Daughters of the American Revolution

November 1971
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Cover Story

Thanksgiving—the time of the harvest, the time for indulging in satisfaction with the year just past, and the time of hope for the coming spring. This has ever been the case since the first settlers came to American shores. Since the livelihood of the early colonists was based on the soil, Thanksgiving has come to signify harvest. Still today, even though our country is primarily industrial, we pause to give thanks for the blessing of the year and enjoy the satisfactions of a job well done. What a privilege it is to serve a Nation such as America!

An integral part of the Thanksgiving celebration is the Feast. Pictured on the cover for November are all the delights of a colonial gourmet’s feast. The bountiful harvest and the spicy aromas combine to bring to mind the delights we all remember.

The cover photo is a black and white print from a color illustration from a book published by Colonial Williamsburg and distributed by Holt Rinehart & Winston.
The First Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America.

A proclamation.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and,

WHEREAS both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness:

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficient author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and favorable interpositions of His Providence, which we experienced in the course and confusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And, also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the Great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions, to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually, to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed, to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord. To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us, and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of Our Lord 1789.

George Washington.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

In all known history, even in the dim reaches of antiquity, the concept of giving thanks to a greater Power has been evidenced. It has been shown in many forms, from the ritualistic tribal dance to the traditional present-day observances. Thanksgivings continued to be a part of all civilization, in every religion, by every race.

On our own continent Thanksgiving began with the earliest settlers, whose first observances were of praise and gratitude for abundant harvests and survival. Though the dates of our Thanksgiving Days have been changed from time to time, the tradition is ever reborn.

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are especially grateful for a renewed opportunity to render Service to our Nation. As always, this Country needs patriotic citizens united and interested in the heritage of America's past, but with the foresight and vision to guide her into paths of greater achievement and understanding. Let us be thankful above all else that you are an American in an America which is preparing to observe its Bicentennial. Here is the opportunity to rekindle the faith and patriotism in all Americans.

This year in the midst of world unrest, of social revolution, of national crisis, let us recognize those things for which we can be truly thankful—our freedoms, our confidence in the future and the ever-enduring basic strength of our Nation.

May each of you have a happy, meaningful Thanksgiving Day.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
Government of the People—
Strive to Keep It Great

By Jane-Elizabeth Hardy, National President,
National Society, Children of the American Revolution

"I think you will agree with me that the hope of
this country is with her youth. . . . What a tremendous
thought that some of our boys and girls may be growing
up in our very midst with no adequate idea of what it
is to be an American youth, claiming a heritage of these
American principles. Can we as American women rest
a moment while the impressible period is swiftly pass-
ing on with them? . . ."—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.

These words, spoken in 1895 by the Founder of
N.S.C.A.R., were echoed 76 years later by Mrs. Donald
Spicer, President General, NSDAR, when she said in
her August-September 1971 DAR Magazine Message:
"Since the passage of the 26th Amendment to the Con-
stitution, we now have an added reason for careful
consideration on the part of all thoughtful citizens: the
necessity for intensifying the education and training of
our young people for future citizenship. They must now
be ready for the privilege of the franchise, and its ac-
companying responsibility, three years earlier than
before. It is our duty to our Country to provide them
with a thorough understanding of the moral, spiritual
and Constitutional values on which their freedoms are
based. With this knowledge and necessary self-discipline,
they will find it possible to fulfill their obligations suc-
cessfully. We must look to the future for our youth
since 'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'"

In keeping with this high tradition of an informed
and dedicated group of young Americans, the National
Society, Children of the American Revolution has
chosen to continue with their theme of “Government
Is People.” For a Government of the People, the mem-
ers of this organization began to ask themselves: What
are the problems of Government today? What are the
individual Government Agencies doing about the prob-
lems? What can a citizen do to help? To find answers
and to become intelligent voters, we felt that a first-hand
knowledge of the workings of government would be
helpful. This was accomplished through a week of semi-
nars at different Government Agencies. We know that
we can only preserve our Constitutional Republic by
becoming, as soon as possible, an enlightened and edu-
cated citizen. Only then will we be able to vote with
intelligence at the city, county, state and National level.

We were very pleased that Mrs. Spicer was able to
participate as a registered member of the seminars.

On August 2, 1971, by plane, bus, train and car
C.A.R. members came to the Nation’s Capital. They
came from near and far . . . from California to Con-
necticut . . . from New York to Florida . . . from Ohio
to Mississippi. They came with that definite purpose: to
learn of our Federal Government, of its problems, pol-
cies and operations. They came to ask intelligent ques-
tions of these government officials, and to take this
information home to their families and friends. They
were 61 members and Senior Leaders gathered for a
week of “Government of the People.”

The first day of the seminars was devoted to the work
of the Forest Service. The group was welcomed to Wash-
ington by Mr. Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Serv-
ice, and Miss Emma Keretich, Director of Education
and Information of Women’s Activities. Mr. Nolan
O’Neal, Assistant Director of the Information and Edu-
cation Division, related the Forest Service’s mission and
told of its organization. The main mission of the Forest
Service in the past had been to improve our waterways
and timberlands, but as the country has grown and de-
veloped, the mission had also grown to include foliage
and wildlife protection, and recreational facilities. There are
still 700 million acres of public lands under the auspices
of the department.

The Staff Assistant of the National Forest System,
Mr. Craig Ruff, spoke to the group on “Multiple Use
ing timber for the nation's use, still preserves healthy, conservation Programs by Mr. Bob Lake, Director. All and Sustained Yield." The terms as Mr. Ruff described slides to further explain this type of timber management. game on community land use conducted by Miss Jane Branch. They played the roles of concerned citizens, productive, and attractive forests. Mr. Neff then showed members of the seminars participated in a simulation facts about its organization; he referred to the depart- mental court system following the route of a case to the Supreme Court. Mr. Goldkang's office acts as the nation's court system following the route of a case to the Supreme Court. Mr. Goldkang's office acts as legal counsel to the President and his Cabinet as well as other governmental agencies. One of the greatest problems facing America today is organized crime and drug traffic. Mr. Robert McBrien, Special Attorney, told of the department's attempt to halt the activities of organized crime. Mr. Robert Finco, Attorney in the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, provided interesting printed materials on drug use, and spoke of the bureau's effort to halt the great influx of drugs into the United States. He also spoke of the agreement made by the United States and Turkey to curb poppy crops in Turkey which provide smugglers with much of their unrefined heroin.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Chief, Criminal Section, Civil Rights Division, spoke of the 150 attorneys whose duties are to protect the rights of all Americans. Chiefly, this division deals with violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965; the criminal section itself deals with some 20,000 allegations per year of police brutality. Two new branches of the Justice Department which handle current problems are the Consumer Affairs Section of the Anti-Trust Division and the Pollution Unit, Lands Division.

Following lunch at the National Art Gallery cafeteria, the seminar participants boarded buses for the State Department. Speaking on international drug abuse was Mr. Malcolm Lawrence of the Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary on Narcotic Matters. Very little, or none in some years, of the heroin which supplies the 250,000-300,000 addicts in the United States is grown or processed in this country. Efforts are being made through the Justice and State Departments to increase cooperation among European and Asian nations and the United States to curb the heavy flow of drugs into our country.

Another question foremost in the minds of most Americans is the situation in the Middle East. Mr. David Morrison of the Israeli Desk of the Bureau of Near East and Southeast Asian Affairs related some of the causes of the recent war, including conflicting religious interests, commercial and economic conflicts and cultural differences. He pointed out that the Suez Canal, closed since 1969, was one of the main points of contention in the settling of the conflict. Historical facts regarding the war and the attempted negotiations were also a part of Mr. Morrison's presentation.

Early Thursday morning Defense Department buses took the group to the Pentagon, first to hear Lt. Colonel Vern P. Craig, USA, speak on the subject of Zero Draft. With the cut down in troops in Viet Nam, the need for military help is also down, but the department will still need 520,000 new people in the armed forces within the next year. Col. Craig mentioned the Projected Volunteer Army Commission which Defense Secretary Laird appointed in 1969 to study the possibility of an all-volunteer army.

Following lunch in the Pentagon cafeterias the group was addressed by Brigadier General Daniel James, USAF. Gen. James, who was the keynote speaker at the opening session of the 76th Annual C.A.R. National Convention in April, spoke of his personal commitment to his country and encouraged all members to take a positive, constructive approach to OUR nation. Enthusiastic applause followed Gen. James' address as C.A.R. members endorsed his philosophy.

Lt. Col. Vincent R. Tossi, USAF, a specialist on Southeast Asian military policy, spoke of the Vietnamization policy of the current administration. He related the provisions of the Guam announcement of 1969 by President Nixon which provides equipment but no further manpower to the Republic of South Viet Nam after a projected date in 1971. Col. Tossi reported that the level of activity had decreased greatly since the project has begun, and that the withdrawal of American troops and heavy equipment has proceeded with a great deal of success.

This was the last Government Agency to be visited by the seminar group.

Seminar members found that, although the prime purpose of the week was study and learning, the social side had not been neglected—thanks to the excellent planning of the Senior Leaders. On Monday evening, the participating group met at C.A.R. Headquarters for an orientation meeting conducted by the National President and the Senior National President, Mrs. Robert S.
Hudgins. The "rules of the road" were outlined, and groups, group leaders, and chaperons were named. When the meeting adjourned the offices really "rocked" with the stereo sounds of current groups. The host for this "get acquainted" party was the Mount Vernon Society, District of Columbia, C.A.R.

On Tuesday evening the group was taken by bus to see the impressive Sunset Review at the Iwo Jima statue, which is the United States Marine Corps War Memorial, located in nearby Virginia. Following a tour of beautifully lighted Washington by night, the participants went to the National Archives, where they viewed the original documents of our "Government of the People." The Wednesday evening "night on the town" offered chaperoned groups a visit to various Washington restaurants, followed by such things as tours of Georgetown, "You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown" at Ford's Theatre, etc.

The climax of a most memorable week came on Thursday evening when the seminar participants were treated to a boat ride on the Potomac and a private tour of Mount Vernon, home of General George Washington. As the group boarded the launch in Washington, they were greeted by Mrs. John S. Biscoe, State Regent of Virginia. District V, Northside, of Virginia had arranged for this delightful outing under the guidance of Mrs. Stanleigh Swann, District Director. Waiting on the dock at Mount Vernon were Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., DAR-C.A.R. Chairman for District V, Mr. Frank Hammond of the Mount Vernon Staff, and Mrs. Swann. They paused on their walk to the Mansion while the National President and Senior National President placed a wreath at the General's Tomb. The group was conducted through the Mansion by the Resident Director, Mr. Cecil Wall, who later presented each with a colorful booklet on Mount Vernon. During the cruise back to the City, a picnic supper was served aboard the boat by the District V Daughters.

The whole evening was a prime example of support, imagination, and hard work so often provided by our Senior Leaders. Capable as our own member are, they could not have produced such an excellent program without the excellent support of the DAR members who were participants in the seminar and those who provided the "extra-curricular" activities.

The seminars closed with a "rap" session on Thursday. This session helped us to evaluate what had been learned during the week. During this discussion, the members agreed that the problems that they had been hearing about, studying, and seeing on TV actually existed. They realized that there are conscientious people working everyday trying to do something about these problems. These people deserve the support of every concerned American, on the local, state, and national level. Everyone felt that they had really become a part of Government. And so they departed for their homes by car, plane, bus and train to share their experiences within their communities, telling that this IS a GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE; a government concerned about its problems; a government working day by day to STRIVE TO KEEP IT GREAT.

On the deck at Mount Vernon are pictured (left to right): Mrs. David D. Porter, Executive Secretary, N.S.C.A.R.; Miss Jane-Elizabeth Hardy, National President; Mrs. Robert Hudgins, Senior National President; Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, NSDAR.

On the grounds of Mount Vernon, home of General George Washington, the seminar members were greeted by the State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. John S. Biscoe (left), and Mr. Cecil Wall, Resident Director (right). Mr. Wall told of the history of the Mansion and conducted the group through the house.
On November 16, Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, joined members of the Franklinton Chapter, Ohio, at the dedication of the marker at the grave of Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, at Forest Cemetery in Circleville, Ohio. The tribute by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, was a beautiful expression of the debt of gratitude that the Society owes Mrs. Patton for her inspired leadership, and the esteem and affection in which she was held by all who had been privileged to know her.

The evening of November 9, Mrs. Spicer attended the preview and reception given by the John Alexander Chapter, Virginia, to inaugurate the 23rd Annual Antique Show in Alexandria, November 10 through 12 sponsored by this Chapter.

Mrs. Spicer accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Ex-Regents' Association of the State of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on November 12, when she addressed the group of DAR members.

NSDAR HONORED BY VETERANS ADMINISTRATION: Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, has been informed that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was "accorded membership on the VA's National Advisory Committee, effective October 1, 1971." The letter reads: "We welcome your organization to the citizen government partnership in the care and treatment of hospitalized veterans." This recognition accorded the NSDAR is a direct result of the work accomplished by the DAR Service for Veteran-Patients Committee.

CABELL MEMORIAL FOUNDATION MEETS AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: On October 2, Mr. William D. Cabell, President of The Cabell Memorial Foundation, and some forty members of the Foundation held their Annual Meeting at National Headquarters. Mr. Cabell is a grandson of Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), the only President preceding of the NSDAR. A highlight of their tour of the buildings was the opportunity to see the portrait of Mrs. Cabell in the President General's Reception Room in Constitution Hall.

SPECIAL MUSEUM EVENT: More than 250 invitations were sent out for the October 15 reception at National Headquarters arranged by the DAR Museum Committee for Special Events, Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., Chairman. Among the new accessions on display were a tall case clock (1805) by David Shoemaker of Mount Holly, New Jersey, and a collection of spectacles including those that had belonged to General (later President) Dwight D. Eisenhower, Presidents Calvin Coolidge, Andrew Jackson, and Harry S. Truman, and Commodore Oliver Perry.

AMERICANA COLLECTION EXHIBIT: A display completed for the October Board Meetings attracted many of those attending. Among the rare documents placed on exhibition are two pertaining to Revolutionary soldiers, one a death sentence and the other the Badge of Merit, both signed by George Washington. A case which many visitors found most enjoyable contains the highly decorative birth, baptismal and marriage records in Fraktur painting, an ornate handwriting developed in the 16th century and illustrated in color. A paper currency display and, for the first time, a children's exhibit, were also very popular. This new Americana Collection display will remain on exhibition indefinitely.

ON HOLIDAYS: A holiday commemorated for half a century in November was changed this year to October. We do not observe the "11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month" as Veterans Day, (previously known as Armistice Day). During the debates in the Congress of the United States on the Monday holidays, it was pointed out that Armistice Day, November 11, was meaningful to World War I veterans but not to others, and that the name had been changed to Veterans Day during President Eisenhower's Administration. This was given as one reason for moving the day out of November, traditionally the month in which it was observed. Another reason given was that if it were taken out of early November, it would never interfere with any state or national election day. So this year, for the first time, we commemorated Veterans Day on October 25.

A November holiday that retains its traditional observance day is Thanksgiving Day, celebrated on the fourth Thursday in the month. (Somerville)
Those of us who love our Country and cherish our liberty, are proud of our culture and our history—and I know of no group that stands out with more dignity and more promise than the ladies of the DAR. Your reputation is nationwide. We are prepared, I am sure, to do whatever is necessary to pass our system of Government on to our children and to their children. Yet, we are constantly finding ourselves in the uncomfortable position of having to defend our system of Government and our way of life, the greatest system that has ever been perfected by the mind of man and the mind inspired.

We have to defend it not because it is necessary but, rather, because our youth and our people, in many instances, don’t even realize the miracle that is the United States of America. Don’t you oftentimes face this situation feeling like a stranger, an outsider in your own Country? Yes, we have this apathy and this disinterest among our people. There is nothing wrong with the Establishment. The problem in our Country is those who prevent the Establishment under the Constitution from operating as it was intended.

Yet, we should all take heart in the United States. It is facing no new attack. Since constitutional government began, individual liberties have always had enemies. Today’s encroachments are merely a continuation, the same old erosion merely under new tactics and new psychological approaches to fool the people in an age-old war against free man and free institutions. Suffice it to say that the battle is not one for war or peace. The battle is for freedom or slavery. The battle is to preserve our constitutional Republic or to allow it to go down the drain.

The great miracle of America, our heritage, our birthright of the past, is anchored in the Constitution of this United States which, next to the Holy Bible, must be considered as the greatest fount and symbol of freedom the world over. It has served as a model to other republics wherever free men have earned the right to self-government.

The history of the Constitution is a history of the United States which in the future will be decided by all of our people, those of us from the South as well as those of us from the North, the East and the West. Those of us from the South are proud that members of our part of the Country were present and took part in the drafting of the Constitution. We today feel that in many instances, because of the railroadging of the Republic, our people are not given equal credibility and a place in the utterings of Government in our own land. The Founding Fathers, after all, were not politicians; they were patriots; they were statesmen. Their labors and their debates show that they were not seeking blocs of votes or sectionalism or polarization of the people but, rather, they wanted to establish a Federal Government, a foundation of unity for the mutual protection and the benefit of all of our people, acting within the confines of our respective States.

These were men who had seen many of their friends and their neighbors lose their lives and their fortunes in resisting tyranny. Listen to and reflect upon a short list of the tyrannical acts of which King George III was accused and which those brave and courageous signers of the Declaration of Independence gave as their justification for declaring independence from the Crown Colony, and then decide for yourself if maybe some of the same reasons for tyranny
do not ring true today.

I know you have all read the Declaration of Independence, but just think of this as the reasoning:

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone;

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent here swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance;

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation;

"He has excited domestic insurrections among us."

These are but a few of the reasons listed in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, and five years hence will be 1976. The Founding Fathers, having experienced firsthand the evils of concentrated power, the theory of the Divine right of kings, were certainly not about to surrender their newly won liberties to any king, small minority or Federal union. These were God-fearing people who had learned from experience that wealth, position, and even intellect are nothing if the individual is not free to use and develop these attributes.

These were men who understood that law, no matter how persuasive or forceful, cannot guarantee liberty. Their convictions were carried forward into the Constitution itself, specifically in the Tenth Amendment, later adopted as a further restatement of intended protection of the individual liberties. They spelled out that the new Federal union was to be one of limited authority and those powers which were not expressly given over by the State and the people to the Federal system were reserved to the States and the people.

Now we hear much these days about First Amendment rights. We hear about so-called constitutional guarantees of freedom. Such expressions are alien to our God as well as being foreign to free men and should be so understood by all.

Government at any level is tyranny. Government can give nothing and it can guarantee nothing unless it first takes it away from someone. Government can take your earnings as taxes, can take your son in the draft, can take your life or your liberty for certain crimes, and can take your property through eminent domain. While politicians may fool some into thinking they are receiving something for nothing, there is nothing that Government can give, for if Government gives someone has already lost.

You know, we have had revenue-sharing for a long time. I can remember way back when they told us that Federal aid to education had no controls. It didn't have controls; it had a shroud.

We had welfare systems in my State of Louisiana before the Federal Government even knew what the name meant; but they had to give a little revenue-sharing, and now we don't even have a State welfare system. The Director says he can't decide who goes on and he can't take anyone off. It all has to come from Washington.

All that man is or ever can achieve in the short space of time that we call life comes from our Creator, comes from our Maker, comes from God. Our instincts, our initiatives and our drives are in us with the gift of life itself. Government cannot guarantee intellect, motivation, nor can it guarantee health, happiness or prosperity.

The natural theory of liberty from God is that of limited government intervention as opposed to the totalitarianism of kings and dictators or the collectivist state ideas of socialism and communism. Of late, our Government has had full control, regulation of every facet of life and liberty. The Soviet Constitution, like, I might add, the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, starts off on the premise that man is but a creature of environment and that all liberties are owned by the state or the controlling minority. Any individual freedom that exists under such a system must then be permitted or tolerated by the party in power. Since these two institutions deny the existence of a Supreme Creator or a God, they naturally reject any idea that man can receive rights from a supreme power other than from the State.

I am reminded of the story about the little grain of wheat that comes to us from Russia. The once famous Soviet scientist, Lysenko, made a decision that heredity had nothing at all to do with life, that environment is controlling over all forms of life. By ordering the practice of his theory that environment could change ordinary wheat to winter wheat, the Supreme Soviet permitted many millions of Russians to die from famine and starvation. The wheat just simply refused to comply with Lysenko's theory, even though the Supreme Soviet ordered it to change its environment. In Russia it was the rankest heresy for any Party member to even suggest that winter wheat was inherently different from ordinary wheat and that control of environment would not change this fact, not even when assisted by the decrees from the Supreme Soviet.

