearing, Shubal—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass. Old 
Colony Chp., Mass.
Fearing, Thomas—Hingham Centre Cem., Hingham, Mass. Old 
Colony Chp., Mass.
Feemster, Joseph—Bullock's Creek Cem., York County, S.C. 
King's Mountain Chp., S.C.
Felter, Isaiah—Waldeon Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley 
Chp., N.H.
Fell, Benjamin—Fells Cem., Westmoreland County, Pa. State 
Chairman Lineage Research Com., Pa.
Fellers, Nathaniel—Beside Highway #6, Between Iowa City & 
Coralville, Iowa. Nathaniel Fellows Chp., Iowa
Felt, Eliphæten—Cemetery at Old Rockingham Meeting House, 
Fenton, John—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann Story 
Chp., Vt.
Fenton, William—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann 
Story Chp., Vt.
Ferebee (Furby), Caleb—Baret'ts Chapel, Frederica, Del. Dela-
aware County Chp., Pa.
Ferguson, Moses—Old Blackwater Cem., Near Pittsville, Mo. 
Elizabeth Randolph Chp., Mo.
Ferguson, William—Dayton Cem., Dayton, Mich. Algonquin 
Chp., Mich.
Fernald, John—North Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger Chp., 
N.H.
Ferris, Benjamin—North Sherwood Cem., Near Athens, Mich. 
Battle Creek Chp., Mich.
Ferris, Israel—Oak Grove Cem., Whitewater, Wis. Eli Pierce 
Chp., Wis.
Ferris, John—Old Mt. Carmel Cem., Hamilton County, Ohio. 
Cincinnati Chp., Ohio
Field, Hendrick—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. 
Frelinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Field, Jeremiah—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. 
Frelinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Field, Jesse—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington 
Chp., Vt.
Fillmore, Cyrus—Old Cem., East Aurora, N.Y. Katharine Pratt 
Horton Buffalo Chp., N.Y.
Fillmore, Nathaniel—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. 
Bennington Chp., Vt.
Filmore, Luther—Park of Middletown Springs, Vt. William 
McKinley Chp., Vt.
Finney, Ebenezer Ward—Finnetyown (Old Wesleyan) Cem., 
Cincinnati, Ohio. Mariemont Chp., Ohio
Finson, Thomas—Fitz Cem., Auburn, Me. Mary Dillingham 
Chp., Me.
Finten, Matthew—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann 
Story Chp., Vt.
Fish, Simon—Mount Pleasant Cem., Athol, Mass. Margery 
Fisher, Daniel—Old Cem., Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Fishesly, George—Proprietors' Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger 
Chp., N.H.
Fitch, Nathaniel—North Steuben Cem., N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Fitz Randolph, James—Old Yellow Meeting House Graveyard, Monmouth County, N.J. Joshua Hawkins Chp., S.C.
Fitzsimmons, John—Fitzsimmons Cem., Southport (Elmira), N.Y. Descendant: Reported by Watch Tower Chp., N.Y.
Fitzwater, George—New Himrod Cem., Milo, N.Y. Gu-yano-ga Chp., N.Y.
Flagg, George Esq.—Huguenot Churchyard, Charleston, S.C.
Folk, Daniel—Lutheran Church Cem., Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Floyd, Charles—Floyd Family Cem., Old Fairfield Plantation, N.C. Ann Sargent Chp., N.C.
Floyd, Charles—Floyd Family Cem., Old Fairfield Plantation, Camden, Ga. Battle of Cowpens Chp., S.C.
Floyd, William—Westernville Cem., Westernville, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Fogg, Jonathan—Town Hall Cem., Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Folk, Daniel—Lutheran Church Cem., Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Folsom, John—Chelsey (Folsom) Farm Cem., Route 152, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Fonda, Dow—Caughnawaga Cem., Fonda, N.Y. Gansevoort Chp., N.Y.
Foot, Bronson—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida County Chp., N.Y.
Foot, Heil—Baptist Cem., Deerfield, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Forges, William—Mount Hope Cem., Bangor, Me. Frances Dighton Williams Chp., Me.
Ford (Foard), John—Philadelphia Church Cem., Mint Hill, N.C. Ann Pamela Cuningham Chp., S.C.
Ford, William—Waterman's Cem., Near Waterford, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Forman, David—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Forman, Jonathan—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Forman, Jonathan—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Forman, William—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Forzyth, William—Norway Cem., Herkimer County, N.Y. Gen. Nicholas Herkimer Chp., N.Y.
Foss, George, Jr.—Foss Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Foss, George Sr.—Foss Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Foss, John—Foss Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Foss, Mark—Foss Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Foss, Nathaniel—Foss Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Foss, Stephen—Babb Cem., North Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Foster, Joseph—Old Waxhaws Church Cem., West of Lancaster, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.
Foster, Perebrine—Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Fowler, Joshua—Fairview Cem., New Albany, Ind. Piankeshaw Chp., Ind.
Fowler, Theodosius—St. Paul's Church, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Jonas Bronck Chp., N.Y.
Fox, Christopher—Fort Plain Cem., Fort Plain, N.Y. Fort Plain Chp., N.Y.
Francis, Job—Augusta-Knoxboro Cem., Knoxboro, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Francis, Jacob—Strykersville Cem., Sheldon, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.
Franks, Henry—Mound Cem., Grandview Twp., Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Freeman, Elijah—Easton Cem., Easton, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.
Freeman, Henry—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Frink, Amos—High Street Cem., Brockport, N.Y. Monroe Chp., N.Y.
Frost, Moses—Newry Cem., Newry, Me. Descendants: Reported by Ruth Heald Cragin Chp., Me.
Fuller, Ebenezer—Cemetery at Old Rockingham Meeting House, Rockingham, Vt. William French Chp., Vt.
Fuller, Elijah—Bouplin Farm Cem., Shaftsbury, Vt., Bennington Chp., Vt.
Fuller, Solomon—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio Marietta Chapter, Ohio
Fuller, Theodore—Harmony Grove Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger Chp., N.H.
Fullerton, John—Charleston-Circular Congregational Cem., Charleston County, S.C. Henry Durant Chp., S.C.
Furber, Eli—Mast Road Cem., Lee, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Gabbeau, Anthony—French Protestant Church Cem., Charleston, S.C. Cateceee Chp., S.C.
Gadsden, Christopher—St. Philip's Episcopal Church Cem., Charleston, S.C. Ann Pamela Cunningham Chp., S.C.

Gage, Asa—Atwood Cem., Pelham, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chp., N.H.

Gage, Moses—Benton Rural Cem., Benton, N.Y. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.

Gage, Reuben—Shiloh M. E. Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio

Gaulard, Charles—Old St. James Church Cem., Santee, S.C. William Capers Chp., S.C.

Gains, George—North Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger Chp., N.H.

Gale, James H.—Private Cem., nr. Still Pond, Chestertown, Md. Descendants: Reported by Old Kent Chp., Md.


Gamble, Josias—7 mi. East of Maryville, Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.

Gammon, David—Federal Cem., Buckfield, Me. Amarisogggin Chp., Me.


Gardner, Josiah—Vernal Corners Cem., Middlebury, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.


Gardner, William—Episcopal Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger Chp., N.H.


Garnier, John—“Grancy Garnier” Cem., On Jeffries Creek, Darlington County, S.C. Maj. Robert Lide Chp., S.C.

Garnier, John Foushee—Henry-Headrick Cem., N.C. Maryville, Tenn. Mary Blount Chp., Tenn.

Garrett, Edward—Warren Creek Baptist Church Cem., Laurens County, S.C. Sullivan-Dunklin Chp., S.C.

Garrison (Garretson), Jacob—Family Cem., N.C. Galena, Ind. Descendants: Reported by Plankeshaw Chp., Ind.

Garrison, Nathaniel—Sparta Cem., Ossining, N.Y. Mohegan Chp., N.Y.

Gary, Enos—Rushford, N.Y. Catherine Schuyler Chp., N.Y.


Gaston, Hugh—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. Wellsingbuyen Chp., N.J.

Gates, George—Center Yard, Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.


Gates, Timothy—Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Gaul, Jacob—Old Ghent Cem., Ghent, N.Y. Hendrick Hudson Chp., S.C.

Gault, Robert—Old Waxhaws Presbyterian Churchyard, Lancaster County, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.

Gault, William—Old Waxhaws Presbyterian Churchyard, Lancaster County, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.

Geer, Levens—Waterville Cem., Waterville, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Gibbons, John—Herman Geiger Cem., Tyler, S.C. Columbia Chp., S.C.


Gennung, Cornelius—Second Milo Cem., Milo, N.Y. Gu-ya-no-ga Chp., N.Y.

Gerrish, Thomas—Floral Cem., Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.


Gibson, Peter—Covenant First Presbyterian Churchyard, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio

Giddings, Dan—Pleasant Street Cem., West Rutland, Vt. Ann Story Chp., Vt.


Gill, Archibald—Uriel Cem., Chester, S.C. King's Mountain Chp., S.C.


Gillman, Joseph—Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Gilman, Moses—Coffin Cem., Belknap County, N.H. Winnipesaukee Chp., N.H.


Glidden, Horace—Mt. Hope Cem., Norwich, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.

Glidewell, Robert—Old Franklin Cem., Franklin, Ind. Twin Forks Chp., Ind.

Glover, Amos—Croton Cem., Croton, Iowa. Jean Espy Chp., Iowa

Glover, James L.—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio


Godfrey, Ichabod—Steuben Congregational Church Cem., Steuben, Me. Hannah Weston Chp., Me. and Bainbridge Chp., Ga.

Goodale, Abram—Cedar Lawn Cem., Paterson, N.J. William Paterson Chp., N.J.

Goffe, Jonathan—Augusta-Knoxboro Cem., Knoxboro, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Goldsmith, Benjamin—Cemetery, Golden, Colo. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Goldsmithe, Benol—Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio


Goodsell, Thomas—Kirkland Avenue Cem., Clinton, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Goodlett, David—Spartanburg County, S.C. Catecetic Chp., S.C.
Goodwin, David—Baker Cem., White County, Tenn. Rock House Chp., Tenn.


Gorden, Caleb—Lithgow Library, Me. Konossinc Chp., Me.

Gordon, David—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.

Gordon, Ezekiel—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.

Gordon, James—Morgan County, Ill. Rev. James Caldwell Chp., Ill.

Gordon, James—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.

Gorden, Jonathan—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.

Gordon, Joseph—Gordon Cem., Searsport, Me. Frances Diggins Chp., Me.

