New DAR Anniversary Plate
Official Souvenir of the
Seventy-fifth Anniversary Celebration
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Fine translucent American china, 10¾" in diameter, incorporating a fine red inner line and a wide blue star-spangled border that bears a reproduction of the Official Insignia.

What more charming addition to a dinner or luncheon table than a set of these beautiful plates. They are also ideal as anniversary, Christmas or birthday gifts . . . a perfect gift for Chapter guest speakers.

Price $10 each. Prepaid to any address in the United States.

Folder in full color mailed upon request.

J.E. Caldwell Co.
Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Official Jewelers and Stationers to the NSDAR since 1891.
February is American History Month. What better time than the birthday of George Washington to renew our faith in America.

The cover photo is one of two primitive oil paintings belonging to the Mount Vernon Collection. The painting shows the west front of the Mansion with a charming family group on the Bowling Green—the General and Mrs. Washington, Nelly Custis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, her grandson George Washington Parke Custis, an aide (possibly one of the General's nephews), and two dogs. A Negro servant is headed toward the kitchen, while, on the right, a coach is pulling up from the south lane. Other figures go about the business of the farm. The painting, by a yet unidentified artist, has been dated by the Mount Vernon Staff as ca. 1792.

A gift of Mrs. Albert W. Thompson of Lowell, Massachusetts to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, the picture is used with their permission.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

With the Bicentennial of America fast approaching, with plans for celebrations and observances foremost in the minds of many, the teaching of American History should take on added importance and increased interest. Instead, it appears that many schools place less and less emphasis on history, especially in grades five through eight, where the National Society’s American History Month Contest is sponsored.

The importance of including history as a vital part of education has been stressed for generations by many of America’s great thinkers. Thomas Jefferson said, “History, by apprising men of the past, will enable them to judge the future. . . . No other sure foundation than education can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness. . . . If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.”

Many years later, Theodore Roosevelt reemphasized the role of education and the study of history in the lives of the young: “If you teachers don’t do your work well, the Republic would but last the span of a generation. The better the schools, the better the government. Attend them and we progress, disregard them, and we go the other way.”

In a recent article, “Intellectual Decline of American Universities,” Dr. John P. East, Professor of Political Science, East Carolina University, expressed the belief of many of today’s serious educators, “The fundamental need is for a revitalized educational consciousness.”

Surely we, as members of the largest women’s patriotic organization, can use our “collective potential” in promoting educational consciousness in efforts to assure an understanding and knowledge of American History in the young people of today. There are thousands of educators and administrators who agree with you that history and the traditional standards of education are important. You can offer these dedicated individuals your support; but, there is more that you can do: assist in organizing Junior American Citizens clubs in every school, promote the American History Month Essay Contest, contribute to the awards given for achievement in history, let your local school board know how you feel.

We have always had the vision to perceive the need, the courage to meet the challenge, and the strength to persevere. The importance of February as American History Month must be brought before today’s students. The birthdays of two of our greatest men, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, as well as that of one of America’s great women, a Daughter of the American Revolution, Susan B. Anthony, must not be forgotten.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
Margaret Corbin, water color by Herbert Knotel. From the West Point Museum Collection.
In the almost 200 years which have passed since the "firing of the shot heard round the world", little has been written concerning the contribution of women in the achieving of American independence. Yet, it is doubtful if the war could have been won, had it not been for the women of America who served on ALL fronts as courageously as did their men on the battle front.

From the beginning to the end of the conflict, countless women managed their farms, cared for their children, sent food and clothing to the needy Army, nursed the sick and wounded, raised funds and performed deeds of valor. Many others, the wives of officers and soldiers, accompanied their men to the battlefield, living in makeshift shelters and serving wherever needed amidst all the hazards of war.

In this latter group was Margaret Corbin, the first American girl to shed her blood on the battlefield in the cause of American independence just as she was the first woman to be paid a pension by the United States Government in recognition of outstanding service to country.

Nevertheless, for 126 years following her death in 1800, Margaret or "Molly" Corbin received from the country which she had served so valiantly, only the silence of utter oblivion.

Then, in 1926, marking the 150th anniversary of the battle of Fort Washington, her remains were removed to West Point and a monument erected in her memory. Despite the efforts of some of her countrymen to rectify the injustice of the years and give Molly Corbin her rightful place in history, she today still remains unknown to most Americans.

Of Scotch-Irish descent and of sturdy pioneer stock, she was born Margaret Cochran in what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania on Nov. 12th, 1751, the daughter of Robert Cochran. It was by mere chance that she escaped death when as a small child she was away from home visiting an uncle when Indians attacked her father's log-cabin, killing him and bearing her mother off as a captive, never to be heard from again. After the tragedy, the uncle adopted the little five-year-old "Molly", as she was always called.

In 1772 when she was 21 years old, Molly married John Corbin about whom little is known except that he was a Virginian and probably Irish.

Four years later, just a very short time after the Colonies had declared their independence from England, John enlisted as a matross or cannoneer in Capt. Thomas Proctor's First Pennsylvania Artillery and the dark-haired, 25 year-old Molly, who was childless, accompanied him. It is to be noted here that at this time, the Army encouraged married women without other ties to accompany their husbands on their campaigns as they were sorely needed as nurses, cooks and laundresses.

In the months which followed, Molly gave freely of her services wherever needed, thus endearing herself to the men about her. She came to know the grim hardships of camp and field and as a regimental nurse, she learned the agonies of war. Whenever her duties permitted, she watched John at gun drill and listening closely, she became familiar with the sequence of commands incident to the firing of the cannon.

The war, in the late Fall of 1776 was not going well for
A member of the Women's Army Corps stands beside the monument to Margaret Corbin at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.
the Americans. After the disastrous defeat at Long Island, Washington ferried the remnants of his army across the East River as he retreated through Manhattan. He checked the enemy at Harlem Heights and although defeated again at White Plains, managed to slip out of a threatening encirclement. His hope at this time was to blockade Fort Washington in northern Manhattan.

Located on a bluff 230 feet above the Hudson, Fort Washington was formidable principally because of its location and the extremely rugged, rocky slopes which it overlooked. Although considered impregnable by General Greene, Washington doubted that the fort could hold out against an intensive British attack. The defenders of Fort Washington consisted of 2800 men under Col. Robert Magaw and among the garrison was Proctor’s Artillery, which included John Corbin and his wife, Molly, who would not leave her husband.

All might have gone well had it not been for the perfidy of the English-born William Demont, adjutant to Col. Magaw, who is reputed to have been one of the first traitors in the Revolution. On the night of November 2nd, Demont deserted to the camp of Lord Percy, giving the enemy Magaw’s plans and troop dispositions which enabled the British later to concentrate their attacks on the fort’s weakest points. Percy at once sent word to Howe at Westchester to prepare for action against the American stronghold.

By the 12th of November, British red-coats, kilted Highlanders and Hessians, 9000 strong, with heavy artillery, were readied for attack while British warships on the Hudson, cleared for action. The Americans now were completely surrounded, situated in the middle of a great military movement overwhelmingly against them. Nevertheless, when on November 16th, General Howe demanded the Fort’s surrender, threatening to put the entire garrison to the sword if defeated, Magaw refused whereupon Howe opened a furious bombardment.

Operating one of the only two cannon on the Northern redoubt, through all the fury of three hours of continuous battle, was John Corbin with his wife, Molly, assisting him. She saw the Hessians as they came charging up the hill while at the same time the enemy batteries from another eminence slashed the earthworks beside her. Three times the Hessians charged and three times they were repulsed, but still they came; she saw the other gun go, dismounted by a German bullet; then she saw John reel and slump to the ground, a bullet through his breast. More dead than alive, she somehow managed to survive the rough wagon trip to Philadelphia with the other prisoners of war and later, only partially recovered, was released.

For two and one-half years following Molly’s release by the British, no entirely conclusive records have been unearthed concerning her. Some historians contend that because of her pitiable condition, she was released to General Greene while others claim she was turned over to the Pennsylvania Invalid Corps. That she was a member of the latter at least a portion of the time is borne out in the fact that when that body was discharged in 1783, the name of Margaret Corbin was found on its rolls.

However, the first actual record of Molly following her release by the British came on June 29th, 1779 when the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania awarded her $30.00 “to relieve her present necessities due to her disabled condition caused by wounds received while she filled with distinguished bravery the post of her husband who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery at Fort Washington.”

Then, just a few days later, on July 6th, 1779, Congress in a resolution couched in similar language directed “that Margaret Corbin receive one-half the monthly pay of a soldier in the services of these States and that she now receive out of public stores one suit of clothes or the value thereof in money.” The pay of a soldier in the Continental Army at this time was $6.33 per month.

Incontrovertible evidence of Molly’s presence in the Invalid Corps from 1782 to 1790 is to be found in the records at West Point today. From the papers of General Knox and Quartermaster Price covering that period, it is apparent that because of her physical condition and suffering, Molly required special care. In later years, as her condition worsened she became so short-tempered and demanding, that it was difficult to find anyone to care for her.

But despite the problem which she must have been to Quartermaster Price, Molly always conducted herself with propriety. Haughty and commanding in her manner and invariably saluted as “Captain Molly,” she had the respect and esteem of all who knew her.

In the portrait of Molly which hangs today at West Point, she is revealed as a tall, slender attractive young woman wearing over her feminine attire an Army coat. The wearing of this latter garment which might be considered by some as an indication of eccentricity or lack of pride could, on the other hand, have been dictated by the near or actual poverty in which she was compelled to live.

Captain Molly’s last days are described in the following letter from Gerald C. Stowe, Curator, Museum, West Point under date of Jan. 16th 1966:

“After the war, she lived outside the military post under very modest circumstances, having to live on the half-pay of a private of the Continental Army. She died in 1800 at the age of 49 years and was buried in the cemetery at Highland Falls which adjoins West Point where, for many years, until it was cut down, a lone cedar tree marked her grave.”

(Continued on page 186)
ATLANTIC UNION:
Threat to National Sovereignty

By Representative John R. Rarick (Louisiana)

Statement given at Hearings before the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, July 1971.

As I understand the text of the Atlantic Union Resolution, the Congress is being asked to add its dignity to the creation of an Atlantic Union Delegation, composed of eighteen citizens, authorizing them to organize and participate in a convention consisting of similar delegations from such North Atlantic Treaty allies as desire to join in the undertakings to explore the possibility of agreement on the following:

(a) A declaration that the goal of their peoples is to transform their present alliance into a federal union;
(b) A timetable for the transition to this goal; and
(c) Democratic institutions to expedite the necessary stages and achieve the objective in time to save their citizens from another war or depression, and let them enjoy, as soon as possible, the greater freedom and higher moral and material blessings which federation has brought free people in the past.

The convention's recommendations would then be submitted to the Congress for action by constitutional procedure.

My principal objections to this proposal are that it would remove power more distant from the people and that it could only result in denying our citizens their constitutionally secured liberties they have taken for granted.

In his State of the Union message, President Nixon described his "New American Revolution" as a peaceful revolution in which the power of Government was to be turned back to the people.

The question arises—Back to which people? One would rationally conclude from the following remarks of the President that he was referring back to the American people at the local level:

"The idea that a bureaucratic elite in Washington knows best what is best for people everywhere and that you cannot trust local Government is really a contention that you cannot trust people to govern themselves. This notion is completely foreign to the American experience. Local Government is the Government closest to the people and it is most responsive to the individual person; it is people's Government in a far more intimate way than the Government in Washington can ever be."

If the United States of America were reduced to the status of but one state among several in a federation of Atlantic nations, then the seat of our Federal Government might be in London, Paris, Bonn, or Rome. Our Atlantic flag might no longer be the Stars and Stripes—Old Glory. Taxpayers would have to provide for a new category of "public servants"—international-regional bureaucrats. The daily lives of average citizens of the U.S.A. are already controlled by arbitrary edicts, rules, and regulations of HEW, HUD, IRS, bureaucrats of the national-regional classifications as well as by these international ones of the undemocratic United Nations Organization.

And there would of necessity be new levels of courts. The people of
my district are disenchanted enough with the United States Supreme Court, and I do not believe they would care to have a Federal supreme court sitting in Stockholm, Sweden, and composed of justices from England, France, Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, etc., to interpret laws affecting their livelihoods. The law of the land would become the law of the lands—which lands?—with all of Europe being under socialism.

Besides doing violence to the United States Constitution, an Atlantic Union would remove the power of government even more distant from the people than presently tolerated. Moreover, Atlantic Union as intended would be but a step toward world government—the ultimate in the destruction of “People Power” and the death knell to the United States Constitution and the birthright of our people.

It seems strange that none of the advocates of Atlantic Union have ever disclosed to the American people the communists own “Grand Design” for bringing about world government. In 1936 the Communist International presented a 3-stage plan for achieving world government:

1. Socialize the economies of all nations;
2. Bring about federal unions of various groupings of these socialized nations;
3. Amalgamate the regional unions into a world union of socialist states.

The following passage is from the official program of the 1936 Communist International:

“... dictatorship can be established only by a victory of socialism in different countries or groups of countries, after which the proletarian republics would unite on federal lines with those already in existence, and the system of federal unions would expand ... at length forming the World Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.”

Clarence Streit, a Rhodes Scholar, proposes in somewhat different words the same plan. In 1941, he wrote in his book Union Now With Britain (Page 192):

“Democrats cannot ... quarrel with Soviet Russia or any other nation because of its economic collectivism, for democracy itself introduced the idea of collective machinery into politics. It is a profound mistake to identify democracy and Union necessarily or entirely with either capitalist or socialist society, with either the method or individual or collective enterprise. There is room for both of these methods in democracy. ... Democracy not only allows mankind to choose freely between capitalism and collectivism, but it includes Marxist governments, parties and press as well as laissez-faire governments, parties and press, and plenty of gradations in between. ...”

Participation in an Atlantic Union would only reduce the power of government to the people at the local level.

Our Founding Fathers, representing the Thirteen Original States, established the Federal agency. They made a contract which committed the people in the States to certain obligations, delegated certain specific powers to the Federal Government and bound the Federal agency by certain restrictions. We need to be reminded that the Federal Government is the creature of the sovereign States and not vice versa. Today, the tail is wagging the dog. The power of government is not ours to give, take or change except as under our oaths.

I question the constitutionality of the Atlantic Union Resolution or any proposal whose aim would be to discuss or plan the giving away of the sovereignty of the United States.

In the Constitutional Contract, the sovereign States, whose agent the Federal Government is, delegated to the Congress certain powers. I find no place in the United States Constitution where the sovereign States delegated to Congress the authority to yield over the sovereignty of the United States although there is delegated authority to accept additional States in the United States under the United States Constitution. The average man on the street has never heard of this preposterous scheme which so greatly affects his life. We owe it to the States and their people to tell them about this “Grand Design” before any exploratory action begins.

After the people are informed on this most vital matter, let there be a referendum by voters to decide or let the State legislatures resolve the question of whether or not they want the Federal Government to engage in action that could lead to the demise of the United States of America as a sovereign Nation. I am satisfied that if the people got a fair discussion they would in overwhelming numbers reject any such proposal.

It is suggested by protagonists of Atlantic Union that such a federation is needed because of the “great progress in the fields of science and technology and the lack of progress in our political and social institutions which guide and shape that technology,” the “depth and breadth of incredible change which is going on in the world around us,” “the accelerating degradation of our common environment,” and because of the complexities of modern life that “societies simply cannot continue to function smoothly and perhaps may cease to function at all.”

These arguments, in my opinion, are fallacious. On the contrary, the more complex a society becomes under centralization, the less the chance for free men to have a voice in their own decisions and regulate their own lives. A system of limited Constitutional Government has proved its worth and effectiveness. It is the abandonment of this system by unwise and unconstitutional legislation, dictatorial bureaucratic regulations, and unreal, constraining court decisions which have brought about the conditions and problems the correction and solution of which advocates of a North Atlantic Union would exploit as a basis for their argument. It sometimes appears that it was planned that way.

The key to the solution of the many problems which Atlantic Union advocates would have us believe can be solved only by a regional federation of nations is a return to the free enterprise system with a minimum of necessary Government controls and a restoration of the United States Constitution. It was centralization of powers that created today’s problems. Further centralization is not an answer; it will but aggravate every problem.

Let’s reverse the trend by having the Federal Government withdraw from every business-type activity not specifically authorized by the Constitution. Sale of these businesses in which the Federal Government competes at the taxpayers’ expense with private businesses to businessmen in the free enterprise system will bring in enough money to reduce the national debt by at least 20 percent. Let us return to the people power over their money. And let us return to the people power over war. ...
I venture to predict, would be composed of a majority of Council on Foreign Relations members and other one-worlders. We could expect recommendations that America surrender its right and power to coin money, levy tariffs, regulate immigration, enact citizenship laws, declare war, and maintain a standing army. Since these citizens would be free to do as they wish to our Constitution with no instructions or guidelines from the Congress and since the majority would be one-world devotees, what else would be expected?

The Atlantic Union Resolution is not without prepared groundwork. The movement for a federal government of North Atlantic Nations began over two decades ago.

In 1949, a proposal that a convention be called to discuss plans for World Government beginning with the NATO countries was introduced on behalf of the Atlantic Union Committee by the late Senator Kefauver of Tennessee. This resolution was not adopted.

In 1960, S. J. Res. 170, the earlier resolution in a reworded and more palatable form so that many legislators failed to recognize it, was introduced. The resolution passed the Senate in June, 1960 by a 51-44 vote. The Council on Foreign Relations aided in promoting the resolution. At that time over half of the members of the Atlantic Committee were members of the CFR. The resolution passed the House on August 24, 1960 by a 288-103 vote with CFR members again pushing the resolution. President Eisenhower signed the resolution into law on September 9, 1960.

For many years patriotic citizens have kept vigilant watch over and have opposed any effort to involve this Country in any form of world government. It is of interest to note that while Americans had their attention centered on political conventions and debates of Presidential candidates, S. J. Res. 170 was passed by both Houses of Congress and with only its promoters realizing its full thrust and purpose.

The delegation appointed to attend the Paris Convention was not representative of the American people since the overwhelming majority of Americans were uninformed about the whole matter.

As might be expected, those "picked" were mainly CFR members in favor of world government. The assembly in Paris also as anticipated approved a plan for an Atlantic Union.

It is of interest to note that the late Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst and past President of the Atlantic Union Committee, in an address entitled "The Goal Is Government of All the World," the printed text of which was distributed by the Atlantic Union Committee, stated: "For it becomes clear that the first step toward World Government cannot be completed until we have advanced on the four fronts: the economic, the military, the political, and the social. By chance, the economic came first, and this was a very positive step. The military has now come next, and that is a necessary defensive step. The political must come next, and the social will follow the political organization. "Such an Atlantic Union would be a member of the United Nations and would immeasurably strengthen the United Nations by its positive influence. There would be nothing—and there must be nothing—in such a Union which would be out of consonance with the aims and objectives of the United Nations."

Having served its purpose, the Atlantic Union Committee was dissolved.

A new group called the Atlantic Institute, headed by Henry Cabot Lodge (CFR), came into existence to promote a regional supranational government for the Atlantic Community of Nations. This was an international private group of NATO Union members predominantly CFR members, financed by foundations, Government and private contributions.

Congress, incredibly, sent 20 private citizens to Paris in January 1962 to meet with private citizens representing other NATO countries. Congress appropriated $377,000 for travel and meeting expenses of the twenty citizens. From this meeting with no restrictions or guidelines placed on the American delegates, came the so-called "Declaration of Paris," promulgated under the direction of Christian Herter.

The "Declaration" called for the creation, within two years, of a "true Atlantic Community, suitably organized to meet the political, military, and economic challenge of this era."

It recommended that the government of the Atlantic Community countries accept compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (World Court). This meant there would have been a tie with the United Nations and repeal of the Connally Amendment. The present United States appointee on the World Court is Hardy C. Dillard.

It also welcomed a trade partnership between the United States and the European Economic Community, better known as the Common Market.

This latter recommendation is important since trade control is the economic life or death of a nation. In fact, foreign trade policies of the United States during the last decade indicate that trade may be the entering wedge to bring future involvement in an international regional government. While America has steadily lowered tariff and trade barriers to the lowest level in the world, many nations have steadily increased theirs.

Our Government's present foreign trade policy which places American products at a disadvantage in competition with foreign products has already led and, unless changed, will continue to lead to the shutting down of industries with the concomitant increase in the number of unemployed. It is making this Country more interdependent with North Atlantic countries and less self-reliant in defense, resources, and trade capacity.

Observe what damage has already been done to our textile, electronics, precision instruments, steel, iron mining, and gold mining industries under recent low-tariff policies.

We have seen the Common Market used as a lever to get Congress to surrender to the President its constitutional responsibility to regulate tariffs and trade. As a result of unwise foreign trade policies, we see our industries being forced to close because they are unable to compete with cheap foreign labor and goods. We see jobs for Americans exported for foreigners. This the State Department claims is in the national interest.

In light of what I have said, I urge this Subcommittee to reject steps leading to a federation of North Atlantic Nations. Such a perilous course would endanger our freedoms, Constitutional Government, and American way of life.

We know what we have under the U.S. Constitution—we have no idea of what to expect under any Atlantic Union. The liberties and lives of our people are not for sale or trade nor for theoretical experimentation.
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S ITINERARY, FEBRUARY 18 - MARCH 30: Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, will leave National Headquarters in mid-February to begin a six weeks tour of official visits to DAR State Conferences from coast to coast as follows: February 18-19, Delaware; February 20-23, Mississippi; February 24-26, Washington; February 28-March 2, California; March 7-9, North Carolina; March 9-11, Tennessee; March 13-15, Louisiana; March 15-16, South Carolina; March 20-22, Florida; March 23-25, Georgia; March 27-29, Alabama; March 29-30, Texas.

HONORS AND NEWS OF HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL: Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General, retired October 1, 1971, as Director of Tryon Palace, North Carolina's Colonial and first State Capitol, in her home town of New Bern, N.C., but agreed to remain available temporarily for advice and assistance as Director Emeritus. The State Board of Archives and History passed a resolution of appreciation to her for her vision, leadership, supervision, administration and distinguished service. On December 3 in Raleigh she received from the State Literary and Historical Association its second annual Christopher Crittenden Memorial Award for her significant contributions to the stimulation of interest in and knowledge of North Carolina History.

NEW APPOINTMENTS: Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre of Lake City, Pa., has accepted the chairmanship of the President General's Project Committee. From 1968-71, Mrs. Sayre was Chairman of Conservation and was in charge of the Rose Garden project in Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Spicer also announced several staff appointments. Mr. Paul Wagner, Director of Public Relations, is a partner in the firm of Wagner & Baroody; he will serve the NSDAR in an advisory capacity. As assistant to the Director, the President General has named Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, a member of Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, District of Columbia. Mrs. Jordan, who was State Chairman of Public Relations for California 1962-64 and a vice chairman of the Public Relations Committee for several years, also served on the DAR Congress Committee for Public Relations, and was regent of a chapter in California and one in Minnesota.

Miss Caroline Shugars is the new DAR Librarian. She succeeds Miss Isabel Allmond who retired as Librarian on January 1st after forty-three years of service for the Society. Miss Shugars came to Washington in 1944 from the public schools of Pennsylvania and was librarian at McKinley High School in the District of Columbia for twenty-one years. She then served in the office of the Supervising Director of Library Services for the District of Columbia public schools until May 1971.

ALL-AMERICAN NATIONAL DAR CHORUS: Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Director of the Chorus, is inviting inquiries from members interested in performing with the All-American National DAR Chorus at the 81st Continental Congress in April. Please write to Mrs. Stone at 1331 North 16th Street, Vincennes, Indiana 47591 for particulars.
The face on the ten dollar bill is that of Alexander Hamilton, the first United States Secretary of the Treasury. The face on the one dollar bill is that of George Washington, and that on the five dollar bills of Abraham Lincoln. Alexander Hamilton deserves this honor, not only because he became the first Secretary of the Treasury, but also because no other man did so much toward building a sound foundation to our government as he did.

He was born on the small island of Nevis, British West Indies, on January 11, 1755. His mother came of French Huguenot descent, and his father of Scotch ancestry. Little is known of his early life. His father failed in business, and his mother died when he was 12 or 13. Young Alexander was put to work as a clerk in the office of Nicholas Cruger of St. Croix. He applied himself diligently here, and all of his life he worked hard to excel in whatever he found to do. But this "Bookkeeper of the Barbados" found clerical work dull and exacting. His boyish dreams were of doing great things with his life—perhaps even that of becoming a great General! He began to write for the local press, and when a West Indies hurricane struck the island, his account of the storm so impressed his relatives, the Rev. Hugh Knox, and the Governor, that money was raised to send him to America for his education. He was 15. Thus, it has been said that, "He blew into history on a hurricane."

He arrived in Boston shortly after the Boston Tea Party, and his sympathies were enlisted in favor of the American cause so strongly that while still a student at King's College in New York City, articles of his began to appear in the public press, as well as in unsigned pamphlets. He became a master of persuasion at the age of 19, and he continued to use this talent in letters to political leaders of the day, pamphlets under pseudonyms as was the custom, public speeches, and debates, throughout his life. A sentence from one of these early publications deserves quoting for us of today. "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power."

In those days there were student riots too, and one of these student groups was about to tar and feather the President of King's College, Dr. Cooper. Hamilton's friend, Robert Troup rescued the man while Hamilton harangued the rioters from Dr. Cooper's front porch. Hamilton was
always the patriot, but his innate love of law and order sometimes led him to take the side of the Tories against riots and violence. Later he objected again when the typesets of a James Rivington of New York were taken from him by force by men from Connecticut. He insisted that the typesets be returned.

As war with England became certain, he raised, trained, and equipped a company of men and was commissioned a Colonel by the Provincial Congress in 1776. Perhaps he hoped this would be the beginning of the fulfillment of his dreams of a distinguished career as a soldier. He participated valiantly in a number of early battles of the American Revolution. His fierce courage attracted the notice of General George Washington who called him to be his aide-de-camp. A desk job was not exactly what Hamilton had in mind for himself, but it proved to be valuable experience. He was in daily contact with Washington and the overall conduct of the war, handling as he did the bulk of the General’s correspondence. It was here that he learned the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation when Congress could not be prevailed upon to furnish the necessary supplies for the army. When Washington sent him to Albany to arrange for more troops to be sent to him from General Gates, he met and fell in love with Elizabeth Schuyler, the daughter of General Phillip Schuyler. They were married in 1780. In time he returned to the field in command of troops and distinguished himself in the battle of Yorktown where Cornwallis was defeated.

After the war he began to study law in order to support his family. It is said that he studied his Blackstone while rocking the baby—his first born son, Phillip. He became a leading lawyer in New York City, defending and prosecuting many famous cases at the bar, including one known as the Waddington vs the Widow Rogers case that involved the drive to deprive the Tories of their property after the war. In this connection he wrote a series of articles in pamphlet form under the name of Phocian. He defended the rights of the Tories, for he said men of capital and enterprise were needed to reconstruct the economy. Why drive them off to Canada?

The Treaty of Paris in 1783 left 13 states each sovereign in their own rights. The Articles of Confederation did not provide a real central power for the Continental Congress. There was no way of raising money to pay off the war debts. The states competed and quarreled with one another, erecting tariff barriers and separate taxes. Discontent climaxed in Shay’s rebellion in Massachusetts. Hamilton, now a member of the Continental Congress, became more and more alarmed. He wrote an important series of six articles as the “Continentalist,” urging more power for Congress.

While he displayed a certain aptitude as a military commander, his real talents proved to be, more and more, with his pen, and not the sword—for the “Pen is mightier than the sword.” There is too, something stronger than all the armies in the world, and that is “an idea whose time has come.” For the union of the 13 states into the United States of America was the outgrowth of such an idea. Hamilton knew it. There must be, he insisted, a strong stable government, a regular source of income, and a Constitution granting such powers to it.

He took advantage of the failure of the Annapolis Convention in 1786 to send out a call for a Constitutional Convention to meet in Philadelphia the following year. He became a delegate to this convention, but after he set forth his plan he took little part in its proceedings. He realized that his ideas would not be adopted. He signed the Constitution when it was finished, and urged the other delegates to do so, even though he believed that the form of government it provided was much too weak. For even yet, the country as a whole remembered too well their experiences with the tyranny of England to fear the dangers they exposed themselves to with the faulty Articles of Confederation. Hamilton felt the new Constitution to be a very “ frail fabric,” but supported it because he realized it was the best obtainable at the time. He worked the rest of his life to strengthen it. He believed that the checks and balances of the three branches, the executive, the legislative, the judicial, would operate to prevent the rise of too much power to jeopardize individual liberties. He also worked for a strong free economic system. His plans were bold where others were cautious and vague. He kept his eye on remote ends, and constantly considered the welfare of his country.

The fight to bring about the ratification of the Constitution by the 13 states waxed hot and intense, especially in Virginia and New York. As a delegate to the ratification convention in Poughkeepsie, Hamilton found himself greatly outnumbered by the Antifederalists. But this did not discourage him; it only stiffened his determination. For he had not despaired in earlier years when he did not at first get an appointment as field officer in the war, nor by the apparent failure of his influence at the Constitutional Convention. He threw himself into this fight with his usual vigor. His slim erect figure, flashing dark eyes, immaculate dress, his spirited imperious gestures, magnetic personality, were at his best in these debates. But again, it was his pen that was a deciding factor in persuading the reluctant states to ratify the Constitution into law. Even though busy with his private law practise and his growing family, Hamilton found time during the months after the Convention at Philadelphia to write the famous “Federalist Papers.” James Madison and John Jay collaborated with him. These Papers proved to be the most enduring of anything he wrote. They continue to be a classic commentary on constitutional law.

After ratification came the task of setting up the new government. Hamilton was convinced that any chance the Constitution had was in the placing of the best men in the top offices. George Washington would have preferred to retire to Mount Vernon, but Hamilton wrote him several letters to persuade him to be the first President of the new republic. He more than any other man had the confidence and affection of the whole people.

Alexander Hamilton was 34 years old when President Washington had him appointed Secretary of the Treasury in 1789. Formidable problems faced him: the post lacked precedent, and the country was deep in debts, both domestic and foreign. The position needed Hamilton’s
bent for order and organization. He proceeded with imagination and boldness in administration. He insisted first of all that the debts must be paid. He provided for a funding system to call in outstanding debts to be exchanged for interest bearing bonds. He insisted that the new Congress assume the state debts from the war. This was vigorously opposed by Thomas Jefferson and his followers. Hamilton effected a compromise whereby the new national capital would be located on the Potomac in Virginia instead of New York City to get approval to his plans. He provided for a tariff on imports, an excise tax on certain domestic products, a sound system of taxation, established a mint, the management of public lands, the purchase of West Point, and a Bank. His plans for a National Bank were opposed on the ground that such was not provided for in the Constitution, but Hamilton declared for a broad interpretation of implied powers. This policy was later approved by the Supreme Court. The funding system he established to pay off debts re-established confidence in the nation, the states and in individual citizens. Its economic value was much greater than the amount of the debts.

Hamilton became Treasurer about the same time that Parisian mobs fired on the Bastille. He viewed the riots and disorder in France with horror. He saw the necessity of remaining aloof from the dissensions of foreign powers. Writing under the pseudonym of "Pacificus" he declared that the President, not Congress who may declare war, should control the foreign affairs, that nations as well as people act mainly from self-interest, and this must be considered in dealing with foreign powers. He saw the dangers to the liberties of the people of France. In the "Federalist" he had written, "Theories of government unsuited to the nature of man, miscalculating the force of his passions, disregarding the lessons of the experimental wisdom, have been projected and recommended. These have everywhere attracted sectaries, and everywhere the fabric of government has been in different degrees undermined." The treaty that John Jay obtained with France aroused a storm of controversies because of its unfavorable terms. Hamilton however favored it, striving for a neutrality between England and France and for free trade between them. He was in general agreement on foreign policy with President Washington.

In 1791 he submitted his "Report on Manufactures" to Congress. It was one of his most important papers, revealing his leading purpose of making the country secure and prosperous. He believed that industry and manufacturing must be encouraged as well as agriculture. His vision was far ahead of his times. The real action on his report was delayed for some years.

After six years as Secretary of the Treasury he resigned in order to devote more time to his private affairs. In all, the Hamiltons had nine children. The family needed a larger home which he had built in 1800 on a bluff overlooking the Hudson River, which he called the Grange. During these years occurred the great tragedy of their

(Continued on Page 184)
"A" for America is the song that the NSDAR and Americans everywhere will be singing during the U.S.A. Bicentennial period and in the years ahead. It is appropriate that the composer-author, A.S.C.A.P. writer Rolande Young Schrade, is also a New York "Daughter." Known by a multitude of friends and fans as "Rolee," she lives in New York City with her husband Robert Schrade, internationally known concert pianist and faculty member of Manhattan School of Music and the Chapin School in New York, and their five musical children.

"A" for America was written at the request of Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, National Chairman, U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee, subject to approval of the Executive Committee. Such approval was enthusiastically given. Mrs. Schrade will present the new composition at the NSDAR Continental Congress in Washington, D.C., in April 1972.

A concert pianist in her early years, (studying with her mother Isabelle Maxwell Young, prominent Washington, D.C. pianist and teacher before her death in 1961), Rolande played frequently in the Washington area and gave her adult concert debut in New York's Town Hall in 1953 winning enthusiastic press acclaim. It was at a piano lesson with the renowned Harold Bauer at the Manhattan School of Music that Rolande, just 17, met the brilliant young pianist, Robert Schrade, still in A.A.F. uniform. After a three-year courtship they were married in St. Episcopal Church, Bethesda, Maryland. Her concert appearances are now mainly as a member of the "group" in the Schrade family concerts held annually in the Berkshire town of Worthington, Mass., drawing large audiences in the Tanglewood area and from Boston due to the interest shown in this unique family by the Boston press.

Rolande Young Schrade's first song was published by B.M.I. when she was still a teenager, and was followed some years later by the London record hit "When the Train Came In" launching Theresa Brewer. In fact, Rolande was so often called upon to write introductory songs for new singers as well as custom tailored material for special occasions that a musical periodical dubbed her "The Johnny Appleseed of the song field." Her "Mighty Paul Bunyan" (A.B.C. Paramount) is still sung at logging festivals in the Northwest. A 1968 campaign song, written at the request of Committee Chairman, Mrs. Martha Rountree Presbrey, The G.O.P. Can Save the U.S.A., was first used at the 47th Anniversary Luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City where the Honorable Richard M. Nixon addressed the capacity crowd, and was used at political rallies throughout the country.

Copies of "A" for America are NOW available. Orders from the Corresponding Secretary General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. One dollar per copy, postpaid.

"Look With Pride on Your Flag" is also available at the above address for 75¢. The songs pair nicely for many occasions. Secure and use with pride!
Interior of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C. Photo through the courtesy of the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
Biographers of Abraham Lincoln have rightfully given great credit to his mother and stepmother for their part in shaping his character. Perhaps not enough attention, however, has been paid to the influence of his beloved sister Sarah. She was two years older and was his constant companion during their early years. One reason for this omission was perhaps her early death.

Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married and made their first home in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Here their first child, Sarah, was born on February 10, 1807. Two years later they moved to what was called the Sinking Spring farm, because of a spring of water that bubbled up and then disappeared into the ground. Here Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. This tiny cabin home has long been enclosed by a lovely stone building which has 56 steps leading up to it, representing the years of his life.

When Abraham was two they moved again a few miles north to a farm on Knob Creek. Here another son was born and named for his father. This baby lived less than three years. He was buried in the Redmond Cemetery on top of a nearby hill.

Sarah was old enough to share her parents’ grief over the loss of little Thomas, but very soon her attention was again centered on Abraham, whom she called Abe. He called her Sally. When he was old enough to attend school Sarah led him by the hand to a school two miles from their home, taught by Zachariah Riney. Abe could already read a little and knew his letters. Sarah perhaps had a part in teaching him at home.

The next teacher at this school was Caleb Hazel, who lived very near the Lincolns and both families attended the Little Mount Baptist Church. It is likely Abe had some tutoring from this teacher outside school.