We know little of his renowned opponent, Nikolai Valikof, the leading geneticist in Russia, except that it is said in history that he died in a Siberian concentration camp during World War II, probably because he would not give up his belief that God rather than government controls even a grain of wheat.

That these ideas of God-given theories of the rights of man were known and understood by such as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and the other great American constitutional scholars, is self-evident. It is before us, before our people, if they would read. It is written in the Constitution. Since the authors understood that the State did not own liberty nor personal achievement, they did not undertake to provide guarantees to force the giving of freedoms in the Constitution itself. The Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments which were written to apply only to the Federal Government for the protection of the State and the citizen, does not even mention the word "guarantee."

"Guaranteed rights" is a coined expression which is being recklessly thrown around by Federal judges, dissidents and egalitarians these days. The First Amendment doesn't commence, "Congress shall guarantee."

It commences: "Congress shall make no law." "Congress shall make no law."

It is difficult to understand how anybody can misunderstand or misinterpret or warp such a clear expression to mean a guarantee. Rather, it is a pre-emptory denial of Federal action, a protection obviously intended to prevent the Federal Government from passing any law or taking any action toward interference in the God-given individual freedoms of religion, speech, press, petition, assembly and redress of grievances.

"Congress shall make no law" is
just as clear as "Thou shalt not kill." Or, to make it plainer, the States and the people, often fearing Federal union, put a restraining fence, built a fence around themselves to prevent the Federal Government's passing laws or interfering in what had been given to them by God and not by Government. Since the First Amendment did not apply to the States or the local governments, it then was obviously clear that the intent was to permit the people at the local or State level to decide what was in their best interests in the way of encroaching on the freedoms of the individual, if at all.

The Civil War provided the emotional hysteria for the illegal passage of the Fourteenth Amendment. A lifetime later, it has been construed as partially repealing the Bill of Rights by making them apply not only to Congress but also to the States, and in some small instances to groups of people. Since under the constitutional system only Congress was authorized to write the laws, we must further regard it as a serious erosion when a Federal judge or a President feels that he is not governed by the First Amendment in the making of court laws and executive orders.

The word "guarantee" is found but once in the Constitution itself, that being in Article IV, Section 4, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government." This was not intended to mean the Republican Party but, rather, a state government responsible to the people of that State as opposed to a democracy or a dictatorship or a kingdom.

Nor can the Constitution be said to establish a democracy, in spite of what your children may be taught in school or what they are hearing on Sesame Street, radio and the TV, or reading in the local newspapers and magazines.

The Founding Fathers knew only too well what a democracy was. They did not want a democracy. They went out of their way to make sure that the Constitution could not be used to establish a democracy on the Federal level or to provide one at the State level. As a United States citizen under the Constitution, your only stake or voice in democracy, that is, the selection of any leader by the people as a whole, is as you get the opportunity to vote for one Congressman every two years and for two Senators every six years. You do not vote for the President; you vote for electors. You do not vote for any members of the Federal judiciary. I sometimes question this, which, by the way, includes the Supreme Court. You do not vote for a member of the President's all-powerful Cabinet.

You don't get the right to vote for any of the military leaders who have life and death control over your sons and your relatives, nor do you even get the right to vote for the United Nations' Representative. You do not vote for any of the millions of Federal employees and bureaucrats who are the real decision-makers in your Government and who constantly gnaw away at your tax dollars and constitutional liberties like a closed fraternity. Nevertheless, they are able to retain their jobs, seemingly, no matter which political party is in power.

To call our Government or our system a democracy is like calling an elephant a cockroach, yet many almost automatically do so without even thinking. We are a Republic, so conceived and intended, and will so continue until the populists, ideologists, the college professor theorists and the undisciplined mob of the street destroy the basic foundation, the Constitution. This must be what Benjamin Franklin meant at the Constitutional Convention when he said, "We have a Republic, if we can keep it."

On July 4, 1976, we Americans will celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of our Republic. The Constitution was not adopted until 1788, and yet we are going to celebrate it early because we want to get the two hundred years in while we still have a chance.

No previous government in the history of the world has lasted two hundred years, and while we are on the threshold, we are still in the latter days of the erosion of our Republic and we all hope it won't have to struggle to make sure it even lasts another five years.

Just recently the President of the United States, in his State of the Union Address, his Budget Message, and all his messages to Congress, referred to his political program as the "New American Revolution."

But, what are we to revolt against? With what are we to replace our proven and tried system of Government? Will the Republic survive these last few remaining years to reach its two-hundredth anniversary, not because of its leaders but in spite of them?

This, I think, may be what Thomas Jefferson must have had in mind when he admonished us in history that the "safest repository of the power of government is not with political leaders but with the people themselves."

All Americans love the Constitution, even those who have never read it and those who don't understand it. To them, it is a symbol of the past, a pledge of our faith in each other and a contract with our future. It is the miracle on which America's greatness has been achieved. Any problems we experience today are not with the Constitution but are suffered because of deviations from the basic law. Certainly it should be obvious to those of you here today that those who choose such communist-coined trigger words as "racist," "bigot," "extremist," are not only letting someone else drain their brain but stand judged by their own utterances. Such trite expressions are intended as psychological ammunition to intimidate the good citizen by cutting off rebuttal or factual discussion, thereby denying him his freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, and, yes, his petition for grievances.

The miracle of America has always been that while we are not one people, we have been able to live together through the generations with a maximum amount of individual freedom and a minimum amount of controlled restraint. Our motto has always been "E Pluribus Unum," meaning of one man, reminding us constantly in this great land that each of us is truly a minority which can become subjected to pressures, to threats and to dangers from other organizations, coalitions of other minorities or other groups, which may be mobilized and turned against us.

The fact that we Americans are representative of national origins from every nation on the face of this earth has always been regarded as our strength, yet it can also be our Achilles heel, our weakness. The tactic of dividing Americans into confrontation groups is now being heralded as polarization, confrontation or progress. In this regard, we have seen religion turned again religion, national origin turned against national origin, race against race, rich against poor,
and now recently we even see the latest, youth against adults and, yes, females against males.

A series of laws known as the Civil Rights Act is now on the books of our land and in spite of their questionable constitutionality in many areas, nevertheless they are being rigidly enforced as to State and local action. The more they don’t work, the more the leaders say we have to have more force laws to force them to work. The enforcers, like many other activists, are so eager to attain goals which are not only not in the Civil Rights Act but, in fact, are forbidden by it, that our people are daily being threatened by new fears never intended by our Creator, and never intended by Congress. They constitute a serious threat against the individual liberty of all.

What are the communist-coined trigger words of the Civil Rights Act which I find so destructive of our liberty, the very tool to our Achilles heel? They are contained in the phrase, “Race, religion, color, sex or national origin.” Every time these trigger words are repeated by either the activists or by well-meaning people, the phrase redivides Americans again and again into minority groups and reminds us that we are each vulnerable to prejudices, suspicion and dissention.

Why is such an expression un-American? Because it talks of groups, not individuals. What more successful weapon can any alien enemy want than a program disguised as law which could be used by the people themselves in their own country not only to overthrow their system of economics but to overthrow the basic form of their government itself? Denial of individual freedoms under the Bill of Rights.

If the egalitarians were sincere—and many of the liberals—in actually believing that they could converge Christian doctrine and social justice philosophy into criminal law, wouldn’t it make more sense in the American tradition to merely have provided in the Civil Rights Act that it was a crime for an American to discriminate against an American, one individual to another? In theory, wouldn’t equal justice have been better served as individual to individual rather than nonexistent, imaginary groups to other nonexistent, emotional, hystericical groups?

The pace and the progress of our leadership in science and technology offers far too many challenges and opportunities for Americans in a future that is still ahead for us to waste time fighting the bogey man and putting stumbling blocks in front of our progress, seemingly in order to retard progress by creating problems—so that some politician can promise solutions, and always by the use of more of our tax dollars.

We live in a highly protective, productive, rapidly progressing society which depends upon profit from motivation and initiative. This is free enterprise, smeared by those who fear competition, who can’t stand the heat, who call us capitalists. It must work despite its shortcomings. It feeds and clothes not only our people but most of the rest of the world.

Our people in production do not have the time to concern themselves with such intermeddlings as racial balances, guidelines of compliance, if we are to retain our lead and yes, if we are to remain a free people.

A citizen is rather an American or he is an un-American or he is nothing. If he is not an American, we don’t have room for him in our system.

The miracle of America is based upon patriotism and inasmuch as the Daughters of the American Revolution are symbolic of patriotism, education, dedication and truth, I thought perhaps you would be interested in knowing what one great American, who is presently under fire, which should be reminiscent to some of you, has had to say about patriotism:

“Patriotism is trying always to give more to the Nation than we receive. It is unselhelf service. Our history is replete with the names of patriots who paid the supreme sacrifice in winning and protecting our priceless heritage. These were men of action, men whose extraordinary deeds bespoke in their behalf in a Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the equality of all men.

“Today, perhaps as never before, America has need for the doers of extraordinary deeds, men and women with the moral strength and courage of our forefathers. The smoldering embers of patriotism should be fanned into a flaming spirit of loyalty so that the whole world will know that Americans will stand, will fight and will die for the dignity of man. Today, as never before, America has need for men and women who possess the moral strength and the courage of our forefathers—modern-day patriots with pride in our Country, faith in freedom, unafraid to declare to anyone in the world, ‘I believe in liberty; I believe in justice; I will fight, if necessary, to defend the dignity of man.’”

Those expressions were by J. Ed- gar Hoover, Director of the FBI.

I leave with you this thought: When the going gets tough, the tough get going.

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**The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:**

- **Lillie Edna Hinkle (Mrs. J. F.), State Regent of New Mexico 1920–22.** She was a member of the Roswell Chapter, Roswell, New Mexico.

- **Lucile Tway Herndon (Mrs. John Charles) on August 17, 1971.** A member of the Cameahwait Chapter, she completed her term as State Regent of Idaho in April of 1971.
They stood up because of him! At first by the tens, then the hundreds, the thousands and through the years, by the millions. Yes, they stood up for him because he sought to bestow honor. It was not for himself that Rossell Galbraith O'Brien desired this high regard. It was for the "Star Spangled Banner." The song which has thrilled the heart of every patriotic American ever since its adoption as our National Anthem when Army and Navy regulations began to require its use, as such, in the 1890s.

Rossell Galbraith O'Brien was born in Dublin, Ireland on the 27th of November, 1846. When but four years of age, he arrived in America with his family. As an eight year old he was to be found working on a farm. This was to help support his family, left in a difficult financial situation due to the death of his father.

A Certificate of Record, No. 67002, dated October 4th, 1912, compiled from Official and Authentic Sources by the Soldiers and Sailors Historical and Benevolent Society and signed by M. Wallingford, Historian, sets forth a fascinating story of this truly patriotic and dedicated American citizen. This Record shows that Rossell G. O'Brien, while still seventeen years of age, on April 19th, 1864, enlisted from Cook County, Illinois, with the United States Service for a period of 100 days. He was mustered in at Chicago, on the 31st day of May, 1864, enlisted from Cook County, Illinois, with the United States Service for a period of 100 days. He was mustered in at Chicago, on the 31st day of May, 1864, enlisted from Cook County, Illinois, with the United States Service for a period of 100 days. He was mustered in at Chicago, on the 31st day of May, 1864, enlisted from Cook County, Illinois, with the United States Service for a period of 100 days. 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U.S. Commissioner, Clerk of the U.S. District Court and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Territory. He held these three offices simultaneously.

He was united in marriage to Fanny Orlo Steele on the 23rd of October, 1878 at Olympia. They had three children, two daughters and one son. Mrs. O’Brien was a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (No. 50562). She was one of the charter members of Sacajawea Chapter of Olympia which was founded November 17, 1905. Her descendants are still actively associated with this chapter of the Society.

Mr. O’Brien became known as “The Father of the National Guard of Washington” due to the fact that he organized the State’s first unit in Olympia in 1881. For fourteen years continuously he was its Adjutant General. When he retired with the rank of Brigadier General, he had the distinction of being the oldest Adjutant General in point of continuous service in the United States.

Mr. O’Brien continued with his patriotic and civic activities and served on the City Council of Olympia for 9 years consecutively, beginning in 1882. He was the Mayor of that city for one year, 1892 to 1893. He was truly dedicated to his Country and his patriotic activities continued throughout the remainder of his life.

The night of October 18, 1893 found him about thirty miles in a northerly direction from Olympia, in the City of Tacoma. It is located on Commencement Bay, which is considered to be one of the world’s best natural harbors. It had received its name on May 15, 1841 from Lieutenant Cadwallader Ringgold of the Wilkes Expedition. Tacoma has been variously called Chebaulip, by the Indians; Commencement City, because of the Bay; the City of Destiny, because of its superb location and the natural resources of the surrounding area; the Lumber Capital of the World, due to its fabulous production of lumber, and finally Tacoma. In 1869 General Morton Matthew McCarver, a real estate investor, ordered his son-in-law to change the name of the plat, and Tacoma was written in previous to using it for selling lots. The Indians called Mt. Rainier, Tacoma, which is a generic term meaning mountain. General McCarver had liked this name, hence its use.

Tacoma is an historically interesting place. As a pioneer settlement it had its beginning in the early 1850s. A settler of note was Nicholas De Lin, who built its first industrial development in 1852. This was a small sawmill, with a water driven saw, which could produce 2000 feet of lumber per day, if the conditions were favorable. Then in 1855 an Indian uprising in adjacent areas temporarily halted the growth of the Community. The Indians were induced to retire to a Reservation. In 1873 when the population had grown to 200, news that the Northern Pacific Railway had selected Tacoma for its terminus caused great excitement and thereafter the city’s growth became fantastic. Business firms arrived from Olympia and Seattle. The population rose from 4,400 in 1884 to 36,000 by 1890. Things were happening in the State also. Authorization for forming Washington State was approved on February 22, 1889, on the birthday of its namesake, and on November 11, 1889 it was admitted as the 42nd state of the Union.

Back in 1888 stores and office buildings multiplied on the beautiful slopes rising above Commencement Bay and 1,016 buildings were erected that year. The cornerstone for the College of Puget Sound was laid and the Tacoma Hotel, designed by Stanford White, was completed at a cost of $267,000.00. In 1890 the Bostwick Block replaced the residence of Dr. H. C. Bostwick at what is now 9th and Broadway.

It was in this building that Rossell Galbraith O’Brien was to be found on the night of October 18, 1893. His purpose was with the Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the State of Washington. And that business was an important resolution of a patriotic...
nature, which was reported in the October 19, 1893 issue of the TACOMA DAILY LEDGER as follows:

TO STIMULATE PATRIOTISM

An interesting Movement Inaugurated by the Washington Commandery

"The Washington commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held its monthly meeting last night. About two dozen members were present, including Major J. R. Hayden and Lieutenant John Hayden of Seattle, and General Ross G. O'Brien of Olympia. The most important feature of the evening's business was the passage of the following resolution relating to the patriotic observance by the members of the loyal Legion of the national air, 'Star Spangled Banner.' General R. G. O'Brien introduced the resolution.

"The Washington commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, believing that patriotic teaching is a part of its mission in life, and realizing that to those who took an active part in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, the rising generation looks for such lessons; and believing that no more enduring monument to the memory of the companions of this commandery can be erected than this establishment of a custom which shall forever do honor to the flag of our country. 'The Star


Spangled Banner', under whose folds in times gone by the spirit of patriotism has led men to pour out their life's blood in its defense, therefore be it "Resolved, That in future, and for all time, whenever the music of the 'Star Spangled Banner' shall be played every member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the commandery of the State of Washington, if present, shall immediately rise to his feet and uncover and remain standing until the music of its inspiring strains shall have ceased.

"Resolved, That sister commanderies throughout the Union be requested to encourage the same patriotic observance of the grand old song among its members of their Commanderies.

"A prominent member of the commandery said last night he 'Thought that the American people as a rule were patriotic, but somewhat deficient in their form of expression of that true sentiment which underlies all patriotism. The custom now to be adopted by members of the Washington commandery was a step, he thought, in the direction of giving public expression to the patriotic sentiments inspired in the hearts of veterans by the music of the National air.'"

The resolution had been adopted and as they had resolved, the sister commanderies were requested to comply in like manner. Mr. O'Brien held a number of offices in the Grand Army of the Republic, at local, state and national levels, where he also introduced this patriotic custom by placing motions. Thus it was adopted in this organization and spread throughout its numerous posts and departments. And the custom was on its way to being adopted by our Nation.

Patriot O'Brien moved to the San Francisco area in 1904. Some years later he became the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California and Nevada. It was while on G.A.R. business in Los Angeles that he met with an accident in November of 1913. He was taken to the home of his brother, the Reverend William John O'Brien, where he died on February 8, 1914. He is buried in the Mountain View Cemetery, at Oakland, California.

The cities of Tacoma, Olympia and Los Angeles have honored him through resolutions. Recognition for his patriotic action is being sought through Congressional action. Two plaques have been placed to show him homage. The first was placed on the Bostwick building in Tacoma, and was dedicated on August 20, 1970, by the members of Mary Ball Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The second marker was placed at his burial site in California, on March 1st, 1971. This was done by the California State Society, NSDAR during the time of their 63rd Annual State Conference which convened in San Francisco for a four day meeting.

It is interesting to note that in this State which is named for "The Father of Our Country" there should emerge such a noteworthy and patriotic gesture as was

(Continued on page 844)
How to Conduct a Meeting

1. **Call Meeting to Order.**
   
   The Regent raps once with the gavel and says, "The Meeting will come to order." (R.O.R. p. 291)

2. **Opening Ceremonies—Scripture and Prayer; Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America; American's Creed and/or National Anthem; President General’s Message from the DAR Magazine; National Defense—5 minutes.**

3. **Reading and Approval of Minutes of the Previous Meeting.**
   
   REGENT: "The secretary will read the minutes of the last meeting." The secretary rises, and without addressing the chair, reads the minutes. (R.O.R. p. 246)
   
   REGENT: "Are there any corrections to the minutes?" (pause) If no corrections are made the Regent says; "There being none, the minutes stand approved as read." If there are corrections, "The minutes stand approved as corrected." (R.O.R. pp. 249, 250, 291)

4. **Reports of Officers.**
   
   REGENT: "The reports of officers are now in order." OR "The officers will now give their reports." Reports of officers are given in the order as listed in the Bylaws. Reports of officers are filed and no action is taken. An officer does not make a motion relating to her own report. (P.L. p. 301)
   
   The Regent calls on each officer or preferably the ones she knows have reports.
   
   After the report of the treasurer is read, the Regent asks, "Are there any questions concerning the report of the treasurer?" If none, the Regent says, "The Treasurer’s report will be filed for the auditor, or with the auditing committee." (R.O.R. p. 223-224)
   
   At the Annual Meeting the report of the auditor is adopted, which carries with it the approval of the Treasurer’s report. No action is required by the assembly. (R.O.R. pp. 223-224, 251-253)
   
   Note: The treasurer does not address the chair before giving her report.

   Before the meeting, the Regent should find out the reports to be given by officers and committee chairmen. Then she completes her agenda.

5. **Reports of Standing Committees.**
   
   REGENT: "The next business in order will be the reports of the Standing Committees." "Have these committees any reports to make?" The Regent calls for the reports she knows are to be made. (R.O.R. p. 211-219)

6. **Reports of Special Committees. Special Orders. (If-any.)**
   
   REGENT: "The next business in order will be the reports of Special Committees." The Regent calls for reports she knows are to be made. (R.O.R. p. 73, 211-219)

7. **Unfinished Business. General Orders.**
   
   REGENT: "The next business in order is Unfinished Business." The Regent announces the unfinished business and handles the business in proper order. She should be informed as to the items of unfinished business. (R.O.R. pp. 72-73; 243)

8. **New Business.**
   
   REGENT: "New business is now in order." Or, if there were no unfinished business, "There being no unfinished business, new business is now in order." Business requiring action may be presented and acted upon at this time. (R.O.R. pp. 25, 262)

9. **Program.** (May be placed where desired in adopted Order of Business.) The Regent may introduce the program, or the program chairman, or some other member so designated may do so. The Regent never turns the meeting over to anyone. If the program chairman is present to present the program, the Regent presents her and she in turn presents the program. When the program is concluded the chairman says, "Madam Regent, this concludes the program." The Regent then thanks the program chairman and the participants.

10. **Adjournment.**

    When the business is completed, the meeting may be adjourned in two ways:

    (1) By general consent. Regent: "If there is no further business to come before the meeting, and there is no objection, the meeting will be adjourned. (Pause) The meeting is adjourned."

    (2) Upon the motion to adjourn. Regent: "It is moved and seconded to adjourn." "Those in favor say 'aye'; those opposed say 'no'. The ayes have it, the motion is carried, and the meeting stands adjourned."