Gordon, James—Morgan County, Ill. Rev. James Caldwell Chp., Ill.

Gordon, Ezekiel—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.

Gordon, James—Morgan County, Ill. Rev. James Caldwell Chp., Ill.


Grant, William—Near Townville, Oconee County, S.C., State Historian, S.C.

Graves, Matthew—Mt. Hope Cem., Norwich, N.Y. State Historian, N.Y.

Graves, Timothy—Maple Grove-Hoosick Falls Cem., Hoosick, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

Gray, David—Bath Twp., Ind. Twin Forks Chp., Ind.


Gray, John—New Little River, Oconee County, S.C. State Historian, S.C.


Gray, Moses Wiley—Sauquoit Valley Cem., Clayville, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Gray, Samuel—Gray Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.

Gray, Timothy—Hillsboro Bridge, N.H. Einice Baldwin Chp., N.H.

Gray, William—Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.

Gray, William—Waterford, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio


Green, Bradbury—Town Hall Cem., Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.

Green, Duty—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Green, Isaiah—White Oak Baptist Cem., Greenville, S.C. University of South Carolina Chp., S.C.

Green, James—Old Burying Ground, 4 mi. below Sangerfield, Tarrytown, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Green, Joel—Deansboro Cem., Deansboro, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.


Green, John Thompson—Prince Frederich Churchyard, Georgetown County, S.C. William Capers Chp., S.C.

Green, Lewis—Creech Graveyard, Calloway, Ky. Mountain Trail Chp., Ky.

Green, Mark—Union Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger Chp., N.H.


Green, Richard Sr.—Jack's Branch Cem., 10 mi. South of Conway, S.C. Samuel Bacot Chp., S.C.

Green, Richard Jr.—Camp Ground Cem., Conway, S.C. Samuel Bacot Chp., S.C.

Gree, James—Cherry Plain Cem., Stephentown, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

Greene, John—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Greenfield, Enos—Pompey Hollow Cem., Pompey Center, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.

Greenman, Jeremiah—Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Greenman, Jair—Old Cem., Warren, N.Y. Henderson Chp., N.Y.


Greenslitt, Joel—Hanover Cem., Marshall, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.


Gregg, Alexander—North Branch Yard, Antirn, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.

Gregory, Samuel—Turkey Run Cem., Near Wingate, Coal Creek Twp., Ind. Dorothy Q Chp., Ind.

Grider, Jacob—Skillman Cem., Putnam County, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.


Gridley, Asabel—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.

Gridley, Asabel—Bronson Cem., Vernon Center, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Gridley, Elijah—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.


Greene, James—Cherry Plain Cem., Stephentown, N.Y. Hoosac-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.

Greene, John—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio


Greenman, Jeremiah—Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio

Greenman, Jair—Old Cem., Warren, N.Y. Henderson Chp., N.Y.


Greenslitt, Joel—Hanover Cem., Marshall, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.


Gregg, Alexander—North Branch Yard, Antirn, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.

Gregory, Samuel—Turkey Run Cem., Near Wingate, Coal Creek Twp., Ind. Dorothy Q Chp., Ind.

Grider, Jacob—Skillman Cem., Putnam County, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.


Gridley, Asabel—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.

Gridley, Asabel—Bronson Chp., Vernon Center, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Gridley, Elijah—Oran Chp., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.

Gridley, Hosa—Hanover Cem., Marshall, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Griffin, Kirkland—Saquoit Valley Cem., Clayville, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.

Griffin, Richard—Abbeville County, S.C. William Capers Chp., S.C.


Griswold, David—Park of Middletown Springs, Vt. William McKinley Chp., Vt.


Guillebeau, Andre—Family Cem., Nr. Willington, S.C. Long Cane Chp., S.C.

Guilick, Nicholas—Old Halsey Burying Ground, Lodi, N.Y. Descendant: Reported by Watch Tower Chp., N.J.

Gum, Jacob—Gum Burying Ground, Henderson Twp., Ill. Col.

(Continued on page 551)
Samuel Phoenix, Early Wisconsin Settler

By Eleanore M. Williams
Samuel Phoenix Chapter, Delavan, Wisconsin

The history of Walworth County in southeastern Wisconsin dates from the first occupancy of white men, as little is known of it beyond the geological record and the mound relics. The county owes much to the vast ice-cap that in prehistoric times covered this land. The glaciers melting and receding gave us our lakes, streams, moraines, valleys and rich deposits of gravel.

At the conclusion of the Black Hawk War in 1832, a treaty was drawn up with the Indians ceding to the United States about five million acres of land included in northern Illinois and southern and central Wisconsin. The Indians remained in possession for several more years, the last of the Pottowatomies leaving what is now Walworth County in September 1836. A governmental survey of the land begun in 1835 was completed a year later and the land was thrown open for settlement. Wisconsin, named for an Indian word meaning "wild, rushing water," was made a territory by Act of Congress April 2, 1836 to take effect the following July 4th.

The history of Walworth County began with the history of the Territory of Wisconsin. The county at that time was in a state of nature. There was not a house within its borders except the crude wigwams of the Indians. A few Indian villages skirted the lakes and there were no other traces of occupancy. The only roads were the Indian trails, two feet wide trodden as hard as macadam to a depth of eight to ten inches and so cleverly chosen that they were always passable.

Later engineers laid out railroads and roads along these same trails.

To the early explorers the county seemed a paradise. Swan Lake, now Delavan Lake, lay in all its native loveliness, quite heavily wooded about its banks, but flanked further north by open prairies and oak openings or groves. Deer in large herds fed upon the prairies or browsed in the woods. The only animals of prey mentioned by early settlers were wolves and an occasional bear and catamount. During the early years rattlesnakes were a source of anxiety. Fish and fowl were abundant. The oak openings fascinated the explorers, who, emerging from the deep woods, came upon these natural parks as clear of underbrush as an orchard and skirting the prairies on every side. After the survey, stories of this rich, beautiful country spread throughout the East.

Two prosperous brothers, Henry and Samuel Phoenix, of Perry, New York, talked often of the rising West. Men of strong religious convictions, they hoped to find a colony and a site in the West for a village composed of people of like ideas on religion, sobriety, and temperance. In May, 1836, they set out in their own carriage, traveling through a portion of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana to Chicago. They explored as far west as the Rock River region in northern Illinois, already famous for its beauty and fertility. Not finding a satisfactory location there, they turned north to Wisconsin Territory reaching Spring Prairie about the first of July very soon after the first three families arrived there. They spent a week or more
exploring the country. To find a mill site, they examined the lower portion of Sugar Creek, then traveled west to the Rock River crossing Turtle Creek with difficulty at the present site of the town of Delavan. In the entire distance they found no settlers.

On July 6th Henry Phoenix returned to New York, leaving his younger brother to continue explorations and to make the selection for a colony and a village site. Letters written by Samuel to his brother give a picture of this leading spirit of the early settlement as a man of great energy and strong traits of character whose religious and moral convictions were the ruling forces of his life. He wrote that as he crossed the prairie, he "was elated with the thought that I should see it one day peopled, by the blessing of God, with a virtuous and temperate community, one that would fear God and work righteousness, that I should see a village arise, schools maintained and the press established, which would exert a powerful influence, for good, upon this rising state, on the nation and the world, and where should a poor, despised colored man chance to set his foot, he might do it in safety. With these thoughts, my heart was affected ... and a renewed dedication of my services to God and my fellow men was the result. ... I then commenced blazing the trees and corner stakes and writing on them 'Temperance Colony claim, July 19th, 1836'." (This was on the property now owned by Lake Lawn Lodge.)

Samuel Phoenix spent the autumn of 1836 and the long, cold winter laying the foundations for the future settlement. On October 25, the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin was held by appointment of Governor Henry Dodge at the little village of Belmont in Lafayette County, and this concerned settler rode horseback ninety miles through the wilderness to be with them as a lobby member. He induced the legislators, in a division of Milwaukee County, to set off the County of Walworth within its present limits and to name it in honor of the last chancellor of New York, Reuben Hyde Walworth.

At the next session of the Legislature in January 1838, when the county was divided into towns, Samuel Phoenix suggested that the southwest quarter be named Delavan for Edward Cornelius Delavan of Albany, N.Y., a prominent temperance worker and chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Temperance Society.

In the fall of 1836, the "Pilgrim Father" settlements of Walworth County consisted of: East Troy, five families; Troy, three families; Lake Geneva, four families; Spring Prairie, ten families; Lafayette, three families; Delavan, three families—Samuel Phoenix and his hired man, William Phoenix, his cousin, and Allen Perkins. Delavan with its two log houses was the only settlement in the western part of the county.

The early settlers of Walworth County suffered as little from hardships incidental to pioneer life as was possible in a new country. No hostile tribes of Indians remained to molest them. The timber stood at a convenient distance. The soil was fertile and free from rocks. One of the greatest hardships was the long distances to be traveled for supplies and repairs. It was a three-day journey to Milwaukee or Racine to have a plow mended. Many settlers carried their grist ten to forty miles to a mill. Palmer Gardner of Spring Prairie had the only grindstone in the county. The nation-wide panic of 1837-38 was felt in the country, for cash and goods were extremely scarce. To illustrate, a story it told of James Aram, who later donated $20,000 dollars for a Delavan library. He was obliged to leave home on business and found his boots too dilapidated. On trying to buy a pair, he discovered there was not a pair to be bought in the county. Finding a neighbor with a good pair, he rented them for twenty-five cents a day.

Infrequency of the mail was a hardship for the settlers. One told of having no news of the world for almost six months. Letters often went astray. Women particularly suffered from loneliness.

Most of the settlers had come from comfortable homes in New York. It must have been very hard for them to live in the single-room, crude log cabins. Some cabins were without chimneys, with a hole left in the roof for smoke to escape. Sometimes this hole was the only means of lighting the cabin. A few cabins had a window of six panes of 8" by 10" glass. Tables were usually made from trees. Bedsteads stood on one leg, the other ends of the rails being inserted in the logs of the walls. The beds were made of dried grass called "Prairie feathers" and were laid on shakes. This type was accountably called a "catamount." It was characteristic of the pioneers that however small their cabin or numerous their family, they always found room for one more. Their latch-string was always out.