Sarah was nine and Abe seven when their father decided to move across the Ohio River into what soon became the state of Indiana. For the second time he was having trouble with land titles. Two of his brothers had already located on the north side of the Ohio.

He made the trip alone the first time, selected a tract of land and marked the corners with brush piles. Then he built a three-sided pole camp to house the family until a log cabin could be put up. On this trip he made the acquaintance of Reuben Grigsby, a neighbor who had come from Kentucky the year before. (Grigsby is said to have been kidnapped by Indians as a child and lived among them for some years.)

Thomas then returned to Kentucky and made plans to move as soon as crops could be harvested. Thomas and Nancy had been married ten years and had accumulated the usual items of that day: cooking utensils, bedding, clearing tools, a steel plow point and of course his carpenter tools. These, with clothing and food to last through the winter, were loaded into a covered wagon. The journey of around a hundred miles meant three or four days of difficult travel.
Both Sarah and Abe would long remember their last visit to the little grave on top of the hill. Their mother said a prayer over it, and they all wept as they turned back toward their loaded wagon.

By the time they reached their new home winter was setting in. Neighbors came to help with building a new log cabin. Both children helped with “chinking” between the logs, inside and out. Their father made new furniture and by Christmas they were housed comfortably with a log fire in the fireplace.

Nancy Lincoln and her two children always observed their three birthdays, all in early February, the same day. That year it was not an elaborate occasion, but they planned for a bigger party the next year.

In the new settlement there was as yet no school and no church building. When a preacher was available services would be held in one home or another. Otherwise the Lincolns took turns reading from the Bible on Sunday, and sometimes sang hymns.

Sarah and Abe studied at home from Dilsworth’s Speller, their one text. He loved to read and spent much time at it, reading, as he said, “anything he could lay his hands on.” Sarah was learning to cook, sew and knit, along with other household chores. They all loved to listen as Abe would read aloud.

By another autumn Thomas had enough cleared land to harvest a first crop. He also had traveled to the land office at Vincennes to make a payment and secure rights to his land.

New families were by then pouring into the community, and among them were Thomas and Betsy Sparrow, who were Nancy’s uncle and aunt, with their foster son, Dennis Hanks. By the time another birthday came around they did indeed have a jolly party. Little did any of them dream it would be the last birthday for Nancy and the Sparrows.

The next autumn, 1818, an epidemic of what was known as “milk sickness” broke out in the neighborhood and among the first victims were the Sparrows. In spite of Nancy’s devoted care they both died within a few days and were buried on the next hill south of the Lincoln home, along with several neighbors.

A week later Nancy Lincoln lay dying of the same illness. It was said she called the children to her bedside and told them she would be leaving them and asked them to be good to each other.

She, too, was buried on the next hill with a sandstone marker. Her grave was in open view from the Lincoln front door.

Dennis Hanks, who was nineteen, came to live with the Lincoln family. Years later he recalled that when Sarah was alone in the room where her mother had died, they would find her weeping by the fireplace when they came in. She was eleven and did her best to look after her brother, cook their meals at the fireplace, and do the housework. For more than a year she managed to carry on alone.

Then Thomas Lincoln went back to Elizabethtown and married an old friend, Sarah Bush Johnston, who by then was widowed. When they returned with her two daughters, Elizabeth and Matilda, and son John, the cabin was crowded. But for Sarah and Abe life would be brighter from then on.

By that time there was a school a mile or so south, taught by Andrew Crawford, so all the children could again attend classes.

There was also a log church in time, which Abe and his father helped to build, called the Little Pigeon Church. Sarah and her new step sisters had many enjoyable times together going to school, church services, as well as parties and games at home.

Sarah no longer walked hand in hand with Abe, since he had boy friends, but she watched over him at school and along the way.

There were seven Grigsby boys. One of them, named Nathaniel, called “Natty” was about the age of Abe, and was a good friend. When Abe would mount a stump and make a speech, preach a sermon, or tell funny stories, Sarah laughed along with the others. But she often would shake her head and sigh: “I don’t know what will ever become of you, Abe!”

Aaron, the oldest Grigsby boy, seems to have admired the serious minded little Lincoln girl from the day of their arrival when he met her down by the spring where they washed clothes. It was said he usually managed to drop by there on wash day. As the years passed and they attended school and church together their friendship ripened into romance.

It is said that Abe was not pleased at this. He made no objections when the two Johnston girls married his cousins,

(Continued on page 157)
A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, at 12 noon, Friday, December 10, 1971, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Kemper, offered the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Howland.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Griswold, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heiser, Mrs. Ziesmer, Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Moriss, Mrs. Lempenau, Mrs. King, Mrs. Dick; Vice President General: Mrs. Ward, District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Money, Delaware; Mrs. Jenkins, District of Columbia; Mrs. Helmbreck, Maine; Mrs. Vorous, Maryland; Mrs. Biscoe, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ziesmer, moved that 163 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Heiser. Adopted.

Mrs. Ziesmer reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 736; resigned, 667; reinstated, 163.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report: Applications verified, 1,533; Supplementals verified, 84.

GILBERTA WOOD WESTBROOKE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Westbrook moved that the 1,533 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Money. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 16th to December 10th:

A request from the State Regent for a change in the Organizing Regent and chapter location from Mrs. Priscilla Leigh Allen Power, Stony Brook, New York, to Mrs. Camilla Redlich Behan as the new Organizing Regent with the chapter location to be at Setauket, New York.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Alice E. Gallager, Anaheim, California; Mrs. Evelyn Perrine Van Ness, Fallbrook, California; Mrs. Helen C. Hewitt, Georgetown, Delaware; Miss Charlotte Ann Ballance, Clinton, Kentucky; Mrs. Helen Hooe Benjamin, Providence, Kentucky; Mrs. Nina Sheffield Smith, Humble, Texas; Mrs. Stanley B. Brice, Sulphur Springs, Texas; Mrs. Kitty O’B. Joyner, Poquoson, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regency has expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Evelyn Tate Buchanan, Hickory Valley, Tennessee.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment:


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

Serrano, Glendora, California; Kettle Creek, Washington, Georgia; Butler County, Morgantown, Kentucky; Anna Smith Strong, Setauket, New York; Chanes, Junction, Texas.

MARIAN R. HEISER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Heiser moved the cancellation of one organizing regency; confirmation of nine organizing regents; expiration of one organizing regency; official disbandment of five chapters; confirmation of five chapters provided necessary telegrams of organization are sent by 4:30 P.M. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Biscoe. Adopted.

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

The President General wished the members a very happy Christmas.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Kemper, offered the benediction. The meeting adjourned at 12:20 P.M.

ENID HALL GRISWOLD,
Recording Secretary General.
Membership in Junior American Citizens Clubs exceeded 414,000 in more than 10,000 clubs last year. Consider the patriotic influence on those 414,000 young people, their brothers and sisters, and even some young parents. We have, through this educational youth program of the National Society, an opportunity—and an obligation—to provide clear, meaningful answers to our young people in these times of unrest. It is even more urgent, now that they have received the privileges of adult citizenship at age eighteen.

Believing that the young people are ready to turn their thoughts to what is right with America, the National Committee has selected the overall theme, “In Search of America,” for this administration. This theme is to be developed as a three-part program through the contest and publicity themes each year.

PART I (1971-1972): “America is ‘We the People’,” provides the opportunity for young people to stretch their minds and imaginations. America is WE THE PEOPLE—all the people as one. We are all different; we are all part of the whole; and all of us are as one voice to the world. America is as small as one’s family or classroom and as vast as our continent. Each person, big or small, has a place in and a contribution to make to America. It is hoped that young Americans, through this theme, will begin to find the identity for which they have been searching the past decade.

PART II (1972-1973): “America’s Cultural Heritage,” should have broad appeal to young people as we approach the Bicentennial of the United States of America, with increased emphasis being placed on art, literature, music, crafts, and the folklore of our country. What more interesting way is there to study History than through the cultural heritage of a people? The American Heritage Committee of the National Society is cooperating with the Junior American Citizens Committee in sponsoring this theme, and will offer assistance and material to JAC Clubs. In addition, an effort is being made to secure a list of available pamphlets and booklets from other sources to supplement material of the National Society. Club Directors are encouraged to contact their State Archives and History Departments and private museums. Many of these institutions have excellent information which is available free of charge or for nominal fees.

PART III (1973-1974): “America’s Future, My Responsibility.” The future belongs to the young people and they must begin at an early age to dream dreams and see visions of a proud and glorious land. Without the...
dreams and visions of our ancestors, there would be no America today. Without them today, there will be no future America. However, a great nation is not preserved on dreams alone, but must have responsible citizens, also, to endure. Junior American Citizens are encouraged to look ahead, plan for the future, and prepare themselves to assume adult citizenship with responsibility.

The National Junior American Citizens Committee has endeavored to emphasize the objectives of this committee: to instill good citizenship in our youth, of all races and creeds, by teaching loyalty to the United States of America and giving practical ideas for service to the home, community, school and country. Thus, a deeper sense of social responsibility and interest in the study of Civics and the History of the United States of America are encouraged.

The outlined three-year program provides for broad interpretation and imagination by young Americans from kindergarten through high school. It is hoped that they will obtain knowledge of the past and present, a better understanding of themselves and other people; thus, preparing them to meet the future with courage and assurance.

JAC Clubs are sponsored by DAR Chapters and are open to ALL children regardless of race, creed, social or financial background. It is not a costly program to the chapters, for much of the material is supplied free of charge by the National Society. The clubs can be organized in any school at all grade levels, in recreation centers, in homes, in boys’ and girls’ clubs, Scout Troops, church groups, orphanages, schools for the deaf and blind, detention homes, and neighborhood children’s groups. Do not forget schools for the mentally and physically handicapped, children who are too often neglected.

It is necessary first to obtain permission of the Principal or Superintendent of Schools, keeping in mind that few educators will agree to any rigidly outlined JAC Clubs. The program may be carried out in any manner deemed appropriate by a given community. For clubs at Community or Settlement Houses, the procedure is the same. Permission and cooperation from the Director is vital. Consult with parents before organizing Neighborhood Clubs.

All supplies are ordered from the JAC Committee Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The JAC HANDBOOK, INFORMATION BULLETIN and EXPLANATION SHEET FOR JAC are of great help in presenting the program to school officials and in organizing new clubs. Available, also, are letters from the National Chairman, Vice Chairman of Contests, and Vice Chairman of Publicity containing complete instructions for each year. All of these are free of charge.

The DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP is excellent as source material for historical background and the government of our country. Order from the Corresponding Secretary General, NSDAR, at the above address—60 cents, with checks made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

Entries in the JAC Contest may be submitted as essays, poems, songs, plays, posters, or club projects. The National Vice Chairman of Contests is: Mrs. Mathon B. Dunn, 1121 Third Ave., South, Tierra Verde, Florida 33715. Entries must fit the theme for the year, and reflect citizenship training. Instructions are contained in Mrs. Dunn’s letter, available as stated above.

The amounts and number of prizes awarded are entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the chapters and states to the National Prize Fund. Money should be sent to the State Treasurer, marked for the “JAC Contest Prize Fund.” These contributions are sent to the Treasurer General, NSDAR, for the National JAC Prize Fund. Prizes help encourage participation and interest. National winners are announced at the Round Table Workshop during Continental Congress. All JAC Chairmen, Chapter Regents and members interested in JAC work are invited to attend the Workshop and see the exhibits.

Membership Awards are made each year at Continental Congress to States with the largest number of JAC members; States with the largest number of JAC Clubs; States with the largest percentage gain in JAC members; States with the largest percentage gain in JAC Clubs; Chapters sponsoring the most JAC members; Chapters sponsoring the largest number of NEW JAC CLUBS.

Publicize your JAC Clubs and their activities. Any constructive program involving the participation of children and young people has a strong popular appeal. The Junior American Citizens program affords one of the best means for forceful, positive publicity for the chapter and the National Society and is essential for cooperation and understanding. Send all JAC publicity press clippings for the National JAC Press Book to the National Vice Chairman of Publicity, Mrs. Asa F. Harshbarger, 918 Muirfield Road, Los Angeles, California 90019. Send all JAC Scrapbooks on Club Activities (not individual projects) to the JAC Committee Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. These books will be on exhibition during Continental Congress together with the National JAC Press Book. Publicity Awards are made at the JAC Workshop.

Many dedicated DAR have worked tirelessly to further the program of the Junior American Citizens Committee for the past 65 years. We can be justly proud of the fact that the National Society, the largest and most influential women’s patriotic society, is doing its part to reach children and youth of the nation in attempting to create ideals that will withstand an unknown future.

The continued success of this program depends on each one of us knowing the JAC program, promoting and publicizing the JAC program. Remember—the future of our beloved United States of America will some day be in the hands of these young people. What finer contribution can we make to our country than to help them develop into strong, intelligent and patriotic citizens! Lend your time and talents to provide the opportunity for Junior American Citizens “In Search of America.”
Charles Bulfinch, Esquire, was an artist. As you travel throughout Boston and its surrounding areas, you will come across many reminders of this fact. Boston remains Boston to this day because of the natural ability and influence of this great architect. His fine artistry, creativity, generosity and discriminating taste, gives us the interesting look and the beauty of this great city as we travel throughout the Bostonian streets, old and new.

Bulfinch was born in Boston on August 8th, 1763, the grandson and the son of two well-known physicians, practicing in Boston. His mother's name was Susan Apthorp, and she was the daughter of the paymaster and commissary to the British forces in New England during the Seven Years' War, thus giving Charles a heritage of wealth and breeding.

He was born at that period of time during which our
young America was crying out for liberty and justice, the time when Paul Revere, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, the great architects of our country, were striving to achieve that liberty and justice for America. From the rooftop of the family mansion in Bowdoin Square, he witnessed the birth of this great country, not only figuratively but literally, when he watched as the Battle of Bunker Hill took place. Such happenings as the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, the Quartering of the British Troops on Boston Common, were bright and vivid recollections. He went on to attend Boston Latin School, and from there he attended Harvard College. Although a refined person, quiet, and even shy, at times, according to the Harvard College records of 1778 through 1795, there is a statement referring to the graduation celebration at Bradishes Tavern. It seems Bulfinch was fined forty shillings, and the cost of broken glass "for making entertainment, which was introductory to great disorder and highly dishonorable to the Society." Other than this his college career resulted in no further noteworthy events, and upon graduating from that College in 1781, he planned to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, taking up medicine.

Instead, he followed the advice of his father and took a position in the counting-house of a close, family friend, Joseph Barre. As business was slow at this time, Bulfinch had much time to spare, and used it to his profit by working out a few designs in architecture. His interest in the field of design grew, and following the end of the Revolutionary War, he was sent abroad by his parents to study English and European architecture.

As he had done some of this work before leaving his home, his interest grew keenly, and he much enjoyed the beauties of nature and art as he traveled abroad. Thomas Jefferson was in Paris at the same time that Bulfinch was, and it seems certain that occasionally he must have accompanied Jefferson as he made his daily visits to the construction of the Hotel deSalm. Jefferson's observation of this single-story dwelling greatly influenced the remodelling of his own estate at Monticello, Virginia. Bulfinch's architectural pilgrimage through Southern France followed the same itinerary as Jefferson's, but the tour itself seemed to have very little impression on Charles, except for a knowledge learned from the town planning, later developed in the architecture of Boston Common.

Bulfinch returned from Europe in 1787, with a desire to create in his designs: a simplicity with wide variety, striving to achieve a new idea, yet wanting to retain a certain classic proportion to his buildings, while still using sound judgement. His contribution and influence on the generations that followed were boundless, and his own style was quite readily followed and even imitated. His instinctive ability became appropriate to the needs of Boston's changing face, and that same Boston could and should be proud to claim Charles Bulfinch as its own. He was Boston's first professional, native-born, architect, besides being one of the finest of American architects.

"The connection was esteemed a happy one under the most favorable circumstances," he wrote of his marriage to his cousin, Hannah Apthorp, on November 20, 1788, in Boston, a year following his return from Europe. He was a serious, thoughtful person, quiet and appreciative in his own way, and his wife possessed a happy disposition, continuing throughout their lives together, his personality complementing hers. Theirs was a pleasant, happy and constant union.

Bulfinch later described those first years as that "season of leisure, pursuing no business, but giving gratuitous advice in Architecture." During those years, he designed two state capitols, a hotel, and a dozen private houses. His work attracted much notice and praise.

His career soon blossomed, and his designs were met with much approval and pleasure in the architectural possibilities of Boston and its surrounding areas, his draftsmanship being superb. The interior details of his designs had a straightforward expression of design which would last for centuries to come. He would plan, detail completely, include an estimate of cost, and then submit the design to the Commissioner.

In his plans for the State House in Boston, he had estimated a cost of £7,000 which had to be increased at a later date because it did not cover the basic cost. When George Washington made his only visit to Boston as President, on October 24, 1789, Charles Bulfinch designed a Triumphal Arch on Washington Street at the head of State, near the Old State House, through which the President, escorted by a large procession, paraded to a grand public Reception at the Old State House. This arch was eighteen feet high, and was composed of a central arch, fourteen feet wide, with an arch on each side of the central one, each being seven feet wide. Supporting each arch was an Ionic pilaster and imposts in between. A frieze along the top of the arches, showed thirteen stars on a blue background. Above the white cornice, which went to the top of the platform, was a long oval panel with the inscription "To the Man who Unites All Hearts," on one side, and "To Columbia's favorite Son", on the other.

President Washington wrote later in his diary: "After passing through the Arch, and entering the State House at the So. End and ascending to the upper floor and returning at the No. End; three cheers was given by a vast concourse of people who by this time had assembled at the Arch... The Streets, the Doors, windows and tops of the Houses were crowded with well dressed Ladies and Gentlemen."

The Beacon Hill Column, designed by Bulfinch in 1789, is actually the first monument erected to commemorate the Revolutionary War. The early history of this Column started back in 1634 when the General Court issued the order—"that there shall be withith a beacon set on the Sentry Hill at Boston to give notice to the country of any danger." A tall mast was then erected from an arm projecting at the top of a barrel of tar, this to be fired at the necessity of an alarm for the people of Boston. When the British Troops occupied Boston, they removed this beacon and built a fort on that site. They evacuated the fort in 1776, and this same beacon was replaced, remaining until 1789. At that time it was blown
Boston's Old State House
down by strong winds. Bulfinch was then commissioned
to design a new one and at that time, proposed the erection
of a monument to commemorate the importance of
Boston with events occurring in that city and in the
nearby towns, during the revolutionary period. The site
he chose was the top of Beacon Hill, which was at that
time, almost twice its present height, and the town’s
highest point, being called Sentry Hill.

Although Governor John Hancock offered to build
another at his own expense, Bulfinch suggested that it
be done by public subscription and set about himself to
secure these subscriptions to cover the cost of the
Column.

Within a year, the Memorial column was substantially
finished, the first monument in America to the War for
Independence. Bulfinch, himself, helped to frame the
inscriptions carved on the tablets of slate set in the sides
of the 8 foot plinth (a block serving as a base for a
statue) that supported it. Rev. Jeremy Belknap of the
Federal Street Church, helped to compose the inscriptions
for each of the four panels in the base of this Doric
column, 60 feet in height, and these inscriptions covered
some of the outstanding events occurring during the Revo-
lution. He had written to his partner, Ebenezer Hazard, on
September 13, 1790, "Yesterday I was consulted on
forming a set of inscriptions for a historical pillar, which
is erecting on Beacon Hill... The pillar is to be 60 feet
high over its capital, the Amer. eagle, which is to perform
the office of a weathercock. The arrows are to serve for
points and a conductor is to be added for the lightning.
The designer is Mr. Charles Bulfinch, a very ingenious
and accomplished gentleman, and as modest as ingenious." These tablets are now preserved in the Massachusetts
State House and read as follows, clockwise, starting from
the south:

To commemorate the train of events which led to the
American Revolution and finally secured Liberty and
Independence to the United States, this column is
erected by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of
Boston, MC.CCXC. Stamp Act passed 1765. Repealed
1766, Customs established, 1767. British Troops fired
on the inhabitant of Boston, March 5, 1770. Tea Act
passed 1773. Tea Destroyed in Boston, December 16.
Port of Boston shut and guarded June 1, 1774.
General Congress at Philadelphia Sept. 5. Battle at
Lexington, April 19, 1775. Battle at Bunker Hill, June
17. Washington took command of the army July 2.
Boston evacuated, March 17, 1776. Independence
declared by Congress, Hancock, President, July 4.
Capture of the Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776.
Capture of the Hessians at Bennington Aug. 16, 1777.
Capture of the British army at Saratoga, Oct. 17. Alli-
ance with France Feb. 6, 1778. Confederation of
the United States, Bowdoin President of Conven-
19, 1781. Preliminaries of Peace, Nov. 30, 1782.
Definitive Treaty of Peace Sept. 10, 1783. Federal
Constitution formed Sept. 17, 1787. And Ratified by
the United States 1787-1790. New Congress assembled
at New York, April 6, 1790. Washington inaugurated
President, April 30. Public Debt funded, August 4,
1790.

"Americans. While from this eminence Scenes of
luxuriant fertility, of flourishing commerce, and the
abodes of social happiness meet your view, Forget not
those who by their exertions Have secured to you these
blessings."

The construction of this Beacon continued in 1790, and
was delayed during the cold winter months because of
the weather and exposure of the work. Work was resumed
the following Spring, when it was covered with a white
cement, and a low railing with several benches were placed
around the monument. On June 18, 1791, the Colum-
bian Centinel reported: "Much praise is due Mr. Bulfinch,
for his happy ingenuity, in his elevation and finishing of
the column... as a civic ornament it affords conviction
of American refinement—and so far as it is military, of
the dignity of her powers."

Because of its constant exposure to the weather, in only
two years time, it had begun to deteriorate, and by 1807,
Edward Kendall stated: "It is already almost a ruin." The
column was doomed again as the crest of Beacon
Hill was cleared off, and lowered somewhat to its present
level in order to supply fill for the Mill Pond, and for the
construction of Charles Street.

In 1865, the General Court authorized the rebuilding of
the Memorial Column in granite on what was then the
east lawn of the Capitol. Today it is the parking lot, and
viewed from its present position in the parking area, it
is quite difficult to realize Bulfinch’s column was once
one of the great landmarks of Old Boston, rising so
proud and stately, over the dome of the State House.

Bulfinch worked for the repeal of the blue law called,
“An act to Prevent Stage Plays and other Theatrical
entertainments,” which deprived Bostonians of the
pleasure of viewing stage plays. The more enlightened
citizens looked upon plays as “a harmless method of
passing a weary hour.”

It was his creative designs that provided the architecture
for the Boston Theater, which opened on February 4,
1794, and was located on the northwest corner of Federal
Street and Franklin Place. The proprietors of the Boston
Theater presented Bulfinch with a Gold Medal, showing
the front of the theater, entitling him “to a seat in the
Boston Theater during Life”. This theater burned in 1798,
and was again constructed on a less elaborate scale,
reopening in the Fall of the following year.

The Old North Church, built in 1723, the oldest church
building still standing in Boston today, is one of the most
famous churches in America, being brought to life
through the famous poem of Longfellow’s, “The Mid-
night Ride of Paul Revere”, and has lived ever since
in our memories. This Church is known as Christ’s Church
and is located on Salem Street in the heart of the North End
of Boston, at the foot of the hill leading down from
Copp’s Hill Burying Ground. In this famous steeple,
Paul Revere hung his lanterns to signal the landing of the
British Troops on the Charlestown shore the night of April
18, 1775. From this same tower, General Gage watched
the Battle of Bunker Hill. In the same belfry was hung
the first peal of bells cast for use in British North
America. When one of the bells had cracked, Paul Revere
himself cast a new one from the same metal, but its tone
was called “panny, harsh and shrill”.

The great gale of October 9th, 1804, called by some
“A Tory gale of poetic retribution”, blew the original
steeple of the Church down, as well as the tower roof off
King’s Chapel, and also stripped the wooden siding from
Paul Revere’s Foundry. Bulfinch was asked to design
a new spire to replace the old one, and although this new
one was 16 feet less in height, it still followed the older’s
beautiful and graceful lines. This spire met the same fate
as the earlier one and was blown off during Hurricane
Carol in 1954. This one was also replaced, but like the
original of 1740, it had a height of 190 feet.

One of Bulfinch’s favorite projects was the new State
House on Beacon Hill. Following his return from Europe
in 1787, he began work on his designs for this State
House, and because he had really nothing to follow, his
designs for this were perhaps his most original works.
After seven long years, his designs were finally accepted
and on July 4, 1795, Governor Samuel Adams and Paul
Revere laid the cornerstone of this great building which
still stands today towering over greater Boston, a con-
stant reminder of the genius of Charles Bulfinch.

St. Stephens Church, in the Old North End, was also
designed by Bulfinch, and some feel he was strongly
influenced by his designs of the Holy Cross Church he
had just completed on Franklin Street. Holy Cross was the
first Roman Catholic Church to be built in New England,
and some feel also that both churches were strongly
influenced by designs he had brought back from Italy.
Both Churches were very similar, the same skilled
artificers laying the Flemish bond brick, and setting the
facades, under his own supervision. For his work on the
Cathedral of the Holy Cross (incidentally, his services
were given without charge), Bulfinch was given a silver
coffee urn, on which was engraved: “To Charles Bulfinch,
Esquire. Presented by the Catholics of Boston, January 1,
1806.” This urn can be seen at the Museum of Fine Arts
in Boston.

St. Stephens is also now a Catholic Church and also
has survived to this day, another monument to the fine
artistic abilities of Bulfinch.

The original Faneuil Hall was built in 1742, and given
to the town of Boston by the French Huguenot, Peter
Faneuil. This building was dedicated to “Liberty and
Loyalty,” the latter meaning loyalty to the King. It was
gutted by fire in 1761. The Hall played an important part
in overthrowing the King later on. This was the true
“Cradle of Liberty” in which those meetings that stirred
the townspeople of Boston during the earlier years, took
place.

Faneuil Hall
The United States Capitol showing the copper-covered wooden dome designed by Bulfinch. This dome, in place before 1855, was later replaced with the one we know today.

Following the Revolution, the building proved inadequate to meet the needs of the growing town, and Bulfinch was asked to enlarge the building. He doubled the width of the building and added a third story, moving the cupola and its grasshopper from the middle of the roof to the east end of it. This work was completed in 1805, and although it was a giant of a building, it still retains its dignity and character. In 1813, Bulfinch slipped on the icy steps of this building, and broke his leg, giving him a definite limp for the remainder of his life.

All one has to do today is to take a tour around Boston, and one will come across many remaining sights created by Bulfinch's design. The Massachusetts General Hospital on Fruit Street, still has one of their buildings, originally designed by this master Architect. This building was completed on September 3, 1821, and was Bulfinch's "last act for Boston." In this building was the first public demonstration of the using of an ether anesthesia during an operation. This great building of the magnificent Bulfinch handiwork continues as an inspiration through the passing years to citizens around the world as well as medical and surgical doctors and interns. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote that this building, "has universally fostered a feeling of affection, such as is cherished for an Alma Mater."

The Tontine Crescent was one of Bulfinch's more involved projects, being described by one of Bulfinch's disciples, as "the first impulse to good taste... in this part of the country." The Tontine Crescent was a block of residences, consisting of 16 connected houses, arranged in the form of a crescent, or a half moon, four hundred and eighty feet in length. This project was established on what we now know as a part of Franklin Street, located between Hawley and Devonshire. An archway through the center led to Summer Street. A fenced in grassy plot in the center of this Crescent held a huge urn on a pedestal, which was placed there as a memorial to Benjamin Franklin. This area lasted for almost fifty years, being demolished in 1858. The gradual curve on Franklin Street, extending from Hawley to Arch and Devonshire, remains to remind one of that other era in the Bulfinch days. But alas, this project of architecture proved too much for Charles' dwindling resources, and in his desire to complete the project, he allowed himself and his family to end up in bankruptcy. This particular incident was only the beginning of his many financial reverses, and one in particular in 1811, led him into prison for debt. Beginning in 1796, he found it quite impossible to support a large and growing family on not much more than $1,000 per year, if that much at times. He continued to move his family from one house to another, with each home getting smaller and smaller, reversing his swift social climb into a just as swift, social descent.
Finally, the town of Boston, which he had so diligently strived to build up and create with an elegance that evidenced the finest of taste and talents, came at last to his rescue and helped to assist this fine person from his immediate difficulties. They chose him as Chairman of Boston’s Board of Selectmen, and Superintendent of Police, starting with a salary of $600.00 per year. This salary was later raised to $1,000 and thus began his rise in social standards once more, this to last almost twenty years. Bulfinch still pursued his architectural work, but most of his time, talent, and energy was taken in performing his duties as Boston’s principal official.

Josiah Quincy, who along with John Hancock, defended those British soldiers accused of murder, resulting from the famed Boston Massacre in 1770, describes Bulfinch’s unique leadership: “Few men deserve to be held by the citizens of Boston in more grateful remembrance. For many years he presided over the town government, improving its finances, executing the laws with firmness, distinguishing himself in his gentleness and urbanity of manners, integrity and purity of character.”

During the summer of 1817, the President of the United States, James Monroe, visited Boston, and the architect’s modesty prevented him from elaborating on his role as host, except to note, “My duty as chairman led me to be almost constantly in company with the President during his visit of about a week.” Bulfinch’s son, Stephen Greenleaf Bulfinch, in a letter to his own daughter forty years hence, noted that Monroe was not only delighted with his reception, but, “was pleased with the public buildings . . . and found that the architect of them was the gentleman at his side.”

This, along with the patience and the tact of the gentleman at his side, combined with his experience and talent, so impressed Monroe, that when the original architect of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., Benjamin Henry Latrobe, resigned his post, the President offered the appointment to Bulfinch, with a salary of $2,500 a year, and included expenses of moving his family to Washington. During their residence in Washington, Bulfinch not only completed the Capitol, but designed a penitentiary and a Church, consulting on several other government buildings, as well. According to Bulfinch, this period in Washington included “the happiest years of my life in pursuits congenial to my taste, and where my labors were well received.”

Stephen Greenleaf Bulfinch wrote of the last fourteen years of his father’s life: “He returned to Boston and retirement, occupied with books and cheered by the society of his wife and children, still living in the old family mansion in Bowdoin Square.

“His wife, Hannah died in 1841, and three years later, April 15, 1844, as the old family clock on the staircase in the house where he was born, struck twelve, his spirit was released, and on the 17th, the funeral services were held in King’s Chapel.”

His remains were first laid in the family tomb in King’s Chapel, but were later interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, with those of his wife and several children. The site is marked by the Franklin Urn, which Bulfinch had placed in front of the Tontine Crescent in 1795, a symbol of his plans to remake Boston in the image of Neoclassical London. A shy, retiring person, Charles Bulfinch was truly a “Christian Gentleman” and a man of great courage, which leaned to the moral and modest way of life. In his obituary in 1844, as quoted from the Boston Advertiser, of February 20, 1869, the following poem was phrased of him:

A wonder in our days, my friend—
An artist I have known,
Who never slandered other’s works
Nor ever praised his own.

DAR MAGAZINE
Change of Address

Name ________________________________

Old Address ____________________________
Street City State Zip

New Address ____________________________
Street City State Zip

Credit Chapter ____________________________
Massacre At The Meadows

By Mary Musselwhite De Noya
Pawhuska, Chapter, Pawhuska, Oklahoma

It was a bright blue day, full summer. The wheat stood tall in the fields, ripe and ready for the cutting scythe. A faint haze from cooking fires drifted lazily over the valley. It was early. The sun had barely cleared the horizon, and long fingers of pink and gold still stroked the eastern sky. A few children were about, rubbing the sleep from their eyes, eager to get their chores done so they could be about their play.

Bettie Draper was up early. The baby had been fretful in the night and then, too, she had to make John’s breakfast, for the men went early to the fields these days. One swift, loving glance assured her the little one still slept, and Bettie picked up a pail and started toward the back door, intent on bringing water from the spring. Like John, most of the men were already gone, busy in the fields. Corn had to be plucked, wheat had to be cut, cane had to be kept down so it wouldn’t interfere with the growth of grain and vegetables. Vegetables—oh, but they were lush this year, Bettie was thinking as she stepped out the door, wiping the perspiration from her eyes. For it was hot, even so early in the day. She and Mary must gather all they could today, and be about their canning. What with Mother Draper being poorly, and Colonel Patton an ailing guest in the house, they had gotten behind in their work. So thinking, she lifted her eyes—and froze.

Coming toward her across the clearing was a band of Indians. But these, she knew at once, were not the ordinary visitors they had from time to time. These were not friendly Indians. Their very attitude was menacing, their approach stealthy. Shawnee! War paint in all its vivid blues and reds and yellows glistened on the amber bodies. One horrified glance, and the girl had dropped her pail, turned back into the cabin and scooped up her sleeping baby, stopping only long enough to alarm the household with one dreaded word, “INDIANS!” before she dashed for the front door, hoping to elude the savages and hide herself and her infant in the woods beyond. But too late. Even as she reached it, the stout oaken planks swung back on their leather hinges, and a swarthy warrior, hideously painted, stood there grinning at her. He jerked her out of the door with such force that her arm snapped, the bone broken. Blinded with pain, she could only watch with horror and disbelief as he grabbed up the child, now beginning to cry, and swung it by its heels against a nearby tree, then dropped the lifeless little body at its base.

While this stark drama was taking place, pandemonium had broken out in the cabin. Mary Draper Ingles, large with child, and her two small sons, had been herded into a corner where they were forced by a brawny redskin guard to watch the total destruction of their home. The little boys peered out from behind their mother’s skirts, little frightened, but curious at all the noise and confusion. Mary, petrified with fear, was frightened for the child she carried within her as well as for the two youngsters at her side, and fearful that the terrible scene around her would bring on the baby’s birth, for it was already close at hand.

Trembling with horror, she watched as one painted savage swung his hatchet and buried it deep in the brain of her mother, who had been ill and was still abed on this bright summer morning. She saw them attack and kill Colonel James Patton, a guest in the house, a neighbor and widower, who had also been ill and was recuperating...
at the Draper home where the two young women had nursed him back to health. She saw him die, but not before he had given a good account of himself. Also an early riser, the gallant old soldier had been seated at a desk writing some letters, his sword at his side, and this weapon he had swung with telling effect until he was overcome. Later, when the awful scene was viewed, they found the Colonel dead, his sword still in his hand, the blade red to the hilt with Shawnee blood, three dead savages at his feet.

Huddled in her corner, petrified with fear and trembling with the unspeakable horror of it all, Mary Draper found herself wondering wildly why the savages still spared her and her two sons. From the other cabins in the little settlement she could hear the fearful sounds of death and destruction, the screams of the women, the cries of the children, the gleeful whoops of the warriors.

Once the killing was done, the Indians turned to the contents of the cabin, smashing furniture, breaking dishes, flattening kitchenware, stripping from the tiny windows the curtains the two girls had hung with such pride. From the clothes chests they pulled out garments and draped themselves in the brightest of these, capering about like maniacs. Finally, after what seemed like eons of time, but was actually no more than a quarter of an hour, the Indians tired of their horseplay and, loading themselves up with the few articles that had caught their fancy, they set fire to the rest and herded Mary and the two boys out the door.

Dead, almost at the doorstep, lay Caspar Barrier, a neighbor, who had come over to lend a hand at the harvesting and had, unfortunately for him, stopped by the cabin to pay his respects to Colonel Patton. Mary and the two boys were unceremoniously pushed on, around the body, and then for the first time Mary saw what had happened to her sister-in-law, Bettie, and her baby. Horror piled upon horror as she took in the scene before her. Betty standing transfixed, as if frozen, eyes wide with shock, uncomprehending, the dead body of her baby, its skull split, lying at the foot of the tree.

"Oh, dear God," she breathed. For until that moment she had thought that Bettie had managed to make good her escape.