    (R.O.R. p. 62, lines 6-20; p. 198-199, 202-208)

Every chapter should adopt an Order of Business for its meetings. (R.O.R. pp. 261-262) When no Order of Business has been adopted, the following is in order: See R.O.R. pp. 261-262 and DAR Handbook, p. 132. An Order of Business that has been adopted may be changed for a special purpose by suspending the rules which can be done by general consent, if no one objects, or by a two-thirds vote. (R.O.R. pp. 262-263) The agenda for the meeting should be carefully prepared, showing exactly what is to come before the assembly. (R.O.R. pp. 246, 262)
National

DAR Museum

SARAH MCKELLEY KING (MRS. WALTER HUGHEY), the present Curator General is a member of the Colonel Hardy Murfee Chapter, Tennessee, which she has served as Recording Secretary and Regent. She has served as State Chairman of Pages and of the Resolutions Committee, and was Sequoyah District Director before becoming State Regent. Mrs. King has worked tirelessly for historic preservation for 25 years. She is also a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.

DAR School

AMANDA A. THOMAS has been a member of the National Society and of the Ann Simpson Davis Chapter of Columbus, Ohio for more than thirty-five years. Her record of service during these years includes Chapter offices, many State Chairmanships, State Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. A past Organizing Secretary General, Miss Thomas has also served on both the National Resolutions and Tellers Committees.

The Flag of the United States of America Committee

LEONTINE HOLLISTER KLEINERT (MRS. WALTER A.), a member of the Piety Hill Chapter of Birmingham, Michigan, has served her Chapter in various offices including that of Regent. Mrs. Kleinert has served the Michigan State Society as DAR School Chairman, Second Vice Regent, First Vice Regent and Regent. She was elected a Vice President General in 1970.

Genealogical Records Committee

HATTIE REED LAMACK (MRS. LESTER) became a member of the National Society in 1937, affiliating with the Racine Chapter, Wisconsin as a Junior member. Her work with the Chapter has included the offices of Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. An Honorary State Regent of Wisconsin, Mrs. LaMack served as Vice President General 1968-71.
Chairmen

Honor Roll Committee

LANETTE H. REID (MRS. R. HUGH) joined the National Society and the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Savannah, Georgia, after having been a member of the Colonel Henry Lee Society, N.S.C.A.R. While still a Junior Member she served as Regent of the Vidalia Chapter, State Chairman of Program and Honor Roll, and State Treasurer. Elected Honorary State Regent in 1970, Mrs. Reid also held the offices of State Chaplain and State Second and First Vice Regent. A State and National Promoter of C.A.R., she is currently serving as Senior State Parliamentarian and as Senior National Vice President, Southeastern Region.

Junior American Citizens Committee

EVALYN ELLIOT TODD (MRS. ELLIOTT M.) was born in South Carolina, but moved to North Carolina in 1943. She has been active in DAR since joining the Battle of Alamance Chapter in 1956, serving her Chapter in numerous Chairmanships, and as Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Regent. On the State level, Mrs. Todd has been Treasurer for four years and Chairman of the Press Book Committee. Nationally, she has been Vice Chairman of the Transportation Committee and a member of the Congress Tellers Committee. A State Promoter of C.A.R., she is also a member of the North Carolina State Officers Club.

Junior Membership Committee

SUSAN ADAMS GONCHAR (MRS. DONALD J.), a third generation DAR, is a Junior member of the Arlington House Chapter, Arlington, Virginia. She has held the offices of Regent, Vice Regent, Corresponding Secretary and Historian. In 1966 Virginia's Outstanding Junior Member, Mrs. Gonchar has served as State and Congress Page for nine years, seven on the Pages' Ball Committee. From 1968-71 she served as National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership, in charge of Junior Events. Currently, she is Vice Chairman of the Pages' Ball Committee, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America and by invitation of Tamassee DAR School, a member of its board.

Lineage Research Committee

EUNICE B. HADEN, a National Vice Chairman of the First Patriot Index Committee, served as actual Editor for the volume. She was the second National Chairman of this Committee from 1968-71. A member for more than 25 years of the Judge Lynn Chapter, Washington, D.C., she has been Chapter Historian, Chapter Regent for three years, and Chapter Lineage Research Chairman. Miss Haden is a Life Promoter of C.A.R.
The Seventy-Second Annual State Conference was held at the Colony Motor Hotel, Clayton, St. Louis County, Missouri, on March 15, 16 and 17, 1971. Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., State Regent, presided at all meetings. Mrs. David B. Ferrenbach, Conference Chairman, and Mrs. Frank J. Monaghan, Conference Co-Chairman, were assisted with planning by the Regents and members of the nine area Chapters. The theme for the Conference was “Hats Off to America.” All decorations were patriotic or red, white and blue, with various types of hats and flowers used as centerpieces for the social events. Honored guests attending were Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, NSDAR; Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General; Mrs. A. Victor Reese, club president, presided. Mr. Lawrence K. Roos, Supervisor of St. Louis County. All distinguished guests were presented. Mr. James Gruenewald brought greetings from the C.A.R. and Carey Fosher and Linda Lawton, C.A.R. members, presented Mrs. Barnett with a gift from the C.A.R. for her special project. Messages of congratulations were read from Senator Stuart W. Symington, Senator Thomas F. Eagleton and Governor Warren E. Hearnes. The address of the evening “Time to Take the Cure” was given by Mr. Bob Hardy, News Director of KMOX Radio, St. Louis.

Tuesday morning a C.A.R., Pages, and Junior Member Breakfast was held. The business session was called to order by the State Regent at 9:15 a.m. with reports by State Officials, District Directors, State Chairmen of National Committees and Special Committees. The session recessed at noon for the Awards and Prizes Luncheon. Mrs. Arthur Settle, State Chairman of Awards and Prizes, presided. She presented 116 prizes and awards to Chapters throughout the State for outstanding achievements in various phases of DAR work. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd place State Good Citizen girls were introduced, with their parents, and presented Government Bonds. The afternoon session was devoted to more reports.

The Conference Banquet was Tuesday evening, with Mrs. Barnett presiding. Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, NSDAR, gave an inspiring address “Citadels of Patriotism.” Miss Sandra Johnson, State Treasurer, was named outstanding Missouri Junior Member. A telegram was read announcing her as the South Central Division winner. 71 chapters achieving Honor Roll status were announced, pending verification by the National Honor Roll Chairman.

The Blue Bird Breakfast was Wednesday morning. The final business session opened at 9:15 a.m. with reading of the minutes. Missouri State Committee Chairmen reported, followed by unfinished business and new business. Mrs. John C. Stapel, Vice-President General, proposed the endorsement of Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., to stand for election to the Office of Vice-President General in 1972. The outstanding and a most successful 72nd Annual State Conference closed with the singing of “God Be With You Till We Meet Again.”—Virginia Minderman.

The Forty-Sixth Annual State Conference of the Nevada State Society, DAR, held at the Desert Inn, Las Vegas, Nevada, February 26, 27, 1971, was honored by the attendance of five officers of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General and Chairman of American History Month Committee, Mrs. B. R. Addenbrooke, National Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Samuel A. Warner, National Vice Chairman, Western Division, Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins, National Advisor to DAR Museum and Division Representative DAR Speakers Committee. Mrs. Clarence J. Thornton, State Regent, of Reno, Nevada, presided over the Conference.

The Colors were smartly presented opening day by Sgts. David L. Berndt, 442 TFTS, Paul M. Deeny, 57 CES, and ACC Lyn T. Andrews, 428 THS, of Nellis Air Force Base. On the second day of the Conference the Colors were presented by Walter Junghlut, Michael Pickett, Dennis Boulton and Stanley Rasor of Boy Scouts of America, Troop “Order of the Arrow.”

Mayor O. Gragson, Las Vegas, Nevada, welcomed the Conference and presented our President General with keys to the City.
Justice John Mowbray of the Nevada Supreme Court brought greetings to the Conference from the Sons of the American Revolution. A message from Romy Mowbray, President, Nevada State C.A.R. was read by his brother.

Outstanding reports of the past year's work, implementing the Historical, Educational and Patriotic objectives of the Society, were received from the seven Nevada Chapters.

The Conference adopted a resolution urging local Nevada School Districts to offer instructed tours of Nevada Historical sites to students of American and Nevada History, on a voluntary basis. A second resolution commended the efforts of Nevada State agencies to correct air and water pollution.

Robin Gibson, Basic High School, Henderson, Nevada, State DAR Good Citizen, was introduced by Mrs. George Stafford and presented a $100.00 U. S. Savings Bond by Mrs. Seimes, President General.

Carol Louise Miller, 5th Grade, West End School, Fallon, Nevada and Jeanne Anne Stanton, 8th Grade, Darrel C. Swope Jr. High School, Reno, Nevada, were presented first place State awards in the American History Essay Contest, by Mrs. John S. Shane, State Chairman. Mrs. Lloyd Carr presented the award to Bridget Larson of Las Vegas, Nevada.

The Conference voted to again award the Ila Warner Scholarship of $100.00 to Miss Kathleen Cripps of Ely, Nevada.

At a beautifully appointed luncheon, Mrs. Seimes, President General, gave the Nevada Daughters most interesting figures and details concerning her DAR housekeeping duties at National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. At the annual banquet Mrs. Seimes inspired the members with her address "Citadels of Patriotism."

Mrs. Donald Spicer, Historian General and National Chairman of American History Month Committee, described her work on the Americana Collection and the pleasure and benefit derived from working with students in the American History Month Essay Contest. She presented the State Regent with a copy of the 1852 California Census, on microfilm.

New officers elected and installed at the Conference were Mrs. Robert R. Carey of Las Vegas, Nevada, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Paul Hanes, Reno, Nevada, Corresponding Secretary.

New officers elected and installed at the Conference were Mrs. Robert R. Carey of Las Vegas, Nevada, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Paul Hanes, Reno, Nevada, Corresponding Secretary.

Nebraska

The 69th annual Nebraska State Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 7, 8, and 9, 1971, at the Hotel Yancey, Grand Island, Nebraska. The chapters of District 3 were hostesses, with Miss Winifred Yates of Betsey Hager Chapter as General Chairman. Mrs. Bell C. McLean, State Regent, presided at the executive committee meeting and the state board of management meetings held Sunday, March 7, and at all general sessions.

Special guests of honor for the conference were Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Organizing Secretary General and candidate for President General, and her husband, Judge Wilson King Barnes, Judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, Maryland. Total registration was 165. This included 1 national officer, 9 state officers, 8 honorary Nebraska state regents, 3 National vice chairmen, 16 state chairmen, 27 chapter regents and 51 delegates. Voting strength was 95.

At 9 a.m. the call for Assembly was given by Dwayne Pipal, and the procession was conducted by the officers into the Continental Room of the Hotel Yancey. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Bell C. McLean, State Regent, with Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, State Chaplain, giving Scripture and prayer. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Miss Irma Jean Croft, followed by the American's Creed, led by Mrs. Norman Grubb. The singing of the National Anthem was conducted by Mrs. Joseph C. Robinson, accompanied by Mrs. James Livingston at the piano.

Rules of the Conference were then presented by State Parliamentarian, Mrs. A. J. Rasmussen, and first draft of State Resolutions was presented. Reports of each Executive State Officer followed, then those of National Vice Chairmen of the North Central Division.

When the session reconvened Monday afternoon, greetings and gifts were received from heads of other patriotic organizations. Mr. Joseph C. Robinson led the group singing with a lively array of songs. Reports of special committees were given, followed by reports of state committees.

State Regent, Mrs. McLean, informed the conference that the lovely old handmade flag on display behind the platform was given to the Nebraska Daughters by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bill, from Hendersonville, North Carolina, because this flag bears 37 stars, and Nebraska was the 37th state to be admitted into the Union.

At 7:30 p.m., a concert by the Northwest High School Swing Choir of Grand Island preceded the evening meeting, and was ably conducted by Mr. Donald D. Kollar. Dwayne Pipal, trumpeter, sounded the Assembly at 8 p.m., and the 69th Nebraska State Conference was officially opened, with the Processional under the direction of Mrs. Otto Murrish.

Speaker for the evening was Lt. Col. Joel Thomas, from Offutt Air Force Base. Col. Thomas spoke on "Forces of Freedom," punctuating the plight of our prisoners of war, with a plea not to forget them. Following the meeting, a delightful reception was held, arranged by Kitkihaki and Oregon Trail Chapters.

Mrs. Bell McLean, State Regent, with the Nebraska 37-Star Flag.

Pictured at the Nebraska State Conference are: Mrs. B. R. Addenbrooke, State and National Resolutions Committee; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes, President General; Mrs. Clarence J. Thornton, State Regent.
The Tuesday morning session re-convened after the C.A.R. Red Carnation Breakfast. Assembly Call and the opening ceremonies were again carried out. Mrs. Gage Vohland, State Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the previous day, and Resolutions Chairman, Mrs. C. W. Yount gave a final reading of the resolutions, which were adopted. Reports of each Chapter Regent followed. The Nebraska DAR Chorus, led by Mrs. Joseph C. Robinson, gave a most enjoyable program.

At 4 p.m., a Ritual of Rememberance for 57 deceased members was conducted at St. Stephens Episcopal Church. The Memorial was conducted by Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, State Chaplain, and assisted by Mrs. Bell C. McLean, State Regent.

The climax of the Annual Conference was the Awards Banquet Tuesday evening, held in the Hotel Yancey Continental Room, and arranged for by David Bryant, David City, Platte, and Betsey Hager Chapters. The Processional was a colorful affair, with the State Officers and distinguished guests in formal gowns, escorted by flag bearers and Pages in white. Among the guests were the winner of the Good Citizens award, Miss Beverly Lacy, of Grand Island, and her mother. Miss Lacy was sponsored by Betsey Hager Chapter, and she received from Chairman Mrs. Norman Grubb, a pin and a $100 savings bond.

Mrs. V. R. Rawie, State American History Month Chairman, announced the twelve state winners of the American History Essay contest, and presented a book to be given to each. First place winner in the 7th grade division was Karen Johnson, who was later selected first place winner in the National Contest. Karen, a rural Hastings girl, was sponsored by Niobrara Chapter.

Mrs. Wilson King Barnes was speaker for the evening. Her theme, “Know and Grow,” gave many good ideas for DAR on building new members, both here in Nebraska and in all parts of the nation. At its Conclusion, on behalf of District 1, Mrs. Ode Black of Point of Rock Chapter extended an invitation to the Daughters to meet in Alliance for the 1972 conference.

After the final report by Mrs. Eugene O. Arb, chairman of the Credentials committee, the assembly all joined hands and sang, “Blest Be the Tie That Binds.” The benediction was given, the Colors were retired, and the 69th State Conference of the Nebraska NSDAR was declared adjourned.

—IMrs. V. R. Rawie.

Iowa

The Iowa State Conference was held March 25-27, 1971 at the Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, was our honored guest speaker, on Thursday evening at our banquet celebrating DAR’s Eightieth Anniversary. All members wore antebellum costume and a prize was given to the oldest gown, which was 120 years old. Chapter Regents were especially honored each being presented a certificate of honor having served their organization as Regent, and gold, silver and honorable mention ribbons were attached to the certificates of chapters placing for Honor Roll Award.

A beautiful Memorial Service was held for deceased members and Iowa Servicemen lost in Vietnam, with the Lighting of the Cross, as the Necrology Roll was read by District Directors. Iowa had their first State Chorus directed by Mrs. Ned Lampe, with Organist Mrs. W. B. Burns, which added to the beauty for our Memorial Service and during the Conference. Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham, Parliamentarian and a Retired Officer of the Women’s Army Corp during W.W. II, presided for the Memorial to our Service men.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Ray H. Gruwell, reported two highlights for the year was her invitation to testify before President Nixon’s Commission on the United Nations, and her invitation to greet tourists at Rosalie in Natchez, Mississippi. Visits with Iowa Chapters and their hospitality was rewarding and enjoyable.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Daughters held their 75th State Conference March 15-17, 1971. In honor of the occasion, State Regent Mrs. James S. McCray presented her special project: Wisconsin Society Daughters of the American Revolution In Review 1892-1971. Compiled by a State History Committee and edited by Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Herman H. Barker, the book highlights the accomplishments of Wisconsin chapters and the State Society.

The State Board meeting, chapter Regents’ forum, State Officers Club dinner, and a state chairman’s breakfast preceded the opening of the conference which was held at the Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee. Mrs. Noral Jacobs donned a tricorn hat to act as Town Crier for the assembly call. Guests at the State Conference were introduced in the opening session: Wisconsin’s own Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, First Vice President General and National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, and Organizing Secretary General Mrs. Wilson King Barnes and Judge Wilson King Barnes. Reports of State Officers and chairmen and chapter Regents were given in business sessions both days. A memorial service was conducted by Chaplain Miss Lois Williams, with a special memorial tribute to Mrs. Leeland Barker, Honorary State Regent and Past Chaplain General. The Heritage Shop, which provides funds for the Wisconsin DAR Surgeons Quarters restoration, and Junior Membership sales, which provide funds for the two DAR-owned schools through the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund, offered attractive items to shoppers between business sessions.

Fifty-year members were luncheon guests at the Membership Luncheon; new members were introduced, the C.A.R. report was given by Mrs. Edwin P. Davis, and Mrs. Barnes gave the luncheon address. A reception, honoring State Conference guests and the retiring State Board preceded the banquet. Wisconsin’s Outstanding Junior Member, Mrs. Thomas Buhrandt, was presented at the banquet and given her State winner’s pin. A special American Heritage award was made to Ideals Publishing Company. The Tremper Choraliers, a talented group of young students under the direction of Mr. K. Chalgren, provided a most enjoyable musical interlude. Judge Wilson King Barnes gave the banquet address “The Supreme Court” to the assembled DARs, SARs and guests.

(Continued on page 841)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce
National Chairman
STATE PRESS BOOK CONTEST

The State Press Book is a record of all publicity by chapters and the state society from March 1, 1971 to February 29, 1972. All clippings must have the newspaper name and data; all clippings must be glued (do not use tape or pins).

Each State Press book must have a title page containing; name of state society, State Regent's name, state public relations chairman and address. An index page must contain: total number of two inch columns (including pictures), number of photos, number of photos featuring or including Junior members, names of newspapers and magazines represented, number of names of chapters in the state and inches of publicity for each. Chapter Outstanding Junior and State Outstanding Junior publicity and State conference publicity should be listed in the index.

Press Books must be received at the NSDAR Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 by April 8, 1972 for judging. Late entries will be disqualified. Judging will be based on content, neat appearance, quantity and quality of publicity; emphasis will be on the three aims of NSDAR: historic preservation, promotion of education, and patriotic endeavor. This year the "spotlight" will be on NSDAR work with youth, and on our Junior members and their contributions to NSDAR and the community. First place awards will be given in each of three categories: states with 20 or less chapters, 21 to 60 chapters, and more than 61 chapters.

FEATURE STORY CONTEST

Emphasis in the 1971-72 Feature Story Contest is on DAR work with youth (C.A.R., J.A.C., DAR Good Citizens, American History Month Essay Contests, DAR Schools) or the Junior Members (Chapter Outstanding Junior, State Outstanding Junior, State officers who are Juniors, contributions of Juniors on the local, state, and national level).

Title page must state whether the entry is a single or a series feature article, name of newspaper or magazine, and date of publication (from March 1, 1971 to February 29, 1972), chapter name; chapter, state, and division public relations chairmen and addresses. Clippings --single article or a series --must be glued (not taped or pinned) to 84 x 11 inch paper. State chairmen must have chapter entries by March 6, 1972. Division Vice Chairmen must have state entries --the two best articles in the single and series feature articles --by March 15. March 24 is the deadline for the two best Division entries in each category to reach the National Chairman. All late entries will be disqualified. Judging will be made on content, interest, originality. Prizes will be awarded for the best single feature and the best series.
A year after the first English settlement in America had been made at Jamestown, Virginia, and twelve years before the coming of the Pilgrims to New England, in the year 1608, Samuel de Champlain established a French colony at Quebec and became the founder of Canada, the “Father of New France,” as Parkman calls him. In him were embodied religious zeal and the romantic spirit of adventure. Brave and tender and devout, Champlain interested himself in the Indians, the Algonquins, among whom his colony was placed, and sought and secured their friendship. In 1609 he led them against their most bitter foe, the Iroquois; and in a battle near the site of Ticonderoga won an easy victory over an enemy who never before had seen a white man or heard the discharge of a musket. This victory of the French and their Indian allies had a far-reaching effect. The Iroquois confederacy thenceforth hated with deadly enmity the French, and made their power felt in the contest between the French and the English for the mastery of North America that began eighty years later. This struggle for supremacy in the New World between these two great nations, beginning in 1689 with the war known as King William’s war, lasted for seventy years and terminated with the surrender of Quebec to the English in 1759 and the passing of the dominion of New France from the vanquished to the victors.