Inconveniences of distance met the settlers at every turn. Early marriages were not seasons of feasting and dancing so often as fasting and traveling. The securing of the bride often caused the groom less trouble than getting a proper license and a magistrate to tie the knot. A. H. Brunnel of Lafayette who married Miss Mary Dyer in 1839 was determined to bring his bride home in style; so he rented a horse in Spring Prairie and the only buggy in the county belonging to Henry Phoenix of Delavan. With his bride secure at home, he had to proceed to Delavan to return the buggy. On his way across Elkhorn Prairie, he became lost and spent many hours trying to find his bride. But in spite of such inconveniences, the early settlers had many pleasant neighborhood gatherings such as barn-raisings and singing schools.

During the first year before the plentiful crop could be harvested, the food lacked variety. Many families subsisted on beans and potatoes without meat, milk or butter. There was no actual cases of starvation although supplies ran alarmingly low. In 1837 the settlers cultivated the soil in earnest. In two years they had
a surplus of grain, beef and pork. Such sudden and unprecedented bounteous returns made Walworth County famous and brought a deluge of immigration.

In March 1837, Samuel Phoenix returned to Perry to settle up his business and to move his family to Wisconsin. By September his log house on his farm at Swan Lake, about fifty rods from the wigwam where he had spent several nights while exploring, was completed and the family moved in. The following June, Henry Phoenix and his family reached Delavan with $6000 worth of goods for a store. The brothers set about the active work of opening farms, laying out a village and erecting mills.

In the spring of 1839 they built a saw mill on Delavan Creek 2 1/2 miles above the village and during the same season, they erected a large flour mill at the village. In platting the village of Delavan, they reserved lots to be given to religious societies for the erection of churches on each side of the public square with the stipulation that no intoxicating liquors should ever be sold upon these lots.

Here are some of the “firsts” in Delavan history:
First Settler, Samuel Phoenix
First Church, Baptist (the Rev. Henry Topping, First Permanent Pastor)
First Schoolteacher, J. R. Bradway
First Postmaster, William Phoenix
First Merchants, Phoenix Brothers
First Child, Amelia Taylor (Daughter of Luke Taylor)
First Schoolteacher, J. R. Bradway
First Schoolteacher, J. R. Bradway
First Death, Daniel LaBar

The first road between Spring Prairie and Delavan was made by dragging a tree with all its branches, hitched to oxen, across the prairie from Spring Prairie to Delavan and back again.

Settlers who came in 1837 were Henry Barlow, A. H. Taggart, Daniel LaBar William and James Hollingshead, Isaac Burson, William Bartlett, Charles Bailey, Hiram Calkins, Peter Boyce, Milo Kelsey, David Cyrus, Edwin Brainerd, Luke Taylor and J. E. Bell. These with the Phoenix families formed the nucleus of the first white settlement of the village of Delavan.

Here is a brief sketch of the lives of the Phoenix brothers prior to their coming to Delavan. Henry was born in 1792, Samuel in 1798, to Martha and William Phoenix. Their father died in 1800 and their mother later married Joshua Bartlett, a school teacher. Henry was apprenticed to a tanner who left him in charge of the business. Samuel joined his brother when he was eighteen. Business prospered and they opened two stores in addition to the tannery. In 1822 Samuel was commissioned Colonel in the New York Militia by Gov. DeWitt Clinton. Henry represented his district in the Legislature in 1827. Both brothers were so deeply affected by temperance lectures, that, as the story goes, they had all the liquor in their stores dumped into the streets; pigs ate the brandied cherries and got tipsy. Samuel was ill in 1832 and went south to recover. While there, he was greatly distressed by the plight of slaves and became an active abolitionist. He was widely known as a Christian reformer and lecturer. Henry, married to Ann Jenings, had eleven children; Samuel and Sarah Kelsey had one son, Franklin.

S. A. Dwinnell, pioneer historian and biographer, tells of the last days of Samuel Phoenix. On Sunday August 30, 1840, Elder P. W. Lake of Big Foot Prairie called at the house of Col. Phoenix after the public services of the day. In company with other friends they walked down to the wigwam where he had lived at the time of his explorations. They had just reached it when he was suddenly and severely attacked by bilious colic and was assisted to his house, where he died after a week of suffering.

The next day after his death, his brother selected a plot of ground at Delavan for a cemetery. There they laid his precious dust. Within two years the body of Henry Phoenix was laid beside his brother.

Says Dwinnell, “How valuable to the world is a Christian pioneer! How important that the foundations of society be laid in prayer and correct moral principles. Delavan, more than any other town in this part of the State, was founded by Christian men and women. The influence of their prayers, labors and reformatory principles is stamped upon the place, and will, no doubt be felt to the end of time.”

A simple, unstudied tribute to Samuel Phoenix, the man, was overheard at his funeral service when one of the little LaBar boys whispered to his mother, “It’s just as if a light has gone out.”

Sources:
Butterfield’s History of Walworth County, 1882
Pioneer History and Biography, Territory of Wisconsin
Sketch of Life of Col. Samuel F. Phoenix by S. A. Dwinnell, 1875
Letters written by Col. Phoenix to his brother Henry Addresses by John J. Phoenix (Grandson of Samuel) at the dedication of Phoenix Park and at the first meeting of the Walworth Co. Historical Society.
On the eastern shore of New Haven Harbor stands the remains of a nearly forgotten historic landmark named for one of Connecticut's most famous patriots.

Few are aware of its present existence or its colorful past. Among the dense growth of cattails are the remains of the fortification known as Fort Nathan Hale.

Research indicates the site upon which the ruins stand has been occupied by fortifications since 1659 when a battery of great guns was erected there by order of the General Court for defense of the New Haven and Connecticut Colony.

Further research has brought to light a rather interesting and surprising account of an engagement with the British during the American Revolution.

Sometime between March and June of 1776 a fortification was erected on Black Rock. When the British invaded New Haven on July 5, 1779, the Militia stationed there—though numbering only 19 men and 3 officers—continued to keep up a constant bombardment on two warships in the Harbor and several hundred red-coated troops storming Beacon Hill in their rear. Not until ammunition ran out did these brave defenders spike and dismount their guns and withdraw from their fort. Unfortunately they were captured while attempting to rejoin their comrades. When the British withdrew the following morning, as an act of contempt for the resistance encountered there, the last British ship fired a resounding broadside into the Fort.

At the close of the Revolution the Fort was abandoned and allowed to decay. Not until the Federal Government purchased the site for a new works in 1806 was any further interest shown in the site.

A report from the year 1808 describes this works as: “Fort Nathan Hale; ... an elliptical enclosed battery masonry, mounting six guns; a small brick magazine and a barrack for 50 men.”

For the duration of the War of 1812 Fort Hale was garrisoned by a company of the U.S. Corps of Artillery who, on several occasions, drove off would-be British Raiders as they approached New Haven Harbor.

Engravings circa 1825 show partially collapsed walls indicating that like its predecessors this fort too was abandoned.

In Washington during the 1840s plans were being prepared for yet another Fort for this site. Many new ideas were incorporated in the design of the new Fort Nathan Hale as construction began in July of 1863.

The design called for construction of buildings of CONCRETE, the entire works to be concealed by an earthworks parapet and this all to be surrounded by a moat or “wet ditch.” Work was executed quickly, and the first nine of the Fort's eighteen guns were mounted by 1864. This work was blessed with an unique feature, a flatbed drawbridge, the only means by which the wet ditch could be forded. Work was completed in 1866 but the Fort was not garrisoned. For a while custody of the Fort was passed to the Governor's Foot Guard, but not for long.

Unused and outmoded, the Fort and its adjacent land was deeded to the State of Connecticut in 1893 for use as a park. The State in turn gave control of the use of the site to the City of New Haven for use as a park.

The Fort stood for many years unnoticed by the local inhabitants. During this time, no use of the site was made other than picnicking, but the Fort, overgrown and obscured from view, was neglected.

The Restoration Project

After an accidental re-discovery of the existence of this Fort, an extensive research of records was undertaken by Leonard E. Adams of West Haven, Connecticut. His research revealed that a considerable amount of the original Fort constructed (1863-1866) still occupies the site in a rather good state, and that restora-

(Continued on page 556)
Legends
of
Keowee Village—Keowee Town

By Nora Nimmons Field
Registrar, Wizard of Tamassee Chapter
Seneca, South Carolina

The Keowee Village was once the homeland of the Cherokee Indians and dates back to prehistoric times. An attempt to relate a full account of the once inhabitants of Keowee Village and their way of life would be impossible. However, the history of the Cherokee Indians who once lived in this section is the most interesting that has been handed down to us and surely no more interesting and enterprising tribes ever existed than the Cherokees who were really Iroquois, according to Doctor J. W. Daniel. Their deeds and exploits have left a history and legend and while much of what is known about them is conjecture, they have handed down much that has been recorded.

The Legend of Cateechee is well known. The first to appear in writing seems to be the one by Doctor J. W. Daniel writing only a year later than Mooney's writing. It is entitled "Cateechee of Keowee, A Descriptive Poem", which the author relates is a historic fact.

In 1750, Cateechee, called Issaqueena by the Creek tribe, a beautiful girl of the Creek tribe, was captured by the Cherokees and taken to Keowee Town. Chief Kuruga planned to make her his wife or squaw. While there, she met and fell in love with an Englishman, Allan Francis, who resided at Cambridge, a British trading post, now known as Ninety-Six, South Carolina. One night Cateechee made a flight to Cambridge to warn her lover of a planned attack on the English settlement by the Cherokees.

In Pickens and Anderson counties, in the northwestern corner of South Carolina, there are a series of creeks, joining Keowee River and named respectively in order from Keowee Town downward—Mile Creek, Six Mile Creek, Twelve Mile Creek, Eighteen Mile Creek, Twenty Three Mile Creek and Twenty Six Mile Creek. According to the local story, they were thus christened by Cateechee as she crossed each on her rapid horseback flight to Cambridge.

These streams are placed on the map as the names of these water courses in the State of South Carolina perpetuating the story of an Indian girl's love and her sacrifice for the pioneer builders of America.

Massachusetts boasts of Pocahontas and South Carolina can well boast of Cateechee. Few people realize that behind this legend of Cateechee of Keowee lies one of the most beautiful and thrilling stores of history and romance in American History.

Keowee Town, capital of Keowee Village of the Eastern or Lower Cherokee Indian Settlement was located on tableland embracing the west side of the Keowee River, now known as Oconee County, South Carolina.

Fort Prince George, a British fort, was located on the east side of the Keowee River, Pickens County.

There are many exciting accounts or legends of this historic area which have been written in chronicles by historians.