The Indians would not let Mary go to the dazed girl and, in any event, she had the safety of her two boys to think about. Dully, she wondered what was to become of them. She knew the men would come racing from the fields when they saw the billowing smoke. But would they be in time? The Indians were apparently giving some thought, also, to the possible arrival of the menfolk and, being a small raiding party, they knew the outcome of any battle just now would be in some doubt. The odds were too great, and the Shawnee liked a sure thing. In any case, surfeited now with killing and looting, and anxious to be quickly away, they forced their captives to mount horses taken from the settlers' stables. They gave Mary a horse to herself, giggling and making obscene gestures at her burgeoning figure, and at her awkward attempts to mount. Moving swiftly now, the savages placed each of the children up with a warrior, and Bettie, too, was forced to climb up behind one of the Indians.

Silently then, as they had come, the Shawnees melted into the forest, taking with them their four captives, leaving behind the dead and the dying from every cabin in the small settlement, and utter chaos and destruction in the smouldering ruins.

Deep in the wilds of Virginia and just off the old "Warrior's Path" that would, some 20 years later, become the famed Wilderness Road through the efforts of Daniel Boone and other far-seeing men, was the little settlement of Draper's Meadows, so-called in honor of John Draper, the acknowledged leader of the small community. Here, in a double cabin lived John and Elizabeth (Bettie) Draper and their infant, John's sister, Mary, and her husband William Ingles, and their two small sons, Thomas, 4, and George, 2. Also sharing the cabin was John and Mary's aged mother, Eleanor Hardin Draper, who had been widowed several years before when her husband, George, was slain by Indians while on a hunting expedition.

The little family of three, along with a neighboring family named Ingles, and their three sons, William, Matthew, and John, had migrated to this spot in Virginia several years after George Draper's death, from the Schuylkill River region near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when Eleanor Draper felt she could no longer live on the spot that held so many memories of her slain husband. To Virginia they had all come, and here on this spot that came to be known as Draper's Meadows, they had settled, had put down the roots of their being, had planted and tilled the land. Other families had gradually drifted in and settled nearby, and soon there was a thriving little community of busy, industrious folk, mostly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians like the Drapers and Ingles.

All had looked instinctively to John Draper for guidance and leadership. Although young for so responsible a role, his was the dominant personality, his the instinct for leadership that would, many years later, lead him to a position of some importance. He would become a Justice of the Peace, one of the most influential offices of colonial days, a wise and benevolent leader, and a lieutenant (later a captain) in the Fincastle Company of Virginia during the Revolutionary War. These qualities, so evident to all around him, plus the fact that he and his family were there first, caused the little settlement to become known as "Draper's Meadows." It was the first organized English settlement that far west in the Alleghenies.

In 1750, when she was eighteen, and the bride-groom twenty-one, Mary Draper was married to William Ingles in the first marriage to take place west of the Allegheny Mountains, and their son, Thomas, was the first white child to be born that far west. In 1754, John Draper married Elizabeth Robertson, known always as Bettie, a daughter of a neighbor, and the two families moved into a double cabin the two men had constructed, for companionship and protection.

And it was here, on that hot July morning in 1755, that tragedy struck. Little account would be taken in the history books of the massacre at Draper's Meadows. It was only one of many in those turbulent times. Massacres were
commonplace. But to those who suffered and died at the hands of the red savages, it was very real, and little thought was given as to just how history would treat of their experiences.

* * *

It was the smoke the men in the fields saw first, and smelled, causing them to drop tools and to gather up their weapons and run. Scarcely a word was spoken, their dread was too great even for expression, as they sprinted for home. But nothing—nothing—no matter what grisly scenes they may have viewed in the past, had prepared them for the gruesome sight that met their eyes as the settlement came into view. The fires were almost out. Hastily set, they had merely smouldered for a bit, with little flame, and now almost extinguished themselves. Bodies were everywhere, mostly those of women and children, for the able-bodied men had been at work in the fields. Some had been scalped, some had not. Clothing and household goods were scattered everywhere, in unimaginable confusion. Chickens had been decapitated, cows split open, household pets ruthlessly slaughtered. It was a dreadful scene, one that would imprint itself indelibly on the minds of all those husbands and fathers. It was a scene indescribable in its naked cruelty and senseless destruction.

And it was all so unexpected. The settlers had long been at peace with the tribes, through treaties that had been meticulously respected on both sides. For the most part, Virginia's little pockets of settlers had been left alone, and they had thus been lulled into a false sense of security, failing to take into account any change in circumstance that might occur, or the utter unpredictability of the Indians themselves. News had not yet reached into the remote regions of the country of the defeat of General Edward Braddock two weeks before at Fort Duquesne, an ignominious defeat resulting in the death of Braddock himself, and the loss of 1,460 men in his command. Sixty-three, out of eighty-nine, officers were killed or wounded in this ill-starred wilderness expedition which had sent Braddock and his forces against the French and Indians entrenched at the Fort, allied in a vow of resistance to the continued march of the British, ever westward. Of the few officers surviving this disaster was General Braddock's aide, a young lieutenant-colonel known as George Washington. To him, Braddock had bequeathed his house, his body servant, and, most significant of all, his sash of office, bidding him take command. This disastrous defeat of the British undertaking was to leave the entire border open and defenseless, and would touch off many bloody uprisings all along the frontier.

All through that endless first day the Shawnee and their luckless captives rode westward, toward the Ohio country. Mary Draper Ingles tried resolutely to put from her mind the awful scene of carnage she had witnessed, tried not to see the dreadful images that kept coming to mind, tried to think only of the present. Bettie, she knew, was not badly hurt but she was still in a state of shock and rode passively, her eyes blank and unseeing. Mary tried not to think of her own sore body and of the toll the jolting of the little mare was exacting from it. Somehow she had to hold on, somehow see to the welfare of the others.

It was evening before the Indians dared to call a halt, for a bit of food and rest. They were in a jolly mood and took great delight in poking fun at Mary Ingles, pointing to the largeness of her belly and amusing one another by making obscene gestures. Mary paid them no mind. Gently, she guided the still dazed Bettie to a seat on a rock and, tearing strips from a petticoat, took up a flat, broad stick which, providentially, lay close at hand and made a rough splint for the girl's broken arm, speaking soothingly to her all the while. But the other girl did not respond. Still deep in shock, she looked out at the world with unseeing eyes. Mary sighed, and turned her attention to the boys. But she soon saw she needn't worry about them. They were having a high old time. The Indians were making much of them, teasing them and playing with them. To the red man courage was a cardinal virtue, and they had attributed the boys' lack of fear to this quality, being much impressed. Courage in Indian boys they could understand, would expect. But in white boys, particularly in ones so young? They shook their heads in wonder, and talked about this among themselves in their high, guttural voices. The tribe must adopt these boys, they decided. They would make good warriors. As for the women—well, they would make good slaves, as soon as the one was delivered of child. So it was decided that all four of their captives would be spared. But their lives would never again be the same.

It was after they had stopped for the third night, that Mary Draper Ingles knew that her time had come. The baby within her clamored to be born. The birth had been a humiliatingly public event, with the Indians gathered around, pointing and jabbering, but it was accomplished without undue difficulty. After her travail was over, Mary washed her newborn babe in water from a nearby stream and wrapped her in the last of her petticoats. A daughter! Just what she and Will had been hoping and praying for! But useless to think about that now. Knowing that the savages would kill both her, and the baby with-
she was taken and put to work, had derived its name from the countless piles of huge bones that lay about, relics of some long-extinct beasts of huge proportions. The ground hereabouts was soft and spongy, and many springs bubbled forth in the area. The earth surrounding the springs was heavily impregnated with salt, and here the animals came to lick the ground for its salt content. Hence the name, “Big Bone Lick.” Salt was a precious commodity in those early days of our nation, not only to the Indians but to the whites, as well. And it was highly prized. Here Mary tended the salt kettles, sewed, cared for the sick, gathered herbs and firewood, cured skins to make moccasins, cooked for the tribe, and generally made herself useful.

Eventually, Mary gained the confidence of the Indians and began to be given some freedom of movement. Escape was a thought never far from her mind, and she made it a point to wander farther and farther from the Indian encampment in her daily search for berries, firewood, or whatever was needed, thus setting the stage for the escape she meant to attempt.

There were several white women who were captives in the Indian camp, taken in various raids, and they were all slaves for the tribe, forced to do the most menial of tasks and to endure the abuse of the squaws. With one of them, an old Dutch woman who had been taken in Pennsylvania, Mary soon struck up a friendship of sorts and, together, they began to plan how they might make their way out of the camp and back to civilization.

In their plans for escape there was one particular stumbling block, and to this they kept coming back, again and again. This was Mary’s infant daughter, whom she adored. What were they to do about the baby? How Mary Draper Ingles must have gone over and over this problem, how her heart must have ached as she began to realize, quite clearly, that there was only one thing to do. She must leave the baby behind. There was no other way. She was a strong, healthy woman, young in years and conditioned to hardship. She just might make it. But she must have felt that it would be impossible to travel with a tiny babe through the wilderness, across mountains and streams, in all kinds of weather, and with short rations. She must have reasoned that one, or both of them, might very well succumb to the rigors and hardships of the trail. But at what cost must she have arrived at her decision! It was no doubt the cause of a long and bitter struggle within herself. Only another mother can fully comprehend the torment that must have been hers as she bent over and kissed her baby daughter good-bye, as she lay in her bark cradle, then turned and left her to the tender mercies of the Indians. But she must have felt, somehow, that her little one would be safe, would be lovingly cared for, and that one day she and Will would be able to ransom her, and return her to the arms of her family.

The escape of the two women had been carefully planned. Each had stolen a blanket, ragged ones that would not be missed at once, and each had managed to steal, also, a few strips of jerky and a sack of parched corn. This, with what they could find along the way, must sustain them. It was late November, cool but not yet cold to render the two women uncomfortable, and in the many and lengthy discussions which preceded their escape, they had come to the conclusion that, if they were to get away at all, it must be now. Spring was a long time away, and they just might not survive a hard, cold winter, particularly the elder woman, whose age might very well be a factor in their success or failure.

So they stole away into the forest one night, after the camp had quieted down for the night and all were asleep. Mary’s heart well nigh to breaking at the necessity of leaving her little one behind. All that night they traveled, using the stars as a navigational point, praying and hoping they were headed in the right direction. Not once did they stop, not until the birds signaled dawn, for they knew the Indians would be relentless in their search for them, and that they would show them no mercy if taken. Late morning, and the women stopped to rest themselves and to swallow a few bites of corn and the little cakes they had brought along. A little stream, gurgling close by, provided them with water to quench their thirst, and when they had eaten they curled up, deep in the brush, to try to snatch a few hours of sleep.

As they made their cautious way through the forest on the second day, they were startled to come upon a sad-looking horse, peacefully cropping the grass in a little clearing where there was no house or other signs of habitation. Joyfully, they climbed upon his back and continued on their way, thankful at this opportunity to rest their sore feet. It was as if Heaven had sent him to aid them in their escape. On and on the two women forged ahead, crossing streams, fighting briars and bramble bushes, keeping to the tree line as much as possible, and with the help of a dog, a clear view of the sky, and the knowledge that they would show them no mercy if taken. Late in the day, they were forced to leave him there and go on, just the two of them. But the animal had served his purpose. His slow, plodding footsteps had saved them much of the way.

Soon they were to have another problem. The women were resting one day, each with her back against a tree, and each one weak with hunger and fatigue, fearful that they had about reached the end of endurance, filled with dread at what awaited them if the Indians should yet find them. All their food was gone. They had only what meager fare they could find along the way, paw-paws, nuts and berries, and it simply was not enough. Mary had been dozing when, suddenly, she felt a pair of hands at her throat. Opening her eyes, she saw the contorted face of her companion, a crazed look in her eyes and heard her saying:

“I’m hungry——so hungry——so hungry...”

With a shock of horror Mary realized that the old woman had taken leave of her senses and meant to resort to canni-
felt much shame at what had happened in the forest. Not one to hold a grudge, Mary Draper Ingles took the elderly found without difficulty, and she bore her no malice for could be sent to her husband in Pennsylvania, that she sustained her. She had also come to her senses and was alive and well. Across marshes, hills, streams and valleys, and above all, across the formidable Allegheny Mountains, she made her way until at last she came to familiar ground. On she went, and one day staggered to the edge of a clearing and recognized a neighbor, Adam Harmon, busy with spring planting. Weakly, she called to him and he recognized her voice, though hardly the woman he had once known as Mary Ingles, in the tattered creature who wavered before him on unsteady limbs. Her clothing—what was left of it—hung on her gaunt frame in rags, and she was so weak from exposure, exhaustion and hunger that it had taken a superhuman effort to make her voice strong enough to be heard. Quickly he carried her to his cabin, where Mrs. Harmon fed her and put her to bed. Several days later, when Mary was stronger, the Harmonsons took her on horseback the few miles on to Draper’s Meadows, where she was reunited with her husband and other family members.

One of Mary Draper’s first questions was for news of her two sons, but there was none. No one knew what had become of them, and nothing had been heard of Bettie Draper, either. They found no trace of them, although the search had been thorough and unrelenting. Until this moment they had not known whether or not Mary, herself, had decreed. Through his influence and authority, Bettie had earned the trust and confidence of the savages, and was accorded her many favors not ordinarily shown to captives. One of them was to sew and to cook the “white man’s way,” and her knowledge of herbs and medicines, and her good fortune in being able to save the lives of some of the ailing savages, soon earned her the sobriquet of “heap good medicine squaw,” and she found that she had earned the trust and confidence of the savages, who accorded her many favors not ordinarily shown to captives.

As soon as Mary had told her story, she begged the men to organize a search party and go out to look for the Dutch woman. She felt sure the old woman would be found without difficulty, and she bore her no malice for the attempt on her life. Accordingly, a group of men set out and soon found the woman and brought her on into Draper’s Meadows. She had found a cache of food in the forest, where she said, probably put there by a hunter, and this had sustained her. She had also come to her senses and felt much shame at what had happened in the forest. Not one to hold a grudge, Mary Draper Ingles took the elderly woman into her home where she remained until word could be sent to her husband in Pennsylvania, that she was alive and well.

Meanwhile, Bettie Draper was undergoing much the same type of hardships that had been Mary’s lot. She had, sometime during the long, rough journey into the Ohio country, slowly emerged from the shock that had gripped her, and found within herself strength to face the realities that confronted her, and to cope with them. Fiercely, she forced herself to be stoic and dry-eyed, although inwardly the grief for her murdered infant was almost unbearable. Realizing, however, that her fate depended, not only on the whim of the savages, but on her own attitude as well, she set herself to make the best of circumstances and to be co-operative.

The first ordeal Bettie was forced to endure was the running of the gauntlet. This was a customary procedure for all new captives, and one few of them survived. In this test of courage and fortitude, the Indians lined up in two long rows, facing each other and holding any type weapon they chose. Down the long line the captives were forced to run, while the Indians beat them with their weapons. Weakened, as they usually were, from a long arduous journey from the place of captivity, few of the prisoners were able to survive this further torment, and found the beating, the pricking from many knives, and fierce onslaught of the squaws, who seemed to relish all acts of cruelty even more than the men of the tribe, just more than they could live through.

Several white captives had just been brought in from other raids, as Bettie and the two boys arrived, and she was only one among the group forced to run the gauntlet and provide sport for the savages. But, unlike most of the others, Bettie survived, thus at the very start of her long years of captivity, earning the Indians’ respect. From that beginning she went on to ingratiate herself in every possible way. Just as Mary was doing in her place of captivity so far away, Bettie worked in the salt mines, she sewed and cooked and tended the sick and wounded. She taught the squaws to sew and to cook the “white man’s way,” and her knowledge of herbs and medicines, and her good fortune in being able to save the lives of some of the ailing savages, soon earned her the sobriquet of “heap good medicine squaw,” and she found that she had earned the trust and confidence of the savages, who accorded her many favors not ordinarily shown to captives.

Once, Bettie tried to escape and ran away into the forest, only to be found and brought back. Sentenced to be burned at the stake for her betrayal of their confidence, the old chief, himself, intervened and by adopting her into his family saved her from the awful punishment the savages had decreed. Through his influence and authority, Bettie began to live an easier life. But never did she cease to dream of going home, going back to John, her husband, and taking up their life together again. And never did she cease to search for her. John Draper spent the years of Bettie’s captivity traveling up and down the frontier, following every lead that promised to bring him some news of her, and letting it be known that he was prepared to pay a handsome ransom for her return.

It was in 1761 that a new treaty was signed between the whites and the Indians, on the border, at a location not now known. John Draper was present at these negotiations as a representative of the government and, during the parley, struck up a conversation with an old Indian chief. Routinely, he spoke of his wife’s captivity some

(Continued on page 230)
Historic New Mexico, boasting Santa Fe as its capital city since 1609, has been only sixty years a state. Before that a previous sixty years, 1850-1912, were spent in efforts to achieve admission into the Union. The flags of Spain, unofficially of France, and Mexico rippled over the adobe Palacio del Gobernador before the Stars and Stripes was hoisted to signify U.S. proclamation of New Mexico as Territory. Now in 1972, New Mexico will observe its 60th Anniversary of Statehood.

The "coming of age" after a period of proven ability to manage governmental affairs is a milestone in the history of any state, culminating with admission into the Union. However, none of the present fifty had the exasperating delays and often unwarranted difficulties that New Mexico endured for sixty years before it was finally accepted as a State.

Beginning in 1850 first efforts were made to bring the Territory into the Union. President Zachary Taylor was anxious for the questions of slavery and the disputed boundary with Texas to be settled before New Mexico could be accepted. On May 15, 1850 a Convention in Santa Fe adopted the first Constitution which included a significant article prohibiting slavery. Indians and colonizing Spaniards had made slaves of their captives in early struggles over possession of the land. Harsh memories of indignities suffered by the first citizens of the area destined to be New Mexico prompted the rejection of slavery in any form or for any purpose. This stand so angered the Representatives from Southern States that the statehood movement was doomed to opposition for many years. Because a previously passed Compromise Bill of Sept. 1850 provided for a Territorial, not state government, the New Mexico Representative to Congress was denied his seat in the opposing session and futilely returned to the Territory.

During the years of Civil War, little could be done to further the Statehood Cause, and in the following years, Indian rebellions occupied the Territorial Government. Nevertheless, the citizens were still very desirous of being admitted and petitioned Congress at every session. The House of Representatives would pass the Bills which with monotonous regularity would be defeated in the Senate. Incredibly more than fifty bills were drawn before Statehood was finally achieved. What contrast to the good fortune of some states which were accepted immediately and without controversy.

In 1869 an appeal to the patriotism of Congressional leaders to have New Mexico admitted as a state named after President Lincoln also failed. In 1875 the New Mexico Territorial Delegate to Congress, Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, made the mistake of shaking hands with a Congressman (Continued on page 192)
For the fifth successive day John Brown found a shady seat on the deck of the sailing vessel *Panthea*.

Taking a quill pen from his new traveling bag, he wrote in his notebook "April 6, 1826. Still becalmed in New York harbor."

Brown was a young lawyer from the little New Jersey town of Morristown, about thirty miles by stage coach from New York. But the tall grey-eyed young man was a very annoyed person at the moment.

He thought he had given himself plenty of time, for he was on a business trip to Tours in Southern France, and he wanted to be home to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th.

He had been a member of a committee to plan the celebration in Morristown and intended to march in the annual July 4th parade. But light winds and thick hazy weather had kept them marooned off Sandy Hook for a week.

It was with great joy that Brown finally heard a mate on his midnight watch sing, with evident relief, Byron's "Adieu, My Native Land, Adieu."

The voyage to Liverpool took a month, which Brown spent in reading, copying music, playing whist and studying the colors of the "Gulph Stream" in relation to the depth of the water.

The little ship was in danger of pirates, which meant, if captured, they would be taken to Africa and sold as slaves. Fortunately no pirates materialized.

But they were in very real peril when a stiff breeze blew them into the path of an iceberg which Brown's diary says "looked like a perpendicular wall with lofty towers as the sea stews it around like a pyramidal mountain with many deep furrows as if ploughed." "The water chaffing on the ice," he wrote, "may be heard a great distance."

The wind from the 300-foot iceberg was very cold and Brown began to speak of the ice with great reverence and to pay a good deal of attention to a Quaker preacher at whom he had previously poked fun.

On arriving in Liverpool, Brown went by coach to London, where he walked so many miles visiting art galleries, churches, public buildings, and "seeing the sights" that he had to have his boots mended three times. He even went into the tunnel under the Thames as far as the shield of the workmen permitted.

He heard von Weber lead his celebrated overture, "Der Freischutz" and conduct an opera, and was shocked by his death a few days later. Like the average American abroad he also went shopping and bought white silk stockings, both black and white gloves, a yellow kerseymere (cashmere) waistcoat, a watch ribbon, a white figured cravat, a black kerseymere waistcoat and a fresh supply of Eau de Cologne and macassar oil.

He attended the new plays "Quite Correct" and "Paul Pry," heard the famous opera singers of the day, and bought the new songs "Smile Again, My Bonnie Lassie" and "Blue Bonnets Over the Border."

He conferred with U.S. Minister Rufus King, the courteous, ailing old statesman, who was so near the end of his long, useful career.

He went to a concert in St. Paul's Cathedral, given by "charity children" and saw two men fighting in the cathedral while the concert was in progress. "Life in London,"
he confided to his diary, "is too hurried to admit of thought."

The New Jersey courts were patterned after the old English courts and the young lawyer found the court rooms of England’s metropolis quite like the old court house in the little New Jersey town of Morristown, where several Tories had been sentenced for loyalty to the King during the Revolution. "Opposite Westminster Abbey are the law courts," he noted in his journal. "Went in Common Pleas. Small room. Not so large as the old Court House at Morristown. Judge Best was presiding. Forms precisely like home. Clerk looked like Zephaniah Drake, County Clerk of Morris," proprietor of a scarlet and gold coach that made weekly trips across New Jersey to Paulus Hook (now Jersey City).

Late in June Brown went to Paris. Packed in his trunks with his journal, flute, macassar oil and eau de cologne, were letters of introduction from the Secretary of State, Henry Clay; Secretary of the Treasury, Richard Rush; and Secretary of the Navy, Samuel Southard, whose home was in New Jersey. They were invaluable aids in getting the passports in England which France required of every American citizen.

Fortunately Brown was a frequent caller at the Morris-town home of former U.S. Senator Jacob W. Miller, his object, before his European trip was planned, being to visit the Senator’s pretty young granddaughters who lived with their grandfather in his spacious home. The Senator was generous in providing Brown with letters of introduction to his former co-workers in Congress.

In Paris, as in London, Brown "saw all the sights." He even discovered an early version of the roller coaster called "The Russian Mountain" at a benefit for a brother-in-law of Henry Clay. He added to his wardrobe from the Paris shops and called on the U.S. Minister to France, James Brown, a brother-in-law of Henry Clay.

The Minister invited the young American to the Fourth of July dinner in celebration of the 50th anniversary of American Independence at which General Lafayette was to be the guest of honor. Brown called at the General’s hotel but he had not yet arrived in Paris. It was almost a year, July 14, 1825, since Brown had taken part in welcoming Lafayette to Morristown when he was on a tour of the United States at the invitation of Congress. The Morris Brigade, of which Brown was a member, met the Marquis at the Morris County border line and acted as a guard of honor during Lafayette’s overnight visit in Morristown.

Lafayette had dropped his title when, in the name of liberty, he had helped the people of France substitute the republican tricolor for the royal fleur-de-lis. But he was still "the Marquis" in Morristown where, in 1780, he had brought General Washington the good news that ships and men from France were already on their way to aid the patriot army.

"July 4, 1826," Brown wrote in his journal. "Day not ushered in by firing of cannon and ringing of bells. Thought of the row in Morristown. Wondered who would give the oration and who would read the Declaration"—which was as much a part of July 4th in his home town as the rising of the sun.

"Went to the dinner," the journal continues. "70 Americans present. No South Americans. A very elegant dinner. General Lafayette, his son-in-law Count de Lasteyrie and Col. Levasseur, his aide, the guests. The General spoke very kindly of Col. Ogden and Dr. Condict of Morristown and asked after the citizens of the town from whom, he said, he had received such friendly attentions."

"The gentlemen were all young men," the diary noted, "between 25 and 35, and remarkably fine looking men. The tables were covered with ornaments, the dishes, fruits, etc. were served from side tables to each guest by about 30 waiters, a band of music playing all the time. John Q. Adams (the U.S. President) was drunk with great applause."

"When General Lafayette was given he rose and in a very handsome speech of about 6 minutes he said he was proud and happy to be again among a people from whom he had received such numerous obligations. He was glad to see around him such a large number of Americans. The more that visit Europe the better for the U.S. for they would go home with a deeper respect for their institutions than when they left there. 'You may visit Europe, gentlemen, for improvement and pleasure but you must go home for liberty and happiness.'

"He said the eyes of men were beginning to be opened in every part of the world and that the name of an American was a better passport in France than that of a nobleman."

"At the end he proposed a toast, the substance of which was 'The European budget compared with the American budget; let them calculate what it costs and then what it fetches.'

"We hurrahed in such a manner at the close of his speech that the Restaurantours looked wild and a riot was immediately under the windows. Seeing some soldiers there we gave them 'Yankee Doodle.'"

"The champagne was delicious but it is a wine that, even if drank in moderation, plays the devil with the head. There was but one man intoxicated, he but partially. I left when coffee was served.'"

While Americans were drinking toasts at their hilarious celebration in Paris, word was spreading slowly through the still primitive communications system of the twenty-four United States that two former presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, had died that day.

The nation was plunged into mourning. In Philadelphia the Liberty Bell was draped in crepe and rolled, muffled, for the two signers of the Declaration that had been read with pride at hundreds of celebrations earlier in the day.

Both were old friends of Lafayette. He had visited the 89-year-old Adams at Quincy, Mass., on his American tour and had spent a week at Monticello with the aged Jefferson.

Brown went to Tours on business soon after the dinner. While there he read the French version of the dinner in the Paris newspapers. They were government-controlled and Lafayette’s speech was pared down to a few brief sentences. But several poorly written volunteer speeches

(Continued on page 206)
Columbus, A Man Among Men

By
Lilla Rachel Palmer
Gainesville Chapter, Gainesville, Florida

Little is known about the genealogy of Christopher Columbus. He may have descended from noble lineage, as he claimed, but his son, Ferdinand, nor Bartholomew de las Casas, who knew him well, and who wrote biographies of him, did not say so. It is possible though as feuds in Italy scattered families.

His claim that he attended the University of Pavia is disputed because his name is not found on the matriculation rolls. But how could it be found there when it has been spelled in so many ways? In Italy we find it as Christoforo (or Cristoforo) Colombo. In Spain it was written Cristóval (or Cristóbal) Colón, and who knows how many other ways he could have spelled it to suit his fancy. Washington Irving says that he was the oldest of four children and that he was educated in reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, the Latin tongue, and drawing and design. And for a short time he was sent to the University of Pavia. Almost every source agrees that he was born in or near Genoa and that he was well acquainted with sea travel. He said of himself that he went to sea at an early age.

Despite this lack of agreement about him almost everyone knows who he was. Italy, Portugal, England, Germany, Greece, and several other countries have claimed him as a native son. Even the date of his birth is disputed. Some say between 1436 and 1451. Irving says it was about 1435. Later historians say 1451 is generally accepted. If it were 1451 that would make him fifty-four when he died May 25, 1506.

It seems fairly certain that his grandfather, Giovanni Colombo, lived in a village in the hills behind Genoa and had two sons, Antonio and Domenico, and one daughter, Battistina. Antonio inherited the father's small estate. Domenico became a wool-weaver, kept a tavern, bought and sold land, married Susanna Fontana-Rossa, daughter of a silk-weaver, had four sons and one daughter. Christoforo, or Christopher Columbus to us, the oldest, was very close to his father and his brothers Bartolomo and Diego. Another brother, Giovanni, died as a young man. The sister, Bianchinetta, married a cheese-monger, and lived a quiet life.

All this, far from being all wrong, was very good. Could he have chosen his family, place or time of birth, he could not have done better. The members of his family were intelligent, ambitious, and willing to work. The time was an exciting period. Ecclesiastical and feudal despotism were still tight, but they were easing toward new expression. Columbus was there to absorb some of this and make use of it. He owned the book written by Marco Polo about his travels. It is probable that he was influenced by Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio's writings, if not directly, then indirectly by awakening thoughts. Certainly Johann Gutenberg, with his movable type, had made reading matter more available, and can be counted an influence. Leonardo da Vinci, Savonarola, Erasmus, Albrecht Durer, Copernicus, Michelangelo, Machiavelli, Titian and Raphael were busy changing thought.

It is probable that his father's business sent Columbus on many of his sea-faring journeys to sell goods, and one that found him on the islands off Portugal can be counted as very fortunate.
King John I, and after him, King Henry, were bent on getting to China and securing some of the riches described by Marco Polo. The way there by land was blocked by the Moslems. The Portuguese were making daring attempts down the west coast of Africa. Trade was so brisk and the extent of their trips proved that much could be accomplished by them. King Henry was called Henry the Navigator. Not only Portuguese sailed on his ships but Genoese as well. King Henry died in 1460, but it is possible that Columbus heard many sea stories as a little boy and when as a merchantman he visited his brother Bartholomew, a bookseller and chart-maker, in Lisbon he was to learn more not only about sea travel but about books as well.

In February 1477 he sailed north as far as England and Iceland, and here he heard stories of Leif Eriksson and other Norsemen sailing west and reaching great lands.

When he returned to Lisbon he went into business with Bartholomew, his brother, and became a bookseller and chart-maker, and furthered his education. Surrounded now by books by Greek and Roman scholars, whose theories that the world was round, his own ideas on the subject were renewed.

In addition to his native Genoese he spoke fluent Portuguese and perhaps Castilian Spanish. His surviving manuscripts are written in Spanish. Soon now, in 1478 he married Felipa Perestrello y Moñiz in Lisbon whose family had important connections and some wealth, but Felipa herself did not possess much of it, and he continued to make charts and maps and make a few sea-going trips to support his family. His marriage reveals something of his social standing. Felipa was a first cousin to the Archbishop of Lisbon. Her father, Bartholomew Perestrello, had been a captain under Henry the Navigator. He discovered the island of Porto Santo, near Madeira, and was its first governor and governed until his death in 1457. The governorship was hereditary and a son-in-law by a former marriage ruled until Felipa's brother became of age and then he administered the island. After the marriage Columbus moved into the Moñiz house and here he had access to Perestrello's library with his charts and maps.

Some sources say that Columbus could lie when he wanted to, but no one says that he was an opportunist. Quite the opposite. His intentions were good. He was well liked, modest in dress, eating and drinking, and in religious matters he was strict in keeping all the disciplines, according to the standards of his day. He wanted to extend Christianity, and he hoped, even to the end in his will, that Jerusalem would be regained.

Sometime after his marriage he and his wife and mother-in-law made a prolonged visit to Porto Santo, and a son, Diego, was born in 1480. This visit brought him in contact with many navigators, especially his brother-in-law Pedro Correo, who had navigated on the African coast, and who had served as governor of the island after Perestrello's death. The period was one of excitement, with seafaring men coming and going and telling tales, and while we know that Columbus's opinion that the world was round, and that India could be reached by sailing west long before his residence in Porto Santo, it was, nevertheless, stimulated and augmented by living on this island.

As early as 1474 Columbus had corresponded with Paulo Toscanelli, of Florence, one of the most scientific of men, and it is thought this had great influence on his inventive mind. The biographers of Columbus have tried to pinpoint the date of his decision to try out his theory. We cannot be sure of this date, but we know that Felipa died in 1483, and in 1484 he took his small son, Diego, and left Portugal in secrecy. Some say he left on account of debts but others say he left because King John II had turned down his proposal of discovery after getting his plans and charts of the proposed journey. On advice of his council King John had sent a vessel secretly to try out the plan. That it ended in failure was to be expected and it aroused the indignation of Columbus to the extent that he took his plan elsewhere.

After leaving Portugal he is said to have tried to find sponsors in Genoa and in Venice, but due to the unsettled affairs in each of these countries no projects of this kind could be embraced. Some skepticism may have accompanied their refusals also. However that may be, in 1485 we find Columbus in Spain, where two nobles of great fortune and almost independent of any sovereign, the Duke of Medina Sidonia and the Duke of Medina Celi, entertained him and discussed his proposals with him.

The dukes' principalities lay along the seacoast. They had ports, ships and scores of retainers at their command. But in the end they too turned the project down because the magnitude of it not only seemed quite visionary, but if it were successful they were not powerful enough to defend it against any sovereign powers who wanted to wrest it from them. They did not want to offend their own sovereigns by leading off with this without consulting them, so when they saw that Columbus was going to France with his idea they asked him to wait until they could write to the king and queen, which they did stating that they would help financially, and in return accept a share of the profits.

Another man, the prior, Juan Perez de Marchena, at the convent La Rabida, near the seaport of Palos, was interested, and he called in some wealthy, experienced, boat owners, and sea faring men, among whom were Martin Alonzo Pinzon and his brother Vincente Pinzon. They thought Columbus' idea of reaching the east by sailing west feasible. The prior went to see the queen and she requested that Columbus come to court and explain his project to them.

The story of how Queen Isabella finally got around to helping Columbus and Spain itself through him is so well known that it will not be repeated here. Everything must wait until the Moors could be driven out of their last stronghold in Spain. In January 1492, at Grenada, Boabdil turned over the keys of the Alhambra to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella amidst glittering pomp and ceremonies. Columbus witnessed this. It is possible that his dream of expanding into new worlds blossomed anew.

Final agreements were reached in May, and in August he was ready to set sail. Martin Alonzo Pinzon of Palos was to be the captain of the Pinta and Vincente was the captain.
of the Nina. Another man who believed in Columbus and his project, and who went along with it was Diego de Harana (Arana). He was left in charge of the ill-fated fortress, the La Navidad, on Hispaniola, which was built December 1492 of the wreckage of the Santa Maria. He was a relative of Beatriz Enriquez Harana who had become the mother of Columbus' second son, Ferdinand, born in Cordova in 1487 or 1488. Columbus never married Beatriz, due to his unsettled life, perhaps, or the custom of the times. His brothers, Bartholomew and Diego, never married. Bartholomew left a daughter, born in 1508. He was ever faithful to his brother and stood by through many tribulations. He did not reach Palos in time for the first trip, nor was he present on the second, having missed it also, but he took the two sons of Columbus to court to be pages to Prince Juan. He then was given command of three ships sent to the new colony. And he went on the fourth voyage. Columbus thought well of Beatriz Enriquez Harana, treated her well, respected her family and employed them, and he left provision for her in his will. He gave Ferdinand the same love and devotion as he gave Diego. Why he did not legitimatize his birth as John of Gaunt had done his three children seems not known.

Ferdinand was intelligent and a credit to his father. Queen Isabella took him as a page to Don Juan in 1494, as she had done for Diego earlier. They allowed him to leave the court in 1502 long enough to go with Columbus on his fourth trip to the New World. He made another trip when Diego became governor at San Domingo but stayed only six months. Well educated, he had literary tastes and he travelled to Italy, Flanders and Germany with Emperor Charles V, and according to Zuniga (Analess de Seville de 1539, No. 3) he travelled all over Europe and parts of Africa and Asia. It was not idle travel. He acquired much information in geography, navigation, and natural history. He formed a select and large library of some twenty thousand volumes in print and manuscript, including some of his father's writings in his own hand.

With the books he had collected and with Emperor Charles V he undertook to establish an academy and college of mathematics in Seville. He wrote a history of the Indies in which he included a biography of his father. Much of this was information he was able to get first hand. Some sources say that he made a third trip to San Domingo, and it is possible that he did. His father said of him when he accompanied him, on his fourth one, that he had remarkable endurance, probity, and discernment, and added much to his happiness.