In the first year of this struggle, 1689, Frontenac was sent by the French king, Louis XIV, to be governor of Canada, with strict orders to take New York. Upon his arrival, however, Frontenac found that his province was being attacked by the Iroquois confederacy, and instead of leading a conquering army triumphantly through the valley of the Hudson, as he had dreamed, he had to use all of his resources in defending Canada. Bitterly disappointed, and with his heart full of hatred towards the English, he began a series of raids against the frontier settlements, sending out parties of French and Indians to attack the isolated forts and villages. No march was too long or too severe if at the end they might glut their hatred with the destruction of some settlement, the butchery of its people, the red flames of its conflagration, the capture of women and children. So, setting forth from Three Rivers on January 24, 1690, a band of fifty came two months later to Salmon Falls and there killed thirty, took fifty-four prisoners, and burned all of the buildings, the barns with the cattle in them. So on February 4, 1692, 150 of these northern foes, having followed the trail through the deep snows of the northern woods, came with the breaking dawn to the sleeping settlement of York, and when their dread work was done 100 settlers had been massacred, 80 had been made captive, and the smoke from the burning houses rose above the blood-stained snow. No compassion, no feeling of mercy stayed their hands from torture, murder and destruction. The little cluster of homes, the solitary log cabin, the insufficiently protected fort or garrison, was attacked by a foe as stealthy and as swift as the panther, and more cruel than any beast of the wilderness.

The attack on Haverhill in 1697 was made by a small party of Indians, numbering no more than 20, but the swiftness of the savages, the paralyzing fear that their cries and appearance caused, and the isolation of the houses attacked, made their work bloody and destructive. Nine houses were burned, 27 persons, 13 of whom were children, were killed, and 13 prisoners were carried away. The heroism of Thomas Duston in protecting his children and bringing them to safety, and the grim deed of Hannah, his wife, and Mary Neff, by which they escaped from captivity, have become an imperishable part of the history of Haverhill.

The farm of Thomas Duston was two miles northwest from the centre of the village. Here, probably near where Eudora street now is, he had built a cottage in 1677, to which he brought his bride, Hannah Emerson, whom he married in December of that year. In the year 1696, because the little house seemed too small for his growing
family—there were seven children living then, and four had died previously—selecting a site farther west, he began to build a larger and stronger house of brick. On the eighth of March, 1697, a 12th child was born to Mrs. Duston, and to care for the mother and the infant, Mrs. Mary Neff, whose home was a mile nearer the village, came to act as nurse. The snow melted early that year, the ice in the river broke up sooner than usual, and by the middle of March, the ground, although frozen, was naked.

It was the 15th of March. The wood fire on the hearth in the kitchen of the humble home threw its glow on the simple furnishings of the little room. Its ruddy light flickered over the bed on which Mrs. Duston lay, weak and ill; it gave faint color to the piece of linen still in the loom which she had been weaving before her illness; it shone on the week-old baby in her arms, to whom she had given the name Martha. With no apprehension of danger, Thomas Duston started to go on horseback to a distant part of his farm. He had gone but a little distance, when, with horror, he saw a little band of Indians stealing forth from the woods on the north, moving stealthily but swiftly towards his house. He turned his horse, galloped back, shouted to his children to flee, and tried to get his wife from the bed that he might help her escape. There was not time. To stay meant the massacre of all. Urged by his heroic wife to save the children he seized his musket, leaped upon his horse, and rode to overtake them. What he would do he must plan swiftly and as it seemed impossible to save all he thought to seize one or two from the little group, place them on horseback and gallop away. But when he came to his children the father’s heart could make no choice, and he resolved to defend them all and bring them to safety or die with them. The oldest, Hannah, was 18, but the youngest of the group, Timothy, was not yet three, and so swift escape was impossible. When the savages followed in pursuit Duston placed his horse between the children and the enemy, rested his musket across the back of the animal; and bringing it swiftly to bear upon any Indian who came into the open for they skulked behind trees and bushes—he held off the cowardly band until this slow retreat had brought them to the garrison house of Onesiphorus Marsh, a mile from his homeland a short distance north from what is now the top of Pecker hill:

Here was safety for them.

But what of the mother, the child and the nurse, left behind? The womanly fidelity of Mrs. Neff deserves to be commemorated with the heroism of Thomas Duston and the bravery of his wife, for she chose to stay with Mrs. Duston and the infant rather than seek to escape. She hastily cut the woven cloth from the loom and wrapped the naked child in it. With fiendish yells the red savages attacked the house, bursting through the door into the kitchen, hideous in their dress of skins and their barbaric war paint. Then Mrs. Neff sought to save the child by fleeing past them with the infant in her arms, but the Indians swiftly caught her and brought her back. They thrust Mrs. Duston from the bed, compelled her to dress in such haste that she put on but one shoe, dragged her from the house, set the cottage on fire with fagots from the hearth, and with their captives started immediately on the retreat. The baby cried and the mother saw a savage snatch it from the arms of the nurse and dash it to death against a tree. Her eyes were dry, but in her heart grief for her child was rivalled by hatred for its murderer.

The captives were given into the charge of an Indian family consisting of two men, three women and seven children. One of their Indian masters had lived some years before in the family of the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson of Lancaster and was, therefore, able to speak some English. In addition to the Haverhill captives there was in this family an English boy, Samuel Leonardson, Jr., who had been kidnapped by hostile Indians from his home in Worcester in the autumn of 1695, and who had learned the language and customs of the Indians in his captivity. Through him the women learned that they were to be taken to Canada and sold to the French. They learned, also, that when they should come to an Indian village towards which their march lay, they must be stripped and scourged and made to run the gauntlet through the whole band of Indians, according to their savage custom. For this mode of torture, the gauntlet, the Indians of both sexes, young and old, armed with whatever they chose, formed two long lines. The captives, naked, were compelled to pass between these two lines while the merciless red men scoffed at them as they passed, beat them and sometimes hurled their hatchets at them.

In the latter part of March the party reached in their journey a small island lying at the junction of the Merrimack and Contoocook rivers a few miles above Concord, New Hampshire. Here they rested before continuing their march. With the remembrance of the dreadful things that had happened, the attack on her home, the brutal murder of her helpless infant, the uncertain fate of the others of her family, the agony of the long march, the sight of other captives murdered on the way, and with the knowledge of the torture and fate that awaited her, Mrs. Duston planned escape. There was but one way and that she would attempt. She bade the boy captive learn from the Indians how they killed with a single blow and how they scalped their victims. The Indians, suspecting no harm from the 14-year-old boy who had been so long with them, showed him where the weapon must strike the temple, and how, cutting a circle on the crown of the head of the victim, they tore the scalp lock away. Then Mrs. Duston imparted her plan to Mrs. Neff and the boy, and on the night of March 30 they made it effectual. At the hour when the sleep of the savages was soundest just before dawn, the three captives went gliding stealthily among the Indians and killed their slumbering enemies by striking them where the boy had been instructed to strike. Of the family of 12 but two escaped, one a boy whom the women had planned to
take with them, but who, awaking and terrified, ran away into the wood, and the other, a squaw who, although severely wounded, managed to make her way to another family of Indians to whom she told the tale.

The captives hastily gathered what provisions were in the wigwam and, scuttling all the canoes, but one, embarked on the freshet-swollen waters of the river. But scarcely had they pushed from land when Mrs. Duston bethought her that the story of so remarkable a deed might not be believed without proof. So they turned back, scalped the Indians whom they had killed, wrapped these grim proofs of their deed in the linen that had been about the infant when it was slain, and once more pushed out into the river. There is a tradition that the fugitives stopped in their flight one night in the home of John Lovewell in old Dunstable, now a part of Nashua, New Hampshire, and a monument placed there in 1902 has this inscription:

"On this point of land dwelt John Lovewell, one of the earliest settlers of Dunstable, at whose house Hannah Duston spent the night after her escape from the Indians at Pennacook Island, March 30, 1697."

The little canoe with its occupants reached Haverhill in safety, coming to shore at Bradley's cove, where Creek brook flows into the Merrimack. What surprise and joy there must have been at the return of Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff. What questions to be answered! What plans to be formed!

Thomas Duston had taken his family past the ruins of the old home to the new home, and here a garrison had been established. After waiting a few days to rest and gain strength Mrs. Duston, accompanied by her husband, Mrs. Neff, and the captive boy, journeyed to Boston where they arrived on April 21. They went to petition aid from the Provincial government, and they carried in proof of their story the ten scalps which they had brought away from the wigwam. The House of Representatives on June 8 voted "that Thomas Duston, in behalf of his wife, shall be allowed out of the public treasury twenty-five pounds; and Mary Neff one sum of twelve pounds and ten shillings; and the young man concerned in the same action, the like sum of twelve pounds and ten shillings."

Samuel Sewall records in his diary:

"May 1, 1697, Hannah Duston came to see us; she saith her Master, whom she killed, did formerly live with Mr. Roulandson at Lancaster. He told her that when he prayed the English way, he thought that was good; but now he found the French way better. The single man showed the night before to Samuel Lenarson how he used to knock Englishmen in the head and take their scalps, little thinking that the captives would make their first experiment upon himself. Sam'l Lenarson killed him."

One of the captives taken at the time of this Indian raid was Hannah Bradley, the wife of Joseph Bradley who had a garrison house in the western part of the town. Mrs. Bradley was with Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff until they reached Pennacook. There Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff were left with the Indian family upon whom she was to wreak such bloody vengeance, while Mrs. Bradley was taken farther away. It was to the camp where Mrs. Bradley was held that the squaw who escaped death at the hands of Mrs. Duston came gashed with wounds and covered with blood, to tell the story of the massacre on the island. This appears in a deposition made by Mrs. Bradley on June 29, 1739, as follows:

"The deposition of the Widow Hannah Bradley of Haverhill of full age who testifieth and saith that forty years past the said Hannah together with the Widow Mrs. Neff were taken prisoners by the Indians and carried together into captivity and above pennycook the Deponent was by the Indians forced to travel farther than the rest of the Captives, & the next night but one there came to us one Squaw who said that Hannah Duston and the aforesaid Mary Neff assisted in killing the Indians at her wigwam except herself and a boy escaping very narrowly, showing to myself & others several wounds she said made with a Hatchet on her head which wounds were given her when the rest were killed and further saith not."

(Signed) Hannah Bradly, her X mark.

Not much is recorded of Mrs. Duston after her adventure in 1697. There exists a letter of hers, written in 1724, asking admission to the church, in which she quaintly says:

"I Desire to be thankful that I was born in a Land of Light & Baptized when I was Young; and had a good education by my Father, tho' I took but little Notice of it in the time of it. I am Thankful for my Captivity, 'twas the Comfortablest time that ever I had: In my Affliction God made His Word comfortable to me. . . . I have had a great Desire to Come to the Ordinance of the Lord's supper a great while, but fearing I should give offence & fearing my own Unworthiness has kept me back; reading a book concerning sufferings Did much awaken me. . . . I Desire the Church to receive me tho' it be at the Eleventh hour; & pray for me that I may honor God and obtain the salvation of my Soul."

(Signed) Hannah Duston wife of Thomas Aetat 67."

After the death of her husband in 1732 Mrs. Duston lived with her son, Jonathan, whose house was a few rods northerly from the Duston boulder on Monument street, and from this house she was buried, probably in 1736. She was in her 40th year when she was captured by the Indians and she lived for nearly 40 years after her escape. No stone marks the grave of Thomas or of Hannah Duston, nor is it known where their ashes lie. It is probable, however, that they were buried in the old burying-ground, the only one then set apart, that we know as Pentucket cemetery, and in that part of it in which later generations of the family lie.

As a memorial of her deed there stands on the Common, now Grand Army park, in the heart of Haverhill,
a statue to Hannah Duston, the gift of the Honorable E. J. M. Hale, dedicated Nov. 25, 1879. The figure represents the heroine as, with hatchet in hand, she marked where she would strike. The four bronzes set in the base picture her capture, the escape of the children, the slaying of her captors, and her return. A huge boulder placed near Monument street marks one supposed site of the Duston home, although the more probable location is near Eudora street. Mount Duston in the close vicinity transmits to posterity the name of the family, and Duston square in the northern part of the city marks the neighborhood of a later home of the family.

On Pennacook island, the scene of the daring slaughter on the Indians, by the captives, there is a monument, dedicated June 17, 1874, representing Mrs. Duston standing with the tomahawk in her hand, the base bearing on the westerly side, the inscription: "Heroum Gesta—Fides—Justitia. Hannah Duston, Mary Neff, Samuel Leonardson, March 30, 1697, Midnight," and on the easterly side this inscription: Mary 15, 1697, 30. The War-whoop, Tomahawk, Fagot, and Infanticides were at Haverhill. The ashes of the camp fires at night and ten of the tribe are here."

Of the ones whose names are so prominent in this story of endurance and bravery the following are brief sketches:

Thomas Duston was born in the town of Kittery, now in Maine, the son of that Thomas Duston to whom that town granted, June 19, 1654, 20 acres of land on Crooked Lane (the name of the waterway between the Navy Yard Island and the mainland), and Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler of Newbury. After the death of her husband, Elizabeth Duston married Matthias Button of Haverhill, June 9, 1665, and lived in a thatched house not far from Kenoza lake. When the son, Thomas, was born, we do not know, but probably about 1650, and he came to Haverhill with his mother when she married Button. He married Hannah Emerson December 3, 1677. He became an extensive land owner in the settlement, the farm of 80 acres whereon he built his cottage home and the brick garrison house, being but one of several tracts which he acquired. After the Indian raid he was ordered to garrison the new brick house. In August, 1697, he bought of William Starlin land on the east side of Little river and near the northern end of the present Primrose street, paying therefor one hundred pounds, of which purchase money the grant by the General Court probably constituted a part. He died in 1732 at the ripe age of 82, his will, made nine years before, indicating him to be an upright and reverent man as well as a loving and devoted husband.

Hannah Emerson Duston was the oldest of the 15 children of Michael Emerson and Hannah Webster. Michael Emerson came to Haverhill early in the year 1657. He married Hannah Webster on April 1 of that year and settled on Mill street. He was a man of strong character, and his judgment was held in respect by the settlers, but his stern disposition and harsh temper were displeasing to his neighbors. He was, therefore offered an extensive tract of land if he would "go back into the woods" and this offer he accepted. The farm thus granted him, then "back in the woods," comprised the land lying southerly of Winter street, extending westerly to Little river and easterly beyond Emerson street. He built a log house near what is now the corner of Locust and Orchard streets. His son, Jonathan Emerson, kept, in 1690, the garrison house located on what is now the corner of Winter and Harrison streets. Hannah, his daughter, was born in the Mill street home, Dec. 23, 1677, just before her 20th birthday.

Mary Corliss Neff was the oldest of the seven daughters of that George Corliss, whose marriage to Joanna Davis, Oct. 26, 1645, was the second marriage in the town. She was born Sept. 6, 1646, in the log house that her father had just built on the tract of land granted to him in the Western part of the town, and so long known as "Poplar Lawn." Mary was married Jan. 23, 1663, to William Neff of Newbury. He removed to Haverhill and about 1681, built a cottage on land belonging to George Corliss and situated on the southern side of Pecker hill. William Neff joined the army and died while in service at Pemaquid (Bristol), Maine. After her escape from the Indians, Mrs. Neff returned to live in her old home with her son, and there she died, Oct. 22, 1722. In 1739 the General Court of Massachusetts granted to Joseph Neff, her son, 200 acres of land. The home estate of Mrs. Neff was the tract of land long owned by the Swasey family, a part of which now constitutes Passaquo park.

Samuel Leonardson, Jr., whose name is written in the annals as Samuel Leonardson, was born in Bridgewater, about 1683, and died in Preston, now a part of Griswold, Connecticut, May 11, 1718. While his father's family was living in Worcester, the son was kidnapped by the Indians in September 1695, the place from which he was taken being now included in Lake park on Lake Quinsigamond, the location of his home being very closely the site now occupied by the Lake Tower. After his capture there came no tidings of his fate until he escaped with Mrs. Duston and Mrs. Neff. His mother, overcome with grief and anxiety, died during his absence. After his return, Samuel lived almost in obscurity, never willingly conversing on the events of his captivity, possibly because of fear of vengeance on the part of the Indians or possibly too much affected by the horror of the occurrences to wish to recall them.
The Pony Express Barn Museum

By Frances R. Williams

Arthur Barrett Chapter, Marysville, Kansas

Flying in the breeze beside the “Only Original Pony Express Barn” in Marysville, Kansas, is the historic flag flown over the National Capitol, when the late President Eisenhower lay in state there. It was presented to the Barn Museum soon after the President’s death by the Honorable Chester L. Mize, Kansas Congressman.

This Barn is the only one of the Pony Express Experiment stations or barns that has survived on the original site. The square limestone structure built in connection with the pioneer hotel, the “Old Barrett House” in 1859, was leased as a Home Station by the freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, Leavenworth, Kansas, and used during the months the Pony Mail was in existence.

During the decades since 1861, the stone barn remained a livery stable. In the Big Blue Union, Marysville newspaper issue of October 15, 1864, owner J. H. Cottrell of the Barrett Hotel and barn, advertised his hotel as a famous stopping place on the Overland Stage and barn, where he had plenty of hay, corn and oats. Cottrell owned and operated this livery barn for many years. Later the place was the headquarters of the town’s horse drawn dray company.

In 1908 Auburn cars were sold here in connection with the existing livery business. Later the place was converted into a garage, then a produce house. For the past thirty years, it was a food refrigeration processing plant.

The Barn came into ownership of the Marysville community in June 1967, when Mayor J. L. Ungerer and Editor Byron E. Guise completed the sale transaction from the owner, Mrs. Ray Stallbaumer, Cascade, Colorado.

Allowing some months for the refrigeration plant to vacate, the building was restored to its original exterior appearance. Through the combined efforts of business firms, civic organizations, service clubs and private citizens of the area, the Barn opened as the Pony Express Museum on July 25, 1968.

The first Curator, the late Mr. Roy Lewis, Home, Kansas, one of the original board of Directors, had been collecting historical items for more than thirty years. He at once placed his extensive collections in the Museum. He lived long enough to see his dream of the Pony Express Museum an accomplished fact, before his death in September that same year.

Although in existence for only eighteen months, the
Pony Express had great impact in the history of our Nation.

First, the fast mail service between the Eastern seaboard with California, helped to keep that state in the Union. There was great pressure for California to join with the Southern Confederacy. Thus, the gold produced in California financed the War for the Union.

Second, the Pony Express route across the Central part of the United States was proven to be passable all year round. A few years later, when the Union Pacific railroad was constructed, the rails for the most part were laid along the route taken by the Pony Mail Riders.

Established as a private enterprise, the Pony Express, “The Great Gamble,” was a financial failure. The promoters, the freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell hoped to secure lucrative mail contracts; they had been promised subsidies that were never forthcoming. Even after the Express mail was in operation, the firm was compelled by postal authorities to reduce the rates from $5.00 per half ounce to $1.00, thus cutting down on the revenue. The expense of the Experiment was monumental.

Consider the background: The railroad had been built as far west as St. Joseph, Missouri, but no means existed to cover the 2,000 miles between that settlement on the banks of the Missouri River and far off San Francisco, except by horseflesh or horse and wagon.

Here tofore, the only connection between east and west was the long, dangerous sea route around South America, or the less dangerous route by a ship to the Isthmus of Panama, then by railroad and a second sea voyage up the coast to California. By the late 1850s a mail route was established that ran from St. Louis, to Ft. Smith, Arkansas, across Texas, Arizona, to California, then north to San Francisco. This, the Butterfield Mail route was more than 3,000 miles, with long delays and uncertain delivery. The people on the West Coast were dissatisfied and wanted better mail service.

Ray Bloss, in his book “Pony Express—The Great Gamble,” related the circumstances which brought Senator Gwin of California and Russell together on the plan for a shorter, faster route. Russell had some difficulty in selling the idea to his two partners, but they finally came around.

The freighting firm that had government contracts to haul supplies to forts as far west as Salt Lake City, already had stations, but beyond, they had to build and equip and supply. They used ranchhouses when possible and military posts.

The late John G. Eilenbecker, Marysville’s historian who served as the Kansas Regent during the marking of the Pony Express Trail in 1935 on the 75th Anniversary, wrote in his book “the Pony Express” that Russell established a total of 190 stations where horses were kept, which included the 40 Home Stations, of which Marysville was number one, where the riders were housed and boarded. The relay stations where the horses were changed were located from ten to fifteen miles apart. The company employed about 400 men as station agents and stock tenders, exclusive of the 100 some riders.