The first white man to traverse Keowee Village was Hernando De Soto in 1540 who passed quietly through the village. It has been said that he fired his small cannon at the Keowee Town Square. On leaving, he and the Conquistadores marched northward, going through the "Winding Stair Trail" on into Tennessee.

The aerial view is a portion of the historic Keowee Village and the site of Keowee Town House Square and the site of the Council House with the surroundings now inundated by the impounding waters of the Great Keowee Lake.
Aerial view of a portion of the surrounding land of the historic site of Keowee Town House, nestled in the lap of the Enchanted Foothills of the Majestic Blue Ridge Mountains. Now, inundated in the Enchanted Land of Waters. 1, Capt. R. E. Steele House, not seen in the picture; 2, Pickens County; 3, Mile Creek; 4, Nimmons Bridge Road; 5, Marker, erected by the Fort Prince George Chapter, SCDAR, as an area of the British fort; 6, E. M. Steele House, located at the foot of Winter Hill; 7, English mulberry tree (white); 8, Fort Prince George; 9, Keowee River; 10, Nimmons Bridge; 11, Summer Hill; 12, Oconee County; 13, Marker (native stone), erected by The Wizard of Tamassee Chapter, SCDAR, as an historic area of the once Keowee Village; 14, Nimmons Bridge Road; 15, Barnyard; 16, “Red-Top House,” shrouded with water-oak trees, also known to be the site of the Council House of the Cherokee Indians. The residence for four families, namely: J. T. Steele; W. E. Nimmons (MECCA-1876-1916); J. S. Lay; A. C. Ferguson; 17, Orchard Branch; 18, Keowee river Road; 19, Keowee Town House and Square; the starting point of Cateechee’s ride to Cambridge; 20, R. E. Nimmons House, (south) not seen in the picture.
Mrs. Floyd W. Dargel, Regent, and Mrs. Roy E. DeHart with Executive Chief of the Detroit Fire Department, at the dedication and launching of the fire-boat.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR (Detroit, Michigan). 100 members and husbands of the chapter attended the launching of the $25,000 21' Water jet-propelled fire-rescue patrol boat for the protection of life and property and conservation of 18 miles of water front in the Detroit and surrounding areas. Mrs. Roy E. DeHart, past Regent, christened the fire-boat "Louisa St. Clair" after the charming, spirited and courageous daughter of Arthur St. Clair, general in the Revolutionary War, president of the Continental Congress for two years, and first governor of the Northwest territory.

Fire Chief Emery praised the chapter in giving the much needed small fire boat to the people of Detroit.

DEANE WINTHROP (Winthrop, Massachusetts) took its name from Deane Winthrop, youngest son of John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts. The Deane Winthrop House, built in 1637, is still standing and is kept in a fine state of preservation by the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association.

At its regular monthly meeting on January 12, 1971, Deane Winthrop Chapter celebrated its sixty-fifth birth-day. Mrs. David H. Stevens, Past Regent and now Chaplain, opened her home for this occasion, and during the social hour preceding the meeting a specially decorated, candlelit cake was cut by the Regent. Mrs. Frederick H. Cheeseman of the Hospitality Committee assisted the hostess in serving refreshments.

The Regent, Mrs. Henry Woytaszek, called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock and welcomed the guests. Special guests were Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Honorary State Regent, and Miss E. Marguerite Allen, Regent of Contentment Chapter of Dedham.

Acknowledgment was received from Captain A. R. Errion, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, thanking the Chapter for the $25 contribution to the Chelsea Naval Hospital, which was used for long-distance telephone calls by the boys who were unable to join their families during the holiday season. It was also noted that in November a few members had visited the hospital and delivered home-made cookies and two hand-crocheted lap robes to the bedridden boys. Hillside School for Boys in Marlboro, Massachusetts, also acknowledged receipt of a donation.

Mrs. Hubert P. Cushman, Past Regent and State Counselor, introduced the afternoon speaker, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, who for many years was a career woman in government service in Washington. Miss MacPeek's presentation of the problems of the American Indians, their customs and their culture was well received.

DE ANZA (Encinitas, Calif.). The model of the parade ship "Hamilton" was designed and constructed by Miss Yarda Mattson. She is a Junior Member of De Anza Chapter and a student at Orange Coast College, Costa Mesa. This ambitious project occupied most of her spare time for two summers, and was completed last September. It is presently on display at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Charles A. Lewis, Regent of the Chapter. With her mother, Mrs. Kenneth Mattson, she makes a third generation member of the Chapter.

Ten white horses, preceded by a mounted lead horse, pulled the original ship through the streets of New York City on July 23, 1788. Built by the carpenters of the city, the ship "Hamilton" was the biggest feature of the parade. She was a frigate of 27 foot beam, 10 foot keel and 32 guns. She had galleries and everything complete and in proportion both in hull and rigging. She was manned by some 320 sailors and marines in their various uniforms. Commodore James Nicholson commanded her.

The parade celebrated the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. For, after the completion of that document at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Sept. 1787, it had to be ratified by the thirteen states. It was provided that when nine states had done so, it became the law of the land. A furious struggle over this arose in the various states conventions. But when the adherence of New Hampshire, the ninth state became known, June 21, 1788, the tradesmen of the city began work on the parade. The citizens of the city were so jubilant that they did not wait until the New York State Convention at Poughkeepsie ratified it. The Convention did not finish their arguments until three days after the parade.
The ship “Hamilton” honored Alexander Hamilton who had been most influential in getting the Constitution adopted.

The model built by Miss Mattson measures, with the horses in harness and the lead horse, a length of eight feet and is thirty inches to the highest tip of the sails. The ship itself she adapted from the “Constitution,” a Frigate, to fit the description of the parade ship with only 32 guns. The wagon on which the ship is mounted was designed and constructed from scratch, even the wheels, to conform to the picture of the parade shown in the various United States histories. The lines and harnesses are cut from leather and fastened with tiny metal fittings, and the whippletrees, in accord with those used at the time. The lead horse carries a flag with the thirteen stars, and has a saddle with blanket and saddle-bag which is a replica of one used by George Washington.

The model of the parade ship “Hamilton” represents an important piece of our American Heritage and participation in an event which heralded the beginning of the union and its government under the Constitution of the United States. Dorothy R. Lewis.

CHAMPAGNOLLE and ROBERT ROSAMOND (Arkansas). Mrs. Dodson chose as the most important topic of today’s needs the continuing demands of patriotism. Citing our nation’s founding as a republic, she traced our growth through the evolution of laws, not revolution against law, as advocated by extremists today. She emphasized the many facets of work sponsored by the National Society in education, historical work and patriotic endeavor, together with the challenging resolutions which are passed by the National Congress each year, and which pinpoint the current social and political trends. She closed with the quotation “Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Freedom,” adding that this freedom must be guarded by every loyal citizen of America.

Preceding Mrs. Dodson’s address, the Chorale Singers of El Dorado High School directed by Joe Williams, gave several numbers. They closed with the patriotic “Give me your Tired, your Poor.” Mrs. Lucy Ring, Champagnolle chaplain led the ritual and gave the invocation following the flag salute.

COL. AARON OGDEN CHAPTER (Garden City. New York) participated in the activities of the Garden City Centennial Celebration which was held during the week of October 12-18, 1969.

More than fifty civic bodies, local clubs, and patriotic organizations took part through displays in the windows of local merchants. These displays highlighted the contributions of these local groups to the history of Garden City. The Chamber of Commerce allocated the Keating Jewelry store window to the Col. Aaron Ogden Chapter for its DAR press. This beautiful layout, designed by Mrs. Albert Hooper, a Chapter member of artistic ability, won FIRST PRIZE (a sterling silver medallion and citation) in the“Gen-

eral Excellence” category. The patriotic and historical theme was carried out by an attractively arranged backdrop of United States flags showing their development from revolutionary times to the present. Next across the window were anniversary plates depicting places and events of DAR achievements together with a large and colorful pictorial reproduction of the DAR emblem. Strategically positioned were various rare items of nineteenth century American silverware and glassware which greatly added to the tasteful decor. The central foreground held a large rectangular photograph of early Garden City, and alongside it was a Garden City Centennial Medallion, the obverse of which showed the bust of Alexander T. Stewart, the famed retail merchant who founded Garden City, New York.

The local DAR Chapter is proud to have had this opportunity to suggest to the viewing public some of the patriotic and historical spirit that is so effectively expressed in the DAR story.

DRUM HILL (Wilton, Conn.). The Drum Hill marker, dated 1689, was erected in 1963 due to the unifying efforts of our late Registrar, Mrs. Ben Prins.

MRS. CHARLES H. WRIGHT, Regent, is shown planting daffodil bulbs as Mrs. George A. Morris, State Regent, Mr. Lawrence I. Graham, 1st Selectman, and Mrs. Charles E. Carroll, Jr., Conservation Chairman, look on.

The site itself was planted informally at first, hoping against hope, I guess, that it would take care of itself! We soon learned that nature has a way of taking over of giving its own natural way unless properly directed!

We decided to call in a professional nurseryman and have it planted correctly, as to height, durability and beauty and dedicate it to our own members who have died or will die in the course of time.

After the professional planting other problems arose. The triangle of land on which this marker rests is in a busy area. Cars flare widely at this turn in the road, riding up on this patch of land too frequently. Utility trucks park on it and snowplows dish up walls of salty snow. A curbing was needed to make a boundary line to discourage parking and to direct the flow of salty water away. The state came through and built the curbing, the utility companies were alerted and a state of watchfulness on our part was encouraged!

Thus secured, we decided last fall to plant some daffodils. In and around our plantings. This picture memorializes this deed.

MARTHA’S VINEYARD (Edgartown, Mass.) honored 50-year members at Washington’s Birthday tea held February 21, 1971 at The Dunes Motor Inn, Edgartown, Mass. Mrs. Stuart Brown, daughter of Regent, Mrs. Cyprien Dube, presented 3 pins, as a junior member who will be a page for the fourth consecutive year at the 80th Continental Congress in April.

Attending the tea were 80 members and guests including the State Regent, Mrs. George C. Houser, and her candidate for Vice Regent, Mrs. Raymond Fleck, Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter.

Winners of the 45 American History Essays submitted were announced, two of them being afternoon performers in the Rev. Carl Sittkberg family musical group.