The Haranas figured in Columbus' life to the end, and not unpleasantly. Pedro de Harana, a brother of Beatriz, was a captain of one of six vessels of the third voyage that got under way in May 1498. Another captain on this trip was a cousin, Giovanni Antonio Colombo from Genoa. Another was Pedro de Terreros, who was on the first voyage in 1492. Another was Alonzo Sanchez de Carvajal. He seemed to lead a charmed life as in going about his duties he encountered some dangerous situations and always came out alive and successful. These men stood by Columbus as long as they were needed. Such was not the case with many others now as jealousy, ambition and personal gains drove them to rebel, conspire, or throw stumbling blocks in his way.
One such who was an enemy of Columbus was Juan Rodriguez de Fonseca, a man of unquestioned family and ability. He had risen through several offices of trust and was given control of things and persons going to the New World, after Columbus' great discovery in 1492. Columbus was at the same time given sweeping powers in the Indies themselves.

Fonseca set up an office with a treasurer and a comptroller in Seville and a custom-house at the port of Cadiz, and from these points he exercised his authority for thirty years. Columbus was hampered right from the start if Fonseca saw fit to do so and being a worldly, jealous, perfidious man he seldom missed a chance to interfere. He delayed Columbus so much on getting started on his third trip that things got well out of hand in the Indies, and when he arrived he found that Francisco Roldan had revolted and taken several of the discontented with him to Xaragua and taken possession of things there. Unfortunately three of the caravels on this third expedition came to anchor on these shores and thinking Roldan in good favor still, allowed him to come aboard. He not only took possession of the supplies but induced several men to join him. He now had swords, lances, cross-bows, and military stores and a large following which he could use to secure himself against Columbus.

The settlement at San Domingo was so weakened that Columbus could not set out in force against Roldan so he sent Alonzo Sanchez de Carvajal to confer with Roldan. Roldan agreed to return to San Domingo but one circumstance after another arose and he continued to give trouble; however, Carvajal had done his part well.

Things at San Domingo went from bad to worse, as is well known, and Columbus and his brothers were sent back to Spain in chains to be questioned and tried. Bobadilla whom the queen and king had sent out did this and took over the affairs in the Indies.

Columbus cleared himself and his brothers and won a promise that Bobadilla would be brought back to Spain himself for questioning. Also Columbus was to be permitted to send an agent to San Domingo to collect some gold that Bobadilla owed him. Again he turned to Carvajal who was not only successful in collecting the gold, but he got safely back to Spain with it.

Bobadilla and Roldan were in the same fleet as Carvajal but both were drowned in a terrible hurricane and never faced questioning after all. Beside clearing himself and his brothers Columbus was given permission to return to the Indies for further exploration. He was allowed to take his brother, Bartholomew, and his son, Ferdinand, with him. His brother Diego was helped to enter a monastery. Columbus was not permitted to go as governor as Don Nicholas Ovando had been chosen to supersede Bobadilla.

It took 30 vessels to convey Ovando and his government to the Indies and it was this fleet on its way back to Spain that met with the disaster. Many vessels were lost entirely and many more damaged and all told 500 persons were drowned. It need not have happened this way as Columbus now this far on his 4th trip stopped at the harbor of San Domingo and asked for shelter. He warned Ovando of the approaching storm. Ovando refused shelter and at the same time sent the ships out into the storm. The Agua, the small ship Carvajal happened to be on was the only one to reach Spain.

Columbus' fourth trip to the Indies was perhaps the most disastrous, although well equipped with four vessels and with some 140 men. This was the trip on which he avoided the above mentioned storm and went on to follow the coast of Honduras, Nicaragua, Veragua to Porto Bello to the Gulf of Darien. A nine days' journey across land would have revealed the Pacific Ocean to him, but at this point he felt that he must turn back, just as he had felt on his third trip in the Gulf of Paria, and off the Island of Margarita and missed the rich pearl fisheries there. He still held a monopoly on all explorations in the Indies, but while clearing charges against him and his brothers and getting started on the fourth trip Don Alonzo de Ojeda, who had so bravely helped subdue the Indians previously, got hold of Columbus' plans, charts, and maps from Fonseca, and reaped the pearl harvest and much glory. Fonseca approved two more trips which indicated to some extent that Ferdinand and Isabella regarded Columbus' ability waning. One of these trips was for Peralonso Nino, who went to Paria and reaped another fortune in pearls. Columbus had been to Paria but found no pearls. The second trip approved by Fonseca was for Vincente Pinzon, captain of the Nina in 1492, and now he discovered the mouth of the Amazon River. Cabot and Da Gama, sailing from Portugal, were achieving successes. Time was running out for Columbus.

Far from pining over what had happened to him before or after the other three trips, or what other men might or might not do, versatile as he was, he conceived a plan. He was convinced that he was the one to reach the east by reversing Da Gama's route, and he could do this by finding a passage west between Cuba and Darien, and he would be the first man to sail around the world.

So on this fourth trip he was not looking for gold or pearls, but for the passage by water. Indians told him of a big body of water to the west and only nine days journey overland, but he wanted a water route, and he kept up his search for some five months. And it was not until November 26, 1502 that he gave up the search. He now bartered for a considerable amount of gold finding plenty of it. Early in January 1503 he decided to leave Bartholomew with one ship, the El Gallego, on coast of Veragua where he might establish a settlement and procure more of the metal while Columbus went back to Spain for supplies. When the Indians, who had been friendly to them as visitors, saw this, they objected, and fighting broke out. It was plain that Bartholomew could not be left with things in this state. They could not move the ship because a big storm had washed in a sandbar. Diego Mendez was put in charge of the embarkation and in two days time had everything of value moved by raft to the other vessels. The El Gallego was then scuttled. Really all that was left of it was worm-eaten and water-logged timbers. The three remaining ships were not much better, but they did hold out until they reached Porto Bella. Columbus was not going back the way he came as this would take him around many difficult points. He intended to make more use of favorable
winds by taking a more northwesterly tack and in this manner reach Hispaniola in the shortest possible time.

At Porto Bella the Vizcaino, more rotten and waterlogged than the other ships, had to be abandoned.

Thus it was that the La Capitana (Columbus' flagship, with Diego Mendez now its captain, Diego Tristan, the first captain, had been killed at Veragua), and the Santiago (with Francisco de Porras still its captain) were left. Both vessels were badly worn, water-soaked and worm-eaten.

But Columbus did not turn north just yet. He went on to the Gulf of Darien where he thought he could make the long tack to Hispaniola. Fortunately they got across, but he had overshot his mark and they came up in the Queen's Garden, that dangerous spot, on the south coast of Cuba. They struggled on, and on June 24, 1503, they made anchor on the north shore of Jamaica only 110 miles short of their goal. They could go no further. They lashed their water-logged ships together and beached them for shelter.

Once again Mendez proved himself a man equal to the situation. He arranged for food supplies for those who must stay behind and volunteered to make his way to Hispaniola for help from Ovando, forgetting perhaps that Ovando had refused them shelter from the storm on their way out, in June 1502. He and his party made it and some offered to go back and tell Columbus, but for some reason did not do it, so all who were back on Jamaica were in suspense for some seven months at which time Ovando sent a ship with a little wine and some salt meat to tell them that he would send a rescue ship as soon as he could. He kept a close watch on Mendez and prevented any attempt of his of sending help to Columbus.

Ill and suffering with arthritis Columbus back on Jamaica was blamed for all the discomforts of the others by the Porras brothers, Francisco, captain of the Santiago, and Diego, the official accountant on the trip. In January 1504 after six months of dreary waiting they led an open mutiny. They seized ten canoes and taking fifty persons with them tried three times to cross to Hispaniola. Unsuccessful they roamed the island plundering and killing anyone who opposed them.

Columbus, nearly murdered in his bed himself, kept the faithful ones to him safe with the help of his brother Bartholomew. He interested the men with boat building which in time could be their rescue. He persuaded the Indians to continue with supplies by telling them stories. Late in June 1504 Mendez got a boat and came to Jamaica and on August 13, the party of Columbus with the captured Porras brothers reached San Domingo after a hard wind-blown trip. Ovando welcomed Columbus and his men and at the same time pardoned the Porras brothers and set them free. This showed his true feelings.

In September another ship was chartered and Columbus and his son, his brother and about twenty sailed for Spain, arriving there on November 7, 1504. Thus the 4th trip ended quietly without much accomplished.

For his valiant and courageous service Diego Mendez was permitted to inscribe a canoe in his coat-of-arms. He remained faithful to Columbus and was present at his deathbed in May 1506, just about 18 months after Queen Isabella's death.

It would be impossible to mention all of the men Columbus was a man among. He knew personally four of his earliest biographers. His son Ferdinand, he knew, of course, as only a father can. Peter Martyr, he met at Barcelona at his glorious reception after his first trip. Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, referred to as Oviedo, was a page to Don Juan at the same time Columbus' sons Diego and Ferdinand were pages. He was present at Granada, when Columbus was there, at the surrender of the Moors in January 1492. For thirty years he held many offices in the Carribean and was its most noted historian. He also knew Bartholomew de Las Casas who wrote his biography in a sort of manner in his "Historia de las Indies."

Ponce de Leon was a member of the crew on Columbus' second voyage 1493-96. Columbus may have known him but it was after his death that Ponce came into prominence with his conquest of Porto Rico in 1509 and his discovery

(Continued on page 226)
SARAH WHITMAN HOOKER (West Hartford, Conn.) recently honored two members who have been active in the National Society for 50 years. Mrs. William Holmes, Chapter Regent (left), pinned Mrs. Lillian Easter and Mrs. Charles C. Kilby.

KINNIKINNIK (Colorado Springs, Colorado) was organized January 31, 1914. In March 1971 at the Colorado State Convention held in Colorado Springs, Mrs. Donald A. Bymaster, Regent of Kinnikinnik Chapter, presented the Americanism Medal to a Colorado Springs man, Mr. Adolph J. Eglitis. Four months earlier, Mr. Eglitis had unveiled in a parkway in downtown Colorado Springs a beautiful sculpture called the "Latvian Freedom Fountain," a gift from the Latvian Ethnic Group to the people of Colorado Springs, as a symbol of thanks for "all the blessings that God and America showered over a few Latvian immigrants and Mr. Eglitis himself in particular. Mr. Eglitis, who was born in Latvia, went through the takeover of his country by Russia before he fled and came to this country."

In the words of the COLORADO SPRINGS SUN newspaper, "Yesterday, following a luncheon at the Broadmoor Hotel, Mrs. Donald A. Bymaster, DAR Conference Chairman, and Regent of Kinnikinnik Chapter, presented the DAR's highly esteemed annual Americanism medal and certificate to Adolph Eglitis. "The medal was presented shortly after Eglitis had delivered a moving speech explaining, 'What Americanism Means to Me.' In his talk, he told of the joy that filled his heart 20 years ago after learning from the American Consul at an immigrants' camp at Gron, West Germany, that his mother's age would not mean rejection by the United States. "He related how not knowing a pledge for the Flag, he and his wife both knelt in silence and sent thanks to the Almighty for showing that glorious flag which now would be their symbol of freedom, peace and a new life. "'Mr. Eglitis feels that any attack or desecration of the American flag is a direct attack on him, 'and I will not stand idle, if I ever see it, but will fight to protect it with my brain, and my muscles, to the end of my life, if needed!''"

VOSEMITE (Clovis, Ca.) Chapter's Constitution Week had a bell ringing start in September. One of the several events at the beginning of the new school year was instigated and directed by Mrs. Marjorie Cardell in her third grade classroom at the Caruthers Elementary School. Knowing that a good bulletin board stirred curiosity, Marjorie decorated hers with the "Happy Birthday" theme. The words, "Uncle Sam", the costume and the American shield were introduced for the first time to many of her underprivileged students—children of migrant farm laborers. Three other classrooms were similarly decorated, under her direction. Much of her literature was of DAR origin.

For Constitution Week in September 1971 the Chapter had a display in the window of the biggest department store in town, an exhibit at the public library where pamphlets were distributed about the Constitution. These pamphlets were donated by the John Hancock Insurance Co. There was also a television interview with the chairman of Constitution Week, and a picture of the mayor and the regents of the two Colorado Springs chapters, proclaiming Constitution Week, in the paper.

Mrs. Marjorie Cardwell shows her bulletin board.
a tour and investigation of her ancestors’ homes in England and Scotland, and a visit to the DAR Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, Pa. She is an inspiration to all she meets and a leader in her DAR Yosemite Chapter.

GOLDEN ANCHOR (North Miami Beach, Florida) held an “Open House” for all other Regents of the Miami area at a luncheon meeting on October 23, 1971 at the Miami Shores Country Club. Mrs. M. F. Hartmann, Regent, along with the members of Golden Anchor, welcomed 8 area Regents as their guests, and also Mrs. Thoralv Nil, President of the Regents’ Council of Greater Miami; and special guest speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Lonsdale B. Green, State Chairman, United States of America Bicentennial. Mrs. Green told of Miami’s plans for the celebration of that great event in 1976.

One of the highlights of the luncheon was a cake baked in the shape of the Capitol Building and made by Golden Anchor’s newest member, Mrs. Louis B. Cordes.

Regents attending from the Greater Miami area in the accompanying picture are, from left to right:—Miss Mary R. Murray, Mayaimi Chapter; Mrs. G. R. Sherman, Tequesta Chapter; Mrs. W. H. Fowler, Commodore David Porter Chapter; Mrs. R. E. Slocum, Cape Florida Chapter; Mrs. Thorvald Nin, President of the Regents’ Council of Greater Miami; special guest speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Lonsdale B. Green, State Chairman, United States of America Bicentennial; Mrs. M. F. Hartmann, Regent of Golden Anchor; Mrs. H. O. Vance, Coral Gables Chapter; Mrs. C. O. Grannis, Biscayne Chapter; Mrs. G. C. Snowden, Jr., Major F. L. Dade Chapter; and Mrs. Esther Poppell, Everglades Chapter. —Winfred E. Hartmann.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER (New Haven, Conn.). As a phase of its conservation program Mary Clap Wooster Chapter planted a locust tree on June 6, 1971 in Wooster Square Green, New Haven, Conn. This was in conjunction with the dedication of the Square as an historic district by the Preservation Trust and the Historic Commission of New Haven. Wooster Square is named after Major General David Wooster, husband of Mary Clap Wooster.

Members who participated in the planting were Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, regent; Mrs. Arthur A. Dixon, ex-regent; Mrs. Russell H. Atwater, chairman of tree planting; Mrs. Lawrence S. Longley, conservation chairman; Mrs. Victor A. Kowalewski, members of the New Haven Park Commission, and friends.

The tree was dedicated in memory of Mary Clap Wooster after whom the chapter was named. Mary Clap Wooster’s father, the Reverend Thomas Clap, was the first president of Yale College. In 1738 Mary Clap married David Wooster.

Pictured at the tree-planting ceremony: Mrs. Charles H. Hughes, Regent; Mrs. Arthur A. Dixon, Past Regent; Mrs. Lawrence L. Longley, Conservation Chairman.

He started his career as a lieutenant in the Provincial Army when England and Spain were at war. Mary Clap Wooster was a courageous and loving wife and mother and a leader in the community. As the Revolutionary War became apparent David Wooster resigned his commission in the British service and in 1775 he was appointed Major General, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia. He died in 1777. The Woosters gave unselfishly of their time and money to the cause of liberty. Mary Wooster’s home on Wooster Square was ransacked and pillaged when the British forces invaded New Haven on July 5, 1779. Nothing was spared but Mary’s life and the Clap family coat of arms, embroidered on black silk, which she had concealed on her person.

Mary Clap Wooster symbolizes the true and unselfish spirit of a real and noble patriot, then and now.

CHEROKEE (Atlanta, Ga.) On September 22, 1971 Cherokee Chapter had the honor of marking the graves of a Revolutionary soldier and his daughter. This occasion was the culmination of a long and diligent search by the Registrar, Mrs. John W. Maltbie, and the Historian, Mrs. L. C. Buzzett, who located the graves on the old Strickland property on Settlebridge Road in Gwinnett County, Georgia.

The property is now the home site known as “Lark-A-Bit Farm” owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Carnes and it was through the courtesy and cooperation of the present owners that this search was made possible. The graves were finally located in an inaccessible spot and were in remarkably good condition. The first one was marked “Thomas Connolly, Soldier of the Revolution, Age 82” and the second one was marked “Polly Connolly Strickland 1752-1810.”

The markers were placed by the Regent, Mrs. Claude E. Fitts, assisted by Mrs. M. T. Maltbie, Mrs. Buzzett and Mrs. H. P. Barlow, Jr.

Thomas Jefferson (Carlsbad, N.M.) dedicated a marker at the C. B. Eddy House Oct. 10, 1971. The invocation was given by Mrs. T. T. Kears, State Chaplain. The presentation of colors was made by the R.O.T.C. Color Guard of Carlsbad Senior High School. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Carlsbad Society, C.A.R.

Mrs. James R. Craft, Regent, gave the Welcome Address. Greetings were brought by Mr. Reid McClosky, representing the Mayor; by Mr. Prentice O’Neal from the Chamber of Commerce, and by Mr. Phillip Van Cleve, President of Eddy County Historical Society.

Mrs. T. M. Wyman stated that this white-painted stone house served the builder, first as a dwelling, later as an office. From this location came direction for the construction of an irrigation system, establishment of a town and the building of a railroad.

Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, National Chairman of U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee, commented that this Marker was the first Bicentennial Project to be placed in the State of New Mexico. She congratulated the Daughters who have again led the way in recognizing with proper commemoration the historic spots within the boundaries of our Nation.

The ribbon was cut, and the Marker unveiled. In addition to Mrs. Craft, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Wyman were the other members of the Marker Committee, Mrs.
SA-GO-YE-WAT-HA (Seneca Falls, N.Y.). Diamonds, orchids and gay costumes in the high style of the founding year. 1896, brightened the 75th Anniversary luncheon of Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter held at the Hotel Gould, Seneca Falls, in May. Mrs. Emerson Warn, Regent and chairman of the luncheon, personally printed in gold the invitations and programs. She welcomed the guests who were introduced by Mrs. Arnold Barben, State Director District VII.

Among the 75 who attended were the speaker, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, 1st Vice President General; Mrs. James E. Clyde, Hon. New York State Regent; Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Regent; Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert Sloan, State Chaplain; Mrs. Robert Winne, State Director District VI; Mrs. Joseph Vecchiarelli, State Conference Chairman and several State Chairmen. Letters of congratulation from other State Officers and distant members were noted.

Mrs. John Schartzer read an essay on Mrs. William Henry Harrison. In her history resume Mrs. Eugene Lay, ex-Regent, stated that the chapter was formed by 14 women in 1896. Over the years the chapter has given over $3,000 to DAR and community projects. It started the first Red Cross unit in Seneca County. Mrs. Albert Halstead, ex-Regent, honored 32 deceased Chapter Regents with a memorial tribute of 32 white carnations.

Mrs. Allen Strong, Regent-elect, and Mrs. Peter King, 2nd Vice Regent-elect, presented gifts to the speaker and to Mrs. Clyde. Mrs. Baylies gave 25-year membership pins to: Mrs. Clifford Bullock, Mrs. James Edds, Mrs. Lay, Mrs. J. C. W. Stewart and Mrs. Strong. She congratulated Mrs. Harry Vaughn on 56 years of membership.

Mrs. Frank Vogel, ex-Regent, read a message from Mrs. Samuel Holt, ex-Regent, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She then introduced Mrs. Howland who reminisced on her long association with the chapter and spoke on the “DAR of Today.”

Mrs. Alice Lee Bourne entertained with delightful harp music.

Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe (Hackensack, N.J.) has had an active season with a varied and interesting program. At a Constitution Day luncheon, Chapter Chairman of National Defense, Miss Gertrude Unsel, spoke on “The State of the Nation.”

In October, Regent, Mrs. John Bergen, presented an American flag to Boy Scout Troop #351 of Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, Mr. William Wirz, Scoutmaster, with the following words of dedication: “It (the flag) stands for dignity, honor and protection of all who love liberty and equality and who claim the sheltering protection it has always given.” At the October Chapter meeting, State Chairman, Mrs. Benjamin Martorelli, gave a comprehensive report on the affairs, character, and condition of American Indians.

November was an unusually busy month. Mrs. Harry Ransall, Chapter Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual, spoke to 40 new citizens at Hackensack Naturalization Court ceremonies and presented an American flag to each. Speaker at Chapter’s November meeting was ex-State Registrar, Mrs. Joseph Ely, who gave a fascinating talk on Heraldry and Genealogy. Also in November, the Chapter Regent held in her home a “Breakfast” and Christmas sale of handmade articles, realizing the sum of $250.00 to go to meet Chapter responsibility for State and National projects, a major one being scholarships for needy young people.

At the Chapter’s C.A.R.-DAR Christmas party, Mrs. Bergen spoke on the topic “On Christmas Eve.” Christmas music played a big part—vocal and instrumental solos, piano duets, and group carol singing. Members filled cartons with clothes and toys for the Elna Conklin Child Welfare Home, Hackensack.

AMITE RIVER (Liberty, Miss.). The 100th anniversary of the Confederate Monument, Liberty, Miss., was observed on April 15, 1971, with memorial service sponsored by Amite River Chapter, the Study and Improvement Club and Liberty Junior Federated Club. Mrs. Ray Martin, corresponding secretary of Amite River Chapter, who planned and directed the program, led in the Pledge of Allegiance. Mayor Jack Causey gave the invocation, the group sang America. Miss Beulah Bates of Baton Rouge, a member of the chapter, brought the Welcome. Floyd Wayne Stratton, grandson of a Confederate veteran, told the history of the Monument. In conclusion Sgt. Charles Hughley, a Vietnam veteran, placed a wreath at the base, Hal Felder sounded Taps and J. P. Walsh led in signing “Dixie.”

A short program of a devotional and history of the church followed in the adjoining historic Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1848 and built of red brick kilned on the plantation of a member.

Plans for the monument for those from Amite County, Miss., who died in battle began in 1866; its completion and dedication was on April 17, 1871, on land donated by Liberty Lodge No. 37, F. & A. M., and was paid with monies collected by popular subscriptions and benefits.

Members of the Amite River Chapter taking part in the Confederate Monument ceremony.
This was the first monument erected to those who died for the cause of the South.

The plan was a shaft of Italian marble of Corinthian design 20 feet high on a base of four levels, a four sided column with names of 279 soldiers of Amite County cut thereon. On each side a laurel wreath is sculptured and the words "At Rest." At the top is an oval urn. Various portions of the monument are richly carved.

A Chapter project is erection of a permanent flagpole for flying the American Flag.

OLD GLORY (Franklin, Tennessee). Mrs. Thomas Shockley (Kate Nolen) has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution since joining Old Glory Chapter on October 16th, 1932. She helped organize the Jane Knox Chapter in Columbia, Tenn., before moving to Nashville.

She is a charter member of the General William Lee Davidson Chapter and has served as regent during 1957-1959 and again during the 1965-1967 term. Mrs. Shockley was one of the organizers of the chapter in 1948 and has worked energetically since that time, holding several other offices in which she served with her rare dedication. She is now our registrar, a member of several other historical and genealogical organizations and is truly devoted to her country and its rich heritage. Most of all, Mrs. Shockley is a true Christian and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church in Nashville.

She is deeply interested in the children of the American Revolution and has inspired many young people to join and become actively engaged in the work of the Chauvenon chapter, of which she is their leader. She is deeply admired and loved by all who know her.

Mrs. Shockley (left) is shown with Mrs. Roy Dugle, regent, during "Flag Day" ceremonies at the Old City Cemetery in 1970. The services were held at the gravesite of Captain William Driver, who gave the name "Old Glory" to the flag.

WOOSTER-WAYNE (Wooster, Ohio). Is Ohio the only state with a REAL GRANDDAUGHTER? Maud Marvin Knight is the granddaughter of Seth Marvin, 1st, a Revolutionary Soldier. Seth Marvin, was a private under Capt. Robert Durkee, serving in a company raised for the defense of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in 1777. He was 16 when he went into service.

Maud Marvin Knight was traveling in Vienna with her daughter Harriet in 1956 when she got word that she had been accepted as a member of DAR. Mrs. Knight, a gracious, charming lady, is an active member of Wooster-Wayne Chapter, DAR. She entertains her Chapter and visiting members from other chapters at their Washington's Birthday Tea. Last year she presented the GOOD CITIZEN AWARD to the recipient, Mary Elizabeth Vielhaber.

Pictured from the Wooster-Wayne Chapter are: Miss Grace Rice, Canton Regent; Mrs. Frank Beck, James Fowler Regent; Mrs. L. C. Knight, Real Granddaughter; Miss Brenda Kittle; Mrs. John Fair Myers, Chapter Vice Regent.

Brenda Kittle, Mrs. Knight's granddaughter, and member of Cupus Hill, C.A.R., spoke on Colonial Cookery at the Wooster-Wayne Chapters' American History Month meeting.

Mrs. Knight's two daughters are members of DAR and some of the grandchildren belong to C.A.R.

It would be very interesting to know whether other States have a living member whose grandfather was a Revolutionary Soldier. —Christine Dutcher.

COMTE DE GRASSE (Yorktown, Virginia) honored Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and her executive board at a reception October 18th at the Customhouse, Yorktown, Virginia.

Mrs. Spicer was in Yorktown for the observance of Yorktown Day, October 19th. This had special significance for the Comte de Grasse Chapter this year as they were the hosts and they were pleased that Mrs. Spicer was present to preside at the ceremonies.

Mrs. Spicer also attended the dedication of a marble cross at the French Cemetery by the French Ambassador, Charles Lecut. The cross honors some 50 unknown French soldiers who died during the fighting at Yorktown.

President Richard Nixon paid special tribute to the memory of Adimiral de Grasse, who fought in the siege of Yorktown, in a message which was read at the ceremonies.

The Comte de Grasse Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the Yorktown Branch Association for the Preservation of Virginia Activities, in cooperation with the National Park Service, sponsored a walking tour of some of the colonial homes and historic structures of Yorktown on October 17th and 18th as a prelude to the annual Yorktown Day on October 19th.

ANN CROOKER ST. CLAIR (Effingham, Illinois). Mrs. C. Morriss (Kate Byrd) Allen, a member of Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, is a descendant of one of the first families, the Byrds, of Virginia. She is also a descendant of Sgt. Wm. Jacobs, Lt. George Pulliam, John Byrd, Jerusha Penick Price and Andrew Hamilton, Sr. Mrs. Allen will be honored in 1972 for her twenty-two years of service to the Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter. Kate is not only an inspiration to all of the Chapter but also a tireless worker. She will drop her golf clubs or her hoe in her day lily bed to help anyone with their papers. She spends hours on research, makes trips to the State Library and even checks dates on tombstones in old cemeteries to help others trace their ancestors. In her honor the members of her chapter will pledge themselves to help increase their membership to "76" in 1976, matching the spirit of the men of "76.

Mrs. Allen has assisted or been directly responsible for over half the present membership (48) of Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter. This Chapter has been sponsor or god-parent for the Farina Chapter (now inactive), the Old State Capital Chapter of Vandalia, the Benjamin Mills Chapter of Greenville and the Vinsans Trace Chapter of Flora.
Mrs. Allen has served as Registrar and Treasurer of her Chapter as well as serving on the Finance, Membership and Program committees and on the local Board of Management. She has served on the 6th Division, State of Illinois, DAR Insignia Committee, the Historical Research and Genealogical Records Committee and was American Heritage Chairman for Division 6. Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter pays tribute to an outstanding member, Mrs. C. Morris Allen.

STAMP DEFIANCE (Wilmington, North Carolina) celebrated its Golden Anniversary with a banquet at Timme Plaza on October 19, 1971. Welcoming address was given by Mrs. J. N. Browne, Regent, who recognized Charter Members, Past Regents and guests. Greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution were extended by the State President, Mr. Robert S. Beckham.

Mrs. C. Wayne Spencer, Honorary State Vice Regent and State Parliamentarian, introduced the speaker, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway of New Bern, N.C., Honorary President General, NSDAR. Her presentation was entitled "The Stamp Defiance Heroes of the 18th Century and The Stamp Defiance DAR Members of the 20th Century."

The Chapter, officially organized September 28, 1921, and confirmed January 31, 1922, recognizes three persons for establishing the Chapter. They were Mrs. Eugene Philyaw, Mrs. A. B. Croom, and Mrs. W. M. Creasy.

The name of the Chapter, Stamp Defiance, was suggested by Mrs. Creasy and the history relative to selection of the name follows: "In November, 1765, the people of Wilmington with drums beating and colors flying, forced Stamp Master Houston to go to the Courthouse and publicly resign his office. Two months later, the militias of Brunswick, Bladen, and Duplin joined that of New Hanover and marched to Smithville (now Southport), boarded the ship-of-war "Diligence," and forced British Commander Lord to surrender his vessels and all British crown officers to swear never to issue any stamp paper in the colony of North Carolina. Thus ten years before the Declaration of Independence, in open day without any disguise, was successfully carried out Wilmington's Stamp Defiance."

This act of Stamp Defiance antedates the Boston Tea Party by nine years, and a bronze plaque commemorating this event has been placed in the rotunda of the State Capitol in Raleigh, N.C.—Martha B. Clayton.

Pictured at the Stamp Defiance Golden Anniversary Banquet are (l. to r.): Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Honorary President General; Mrs. J. N. Browne, Chapter Regent; Mrs. C. Wayne Spencer, Honorary State Vice Regent.

DAVID REESE (Oxford, Miss.). A tea honoring those members who had been affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution for 25 years or more was held recently at the Mary Buie Museum.

Mrs. George Eatman, Regent, gave the welcome to all members and guests. Mrs. James Cooke presided at the tea table.

Those who were honored at this time were Mrs. L. C. Andrews, Mrs. J. E. Belk, Mrs. Ross Brown, Mrs. T. E. Combs, Mrs. O. H. Douglass, Miss Robbie Edes, Mrs. V. B. Harrison, Mrs. J. G. McMurray, Mrs. Ira L. Morgan, Mrs. J. Aubrey Seay, and Miss Edna Snipes.

Others honored at the tea were Mrs. D. N. Tankersley, Mrs. Tom Barry, Miss Heloise Beebe, Mrs. J. N. Harvey, Mrs. Mark Hoffman, Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Miss Edith McClary, Mrs. Augusta Neely, Mrs. W. N. Scott, Mrs. W. I. Stone, and Mrs. J. H. Fox.

CAROLINE BREVARD (Tallahassee, Florida). Highlighting the September meeting were the Givens family. Holder of PhDs from her native Italy and the U. of California, Azzurra, invited with her husband supposedly to hear their daughter, Geraldine, give her prize-winning oration on the Constitution, herself almost "stole the show", receiving the chapter's first Americanism medal given a naturalized citizen.

Assisted by Committee Chairman, Mrs. Harold Blanton, Mrs. William Macklin, the Regent, presented the honor to fellow American Legion Auxiliary member, now the Unit Americanism chairman, FSU faculty member, Dr. Givens, often advises foreign students to become naturalized and help the country helping them.

The G. Harrold Carswell home was the scene of the October meeting to observe birthmonths of DAR and the chapter. Mrs. Robert Foster and Mrs. Bruce Sandberg presented a ritual written for the occasion—lighting tall red, white, and blue tapers signifying the patriotic, educational, and historic objectives through which an ever-broadening program courses. Tributes were paid the Four Founders and the chapter's organizers. The lighting of candle-edged cakes named "the history-makers", the past regents. A large Flag was presented to honor charter member, past regent, and friend, Dr. Venila Shores, now retired in her native Vermont.

In November "An Artist's Concept of Old Tallahassee" happily coincided with State Regent, Mrs. Harold Frankenberg's, official visit. Chapter member turned lecturer, Mrs. C. W. Ketchum, traced through scene and portrait paintings of Claribel Jett, the story of Florida's historic Capital. Her spectators "saw" the Cascades, near which is the Prime Meridian of Florida, soon to be commemorated, Prince and Princess Murat, "the Columns", and others. In the "wear and tell" bit Mrs. Ketchum pointed out family pieces worn—one being the Regent's necklace—a part of a set of topaz jewelry which the women of New Orleans presented to Rachel Jackson, her remote aunt.

A Bazaar sponsored by the Junior Committee was really their debut. Attired in quaint granny dresses, members served for a fee, hot gingerbread and tea, while a self-styled mountain youth furnished dulcimer music. Besides "learning while earning," the Committee collected 430 pounds of used clothing later shipped to DAR Schools.

ERASMUS PERRY (Silver Spring, Md.). Collectors items from the home of Miss Mildred Newbold Getty, a member of Erasmus Perry Chapter, have been donated to the NSDAR Museum. All were

At the Caroline Brevard birthday table are (l. to r.): Mrs. William Macklin, Chapter Regent; Mrs. G. Harrold Carswell, Hostess; Mrs. W. S. Anderson, Chapter Historian.

Mrs. C. M. Allen
in her family for years, passing from generation to generation.

One notable item was a Chinese export porcelain three-piece mantel garniture with a hat-form lid surmounted by a Foo-dog figure finial, over a vase-form body decorated with reddish brown leaves and flowers, about 11 1/2" in height, circa 1800. The family referred to the unit as rose jars.

Another was an antique American glass water pitcher, circa 1830's, with applied "C" scrolled handle, height 7 1/2".

A third was an early 18th century English cream-colored salt glaze stoneware Apostle teapot, circa 1800-1810, which is very rare.

The fourth piece was an antique Grandfather's clock, 9 1/2 feet tall, with mahogany case and brass clock works. It was made by David Shoemaker, Mt. Holly, N.J. (No. 153), who was active from 1802-1810. It still keeps perfect time.

—Priscilla G. Bruns.

KETTLE CREEK (Washington, Georgia). The Georgia Society welcomed back into full participation in the work promoting the three objectives of DAR Kettle Creek Chapter, on December 10, 1971.

A luncheon meeting, for Organization, was held in the beautiful antebellum home of the Organizing-Regent, Mrs. Charles Almond Wickersham.

Miss Martha Cooper, State Regent, presented a gavel to the Regent as her personal award to mark the importance of the occasion. She also gave a brief history of the Kettle Creek Revolutionary Battle, for which the Chapter is named. When first organized in September 1895, as the thirteenth Chapter in the State, it was "Wilkes County Chapter". In 1901, the 12 1/2 acres of the actual Battle Site were purchased and the Chapter name changed to Kettle Creek, to honor the gallant men who by their victory, encouraged the Continental Army.

In 1930 a Memorial Marker was placed at the Kettle Creek Battle site. At that time, Mrs. W. R. Latimer was Chapter Regent. In 1941, the Chapter was disbanded.

Mrs. E. Lee Stephenson, State Organizing Secretary, presided at the Program of Organization. Miss Martha Cooper, State Regent, installed the following Chapter Officers: Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Wickersham; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lloyd Brown; Registrar, Mrs. Frank Lee; Treasurer, Mrs. C. W. Johnson; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Wright Latimer Blue; Historian & Librarian, Mrs. G. B. Newsome.

Mrs. Louis Joseph Bahin, State Chaplain, performed the Ritual Ceremony in the program. Other State Officers present were Mrs. Arthur H. Waite, Jr., First Vice-Regent; Miss Ethel Montgomery, State Curator; Mrs. Henry W. Lively, State Historian; Mrs. Hubert R. Martin, past state treasurer, and immediate past state Chaplain.

At the conclusion of the formal program, Miss Cooper brought a brief and impressive message on "What It Means To Be A Georgia Daughter."

She challenged the newly reorganized Chapter members to try to make State and National Honor Rolls this year!

Organizing members of the Kettle Creek Chapter are shown with the State Regent, Miss Martha Cooper.

NASSAU (Camden, New Jersey) celebrated its 75th Anniversary at a tea held on Thursday, November 11, at 1 P.M. at the Camden County Historical Society.

Guests included the Camden Mayor, Joseph Nardi; and Mrs. Edward Podgorski of Haddonfield, who is the National Vice Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship. Mrs. John Pinley, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General, and present chairman of Founders Committee and Finance Committee for the Watson House, Trenton, New Jersey, and Mrs. John Griffin of Millburn, State Regent, and other state officers, chairmen and regents were also present.