He said the total cost of equipment and operation was well over the sum of $400,000.

Russell advertised for horses in St. Joseph, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. He bought 400 horses paying an average of $178 per horse. He demanded steeds with speed, strength and endurance.

Lastly he advertised for riders—to weigh no more than 135 pounds; good horsemen, fearless and of good character. “Orphans preferred,” the ad read. Salaries offered were from $40 - $50 per month, with board and found (bed).

Since weight was an important factor, a light saddle was designed by Israel Landis, St. Joseph, that weighed one-third of the ordinary stock saddle.

When a rider was hired he swore upon a Bible that he would not use profane language, nor touch liquor, and always conduct himself as a gentleman. He was then given the Bible.

It is worthy to note that during the Centennial Re-Run, 1960, Bibles were again given the Riders who participated.

Saddlebags made of leather or heavy duck, called Mochilas had four pockets which fitted the pommel and cantel of the saddle. Letters were wrapped in waterproof silk and locked in three pockets. One left unlocked to pick up mail at the stations.

In spite of adverse weather conditions, attacks by hostile Indians, galloping day and night through mud and dust, searing heat or bone-chilling cold, no rider ever betrayed his trust. No mail was ever lost—the mail always went through despite all odds.

Most often the Fleet Express horses could outrun the Indian ponies, when ambush occurred, but John Ellenbecker relates that one rider shot by the Inidans, fell from his horse, and was scalped and killed, but the trusty horse went on to the next station with the mochilas safe across the saddle. Another rider’s horse was drowned while crossing a flooding stream, but the rider saved himself and the mail and continued on to the next station on foot.

There is no accurate record of the names of the riders employed by Russell, Majors and Waddell to carry the mail. John G. Eilenbecker, who did years of research on the subject lists 102 names. He wrote in 1935 “there are many men still living who carried mail on a pony” but they came along after the demise of the true Pony Express from St. Joseph to Sacramento that ceased in October 1861.

Roy S. Bloss in his book “Pony Express—The Great Gamble” lists two local men who could not have carried the mail. One John Brandenberger being only seven years old in 1860; the second, Jack Suggett, did carry the mail after the Pony Express, from Guitard Relay Station to Big Sandy, Nebraska on the Oketo Cut Off.

Several authorities list William F. Cody as a rider. However, this was not brought to light until 1893 when (Continued on page 836)
PENN. THE JOHN DEVER CEMETERY. Presented by Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Penn. Located along the Scioto River in Morgan Township of Scioto County, Ohio, this private cemetery is in a wooded area of the farm originally settled by John Dever/Deaver, Jr. and his wife, Hannah Cubberly Dever, of Virginia. No burials have been made in almost a hundred years and the farm is now vacated:

John Dever, who departed this life November the 10th A.D. 1827 in the 61st year of his age.

Hannah Dever, his wife

Rachel Dever, daughter

Note: Below the large tombstone for John are three full sized slabs showing the names of each. Their family Bible shows Hannah died in 1834, age 71 and that Rachel—the youngest of their eight children—died in 1827, age 26.

Christopher N. Bool, son of W. & Hetty Bool, died 1850, aged 20.

Joseph Craine, son of A. & M. Craine, died 1839.


Note: Initials refer to Joseph M. and Rebecca F. Wheeler Dever.

Maria Louisa Henry, wife of Francis Henry, died 1-11-1867, age 40.

Elizabeth Long, wife of Robert Long, died 1853, age 58.

James Wesley Long died 4-8-1851, age 23.

Mary McDougal died 1849, age 62 years.


Note: Initials refer to Thomas and Louisa B. Dever McGilligan.

Joseph Morgan, died April 3, 1853, aged 37.

Rachel Morgan, wife of Thomas Morgan, died 1846, age 55.

Richard M. Morgan died 1849, aged 24 years.

David P. Noel, son of D. & N. Noel, died 1863, age 28.

Cornella J. Vanderford, wife of William Vanderford, died 9-3-1866, age 35.

Margaret Vanderford, wife of — Vanderford, died 1851.


OHIO. THE SOLOMON DEVER CEMETERY. Presented by Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Penn. This cemetery is in Hamilton Township of the adjoining Jackson County of Ohio; it is located on the farm settled by George and Mary Donnally Dever of Hampshire County, Virginia. George is the youngest brother of the above John Dever, Jr. Only a few stones remain:

Solomon Dever, December 25th, 1796 to December 18, 1885.

Chloe Dever, his wife, April 1, 1805 to September 3, 1891.

Note: Both inscriptions are on the same double stone. Solomon is a son of George while Chloe is the youngest child of Moses Malt/Mault/Motte, a Revolutionary Soldier.

Josephine Dever, daughter of Solomon and Chloe Dever, died 6-29-1851, aged 6 years.

Ane (Jane?) Dever, daughter of Solomon and Chloe Dever, died 1-31-1845, aged 8 years.

Kendall Dever, son of Solomon and Chloe Dever, died —.

INDIANA. REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS IN DEARBORN COUNTY, INDIANA. Presented by: E Pluribus Unum Chapter, District of Columbia.

This list was copied by Alice Farnum, E. Plurbus Unum Chapter from the record in the County Auditor's office at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The list is in Commissioner Record, Volume 29, pages 580-581.

Abel, John, served from New Jersey, Pensioner.

Baker, John, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Bisbee, Charles, served from Massachusetts. Pensioner.

Blasdel, Lt. Jacob, served from New Hampshire.

Calhoun, John, served from South Carolina.

Carbaugh, or Carbel or Carbah, Peter, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Cook, Charles, served from Virginia. Pensioner.

Cooper, John, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Cannon, Isaac, served from Delaware.

Crandon, Capt. John, served in the Navy.

Case, John, served from New Jersey.

Callahan, John—War Department shows service.

Callahan, James—War Department shows service.

Day, John, served from Pennsylvania.

Dickinson, Zebulon, served from Virginia.

Dunn, Capt. Hugh, served from New Jersey.

Dyckman, James, served from New York.

Ellisbury, Jacob, served from North Carolina. Pensioner.

Ehler, Michael, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Goodwin, John, served from Pennsylvania.

Gibson, John C. Pensioner.

Gloyd, Asa, served from Massachusetts.

Hall, David, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Haney, David, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Hall, Benjamin, served from Rhode Island.

Henderson, William, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.
Hendrickson, Moses, served from Maryland. Pensioner.

Hill, Eli, served from Connecticut.

Hayes, Capt. Joseph, served from Pennsylvania.

Hayes, Lt. Solomon, served from Pennsylvania.

Hall, Jacob. War Department shows service.

Huston, Samuel, served from Pennsylvania.

John, Casper, served from Pennsylvania.

Judd, Job, served from Connecticut. Pensioner.

Kelsey, Thomas, served from New York.

Kerr, William, served from North Carolina.


Loder, Daniel, served from New Jersey. Pensioner.

Leeds, James, served from New York. Pensioner.

Lindly, Moses, served from New Jersey. Pensioner.

Lawrence, Peter, served from Pennsylvania.

Mead, John, served from New York. Pensioner.

Mason, George, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Marsh, Samuel, served from Massachusetts. Pensioner.

Pike, Col. Zebulon, served from New Jersey. Pensioner.

Porter, John, served from Pennsylvania.

Porter, David—War Department shows service.

Pericival, Jakes, served from Connecticut.

Plummer, Samuel, served from Massachusetts.

Ramey, Henry, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.


Richardson, Samuel—War Department shows service.

Robinson, Winthrop—War Department shows service.

Sackett, Enoch—War Department shows service.

Sackett, James—War Department shows service.

Shed, Daniel, served from New Hampshire. Pensioner.

Stone, Samuel, served from Massachusetts. Pensioner.

Smithers, William, served from Virginia. Pensioner.

Sloan, Ezra, served from Connecticut. Pensioner.

Skaats, James, served from New York.

Towers, Capt. Gideon, served from Rhode Island. Pensioner.

Taylor, Jacob, served from Pennsylvania.

Walker, Benjamin, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

White, William, served from Pennsylvania. Pensioner.

Welch, Daniel, served from New Jersey. Pensioner.

Wright, Robert, served from New York. Pensioner.

Rand, Thomas, served from Virginia.

Way, Isaac, served from Connecticut.

Guard, Alexander, served from New Jersey.

Tennill, Enoch, b. 1747, d. 1830, buried in Hogan Hill Cemetery. Married Sarah M. Service Co. 8—7th Regiment, Connecticut State Archives.

Welch, Daniel L.—inscription on old stone Mt. Sinai Cemetery.

Note: The Dearborn County Auditor’s office also has on page 583 of the same Vol. 29 of Commissioner’s Report, a list of Revolutionary War Soldiers killed at the Lochry Massacre. Col. Archibald Lochry. There are two Evan’s family graveyards in sight of each other.


Martha Ferguson, wife of Thos. Ferguson born Apr. 18, 1781. Died Aug. 12, 1854. Note: Martha Ferguson was a Miss Humphreys of Virginia.

In memory of Catherine Humphreys of Virginia, born Jan. 19, 1775. Died Feb. 18, 1851.


Jane Daughter of Thacker Vivion and Mary, his wife, was born the 7th January 1770.

Polly Daughter of Thacker Vivion and Mary, his wife, was born the 7th June 1771.

John was born the 5th June 1773.

Thacker was born 16th April 1775.

Virgil was born 16th December 1777.

Sally was born 25th November 1779.

Betsey was born 7th December 1781.

Nancy was born 14th March 1784.

At the bottom of the “Preface” page appears — WILLIAM WALKER was born Sept. 5th 1765.

Polly Vivion was born June, the 7th 1771.

And was married Novemr. the 20th 1791.

their offspring—

1st Virgil was born Septe’. 14th 1792.


Note: This concordance is in very bad shape, after the letter “t” the balance of the Concordance is completely gone. Even in the miserable condition of the Concordance, a Book Dealer for rare books offered to buy it for $45.00, but the family declined the kind offer.

Thacker Vivion and wife Mary (Mary Brock) lived in Jefferson County, Georgia, although they originally were from Spotsylvania and Orange Counties, Virginia.

Ga. Merriott Warren Walker Bible Record. Presented by Roanoke Chapter. This MERIOTT WARREN WALKER BIBLE RECORD is found in “HITCHCOCK’S NEW AND COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE HOLY BIBLE”
by A. J. Johnson & Son, New York. Merriott Warren Walker is the son of Ann Champion Bell and Virgil Homer Walker, and grandson of Mary Vivion (Polly) and William Walker of Harris County, Georgia. He resided on Chunnenuggee Ridge, Union Springs, Bulloch County, Alabama. This Bible is in the possession of and submitted by Mrs. Walker Parish, Sr.

**BIRTHS**

Bartow Luther Walker. Born Nov. 30th 1860.
Lucy Philips Walker. Born May 18, 1863.
Mary Victoria Walker. Born May 28th 1866.
Addie Bell Walker. Tues. 2 P. M June 29, 1880.
Josie L. Walker died Nov. 1st 1870.

**MARRIAGES**

M. W. Walker and Josie L. Thompson were married Nov. 1st, 1859.
M. W. Walker and R. E. Goodwin were married Dec. 5th 1879.
B. L. Walker and G. E. Martin were married Jan. 25th 1883.
J. T. Draper and Minnie Hogan were married December 23, 1889.

**DEATHS**

Josephine L. Walker died Nov. 1st 1870.
M. W. Walker died Monday 2:20, July 18th 1887.
W. M. Walker died Wednesday 2:30, Oct. 2nd 1889.
It is believed that this Bible was started by a sister of Merriott Warren Walker for the entries are in her handwriting, and no entries were made after her death. Merriott Warren Walker's original Bible was burned on Easter Sunday 1870.

**DEATHS**

Martin Draper died January 4, 1878.
Mary G. Draper died December 19, 1824.
Infant, daughter of J. H. and L. A. Draper, died April 7, 1862.

**MARRIAGES**

Martin Draper and Mary G. Williams were married February 19, 1818.
John Harrison Draper and Letitia Amanda Scott were married January 27, 1848.
Sarah Anna Eliza Draper and Thos. J. Cahill were married May 7, 1868.
Rosey Cornelia Draper and Geo. W. Cook were married April 29, 1875.
Michael M. Draper and Nannie J. Cook were married November 11, 1875.
Letitia Emma Jane Draper and William Riley Nunn were married November 20, 1877.
Chas. W. Draper and Nannie Eliz. Cheshier were married February 24, 1880.
W. Lee Draper and Betty Wingfield were married December 23, 1885.

**DEATHS**

Lillian Hope Draper was born April 10, 1870.
Robert Draper was born February 12, 1872.
Sylvestre Amos Draper was born August 19, 1874.

**MARRIAGES**

Martin Draper and Mary G. Williams were married February 19, 1818.
John Harrison Draper and Letitia Amanda Scott were married January 27, 1848.
Sarah Anna Eliza Draper and Thos. J. Cahill were married May 7, 1868.
Rosey Cornelia Draper and Geo. W. Cook were married April 29, 1875.
Michael M. Draper and Nannie J. Cook were married November 11, 1875.
Letitia Emma Jane Draper and William Riley Nunn were married November 20, 1877.
Chas. W. Draper and Nannie Eliz. Cheshier were married February 24, 1880.
W. Lee Draper and Betty Wingfield were married December 23, 1885.
Old Latin (Layton) Family Cemetery, Stanly County, N. C. Shiloh Lutheran Church Records, 1777-1893, Forsythe Coun-
ty, N. C.

Morton/Pennington Family Bible Records
Stanly County Marriages
Blankinshih Family Records
Thomas James Barkley Bible Record
White Family Records
Will of Silas Sharpe, Iredell County, N. C.
Nance-Baumon Cemetery, Anson County, N. C.
Austin Cemetery, Union County, N. C.
Martha's Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery, Lincoln
County, N. C.
Luther's Church Cemetery, Stanly County, N. C.
New Hope Methodist Church Cemetery, Davidson County,
N. C.

Eaton Baptist Meeting House Record Book, Davie County,
N. C.

Baptist Historical Collection
Henderson County Will Book Indexes
Osborne Family Records in N. C., Rowan County
Potts records in North Carolina, Rowan County,
Henry Records in Roman County
Mt. Bethel Church Cemetery, Iredell County
Spurgin Land Transfers in Rowan County
Lindsay Land Transfers in Rowan County
Hall Family Records

Wills from Rowan County
Alison Bible Record
William Orsborn Bible
Walters and Dayvaut Bible
Jim Gibson Bible
James Fitchett
John Ellson Morgan Bible
Sidney Smith Bible
Love Family Bible
Jacob Smith Bible
Jacob Faggart Bible
George Tucker, Jr. Bible
John Hartsell Family Bible
Lollar Bible Records

John/Wallace Bible Record
Yadkin County, N. C. Tombstone Records
Brannon Cemetery, Yadkin County, N. C.
Eanon Church Cemetery, Yadkin County, N. C.
Flatrock Cemetery, Yadkin County, N. C.
Pinnix Family Cemetery, Yadkin County, N. C.
Shady Grove Cemetery, Yadkin County, N. C.
White Family Cemetery, Yadkin County, N. C.
Williams Family Cemetery, Yadkin County, N. C.
Green Cemetery Records, near New Bern, N. C.
Cox-Gaskins Cemetery, Craven County, N. C.
Beasley Cemetery, Craven County, N. C.
Brock Cemetery, Jones County, N. C.
Lane Family Cemetery, near Fort Barnwell, Craven Coun-
ty, N. C.

Daniel Jones Family Bible
Liberty Hill Baptist Church Cemetery, Montgomery Coun-
ty, N. C.
First Presbyterian Church, Hickory, N. C., Baptismal
Records
Joseph Dobson Pension Claim
Dobson Family Historical Records
Dysart Land Record
Joseph Carroll Pension Claim

LOGAN AND PATTON FAMILIES IN MCDOWELL COUNTY, N. C.

N. C. John Woodson Family Record. Presented by the
Battle of Charlotte Chapter. The progenitor of the Woodson
Family of the United States, which has produced so many
useful and distinguished representatives was:

John Woodson

Robert Woodson

b. 1634, d. 1707

Robert Woodson and Elizabeth Ferris' children were:

John Woodson, Jr., b. 1658

M. Judith Tarleton,
Henrico Co., Va.

Robert Woodson, b. 1660

M. 1st Sarah Lewis
Henrico Co., Va. d. 1729

M. 2nd Rachel Watkins

Richard Woodson, b. 1662

M. Ann Smith

Henrico Co., Va. d. 1704

Joseph Woodson, b. 1664

M. Mary Jane Woodson


Benjamin Woodson, b. 1666

M. Sarah Porter

Henrico Co., Va. d. 1723

Sarah Woodson

M. Edward Moseby

Elizabeth Woodson

M. William Lewis

Mary Woodson

M. George Payne

Judith Woodson

M. William Canosa

John Woodson, b. 1658 m. Judith Tarleton. Their chil-
dren were:

Tarleton Woodson, b. 1681

M. Ursula Fleming

Henrico Co.

d. 1761 Chesterfield Co., Va.

John Woodson, b. 1695

M. Susannah (Flem-
ing) Bates

May 21, 1754

Robert Woodson, b. 1697

M. Sarah Womack

Henrico Co., Va. d. 1729

Joseph Woodson, b. 1699

M. Unmarried

d. 1728

Josiah Woodson, b. 1702

M. Mary Royaol

d. Nov. 16, 1736

Stephen Woodson, b. 1704

M. Elizabeth Branch

d. 1743

Judith Woodson, b. 1706

M. Stephen Cox

d. 1743

Elizabeth Woodson, b. 1708 M. Joseph Pleasant

Tarleton Woodson and Ursula Fleming's children were:

Charles Woodson

M. 1st Mary Pleasant

b. 1710

2nd Agnes Parsons

Richardson

Tarleton Fleming

M. 1st Miss Shepherd 1734

Woodson, b. 1712

2nd Miss Bates

Susannah Woodson

M. John Pleasants

Sarah Woodson, b. 1716

M. Henry Terrell

Mary Woodson, b. 1718

M. John Pleasants

Judith Woodson

M. Thomas Cheadle

Lucy Woodson

M. Capt. Chiles

George Woodson, died young

Frederick Woodson, died young

Tarleton Fleming Woodson and Miss Shepherd had one
child: John Woodson, b. 1730

M. Elizabeth Bailey

Goochland Co., Va.

Tarleton Woodson, son of M. Mary Randolph

Tarleton Fleming Woodson

and Miss Bates

d. 1779 Albemarle Co., Va.

(Mary Randolph was the sister of Thomas Mann Randolph
of 'Tuckahoe')

Mass. "The Libby Family in America." Presented by Faneuil
Hall Chapter. John Libby, Immigrant was born in England;
1602. He was in the employ of Trelawny and Goodyeare,
Fisheries from 1635-39. He was probably sent by them to
this country. He sent to England for his wife Sarah, whom he married in
Devonshire. They had issue two sons:

John Woodson

M. Mary Tucker

Robert Woodson

M. Elizabeth Ferris

b. 1634, d. 1707

Robert Woodson and Elizabeth Ferris' children were:

John Woodson, Jr., b. 1658

M. Judith Tarleton,

Robert Woodson, b. 1660

M. 1st Sarah Lewis
Henrico Co., Va. d. 1729

M. 2nd Rachel Watkins

Richard Woodson, b. 1662

M. Ann Smith

Henrico Co., Va. d. 1704

Joseph Woodson, b. 1664

M. Mary Jane Woodson


Benjamin Woodson, b. 1666 M. Sarah Porter

Henrico Co., Va. d. 1723

Sarah Woodson

M. Edward Moseby

Elizabeth Woodson

M. William Lewis

Mary Woodson

M. George Payne

Judith Woodson

M. William Canosa

John Woodson, b. 1658 m. Judith Tarleton. Their chil-
dren were:

Tarleton Woodson, b. 1681

M. Ursula Fleming

Henrico Co.

d. 1761 Chesterfield Co., Va.

John Woodson, b. 1695

M. Susannah (Flem-
ing) Bates

May 21, 1754

Robert Woodson, b. 1697

M. Sarah Womack

Henrico Co., Va. d. 1729

Joseph Woodson, b. 1699

M. Unmarried

d. 1728

Josiah Woodson, b. 1702

M. Mary Royaol

d. Nov. 16, 1736

Stephen Woodson, b. 1704

M. Elizabeth Branch

d. 1743

Judith Woodson, b. 1706

M. Stephen Cox

d. 1743

Elizabeth Woodson, b. 1708 M. Joseph Pleasant

Tarleton Woodson and Ursula Fleming's children were:

Charles Woodson

M. 1st Mary Pleasant

b. 1710

2nd Agnes Parsons

Richardson

Tarleton Fleming

M. 1st Miss Shepherd 1734

Woodson, b. 1712

2nd Miss Bates

Susannah Woodson

M. John Pleasants

Sarah Woodson, b. 1716

M. Henry Terrell

Mary Woodson, b. 1718

M. John Pleasants

Judith Woodson

M. Thomas Cheadle

Lucy Woodson

M. Capt. Chiles

George Woodson, died young

Frederick Woodson, died young

Tarleton Fleming Woodson and Miss Shepherd had one
child: John Woodson, b. 1730

M. Elizabeth Bailey

Goochland Co., Va.