The Good Citizen’s Award was presented to Miss Deborah Hoxsie, daugh-

Pictured from left to right are: Miss Mary Cannon; Mrs. M. P. Mathoney, Champagnolle Regent; Mrs. Thomas F. Dodson, State Regent and guest of honor; Miss Ann Cordell, Robert Rosamond, Regent.
tote, or to tote a big load. The name is appropriate in that the chapter as yet is such a small group that the active members are having to carry many duties. However, membership is enlarging rapidly and is expected to increase almost 50 per cent before the end of the first year.

**DANIEL DAVISSON** (Clarksburg, West Va.) held a Dedication Service, Tuesday, February 2, in the IOOF Cemetery at the grave of Mrs. Eva Hart Goff who was the first State Regent of West Virginia.

The West Virginia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a NSDAR Marker in her memory. Mrs. H. LaRue Robb, Regent, Daniel Davission Chapter, presided and read the Dedication Service. She was assisted by Mrs. Harry S. Weeks, Chaplain proton and Mrs. Roy Zinn. A Memorial Wreath was placed by Mrs. Robb in behalf of the Daniel Davission Chapter.

**METAMONONG** (Pulaski County, Indiana) is a new chapter completing its very first year, having organized on April 18, 1970, at an organization luncheon in the country home of Mrs. Iona Hershberger Nale, Star City, Indiana. Among the 35 members and guests present for the occasion were Mrs. Marvin Huff, Indiana State Organizing Chairman, who presented the chapter organizing regent, Mrs. Bert Wolfe Jr., with a gavel, and Mrs. Marguerite Guenin, Indiana State Registrar, who presented the new chapter with an American Flag and the book **In Washington, the DAR Story**.

Officers installed were as follows: organizing regent, Barbara Schull Wolfe; first vice-regent, Zera Hansell Howe; second vice-regent, Retha Hershberger Featherstone; secretary, V. Joy Kay; treasurer; Pauline Hurley Dunn; registrar, Iona Hershberger Nale; and chaplain, Pauline Luken McCullum.

The name of the chapter, Metamonong, is an Indian name for a stream that runs across the western side of Pulaski County. This stream and the swampy area through which it flowed were once a place of natural beauty, teeming with all the wildlife then so flourishing in the area. The fur-bearing animals, wild fowl, fish, turtles, frogs, etc., made the area a popular campground for the native Indians. In turn, when the white settlers came, they found the swamp a convenient source of food and furs. Later they felled the forests and drained the swamp to make the farms we see today, and the Indians disappeared. In her research of the name Metamonong, Mrs. Howe found that meta means big and monong, to

**Left to right are:** Mrs. Zimm, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Robb.

Mrs. Eva Hart Goff of Clarksburg, W. Va., was appointed and confirmed by the National Board of Management, NSDAR, in August of 1893 as our first State Regent. Her National Number, NSDAR was 3633. She served as State Regent but a short time, having resigned March 1895, and shortly after passed away. A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Goff, by the famous artist, Albert Sterner, of New York, was presented to the West Virginia Society by her daughter, Mrs. F. S. McComas, State Historian, St. Albans, West Virginia, was responsible for the historical data and making plans for the dedication. She was assisted by Mrs. H. LaRue Robb, Regent of Daniel Davission Chapter, Clarksburg, W.Va.

**DORSET** (Cambridge, Maryland), with the cooperation of Leggett's Department Store, and in honor of the 80th anniversary of the founding of the NSDAR, arranged window displays in two of the store windows in October 1970.

The first window showed the DAR Story against the background of a DAR flag. On an easel was a large placard telling of the work of the society in the three fields of History, Education and Patriotism. A spinning wheel showed the origin of the DAR insignia.

The central figure was a mannequin, costumed in an authentic gown of the period, and representing Caroline Scott Harrison, First President General of the NSDAR and wife of Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President of the United States. The gown and mannequin were a loan from the Maryland Historical Society, obtained at the request of the Hon. George L. Radcliffe, former United States Senator from Maryland.

The title of the second window display was, "This is your flag, honor it!"

The central figure was a mannequin representing Betsy Ross making the 13 star flag. Beside her were her sewing materials and scraps of red, white and blue. Placards around the window
showed the various flags used by our country through the years. Also displayed was a 50 star Braille flag for the blind.

Mrs. J. Stapleforte Neild is the Regent of Dorset Chapter.—Adelle Bosley Noble.

JULIA WATKINS BRASS (Crown Point, Indiana). February 3, 1971, guests and members were entertained by a unique program illustrating American History month. A clever skit, “Portraits of Presidential Ladies,” authored by Mrs. Betty Shutt, of the General Francis Marion Chapter, Marion, Indiana, was dramatized.

Mrs. Gail Lamson, assisted by Miss Ida Kreiter, was in charge of the staging, costumes and “make-up.” A quaint wooden frame, proportioned for the life size pictures, was placed on a table-like easel in the center of the improvised stage. As Mrs. Jean Akers read the biographical sketch of each lady, there appeared within the frame, in timed precision, that particular person, garbed, adorned, coifed and “made-up” to produce a striking resemblance. Martha Washington was portrayed by Mrs. Ralph Brassamile; Rachela Donelson Jackson by Mrs. Louis Wislocki; Mary Todd Lincoln by Mrs. Kenneth Knight; Caroline Scott Harrison by Mrs. Paul Davis; Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge by Mrs. Waldon A. McBride; Eleanor Roosevelt by Mrs. John Gunder; Jacqueline Kennedy by Mrs. Kenneth Knight.

Mrs. Wm. Gourley, regent, welcomed our new member, Miss Katherine Daughterty, and our guests, the NSDAR Good Citizen Girls and their mothers.

Mrs. Paul Davis, chairman of that committee presented each girl with official pin and book, “IN WASHINGTON—the DAR.” Each mother placed the pin on her daughter’s blouse. Each beautifully expressed appreciation of the honor and the significance of the qualifications. It is an honor that is unconsciously earned because of the heritage of a good citizen in our beloved country, America.

Delegates and alternates elected to attend the 80th Continental Congress, April 19-23, 1971, are Mrs. Gourley, regent, Lorraine Carlson and Mrs. Kenneth Knight, Earl Manges, and Louis Wislocki.

BLUMENAU (Brazil). The first South American Federation of Daughters of the American Revolution was held here, May 21-22-23. The inaugural meeting was at Blumenau, Brazil, South America, Sunday, May 21, in the Blumenau Temple. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. J. W. Smith, state regent, South Dakota.”

DANIEL NEWCOMB (Yankton, South Dakota). A bronze DAR marker was placed on the grave of Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh, South Dakota’s first State Regent, by Mrs. R. H. Rowe, South Dakota State Regent, and Mrs. D. W. Aasland, Regent of Daniel Newcomb Chapter. Mrs. Burleigh, one of South Dakota’s most distinguished pioneer women, was appointed State Regent by NSDAR in 1894, and served until 1896.

GENERAL MARQUIS CALMES (Versailles, Ky.). Mrs. Nunn, wife of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, was guest speaker at the joint-meeting of the General Marquis Calmes Chapter, DAR, and the Woodford County Woman’s Club, February 3rd, at the “Little House” in Versailles, Kentucky.

Mrs. Nunn is very interested in Kentucky history, and told about the restoration and preservation of three historic homes: the Executive Mansion, the home of Cassius Clay and the Mary Todd Lincoln House.

The General Marquis Calmes Chapter of Versailles, was organized in 1923 by Mrs. Keene Arnold, who was an outstanding member of both organizations. She served as Chapter Regent, State Regent, Vice President General, and Chaplain General in DAR, and Past President of the Woodford County Woman’s Club and a Governor of the 6th District, Kentucky Federation of Women’s Club. Due to her influence, there has been a close relationship between these two organizations, and they have met together in February for forty-four years.

NIKUMI (Blair, Neb.). Our chapter always looks forward to our February meeting and this year was no exception. Our meeting was at the home of Mrs. J. Lester Dyson on Feb. 2. We had the first, second, and third winners of the American History essay contest and their mothers as our guests. The first winner was Miss Donna Latawita, who wrote on “Me and My Rights.” John Warrick was awarded second place on his essay, “The United States Constitution.” Miss Kathy Svengaard’s essay on “Alexander Hamilton” won third place. They all read their essays and were presented medals by Mrs. N. Chester Sutton. Our regent, Mrs. Simon Korshoj, went to the classrooms and presented the three winners with certificates of awards. She gave each of the other twelve students, who wrote essays, a certificate of appreciation. The local newspaper printed a picture of the winners and their mothers along with Mrs. Sutton.

The radio has given us excellent recognition on American History Month and given most of the spot announcements over the air, also gave us very good coverage during Constitution Week.

At this meeting we also had a guest speaker, Donald Warman, professor of history at Dana College, Blair Nebraska. The title of his talk was “The DAR and the Present Revolution.” He believes we must get back to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Chapter members and guests enjoyed the interesting program very much.

Our chapter is not a very large one. We have had twenty-eight members the last two years. Five of which are non-resident and two are inactive. We have had the gold award for honor roll the last two years.
We plan our programs around the honor roll and strive very hard to meet all the requirements and are always looking for new members. Besides his regular job as a chemist at the Althouse Chemical Division of C & K Corporation, he has been active in a number of fields, mainly in teaching young people. Some five years ago he founded the German Language School of the Reading Leidkerkranz and served as its director until last year.

LARCHMONT (Larchmont, N.Y.). As part of its Constitution Day ceremonies on September 17, 1970, Larchmont Chapter marked the actual gravesite of Col. Gilbert Budd (1744-1813). Col. Budd served with a company of Minutemen in Mamoreneck with the Westchester County Militia 2nd Regiment. The grave, located in the Mt. Pleasant Avenue Cemetery in Mamoreneck, is cared for and decorated by Larchmont Chapter members or members of their C.A.R. Society (Francis Lewis).

BERKS COUNTY (Reading, Pa.). The presentation of the DAR Americanism Award marked a first for the Berks County Chapter. The event took place at the organization's annual fall luncheon held at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Saturday, November 22nd, with the honor going to Paul V. Sukop of 3712 Circle Avenue, Reiffton, who came here from Europe 11 years ago.

Mrs. K. Richard Creitz, Regent, in making the presentation said: "It gives the Berks County Chapter DAR great pleasure to present to you the Daughters of the American Revolution Americanism Medal. This is the first time Berks County Chapter has presented this medal which is approved by our National Society. We are honored to present this to you on the fifth anniversary of your naturalization for your outstanding and uniring efforts to promote patriotism and love of our country."

Paul Sukop was born in Hungary, the son of German-Hungarian parents. He lost his mother and father at a very early age and immigrated into Germany in 1950 and there was educated with the help of the Marshall Plan. Having completed his education in 1959, he married the former Hedy Schanz and came to the United States the same year. They are now the proud parents of five children.