Members of the chapter wore period costumes. The Honorable Joseph Nardi brought greetings to the Chapter from the City of Camden. He urged us to prepare for the Bicentennial to be held in this area.

Mrs. Griffin spoke about her trip to the Tamassee School and asked for our support.

Organizing members of the Kettle Creek Chapter.

Mrs. Paul T. Well, Chapter regent, models an 1804 wedding dress.

An American Flag that had flown over the Capitol was presented to the Watson House in honor of Mrs. Griffin. It was accepted for the Watson House by Mrs. Finley.

An original prize winning play, "Rachel's Colonial Belles", was presented by chapter members, Mrs. Podgorski, Mrs. Harry Lorusso, Mrs. George Hickman, Mrs. Robert Leitch, Mrs. James Campbell and Mrs. Harding Somers. They portrayed the wives of Revolutionary ancestors. A copy of an original Martha Washington recipe was presented to the guests.

Mrs. Carl Schafer of Camden was presented with a certificate for outstanding service for the past forty-nine years.

Mrs. Schafer and Miss Estella Cooper hosted the tea table.

The committee included Mrs. Lorusso, Mrs. Hickman, and Mrs. Podgorski.—Agnes Stevens Weil.

CHARLOTTE REEVES (Springfield, Tenn.). Beautiful fall weather and an outstanding speaker assured the success of the open meeting of the Charlotte Reeves Robertson chapter at the Glenn Memorial Clubhouse on November 11.

Following the ritual, Mrs. Lewise Cobbs, regent, installed ten new members.

In the absence of Miss Johnnie Williams, program sponsor, Mrs. Cobbs introduced Mrs. J. W. Foreman who presented her program topic, "One Nation, Under God" in a most inspiring manner. As she began her talk, Mrs. Foreman expressed the hope that it shall ever be true that this shall be "one nation, under God."

During the business session Mrs. Cobbs announced that the chapter had been asked to sponsor an essay contest on "How the State Acquired Its Name." It is scheduled for February, which is American History month, and is planned for pupils in grades five through eight. She also stated that this chapter has been asked to be hostess to the district meeting in 1972.
Garry was added to the Spokane chapter, dating back to 1922, when the name a beautiful native granite monument. The Spokane chapter to honor Chief Garry, a missionary of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Santa Ana Chapter, Orange County, California.

—Elizabeth B. Brozowsky

NEW YORK CITY (New York). Former Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, a resident of Greenwich Village, was awarded the Americanism Medal by the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a luncheon held at the Hotel Plaza.

Introduced by Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, Chapter Regent, as a great American who came to these shores as a child after being born in Italy on February 4, 1900, the former Mayor began his remarks with the quip that he had overheard one matron say that he was not as handsome as Mayor Lindsay.

On the dais in addition to Mrs. Van Raalte were Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent, and Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, First Vice President General, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Mrs. Frank Parcells, Mrs. Walter Hughey.

(Continued on page 188)
New Records for December 10, 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agee, Daniel</td>
<td>Buckingham Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Abner</td>
<td>Rehoboth, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Robert</td>
<td>Burke Co., Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allumbaugh, Peter</td>
<td>Greenbrier Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews, Nathaniel S.</td>
<td>Albany Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbill, Joseph</td>
<td>Chowan Dist., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, Isaiah</td>
<td>Surry Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bancroft, John</td>
<td>Lynn, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker, Henry</td>
<td>Sussex Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartgis, Matthias</td>
<td>Lancaster, Pa. &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskerville, John</td>
<td>Mecklenburg Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Jonathan</td>
<td>Berks Co., Penn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellamy, William</td>
<td>Edgecombe Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidwell, Daniel</td>
<td>Stillwater, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blakeslee, James</td>
<td>Laurens Co., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunt, William</td>
<td>Johnston Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman, Benjamin</td>
<td>Shenandoah Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bray, Nathaniel, Sr.</td>
<td>Gloucester, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bressler, Nicholas</td>
<td>Center Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Walter</td>
<td>Sussex Co., N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgess, William</td>
<td>Edenton Dist., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadwell, Matthew</td>
<td>Hartford Co., Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Robert</td>
<td>Monongalia Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caradine, Thomas</td>
<td>Rowan Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Jesse</td>
<td>Greenville Dist., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle, Joel</td>
<td>Harwinton, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, Aaron</td>
<td>Westmoreland Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Abel</td>
<td>Pomfret, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counts, Henry</td>
<td>Old 96th Dist., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koons</td>
<td>York Co., Penn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cramer, Helfer</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport, Silas</td>
<td>Stamford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Azariah</td>
<td>Lincoln Co., Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Daniel</td>
<td>Rehoboth, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Camp, Lambert</td>
<td>Woodbridge, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieter, Johann George</td>
<td>Berks Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaker, Jacob</td>
<td>Richland Co., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubose, John</td>
<td>Cheraw Dist., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easley, Millington</td>
<td>Greenville Dist. &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eck, Joseph</td>
<td>Berks Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Joseph</td>
<td>Worcester Co., Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint, Richard</td>
<td>Culpepper Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granssone, Charles</td>
<td>Opelousas, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, James</td>
<td>Shrewsbury, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunter, Benjamin</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah, Samuel</td>
<td>Cumberland Co., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harding, Archelaus</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herndon, Benjamin</td>
<td>Goochland Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphrey, Ambrose</td>
<td>Barkhemsted, Litchfield, Ct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isham, George Jonathan</td>
<td>Colchester, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob, Gabriel</td>
<td>Anne Arundel Co., Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Daniel</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, John</td>
<td>Lincoln Co., Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkham, Samuel</td>
<td>Virginia &amp; Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite, Henry</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane, Joseph</td>
<td>Amherst, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Peter</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loomis, John</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCullough, James</td>
<td>Rowan Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDaniel, James</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McElyea, Patrick</td>
<td>Washington Co., Va. &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeds, Timothy</td>
<td>Pasquotank Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredith, Peter</td>
<td>Dover, Delaware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill, Solomon</td>
<td>New Hartford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nash, Edward</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, William</td>
<td>Caswell Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Daniel</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rennick, Robert</td>
<td>Augusta Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikard, John</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roach, James</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Michael</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ, James</td>
<td>Westmoreland Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strait, Peter</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utley, Burwell</td>
<td>Wake Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Kirk, Jacob</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellman, Jeremiah</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney, Timothy</td>
<td>Shrewsbury, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittington, Joseph</td>
<td>Caroline Co., Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolwine, Philip S.</td>
<td>Augusta Co., Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zullinger, Nicholas</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FEBRUARY 1972
The Comanche and Kiowa Indians attacked Fort Parker, Texas, May 19, 1836. Taken captive was nine year old Cynthia Ann Parker. Her father, Silas, and his father, John, were killed.

Cynthia Ann or Naut’dah, as she was called by the Comanches, became an Indian in habits and customs. She was the wife of the noted Comanche Chief Puhtocno-cony, and was very proud of her husband. New importance and dignity were hers as the wife of the young chief. Three children were born to this union: Quanah, Pecos, and their little sister Taucheyah.

On the Pease River, in Texas, Cynthia Ann and her two year old daughter were captured by the Texas Rangers, who took them to live with the Parker family. She was a hard worker and always ready to help, but so lonely. Her heart was out on the Plains with her boys and husband. Little Taucheyah died December 14, 1863, and was buried in the Ashbury Cemetery in Van Zant County, Texas. Cynthia Ann, grieving and heart-broken, died in October 1864 and was buried in the Fosterville Cemetery, also in Texas.

After the capture of his mother, and the subsequent deaths of his brother and his father, Quanah was left a homeless, lonely teen-age boy. He learned to be independent and self-reliant. He became an expert marksman, hunter and horseman. He attained his Warrior’s rank earlier than most boys and was soon recognized as a Sub-Chief.

Quanah watched as many tribes gathered for the Medicine Lodge Treaty. Far up and down the stream were pitched the tents of the Indians, Soldiers and Commissioners from Washington. One by one the Chiefs set their mark beside their name. The Commissioners signed the paper and the council was over. The Commissioners spoke bitterly against the treaty with the white men, who sought to deprive the Indians of their lands.

There were many smiling glances for this young Chief, but his choice was Weakeah, the daughter of Old Bear. She had been promised by her father to her older sister’s husband, in accordance with the tribal law. They were to be married in a few days. Quanah made a decision. He hid near the stream and waited for Weakeah to come for water, and told her of his plans.

Through the night Weakeah quietly loosened the stobs of the tepee near her bed and silently slipped out to meet Quanah. They joined a group of young men and a lady, riding at night and sleeping during the day until they reached a safe place.

Quanah and his band were gone from the Comanche camps for almost a year. During this time some of the men had returned to get wives. The band had a large herd of fine horses.

Soon after returning to the Comanche camp, Quanah and Weakeah became the proud parents of a daughter whom they named Nahmacuh. Nahmacuh was born 1873 and was the mother of the writer of this article.

During the battle of Adobe Walls in 1874 Quanah was struck on the shoulder. For a time his arm was almost paralyzed. The shot had come from behind. A careful check of the location increased the mystery for no one had been behind them. The Indians were superstitious about things unexplainable. Could this be a gift of powerful medicine given to the enemy to make bullets strike from behind as well as in front? In later years Quanah learned how bullets may ricochet.

In his fighting years Quanah was the terror of the frontier settlements. Military men have said that he knew more about army tactics than any other Indian leader of the wide frontier years.

To the Indians the buffalo was the staff of life. It was food, clothing, dwelling and tools. The disappearance of the buffalo did what the guns of the white man had never succeeded in doing: it brought starvation to the Plains Indians. Quanah realized that the old life was...
over, and that the white man was here to stay. He thought of his mother. She had been white and learned the Indian way. Now he must accept this new way of life. June 2, 1875, he and his brave Comanches arrived in Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. The surrender of this group marked the close of the Indian Wars in Oklahoma.

When Quanah surrendered, he helped his Comanches to embrace the new culture, clothing and language. He warned them to stay away from Pausapah, the Indian word for whiskey. The parents were encouraged to send their children to the government school near Fort Sill. As the Indians have but one name Quanah adopted his mother’s last name, Parker.

Shortly after the Government placed the Comanches on the reservation, some of the men went AWOL. They were reported to be in the Panhandle of Texas, raiding and destroying property and livestock. The officers at the Fort asked Quanah to bring the men back to the reservation. In his usual manner he said “Give me horses and rope—me get ’em”. Within a week he returned with the Indians roped to their horses, and stated “here they are—take’em”.

There was much lawlessness around the Reservation at this time. The Indian Agent called on Quanah with the difficult cases. In 1889 the Government established the “Court of Indian Offenses” and appointed Quanah the Presiding Judge. One chief from each of two other tribes was selected. This plan worked well since the Indians were willing to submit complaints and be judged by the Chiefs. This Court with jurisdiction over the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache and the Wichita-Caddo Reservations operated successfully until the end of the system in 1906.

It was the custom of an Indian Chief to take more than one wife. Weahkeah was not alone. Quanah had other wives. The children attended the government school near Fort Sill. Four of them were sent to far-away Carlisle in Pennsylvania.

At the foot of the Wichita Mountains, where the plains spread out in fields and pastures and clear streams ran down from the mountains, Quanah built his home. It was a large two-story house with a covered porch and balcony around three sides. A one story wing was added, containing a large dining room and kitchen.

Many distinguished guests visited in this home. There were Presidents, Ambassadors, statesmen, Army officers, prominent cattlemen of Texas, Indian chiefs, officials from Washington, and all were welcome.

Quanah was very interested in the affairs of his people and his nation. He leased the grasslands of the Indians to the cattlemen, obtaining fifty dollars semi-annually for each Indian of the three tribes.

He went to Washington each year in the interest of not only the Comanches, but all tribes of Oklahoma, and was a well known figure in Congress for ten years. During this time he worked with three Presidents but he admired Teddy Roosevelt more than any other man. Theirs was a true friendship.

On business occasions and when traveling Quanah wore a fine broadcloth suit and shirts of linen or silk. He never cut his hair.

Indian children will always owe a debt of gratitude to their Chief. When President Roosevelt visited Oklahoma, he asked Quanah what he could do to help. The chief explained that the grazing land which had been set aside was the last of the Indian lands. He wanted the children born following the last opening to receive allotments before the government released the land for the white settlers. When the bill for the opening of the Big Pasture came before Congress, no provisions were made for allotments. The bill was passed but vetoed by President Roosevelt. Later a bill was passed which included the money for the Indian Children. This writer was one of those receiving an allotment.

This was published in the “Quanah Tribune Chief” Centennial Edition 1858-1958, Quanah, Texas. The town was named for the Chief of the Comanches, the son of Chief Pete Nocona and their white captive Cynthia Ann Parker.

At the time of the naming of the town, Chief Quanah had turned from his war-like ways and became a friend of the white, champion of education, and advocate of a more civilized way of life for the Indians. He was popular and influential in this section. To name the town for him seemed only natural. The old Chief was greatly pleased with the honor and pronounced the following blessing, a legacy of the town: “May the Great Spirit smile on your little town. May the rain fall in season and there be the warmth of the sunshine after the rain. May the earth yield bountifully. May peace and contentment be with you and your children forever.”

At Quanah’s request, the remains of his mother were moved from Texas, to the Post Oak Mission Cemetery, near Cache, Oklahoma, December 3, 1910. Less than three months later, February 23, 1911, Quanah died and was buried beside his mother. Many attended his funeral. It was a day of contrasts. Motor cars puffed amid hacks, buggies, wagons, ranch rigs and cow ponies; the Indian and white, each mourning in his own way.

In 1930 Congress appropriated funds for construction of an eighteen foot granite shaft, a replica of the Washington monument, to mark the grave of the Comanche Chief, Quanah Parker friend of the white man.

The guns he once defied so bravely would not leave Quanah in peace. They seemed to say “move on. You are in our way”. In 1957 in the Fort Sill range expansion, the Parker home and the Post Oak Cemetery had to be moved. The home is now at Eagle Park near Cache, Oklahoma. The remains of Quanah and his mother were reburied August 9, 1957, on the Chiefs Knoll, Post Cemetery, Fort Sill. Taucheyah was reburied October 2, 1965, on Chiefs Knoll, next to the graves of her brother and mother.

Quanah, half Indian, half white, grandson of the first Texas Ranger, son of a great Comanche Chief, was born in an era of turmoil, when the red man and the white man clashed on the southern plains. Few frontier stories have touched the hearts of men more profoundly than that of Quanah Parker. He led his proud people from a life of uninhibited freedom into all walks of the white man’s life, with courage and dignity.
New York

The 75th State Conference of the New York State Organization was convened on September 29, 1971 by the State Regent, Mrs. George U. Baylies, at the Flagship-Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. This new administration attracted an attendance of 558 members which was one of the highest registrations in recent years. A welcome sight to all arriving Daughters was the DAR Banner flying proudly from the 40 ft. flagpole in front of the hotel.

preceding the opening of the Conference, members were invited to attend a Hospitality Tea at the historic Irondequoit Chapter house on Tuesday afternoon. The New York State Officers Club Banquet was held on Tuesday evening with Mrs. George O. Vosburgh, President, presiding. For the members not attending this dinner, a Welcome Dinner and bus tour was arranged with stops at the Memorial Art Gallery and the Strasenburgh Planetarium.

Kevin Manning, 11-year old bugler and member of Oetetiana Council, Boy Scouts of America, sounded the Call to Colors at the Conference sessions and drew praise for his skilled performance and aplomb.

At 9:30 A.M. Wednesday, the State Regent called to order the 75th New York State Conference and introduced Mayor Stephen May and the manager of the Flagship-Rochester; both gentlemen welcomed the members to the City of Rochester. Greetings from Governor Rockefeller and the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, were read. The following guests were presented: Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, First Vice President General; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Past Vice President General; Mrs. James E. Clyde, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent, Massachusetts; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Past Vice President General; Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Past Organizing Secretary General, National Chairman, DAR Schools; Mrs. Henry S. Jones, Past First Vice President General, National Chairman, National Defense. Also attending were 8 National Chairmen, 3 National Advisers, 13 National Vice Chairmen, 20 State Officers, 44 State Chairmen and 24 State Pages. Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli, Conference Chairman, and Mrs. Arnold H. Barben, Conference Vice Chairman and state Director, District VII, were assisted by the Chapter regents of District VII as Conference hostesses.

Nine fifty-year members were welcomed by the State Regent and presented with gifts especially designed for the 75th State Conference. Reports of the State Officers and the Nominating Committee concluded the morning session.

At the National Defense Luncheon, the speaker was Mrs. Henry S. Jones, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee; her topic was "The Will to Win." Round Tables of State Officers and Chairmen were scheduled for the afternoon.

The 75th Anniversary Banquet featured the Hon. Angier Biddle Duke, former United States Ambassador, former Chief of Protocol who is presently serving as honorary chairman of the International Rescue Committee. A program of varied selections was given by the Eastman School of Music Ensemble.

The Thursday morning session brought the presentation of the Resolutions by the committee chairman; a review of the year's accomplishments was given in the reports of the State Chairmen.

The Memorial Service honoring 353 New York State Daughters lost through death this past year, was held on Thursday afternoon at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Rochester. Miss Thelma L. Brown, State Director of District VIII, was the soloist.

Among the special events scheduled for the week were: the Pages and Junior Members Dinner on Tuesday, the State Regent's Luncheon with State Chairmen, Districts' Breakfasts planned for each morning as well as the Guest Night, Thursday, to which heads of many other organizations were invited. On that evening the guest speaker was Mr. Paul Yarross, a representative of the Eastman Kodak Company; a varied film program was presented.

The Conference received fine coverage in the local press, it was covered by a reporter from the New York Times and the State Regent was interviewed twice on TV.

The closing session on Friday morning brought the final report of the Resolutions Committee, the announcement of the State Regent's Project which will be the purchase of a pick-up truck for the Kate Duncan Smith School, and the invitation to the 76th State Conference to be held at Lake Placid. The Conference theme, "The Tie That Binds" was reflected in the closing hymn after which the State Regent, Mrs. George U. Baylies, adjourned the Diamond Jubilee State Conference.

—Margaret B. Whitford
The Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution met at the Marriott Hotel in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 19th and 20th for the Seventy-First Indiana DAR State Conference. These two information filled days showed the vast accomplishments of the Indiana Daughters during the past year under the leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby.

The State Regent reported her plans to dedicate a marker for the Schlosser Cottage at Kate Duncan Smith School on Saturday, October 23, 1971 to commemorate the completed repairs at the Cottage through funds given by the Indiana DAR for this project.

The Indiana Daughters were pleased that 93 of the 104 Chapters in the state made National Honor Roll this past year and also that the number and activities of the Junior Membership are steadily on the increase due to the stressing of this committee on the part of the State Regent. Sixteen National Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen have been appointed from Indiana this year.

A State project for the United States of America Bicentennial will be a glass plate, a replica of a plate made in 1876 which commemorated the first hundred years of the United States. The plate contains an engraving of the Liberty Bell and the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This plate will be dated 1776-1976 and will be sold not only to interested citizens and DAR members in Indiana, but will be sold on a National basis also. This very worthy project was begun for the Indiana Daughters at the 71st Indiana DAR State Conference.

The Indiana Children of the American Revolution honored the Indiana DAR with a luncheon during State Conference and announced their Snail Fund Raising Project for the raising of money for their Endowment Fund. The Indiana Daughters heard an inspiring talk urging strong support for C.A.R. work.

A new Indiana Chapter was announced as instituted on October 16th, 1971, the Old Ridge Road Chapter of Monroeville.

**Abraham Lincoln and His Sister**

(Continued from page 122)

Dennis Hanks and Squire Hall, but as Dennis said it was "a hoss of another color" when Sarah became engaged to Aaron. He seemed obsessed with the idea that women could hardly survive the hard backwoods life after they married.

The Little Pigeon records show that on April 6, 1826 Sarah became a member. Young people usually did not "join" the church until they married or were planning marriage.

A Aaron and Sarah were married August 2, 1826 by the church pastor, Rev. Charles Harper in the Lincoln home.

Abe, who had been working down on the river, came home for the wedding, in spite of his objections.

The newlyweds went to housekeeping in a new log cabin of their own, near his parents, and two miles from hers. For some time Sarah saw little of her brother. But when it became known that she was making baby clothes he often walked over to visit with her. Perhaps he also worried some about her.

If so, his concern was justified when on January 20, a year and a half after her marriage, Sarah died in childbirth and her baby with her.

One of Aaron’s sisters told how he ran the quarter mile to where Abe was working inside an outbuilding on the Grigsby place to tell him the sad news. She said Abe sank down in a doorway and covering his face with his hands, shook with sobs. It was said that the look of sadness that came over his face that day he carried through life. Sarah had passed out of his life but she, too, had "led him for a little way along the path to greatness."

(Continued on page 177)
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

The Genealogical Records, which have been received during the months of October and November, are as follows:

**California:**

**District Of Columbia:**

**Connecticut:**

**Indiana:**

**Maryland:**

**Massachusetts:**

**North Carolina:**
Jacob Slaughter of Granville Co., N.C. and some of his Dean, Duncan, Slaughter, and Washington Descendants. Presented by Mciah Bullock Chapter.
Rowan County, N. C. Will abstracts—Vol. 2 Presented by Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter.
Miscellaneous Ohio Records. Presented by Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter.

**Ohio:**
John Thomasson Sr. (1753-1840) of Louisa County, Virginia and some of His Descendants. Presented by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.

**Pennsylvania:**

**Texas:**

**Virginia:**
Bronson, Brownson, Brunson Families. Presented by Freedom Hill Chapter.

Loose pages that were received and returned to the State Chairman of Genealogical Records of the respective states to be combined with other material of like matter.

**District of Columbia:**
Cheatham Family Bible Record. Presented by E. Pluribus Unum Chapter.

**Kansas:**

**Montana:**
One Branch of the Heatons in America. Presented by Powder River Chapter.

**New Hampshire:**
Rumrill Genealogy taken from Rumrill Family Chart. Presented by Enice Baldwin Chapter.

**New York:**

**MICROFILM**

**Michigan:**
Death Records of Washtenaw Co. Presented by Louisa St. Clair Chapter.

**North Carolina:**
Rowan County Minutes, Court of P & QS 1753-1772. Presented by Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter.

**Ohio:**
Hamilton County, Ohio, Probate Court Wills 3 Reels. Presented by Cincinnati Chapter.

**Correction:** In the November issue the N. C. Misc. Records, 1971, was credited to the Griffith Rutherford Chapter, which was in error. The N. C. Misc. Records, 1971 was presented by North Carolina State Society.
Indiana. Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Hendricks County. Submitted by Mrs. Edwin Thompson through the Wa-Pe-Ke-Way Chapter.

The names of these Revolutionary Soldiers are listed on a Plaque in the Hendricks County, Indiana Court House, and also listed in the book, “Rooster of Revolutionary Soldiers, buried in Indiana.”

John Boyd, b-1761, d-Jan. 6, 1840.
Buried at Clayton, Indiana. Pensioned.

Thomas Fitzsimmons
Buried in Regan Cemetery S. of New Winchester, Indiana.
William Florence, b-1761, d-Jan. 28, 1840.
Buried at Carterburg Springs Cemetery, Indiana.

Mordecai Miller, b-Dec. 22, 1755, N. Carolina d-1841.
Buried at Walnut Cemetery, close to Hendricks-Morgan County line.

Daniel Higgins, b-1763, d-Sept. 17, 1851.
Buried on Henry Hunt Farm N. of New Winchester. Pensioned.

Thomas Harding, b-Jan. 8, 1759, d-June 20, 1840.
Buried at Lingerman Cemetery, S. W. of Brownsburg, Indiana.

Obediah Turpin, b-1761, d-1844.
Buried at East Cemetery, Danville, Indiana.

Richard Barnes, b-Feb. 20, 1763, d-Nov. 7, 1845.
Buried at East Cemetery, Danville, Indiana.

Isaac Lawrence, b-1762, d-1851.
Buried at Fox Cemetery N. of Plainfield. Pensioned.

William Ramsey, b-1748, d-Sept. 4, 1836.
Possibly buried on a farm near Morgan County line. Pensioned.

Matthew Jones, b-Mar. 18, 1758, d-July 18, 1836.
Buried at Baptist Cemetery at Center Valley, Indiana.

William Willey, b-1762, d-1842.
Buried at old Cemetery, S. of Avon, Indiana.

Joel Garrison, b-Feb. 9, 1760, d-Mar. 4, 1835. Pensioned.
Buried at Stilsville, Indiana.

John Faucett, b-Aug. 10, 1752, d-1838. Pensioned.
Buried at Shiloh Cemetery, N. E. of Avon, Indiana.

John Ward.


CROW BIBLE RECORDS from the Family Bible, which was willed by Elizabeth Brashear Crow, wife of Samuel Crow, a Lieut. in Maryland Troops in the Rev. War, to their son, Dr. Samuel Crow. Dr. Samuel Crow willed the Bible to Dr. William H. H. Crow and it is now owned by his great granddaughter.

Births
Samuel Crow born January 1, 1758.
Elizabeth Brashear Crow born July 12, 1761.
Nancy Crow born February 24, 1794.
Ann Crow born April 10, 1795.
Basil Crow born July 1, 1796.
Samuel Crow born January 1, 1798.
Matilda Crow born April 17, 1799.
Elizabeth Crow born September 18, 1800.
Mariah Crow born September 18, 1802.
Catherine Waters Smith Crow born September 25, 1802.
Samuel Crow born February 28, 1822.
William Henry Harrison Crow born January 11, 1824.
Sarah Martha Ann Crow born June 6, 1827.
John Smizer Crow born November 10, 1828.
Charles Wickliffe Crow born December 30, 1831.
Mary Margaret Elizabeth Crow born February 1, 1834.
George Washington Crow born July 31, 1836.
Franklin Davis Crow born February 21, 1838.
James Peter Crow born January 8, 1842.

Frances Crow born October 5, 1847.
Martha Crow born November 11, 1849.
Samuel Crow born December 12, 1851.
Thomas Eustace Crow born July 27, 1853.
Anna Belle Crow born February 18, 1857.
Harriet Crow born __________, 1861.
Emma Crow born March 3, 1863.
Edward Crow born November 15, 1865.
Lulu Crow born November 15, 1868.
John Crow born December 16, 1869.

Marriages
Samuel Crow and Elizabeth Brashear Crepps, widow of Christian Crepps, and daughter of Ignatius and Pamela Frances Brashear, Nelson County, Kentucky, May 29, 1793.

Basil Crow and Nancy Ann Brashear married __________, 1796.
Margaret Crepps and Charles A. Wickliffe February 25, 1813.

Samuel Crow and Catherine Waters Smith October 29, 1820.
Louisville, Kentucky, at the home of her parents.
Basil C. Crow and Maria Blandford November 7, 1820.
Samuel Crow and Phoebe Lowry.
William Henry Harrison Crow and Harriet Emily Eustace in St. Louis, Missouri, at the home of her parents December 8, 1846.
Sarah Martha Ann Crow and Robert McCann.
John Smizer Crow and Kate Kerr, December 1, 1853.
Mary Margaret Elizabeth Crow and Samuel Aaron Rawlings.
George Washington Crow and Anna Morris.
Martha Crow and William Hudson Snell, March 11, 1880.
Harriet Crow and Edward Hunt, March 11, 1880.
Franklin Davis Crow and Mary Therlked, __________, 1857.
Lulu Crow and Albert Woods, September 9, 1897.
Edward Crow and Minnie Young, __________, 1886.

Deaths
Matilda Crow, December 6, 1799.
Elizabeth Crow, November 11, 1816.
Samuel Crow, January 16, 1819.
Elizabeth Crow, October 11, 1826.
Sarah Crow McCann, March 10, 1849.
Dr. Samuel Crow, July __, 1853.
Mary M. E. Crow Rawlings, May 23, 1862.
Samuel Rawlings, August 27, 1875.
Charles Wickliffe Crow, July 12, 1854.
Catherine Waters Crow, January 25, 1882.
Edward Crow, November 19, 1893.
George W. Crow, December 28, 1901.
Samuel Crow, March 5, 1902.
Harriet Emily Crow, March 11, 1906.
Dr. William Henry Harrison Crow, Sept. 20, 1913.


Marriages in the German Reformed Church: Chambersburg, Pa., from Maryland.

Marriages

Jacob Mohler and Sarah Rothrock, April 6, 1824.
Mary Mohler and Jacob Bashoar, Feb. 18, 1845.
Joseph Mohler and Sarah Stroup, Jan. 22, 1846.
Ann Mohler and John Kearns, Feb. 3, 1846.
Jacob Mohler and Susanah How, Sept. 3, 1846.
Sarah Mohler and William How, Dec. 28, 1848.
John Mohler and Amanda Ellen Hoover, Dec. 24, 1858.
Martin Mohler and Cinie M. Hoover, May 7, 1862.
Susanah Mohler and Samuel Miller, Apr. 23, 1868.
Christian Hoover and Margaret Kears, Dec. 5, 1833.
Milo Cooper and Elizabeth A. Hoover, Dec. 17, 1857.
Thomas A. Kears and Mary E. Lynch, Dec. 28, 1864.

Deaths

Elizabeth, Aug. 19, 1842, age 5 mo. 29 days.
Sarah Rothrock Mohler, co consort of Jacob Mohler, April 9, 1845 (age 38 yrs. 24 days).
Tianna, July 16, 1845 (age 3 mo. 7 days).
Hannah, April 1, 1854 (age 20 yrs. 4 mo. 2 days).
Barbara, Nov. 28, 1854 (age 14 yrs. 9 mo. 13 days).
Anna Kears, May 16, 1866 (age 38 yrs. 1 mo. 6 days).
John M. Mohler, son of Jacob and Sarah (nee Rothrock) died Jan. 25, 1919 (age 81 yrs. 1 mo.).
Jacob Mohler, March 7, 1889.

Marriages in the newspaper “Valley Spirit”, Chambersburg, Pa.

Aug. 9, 1851
Married on 29th ult. by Rev. B. S. Schnect
Christian Miller
Susan Leaser
both of Frederick Co., Md.
Aug. 30, 1851
Married in this place 2 inst. by Rev. Alfred Nevin
Alexr. Brumbaugh
Eliz. Hawthorne
both of Washington Co., Md.
Sept. 6, 1851
Married the 14th inst. by Rev. S. G. Minor
Daniel Negly, Esq. recently of Franklin Co., Pa.
Elizabeth Ann, 2nd daughter of Capt. Thos. H. Hall, of Hagerstown, Md.
Oct. 4, 1851
Married 25th ult. by Rev. D. J. Eyler
Elijah B. Pence, Washington Twsp., this County (Pa.)
Mary A. Logan, Washington Co., Md.
Oct. 25, 1851
Married 14th inst. by Rev. S. Folk
Uriah P. Smith, Carroll Co., Md.
Christian Phillipy, Antrim Twsp. (Franklin Co., Pa.)
Nov. 1, 1851
Married 21st inst. by Rev. J. Dickson
Jacob S. Spessard, Washington Co., Md.
Mary Ann Lehmaster, Franklin Co., Pa.
Nov. 8, 1851
Married 9th ult. in Fayetteville, Pa. by James Harper, Esq.
Lewis Haines, Westminster, Md.
Mary Jane Wilson, Fayetteville, Pa.
Nov. 29, 1851
Married 4th inst. in Greensastle, Pa. by Rev. J. S. Foulk
Elizabeth Harbaugh, of vicinity of Leitersburg, Md.
Copied from original newspapers by Mrs. Janet Z. Gabler, 66 Glen St., Chambersburg, Pa.
**Missouri Tilley Cemetery.** Presented by Nancy Utech (Mrs. John J. Jr.) through the Eagle Rock Chapter, Monclair, New Jersey.

This cemetery is located seven miles southwest of Bethany, Missouri (Harrison County) in the orchard location of the Reuben Dodson Tilley and wife, Sarah Baker Tilley homestead.

Johnson, Martha L., daughter of Reuben D. and Sarah Tilley, age 20 years.

Tilley, Augustine, died 1935, aged 78 years 1 month 18 days

Tilley, Clara, daughter of Lydia and Sanford Tilley, born March 4, 1869—died at 12 years, 3 months 21 days.

Tilley, Elvira J., daughter, of Luther D. and Martha J., died April 23, 1861 at the age of 9 months and 6 days.

Tilley, Herbert, son of H. M. and Emma Tilley, born 1891, died W. M. and Emma Tilley, born 1891, died 1871 aged 59 years.

Tilley, Icedonia, daughter of Luther D. and Martha, died 1869 one year one month 2 days.

Tilley, Joseph E., son of R. D. and S. Tilley, died August 11, 1853 aged 4 years 9 months.

Tilley, Lorraine, April 1862, age 5 months.

Tilley, Luther, died March 8, 1890 aged 59 years.

Tilley, Luther D., died May 4, 1857 aged 4 years 4 months 2 days.

Tilley, Lydia, born Dec. 11, 1835 died June 24, 1884.

Tilley, Reuben D., died April 23, 1873 aged 78 years 11 months 1 day.

Tilley, Reuben D., died Jan. 10, 1871 aged 28 years 1 month 20 days.

Tilley, Sally E, daughter of Bedonia Tilley and Josie died April 10, 1871 age 5 months 10 days.


Tilley, Sarah, died April 23, 1873, aged 78 years 7 months and 25 days.

Watson, Daphne 1895-1965


Youngman, Charles F., born April 16, 1872 died August 5, 1927.

Youngman, Karl Merton, born 1915 died 1934.

**Marriage Records of Kanawha County, W. Va. 1814-1850.**

Contributed by: Mrs. F. S. McComas, State Historian.

The dates of 1822, 1823 and 1824 have been abstracted.

Thomas Cook and Mary Paul were married January 4, 1822.

Samuel Meadkiff and Elizabeth Smith were married September 12, 1822.

William Bringham and Alethia Bream married in 1822.

Spicer Patrick and Lavinia V. M. Bream married in 1822.

James O. Daniel and Betsey Slater married in 1822.

Nathaniel Hatch and Elizabeth Skiles married in 1822.

William Hammock and Sally Ashly married in 1822.

Edward Oaks and Drusilla Drown married in 1822.

John Garret and Margaret Young married in 1822.

George W. Martin and Eliza Evans married in 1822.

Solomon Austin and Mary Derrick, daughter of Jonathan Derrick, married April 9, 1822.

Robert Craig and Nancy Dawson, daughter of John Dawson, married May 15, 1822.

James Clifton and Jenny Dawson, daughter of John Dawson, married May 15, 1822.

Jesse Melton and Sally Tucker, daughter of James Tucker, Sr., married — 29, 1822.

Edward Billups and Elizabeth H. Bech married January 16, 1822.

James Persinger and Polly Gillaspie married February 14, 1822.

Thomas Browder and Mary Ann Duncan married February 28, 1822.

Robert Shears and Nancy Smith married April 1, 1822.

Samuel Billups and Sarah Chandler married April 25, 1822.

William Williams and Nelly Williams married June 29, 1822.

Isaac Wade and Margaret Lewis married September 16, 1822.

John W. Lowe and Mary Christian married October 10, 1822.

Ransaler Curtis and Elizabeth Doling married October 31, 1822.

Pleasant Thomas and Salley Rust married December 26, 1822.

John G. Roach and Rachael Shiverdecker married December 26, 1822.

Benjamin Harris and Margaret Burnsides married February 1, 1822.

Joseph Jones and Polly Alexander married February, 1822.

Taylor Hudnal and Nancy Proctor were married September 4, 1822.

David Jarrod and Polly Colbert were married September 24, 1822.

Joseph McCown and Sally Corban married January 16, 1823.

Edmund Chapman and Nancy Daniel married March 6, 1823.

Page Stanley and Elizabeth Martin married February 13, 1823.

Jarvis F. Hanks and Charlotte Garber married September —, 1823.

John M. Gordon and Ellin Cook married January 8, 1823.

Joseph Reed and Melinda Kidd married February 23, 1823.

Ezekiel Midkiff and Polly Lively married March 27, 1823.

William S. Davis and Cynthia Melton married April 15, 1823.