Tarleton Woodson, son of M. Mary Randolph

Tarleton Fleming Woodson

and Miss Bates

d. 1779 Albemarle Co., Va.

(Mary Randolph was the sister of Thomas Mann Randolph
of 'Tuckahoe')

November 1971

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the town's principals planters." he took no part in the affairs of the Province and little in the management of the town. It does appear, however, that he was Constable in 1664 and his name stands first of the four selectmen in the town grant bearing the date of 1669. He seems to have practiced that quiet, correct, peaceful mode of life which has always characterized his descendants."

In Philip’s War, in which were devastated all the exposed settlements of Maine, John Libby lost everything he had except his plantation. In the late summer of 1675, hostile Indians began to appear at Black Point. His house was burned by them on Sept. 7, 1675. He fled to Boston with his family (records show that they were there on July 10, 1677) and others from Black Point. Soon after that they returned to Black Point which place regained some of its prosperity—and in the few remaining years of his life, John Libby acquired a comfortable property. He died at 80 years of age. Will dated 2-9-1682. John married twice. Nothing is known about the first except that she was the mother of all of his sons, except Matthew and Daniel, and probably all of his daughters. The second wife was named "Mary."

The children were:

1. John b. 1636 m. Agnes
2. James
3. Samuel
5. Henry b. 1647 m. Honor Hinkson Drake of Scarborough.
6. Anthony b. about 1649 m. Sarah Drake of Hampton, N. H.
7. Rebecca m. Joshua Brown of Scarborough
8. Sarah m. Robert Tidy of Scarborough
10. David born 1657 m. Eleanor
12. Daniel m. Mary Ashton.

"A notable feature of the family has been the frequency of intermarriage. Ten of the immigrant’s grandchildren married their own blood and the same tendency has continued ever since."

David, b. in Scarborough, 1657 m. Eleanor

He moved to Portsmouth in 1690. In 1699 he, his brother Matthew, his brother-in-law, Daniel Fogg, Joseph Hammond, and Stephen Tobey (the first three being of Portsmouth and the others of Kittery) bought what is now known as the Knowles purchase. It was in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot. It fronted on the Piscataqua River, at the "Long Reach" about ¾ of a mile and stretched back in the town a long distance. This land was divided so that each had a fronting on the river. David and Matthew Libby built their houses within a few rods of each other. David lived in the house that he built the rest of his life—a well-to-do farmer. He probably died in 1736, for in Dec. of that year his will was proved. He was buried on his own farm. David and Eleanor had the following children:

1. David m. Esther Hanscom
2. Samuel m. Mary Libby
3. Mary m. Joseph Small (12 April 1722)
4. Solomon m. Martha Hanscom
5. John m. Sarah Libby
6. Elizabeth m. (Sept. 1738) Edward Cloudman of Biddeford (later she probably m. Abraham Townsend of Biddeford (17 Nov. 1743)
7. Ephraim m. Mary Ambler
8. Eleanor m. (1) Zebulon Trickey
   (2) Lt. Andrew Libby (a Cousin)
9. Abigail m. Richard Nason (Nov. 1725)

David, David Libby m. Esther Hanscom, daughter of Thomas and Alice Hanscom of Kittery. Their children were:

1. Alice m. Solomon Stone (Sept. 2, 1736)
2. Josiah b. Oct. 25, 1716 m. Mary Stone
4. Esther m. William Harmon June 9, 1740
5. Timothy m. Sarah Stone
6. David m. (1) Dorcas Means
   (2) Joanna (Jose) Page
7. Eleanor, bap. in Scarborough, Aug. 1731; died young
8. Thomas, b. Nov. 16, 1733 m. Mary Larrabee

Josiah left Kittery with his father and became a farmer. He lived on, or near, Scottow’s Hill for about ten years after his marriage and then moved to Machias—among first settlers in 1763. He lived at what now is Machias Village and died shortly before April, 1786. His wife outlived him.

The children of Josiah and Mary were:

1. Eleanor bap. 13 Nov. 1743 m. Stephen Fogg of Machias
2. Reuben bap. 3 Mar. 1745 m. Rebecca Weston
3. Joseph bap. 15 Mar. 1747 m. Jane Cole
4. Elijah bap. 11 Dec. 1748 m. 1st Mary Dresser
5. Hannah bap. 7 Oct. 1750 m. Peter Coolbroth of what is now Machiasport
6. Josiah bap. 17 Feb. 1758 m. Sarah Holmes
7. Nathan bap. Aug. 1759 m. Polly Larrabee, dau. of Isaac and Deborah Larrabee


Joseph Russell—migrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn and settled there, year undetermined.

Emanuel Russell—born in Sussex Co., Delaware. He was a ship builder and carried on extensive trade. He married and had three sons: William, Henry and Robert, five children dying at an early age. The Master Roll of Captain William Perry's Records show he was a Sergeant in Delaware Militia in 1777. He served as juror October 4, 1780, under William Killen, Esq., Chief Justice of County; to convict certain men of treason. Year of his death unknown. He was an honest upright citizen, respected very highly in the community—landowner—his name mentioned many times in the early history of Sussex Co., Delaware. Married Esther Heavolo.

Henry Russell—born May 16, 1768. Records show he was served in John Rhodes Co. of Delaware Reg. in June 1778, commanded under Co. David Hall, Jr. and received pay from Sq. Caleb Brown Lt. Dr. In 1814, he served in Delaware Militia. He was very young at the time of war record; must have been a drummer or water boy. Henry married Lizzie Crawford and they located in Waynesburg, Franklin Co., Pa. being the first white family to settle there. They had ten children. He died Dec. 20, 1856.


Theresa M. Sargent—Daughter of Lydia Russell (Sargent) and William Sargent was born in 1814. She married William Gillogy and died 1868. Theresa and William Gillogy had several children:

Henry Russell
John Watson
William Elmer

The children of Henry Russell Gillogly and Caroline Matilda Stout were:


Children of William Elmer Gillogly and Isa Dora were:

1. Matilda Stout were:
   - Alice Sarah—Migrated from Scotland, year unknown—settled near where Chambersburg, Pa., now stands—married Alice Kennedy of Franklin County. She married Henry Russell. She had several children. The fourth child, Lydia Russell, married William Sargent. She died Aug. 28, 1842.
   - Lydia Stout were:
     - John Crawford—Migrated from Scotland, year unknown—settled near Carthiel and lived there until his death in 1826—age 82 yrs. He had eight children. Died a very tragic death by Indians. Many books and much history written on this man.

Lizzie Crawford—Second child of Col. Wm. Crawford and Alice Kennedy was born Oct. 22, 1770, at the Crawford Homestead near Carthiel, Green Co., Pa. She was the first white child born in what is now Greene County. She married Henry Russell. She had several children. The fourth child, Lydia Russell, married William Sargent. She died Aug. 28, 1842.

Membership Roll of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for 1637-1775 by Mrs. Evelyn True Button Gift of Mrs. Shirley Wheeler, Florida, to the Genealogical Records Committee.

We shall begin by giving the names alphabetically and will continue listing names in following issues of the magazine.

(Continued on page 836)
Pictured left to right are: Mrs. John P. Andreani, Mrs. Thomas Carl Roe (Gold Star Mother), Mrs. Charles O. Carpenter, and Mrs. John H. Rich.

SONOMA VALLEY (California). When a Gold Star Mother and her three daughters all become members of the same chapter at the same time, it is an exciting event. This contributed, in part, to Sonoma Valley Chapter having the greatest percentage gain in membership and to bring the recipient of a lovely silver bowl at the 1970 California State Conference. The bowl was the gift of the late Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee, then California State Regent.

Mrs. Thomas Carl Roe (Ruby Ellen Crabtree) of Sonoma is that mother. Her three daughters, all taking active roles in Sonoma Valley Chapter, are Mrs. Charles O. Carpenter, Mrs. John P. Andreani and Mrs. John H. Rich.

Mrs. Roe is also the mother of six sons who served in World War II, three in the European Theater, two in the South Pacific and one in Alaska. The oldest son, Howard Russell Roe, was killed in Germany in March, 1945 while serving with General Patton's Third Army. He is buried in the National Cemetery at Luxembourg.

Mrs. Roe and her husband who have 23 grand-children and 18 great-grand-children celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary on February 23, 1971 and it is with pride and affection that Sonoma Valley Chapter congratulates them both.

Sonoma Valley Chapter, with Mrs. Vern Stroud as organizing Regent, formed in November, 1961 with 13 members. Mrs. Stroud is again Regent for a second term. By the end of 1971 the Chapter expects to attain a membership of over 50.

EUNICE STERLING (Wichita, Kansas). On June 6, 1971, Eunice Sterling Chapter entertained at an Anniversary Tea to celebrate the Chapter's 75th Birthday which will occur October 23, 1971. Mrs. James C. Routh, past Regent, was hostess in her home for the Tea. Mrs. Wallace Decker, Chapter Regent, was in charge of the party. Mrs. Decker's daughters, who belong to C.A.R. Sunflower Society, are Dedee 12 yrs. and Dana Elizabeth 9 yrs. They assisted at the Punch Bowl during the afternoon. Her son, Michael, who is also a C.A.R. helped in many ways during the afternoon.

At the 75th Anniversary Tea are shown Mrs. James C. Routh, Past Regent; Mrs. Wallace Decker, State Historian; Mrs. Elmer Huffman, Honorary State Regent.

Eunice Sterling Chapter is the third oldest Chapter in Kansas. Mrs. George Lewis was the first Regent. At present it has a membership of 260. The Chapter is composed of a well balanced membership of all ages. A picnic is held at the home of Mrs. Lester Wilkerson in August. She supplies fresh roasting ears hot from the Outdoor Kettle for everyone. It is called "Pay Your Dues Picnic" and a large share of the Dues are collected at that time. The Washington Birthday Luncheon in February is a guest meeting and is always a highlight of the year.

Mrs. Decker resigned in late June as Chapter Regent in order to accept the position of Kansas State Historian. Miss Hazel Howes has been elected to assume the position of Regent. Miss Howes has been a devoted and faithful worker throughout the years and is well qualified to be Regent.

Mrs. Routh is Mrs. Decker's mother. They are the only mother and daughter to have served as regents of Eunice Sterling.

The Chapter members are sincere and enthusiastic in promoting DAR Ideals and Projects. The Chapter received the Presidential Citation both years it was presented for extra effort in several categories. It has rated the Gold Honor Roll for the last nine successive years. These are the best indications of the wonderful membership of Eunice Sterling Chapter.—Gladys Elizabeth Jones Routh.

RED BANK (Pitman, N.J.). Amid an unusual and charming setting, Red Bank Chapter honored its six Good Citizens and its retiring Regent with a delightful May Day tea. Around the beautifully arranged room were several tables covered with old Paisley shawls on which were displayed artistic groups of antiques belonging to the members. All the exhibits had interesting histories which everyone greatly enjoyed. The guests were the mothers of the...
Good Citizens and the Regents of the Southern District DAR chapters.

An outstanding feature was the informal panel discussion conducted by Mrs. Norman Savage, the chapter's Good Citizens chairman. Each girl told of her accomplishments and her ambitions. Mrs. Louis W. Currier, Regent, described "What the Daughters Do" and answered many questions concerning the work and history of the DAR organization.

Mrs. Charles M. Simpson, the chapter delegate, gave a most interesting report on Congress, and pinned the Gold Ribbon for Honor Roll achievement on the Regent's long line of medals, so marking the excellence of the regime just completed.

The tea table was handsomely decorated with spring flowers and antique crystal.

Mrs. Wade R. Currier, daughter-in-law of the Regent, sang several beautiful selections which added greatly to the enjoyment of this memorable afternoon.

ESTHER REED (Spokane, Washington). Pages of American History came alive when members of Esther Reed Chapter exhibited their American-Heritage hand crafted shawls, coverlets and quilts at a fund-raising benefit tea in the reception room of the First Presbyterian Church April 30, 1971.

The high-light of the exhibit was a shawl which belonged to Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of President Abraham Lincoln. It was given to the chapter by Mrs. T. McCollough, an early pioneer who came to Spokane in 1889 before the great fire. The shawl belonged to her family, the J. F. Wolgamots. It is a prized possession of Esther Reed.

In the accompanying picture, Mrs. William E. Jensen and Mrs. Claude E. Nelson, both former regents are holding the Lincoln shawl which is a beautiful shade of red with a border of paisley material and fringed in red. In contrast to the historical shawl, Mrs. D. Gene Williams is holding her own gayly colored crazy quilt of silk and velvet. There is an embroidered border of twenty-six generations of family history around the quiet beginning with the Lees of Virginia and ending with the present generation. Many other inherited hand crafted items were shown.

A book review and vocal numbers were also part of the program. The beautifully decorated tea table had an arrangement of white, yellow and bright pink spring flowers with tall antique silver candelabras on either side holding hot pink candles.

The Regent, Mrs. H. S. Swope, explained the purpose of the fund-raising tea which was to contribute to the two fully supported co-educational schools: Tamassee, Tamassee, South Carolina; Kate Duncan Smith High School, Grant, Alabama. Also assisting in the maintenance of the following schools—The coupon project for Crossnore School, Inc., Crossnore, North Carolina; Saint Mary's School for Indian Girls, Springfield, South Dakota; and our chapter provides a yearly scholarship to a senior girl to one of our local colleges.

Many of the guests were pleasantly surprised to learn of the activities of the NSDAR.

Members and guests at the Army and Navy Chapter marker dedication.

ARMY AND NAVY (Washington, D. C.). On March 6, 1971, members of the Army and Navy Chapter and the William Taylor Chapter, Kenbridge, Lunenburg County, Virginia, marked the grave of Revolutionary War Patriot, William Taylor. The local chapter was named for Taylor and had placed a plaque in his memory at the Courthouse some 15 years ago.

The ceremonies were held in a small family cemetery some 12 miles south of Kenbridge. Mrs. Frederic W. Barnes, Regent of Army and Navy presided. She presented Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, State Regent of the District of Columbia, who brought greetings, and then proceeded with the simple but impressive ceremony.

Mrs. E. S. Roby, Jr., and Mrs. B. Sterling Turner, descendants of William Taylor, are shown with the marker.

Other members of the two chapters taking part were: Mrs. William E. Eley, prayer; Mrs. Samuel E. Gee presented Mrs. Sterling Turner and Mrs. E. S. Roby, Jr., descendants of Wm. Taylor for the unveiling; Mrs. John W. DuBose placed the Flag of the United States on the grave and Mrs. John C. Wingold, of the Wm. Taylor Chapter, read the Eulogy. The ceremony was concluded by both Regents and members reciting the Dedication. Benediction was given by Mrs. Wingold.

Prior to the ceremony a luncheon for over 50 people was held at the Camelot Restaurant at Kenbridge. After the grave marking, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Clarke invited all those present for tea at their beautiful colonial home.

Local arrangements were made by Gen. Samuel E. Gee, and with the cooperation of Col. William C. McMullen and his staff from Camp Pickett, Va., who cleared the cemetery of weeds and overgrowth, built a small platform and provided transportation over a rough road from the main highway.

General and Mrs. Gee are natives of Kenbridge, Va. Mrs. Gee is a member of the Army and Navy Chapter.—Estelle T. DuBose.

ALEXANDER LOVE (Houston, Texas), of which Mrs. W. H. Doom is Regent, at its annual George Washington Birthday Tea February 20th, honored its oldest member, Mrs. Jennie Bell Morrow Decker, who celebrated her one-hundredth birthday on March 2nd. Coincidentally, March 2nd is Texas Independence Day, and was the birthday of Gen. Sam Houston.

Mrs. Decker is the oldest living descendant of General Houston, who won Texas independence at the Battle of San Jacinto and served as Presi-
AN interesting program was arranged by the New Iberia Chapter and the two resident Priests of the church, Fathers Kenneth Morvant and Robert Courville, who accepted the marker on behalf of the church. The State Regent of the Louisiana Society DAR, Mrs. John A. Luster, as well as other state officers was present for and had a part on the program. The highlight of the service was when a representative of the families of the honored Patriots, gave a resume of his military and community activities. Approximately one-hundred and fifty guests were present, and in age ranging from ninety-seven years, down to an infant of six months.

After the DAR services, Father Morvant invited everyone over to the lovely and historic Rectory where he conducted a special flag ceremony. As each one of the flags which flew over Louisiana, was run up the staff extending from the upper balcony, by Father Courville, Father Morvant told those assembled of the history of the area under that particular flag. All of this was a most fitting and impressive close to an especially significant day.

**NEW IBERIA (New Iberia, La.).** On May 30th, the New Iberia Chapter held presentation and dedication ceremonies at the St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church in St. Martinville (1765), Louisiana, when they presented a bronze tablet marker honoring THREE Patriots of the American Revolutionary War who are buried in the old churchyard. The Patriots, all members of the Galvez Expedition, are Louis Charles DeBlanc, Firmin Breaux and Francisco Segura. The actual graves of these men have long since been obliterated, but the old church records attested to the fact that they were buried here. So the beautiful marker honored the "site" of the graves.

This marker will be secured to a granite boulder when one can be obtained; a flagpole will be erected at the site, and the American flag will be flown from this mast.

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"Aunt Jennie," as she is affectionately called by many, loves to travel. She goes to every party to which she is invited, if possible, and occasionally attends chapter meetings with daughter "Peggy," who is also a member of Alexander Love. She is full of fun and very alert, and is much in demand at Texas Independence and San Jacinto Day celebrations, and on other occasions memorializing Gen. and Mrs. Houston. Her graciousness and willingness to be a part of these events has endeared her to everyone.

Alexander Love Chapter is proud to have as a member Mrs. Jennie Bell Morrow Decker.

**BEVERLY HILLS (Beverly Hills, Co.).** On February 17th, meeting and Anniversary Tea of the Beverly Hills Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lt. Colonel Jack E. Smith, head of the R.O.T.C. for the Los Angeles area presented the "All City Colonel's R.O.T.C. Medal" to Cadet Colonel Michael B. Weiner of Fairfax High School. This award is given annually by the Chapter to the most outstanding High School Senior Cadet.

Mrs. Louis B. Hayes, Regent and Program Chairman showed pictures entitled "The Birth of Liberty," twenty-five famous works of art portraying our historic past, from 1619 to 1789.

Mrs. George D. Cooksey, Regent, presided at the 1 P.M. meeting after which a lovely Tea was served. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Margaret C. Mueller, Mrs. Horace P. Wells, and Mrs. Howard B. Daniels.

**COL. JOSHUA HOWARD (Dearborn, Michigan).** Mrs. Erwin R. Williams, a descendant of James Thomas, Sr. and a member of the Colonel Joshua Howard Chapter, furnished the Revolutionary Soldier bronze grave marker. Placement of the marker was May 30, 1971, by the newly formed Thomas-Bridges Association, descendants of James Thomas, Sr., of which Mrs. Williams is a charter member. In charge of the ceremony was Mrs. Loyd Booker, a descendant and President of the association and a member of the Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia, Tenn., and Edison H. Thomas, a descendant and member of the R. C. Ballard Thurston Chapter, S.A.R., Louisville, Ky. Descendant Olen Ray Thomas also represented Mrs. Williams by placement of the marker on grave during the ceremony. Descendants of the Revolutionary Soldier now live as far away as New York, California, Texas, and Michigan.

James Thomas, Sr., served in Donoho's Company, North Carolina Troops under General Green, 10th Regiment, Colonel Abraham Sheppard. Enlisted May 2, 1781, for 12 months. Left service May 2, 1782. He later migrated to Kentucky with wife and
children in 1806, obtained a Land Grant, site of the family cemetery. Portions of this land has continued to remain in the family.

First descendants of the Thomas Family sailed up the James River in 1610 from Caernarvonthshire, Wales. A little delayed, however, due to shipwreck of the “Sea Venture” in Bermuda in 1609. Two Pinances were built to continue the voyage, to join the new colony.—Mrs. Erwin R. Williams.

LAFAYETTE SPRING (Cannelton, Indiana). The new chapter house, located at Sixth and Taylor Streets, Cannelton, Indiana, was officially dedicated Sunday, June 6, 1971. The building, 26 by 38 feet, is of concrete block recessed to give a column effect and is magenta with white trim and black roof. The interior walls are DAR blue. White drapes and red carpeting complete the patriotic effect. Countertop spacious cabinets separate the large meeting room from the kitchen facilities. A restroom and furnace room complete the floor plan.