DAVID BRYANT (York, Nebraska) participated in activities of the "Greater York Area Centennial" celebration July 1970. A chapter was organized known as "Daughters of the American Revolution Centennial Belles."

Devotion to the heritage of the past and preservation for posterity being implicit in DAR activities prompted the Chapter to deposit a yearbook and leaflet in the Centennial Time Capsule scheduled to be opened in 50 years—2020 A.D. An engraved granite marker pinpoints the exact location of the burial place near the entrance to the York Community Center. Housed in this building is the "Anna Bemis Palmer Museum." Mrs. Palmer's dedication to the objectives of DAR and her bequest to David Bryant Chapter made possible the fulfillment of her dream for many years—a museum for the preservation of the history of York and York County.

This DAR float was among 130 entries in the Grand Finale Parade, July 18 of Centennial Week. Thousands of spectators were thrilled as the largest parade ever staged in York passed in review. In a 1777 colonial setting the float depicted "The Birth of the Flag." Pictured from left to right are: Miss Mamie Couch, Mrs. G. T. Janzen (vice regent), Miss Minnie Couch, Mrs. J. E. Shrigley, Mrs. John Pfenning (secretary), Mrs. Clyde Little, regent, stand-
ing is Mrs. Wesley Moline. Much applause was evidenced as we proceeded along the parade route—not so much for the float—not for the riders—but for the Flag of the United States of America and all it represents. The silent majority was defending the revival of displaying patriotism and the showing of pride that has been mounting in our nation, in our state and in our hometown—York, Nebraska!

MAJOR THOMAS WICKES (Long Island, N.Y.) celebrated its 32nd Birthday day with a delicious luncheon at the Plandome Country Club, Plandome, New York honoring the State Regent, Mrs. James E. Clyde. National Officers who attended were Past Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank Parcells; Vice President General, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly; Past Vice President General, Mrs. Warren C. Thurman. The New York State Officers were Mrs. George Bayliss, Vice Regent; Mrs. Lawrence Kuliplas, Chaplain; Mrs. Alexander Walker, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Jessica Shipman, Treasurer; Mrs. Marilyn Lipman, C.A.R. Senior President; Mrs. Arthur Hauser, District X Director.

The Regent introduced the National and State Officers, State Chairman and Co-Chairman. This was followed by the District X Director and the Regents of Districts II and X and the Past Regents of the chapter being recognized.

The ladies were entertained with beautiful Christmas music by Mrs. Warren S. Jones accompanied by Mrs. Francis Mason. The ladies were members of Col. Aaron Ogden Chapter of Garden City.

The State Regent gave a very interesting talk. She spoke about the Christmas symbols and the old fashioned Christmas which some of us remember.

The Regent, Mrs. Alexander McKenzie, presented Mrs. James Clyde with a check for the Kate Duncan Smith School and Tamassee School.

The C.A.R. members had a Christmas sale to defray expenses to contribute to their charities.

KENOSHA (Kenosha, Wis.) members and friends observed two outstanding anniversary dates in DAR history. In October 1970 a Musical Tea was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rolff, Jr., commemorating the 80th anniversary of the organization of NSDAR, and January 7, 1971 a 6:30 p.m. banquet was held in the Elks club, Kenosha, with 50 people present to enjoy a lovely evening of music provided by the Tremper High School Choraliers. This was in observance of the 75th anniversary of the organizing of Kenosha Chapter DAR. Shown in the photo are Mrs. James McCray, Wisconsin state regent DAR, Mrs. Eleanor Sokol, Vice Regent Kenosha Chapter DAR, and Mrs. W. W. Daniel, Regent Kenosha Chapter DAR. Husbands of chapter members attended, as well as those of Mrs. McCray, and Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, who was also present with a delegation of guests representing Racine Chapter DAR. The weather was 7 degrees below zero, in Kenosha on that evening, which prevented other nearby chapters from joining us for the memorable occasion.

At the Kenosha Anniversary Tea are:

Mrs. James McCray, State Regent; Mrs. Eleanor Sokol, Chapter Vice Regent; Mrs. W. W. Daniel, Chapter Regent.

PAWTUCKET (Pawtucket, Rhode Island) had the honor of presenting Certificates of Honor to the families of twenty-two (22) men who had given their lives in the Vietnam action. This included all the Vietnam veterans of this conflict in Pawtucket, R.I. and Central Falls, R.I. In most cases the mother or wife accepted with thanks.

Miss Harriet M. Wightman, Pawtucket Chapter Chaplain was in charge assisted by Mrs. William A. Sprinthall, History Month Chairman, Mrs. Linwood I. Andrews, R.I. State Chaplain and Miss Helen J. Malmstead, Vice Pres. Gen. NSDAR assisted in the presentation. Of interest was that Miss Simone Plante was the 24-year-old twin sister of Spec. 4 Normand A. Plante.

WILLIAM KENLY (Latrobe, Pa.). The presentation to the Latrobe, Pa., Adams Memorial Library, of the Tittle Memorial Display Cabinet was the highlight of the October meeting of the William Kenly Chapter.

This upright enclosed display cabinet was given to the Library by the late Mrs. Thomas Baldridge as a memorial to her sister, Miss Susanna Haille Tittle, also a member of the William Kenly Chapter, who died July 14, 1965. Mrs. Baldridge desired to give something to the Community that could be used by many, so a gift to the Library was her choice. The cabinet was received, and October 14, 1970, was set as the time for the official presentation to the Library. Mrs. Baldridge became ill and passed away September 18, 1970. So her husband attended the ceremony in her place.

Mrs. Frank Robb, chairman of the committee of DAR members to select the cabinet spoke briefly: "Some people in Latrobe do not know or appreciate our friends and citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Baldridge. They have given immeasurably of their time and money to every patriotic endeavor in Latrobe and vicinity. When they learned of any school or group that lacked an American Flag, they immediately donated it. So to Edith Baldridge in absentia and to Tom Baldridge who is with us, we give our thanks to two of our most generous and patriotic citizens.

SAMUEL DAVIES (Bowling Green, Kentucky). The Chapter was organized April 2, 1902 by Miss Jeanie Davies Blackburn with sixteen members. Present membership 172. It was named in honor of Miss Blackburn's ancestor, Lieut. Samuel Davies. She served as Regent twelve years, Honorary Regent, State Vice-Regent and Vice President General. The Chapter has furnished other officers on the State and National level; has attained Gold Honor Roll, State and National, nine years, received Blue Ribbon on its Yearbook 1969-70 and 1970-71; observed all patriotic holidays; promotes citizenship training by distributing DAR Manual for Citizenschip, Good Citizen, Good Citizenship and History Essay Contests sponsored; cash and clothing to Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith schools; window displays commemorating historical events; its (Continued on page 552)
Continuation of Erie County, Ohio-Conn. Compensations for Revolutionary War Losses (Greenwich, Danbury, Groton, New London, Fairfield and Norwalk listed in previous issues). From the History of Erie County, Ohio, by Peeke.

New Haven and East Haven

David Abbott
Joseph Adams
Abiah Allen
Christopher Allen
John Allen
Oliver Allen
William Alley
Abenezer Alling
Hezekiah Alling
James Alling
Joseph Alling
Lorrian Alling
Samuel Alling
Abagail Andrus
Phineas Andrus
David Atwater
Eldad Atwater
Jedediah Andrus
Jeremiah Atwater
Joel Atwater
Jonah Atwater
Timothy Atwater
Abraham Augur
Hezekiah Augur
Abner Austin
Archibald Austin
David Austin, Esq.
David Austin, Jr.
John Austin
Samuel Austin
Stephen Austin
Stephen Ball
Lucy Barker
Abraham Barnes
Samuel Barnes
Hanover Barney
Timothy Bartique
Elias Beech
David Beecher
Isaac Beecher
John Beecher
John Beecher, Jr.

Titus Beecher
Nathan Beers
Lemuel Benham
Thomas Benham
Eleanor Benticon
Timothy Benticon, Jr.
Thomas Bill
Hannah Bingley
Samuel Bird
Daniel Bishop
Isaac Bishop
Israel Bishop
Joseph Bishop
Samuel Bishop, Esq.
Archibald Blakeley
Tilly Blakeley
Timothy P. Bonticon
Peter Bonticon
Abraham Bradley
Abraham Bradley, Jr.
Azariah Bradley
Gurden Bradley
James Bradley
John Bradley, Jr.
Joseph Bradley
Phineas Bradley, Jr.
Stephen Bradley
Jonathan Bridglen
Buckminster Brinntall
Willard Brinntall
William Brinntall
Benjamin Brown
David Brown
Eleazer Brown
Francis Brown
Phebe Brown
Sarah Brown
Stephen Brown
Atkins Broughton
Peter Buckley
Israel Bunnel
Thomas Burrall
Abel Burrel
Nando Combridge
Zacharias Candee
Samuel Candy
John Carsu
Ester Mansfield
Hannah Mansfield
Kirsted Mansfield
Moses Mansfield
Nathan Mansfield
William Mansfield
Robert Mathews
Jeremiah McCumber
Rev. McWilliston
Aliss Miles
John Miles
Mary Miles
William Miles
Phebe Miller
Elisha Mix
Hannah Mix
John Mix
John Mix, Jr.
Jonah Mix
Joseph Mix
Nathaniel Mix
Patience Mix
Dr. Timothy Mix
Amos Morris
Amos Morrison
David Mulford
Amos Munson
Israel Munson
Joseph Munson
Samuel Munson
Stephen Munson
William Munson
David Murison
James Murray
Paul Noyes
William Noyes
Nathan Oaks
David Osborn
Nahittibal Osborn
Ichabod Page
Elijah Painter
Lamberton Painter
Lamberton Painter
Abijah Pardy
Benjamin Pardy
Elijah Pardy
Jacob Pardy
Levi Pardy
Lydia Pardy
Mary Pardy
Mary Pardy
Moses Pardy
Hezekiah Parmely
Jeremiah Parmely
Sarah Parmely
Mostin Parrott
Martin Patchin
John Pease
Mary Pease
Ebenezer Peck
John Peirpont
David Phipps
Solomon Phipps
Jacob Pinto
James Plant
Ann Platt
William Plumgart
Sarah Pomeroy
Abigail Potter
Jonas Prentice
James Prescott
Charles Prindle
William Punchard
William Punchard
Thomas Purderson
Tho's Punderson, Jr.
Martin Ray
Zechariah Read
Philip Rexford
James Rice
John Richards
John Robertson
Samuel Robinson
Hannah Russell
Rachel Russell
Charles Sabin
Hezekiah Sabin
Hezekiah Sabin, Jr.
Jonathan Sabin
Hannah Sackett
Francis Sage
Benjamin Sanford
John Scott
Widow Scovil
Adonijah Sherman
Amos Sherman
James Sherman
William Sherman
William Sherman
Elias Shipman
Hannah Sloper
Andrus Smith
Benjamin Smith
Edmond Smith
George Smith
Joseph Smith, 3rd
Nathan Smith
Nehemiah Smith
Philemon Smith
Timothy Sperry
Abigail Starr
Jesse Stephens
Leveret Stevens
Sarah Stevens
Elizabeth Stillman
Mary Stillwell
John Storer
Moses Strong
Timothy Talmadge
Cornelius Thayer
Benajah Thomas
Abraham Thomas
Abraham Thompson
Isaac Thompson
Jacob Thompson
James Thompson
Joseph Thompson
Moses Thompson
Thankful Thompson
Michael Todd
Ebenezer Townsend
Isaac Townsend
Jeremiah Townsend
John Townsend
John Townsend
Robert Townsend
Timothy Townsend
John R. Throop
Caleb Trowbridge
Jere Trowbridge, Jr.
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The Clark Caldwell Family Bible
Clark Family Bible
Tally Family Bible
Whitaker "Florida Letter"
Forester Family Bible
Mona Neblett Foster's Bible
Green-Millsap Bible
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Pearsall Bible
Ackerson Bible
Tuthill-Halsey Bible
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Peleg Thomas, Esq. Bible
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Griffiths Bible
Hodges Bible
Smith Bible
Ezra Gove Bible
Arabelle Gove Bible
Dexter Bennett Bible
Frank H. Ross Bible
Henry D. Ford Bible
Drew Family Bible
Kemp Family Bible
Sheldon-Rosolon Bible
Edic Bible
Ferrin Family Bible
Kendrick-VanVechter Bible
Lacy Bible
Bibbens-Russell Family Bible
Smith Family Bible
Briggs Family Bible
Conklin-Smith-Hewlett Records
Heidel Records