Bartley Fowler and Jane Lane married July 27, 1823.

William Martin and Elizabeth Hensley married August 21, 1823.

Sampson Hansley and Susan Billups married October 2, 1823.

William Cator and Betsey Miller married April 29, 1823.

Nathaniel Crane and Eleanor Slater married April 30, 1823.

Jacob Pinrod and Ann Caïd married August 19, 1823.

Alexander W. Quarriller and Caroline W. Shrewsbury married January 30, 1823.

John Rogers and Nancy Shrewsbury were married October 27, 1823.

A. Sutton Matthews and Eliza Buster married in 1823.

Toussaint Schouman and Mrs. Jane E. Summers, widow of Harvey Summers, married December 17, 1823.

Amable Demolaine and Felicity Villard married in 1823.

Joseph Burnsides and Sally Harless married April, 1823.

John Ryno and Celia Shepherd married December 20, 1823.

Abraham Dixon and Harriett McCown married July 26, 1823.

Thomas Smith and Polley Kinner married December 5, 1823.

Joseph Kendall and Elizabeth A. Burgess were married December 10, 1823.

Jesse Discon and Lerah Massey were married March 28, 1823.

William Griffith and Catharine Hill married April 1, 1824.

Harvey Buxton and Sagoey O. Brown married April 11, 1824.

William Lewis and Sarah Enicks married April 22, 1824.

John Tacket and Martha Holley married May 29, 1824.

Lemuel Lett and Elizabeth Landers married July 11, 1824.

John L. Kidd and Mary Landers married July 11, 1824.

John Burch and Cinthia Cobbs married July 15, 1824.

Samuel Stephenson and Sally Wilson married July 27, 1824.

Philip Harless and Eliza Barker married July 29, 1824.

Henry Morris and Ann Summers married January 22, 1824.

James C. Morris and Polly Webster married January 31, 1824.

Pleasant W. Robinson and Mary Cavender married September 2, 1824.

Joel Alexander and Roxalana Morrison married June 7, 1824.

Alexander Donaldson and Betsey Baxter married November 7, 1824.

John Laferty and Polly Williams married December 8, 1824.

James Ryan and Lucinda Mitchel married December 16, 1824.

John Bartly and Winifey Bagby married December 23, 1824.

John Leegale and Martha Meadows married December 30, 1824.

Asa Woodward and Deborah Frigg were married January 15, 1824.

Andrew W. Slaughter and Maria Morris married May 5, 1824.

Melton Woods and Nancy Young married May 6, 1824.

James Reveal and Nancy Shepard married January 1, 1824.

Isaac Raburn and Susan Thomas married October 20, 1824.

Robert Smith and Sarah Baxter married May 4, 1824.

Absalom Wells and Parthen Morrison married February 29, 1824.

John Wheeler and Margaret Paul married September 16, 1824.

David Wells and Sally Hill married September 17, 1824.

This church cemetery is on land deeded by William Gillespie and Hugh Thompson for a church building and cemetery. This congregation was originally an Associate Reform church and held its first services about 1800. In 1858 it united with the Associate Presbyterian Church and became the United Presbyterian Church. In 1914 the congregation was disbanded and the last burial was in 1902. Now the cemetery is in a section of land that has been stripped for coal. The burial records are in the possession of Mrs. George I. (Mary Mintier) Copeland, copied by Mrs. Marshall H. Francis.

Thomas M., son of E. AND M. Hervey, a member of Co. H, 126 O. V. fell in battle at Spotsylvania Court House, Va. May 12, 1864, aged 20 yrs. 7 mos. 16 das.


Susannah Hawthorne Hervey, wife, b. 1785, d. Nov. 17, 1834.

Susannah Jane, dau. of Wm. and S. Hervey, d. Oct. 5, 1828, aged 5 yrs. 11 mos. 5 das.

Robert C., son of Wm. and S. Hervey, d. Dec. 2, 1846, aged 26 yrs. 10 mos.

Hannah, dau. of Wm. and S. Hervey, d. May 20, 1835, aged 18 yrs. 11 das.

Sarah Jane, wife of Joseph Hervey, d. May 13, 1848, aged 39 years.

Isabel McNary, 2nd wife of Joseph Hervey, d. Apr. 29, 1851, aged 30 yrs., 7 mos., 5 das.

Robert Hervey, d. Apr. 14, 1840, aged 62 yrs. 2 mos.


Mary Hervey, wife of David T. Archer, d. March 7, 1845 in the 61 yr. of her age.


David Hervey, Sr. b. May 12, 1794—d. May 20, 1879.

Elizabeth Archer Hervey, wife of D. Hervey, b. July 1, 1796 d. July 16, 1860, aged 64 yrs. 15 da.


Infant son of D. and E. A. Hervey, b. and d. 1836, aged 10 da.


Rebecca, dau. of John B. and Nancy Hervey, b. June 29, 1853, d. July 10, 1862.

Sarah Margaret, dau. of J. B. and Nancy Hervey, b. Sept. 3, 1861, d. July 14, 1862.

Thomas M., son of J. B. and Nancy Hervey, b. May 12, 1868, d. April 11, 1872.

Nicholas M. McCoy, b. 1835, d. Jan. 29, 1885, aged 50 yrs.


David H., son of N. M. and S. McCoy, d. Apr. 8, 1861, aged 6 mo. 25 da.

Mary C. dau. of N. M. and S. McCoy, d. Nov. 24, 1863, aged 4 years, 4 mo. 15 da.

Cassander, wife of Samuel McCoy, b. Dec. 20, 1801, d. Feb. 1, 1861—aged 60 years.

Robert B., son of S. and C. McCoy

Sarah, dau. of S. and C. McCoy—d. April 19, 1850, aged 10 years, 9 mo. 11 da.

Mary, dau. of B. and S. Barkhurst, d. Mar. 16, 1818, aged 13 yrs. 11 mo. 21 da.

Katherine, dau. of B. and S. Barkhurst, d. Dec. 20, 1838 aged 1 yr. 6 mo. 27 da.

Leander, son of B. and S. Barkhurst, d. Oct. 23, 1832, aged 3 yrs. 9 mo. 11 da.

Benjamin Barkhurst, b. Jan. 11, 1804, d. May 17, 1869, aged 65 yrs. 4 mo. 6 da.


Hannah, dau. of Sam and Mary Farmer, d. Oct. 31, 1857, aged 7 yrs. 8 mo. 9 da.

Charles M. son of Sam and Mary Farmer, d. Jan. 14, 1855, aged 8 mo. and 8 da.

Samuel Sankey, d. Sept. 22, 1851—aged 38 yrs. 6 mo. 20 da.

Rachel, dau. of James and Mary Gracy, d. Sept. 30, 1838, aged 2 yrs., 6 mo. 27 da.

Robert Coulter, d. Aug. 1, 1851—aged 15 yrs. 5 mo. 20 da.

Isabelle, dau. of R. and J. Coulter, d. June 5, 1856, aged 20 yrs. 2 mo. 5 da.


James A. Carson, d. Oct. 18, 1859, aged 30 yrs. 10 mo. 25 da.

Sarah, wife of J. A. Carson, d. Mar. 25, 1870, aged 36 yrs. 8 mo. 21 days.

James Carson, d. 1867, aged 80 years.

Isabella Carson, wife of James Carson, d. April 29, 1872, aged 84 years.

William Kyle, d. July 26, 1859, aged 86 yrs.

Rebecca, dau. of Samuel McNary.


William Glover—

Sarah, wife of Josiah Glover, d. May 9, 1858, aged 75 yrs.

Martha, wife of Walter Francis, d. May 21, 1868, aged 88 yrs.

Walter Francis, d. March 24, 1849—aged 87 yrs.

Elizabeth (Betsy) Francis, d. Oct. 27, 1888, aged 76 yrs.


Samuel McNary, d. Feb. 19, 1865, aged 83 yrs. 1 mo. 19 da.

Mary, wife of Samuel McNary, d. Sept. 23, 1830, aged 47 yrs.

Catherine McNary, d. Sept. 27, 1828—aged 24 yrs.

John A. McNary, d. Mar. 15, 1826—aged 9 yrs.

Eliza McNary, d. June 11, 1835—aged 12 yrs.

Esther McNary, d. Feb. 21, 1831—aged 17 yrs.

Thomas McNary, d. Jan. 23, 1852—aged 46 yrs. 4 mo. 3 da.


James, son of W. and J. Marchbank, d. Aug. 21, 1851, aged 2 yrs. 1 mo. 23 da.

Hugh Thompson, d. July 27, 1846—aged 78 yrs. 15 da.

Elizabeth Scroggs, wife of Hugh Thompson, d. June 5, 1870, aged 79 yrs. 3 mo. 20 da.

Infant dau. of G. E. and S. M. Bell, d. Feb. 4, 1871.
Family Bible of Wade Garriss of Bertie County, N. C. Given by H. L. Robertson through the John Alexander Chapter of Alexandria, Virginia.

Wade H. Garriss was born the 29th of January 1803
Salley Garriss was born the 28th of January in the year of our Lord 1804
Mary Jane Garriss was born the 26th of October 1827
John Whitfield Garriss was born the 27th of December 1828—L C Garriss father
Littlebury Garriss was born the 8th of May 1831
Levenia An Garriss was born the 26th February 1833
William S Garriss was born the 18th day of September 1834—died Portsmouth about 1910
Sarah An Rebecker Garriss was born the 20th of February 1836—died Edenton about 1905
Elizabeth Frances Garriss was born the 1st of September 1838—died Portsmouth 1892
Ann Thomas Garriss was born the 7th day of November 1839—died young

Harriet T Garriss was born the 22nd of December 1840—died 1856
Patrick Henry Garriss was born 19th December 1842
Wade H Garriss and wife Salley Stephenson was married the 11th January 1821
Mary Jane Garriss was married the 26th of March 1846
John W Garriss was married the 22nd of May AD 1851
S B Garriss & his wife Louisa T was married Feb'y the 28th 1856
Sarah R Garriss was married 20th of May 1858
Wade H Garriss and Mary Jordan was joined together in matrimony 8th Sept 1857
Susan Rebecker daughter of Mary Garriss was born July the 20, 1858—married De Loatch
Mary J Garriss, or Molly, daughter of Mary Garriss was born 18th of Oct 1859—married Mitchell
Andrew J Garriss was born the 21st of Oct 1863—died 1884
James Henry Garriss was born Jan'y 28th 1865—died young
Miss Willie R Garriss was born the 27th day of April 1870—married Dr Daniels of Winton
Levenia An Garriss departed this life the 31st day of Oct 1855
—subject for text— We give not for men—Luke 23 ch 28 v—T. B.
Harriet An Garriss departed this life the 14th day of February 1856
Henry P. Garriss departed this life the 15th day of February 1856—pneumonia
George W. Garriss departed this life Oct 1—1865—typhoid
L B Garriss departed this life March 17th 1874
John W. Garriss departed this life April 19th 1876—pneumonia
Sally Garriss the wife of Wade H Garriss departed this life the 19th day of February 1856
Wade H Garriss departed this life the 14th day of September 1871—(liver)
Rebecca Garriss departed her life July 14th 1872—dysentery
John Pembroke Harrell born June 22d 1828, died April 16th 1885. Aged 56 yrs, 9 mo & 24 days—cancer
Jack born 1838
Margaret born June 1, 1844
Wade H D Dallas Garriss was born the 19th day of March 1844—died Lewiston 1905—Dallas Garriss—T. B.
George Washington Garriss was born the 2day of May 1846
Daniel Webster Garriss was born the 24th day of August 1847—died about 1920
Marthas children Sidney was born the 27th day of August 1864
Sallie John Harrell born Aug 11th 1863
Paul Wade Harrell born Dec 28th 1869
Margarets children Henry was born the 8th of Sept 1859
Lucey was born August 11th 1862
Poley was born July 19th 1864
Ann children—slaves
Harret was born 8th Jan'y 1860
Lender was born the 24 of April 1863
*L. C. Garriss born 31 of May 1852—John W Garriss children
**J. F. Garriss born March 31, 1853—John W Garriss children
***M. L. Garriss born 29 June 1857—died—John W Garriss children

notes: *Louis Clinton Garriss
**John Franklin Garriss
***Mary Laura Garriss

John W. Garriss was married to Margaret B Garriss May the 22nd 1851
John F. Garriss was born the year of our Lord March the 31st 1854—died USN Sept 1877 Portsmouth, Va
Mary Turner Garriss was born in the year of our Lord Jan'y 24th 1857
I, Haywood L. Robertson, of 4913 North 33d Road, Arlington, Va, 22207, state that the attached six (6) pages are exact copies from the entries contained in the Family Bible of Wade Garriss of Bertie County, North Carolina. This Bible is now in the possession of Miss Frances Garriss of Lewiston, North Carolina.

Wade Garriss was the grandfather of Sallie John Harrell Baker (first wife of my grandfather Raleigh James Baker).

(signed) Haywood Lawrence Robertson
Mich. Keech Collection of Family Records and Historical Clippings, Presented by Mabel Louise Keech through the Abiel Fellows Chapter.

Mabel Louise Keech, who is now living in Chicago, Illinois, is a retired heraldist and genealogist. She has more than placed her records where they will be available to readers. At the suggestions of others, she has prepared a list which is as follows:

The State Library, Lansing, Michigan, has a KEECH COLLECTION catalogued for use of readers. This includes at their request not only her filled pioneer blanks, but KEECH, Cady, Coffin, Gates, Benjamin, Tracy and Aneske Jans Bogardus and allied families to founders of America. Also Scrap Books of Centreville and St. Joseph County history clippings.

Published text books on Homemaking for children 1913. (Antique now, 1971).

Library has file of HOBBIES MAGAZINES with her article on Heraldry from 1936 to 1951.

Detroit Public Library, through the Burton Historical Collection, has now catalogued for use her gift of lantern slides for 3 lectures:
1. The Holy Land pictures taken in 1913 as in Bible times.
2. Early American History
3. Coat of Arms from hand paintings.
Also a collection of Heraldic Book Plates, some samples of clients. Burton also has her ‘Family Tree’ charted as required for membership in the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research. Also file of Hobbies.

QUERIES

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


Williams: Margaret b. ca 1745, Newark, Delaware, d. after 1818, Garrard Co. Ky. Daughters: Hannah m. Charles Parker, 1808; Catherine m. Henry Colvin; —— m. Cossom Day, all in Fauquier Co., Va. Was she the daughter of David Williams or John Duncan? Who was her husband, —— Williams? Willia Darr, 3386 San Marino St., Los Angeles, California 90006.

Southard-Hemenway: Need info about par, birthpl Lucretia Southard, b. ca 1745 Conn.? m. Ichabod Hemenway (Rev War) of Williamsburg, Mass. ca 1771. 7 ch. b. Wmsbrg.: Betsy, 1803; Charles Milton, 1844; Melvina, 1847; William Absalom, 1848 perhaps in Ala.; John Lepeet, 1851; Daniel Marshall, 1853; Emeline, 1855 and Mary or Lincrecy, 1857. Wm. Absalom Lard m. 1871, Rpdh. Parish, La, to Martha Van Den Wyngaert or Wingart (wid. of Edward Johnson of Va.), who was b. in 1837, La.; d. 1932 at Lamourie, Rpdh. Parish, La.; Daniel Marshall Lard (Laite?) m. 1875, Rpdh. Parish, La., to Semantha Cloud; d.ca.1936 at Beesmay, Jasper Co., Texas. Fee pd. for data and sp. research & will exchange.—John Boogaerts, Jr., 70 E. 91st St., N. Y., N. Y. 10028.

Lard or Laird: Need data on Wm. Lard ca 1810 prob. S. C., and w. Mary, who left S. C. for Rpdh. Parish, La. ca 1850, via Amite and Wilkinson Cos., Miss. and Bienville Parish, La. They had nine known children: Silvania, 1840; James Wilson, 1841; Charles Milton, 1844; Melvina, 1847; William Absalom, 1848 perhaps in Ala.; John Lepeet, 1851; Daniel Marshall, 1853; Emeline, 1855 and Mary or Lincrecy, 1857. Wm. Absalom Lard m. 1871, Rpdh. Parish, La, to Martha Van Den Wyngaert or Wingart (wid. of Edward Johnson of Va.), who was b. in 1837, La.; d. 1932 at Lamourie, Rpdh. Parish, La.; Daniel Marshall Lard (Laite?) m. 1875, Rpdh. Parish, La., to Semantha Cloud; d.ca.1936 at Beesmay, Jasper Co., Texas. Fee pd. for data and sp. research & will exchange.—John Boogaerts, Jr., 70 E. 91st St., N. Y., N. Y. 10028.

Butler or Witmer: Need data on Joseph Witmer, b. ca. 1775, Pa. and his w., Anna Maria, who d. 1818. They are in 1810, 1820, 1830 Census of Westmoreland Co., Pa. There are four known children, all in Westmoreland Co.: Joseph, 1811; Keziah, 1813; Anna Maria, 1817; and by sec. wif. Jenie, Louisa, 1820. Joseph Whitmore, b. 1811 and d. in 1861, New Orleans, La., m. 1842 in New Orleans to Mary Jones (widow of John Kenner), b. in 1804, County Wexford, Ireland. Keziah Whitmore, b. 1813, and d. 1893, Allegheny City, Pa., m. 1830 in Westmoreland Co., Pa. to John Smitley, b. 1811, Westmoreland Co. Fee pd. for data and sp. research & will exchange. John Boogaerts, Jr., 70 E. 91st St., N. Y., N. Y. 10028.

Whitmore or Witmer: Need data on Joseph Witmer, b. ca. 1775, Pa. and his w., Anna Maria, who d. 1818. They are in 1810, 1820, 1830 Census of Westmoreland Co., Pa. There are four known children, all in Westmoreland Co.: Joseph, 1811; Keziah, 1813; Anna Maria, 1817; and by sec. wif. Jenie, Louisa, 1820. Joseph Whitmore, b. 1811 and d. in 1861, New Orleans, La., m. 1842 in New Orleans to Mary Jones (widow of John Kenner), b. in 1804, County Wexford, Ireland. Keziah Whitmore, b. 1813, and d. 1893, Allegheny City, Pa., m. 1830 in Westmoreland Co., Pa. to John Smitley, b. 1811, Westmoreland Co. Fee pd. for data and sp. research & will exchange. John Boogaerts, Jr., 70 E. 91st St., N. Y., N. Y. 10028.

Adams (McAdam?): Want parents’ names for SAMUEL ADAMS, b. 1-15-1800 (per tombstone), orphaned Miss. Terr. 1803-11, takes to Pitt Co., Va. by Wilson Vaden, bound out 1811, d. (Va.) 1890. Father & uncle (John?) believed im-
The principal duty of a parliamentarian is to give advice and to express opinions on points in parliamentary law. This service calls for a fair judicial mind as well as a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and procedure. Her duty is to assist with the questions that may arise in interpreting the bylaws and rules of the organization, or in connection with the work of the society, board and committees. She does not take any part in the proceedings except when requested to express opinions on parliamentary points. Robert says, "Her role is an advisory and consultant one."

The parliamentarian should not be an elected officer, but should always be appointed by the president to the position of parliamentarian. She should never be an elected member of a board or serve in any capacity that would make it necessary to take sides in motions upon which a parliamentary opinion may be desired later.

The parliamentarian should be assigned a seat next to the presiding officer so as to be convenient for consultation. If, during the meeting the parliamentarian observes something being done out of order she should call the attention of the presiding officer to it as unobtrusively as possible, usually a note given to her will be sufficient. A parliamentarian may be asked to perform additional services during meetings.

The most important work of the parliamentarian is performed before the meetings open. Her most valuable service can be given prior to the meetings as consultant to the president, officers, committees and members on points of parliamentary procedure.

The parliamentarian should review the agenda with the presiding officer before the meetings open so that questions that may arise will be anticipated and the procedure for handling them will be worked out, to avoid consultation during the meetings as much as possible. Both will be well informed on problems or questions that may arise, or may be able to anticipate them.

At the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Management the parliamentarian can be of valuable assistance in the proper wording of motions and in formulating recommendations on which the Board will act. Also, in the interpretation of any bylaws or rules.

As adviser to the Bylaws and Resolutions Committees, the parliamentarian can be of assistance in the proper wording of amendments and resolutions so they may be in the correct form. It would be well for the committee to have the advice of the parliamentarian.

The parliamentarian should be well informed as to Credentials and Election procedures, in order to give completely reliable advice to the Credentials and Tellers Committees.

Parliamentary Law Forums or Instruction Classes should be given by the parliamentarian before or during Annual Meetings of state organizations for the benefit of the delegates and members. This requires that the parliamentarian be professionally trained or knowledgeable in parliamentary law.

A knowledgeable parliamentarian can render distinct and valuable service to an organization, and the greatest satisfaction that she can derive from her efforts is that she has helped the organization.

(R.O.R.; Parliamentary Law by Robert, pp. 323-326; The National Parliamentarian.)
The Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution honors, with greatest appreciation, its dedicated State Officers serving with Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal, State Regent.
TENNESSEE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

STATE CHAIRMEN

Honoring

MRS. RAY WALLACE METTETAL
State Regent of Tennessee

Mrs. William A. Starritt, Jr.
American Heritage

Mrs. Louis Kingman Edge
American Indians

Mrs. William Marvin Porter
Americanism and DAR Manual
For Citizenship

Mrs. Victor Edgman
Children of the American Revolution

Mrs. James S. Fleming
Conservation

Mrs. Bob W. Armstrong
DAR Good Citizens

Mrs. William H. Inman
DAR Magazine

Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien
DAR Magazine Advertising

Mrs. Lowell G. Hays
DAR Museum

Mrs. H. David Hickey
DAR Schools

Mrs. Albert Boyd Whitley
Genealogical Records

Mrs. Charles P. Witsil, Jr.
Honor Roll

Mrs. John F. Henry
Junior American Citizens

Mrs. Stephen E. Terrell
Junior Membership

Mrs. Richard Frank
Lineage Research

Mrs. William E. Bates
Membership

Mrs. William C. Galloway
National Defense

Mrs. Edwin G. Hill
Program

Mrs. Edwin C. Perkins
Public Relations

Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin
The Flag of the United States
of America

Mrs. Charles A. Embry
Transportation

Mrs. William R. Baker
American History Month

Mrs. George H. McDowell
USA Bi-Centennial

Mrs. George Bradley
DAR Service For Veteran Patients

Mrs. Allen D. O’Brien
State Officers Club President

Mrs. Harry H. Hoopes
Tennessee Room in NSDAR
Museum

Mrs. Scobey Rogers, Jr.
Volume II Tennessee Roster Sales

Mrs. Joseph C. Matthews
Tennessee Tea-Continental
Congress

Mrs. Oscar B. Hofstetter, Jr.
Tennessee Tea Tickets

Mrs. Oscar B. Hofstetter, Jr.
NSDAR Banquet Tickets

Mrs. Joseph J. Garrett
Timekeeper

Mrs. Scobey Rogers, Jr.
Credentials

Mrs. Harold Trickey, Jr.
Editor Tennessee News

Miss Louise Harle
Historic Homes

Miss Elizabeth Fillauer
Historic Markers

Mrs. E. E. Bryan
Insignia

Mrs. Rosalee Ausmus Keever
Pioneer Preachers and Teachers

Mrs. W. R. Baker
Pages

Mrs. Reuben Algood
Resolutions

Mrs. Joseph C. Matthews
State Conference 1972

Mrs. Edwin G. Hill
State Conference Treasurer

Mrs. James S. Fleming
State Conference Decoration

Miss Glenna Mai Dailey
Scrapbook

Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers
By-Laws
The Davidson County Regents' Council, DAR, of Nashville, Tennessee, a city famous for its churches and colleges that have contributed to its cultural heritage and its colorful history, honor an historic house of worship. The congregation of McKendree Methodist Church started in 1787; selected the present site in 1832; completed construction of a church in 1833; and the structure was dedicated by Bishop McKendree in 1834.

The edifice was extended in 1965, but the fine architectural features of this foremost landmark with its stained-glass windows, detailed doors, and Corinthian columns have been retained. The sanctuary still stands in the heart of downtown Nashville as a symbol of Christian consecration.
HONORING

MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING
CURATOR GENERAL NSDAR

Presented with pride and affection by the following Chapters:

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LYTLE
COLONEL HARDY MURFREE
FORT BLOUNT
KINGS MOUNTAIN MESSENGER

LIEUTENANT JAMES SHEPPARD
ROBERT LEWIS
ROCK HOUSE
SHELBY
JAMES LEWIS

STONES RIVER
THE CRAB-ORCHARD
TULLAHOMA
MONTGOMERY BELL

photo by Delbridge Studio

FEBRUARY 1972
On September 16, 1799 Williamson County was organized with Franklin as the county seat. The Court was first held in the home of Thomas McKay, later in a crude log hut in the middle of the present square. In 1809 a two story brick courthouse was erected and by 1867 the present building was completed. An imposing brick structure, it is a classic example of the Greek Revival architecture prevalent at that time.

Compliments of

Johnson Gulf Service, Nolensville
Harpeth National Bank
Bank of College Grove
Jamison Mattress Company
The Review-Appeal
Franklin Laundry

Harpeth Motor Company
McKinnon Bridge Co., Inc.
Travelers Rest Motel, Brentwood
AAA World Wide Travel Service
Watkins Institute, Nashville
W. P. Maxwell—General Insurance
Mary Sasser's Antique Silver, Nashville
Williamson Co. Farmers' Co-op
The Tipton-Haynes Living Historical Farm. Restoration of this Historic Log Barn was through the generosity of Mrs. Louise Goff Reece (Mrs. B. Carroll) a past member of the John Sevier Chapter. Deceased 1970.

BUFFALO RIVER CHAPTER
presents
"THE SINGING BUFFALO"

COME FLOAT THE BUFFALO
The Buffalo River, all 120 miles of it, welcomes you to Lawrenceburg and Lawrence County, its beginning. The Buffalo is one of the few streams in the U.S. that is still in its free-flowing natural setting, free of the congestion of our modern world. This poem sums up the feeling of the people in this area.

"Buffalo River flowing wild and free,
The past comes alive when you talk to me.
Don't let anyone silence your silver tongue,
You keep this land alive and your spirit young.
You're more than a river, you rolling stream,
You're blood in our earth, a living thing,
Rolling over rocks and around the bends,
Down the valley like all four winds."

COMPLIMENTS OF
THE CITY OF LAWRENCEBURG

IVAN JOHNSTON—Mayor
BILLY RAY HELTON—Commissioner Finance
ROY POWELL—Commissioner Streets
JAMES M. CHAPMAN—Sec. & Treas.
Harris Hall has stood on the campus of Washington College Academy since 1842. In its early days, it was used as a dormitory for boys. The War Between the States came, and the building served as housing for both Southern and Northern armies. The Northern army housed its horses on the ground floor. In the early 1900's the United States government paid for damages done the building during the war. It was completely renovated in 1954 through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Harris. Mrs. Harris is a member of the John Sevier Chapter. Today it serves the 192 year old Academy as girls dormitory.

Washington College Academy is a coeducational fully accredited high school located in the mountains of East Tennessee. Founded in 1780 by a Presbyterian minister, Samuel Doak, the school is reputed to be the first to have had George Washington's personal permission to use his name. Today, it offers a well rounded program which includes both college preparatory and vocational courses. Although only historically related to the Presbyterian Church, the school still has a strong emphasis on religious life. The students attend chapel daily and Sunday services in historic Salem Church. Among extracurricular activities offered are ceramics, industrial arts shop, soccer, track, swimming, basketball, tennis, baseball, and an outdoor training program. A new gymnasium-swimming pool-student center complex has recently been built to meet the needs of the school. Persons interested in applying should write President T. Henry Jablonski, Washington College, Tennessee.

The John Sevier Chapter Salutes

Tennessee: The Volunteer State

Celebrating 200 years of Independence in 1972

We are proud of our pioneer ancestors who formed the Watauga Association in 1772. "In 1772, when the Watauga settlers were officially declared to be trespassers on the Cherokee hunting grounds, being unable to obtain title to their lands either from the Colonial Government or from the Indians, they resorted to the temporary expedient of a ten year's lease from the Indians, and entered into a written association and articles for the government of the settlement, which was the first written constitution adopted by the consent of a free and independent people in America."

Page 112, TENNESSEE OLD AND NEW, Sesquicentennial Edition 1796-1946

Sponsored by

Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Johnson City, Tennessee
The Banking and Trust Company, Johnson City, Tennessee
First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Johnson City, Tennessee
## Bicentennial Commemorative Project of the John Sevier Chapter

### Proudly Honor Their Revolutionary Ancestors

Organized January 28, 1908, Johnson City, Tennessee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nat. No.</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>214540</td>
<td>Mrs. W. P. Bailey</td>
<td>Benjamin Jones</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488258</td>
<td>Mrs. W. P. Bailey, Jr.</td>
<td>Godfrey Carriger</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239846</td>
<td>Mrs. R. I. Barkley</td>
<td>Jacob Kimbrell</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540849</td>
<td>Mrs. Randolph W. Bennett</td>
<td>John Steffey, Private</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535751</td>
<td>Mrs. George Bradley</td>
<td>Col. Francis Tomkies</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555421</td>
<td>Mrs. Kenneth M. Bryan, Sr.</td>
<td>James Williams</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500826</td>
<td>Mrs. W. E. Burdick</td>
<td>Col. Andrew Taylor</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110685</td>
<td>Mrs. J. E. Campbell</td>
<td>Chaplain John Hurt</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>523743</td>
<td>Mrs. A. C. Carder</td>
<td>Edward Moody</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236269</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul B. Carr</td>
<td>Benjamin Jones</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529669</td>
<td>Mrs. J. R. Carson</td>
<td>Andrew Susong</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338030</td>
<td>Mrs. Winton Chambers</td>
<td>Joseph Morris</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135690</td>
<td>Mrs. Houston Chase</td>
<td>John Rings</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559204</td>
<td>Miss Ruth Evelyn Clark</td>
<td>Cassimore May</td>
<td>Pa. &amp; N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>451438</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul Cochran, Jr.</td>
<td>John Oliphant</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435536</td>
<td>Mrs. A. F. Cochrane</td>
<td>Matt Martin</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463378</td>
<td>Mrs. George T. Colvin</td>
<td>Jacob Brown</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490404</td>
<td>Mrs. Gardin Conley</td>
<td>Lt. Robert Armstrong</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419994</td>
<td>Mrs. A. N. Costner</td>
<td>Mathias Barringer</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488838</td>
<td>Mrs. P. P. Culp</td>
<td>Col. John Bland</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136998</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Field</td>
<td>Abel Jones</td>
<td>Del.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410058</td>
<td>Mrs. P. L. Fields</td>
<td>John Oliphant</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415101</td>
<td>Mrs. Elmo Flannery</td>
<td>Leroy Taylor</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>466250</td>
<td>Mrs. Bryon W. Frizzell</td>
<td>John Campbell</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182557</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank B. Gaut</td>
<td>Col. Jonathan Buck, Sr.</td>
<td>Me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561475</td>
<td>Mrs. James Solen Geary</td>
<td>John Miller</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529670</td>
<td>Mrs. W. C. Going</td>
<td>Andrew Susong</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402340</td>
<td>Mrs. A. C. Hagood</td>
<td>William Worthington</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406779</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter D. Haggard</td>
<td>Lt. Albridgeton Jones</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362717</td>
<td>Mrs. Robt. F. Harkins</td>
<td>William Hewlett</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454598</td>
<td>Mrs. Lee B. Harr</td>
<td>William McLaughey</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376691</td>
<td>Mrs. Allen Harris, Jr.</td>
<td>Lt. John Roberts</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*61564</td>
<td>Mrs. Allen Harris</td>
<td>Capt. Samuel</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517473</td>
<td>Mrs. W. K. Hart, Sr.</td>
<td>Dr. Andrew Taylor</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490638</td>
<td>Mrs. W. M. Hensley</td>
<td>C. S. C.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484188</td>
<td>Mrs. Sam W. Huddleston</td>
<td>Capt. Samuel</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544799</td>
<td>Mrs. W. J. Kearney</td>
<td>Cunningham</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nat. No.</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>439681</td>
<td>Mrs. W. L. Lowry</td>
<td>James Lyle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488259</td>
<td>Mrs. James W. Loyd</td>
<td>William Cocke</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362752</td>
<td>Mrs. George W. Mathews</td>
<td>Job Goff</td>
<td>R. I. &amp; N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273768</td>
<td>Miss Viola Mathes</td>
<td>Rev. Samuel Doak</td>
<td>N. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376730</td>
<td>Mrs. Marvin Lindley</td>
<td>Magnus Tulloch</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488599</td>
<td>Mrs. Clifford Maxwell</td>
<td>Thomas Barker</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354995</td>
<td>Mrs. David M. McClellan</td>
<td>Francis Browning</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26844</td>
<td>Mrs. W. C. McMillan</td>
<td>Augusta Jennings</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221091</td>
<td>Mrs. L. W. McCown</td>
<td>Benjamin Poteat</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>534201</td>
<td>Mrs. Ray A. Mettetal</td>
<td>Henry King</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>466251</td>
<td>Mrs. Jerry Mettetal</td>
<td>Daniel Taylor</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542056</td>
<td>Mrs. Joe A. Meredith</td>
<td>Michael Hider (Hyder)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444512</td>
<td>Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal</td>
<td>Capt. Hugh Wardlaw</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173947</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter J. Miller</td>
<td>James Lyle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515957</td>
<td>Mrs. D. L. Moss</td>
<td>James Lyle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156760</td>
<td>Mrs. W. C. Phlegar</td>
<td>Ensign Felix Earnest</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>499473</td>
<td>Mrs. W. C. Phipps, Jr.</td>
<td>Capt. Hugh Wardlaw</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517237</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Otto Poteat</td>
<td>William Tilton</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549735</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Rick</td>
<td>Capt. Hugh Wardlaw</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516432</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry D. Roberts</td>
<td>James Lyle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>481141</td>
<td>Mrs. Louis Robinson</td>
<td>Stephen W. Conger</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288405</td>
<td>Mrs. J. B. Roithner</td>
<td>Henry Harmon, Sr.</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484189</td>
<td>Mrs. Earl Sell</td>
<td>Henry Harmon, Sr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306144</td>
<td>Mrs. C. R. Smathers</td>
<td>William Peabody</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277804</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter E. Smith</td>
<td>Benjamin Buchanan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147137</td>
<td>Mrs. J. D. Snook</td>
<td>Samuel McGaughey</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>389441</td>
<td>Mrs. Sam R. Taylor, Ill</td>
<td>Major George Waller</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484190</td>
<td>Mrs. F. E. Taylor, Jr.</td>
<td>George Wintle, Sr.</td>
<td>Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374526</td>
<td>Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Jr.</td>
<td>Thomas Bandy</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516433</td>
<td>Mrs. F. S. Thompson</td>
<td>James Palmer</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488260</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Boren Taylor</td>
<td>Andrew Taylor</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439682</td>
<td>Mrs. Wallace Tilden</td>
<td>James Lyle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54356</td>
<td>Mrs. William Tilden</td>
<td>Charles Huddleston</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344847</td>
<td>Mrs. Marquis Tripplett</td>
<td>Thomas Sims</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362719</td>
<td>Mrs. Matthew Tucker</td>
<td>Benjamin Buchanan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478157</td>
<td>Mrs. Sue Carr Walker</td>
<td>Benjamin Jones</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412033</td>
<td>Mrs. F. L. Wallace</td>
<td>William Rankin</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493638</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward Talmdage</td>
<td>Thomas Hay</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*61549</td>
<td>Miss Faye Whiteside</td>
<td>James Alexander</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>514632</td>
<td>Miss Sarah Anne Woods</td>
<td>James Alexander</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506566</td>
<td>Mrs. A. E. Wright</td>
<td>James Lyle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507321</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Yarbrough</td>
<td>James Lyle</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Charter Members
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Dickson, Tennessee
Dan Beasley Andrews
President

COMPLETE BANKING

Hamilton 1ST NATIONAL BANK
The yes! Bank
Clinton
Oak Ridge
Tennessee

AVALON MILK
You Deserve the Best

CITIZENS BANK
Gainesboro, Tennessee
Member F.D.I.C.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK
Humboldt, Tenn.