The building and lot was a donation to the chapter by the present regent, Mrs. Carl Knapp, and is the only one ever to be given by anyone in the state to the DAR. There is hope by higher officials it will catch fire and start others thinking of ideas such as this.

The flagpole from which flies an American flag which previously flew over the Capitol building in Washington was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Clemens.

Lafayette Spring Chapter was organized June 9, 1926, and the acquisition of the chapter house marked the 45th anniversary.

Mrs. Knapp presented the deed to the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Werner, stating “We, the members of Lafayette Spring Chapter DAR now dedicate this new chapter house in grateful recognition of all the heroic men and women who have served this nation with integrity and devotion, and we dedicate ourselves anew to a faithful stewardship of the blessings we have inherited through their support of noble ideals. We rededicate ourselves to the principles of our Society and to the constitution of the United States of America.” She expressed the hope that the entire community would derive many benefits from the project.

Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, State Regent; Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Arthur S. Allison, State Librarian; Mrs. Joseph A. Eskridge, State Chairman of American Indiana; and Mrs. Marvin Huff, Sr., State Chapter Organization Chairman, attended the dedication ceremony.—Vernice A. Knapp

ONDAWA-CAMBRIDGE (Cambridge, N.Y.) enjoyed a pilgrimage and picnic, July 14, at Saratoga Battlefield Park. The picture was taken at the New York State DAR monument. From left to right: Mrs. Arthur Maser; Mrs. John MacMorris, past regent; Mrs. Wm. Kenneth Storie, regent; Mrs. Harry G. Curtis, past regent; Mrs. Edward J. Schneider, past regent; Mrs. Clarence Rea; Mrs. Charles Hayes; Mrs. Charles Anton, and Miss Ruth McWhorter.

Members on the battlefield, but not in the picture were: Mrs. J. Arthur McWhorter and friend, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. George Robertson, Sr., and Mrs. William McLaughlin.

BEACON POLE HILL (Maunville, R.I.). Miss Susan W. Handy, Organizer of Beacon Pole Hill Chapter, first joined Ezek Hopkins Chapter in Providence in 1921 with her mother, Mrs. Thomas W. Handy. After serving this Chapter for eleven years, during which time she was Historian, Treasurer, then Vice-Regent, she resigned to organize a chapter in Manville. This was called Beacon Pole Hill Chapter. The date was October 26, 1932, and there were 19 charter members.

Miss Handy was always keenly interested in youth, and believing that a study of American History gives young people a love of patriotism and an understanding of the American Way of Life, she soon helped to organize the first Junior Group of Rhode Island. The Chapter now sponsors two Good Citizens from the senior high schools of Lincoln and Burrillville.

In 1935 Miss Handy organized the Eliel Ballou Society, Children of the American Revolution. She became Senior State President, National Chairman of Exhibits, National Chairman of Red Cross, National Historian, and National Vice-President of the National Society, C.A.R.

Miss Handy attended Continental Congress for seventeen consecutive years, serving as Page, Chairman of House Committees, National Vice-Chairman of Junior Membership, Chapter Regent, Chapter Delegate, and State Officer. In the State she was Personal Page to Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, State Regent, and traveled with her to all DAR functions. She was also Chairman of Resolutions, Chairman of National Defense, and State Historian.

Miss Handy has continued to be very active in the Chapter, with her outstanding interest being National Defense.—Mrs. Norman E. Wright

COL. JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH (Middletown, Ohio) celebrated Flag Day by dedicating a bronze marker at the Grave of Peter Maurer, Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. J. Le DuErmit, former regent. Also marked by a plaque was the grave of Mr. Maurer’s daughter, Maria Maurer Troutwine, nearby. The graves are in the Troutwine cemetery, Highland County, Ohio, which is part of the original Troutwine family home. The farm house is still standing.

The flag was displayed by James L. Cast, World War II veteran. The service was directed by Mrs. Cast, former Ohio treasurer, with devotions by Mrs. Robert Velte, chaplain. A biography of the ancestor was read by Mrs. DuErmit, who with her husband, presented the markers to the chapter in the name of the Troutwine family. They were accepted by Mrs. James Holt, regent.

The plaques were unveiled by Mr. DuErmit, assisted by Barry Johnson, seventh generation grandson of the patriot.
Pictured at the Flag presentation are: Mrs. Donald E. Spray, Chapter Regent; Miss Miriam B. Williams, Hospitality; Mrs. Robert Novak, Vice Regent; Mrs. Russell Hauser of the Visually Handicapped; Mrs. Roger C. Handeland; Mrs. Robert W. Mitchler.

AURORA (Aurora, Ill.) presented a tactile flag of the United States of America to the Fox Valley Visually Handicapped, President, Mrs. Russell Hauser, April 27, 1971 at the Fox Valley Park Districts, Pioneer Park, and in the Sensory Garden Building at the Park.

The Sensory Garden Building was built by the 56 Lions Clubs of District 1 J. of Lions Clubs International and is one of three such buildings in the United States. Sensory Garden plants and flowers are identified by braille tags and recordings that give detailed descriptions about each item.

The Aurora Chapters placing of the tactile flag in Sensory Garden was suggested by Miss Miriam Williams. The Flag was made by Mrs. Roger C. Handeland, with the help of the Flag Chairman, Mrs. Robert Novak. It is mounted on a podium and has a removable tray, which means the Flag may be easily taken out and cleaned or changed with ease. Mr. Harry Burke, an Honorary Life Member of the Lions Club of Plainfield was responsible for the braille work on the two plaques shown beneath the flag at the bottom of the podium. One is a color guide to the Flag for the Visually Handicapped and the other is the Pledge to the Flag of the United States. Sensory Garden plants and flowers are identified by braille tags and recordings that give detailed descriptions about each item.

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The tomb of Philip Barton Key, Jr., before restoration.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE (Thibodaux, La.). The restoration of an 1830 tomb in St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery in Thibodaux, Louisiana, was the result of a joint effort by the Bayou Lafourche Chapter LSDAR and the Lafourche Council 1114, Knights of Columbus. The funds for restoring this 141 year old weed-infested tomb were supplied by the local Knights of Columbus Council. The research, conducted by the Bayou Lafourche Chapter, LSDAR was authenticated with the assistance of the Maryland Historical Society.

The tomb was built by Philip Barton Key, Jr., the second cousin of Francis Scott Key, the author of our national anthem. Philip Barton Key studied law in the office of his illustrious kinsman and practiced this profession for a time in Maryland. He moved to Louisiana and purchased Acadia Plantation where he resided until his death. He served in the Louisiana Legislature and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850.

Interred in this tomb with Philip Barton Key, Jr., is his sister, Louise Emily Key, his son, William Thompson Key and Emily Louise Johnson, said to be the great-niece of Francis Scott Key.

BETHLEHEM (Bethlehem, Pa.) DAR held their 50th anniversary tea on June 2nd in the Candlelight Room of the Hotel Bethlehem. New officers installed for 1971-72 include Mrs. Harold B. Snyder, regent; Mrs. Julius Detrieve, vice regent; Mrs. Florian Deppe, chaplain; Mrs. James Omdahl, secretary; Mrs. Stephen Duga, treasurer; Miss Margarett Ruch, registrar; Mrs. Walter Brockmeyer, historian; Miss Helen Parker, Mrs. George Lambert, Mrs. Harry Payrow and Mrs. Austin Heater, directors.

Members and guests from Allen-town, Easton, Stroudsburg and Bloomsburg were welcomed by the retiring regent, Miss Ruch.

During the program, the early years of the chapter described in a paper written by Mrs. Harry Payrow, was read by Mrs. Snyder, giving the history from organization on March 10, 1921 for twenty-five years.

Ground was broken for Memorial House in 1931. A replica of the first log house in Bethlehem it was built on a burial plot of revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. Charles Arnold, Mrs. William Stecker and Miss Ruch gave resumes of their respective regencies. Mrs. Stecker reported on the purchase of
Always diligently working at the Chapter level, she also served over a wider scope, being State Treasurer 1946-49, State Regent 1949-52, and Vice-President General 1952-55. She was a long time member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.

Cahawba Chapter members had a busy summer. Twenty-two ministers of all denominations in Birmingham were contacted well in advance of Flag Day. They were most cooperative in the celebration of this patriotic occasion by bringing it to the attention of their congregations.

The officers and chapter chairmen of all committees met at the home of the newly elected Regent, Mrs. Bernard A. Louden, for a luncheon during the summer.

The Chapter has been represented at all meetings of the State Board and Regents Council. Six chapter members attended District 4 meeting, and four members attended the SAR banquet.

In accordance with the theme of the year, “Where there is no vision, the people perish,” a most interesting talk on the Constitution of the U.S. was made at the September Chapter meeting. Thirty members were present to hear Richard W. Deason, Program Director of Radio Station WBRC, discuss the Constitution. Activities reported by Constitution week Chairman, Mrs. J. A. McGuirk, included: window displays in a leading downtown department store, Burger-Phillips, and the Birmingham Trust National Bank; news flashes on 2-story tele-type electric sign atop their 17-story building, display in Homewood Library, special program at morning assembly of Brookhill School, and spot announcements on Radio Station WBRC.

O'Fallon Chapter. On April 29, 1971, the O'Fallon Chapter presented a ROTC Gold Medal to Cadet Captain R. T. Gross at the Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville, Illinois.

The O'Fallon Chapter, deeply interested in young people, is quite active in promoting history essay contests, good citizenship and conservation.

In the past year the chapter has presented four silver pins to students in two junior high schools, and it has given Good Citizenship Awards to girls in three different high schools. In April the chapter planted a Hawthorn Tree at the McCurdy Elementary School in St. Louis County. The children of the school provided a good program for the occasion.

One member, Mrs. F. J. Monaghan, was Co-Chairman of the 1971 Missouri State DAR Conference in St. Louis. Thirteen other members served with definite responsibilities throughout the convention, and a good number of other O'Fallon members attended.

Two members, Mrs. F. J. Monaghan and Mrs. A. J. Applebaum, attended the Continental Congress in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Ralph C. Zimmerman is State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America; Mrs. F. J. Monaghan is Missouri State Chairman of Membership; and Mrs. Henry Poikert is State Chairman of the Special Committee for Coldwater Cemetery. The chapter participated in the Memorial Day celebration at Coldwater Cemetery.

One June 12th at a luncheon held at the lovely old Bissell House in St. Louis County, the O'Fallon Chapter was hostess to the Troy, St. Charles and Hardin Camp Chapters. Sixty-two members and guests were present.

Two members, Mrs. Joseph Emonts, and Mrs. Virgil C. McCluer, Sr., have been members of the O'Fallon Chapter for over fifty years. Also, Mrs. Douglas H. Jones has been an associate member for over 50 years. The chapter was organized in April 19, 1910.

ROSANNAH WATERS (Clarksdale, Mississippi) has no doubt experienced a "first" because their Good Citizen Girls for 1964, 1969, and 1971, have been sisters. They are Miss Sara Sue Ritchey, Miss Linda Ritchey, and Miss Faye Ritchey, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ritchey of Clarksdale. The chapter has invited Mrs. Ritchey to join their ranks because anyone who can raise all their daughters to be "good citizen" girls would certainly be DAR material.

PETER EARLY (Blakely, Ga.). On July 21, 1971, representatives of the Peter Early Chapter placed a DAR marker at the grave of Irene Gordon Bradwell Passmore, who was born April 10, 1878, and died June 19, 1942. The grave is at Sunset Hill Cemetery, Lowndes County, Valdosta, Georgia. Present at the ceremony were Catherine Bradwell Passmore Audus (Mrs. Herbert F.), daughter of Mrs. Pass-
more, and Mrs. Ramelle Palmer, niece of Mrs. Passmore, both of Deltona, Florida, and Mrs. J. Emory Houston, Regent and Peter Early Chapter, Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, Vice President General, NSDAR, and National Membership Chairman, Mrs. Hubert Farr, and Mrs. John H. Williams, Sr., from Blakely, Georgia.

The brief, but impressive ceremony, was conducted by Mrs. Houston, and Mrs. Richardson, assisted by Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Williams.

MONMOUTH COUNTY (New Jersey). Programs for the past year have been exceptional, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Geoffrey Wood, New Shrewsbury. In October, Miss Elizabeth Kent, an associate member of the chapter displayed and told the history of her collection of silver spoons. November is always our National Defense meeting and this year our speaker was Commander Keneston from the nearby Earle Naval Ammunition Depot. His topic was "The Navy in Defense." Our December meeting featured an outstanding speaker and program (including some slides) by Mrs. Helene Martin of Philadelphia. Her topic was "Christmas in Stained Glass." Mrs. Martin was from the Willett Stained Glass Studios in Philadelphia, Pa. She told of the history of stained glass and then illustrated, with slides, the Nativity in Stained Glass.

The story of Valentines was presented at the February meeting by Mrs. Walter Quelch, Wanamassa. Mrs. Quelch started collecting Valentines a few years ago while she was accompanying her husband to Stamp Club shows and meetings. She tells of the origin of the early Valentines and the many types used since that time. She is a member of the Allaire Village Auxiliary.

Our one evening meeting is in March when the chapter entertains nine Good Citizen girls and their parents. It was

for the later years of her life, was a faithful attendant of the Kate Duncan Smith School, and El Redondo Chapter feel they are richer part of the reign of Queen Victoria, childhood in Northamptonshire, England, and the life in Woodcroft Castle with its twin towers, one of which was inhabited by the proverbial ghost dating back to the time of Oliver Cromwell. These, and many other delightful memories came alive as she would relate them to members of El Redondo Chapter, who, by common consent, adopted her as their permanent honored guest, even though she could never become a member. Many members felt a kinship of affection because of ancestral lines in England and Scotland.

After the death of King Edward in 1910 when George V ascended the throne, the Oakleys left England for a tour of America in 1912. They were guests of friends in Napa, California, when Mr. Oakley received a command from the War Office to return to England for duty abroad. World War had begun. He requested Rose Jean to remain with her friends in California, and that he would return as soon as possible, but she was never to see him again. Mr. Oakley was killed, his two brothers also, in line of duty. Not long after, during the German blitz over London, the three sisters of Rose Jean lost their lives. With no relatives remaining in England, and war conditions to be faced, friends persuaded her to make California her home. Several years later she was to meet Leonard Valentine Crossley and they made San Francisco their home after their marriage.

Rose Crossley was without any family but she claimed never to be lonely, saying all the needed to do was close her eyes and think back through the years, and the recollection of all the wonderful persons she had met and known and experiences shared with them came alive. Members of El Redondo Chapter feel they are richer for her gracious sharing of her memories, and for enthusiastic interest in all DAR activities, in spite of her ninety years.

After the death of Rose Jean Crossley in September, 1970, an anonymous gift of Three hundred dollars was received by El Redondo Chapter with the request that it be given to some phase of DAR work as a memorial to the little Britcher. It seemed appropriate that her name be added to the list of contributors to the classroom building fund of the Kate Duncan Smith School, and El Redondo Chapter believes she would feel honored to be among the donors of the new building on the campus.

COLONEL ABRAM PENN (Stuart, Va.), organized on February 25, 1950, has just completed its 21st year of serv-
ice to the National Society. During this year a brief history of the chapter was prepared and the chapter had a very special birthday party. At the February meeting, in addition to honoring American History Month, Washington and Lincoln, the chapter was privileged to hear an address by Judge John D. Hooker, of Stuart, who spoke on "J. E. B. Stuart," Civil War hero born in Patrick County—in February of 1833.

An outstanding program was presented by Richard P. Gravelle, Jr., of Martinsville, who followed through Henry and Patrick counties “A Journey along William Byrd’s Dividing Line.” At the December meeting we enjoyed Christmas hymns and American popular Christmas music presented on a theatre organ by Frank Netherland of Martinsville. His program given in 1969 on American Music was taped and presented at State Conference to Mrs. John V. Buffington, Virginia State Regent.

We reported to National Headquarters on graves in Patrick County marked by descendants in years past for four Revolutionary Soldiers, Col. Abram Penn, Col. Archelaus Hughes, Lt. Daniel Ross and Col. William Letcher. Marker for another, Capt. Hamon Critz, has been ordered and dedication service is being planned for fall of 1971.

"Reynolds Homestead, 1814-1970" was donated through the chapter to the DAR Library by Nancy Susan Reynolds. Books donated to local library by members included “History of Halifax County” by Carrington and “History of Orange County” by Scott. The outgoing Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Baughan, placed in the library “History of Chapter Names—Virginia DAR,” honoring our Organizing Regent, Mrs. J. Myron Clark, and past chapter regents—Mrs. James T. Leach, Mrs. Walter Lee Penn, Mrs. William E. Dickerson, Mrs. William H. Tatums, Mrs. Claiborne Norris and Mrs. John D. Hooker.

The chapter has been honored through these years to have its members serve the District and State DAR, with Mrs. J. Myron Clark and Mrs. James T. Leach as State Officers and as District Directors; several as state and district chairmen; and a junior as page at State and National conferences. Under the leadership of Mrs. Arthur A. Anderson, as new Regent, the Col. Abram Penn Chapter will continue to serve DAR.

AARON BURLSON (Longview, Texas). On May 12, 1971, the Aaron Burleson Chapter DAR presented the ROTC Medal to Cadet Sergeant Joe D. Brunson, a member of the ROTC of Longview High School. Sgt. Brunson, a senior, had proven himself eligible for this medal according to Col. John Welch, Commandant of the Corps. This is a FIRST for our chapter as we have not had ROTC but about two years. We are very happy to have ROTC in our high school, as it promotes patriotism and enables our boys to have more and better training before service to their country.

On the same day our chapter presented the Corps the Texas State Flag, parade size, which you see displayed in the background.

We had a very outstanding year, having 135 members, made the Gold Honor Roll and had a perfect yearbook receiving the Red White & Blue Ribbon with two stars.

We have a fine slate of new officers to serve for the next two years and we look forward to many accomplishments for DAR.

RACHEL DONELSON (Springfield, Mo.) June 30, 1971 was a momentous day for Rachel Donelson Chapter DAR. The gravesite of a “Real Daughter,” Sally Merritt Ragsdale, born in 1779, was marked with the DAR Emblem Marker in an impressive ceremony.

The Ragsdales settled in Virginia in the early 17th century. John Ragsdale and James Merritt were neighbors in the Cumberland area. Both men had married several calls to repel the British, and in 1780 a call came “Ferguson Advancing,” so the settlers again took their families with them and fought a winning battle.

Later, Daniel Ragsdale (born 1777) and Sally Merritt (born 1779) were married. Both of their fathers were revolutionary soldiers. On Dec. 8, 1849 seven families started for Missouri. Sally’s son Richard Jordan Ragsdale located near Republic, Missouri where his ten children were born.

In 1850 Sally became ill and requested that she be buried “Under the big tree on the hill.” That spot became the family cemetery and is now located in the center of a field. Sally died in 1852.

Living descendants are great-granddaughters Mrs. Anna Ragsdale Brown, Harvard Ill., Mrs. Grace Youngblood Spencer and Mrs. Aliene Tillou Steele, both members of Rachel Donelson Chapter; two great-grandsons Gerald and Ellwyn London; three great-great-grandsons Ragsdale Cantrell, Luther Rolland Steele and Davis Tillou Steele, all of whom are DAR members; two great-great-great grandchildren Howard and Tamara Cantrell who are C.A.R.

EAGLE ROCK (Montclair, N.J.). As the present regime comes to the end of its term, Mrs. Raymond M. Wall, Regent, one of the most rewarding experiences during the past three years was the making of a braille flag for the blind of Mt. Carmel Guild of Newark, N.J. This flag, 18 by 32 inches, was made of different colored and textured materials; red velvet for seven of the stripes, white silk grosgrain for the other six and the stars, and blue felt for the union. As this flag passed lovingly from hand to hand, the fingers feeling for the different materials, “seeing” their flag for the first time in many years the look on their faces was something never to be forgotten.—Lilly Butt Rosevear.

INDEPENDENCE HALL (Philadelphia, Pa.) began its 1970-1971 season with a luncheon. It was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs of Havertown, Pa. This was the 14th annual Constitution week celebration at which some of our area Chapters of DAR and S.A.R. were invited to participate. The meeting proper was held at 2 P.M., in the Auditorium of the historic First Bank of the United States, built 1795, and used by Stephen Girard for many years as his Bank. The speaker was the Hon. Howard F. Reed, Jr., Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Delaware Co., Pa.

(Continued on page 846)
As reported to the office of the Historian General by the Chapters indicated. This alphabetical list will be continued in subsequent issues.