Hamill Family Bible—Submitted by Mrs. Albert J. Caven through Willamette Chapter, Portland, Oregon.

John Hamill Sr. & Rosannah Davidson were md. 3/30/1807, in the Davidson home, Enon Valley, Lawrence County, Penna. (They were cousins).

John Hamill, Jr. & Rosannah Smith were md. 8/2/1834.

Nathaniel Hamill, 3d & Elizabeth Stewart (2nd cousins) were married 10/12/1838 in Silliman home in Lawrence (then Beaver Co.), Pa.

Smith Hamill & Nacy McClellan McCandies were md. 1/30/1838, Lawrence Co., Pa.

Children of John Hamill, Sr., & Rosannah Davidson—their births.

Nathaniel Hamill was b. 1/9/1808, (All ch. born in Enon Valley, Lawrence Co., Pa.)

William Hamill was b. 8/22/1809

John Hamill, Jr. was b. 6/30/1811

James Hamill was b. 8/4/1813

Smith Hamill was b. 7/23/1815

David Hamill was b. 3/6/1818

Robert Hamill was b. 5/29/1820

Mary Jane (Jean) Hamill was b. 4/1/1823

Thomas Hamill was b. 8/7/1825

Martha Sarah Hamill was b. 3/13/1828

John Hamill, Sr. was b. 4/28/1799

Rosannah Davidson Hamill was b. 8/16/1793

Deaths

John Hamill, Sr., died 9/5/1850, 73 years of age; Bur. in Bethel Cem.

Rosannah Davidson Hamill was b. at Londonderry County Tyrone, Ire. She died 2/8/1865/66, Keokuk, Iowa. Bur. in Oakland Cem., Keokuk

Nathaniel Hamill, 3rd, died 12/2/1852, Attica, Ohio

William Hamill d. 6/15/1882, Coffeyville, Kansas


James Hamill died 6/7/1892, Enon Valley, Lawrence Co., Pa.

Smith Hamill died 11/8/1895, Keokuk, Iowa.


Martha Sarah (Hamill) Leslie d. 5/5/1856, Keokuk, Iowa

Thomas Hamill (Doctor) d. 3/17/1917, Olathe, Kansas

History of Capt. Thomas Graves—Submitted by Mrs. Donald Rubie through the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter.

Captain Thomas Graves came to Virginia on the “Mary and Margret” in 1608, was sent as one of two representatives from Smythe’s Hundred to the first Representative Legislative Assembly which convened at Jamestown, 30 July, 1619. Capt. Thomas Graves

“Represented Smythe’s Hundred in the First House of Burgesses 1619, was Burgess from Accomack 1630 and 1632, and from the fact that he is on January 9, 1934-5 designated as Esquire must in the meanwhile have been a member of the Council. ( Accomack Rec. 1632-40, p. 30).

Capt Thomas Graves

Born in England ca. 1580

Died in Accomack (Northampton) County between 1635 and January 5, 1636

Married Katherine

Born in England

Died in Accomack County, Va.

Francis Graves (youngest son of Capt. Tomas Graves)

Born in Accomack County, Va. Ca 1630

Died in Old Rappahannock County by August 5, 1691

Married Jane Davenport November 28, 1678

Thomas Graves (son of Francis Graves)

Born in Old Rappahannock County, Va. Ca Ex 1684

Died in Essex County Ca 1743 (died by 15 February 1742/43)

Married Elizabeth Moody in Essex County, Va. about 1708

Born 1690

John Graves (son of Thomas Graves)

Born in Essex County, Va. December 10, 1712

Died in Spotsylvania, Va. March 30, 1747

Married Susanna Dicken November 22, 1732

Born June 14, 1714

Died Culpepper County, Va. 1784

Isaac Graves (4th son of John Graves)

Born November 2, 1741 in Spotsylvania, Va.

Died 1817 Orange County, Va.

Married (2) Elizabeth Cowherd in probably Culpepper Co., Va. about 1772

Born in Culpepper County, Va. November 28, 1751

Died in Orange County, Va. March 18, 1791

Claiborne Graves (son of Isaac Graves)

Born in Orange County, Va., December 13, 1776

Died in Orange County, Va., December 8, 1839

Married Sarah Tandy in Orange Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1799

Born in Orange County, Va., June 3, 1774

Died in Orange County, Va., August 9, 1857

Charles Tandy Graves (son of Claiborne Graves)

Born in Orange County, Va. October 10, 1799

Died in Orange County, Va. October 22, 1878
Married Anne Rogers Webb in Orange County, Va. September 18, 1821
Born in Orange County, Va. August 25, 1801?
Died in Orange County, Va. May 23, 1834

Pamela Augusta Graves (daughter of Charles Tandy Graves)
Born in Orange County, Va. January 30, 1833
Died in Orange County, Va. December 8, 1904

Married William Cowherd Scott in Orange County, Va. January 10, 1850
Born in Orange County, Va. August 13, 1826
Died in Orange County, Va. December 15th, 1909

Mary Augusta Scott (daughter of Pamela Augusta Graves Scott)
Born in Orange County, Va. August 31, 1860
Died in Norristown, Pa. July 23, 1936
Married Henry Bash Gwynn (also written Gwyn) in
Orange County, Va. August 25, 1880
Born December 16, 1852, Baltimore, Md.
Died October 11, 1900 in Orange County, Va.

**QUERIES**

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

DeHay-D’Hay-de la Haye-Cockfield-Lindsay-McCants-Hamilton:
Desire info to establish Hugenot ancestry John Andre DeHay m Margaret O’Carroll 12-18-1729 Charleston S.C. son John b 1731 m Elizabeth grandau the William Cockfield (1670) 3 sons & 1 dau m into Jas Lindsay family 2 dau m McCants related to Lindseys will pay or exchange.—Estella DeHay, 1006 Walker Ave., Greensboro, N.C. 27403.


Coker-Charles-Sonday-Smith: Want names par, ances, given name Miss? Charles m William Coker b 1765 (1775?) near Pee Dee River, S.C. had ch: Polly b ca 1801, Leah(er) b ca 1802, Margaret b ca 1804, (Rev.) Charles b 1808 in Eastern Tenn. Need mother of Wm. Coker. Need par, ances. Catharine Sonyard m Charles Coker 8 Oct. 1840 Hamilton Co., Ill. had ch: Elizabeth, Deborah C., Margaret, John. Need par, ances. Bettie (Elizabeth) B. Smith of Wartrace, Tenn. m John Coker Sept. 1866 in Bedford Co. Tenn., moved to Hamilton Co., Ill.—Sophia Coker Brown, 33 Countryside Lane, St. Louis, Missouri, 63131.

Redmond: Need parents, ances of John Redmond; d 1806; Swansea, S.C.; wife, Mary; son, Peter. Also info on any Redmond, Redmon, Redman, and Cartee.—Robert Lafayette Redmond, 539 East 60th St., Savannah, Ga. 31405.


Martin: Want parents and County of b of Wesley, b ca 1814 N.C. Wife Rachel b ca. 1816, need her maiden name and parants. Children: Nancy Ann b 3 Mar 1842; William F b 1845; Mary L. b 1849, Tenn. and Elizabeth L. (Lydia?) b 1852 Pope Co. Illinois—Mrs. Oca Collett, 739 Feather Ave., Oroville, Calif. 95965.


McIver: Any information on McIver family of Ness & Stornaway, Outer Hebrides Islands, Scotland to Chatham Co., N.C. by 1790; in Madison Co., Tenn. 1819.—Mrs. Reeves Hughes, Jr., 7545 Richmond Rd., Germantown, Tenn. 38038.

Coopwood: Any information re: Coopwoods in Eng. (possibly Copford Hall, Essex), Virginia 1783; Tenn. 1801-1821; Ala. & Miss.; Eliz. m Henry Murray of Pa; six others, all born Ky; Woods: Thomas; James; Wm.; Wash.: Benton (?).—Mrs. Reeves Hughes, Jr., 7545 Richmond Rd., Germantown, Tenn. 38038.