BEING YOUR GOOD THINGS BANK IS OUR THING.

Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tennessee

SHERATON MOTOR INN
Nashville, Tenn.

Without you we would be just another bank

FIRST STATE BANK
Brownsville, Tenn.

Compliments of
HOOPER OIL COMPANY
Brownsville, Tennessee

Serving Haywood County over 100 years

BROWNSVILLE BANK
Brownsville, Tenn.

February is American History Month

Commercial Bank & Trust Co.
Paris, Tennessee
Since 1887 — Member F.D.I.C.
Congratulations 80th Anniversary NSDAR

Greeting from
PARIS, TENNESSEE

Named for the French Capital
In Honor of Lafayette —
America’s Revolutionary Ally —
Incorporated 1823

JOHN BABB CHAPTER

Compliments of
FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Member F.D.I.C.

Paris, Tennessee

Unto The Generations
The Roots of True Americanism

By Daniel L. Marsh
Paperback edition: $1.00
The beautifully printed and bound Long House Edition—an exquisite possession or gift—is available direct from the Publisher at $5.00 per copy.

The Long House, Inc.
Publishers
Post Office Box 3
New Canaan, Conn. 06840
HONORING

MRS. ALLEN DENNIS O’BRIEN
(Sue Flowers)

Honorary State Regent
State Chairman DAR Magazine Advertising 1971-1974

Regent, Commodore Perry Chapter 1955-1960
State Membership Chairman 1959-1962
State Vice Regent, Tennessee Society 1962-1965
State Regent, Tennessee Society 1965-1968
Organized 17 new chapters during her term of office as Regent
President of State Officers Club 1971-1974
State Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising 1971-1974
Treasurer of Commodore Perry Chapter 1962-1974
State and National Promoter, C.A.R.

In appreciation of her fine leadership, this page is affectionately presented by the members of Commodore Perry Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee
GATLINBURG
A Place for All Seasons

Come to America's favorite Mountain Resort. A wide range of accommodations and dining facilities, excellent attractions, outstanding Craft and Gift shops—set in the shadow of the magnificent GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.

For Free Color Brochures and Directory Write
GATLINBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE 37738
Abraham Lincoln and His Sister
(Continued from page 157)

Sarah, with her infant in her arms, was among the first to
be buried in the new church burial ground. Like most
pioneer graves it was marked with a sandstone slab with
her initials carved on it.

Some have said that Aaron married again, but this is not
certain, since he was buried beside Sarah and dates indicate
that he soon followed her in death.

Not until 1916 was the present marker placed at Sarah’s
grave. At that time a local poet wrote “the summer moon
and sun have watched her sleep now fourscore years and
eight.”

The old Lincoln farm finally became part of a great
state park and now belongs to the Federal government. It
has been restored, log buildings, rail fences, crops and
livestock. Many thousands of visitors stop by each year to
look it over. They visit the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln
on the next hill, and the beautiful Lincoln Boyhood
National Memorial down the hill to the south. Many of
them, too, drive the extra mile to the Little Pigeon Ceme-
tery to stand beside the grave of Sarah.

Someone once described the life of Nancy Lincoln as a
“short rainy day that went out in darkness.” This is too
gloomy a view of the mother’s life. She lived 35 years,
had a happy marriage and bore three children. It would
much better describe the life of her daughter!
This historic spot serves as a reminder to the people of Maury Co., Tenn., that the Word of God was heard here as early as 1805, before the Indian titles had been relinquished. The land for the church and burying ground was a gift from Capt. James Reese, Revolutionary Soldier and son of David Reese, a Signer of the famed Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence. It was a part of James Reese's 5000 acre grant from the State of North Carolina.


Compliments of

COMMERCIAL UNION BANK
FIRST FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
THE MIDDLE TENNESSE BANK

Queries

(Continued from page 164)


Hardy-Sayrs (Sayres): Will pay promptly for information on parents of John Henry Hardy b. 29 January 1875 and his wife Helena Adelia Sayrs (Sayres). Believed born in Toledo, Ohio.—Mrs. Chester A. Hardy, 1902 Hervie, Ft. Worth, Texas 76107.


Talbott: Want info. on family of Nancy Wells Talbott Banks, b. 1831 Indiana. Mother maiden name Rankin, Father Thomas, youngest son of Edward.—Mrs. H. B. Watts, 920 S. James, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501.

Jenkins-Willetts: Want parents of the following: Griggs Jenkins, b. about 1780, d. 9-16-1835, married 3-4-1804. Martha Willetts, b. about 1783, d. 2-6-1867 Cape May County, New Jersey.—Elisabeth J. Ravenscroft, Thaxter Hall, 313 Abington Ave., Glenside, Pa. 19038.


Marshall, David: was born before 1775 in Virginia or Kentucky. Was a resident of Lebanon, Tenn. in 1820. Moved to Carroll Co. Tenn. where he died in 1833. He was a relative of Chief Justice John Marshall, probably a first cousin. Who were his parents? His wife was Rebecca. What was her maiden name? Who were her parents? His son David left two sons and his daughters married into the Tennessee families of Searcy, Hutt, Bartee, Smith, Hallum, Wynn, Thompson and Hansborough.—Mrs. Clay West Burns, 130 Melrose Place, San Antonio, Texas 78212.


Clayton-Bland: Need info. on Wm. Clayton, M. Margaret Randolph (b. 1777 d. 1854). Wm. thought to be buried in Virginia. Family moved to Ohio early 1800’s. Info. on Lewis Bland b. 1798 in Kentucky. M. Mary Ann—b. in Ireland. Moved to Ohio 1835.—Alda Vitz, 323 Waverly Ave.; Cincinnati, Ohio. 45215.

The Texas State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

In Loving Memory of

MRS. LORETTA GRIM THOMAS
Honorary State Regent
Vice President General
Past Regent,
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter

The Texas State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

Honors the Memory of

MRS. EDWARD ROWLAND BARROW
(Jane Ewing Barrow)
Honorary State Regent
Vice President General
Corresponding Secretary General
Past Regent,
Lady Washington Chapter
MERREHOPE

Standing on ground deeded by Richard McLemore, the first settler of what is now Meridian, to his daughter, Juriah, in 1859, Merrehope is a monument to Academic Revivalism. The outgrowth of an ante-bellum cottage, the home was added to and remodeled under various owners until it reached its present structure in 1904.

One of less than half a dozen residences left standing after the burning of the city during General Sherman's February, 1864 campaign, Merrehope has been associated with Meridian from the founding of the city through war, destruction, and rebuilding.

In 1968 this mansion was purchased by The Meridian Restorations Foundation, Inc. and extensive restoration was begun. In December 1971 Merrehope was accepted for the National Register.

Merrehope is open for tours March 1 through December 15. The home is available throughout the year for club meetings, social affairs and special tours.

Samuel Dale and Pushmataha Chapters, DAR, Meridian, Mississippi express appreciation to the following local financial institutions:

The Citizens National Bank
Meridian, Mississippi

First National Bank in Meridian
Meridian, Mississippi

Merchants & Farmers Bank
Meridian, Mississippi

Peoples Bank of Mississippi
THE MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution

Honors with pride and affection

MRS. DIXON CUNNINGHAM PEASTER
STATE REGENT 1971-1974
EARLY MISSISSIPPI  
STATE HOUSE

THE MISSISSIPPI OLD CAPITOL  
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

on Capitol Green, Jackson

The seat of state government for sixty-four years, the Old Capitol Building is now the Mississippi Museum of History. Built in the 1830's by the English architect, William Nichols, it is a fine example of the Greek Revival period. In this building the state constitution was forged. Here, too, the public school system was planned and established.

For the restoration project in 1961, the original drawings were used by the Jackson architects, Overstreet, Ware and Ware. Slave-made bricks face the exterior. The Governor's office, Senate Chamber and House of Representatives are faithfully restored.

As a museum the building now holds thirty-four permanent exhibits. Portraits, the colorful Flag Hall, dioramas, and artifacts further depict American History as lived in Mississippi from prehistoric days.

This presentation of the Mississippi Historical Museum is made through

Ralph Humphreys DAR Chapter by:

HEDERMAN BROTHERS  
J. R. PRESTON INSURANCE AGENCY  
HYDE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION  
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY GAS  
MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BOARD
The Mississippi Archives and History Building dedicated June 3, 1971 is located on Capitol Green, on the south side of the Old Capitol, in Jackson, Mississippi. It is the headquarters of the Mississippi State Department of Archives and History and of the Mississippi Historical Society. The Department of Archives and History shortly to begin its eighth decade, was organized under its first director, Dr. Dunbar Rowland. It is currently under the administration of Dr. R. A. McLemore, Director.

The new building, though honoring the past, is built for the present and for the future. Public areas are located on the main floor, entered from ground level on the front side. A central foyer gives access to the Search Room and Library and to the Meeting Room. The second floor houses administrative offices, stack space, and a handsome conference room. The third floor is devoted exclusively to stack space. Functions accommodated on the basement level are Receiving, Processing, Fumigating, Photoduplication and administration for the Archives and Manuscript Division.

The most important function of this building is the preservation of the Department's collection, a priceless treasure of official state papers, private manuscripts, books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, broadsides, military records, and photographs, which document the history of the State. The collection covers a period of approximately 300 years, from reports written by Frenchmen in Mississippi in 1678, to today's newspaper on microfilm, reporting the events of 1971 in Mississippi.

To the historical or genealogical researcher the Mississippi Archives and History Building is a dream come true. A wealth of material easily accessible in pleasant surroundings.

The Mississippi State Department of Archives Building is presented by the Ralph Humphreys chapter of DAR through the sponsorship of

Colonial Savings & Loan
Alexander Hamilton

(Continued from page 118)

lives when their oldest son, Phillip, age 19, was killed in a duel.

Any real desire Hamilton may have had to remain inactive in public affairs was in vain. He had always been sought by Washington for advice, who continued to do so. At Washington’s request he revised and collaborated with him in the writing of the President’s Farewell Address. He supported John Adams for President and advised the Cabinet during the administration of John Adams. In 1800 when the vote tied between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr for President, he cast his influence to elect Jefferson. He did this, even though he and Jefferson disagreed on policy, because he knew that Jefferson’s love of his country was as true as his own. He did not trust the motives of Aaron Burr. In 1804, after he had been defeated for a second term as Vice-President, Aaron Burr ran for Governor of New York State. Hamilton prevented this. Bitter about these interferences he challenged Hamilton to a duel which was fought at Weehawken, N. J., July 11, 1804. Hamilton died of his wounds the following day. Thus ended the life of this great builder of the American nation.

Alexander Hamilton came to this country from the West Indies as a young man, without a family, and without a country. Unlike other statesmen of his time, he had no loyalty to any particular state because of the place of his birth. He had to forge out a country of his own by sheer grit and determination. While the 13 states floundered, he had a vision of a united America, a country with a great future. He gave America this vision of herself as she was to become. Of all of his accomplishments, this one is, perhaps, the greatest, this vision he managed to impart to this nation. For “Where there is no vision the people perish! But he that keepeth the law, happy is he.” Hamilton would have said that the latter part of this proverb is as important as the first part.

References:
Hamilton, edited by Milton Cantor (Prentice-Hall, 1971)
Alexander Hamilton, a Profile, by Jacob E. Cooke (N.Y., 1867)
The Federalist Papers, Mentor Book, 1961
Alexander Hamilton, In the American Tradition, by Louis Hacker (N.Y., 1957)
Alexander Hamilton-Henry Cabot Lodge (Arlington House ed.)
George Washington, by Henry Cabot Lodge (Arlington House ed.)
Portraits in Paradox, by John C. Miller (N.Y., 1959)
Alexander Hamilton, by Broadus Mitchell (N.Y., 1956-62)
Heritage from Hamilton, by Broadus Mitchell (N.Y., 1957)
History of the American People, Samuel Eliot Morrison (N.Y., 1965)
A History of Our Country, by David Muzzey, Ginn Co.
Alexander Hamilton, by Frederick Olives (London, 1906)
Alexander Hamilton, by Nathan Schneckner (Appleton 1946)
Encyclopedia Americana
The Conqueror, by Gertrude Atherton (N.Y., 1902)
Alexander Hamilton and the Constitution, by Clinton Rossiter (Harcourt Brace, 1964)
American Story, ed. by Earl Schenck Meir (Chapel Press, 1956)
From MP&L, you get more than electricity

Graduation! It's a happy thought for most students, and a diploma in the hand of a young Mississippian is a symbol of past accomplishments, and the opportunity to advance in the future.

Realizing that a more productive life awaits the college graduate, Mississippi Power & Light Company encourages young people to pursue higher education, and training, whenever possible.

For many years MP&L has participated in numerous programs to encourage Mississippi young people in preparing for further opportunities. Included in these activities are scholarships for college attendance, 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America electric project winners and participation in certain accredited junior college refrigeration and air conditioning courses.

There are more than 1,200 of your fellow Mississippians working at MP&L to supply homes, farms, businesses, and industries with dependable electric power. You see many of them at the same civic, church, and school meetings you attend. They make "Helping Build Mississippi" at MP&L a living reality, because from MP&L you get more than electricity.
For 126 years, Capt. Molly was completely and utterly forgotten while in the meantime America took to its heart other heroines of the Revolution, some of whom had little or no basis for support. But authentic or not, they captured the public fancy—careless or unscrupulous historians widely publicized their deeds of valor, poets sang their praises and sculptors extolled their deeds in stone. And through it all, Captain Molly, the girl concerning whose act of heroism there has never been the slightest doubt, had not even a marker for her grave.

Then, at long last, SOMEONE remembered.

It was in 1926 that the National Society Daughters of The American Revolution had Captain Molly’s remains brought to West Point and erected a beautiful granite monument to her memory, its handsome bronze plaque proclaiming and commending Captain Molly’s brave deed.

The story, which was publicized in detail in at least a dozen magazines and newspapers at intervals of several years created little more than a ripple of interest which soon subsided.

Now, almost half a century later, it is abundantly clear that unless adequate recognition is forthcoming soon, Captain Molly will be relegated once again to the oblivion from which she was retrieved only temporarily.

In the approaching Bicentennial of The Republic, we, as a people will give special recognition to our countrymen of 200 years ago who so courageously defied the then greatest nation on earth in the achieving of American independence.

And as we single out, one by one, those who performed outstanding deeds of valor, let us not fail to take advantage of this unique and perhaps last opportunity to pay tribute from our hearts to the long-forgotten “Captain Molly”, the first American girl to fall in battle in the cause of freedom.
Built in 1846-47, Jackson's City Hall, home and symbol of Municipal Government has survived some of the most colorful and trying chapters in the City's history. City Hall has always been more than a Municipal Government house, both in utility and the affections of the people. The scene of fancy dress balls, receptions and a central gathering place for varied social functions in its early history, the beautiful old building stands as a gallant memorial linking the glories of the past with the progressive present and the promise of the future. Residents of Jackson and visitors to our State are always welcome at City Hall.

CITY OF JACKSON
Russell C. Davis
Mayor
Edward L. Cates
Commissioner
Thomas B. Kelly
Commissioner

Compliments of
FOWLER BUICK COMPANY

Compliments of
JACKSON COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

STUART C. IRBY CO.
Jackson, Mississippi
Visit our lighting fixture display

The Hinds County Board of Supervisors, on behalf of the citizens of this county, supports and cooperates in many programs toward the future development of this county as a great center for education, commerce, industry and agriculture.

Hinds County Board of Supervisors
J. L. (PETE) McGEE
District 1
MALCOLM WARREN
District 2

PAL R. JONES
District 3
JOHNNIE S. TAYLOR
District 4

L. J. BEASLEY
District 5
TOM VIRDEN
Clerk

FEBRUARY 1972
The Sheraton-Biloxi Motor Inn located on West Beach Boulevard offers 300 luxurious rooms, all with two queen size beds, two wash basins, color T.V. and private balconies. Our landscaped courtyard offers 2 split level swimming pools, a wading pool and a nine-hole Astro-Turf putting green. We have two fine restaurants to accommodate up to 500. Our meeting facilities will accommodate up to 1,000.

FORT ROSALIE CHAPTER, DAR
Jackson, Mississippi
Honoring
Mrs. Randolph T. Millard, Regent

CITY STEEL CORPORATION
Designers * Fabricators
 Erectors * Structural Steel
Ornamental & Miscellaneous Iron
Building Specialties

P.O. Box 282
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

LANE-MOAK PONTIAC INC.
912 South State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND
Manufacturers and Distributors of SKILCRAFT®
Quality Blind-Made Products
Jackson, Mississippi

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 152)

King, Curator General, Mrs. George Albert Morriss, Historian General, Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas, Mrs. Alexander Walker, Miss Jessica Shipman and Mrs. Edward Kirby.

Among the 200 guests at the luncheon were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Todarelli, long-time friends of the ex-mayor. Mr. Todarelli, a distinguished lawyer, was an assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and a former law partner of Mr. Impellitteri.

The Americanism Medal honors the immigrant who contributes greatly to America, and Mr. Impellitteri said the award would occupy a space of special significance in his heart, along with the Americanism Medal he had previously received from the American Legion.

COL. ISRAEL CONVERSE (Ran
dolph, Vermont) on Sunday afternoon, November 7, 1971, participated in dedi-
cation services of an official United States

(Continued on page 212)

Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, Chapter Regent, presents Americanism Medal to Vincent R. Impellitteri.
Compliments of

Mississippi Farm Bureau Insurance Companies

To

MAGNOLIA STATE CHAPTER

Jackson, Mississippi

BANK OF LOUISVILLE
Branch of Grenada Bank

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Member F.D.I.C.

GEORGE E. JARVIS, INC.
Gulf Oil Products & Gulf Gas

INTER CITY FEDERAL SAVINGS
& LOAN ASSOCIATION

Honoring

NANIH WAIYA CHAPTER
Louisville, Mississippi

Compliments of
PRIMOS NORTHGATE
4330 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

CRESCEThe LAUNDRY
Jackson, Mississippi

BRENT'S DRUGS
Woodland Hills
Jackson, Mississippi

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE
April 7-16
16 Beautiful Ante-bellum Homes
Write For Brochure

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Columbus, Mississippi 39701
BERNARD ROMANS
GREENWOOD LEFLORE
SHUK-HO-TA TOM-A-HA

Your money can be working for you daily, while you're busy with something else.

Just sit back and relax and enjoy life! That's all you have to do when you save at First Federal of Jackson. Daily Interest does the rest. Your money never stands idle...the interest is not only computed daily but paid daily, too! There is a difference you know. So, start your Daily Interest passbook account now—your money earns 4 1/2 % per annum and is always available...we guarantee it.

First Federal of Jackson
The Savings Place

FEBRUARY 1972
it's the real thing

Compliments of
JAMES GILLIAM CHAPTER, Marks, Mississippi

Compliments of
UNITED GAS, INC.
Sardis, Mississippi

Compliments of
THE COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY
of
Sardis, Mississippi

Compliments of
SEATOBIA BANK
Senatobia, Mississippi
Banking Since 1900
We will do for you what any good bank will do

Compliments of
DONNIE TATE SHOP
Women's Apparel
Senatobia, Mississippi

Compliments of
True Value® Hardware Stores
W. P. PERKINS HARDWARE
Senatobia, Mississippi

Compliments of
SAM. A. MEACHAM, Inc.
Ford Sales and Service
Senatobia, Mississippi

Compliments of
C. H. FLINT & SON
Hardware & Farm Supplies
Batesville, Miss.

Compliments of
THE SARDIS LUGGAGE COMPANY
Sardis, Mississippi

Compliments of
PANOLA COUNTY BANK
friendly service since 1904
Sardis, Mississippi

Compliments of
GULF TRAIL MOTOR LODGE
Senatobia, Mississippi

Compliments of
W. K. BROWN'S
Mutual Insurance Agency
Senatobia, Miss.

Compliments of
5 STAR LAND AND HOME
The Wonderful World of Instant Housing
Senatobia, Mississippi

Compliments to
JAMES GILLIAM CHAPTER
Senatobia, Miss.

NOW 80 Stores in Ark., La., & Miss.
There's A Sunflower Near You . . .

SUNFLOWER FOOD STORES

6 JACKSON SUNFLOWERS

- Maywood Mart
- Southport Mall
- Colonial Mart
- Jackson Mall
- McLaurin Mart
- N. State at Meadowbrook

THE VILLAGE SHOPPE
HOUSE OF FASHION
Liberty, Mississippi 39645

IMPLEMENT SALES
Massey-Ferguson Farm Equipment
Belzoni, Mississippi

YOKLEY & LUNDY AUCTION CO.
Box 577, Belzoni, Miss. 39038
Best Mid-South Equipment Auctions

PLEASE NOTE
NSDAR Banquet tickets are
$11.00 this year.

 Honoring:
MRS. W. E. SEGREST, BATESVILLE, MISS. ORGANIZING PRESIDENT
DAMES OF THE COURT OF HONOR
MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY

SARDIS FLORIST
"The Girners"
Sardis, Mississippi

Compliments of
PEOPLES BANK
Senatobia, Miss.
Knocking at the Door of Statehood

(Continued from page 137)

from Michigan who had bitterly criticized the South for bringing on the Civil War. Although he had not even heard the speech, the friendly Mr. Elkins lined up with other colleagues to shake hands and congratulate him. This aroused suspicions of the Southern Representatives who voted as a block against the Statehood Bill. By such trivial incidents hang the fates of governments and men.

In 1889 a new approach came in an appeal to Congress to have New Mexico admitted as the state of Montezuma—again failure. President Cleveland did not favor Statehood at this time because the controversy over gold and silver monetary standards carried too many political overtones. In 1894 when the Statehood Bill came to vote before the Congress, there was no one to speak for it and influence its favorable passage. The Delegate from New Mexico had returned home because of illness.

During this period, 1890-1900, two erroneous ideas, chief obstacles to statehood, influenced the thinking of Easterners in Congress. Seeing only typical tourist snap shots, these men, led by Sen. A. J. Beveridge, believed that New Mexico was inhabited only by desert Indian tribes. Hearing only colorful stories of corruption during the Mexican occupation, they felt that New Mexicans of Mexican ancestry were uneducated, unfamiliar with American politics, and unfit for self-government.

In 1902 an unsuccessful attempt was made for joint admission with the territory of Arizona. By 1910 the Senate finally gave the Enabling Act an affirmative vote and passed the Bill to the House for favorable concurrence. The date was June 20, 1910. Theodore Roosevelt was President, and a county of the Territory had already been named for him. A Convention was called to draft the first Constitution, ratified by popular vote in Jan. 1911 with elections held (Continued on page 193)
the following November for the first state officers. Delays, politicking, trading of votes had been the rule of the day until January 6, 1912 when New Mexico entered the Union as the forty-seventh state.

However, before statehood was achieved, Mrs. Bradford L. Prince, wife of an appointed Territorial Governor and a member of DAR from New York had organized the Sunshine Chapter in Santa Fe. She was appointed State Regent by the President General in 1905, seven years before statehood.

This chapter, later named Stephen Watts Kearney, was mindful of the colorful past history of Santa Fe and the trail made famous by wagon trains and traders. They placed a marker in the Plaza bearing inscription, “End of Santa Fe Trail”, Sunshine Chapter, Daughters of American-Revolution.

Bibliography:
Reeve, Frank, History of New Mexico, Vol. 2.
Patterson and Hogue, New Mexico’s Own Chronicle.
HISTORIC SUMTER

Historic Sumter—Settled about 1740, was named for General Thomas Sumter, the "Gamecock General of the American Revolution." General Sumter, born in 1734, made his home in Sumter from 1764 until his death in 1832. Buried in the family burying ground, near the City of Sumter, this spot has become a favorite place to visit by tourists and historians. General Sumter served as Commandant of the 6th Regimental S.C. Line Continental Establishment; Brigadier General of the South Carolina Militia; as a member of the Continental Congress, 1783-1784; member of the U.S. Congress, 1789-1801; and U.S. Senator, 1801-1810.

Sumter has well earned its nickname, "Gamecock City." Primarily once a commercial and agricultural area, Sumter has become known as one of the best balanced areas in the United States with income equally distributed between agricultural and industrial and commercial pursuits, and is known as the heart of the New Southeast's dynamic industrial complex.

GENERAL THOMAS SUMTER
1734 - 1832
Portrait by Rembrandt Peale painted from life in 1796. Courtesy of Sumter County Museum and Archives

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS
SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR — JOHN CARL WEST
SUMTER'S MAYOR — R. E. GRAHAM
THE GREATER SUMTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
First Federal Savings and Loan
South Carolina National Bank
Sumter Dry Goods
Carolina Coca Cola Bottling Co.
Boyle Motor Company
Oldsmobile-Cadillac
National Bank of South Carolina
Home Federal Savings and Loan
Carolina Marine Distributing Co.
Holiday Inn of Sumter

SUMTER'S HOME CHAPTER - DAR
Sumter, South Carolina

Within the city limits of Sumter is located the famed Swan Lake Iris Gardens. They were developed from an old cypress millpond into a veritable paradise for those who love flowers and shrubbery. Covering some 168 acres of landscaped terrain, the gardens are noted for Japanese Iris and black Australian and white English Swans. They are open to the public free and have ample parking and picnic facilities.

SUMTER'S WORLD FAMOUS SWAN LAKE IRIS GARDENS
Tamassee's First Building

South Carolina Cottage (Grace Ward Calhoun)
Tamassee DAR School, Tamassee, S. C. 29686

District I SCDAR
Mrs. Eugene G. Johnson, Director
Walhalla, South Carolina

Andrew Pickens, Clemson
Mrs. Frank Joyce, Regent
Behethland Butler, Greenville
Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Regent
Cateechee, Anderson
Mrs. Fred Black, Regent
Emily Geiger, Honea Path
Mrs. C. C. Wilson, Regent
Fort Prince George, Pickens
Mrs. C. H. Goudelock, Regent
Greenville, Greenville
Mrs. L. W. England, Regent
Hudson Berry, Anderson
Mrs. B. D. Darby, Regent
Nathanael Greene, Greenville
Mrs. James M. Verdin, Regent
Walhalla, Walhalla
Mrs. H. L. Coe, Regent
Wizard of Tamasse, Seneca
Mrs. Calhoun W. Cox, Regent

Clemson Printers, Clemson
Best Wishes to Moultrie Chapter

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Orangeburg, S. C.

STILL-WALTER TOOL & MANUFACTURING CO.
Cannon Bridge Rd.
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Best Wishes of
The Maude L. Bryant Dress Shop
525 Whitman St.
Orangeburg, S. C.

Compliments of
WANNAMAKER DRUG CO. INC.
Orangeburg, South Carolina

CLECKLEY & McGEE, INC.
P.O. Box 383
Orangeburg, South Carolina

EAST END MOTOR CO.
785 Russell N.E.—Phone 534-1331
Orangeburg, S. C.

Your Magazine is always in need of good research articles
South Carolina’s Historic

LACE HOUSE

(Located Directly Across from the Governor’s Mansion)

The 1854 Lace House, which serves as an auxiliary to the Governor’s Mansion, is used for large state functions, benefit coffees, teas and receptions. Contained in the house is a beautifully furnished apartment for official visitors. Given its popular name by the lace-like appearance of all the lavish ironwork, the recently restored Lace House was opened for the 1971 Christmas season.

Sponsored by

Columbia Area Chapters DAR

Columbia Chapter
David Hopkins Chapter
University of South Carolina Chapter
Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter
Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter
William Capers Chapter

FEBRUARY 1972
To Our Subscribers . . . . .

We are aware that many of you have been receiving your DAR Magazine too late for your monthly meetings. Because of labor problems in the Washington area, and negotiations for a new printing contract, publication of the last several issues has been much later than usual. We hope that in the near future our schedule will be improved enough so that your Magazine will again arrive by the first of the month. After March 1, 1972, new subscription lists will be sent to each Chapter Regent. Please forward this List to Your Magazine Chairman so that it may be checked for accuracy and the corrections returned to the Magazine Office.
GREETINGS

Major Robert Lide Chapter
D A R
Hartsville, So. Carolina

COKER’S
Hartsville-Florence-Sumter

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
INNOVATORS IN PAPER AND PLASTICS
Main Plant and General Office
Hartsville, S. C.
Plants from Coast to Coast

SILVERMAN’S
Since 1904
Kingstree, S. C.

Wayside Food Store
431 E. Martintown Rd.
N. Augusta, S. C. 29841

COMMUNITY CASH
savings
at our pleasant food stores
Spartanburg,
South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK
1119 Boyce St.
Newberry, S. C. 29108
Member of FDIC
Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution
With Pride and Appreciation Honor Their State Officers

Mrs. Alex W. Boone
Treasurer

Mrs. Flournoy Corey
Vice Regent

Mrs. Milo L. Hauser
Recording Secretary

Mrs. Henry B. Wallace
Historian

Mrs. Vernon Swearingen
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Stanley Shepherd
Librarian

STATE REGENT
Mrs. Ray H. Gruwell

Mrs. Ferris Markle
Registrar

Mrs. Everett McDonald
Chaplain

Mrs. Earl C. Fishbaugh, Jr.
Organizing Secretary
State of Iowa—A Place to Grow

Where the People Do Have Vision ... Yesterday ... Today ... Tomorrow

OLD STONE CAPITOL—CRADLE OF IOWA STATEHOOD

Located on University of Iowa Campus, Iowa City, Iowa, is the state's most beautiful and historic building, Greek Revival architecture. Pioneers of the prairie, with foresight, founded a frontier state and university, simultaneously.

IOWA STATE CAPITOL, Des Moines, Iowa. The gold dome towers above the city. Busloads of school children come here to see government first hand and to marvel at exquisite murals and ornate furnishings.

Photos courtesy of Iowa Development Co.

This page sponsored by Central and Southwest Districts, Iowa DAR

FEBRUARY 1972 201
HERBERT HOOVER PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY, West Branch, Iowa

August 10, 1962, Mr. Hoover was on hand to dedicate the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library. The graves of President and Mrs. Lou Henry Hoover are nearby, as is also the Jesse Hoover Blacksmith Shop. President Hoover took his oath of Office on Proverbs 29:18, his favorite verse.

HOOVER BIRTHPLACE, West Branch, Iowa

Herbert Hoover was born in a two room cottage on the bank of Wapsinonoc Creek, West Branch, Iowa, August 10, 1874. On August 10, 1929, the Pilgrim Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a historic marker placed before the Hoover Birthplace.

This page sponsored by the Five Districts, Iowa DAR
President Richard M. Nixon dedicated Rathbun Dam, located near Centerville, Iowa, on July 31, 1971. Assisting in unveiling the Plaque are U.S. Senator Jack Miller, Congressman John Kyl and Iowa Governor Robert Ray. 30,000 people attended the dedication of the flood-control-recreational area which covers 11,000 acres.

RATHBUN DAM

The Delta Queen visits Iowa ports along the river, taking on passengers as steam billows from the calliope. This paddle-wheeler would be in "mothballs" except for Iowa State Historical Society President, Dr. William J. Petersen and Iowa Congressmen who took action to save the Queen. Dr. Petersen, known as "Steamboat Bill" appeared on the Today Show TV to talk about the Delta Queen, famed riverboat.

This page sponsored by Southeast and Northeast Districts Iowa DAR
The story of agriculture progress is told by three farms near Des Moines, Iowa. A Pioneer Farm of 1840, a Horse Farm of 1900 and a Farm of the Future. Dr. William Murray, Agricultural Economist at Iowa State University at Ames, Iowa, originated the plan to preserve for future generations, the way of life that built America. Darwin Thede, Iowa farmer, and his wife live on and work the Pioneer Farm. Their cabin is furnished with handcrafted goods of 130 years ago.

Dr. Norman Borlaug Tribute

A native of Cresco, Iowa, Dr. Borlaug won the Nobel Prize in 1970 for his development of high-yielding strains of wheat, that enable under-developed countries to achieve a "green revolution" and triple their grain production. He currently directs the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement in Mexico City.

This page sponsored by the Five Districts of Iowa DAR
Often referred to as the “eighth wonder of the world,” this beautiful shrine is known by people all over the world. Each year, some 75 thousand visitors wonder at the structure which is valued over two million dollars. In 1912, the late Reverend P. M. Dobberstein began construction, which depicts events in the life of Christ. He used the world’s largest collection of minerals, fossils, shells, stones, and petrifications. The Grotto covers a city block, with construction still going on. It is financed by free-will offerings of the multitudes who visit it.

CHARACTER MENTION THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

IOWA DAUGHTERS REMEMBER THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS
From the Diary of John Brown

(Continued from page 139)

were printed in full. The account caused much amusement in France.

The young lawyer was charmed with “the old city of Tours on the murmuring Loire” with its picturesque terraced streets, ancient Roman ruins and finely proportioned bridge. He found a congenial colony of English people there.

“Went to a soiree this evening,” wrote the blasé young traveler. “Tea squalls the same all over the world by whatever name they are called or wherever located. This one much the same as a Morristown squall, only there were very few young men there and they were not so polite to the women. We clambered up to the house by an immense number of steps. A part of the garden was on top of the neighbor’s house. The grounds and house, when we had ascended the lofty hill, were very beautiful. We found the party sitting on the terrace.”

In Paris again Brown packed his trunks, went to Galigiani’s book store and selected “some works” for the voyage home; “Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach,” “Recollections of a Soldier” and Lord Byron’s Parliamentary speeches, 8 volumes in all. “Spent the afternoon in the garden of the Luxembourg, where I have spent my pleasantest hours in Paris and where I feel much at home.”

Brown sailed for New York from Havre August 1st. At his hotel there he found a package of letters General Lafayette had written to Col. Ogden and Dr. Condict who had entertained him in Morristown and which he had asked Brown to deliver to them.

The six weeks voyage was boring and hot. They drifted with the current along the coast of France, then “encountered a dead calm and blistering heat.” Brown read the books he had purchased in Paris, fished for dolphin and paid a sailor 50 cents to go aloft, by way of entertainment. “Dr. Johnson’s definition of being on ship-board perfectly true,” he observed in his journal. “Being in a prison with a chance of being drowned.”

September 5th the journal tells us “All our provisions are getting terribly stale. Spent the morning going over my accounts. My passages by ship, New York to Liverpool and Havre to New York $265. I lost in the exchange of American to English currency but made in the exchange of French and English currency, which left me $960. I doubt if this trip could be taken again, counting purchases, presents I am taking home and all seen that I have seen, for so little money.”

““That night a full top gallant breeze blew up and the little ship has flown away before it,” the journal tells us. When soundings showed they were nearing the Nantucket shoals there was great rejoicing. Under a fair wind they skirted along the Long Island coast. “Soon we took on a Pilot, Sandy Hook was only a mile ahead,” he wrote, “and under a good wind we beat it up to the city at 12 o’clock and went ashore at Rector Street wharf.”

The old diary ends with John Brown’s faded but still legible entry, “I had been away four months and thirteen days.”

Editor’s Note: The above material was compiled by Miss Vogt from an old diary which she found while assisting in dismantling an old house in Morristown, New Jersey. Please address any inquiries to her at 101 Whippany Road, Whippany, New Jersey 07981.
Clark salutes The Michigan City Historical Society

for its restoration of THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE
to become THE LIGHTHOUSE MUSEUM

The Old Lighthouse, built in 1858, is a symbol of Service to mankind, which will continue to serve in the future—with strength and steady faith in the best of a great heritage . . . well worth any investment toward its completion.

Contributions are tax deductible. An Old Lighthouse Heritage Bond will be issue by Michigan City Historical Society in name of donor, for contributions of $5 or more. $1 for students. Mail to:

Michigan City Historical Society Museum Fund
P.O. Box 512, Michigan City, Ind. 46360

. . . Like the constant beams of light guiding lake sailors to safety in a quiet harbor,

CLARK EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Buchanan, Michigan
(Only 45 years younger than The Old Lighthouse!)
is an innovative, performance-oriented, diversification-minded company serving growth markets on a world-wide basis. That's where our past has been. We think our future lies there, as well.