Cemetery—Cem.
Chapter—Chp.

Roper, George—Walnut Hill Cem., Marion County, Ill. Prairie State Chp., Ill.
Rose, Richard—Hancock County, Ill. Shadrach Bond Chp., Ill.
Ross, Henry—Mt. Pleasant Cem., Brookhaven, N. Y. Col. Josiah Smith Chp., N. Y.
Ross, Reuben—Morgan County Court House Grounds, Jacksonville, Ill. Rev. James Caldwell Chp., Ill.
Ross, Williamson—John Kirk Family Cem., Morrow Mt., N. C. Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chp., N. C.
Rowe, Jonathan—Pitc Cem., Auburn, Me. Mary Dillingham Chp., Me.
Rowell, Nathaniel—Cemetery between Clarkson and Redman's Corners, N. Y. Monroe Chp., N. Y.
Rowley, Thomas Jr.—Forest Lawn Cem., Buffalo, N. Y. Katharine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chp., N. Y.
Rue, John—Old Tennent Church Cem., Tennent, N. J. Tennent Chp., N. J.
Rushing, John Paul—Saint David's Cem., Cheraw, S. C. Henry Durant Chp., S. C.
Rushkin, John—Old Rushkin Cem., Macon County, Ga. William Capers Chp., S. C.
Rutledge, Edward Esq.—St. John's Lutheran Churchyard, Charleston, S. C. State Historian, S. C.
Ryan, Michael—Family Cem., Lee, N. H. Else Cilley Chp., N. H.
Safford, Jacob—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington Chp., Vt.

Salmon, George—Family Burying Ground, N. Marietta, S. C. Behethland Butler Chp., S. C.
Salter, Richard—North Cem., Portsmouth, N. H. Ranger Chp., N. H.
Sammons, Jacob—Myrtle Hill Cem., Syracuse, N. Y. Gen. Asa Danforth Chp., N. Y.
Sanborn, Dudley—Edmunds Cem., Chichester, N. H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N. H.
Sanborn, Jeremiah—Family Cem., Between Pittsfield and Chichester, N. H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N. H.
Sanborn, Nathaniel—Family Cem., Meredith, N. H. Mary Butler Chp., N. H.
Sanderson, Joseph—Sangerfield Cem., Sangerfield, N. Y. Oneida Chp., N. Y.
Sands, Comfort—St. Paul's Church Cem., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Jonas Bronck Chp., N. Y.
Sargent, Benjamin—Town Hall Cem., Pittsfield, N. H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N. H.
Sarvis, John Jr.—Kinston Presbyterian Church Cem., Conway, S. C. Samuel Bucat Chp., S. C.
Sarvis, John Sr.—Kinston Presbyterian Church Cem., Conway, S. C. Samuel Bucat Chp., S. C.
Satterley, Samuel—Old Castine Cem., Castine, Ohio. Fort Greene Ville Chp., Ohio.
Sauders, Abraham—Mound Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio.
Scales, Samuel—Old Town Cem., Lee, N. H. Else Cilley Chp., N. H.
Schenck, Ruffin—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N. J. Tennent Chp., N. J.
Schermahorn, John—Old Ghent Cem., Ghent, N. Y. Hendrick Hudson Chp., N. Y.
School, Abraham—Griggsville Cem., Pike County, Ill. Nancy Ross Chp., Ill.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Smith, John—Old Simkins Cem., 3 mi. W. of Edgefield, S.C. Old 96 District Chp., S.C.
Smith, Thomas—Collingsville Cem., Collingsville, Ohio. Oxford Caroline Scott Chp., Ohio.
Simonds, James—Landaff, N.H. Gunthwaite Chp., N.H.
Simonds, Jonathan—Landaff, N.H. Gunthwaite Chp., N.H.
Simonds (Simonds), Benjamin—North Branch Yard, Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Simonton, John Sr.—Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church Cem., New Howe, S.C. Thomas Woodward Chp., S.C.
Sippell, Peter—Boonville, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Skinner, Thomas—Ebenezer Churchyard, Bloomington Grove Twp., Ind. Twin Forks Chp., Ind.
Slavens, Isaiah—Union Chapel Cem., Putnam County, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.
Slifer, John—Port Leyden, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Small, Eliha—Old Cherryfield Cem., Cherryfield, Me. Bainbridge Chp., Ga.
Smart, Laban—Edwardsville, Ill. Ninian Edwards Chp., Ill.
Smith, Caleb—Park of Middletown Springs, Vt. William McKinley Chp., Vt.
Smith, Cephas Esq.—North Main Street Cem., Rutland, Vt. Ann Story Chapter, Vt.
Smith, Daniel—Pine Hill Cem., NFr. Auburn, Cayuga County, N.Y. Hot Springs of Arkansas and John Percifull Chps., Ark.
Smith, Elijah—Morgan County, Ill. Rev. James Caldwell Chp., Ill.
Smith, Elisha—Pompey Center Cem. Pompey Center, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.
Smith, Ephraim Esq.—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington Chp., Vt.
Smith, Hiram T.—nr. Haynesville Road and Houlton Bar- racks, Me. Lydia Putnam Chp., Me.
Smith, Hiram T.—nr. Haynesville Road and Houlton Bar- racks, Me. Lydia Putnam Chp., Me.
Smith, Caleb—Pompey Center Cem., Bennington, Vt. Bennington Chp., Vt.
Smith, Jared—Village Cem., Marcellus, N.Y. Gen. Aas Danforth Chp., N.Y.
Smith, John—Meeting House Hill Cem, Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Smith, Jonathan Jr.—Grace Church Cem., Berryville, Va. William Capers Chp., S.C.
Smith, Thomas—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tennent Chp., N.J.
Smith—Meeting House Hill Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Smock, John—Family Cem., Holmdel, N.J. Francis Hopkins- son Chp., N.J.
Snow, James—Landaff, N.H. Gunthwaite Chp., N.H.
Snow, Lemuel—Snow Hill Cem., Franklin, Ind. Twin Forks Chp., Ind.
Sommer (Summer), Jacob—Lower Burying Ground, German- town, Pa. Germantown Chp., Pa.
Sommers, Simeon (Simon)—Falls Church Episcopal Churchyard, Falls Church, Va. Else Cilley Chp., N.H., remarked by Fairfax County Chp., Va.
Souder, George—Orleans, Ill. Rev. James Caldwell Chp., Ill.
Spencer, James Jr.—Perry Com., Ohio. LaGrange Chp., Ill.
Spencer, John—West Sheridan Cem., Sheridan, N.Y. Maj. Benjamin Bosworth Chp., N.Y.
Spencer, Oliver—Spring Grove Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnatti Chp., Ohio.
Spink, Shiloh—Doty Cem., Hanover, N.Y. Descendants: Rep- resented by Maj. Benjamin Bosworth Chp., N.Y.
Sprague, Calvin—Oran Cem., Oran, N.Y. Fayetteville Chp., N.Y.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Sproule, Moses—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J.
Squires, Saxton—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Benjamin Chp., Vt.
Staley, Peter—Reformed Church Cem., Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Staley, Peter—Reformed Church Cem., Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Pack Horse Ford Chp., W. Va.
Standish, Asa—Old Standish Burying Ground, Orleans County, N.Y. Orleans Chp., N.Y.
Stanley, Thomas—Stanleyville Cem., Washington County, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Stanton, Nathan Sr.—Florida, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Stanton, William—Family Cem., Strafford, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Steele, Ninian—Old Burying Ground, 4 mi. from Gosport, Ind. Descendants: Reported by Aliso Canyon Chp., Calif.
Steedman, James—St. Phillip's Church Cem., W. Charleston, S.C. David Hopkins Chp., S.C.
Stevenson, John—Cross Creek Cem., Cross Creek, Pa. Washington County Chp., Pa.
Stewart, Thomas—Meeting House Hill Cem., Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chp., N.H.
Stotter, Joseph—Masterman Cem., Weld, Me. Amarisceognin Chp., Me.
Stout, Joseph—Belpre, Ohio. Marietta Chp., Ohio
Stoner, Peter Sr.—Pleasant Hill Cem., Putnam County, Ind. Washburn Chp., Ind.
Stout, Job—Big Cedar Creek Cem., Franklin, Ind. Twin Forks Chp., Ind.
Sturdevant, James Jr.—Old Burying Ground, Prattsburg, N.Y.
Stump, Jacob—Orangeburg, S.C. William Capers Chp., S.C.
Sturtevant, James Jr.—Old Burying Ground, Prattsburg, N.Y.
Such, Hezekiah—Memorial Pioneer Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio
Stites, Benjamin—Memorial Pioneer Cem., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio
Sullivan, James—Fee Fee Cem., Hazlewood, Mo. Webster Grove Chp., Mo.
Summer, John Adam Sr.—Newberry County, S.C. Maj. Robert Lide Chp., S.C.
Tilton, John—Tilton, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Tipton, William—Hendricks Cem., Blount County, Tenn. Mary Blout Chp., Tenn.
Todd, Andrew—Presbyterian Church Cem., Eagleville, Pa.
Todd, David—Old Lamington Cem., Lampington, N.J. Gen. Frelinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Todd, John—Old Lamington Cem., Lampington, N.J. Gen. Frelinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Todd, William—Old Lamington Cem., Lampington, N.J. Gen. Frelinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Toland, John Cornelius—Columbia Street Cem., Springfield, Ohio, Lagonda Chp., Ohio.
Tompson, J. S.—Benning Cem., Nr. Athens, Mo. Clark County Chp., Mo.
Tone, William—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Tenent Chp., N.J.
Topping, Daniel—Locust Grove, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Towle, Jonathan—Family Cem., Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Towle, Simeon—Gousville Cem., Epsom, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Trafford, Cromwell—Alder Creek, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Treat, Charles—Beach Ridge Cem., Brockport, N.Y. Monroe Chp., N.Y.
Van Dyke, Abraham—Old Lamington Cem., Lamington, N.J. Gen. Prellinghuysen Chp., N.J.
Van Hook, Lawrence—Cape May Courthouse, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chp., N.J.
van Landingham, William—Old Mt. Carmel Methodist Church Cem., Lancaster County, S.C. Waxhaws Chp., S.C.
Van Metre, Abraham—Family Cem., Berkeley County, Va. William Capers Chp., S.C.
Van Metre, Jacob Sr.—Elizabethtown Cem., Elizabethtown, Ky. Capt. Jacob Van Meter Chp., Ky.
Van Vechten, Derrick—Family Cem., Montgomery County, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Van Vechten, Hubartus—Family Cem., (Scotch Church), Montgomery County, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Veesay, Joshua—Family Cem., Deerfield, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Veesay, Simon—Family Cem., Deerfield, N.H. Else Cilley Chp., N.H.
Vedder, Albert H.—Green Hill Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Vedder, Frederick—Green Hill Cem., Amsterdam, N.Y. Amsterdam Chp., N.Y.
Ver Vain, Gideon—Manchester Bridge Cem., Manchester Bridge, N.Y. Mahwennasigh Chp., N.Y.
Villars, John—Old Villars Cem., 3 m. from Jefferson, Green County, Pa. Nathan Hale Chp., Minn.
Von Steuben, Baron—Steuben, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Vosburgh, John I.—Old Ghent Cem., Ghent, N.Y. Hendrick Hudson Chp., N.Y.
Waite, William Jr.—Riverside Cem., Dixfield, Me. Amascicagon Chp., Me.
Wakeman, James—Colonial Cem., Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chp., Conn.
Walden, Jacob—North Cem., Portsmouth, N.H. Ranger Chp., N.H.
Waldo, Jonathan—Westernville, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.
Walton, Eliasha—Old Tennent Churchyard, Tennent, N.J. Ten- nent Chp., N.J.
Wannamaker, Jacob—Orangeburg District, S.C. William Capers Chp., S.C.
Ward, Stephen—St. Paul’s Church Mt., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. Jonas Bronck Chp., N.Y.
Warner, Gideon—Pleasant Hill Cem., Wheaton, Ill. Perrin Wheaton Chp., Ill.
Warren, Aaron—Murray Cem., Murray, N.Y. Orleans Chp., N.Y.
Waters, Daniel—Maple Grove-Hoosick Falls Cem., Hoosick Falls, N.Y. Hoosick-Walloomsac Chp., N.Y.
Watkins, Nathan—Naples Cem., Naples, N.Y. Kandaga Chp., N.Y.
Watson, John—Old Brittain Presbyterian Church Cem., Ruther fordton, N.C. Griffith Rutherford Chp., N.C.
Watson, John—Family Burying Ground, Greenville, S.C. State Historian, S.C.
Watson, Patrick—Old Brittain Presbyterian Church Cem., Ruther fordton, N.C. Griffith Rutherford Chp., N.C.
Watson, William—On farm owned by Noah Weeks, Pittsfield, N.H. Benjamin Sargent Chp., N.H.
Weathers, Willis—Family Cem. ¼ mi. N.E. Zion Baptist Church, Cleveland Co., N.C. Descendants: Reported by Ben jamin Cleveland Chp., N.C.
Webster, Daniel—Freedom Cem., Freedom, Me. Silence Howard Hayden Chp., Me.
Webster, Isaac—Old Bennington Cem., Bennington, Vt. Ben nington Chp., Vt.
A CALL FOR PARTICIPATION

It is noteworthy that the commemoration of the U.S.A. Bicentennial offers an excellent opportunity to put into action the primary Objectives of our Society, for herein lies the challenge to relate these shining goals to the immediate present and future. The role of the DAR in the 200th Anniversary shall be to produce tangible evidence of our deepest hope that American ideals will be maintained in a fast-changing national atmosphere.

In reviewing our Objectives, we discover great goals which might well be the Credo for all Bicentennial action and observance.

The DAR is challenged to choose outstanding projects which show respect for the past and ones which shall fulfill our obligation to the future. Every chapter and state organization is urged to seek and find a worthy activity or project which will suitably mark the Bicentennial. Collectively, the impact of DAR commemoration of this historic anniversary will effectively promote what is fervently desired: a powerful revival of the American spirit.

Accept the opportunity! With characteristic fervor let us continue DAR service to our Nation through the significant occasion of the U.S.A. Bicentennial.

THEME FOR 1971-1972

"THE COLONIAL ERA: PROLOGUE TO INDEPENDENCE"

This theme continues a wide review begun last year of the colonial period and historic happenings preceding the War for Independence. Every chapter has the opportunity to enter the Bicentennial Program contest which is outlined in the packet letter. All these are carefully selected to relate to two hundred years ago. Sometimes called the "quiet years," 1771-1772 provided a period of refinement for the philosophy of separation and independence. Programs should emphasize the emerging American ideology and re-evaluate in greater depth our understanding of circumstances prior to the separation.

SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE

A selected file of brand-new programs for Bicentennial use may be secured from the National Program Office. Included are original skits, plays, pageants, musical programs, manuscripts and slide programs. Also in this office are hundreds of papers and slides appropriate and ready to use. Check your Program Catalog or order the new one from the Program Office for 50¢ (check made to Treasurer General). If you have a new program to supplement these prepared programs, please submit it.

BICENTENNIAL SYMBOL NEEDED

The Bicentennial Committee is seeking an original symbol which may be used in a number of ways. Therefore, with this issue of the DAR Magazine we are opening a "Symbol Design Contest" which will close January 1, 1972. The winner will be presented a commemorative award at 1972 Congress. Specifications for the design: (1) it must be original, not an adaptation (2) it must be entered by a DAR or chapter (3) it must relate to the American Revolution period (4) size shall not exceed one and one-half inches when reduced; may be any shape, i.e., circle, triangle, square, oval, etc. (5) it shall be a gift to NSDAR for DAR use only.

Mail entries before January 1, 1972, to the National Chairman:

Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson
307 West Riverside Drive
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220
Pony Express Barn Museum
(Continued from page 812)

he, Buffalo Bill, was already famous and had a press agent. It is known that Cody was employed as an errand boy by the firm in Leavenworth when he was only 14 years old.

One famous rider was Johnny Frye. He carried that first mail, on that historic day, April 3, 1860, all the way from St. Joseph, riding into Marysville the next day, a total of 100 miles. Blowing his horn which the riders carried to announce their approach, he galloped through the town, drew up in front of the Pony Express Barn where Jack Keetley, a Marysville boy had his horse bridled, saddled, ready to receive the mochilas. In two minutes flat, Keetley was galloping west for Cottonwood (now Hollenberg) the first relay station to the west.

At the same time that Johnny Frye left St. Joseph headed west, a second rider, Harry Roff, left Sacramento headed east. The two mails passed at Ft. Laramie, Wyoming.

While the average time required for the mail to travel the 2000 miles was ten days, the fastest time ever made was seven days, seventeen hours—the mail that carried the news of Lincoln’s election—November 1860.

When the transcontinental telegraph lines were completed between Omaha, Nebraska and San Francisco the news went by wire and there was no need of the fast ponies. The telegraph killed the Pony Express. The firm of Russell, Majors and Waddel were bankrupt. They had lost their fortunes.

The Marysville area is fortunate to have secured the only Pony Express Barn still standing on the original site—the Barn that played a part in the “Great Gamble” as Author Roy Bloss states and to preserve the historical site for posterity.

The Marysville Chamber of Commerce, Service Clubs, Women’s organizations and private citizens cooperate to meet the required payments, improve the building, maintain the Museum giving of their time, financial and material assistance.

Exhibits stress Indian lore, Pony Express items, Civil War era, Pioneer days, items connected with Oregon and Mormon Trails, Alcove Spring—campsite of the 1842 Fremont Expedition and site of the grave of the oldest member of the ill-fated Donner Party, and other historical places of the area.

Displayed is a most extensive collection of tools and equipment used by the first settlers, period-costumed dolls, Indian Life diagrams, heirloom quilts, woven coverlets and old Bibles.

In one section of the large building is a General Store, a period parlor, bedroom and kitchen. The parlor honors Mary Marshall, for whom the town was named, wife of the founder, ferryman, first postmaster, first legislator, Major General of the Territorial Militia and candidate for governor under the proposed pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution.

The Barn Museum is under the management of a board of directors. The present Curator is Mrs. Frances R. (Frank) Williams, regent of the local DAR Chapter, former teacher, librarian, Past State Historian of Kansas DAR. Associate Curator is Walter Tompkins, retired railroad telegrapher. Acting as a guide since the beginning is Rick Cole.

The Museum is open during the months through May to October. Weekdays the hours from 9:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.; Sunday, 2:00-5:00 P.M.

Genealogical Records
(Continued from page 812)

1681 Brinley, Thomas
1692 Briscoe, Joseph
1703 Briscoe, Joseph
1764 Brocas, John
1679 Bromfield, Edward
1707 Bromfield, Edward
1732 Bromfield, Edward Jr.
1681 Brookhaven, John
1667 Broughton, George
1756 Brown, Benjamin, Jr.
1666 Brown, Edmund, Pr.
1691 Browne, Edmund
1638 Browne, James
1643 Browne, James
1766 Brown, John, Pr.
1753 Browne, Thomas, Ens.
1695 Buchanan, John
1698 Buckley, David
1685 Buckley, Thomas

Pr.—Preacher; Capt.—Captain; Lt.—Lieutenant; Ens.—Ensign

Ky. Shelton Family Records, Logan Co. Presented by Russellville Chapter
Old Shelton Records in possession of a descendant, Mrs. W. M. Thompson, Greenville, Ky.

BIRTHS
Gabriel N. Shelton, son of Wyatt Shelton, b. Aug. 26, 1798.
Emily Shelton, his wife, b. 1-22-1820.
Mary Ann Manerva Shelton, daut. of Gabriel N. Shelton and Emily, b. 24 Nov., 1842.
John Wyatt Shelton, son of Gabriel N. and Emily Shelton, b. 30 Oct., 1844.
Virginia L. Shelton, b. 9-1-1846—a daut.
Nancy Jane Shelton, a daut. b. Oct. 29, 1848.

MARRIAGES
Gabriel N. and Emily Shelton married 2-24-1842.
Mary Ann Shelton mar. F. M. Gates 3-8-1859

DEATHS
Gabriel N. Shelton died 10-17-1851.
Family Records of Benjamin Harvey Shelton in possession

(Continued on page 848)
HONORING

MRS. RALPH M. CASEY
State Regent of Kansas

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

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STATE ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 804)

Mrs. Leeds Hutchinson, State Chairman of Resolutions, and Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones led the discussion of resolutions during the National Defense Breakfast. The Awards Luncheon featured the DAR Good Citizens and the American History Month Essay Contest winners and their parents. Wisconsin chapters donated United States Savings Bonds to the four essay contest winners, two of whom were North Central Division gold medalists.

The newly elected State Officers were installed by Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Austin C. Hayward and Wisconsin’s 75th Conference was adjourned.

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(Continued from Page 798)

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