Duncan-Finney (Finnell); Burton-Dockins: Who were the parents of David Duncan (b 3/11/1786 in Va.) died in Monroe Co., Mo. after 1850, when? married Elizabeth F., when?, parents of 19 children. Was James Burton (b 12/25/1793 in Va.) died 11/7/1863 in Randolph Co., Mo., the son of Rev. War Capt James Burton (b about 1750 in Va.) when & where did James marry Nancy Dockins. They were the parents of 5 (or 7)? children.—Mrs. Lawrence Hoening, Box 69, Wellsville, Mo. 63384.


Elizabeth (Clark) Mounts: 1773-1847: Liberal reward for either her 1) Clark parents’ names or 2) location of Pa. Clark residence. Lived Jackson, Seal, Pee Twps, Pike Co., Ohio early 1800’s. 1830’s moved to Union Twp., Butler Co., Ohio 45856.

Duncan-Finney (Finnell); Burton-Dockins: Who were the parents of David Duncan (b 3/11/1786 in Va.) died in Monroe Co., Mo. after 1850, when? married Elizabeth F., when?, parents of 19 children. Was James Burton (b 12/25/1793 in Va.) died 11/7/1863 in Randolph Co., Mo., the son of Rev. War Capt James Burton (b about 1750 in Va.) when & where did James marry Nancy Dockins. They were the parents of 5 (or 7)? children.—Mrs. Lawrence Hoening, Box 69, Wellsville, Mo. 63384.

Clack-Martin (or Martin): Want info or parents of John Chisom (d Amelia Co., Va. 1793) m Elimor Gillington. Anney Chisom m John Walling Sr. 1794. Isham Chisom m Amelia Roberts 1804.—Mrs. F. G. Neuhauser, 4602 Chevy Chase Blvd., Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.
HONORING

MRS. SIDNEY D. PIDGEON

State Regent of Minnesota

This page is presented with pride and affection by the following Chapters:

ALBERT LEA
CAPT. COMFORT STARR
GEN. HENRY HASTINGS
SIBLEY
GREYSOLON DU LHUT
MARIA SANFORD
MISSABE
NORTH STAR
RED CEDAR
ST. ANTHONY FALLS

WENONAH
ANTHONY WAYNE
FERGUS FALLS
COLONIAL
JOHN PRESCOTT
MOLLIE STARK BRANHAM
OKABENA
ROCHESTER
ST. CLOUD
WILLMAR

CAPT. JOHN HOLMES
FORT SNELLING
GEN. JAMES KNAPP
JOHN WITHERSPOON
MENDOTA
MONUMENT
OLD TRAILS
RUTH PEABODY CURTIS
TRaverse des SIOUX
NATHAN HALE
This Victorian crazy quilt is perhaps the most fascinating in the quilt collection at the Hennepin County Historical Society, Minneapolis. The Museum staff extends a warm welcome to visitors. Of special interest is Main Street—a miniature business district built to scale, delightfully furnished and realistically presented.

Sponsored by the Minnesota Society and the following Chapters: Capt. John Holmes; Fort Snelling; Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley; John Prescott; John Witherspoon; Maria Sanford; Monument; St. Anthony Falls; Daughters of Liberty; Nathan Hale.
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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 543)

programs and activities carry out the objects of the Society—educational, historical, patriotic; Regent attends Continental Congress annually.

Mrs. J. Vernon Hardcastle, Chapter Regent, established Genealogical Library, housed in Kentucky Building, Western Kentucky University, with books being purchased annually with which to assist prospective members.

The Chapter helps maintain its State DAR Shrine, Duncan Tavern, Paris, Kentucky; aids Student Loan and Scholarship, American Indians, Veterans-Patients, Conservation; located and marked graves of Revolutionary soldiers; National Defense Committee serves to alert all to any potential danger to our Republic. Joint public meeting of DAR and SAR, the latter of which was organized in 1969 by Mrs. Vernon Hardcastle, Regent, was held in 1970 in observance of Constitution Week. We have added to our membership this year a mother, Mildred Isbell Thomas (Mrs. G. Shelby), and her eight daughters. We have had a State Winner in History Essay Contest the past two years.

Our Chapter Motto was given to us by Miss Blackburn, Organizing Regent, "He who honoreth the memory of his ancestors may hope to be honored by posterity."—Mrs. Jack Russell.

GENERAL RICHARD GRIDLEY
(Glendale, Calif.) each year presents DAR Citizenship Manuals to the students in the Naturalization classes at Glendale High School, and upon graduation entertains the students at an informal reception with light refreshments.

The Naturalization classes in Glendale are instructed by Mrs. Margaret Adamson Gainder, who has devoted thirty-six years of her life to education

(Continued on page 558)

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Members of the William Whitley Chapter, Williamsburg, Kentucky PROUDLY HONOR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

MAY 1971

[553]
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1968-1971—A Summing Up

(Continued from page 503)

ings to keep pigeons from nesting in the eaves; replacing broken water pipes in the Administration Building; replacing the old, non-functioning water cooler in Constitution Hall with a new efficient one; acquiring an "industrial vacuum cleaner," a great work-saver, and a combination scrubber and buffer machine, the latter a gift.

The Executive Committee of the Seimes Administration leaves behind a handsome gift for future administrations. Due to the proposal by the President General prior to the Executive Committee’s first meeting in 1968 that “in lieu of having favors, that each of the twelve members put in a sum of money as her turn came to entertain at luncheon, so sterling flatware needed to complete place settings could be purchased,” twelve full place settings will be available for the cabinets of administration in the years ahead.

Following a melee in Constitution Hall one Sunday evening in February 1970 when hundreds of patrons were apparently set off by the late arrival of a “Rock Group” and smashed windows, littered corridors with trash and empty whiskey bottles, all future bookings of such groups were suspended in the best interests of safety to patrons, employees and the Hall.

Panic bars were installed for greater security between Constitution Hall and the Administration Building. Bullet-proof glass was installed in the entrance to the Treasurer General’s accounting office and a telephone placed in the walk-in safe in the Treasurer General’s office. For further security precautions an unbreakable material, also flame and sun proofed, was placed in the full length windows of the Library and Genealogical Department.

“We are taking all precautions,” Mrs. Seimes announced to the press at the time, “to guard our buildings from further damage and to keep Constitution Hall available for the cultural programs which have been so much a part of its heritage.

At the first Continental Congress, the first President General Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the then President of the United States, reported: “We now feel that this Society is firmly established and in good condition for continued success.”

Eighty years later the 26th President General of the National Society can repeat those words in summing up at the close of her own administration since the Society is truly in “good condition for continued success.”

Thank you, Madam President General, thank you and the officers of your Administration for inspiring leadership and outstanding records of achievements.

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- President, Auxiliary Louisiana Engineering Society, 1946-50
- President, Women's Auxiliary Fink Home for Protestant Women
- Area Chairman, New Orleans Heart Association, 1960-61
- Board of Women's Committee for Preservation of Gallier Hall
- Board of Women's Committee for Delgado Art Museum
- Board of New Orleans Spring Fiesta
- Board of Women's Auxiliary New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, 1968-69
- United States Day Committee, 1964-65
- Congress of Freedom Award for Patriotic Letter-Writing, 1970

Fort Nathan Hale

(Continued from page 535)

tion of this Fort as a landmark might be possible. To further this idea, the Fort Nathan Hale Restoration Projects, Inc. was organized.

Following more research and an examination of the site by engineers, this organization presented their plan to the New Haven Park Board as well as many historical organizations throughout the State. Unanimous support for the idea was received by the Project.

The New Haven Preservation Trust at the request of Mr. Adams on behalf of the Project, formally declared Fort Nathan Hale a New Haven landmark and historic site, noting the fact that this is the first site so recognized in New Haven by the Trust.

A united effort is now underway to effect the restoration of Fort Nathan Hale by the Fort Nathan Hale Restoration Project. The Connecticut State Historical Commission, The New Haven Preservation Trust, The Connecticut League of Historical Societies and many other organizations throughout the State.

So many historic landmarks have been lost in the name of progress, so many of our historic sites marred by other use, so much of our precious heritage gone due to inaction and indifference, that to allow any further such action would be disastrous to the idea of Historic Preservation for our Posterity.

The ultimate goal of the Project is the complete restoration of the Fort proper, the erection of a small museum with a diorama to explain the history of the site to visitors, and the erection of five flagpoles, one each to commemorate the history of the four forts and one for our present flag.
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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 552)

in the Glendale schools. One of her deep interests is the education of Indian and Negro girls; wearing the dress of a Navaho squaw she has given many talks to raise money for her scholarship projects. Among the young women she has sponsored and educated are a Negro girl who is now a well established M.D. in Michigan; a Zuni girl who graduated from college and is now in government service in New Mexico; and a Navaho girl who is an R.N. and is now training student nurses for service on the Navaho reservation in New Mexico. Mrs. Gainder is this year retiring from active teaching but she finds her work with the foreign-born so interesting that she intends to continue conducting the Naturalization classes. Not one of her foreign students has ever failed to achieve his citizenship after attending her classes.

GREETINGS TO
ELIZABETH RAMSEY CHAPTER DAR
Wheatland, Wyoming

ANCESTORS & DESCENDANTS OF
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Dr. Albert L. Cooper, Shelbyville, Tenn. 37160

The 1971 Naturalization class was entertained by the Chapter as usual in January; there was an informal program highlighting events of the Revolutionary War, and each student was presented with a small American flag and a copy of the Flag Code. This year's class was an exceptionally cosmopolitan one, including students from India, Egypt, Hong Kong, Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries, and several of the English-speaking countries. The students were so appreciative of our efforts on their behalf that they asked if they might make a gift to the Chapter in return. Mrs. Charles D. Hill, Regent, explained that the Chapter could not accept a contribution, but suggested they might wish to make a gift to one of the DAR schools. The students chose the Indian schools and collected $14.75 amongst themselves. This amount will be divided between the scholarship funds of Bacone and St. Mary's, the gift of the Nation's newest citizens to its oldest citizens.—Nora G. Frisbie.

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Fort Monroe

(Continued from page 514)

monument to the skill of its builders. The historic guns of Fort Monroe may now be obsolete but the Garrison serves as the home of Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command and once visited—this is truly a place that can never be forgotten.

Author’s note: The material for this article was found in many published and unpublished booklets, folders and post cards. Personal visits to Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe over a number of years have included talks with officers, chaplains and the curator of the Fort Monroe Casemate Museum, Dr. Chester D. Bradley. An article “Walled Fortresses and Resort Hotels” by Wm. M. E. Rachal, Virginia Cavalcade, Summer 1952 and an unpublished monograph prepared by Brigadier Gen. Rollin L. Tilton, U.S.A., Retired, were very helpful.

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