BROWN TRAILER DIVISION
Michigan City, Indiana

Home of Abijah Bigelow Chapter, Indiana Society, DAR
WEST VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS
NSDAR

Mrs. W. N. McClaugherty
Organizing Secretary

Mrs. John E. Corbitt
Vice Regent

Mrs. A. M. Foose
Chaplain

Mrs. Theme V. Smith
Parliamentarian

Mrs. William T. Moomau
Recording Secretary

Mrs. Ralph White
Librarian

Mrs. Homer P. Martin
Treasurer

Miss Louise Hickman
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. W. R. Zimmerman
Registrar

Mrs. Herbert Avey
Historian

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING

MISS LUCILE STUTLER
WEST VIRGINIA STATE REGENT

Sponsored By The 55 Chapters

Anne Bailey
Ann Royall
Barboursville
Bee Line
Blackwater
Blennerhassett
Borderland
Buford
Captain James Allen
Charleston
Colonel Andrew Donnally
Colonel Charles Lewis
Colonel John Evans
Colonel Morgan Morgan
Colonel William Lowther
Colonel Zackquill Morgan
Daniel Davisson
Elizabeth Cummings Jackson

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans
Elizabeth Zane
Fort Ashby
Fort Lee
General Andrew Lewis
James Barbour
James Wood
Jennie Wiley
John Chapman
John Cooke
John Hart
John Young
Kanawha Valley
King's Wood
Lieutenant Daniel Shumate
Major William Haymond
Matthew French
Mondongachate
Mound

Nathan Davis
Ohio Valley
Pack Horse Ford
Potomac Valley
Princess Aracoma
Ravenswood
Shenandoah Valley
South Branch Valley
Spencer Roane
Trans Allegheny
Tygart Valley
Vandalia
West Augusta
Wheeling
Wilson Cary Nicholas
William Henshaw
William Morris
Ye Towne of Bath

FEBRUARY 1972

209
FRANKLIN & SON
Memorial Funeral Chapel
C. ROBERT FRANKLIN, DIRECTOR
SERVING ALL FAITHS
428-3748
COURTESY AMBULANCE SERVICE
Serving the Mid-Ohio Valley 36 Years
2711 CAMDEN AVENUE PARKERSBURG, W. VA. 26101

NOE OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Office Equipment - Supplies - Service
208 - 7th Street, Ph. 428-0121
Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101

KIMES FUNERAL HOME, INC.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Glen, Herschel and Larry Kimes
Funeral Directors

TRADERS FEDERAL
Savings and Loan Association
of Parkersburg, W. Va.
916 Market St. Tel. 485-5478

THE CHANCELLOR HOTEL
is THE People Place in Parkersburg
7th and Market Streets
Under New Management
To Serve You Better . . .

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

KIMES FUNERAL HOME, INC.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Glen, Herschel and Larry Kimes
Funeral Directors

TRADERS FEDERAL
Savings and Loan Association
of Parkersburg, W. Va.
916 Market St. Tel. 485-5478

THE CHANCELLOR HOTEL
is THE People Place in Parkersburg
7th and Market Streets
Under New Management
To Serve You Better . . .

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PARKERSBURG
Parkersburg, West Virginia

COMMUNIT...
God Bless the DAR

We, the management, of Best Photo Service, never lose sight, of the great privilege it is to be an American. We never will forget the great sacrifices, that the forefathers, of the Daughters of the American Revolution made, with their lives and property, to bring forth, the Bill of Rights, and a constitution which set up the greatest government in all the world. Under our form of government, any person with average intelligence, can choose to be a bum, parasite, or a complete failure, or he can choose to be a success, do good for others, and leave the world a little bit better than he found it. We are gratified that more people in this great country choose to be a success and an asset to the country he lives in. May the Daughters of the American Revolution continue to be an inspiring force, and I am sure they have the help of God to do so. Again, God Bless you wonderful ladies.

A. K. Summers
President

BEST PHOTO SERVICE, INC.

A. K. Summers
President

MAIN OFFICE
Best Photo Service
P.O. Box 707
Coolville, Ohio 45723

Best Photo Service
P.O. Box 497
Syracuse, New York 13201

Best Photo Service
P.O. Box 1561
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Best Photo Service
P.O. Box 789
San Diego, California 92112
Compliments of
THE COMMERCIAL BANK
OF BLUEFIELD
WEST VIRGINIA
MEMBER F.D.I.C.

Four convenient drug stores
in
Bluefield, West Virginia

Medical Arts Pharmacy
Central Pharmacy
Southside Pharmacy
Westgate Pharmacy

Compliments of
THE FLAT TOP NATIONAL
BANK OF BLUEFIELD
Bluefield, West Virginia
Member F.D.I.C.

Compliments of
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF BLUEFIELD, W.VA.
A Full Service Bank
Member F.D.I.C.

The Town 'N Tweed Shop, Inc.
1609 Bland St.
Bluefield, W. Va. 24701
Bluefield's Shop of Distinction

Compliments of
LITTLE PIGS BARBECUE
3136 Cumberland Road
Bluefield, W. Va. 24701

Compliments of
THE NATIONAL BANK
OF LOGAN

to
PRINCESS ARACOMA
CHAPTER, DAR
Logan, West Virginia

Mondongachate Chapter
Compliments of
NATIONAL BANK OF SUMMERS
Hinton, West Virginia

In Memory of
Revolutionary Ancestors
MONDONGACHATE CHAPTER
Hinton, W. Va.

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 188)

government marker recognizing that Nathaniel Wheatley who died in 1824, was a Revolutionary War Soldier. Mrs. Seward Osha, chapter regent, led the dedication services in the cemetery in East Brookfield, Vermont. Present were members of the chapter and of Sons of American Revolution, as well as many Wheatley relatives and descendants.

Nathaniel Wheatley was one of four sons of Captain John Wheatley who served in the Revolutionary war. Two were killed fighting for their country. Nathaniel served as sergeant during the war and was appointed major for the 24th regiment of the New Hampshire Militia during his years of service in the militia. He moved to Vermont in 1791 where he farmed, and also served in the Vermont legislature from 1801 to 1809. His land, or a portion of it, has been in continuous ownership by the Wheatley family to the present day.

Bernice Wheatley Ferrin of Cherokee, Iowa, regent of her DAR chapter, is a great great grand-daughter of Nathaniel Wheatley.

OCOEE (Cleveland, Tenn.). National and State DAR officers visited the recently restored Tennessee Historical marker re-placed on the original spot of the Oak Grove Male Academy, now the new office building of Dr. W. C. Stanbery in Cleveland and son, Dr. Cecil Stanbery. Pictured, from left are Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, State Chairman Historic Markers; Dr. Stanbery; Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal, State Regent of Johnson City; Mrs. Walter H. King, Curator General, NSDAR, of Murfreesboro; Dr. Cecil Stanbery and Mrs. A. M. Bryant, Regent Ocoee Chapter.

COUNCIL COTTONWOOD (Franklin, Neb.), the smallest Chapter in Nebraska DAR, observed its 43rd anniversary Nov. 13, 1971 in the lovely home of the Chaplain, Mrs. Logan Clopine, with a noon luncheon. The decorations suggested Thanksgiving. The three guests and members had antiques and to tell about after the repast.

On display and in use were many antiques which were used by Mrs. Clopine in her program "Reminiscing Franklin," the Chapter's observance of the Franklin, Nebraska, Centennial Year. Council Cottonwood was organized Nov. 16, 1928. The two remaining charter members, Mrs. Clopine and Miss Ruth Douglass, were present and honored. The Chapter name was chosen to keep alive the memory of the huge cottonwood tree in Franklin city under which the first town meeting was held in 1871. It did not survive the great 1935 Republican river flood.

In promoting the ideals of our NSDAR we shall work for peace and respect, and a return to prayers in our schools.

—Mable Ess Trambly.

(Continued on page 216)
THE NATHAN DAVIS CHAPTER NSDAR
West Union, West Virginia

Presents with Pride and Devotion

MISS LUCILE STUTLER
West Virginia State Regent

Donald G. Michels
Champion Agate Company
For The Best In Marbles
Phone 304-659-2861
Pennsboro, West Virginia 26415
The Robert Rosamond and Champagnolle Chapters salute El Dorado, Arkansas, for recent celebration of its Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the discovery of oil in Union County on January 10, 1921. Pictured is the home of Mrs. R. N. Garrett, Sr., founding regent of the Robert Rosamond Chapter and honorary State Regent of Arkansas. This is one of four homes open to the public as a part of the Tour of Homes sponsored by the Fine Arts Auxiliary during the Semi-Centennial Celebration. Three of the houses on the Fine Arts Tour were homes of members of the DAR. The Garrett residence is on the site of the cabin of Matthew Rainey, first settler of El Dorado.

In Honor of

Mrs. James B. Clark
Who Organized the Charlevoix Chapter
Blytheville, Ark.

Honoring

Mrs. J. A. Williams
National Chairman DAR Magazine
John Cain Chapter Klipsch and Associates, Inc.

COL. DAVID LOVE CHAPTER
Monticello, Ark.
Honoring Our Regent
MRS. LIONEL J. BIENVENU
Enoch Ashley Chapter
Rogers, Arkansas

FORT SMITH CHAPTER
Fort Smith, Ark.

DAR, Wake Up America!
JONESBORO, ARKANSAS CHAPTER

Compliments of
MINE CREEK CHAPTER, DAR
Nashville, Arkansas

PARACLIFTA CHAPTER
De Queen, Arkansas
Mrs. D. L. Sanders, Regent

Compliments
TEXARKANA CHAPTER, DAR
Texarkana, Arkansas

WILLIAM STRONG CHAPTER
Proctor, Arkansas

IN MEMORIAM
PAULINE FABER (Mrs. H. C.)
Deceased February 24, 1971
A beloved and faithful past Regent of MARY FULLER PERCIVAL CHAPTER Member for more than 50 years

Please Note
Effective January 1, 1972
the price of DAR Good Citizens Pins will be $1.00 each

Greetings from Quapaw District of the Arkansas Society DAR

Mrs. Lee O. Rogers, District Director

CHAPTER
Captain Basil Gaither
Centennial
General William Lewis
Gilbert Marshall
Little Rock
Prudence Hall

REGENT
Mrs. Healey Robinson
Mrs. Herbert Chafin
Mrs. James Upton
Mrs. Rufus Wafer
Mrs. L. S. Burkhead
Mrs. John P. Bailey

AUX ARC CHAPTER DAR
Mrs. Nathan Smith
Regent
Ozark, Arkansas

BENJAMIN CULP CHAPTER
Prescott, Arkansas

In loving memory of
Kathleen Gregory O'Neal
Mollie Neal Nobles
Pearl Branch Hundley

COL. FRANCIS VIVIAN BROOKING
Chapter
Hamburg, Arkansas

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MRS. BOURKE BRYAN COCHRAN
(Georgia Harrison)
REGENT
for her long and faithful service
1957-60, 1962-64, 1970-72
GENESEE (Flint, Michigan). The November meeting of Genesee Chapter heard a program entitled "The Life and Times of Mary Cassatt, DAR Member", given by their member, Mrs. Alex Taylor. She is also a Docent at DeWaters Art Center, Flint Institute of Arts.

In her lecture, she analyzed the work of Mary Cassatt and pointed out the difference in the painting techniques of her Impressionist School and that of the Hudson River School of artists who painted so many of the American Primitives.

The accompanying picture shows the primitive "The Fowler Children" put in the Flint Institute of Arts on "Permanant Loan" by Mrs. Ernest Schnuck (far right), a forty-year member of Genesee Chapter.

The oldest girl in the picture is her maternal grandmother, Delia Scott Fowler Tucker; born in 1832 in Clayton, New York. It was painted by an unknown itinerant artist who lived in the home during the time he was painting the portrait.

Also honored that day with Fifty-year Certificates were Mrs. Blanche Dumanois Linville (standing next to picture) and Mrs. Samuel Morgan, who is ill and was unable to be present.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL (New York City) observed its 75th Anniversary with two impressive celebrations. The first was a Diamond Jubilee Luncheon at the Colony Club on November 23, 1971 followed by a rededication of its Whitehall Ferry tablet on December 2.

At the Luncheon, our regent, Mrs. J. Frank Wood, gave an outstanding tribute to the chapter. She had researched the 75 years of Minutes and wrote the story of the chapter's accomplishments in prose. Mrs. Wood paid special recognition to 34
Pine Bluff Sand And Gravel Company

Producers of Ready-Mixed Concrete
Hot and Cold Mix Asphalt
Sand and Gravel

104 Nebraska Street
Phone 534-7120

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS
Wisconsin Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

Part I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>ANCESTROR</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Morton Ammann (Mrs. Harry S.)</td>
<td>Bailey, Robert</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vera Schaefer Selck (Mrs. Fred C.)</td>
<td>Bailey, Robert</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Newman Stassin (Mrs. George)</td>
<td>Bailey, Robert</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Morton Ammann (Mrs. Harry S.)</td>
<td>Bender, Peter</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Mae McGregor (Mrs. Lee R.)</td>
<td>Blount, William</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avis Johnson Schultz (Mrs. Thomas M.)</td>
<td>Blount, William</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina Olson Vogel (Mrs. Adolph)</td>
<td>Bridge, Benjamin</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildred B. Robinson (Mrs. Geo. S.)</td>
<td>Briggs, John</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosie Bolar Tobin (Mrs. Chester E.)</td>
<td>Clary, Joseph</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Walker (Miss)</td>
<td>Clough, Robert</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Van De Sand Irwin (Mrs. John M.)</td>
<td>Gift, Adam</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Morton Ammann (Mrs. Harry S.)</td>
<td>Harrison, Col. Benjamin</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Anundsen (Miss)</td>
<td>Huber, Michael</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Morton Ammann (Mrs. Harry S.)</td>
<td>Lichtenwalten, John</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leona Hartwig Reinmann (Mrs. Albert)</td>
<td>Matthews, James</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Evans Hunt (Mrs. Perviance C.)</td>
<td>Rockwood, Reuben</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Rood Wernicke (Mrs. Dale)</td>
<td>Rockwood, Reuben</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramona Heffron Eberhart (Mrs. Alan)</td>
<td>Rockwell, Ephraim</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathryn Johnson Duchow (Mrs. Ralph L.)</td>
<td>Rouse, Casper</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Morton Ammann (Mrs. Harry S.)</td>
<td>Royer, Daniel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Morton Ammann (Mrs. Harry S.)</td>
<td>Shuey, Ludwig</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Helene Davenport (Mrs. W. N.)</td>
<td>Adams, John</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Nell Rea Hale (Mrs. E. M.)</td>
<td>Alberton, Garrett</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris Howe Friedman (Mrs. A. D.)</td>
<td>Barker, Capt. Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathrynne Ruckman Kortier (Mrs. B. A.)</td>
<td>Bedley, John</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Casey Mathison (Mrs. A. J.)</td>
<td>Durand, Fisk</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladys Peterson King (Mrs. S. D.)</td>
<td>Hickman, Isaac</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irena Brodhead Adams (Mrs. H. V.)</td>
<td>Miller, John</td>
<td>Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois Lucille Williams (Miss)</td>
<td>Robinson, Pvt. Peter</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miriam Eastman Arnold (Mrs. L. G.)</td>
<td>Sparks, George</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertrude Sparks (Miss)</td>
<td>Strong, Lt. Israel Putnam</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwen Surtis Curtis (Mrs. D. L.)</td>
<td>Strong, Lt. Israel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Surtis Balcom (Mrs. Wm.)</td>
<td>Talcott, Jonathan</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjorie Mitchell Barnes (Mrs. D. P)</td>
<td>Walker, Learned</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Beher Barkey (Mrs. H. R.)</td>
<td>Whiting, Col. Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris Mitchell Arnold (Mrs. L. L.)</td>
<td>Whiting, Col. Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Briggs (Miss)</td>
<td>Adams, Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estell Pfeil (Mrs. Frederick)</td>
<td>Adams, Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Thesin (Mrs. S. A.)</td>
<td>Bemis, John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucille Perault (Mrs. Clark)</td>
<td>Blanchard, Leumel</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Plath (Miss)</td>
<td>Blanchard, Leumel</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Petersen (Mrs. Ludwig A.)</td>
<td>Brown, Sylvanus</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Sutherland (Mrs. A. G.)</td>
<td>Calderwood, John</td>
<td>N.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemary McMillan (Mrs. R. F.)</td>
<td>Chesbrough, James</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Rentmeister (Mrs. Burton)</td>
<td>Coolay, Caleb</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eloise Atkinson (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Curtis, Dr. Benjamin</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Neis (Mrs. A. J.)</td>
<td>Darbee, Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hetbieke Whitfield (Miss)</td>
<td>Eastman, Deliverance</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladys Wurtz (Mrs. O. E.)</td>
<td>Frick, John E.</td>
<td>Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion Trevenen (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Gilliland, John</td>
<td>Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Taylor (Mrs. Robert)</td>
<td>Gilliland, John</td>
<td>Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Kummerow (Mrs. P. F.)</td>
<td>Gilloch, William</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Josephine Hallock (Miss)</td>
<td>Hill, Daniel</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ridgeway (Mrs. Lyle)</td>
<td>Holcomb, Enoch Sr.</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellie Bird (Mrs. Robert)</td>
<td>Howard, Andrew</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaeffer (Mrs. Lawrence)</td>
<td>Howard, Andrew</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Fitzsimmons (Miss)</td>
<td>Ingalls, Ebenezer</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucille Fitzsimmons (Miss)</td>
<td>Kneeland, Jonathan</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia Brown (Mrs. G. F.)</td>
<td>Myrick, Lt. Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladys Wurtz (Mrs. O. E.)</td>
<td>Pack, Darus</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janette Ritter (Mrs. Ceci)</td>
<td>Roberts, Timothy</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Hayward (Mrs. Austin C.)</td>
<td>Sizer, Jabez</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Rosenfeld (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
<td>Sudhoff, Cpl. Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Scheid (Mrs. M. M.)</td>
<td>Viets, Capt. John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibyl Henry (Mrs. Leon)</td>
<td>Viets, Capt. John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Worthing (Mrs. K. E.)</td>
<td>Woodruff, Benjamin</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrie Shaw (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Wright (Mrs. Thomas S.)</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOVERNOR NELSON DEWEY CHAPTER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>ANCESTROR</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Wheeler Burdge (Mrs. Chester)</td>
<td>Betts, Pvt. Justus</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois Borah Klein (Mrs. Stanley D.)</td>
<td>Borah, Jacob</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola Morgan Stevens (Mrs. J. F.)</td>
<td>Brewster, Ephraim</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Roed Nernicke (Mrs. Dale)</td>
<td>Bushnell, Ruben</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabel Bushnell Kettner (Mrs. A. F.)</td>
<td>Bushnell, Ruben</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjone Steinmetz (Mrs. A. F.)</td>
<td>Butterfield, Benjamin</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaVone Patrick Goodell (Mrs. H.)</td>
<td>Cochran, Pvt. William</td>
<td>Mass. (Me.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deanne Hudson Finley (Mrs. Thomas)</td>
<td>Couillard, Pvt. John</td>
<td>Mass. (Me.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Hull Gessler (Mrs. Russell)</td>
<td>Cushman, Gideon</td>
<td>Mass. (Me.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ava McIlhenny Davis (Mrs. T. H.)</td>
<td>Demuth, Gattlieb Jr.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther Pierce Petersen (Mrs. H. L.)</td>
<td>Hale, Pvt. Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Louise Peterson (Mrs. Wayne)</td>
<td>Hale, Pvt. Samuel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramona Heffron Eberhart (Mrs. Alan)</td>
<td>Kirkpatrick, James</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erma Martin Heffron (Mrs. Homer L.)</td>
<td>Kirkpatrick, James</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet Kresge Johnson (Mrs. Irving)</td>
<td>Kresge, Pvt. Conrad</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winifred Layden (Miss)</td>
<td>Magee, Sgt. Major James</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaVonne Patrick Goodell (Mrs. Horace)</td>
<td>McKitterick, Capt. Alexander</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Butterfield Hagerty (Mrs. D. J.)</td>
<td>Padlock, Henry</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMBER
LaVone Patrick Goodell (Mrs. Horace)
LaVone Patrick Goodell (Mrs. Horace)
LaVone Patrick Goodell (Mrs. Horace)
Myrtle Story Holman (Mrs. Carl A.)
Esther Snyder Schwartz (Mrs. A. F.)

Maison, Edith Ann (Miss)
Patti, Erwin Wesolowski (Mrs. J.)
Joyce Hermance Van Dusen (Mrs. H. A. Jr.)
Wendy Van Dusen (Miss)
Phyllis Hand, Rose (Mrs. F. C.)
Ruth Lindner Rowland (Mrs. J. A.)
Helen Lindner Griffin (Mrs. J.)
Jeanette Lindner Race (Mrs. A. J.)
Marjorie Lindner Boening (Mrs. G.)
Catherine Race (Miss)
Suzanne Jeanette Race (Miss)
LaVone Patrick Goodell (Mrs. Horace)
Suzanne Jeanette Race (Miss)

JOHN BELL CHAPTER
Avery, Capt. James
Barnard, David
Barnum, Stephen
Bartlett, Malachi
Batcheller, Abraham
Beard, William
Bowen, Richard
Burlingame, Silas
Byers, Casper
Campbell, Samuel
Chattin, James
Clark, Thomas
Clark, John
Clements, Capt. James
Crockett, Capt. Joshua
Curts, Joseph
Dayton, Capt. Michael
Denny, Nicholas
Dickey, Adam
Dreisbach, Simon Jr.
Dreisbach, Simon Jr.
Felch, John
Folsom, Abraham
Gilbert, Asaiah
Gillman, Bradbury
Harley, John
Hatch, Eben
Hatch, Maj. Jethro
Horton, Maj. Jonathan
Hoit, Gilbert
Keatey, Christopher
Ketch, John
Kidwell, Jonathan
Kirk, Ens. Thomas Sr.
Lewis, Oliver
Love, Robert
Manning, William
McWilliams, James
Miller, Peter
Nichols, David
Porter, Capt. Nathaniel
Porter, Capt. Nathaniel
Pool, Jeptha
Pool, Jeptha
Potter, Lt. William
Raney, Nathaniel
Ransom, Capt. Samuel
Rawson, Paul
Reeve, S.G. Luther
Ross, John II
Rutherford, Absalom
Santee, Capt. John
Santee, Capt. John
Santee, Capt. John
Shadley, John
Skinner, Elias
Smith, Matthew V.
Snyder, Ledyard, V. Thomas
Teeter, John
Thompson, Robert
Tims, Joseph
Tompson, John
Vedder, Arent
Wade, Capt. Ichabod
Walk, Edward
Walker, Capt. Phineas
Waters, Asa
Webster, Oliver
Whitmarsh, Jacob
Whitney, Joshua
Williams, Barnett
Wolf, Jacob
Wood, Nathaniel Jr.

JOSEPH MAREST CHAPTER
Bowker, Silas
Brainard, Capt. Eliakim
Forrest, Pvt. Robert
Hinkle, Nathan
Houston, Levi
Leinbach, Capt. John David
Nelkendy, Samuel

ANCESTOR
Patrick, Pvt. Ralph
Patrick, Capt. Robert
Quinn, Pvt. John
Tuck, Capt. William
Willsey, Henry Jr.

STATE
Conn.
Conn.
Va.
Mass.

JACQUES VIEAU CHAPTER
Barnes, Joshua
Borah, Jacob
Decamp, Moses
Hand, Abraham
Haven, William
Haven, William
Haven, William
Haven, William
Haven, William
Haven, William
Howard, Andrew
Howard, Andrew
Pilbusby, David

STATE
Mass.
Pa.
N.J.
N.J.
Conn.
N.H.
N.H.
N.H.
N.H.
N.H.
Mass.
Mass.
Mass.
Pa.
Me.
N.H.
N.H.
Conn.
Con.
Conn.
Conn.
N.Y.
Mass.
Conn.
Pa.
Va.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Mass.
Mass.
Mass.
Conn.
Conn.
Va.
Pa.
N.Y.
Conn.
Pa.
Md.
Pa.
N.Y.

* Deceased Member
* Associate Member
MEMBER

Rissa Melody Kerskamp (Mrs. Edward)
Janet Clement Koch (Mrs. Harry E.)
Edith Clark Landmann (Mrs. Paul)
Gladys Clark Reis (Mrs. John)
Jesse Louise Ryan (Mrs. John)
Jean Kleeckhafer (Mrs. Allan)
Margaret Nielsen (Mrs. William)

Icy Butler Jones (Mrs. Sidney)
Josephine Parks Pugh (Mrs.)
Gertrude Duckles Holtz (Mrs. E.)
Elizabeth Werner Lawrence (Mrs. David Bass)
Elizabeth Coleman Wener (Mrs. Stanley)
Florence Fisher Parry (Mrs. David)
Louise Colvin Trenary (Mrs. Otis)
Marguerite Loomis Beach
Florence Manning Crehore (Mrs. Richard)
Margaret Lewis Koehl (Mrs. Arthur)
Mary Barry Planter (Mrs. Frank Jr.)
Marilyn Shultz Shuler (Mrs. Vincent)
Edith Delano Smith (Mrs. Arthur)
Ann Randall Neils (Mrs. Robert)
Virginia Downing Tatman (Mrs. Neil)
Louise Wnek Childress (Mrs. Stephen A.)
Dorothy Seaver Stein (Mrs. Ernest)
Doris White Glacken (Mrs. Charles)
Jean Glacken Nelson (Mrs. David L.)
Florence Hoff Cayo (Mrs. W. P.)
Beatrice Fulmer Polacheck (Mrs. Victor)
Beatrice Fulmer Polacheck (Mrs. Victor)
Ann Oberwarter Dennis (Mrs. William)
Virginia Henney Fox (Mrs. Charles)
Beatrice William Walton (Mrs. William)
Helen Bouldman Gaines (Mrs. Arthur)
Marion Parker Goss (Mrs. Harry G. V.)
Donna Oldham Enfield (Mrs. Walter)
Catherine Skinner Mundt (Mrs. C. R.)
Doris White Glacken (Mrs. Charles)
Lucy Rosemary Moore (Miss)
Beatrice Kaebler Engel (Mrs. Frank)
Doris Monroe Kaebler (Mrs. Fred)
Jean Kaebler Stein (Mrs. Leo H.)
Florence Hoff Cayo (Mrs. W. P.)
Beatrice Fulmer Polacheck (Mrs. Victor)
Florence Hoff Cayo (Mrs. W. P.)
Beatrice Fulmer Polacheck (Mrs. Victor)
Florence Manning Crehore (Mrs. Richard)
Ruth Crane Hammond (Mrs. Walter C.)
Mary Lee Hubbard Fennema (Mrs. Raymond)
Mildred Pierce Redding (Mrs. Clarence)
Florence Manning Crehore (Mrs. Richard)
Florence Manning Crehore (Mrs. Richard)
Eleanor Enfield Sokol (Mrs.)
Betty Mageau Roll (Mrs. Charles Jr.)
Cherille Runals LeMieux (Mrs. Raymond)
Dorothy Shaw Johnson (Mrs. Willis)
Sarah Daniel Harris (Mrs. Larry T.)
Virginia Bass Daniel (Mrs. William)
Ida Belle Runals Meier (Mrs. Emil)
Cherille Runals LeMieux (Mrs. Raymond)
Florence Whitbeck Host (Mrs. Philip)
Irene Diekelmann (Mrs. Reinhold)
Elva Elliot (Mrs. William H.)
Martha Jane Walker (Mrs. William C.)
Alice Harrington (Mrs. Amos H.)
Jeanne Kuehn (Mrs. James H.)
Ruth Conley (Mrs. Jay)
Alberta Pape (Mrs. A. P.)
Mary Ann Blaisdell (Miss)
Mary Blaisdell (Mrs. Ralph C.)
Barbara Zaiser (Mrs. Gary)
Grace Yoh (Mrs. J. Merel)
Helen Klumb (Mrs. Junius)
Blossom McCamon (Mrs. W. J.)
Jane Nunnenmacher (Mrs. Hermann A.)
Genevieve Brock (Mrs. Harold W.)
Susan Walton (Mrs. Alfred)
Helen Dickinson (Mrs. John E.)
Grace Sharpe (Mrs. Lawrence)
Lynda Doern Baymiller (Miss)
Grace Yoh (Mrs. J. Merel)
Mary Louise Hammersmith (Miss)
Sara Walter (Mrs. George)
Mildred Weinhold (Mrs. Frank M. Jr.)
Sarah Wolcott (Mrs. Lee G.)
Elizabeth Latta (Miss Carlyle M.)
Harriet Minton (Mrs. H. Lee)
Jane Wells (Mrs. Mackey Jr.)
Grace Yoh (Mrs. J. Merel)
Marjorie Parker (Mrs. Charles G.)
Genevieve Gilmore (Mrs. Marion)
Allison Kleeckhafer (Mrs. Alfred J.)
Margaret Brill (Mrs. Leonard)
Patricia Boughton (Mrs. John W.)
Marguerite Anderson (Mrs. Alvin H.)
Janet Hevey (Mrs. Robert D.)
Sarah Dickinson (Miss)
Harriet Riddle (Mrs. John S.)
Faith Chapman (Mrs. Dona B.)
Ruth Ann Hall (Mrs. Arthur G. Jr.)
Besu Koch (Mrs. John)
Avis Steinman (Mrs. Alfred Jr.)
Alice Eckstein (Mrs. Samuel H.)
Margaret Pokomis (Mrs. Charles T.)
Marian Baymiller (Mrs. Ronald O.)

ANCESTOR

Morgan, James
Rowell, Thomas
Seever, Capt. Peter
Seever, Capt. Peter
Stocker, Andreas
Van Wart, Lt. Isaac
Warren, Capt. Jonathan

KENOSHA CHAPTER

Brewster, Charles Sr.
Campbell, Capt. Whittaker
Carter, Jesse
Cochran, William
Cochran, William
Colburn, Maj. Reuben
Colvin, Joseph
Comstock, En's Ransford
Cory, Capt. John
Cotz (Kotz), David
Cox, Lt. Edward
Davis, William
Delano, Ebenezer
Dressing, Ens. George
Downing, William
Eaton, Brigham
Farwell, John
Foot (Foot), John
Foot (Foot), John
Foot (Foot), John
Fuller, Christian
Fuller, Thomas
Fuller, Thomas
Galbraith, Col. Bertram
Gerrish, Lt. Col. Henry
Gillette, Capt. Zaccaes Sr.
Hamilton, John Jr.
Hunter, Col. James
Kellogg, Seth
Linn, Lt. Joseph
Lyman, Lt. Timothy
Moore, Joseph
Munger, Ephraim
Munger, Ephraim
Munger, Ephraim
Munger, Sergeant Jonathan
Munger, Nathaniel
Munger, Nathaniel
O'Neill, William
Ostrom, Capt. Henry
Pierce, Eli
Pomeroy, Grove Sr.
Pomeroy, Sgt. Phinehas
Rhett, Capt. James Jr.
Robinson, Capt. Alexander
Runals, Abraham
Shaw, Capt. Nathaniel
Shine, John
Stryker, Capt. John
Stryker, Capt. John
Whitebeck, Isaac

LT. NATHAN HATCH CHAPTER

Angell, Joseph
Angell, Joseph
Andrus, David
Barker, Samuel
Bliss, Deacon Moses
Bockoven, George
Brower, John
Brower, John
Brower, John Sr.
Cherry, Ralph
Chittenden, Moses
Clark, David
Clark, Eliphlet
Cordingley, Archibald
Crasper, John
Denison, John
Draper, James
Eddy, James
Ferre, Jacob
Foster, Capt. James
Fuller, Archelaus
Higley, Cpl. Seth
Houston, Samuel
Kirkpatrick, John
Klock, George C.
Lee, Samuel
McCurdy, 1st Lt. Robert
Meason, John
Miller, John
Milligan, Capt. Edward
More, John
Noble, Capt. James
Noble, Capt. James
Orwig, George
Patterson, Zachariah
Patterson, Zachariah
Palmer, Jedidiah
Reed, William Jr.
Reed, William Jr.
Reed, William Jr.
Reed, William Jr.
Reed, William Jr.
Rowell, Thomas
Stocker, Andreas
Van Wart, Lt. Isaac
Warren, Capt. Jonathan

STATE

Va.
Mass.
W. Va.
W. Va.
Pa.
N. Y.
N. Y.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
N. Y.
N. Y.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Conn.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Conn.
Conn.
Pa.
Pa.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
Conn.
GREETINGS

ANNIS AVERY HILL CHAPTER
Wisconsin DAR

Honoring Our Revolutionary Ancestors

APPLETON DAR CHAPTER
Appleton, Wisconsin

Compliments

of

EAU CLAIRE CHAPTER
Wisconsin DAR

In memory of deceased Charter Members

ELI PIERCE CHAPTER, DAR
Whitewater, Wisconsin

JEAN NICOLET CHAPTER
DePere-Green Bay, Wisconsin

Honor with pride

Nan Workman
Mary Arens
Alice Straubel

Fifty year members

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 216)

members of 25 years or more, three of whom have held membership more than 50 years. Miss Marguerite Dawson Winant, Honorary Regent, received a special tribute in recognition of her 47 years of outstanding devotion and leadership to the chapter.

Honored guests were Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Mrs. Lyda J. Howland; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly in addition to 24 State Officers, National and State Chairmen and Chapter Regents among the 180 guests.

Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. John E. Fitzgibbon, Jr. of the New York City Opera Company, sang the official DAR Bi-Centennial song with lyrics and music by Mrs. Robert W. Schrade who accom-

THE CITIZENS BANK of DELAVAN* WISCONSIN

serving the community continuously for ninety-seven years, has moved to a beautiful new building at the corner of Fifth Street and Walworth Avenue.

* Member F.D.I.C.

The SAMUEL PHOENIX CHAPTER, named for the founder of Delavan, proudly presents this advertisement.

Margaret Preston Breed Shell (Mrs. J. S.)
Hattie Reed Le Mack (Mrs. L. J.)
Eleanor Robbarts Benson (Mrs. G. H.)
Philadelphia Bones Hall (Mrs. F. J.)
Dorothy McConnel Dixon (Mrs. A. G.)
Edith James Berg (Mrs. W. C.)
Elizabeth Quilling Lovance (Mrs. M.)
Ruth Minerva Potter (Miss)
Pearl Trumbull Durgin (Mrs. E. R.)
Philadelphia Bones Hall (Mrs. F. J.)
Florine Helgern Werner (Mrs. F. B.)
Eleanor Anderson Took (Mrs. E. L.)
Luella Murdock Curtis (Mrs. T. R.)
Cathryn Fisher Smith (Mrs. A. D. J.)
Alida Moss Skinner (Mrs. B. E.)
Hazel Wishau Fransens (Mrs. O. L.)
Elaine Wishau (Miss)
Ruth Minerva Potter (Miss)

Gladys Boies Porter (Mrs.)
Betty Buck Shaw (Mrs. Robert)
Jean Kunz Anderson (Mrs. C. H.)
Lois Bowies Price (Mrs. F. T.)
Ina Curtis (Miss)
LaElla Fiske Moore (Mrs. Robert Sr.)
Sherry Slinger Bornick (Mrs. Wayne)
Marion Heath (Miss)
Della Dodge Learly (Mrs. Ray)
Marian Dodge Lloyd (Mrs. David)
Rachel Page Neals (Mrs. Sam)
Dorothy Greenleaf McCarty (Mrs. J. R.)
Beatrice Hart (Miss)
Harriet Hart Kleist (Mrs. Kenneth)
Jean Kleist Wendlick (Mrs. Harlan)
Elsie McHugh Penny (Mrs. Richard)
Dorothy Linscott beach (Mrs. David)
Irene Clark (Miss)
Gertrude Pearson Flanders (Mrs. George)
Muriel Rumann Mielke (Mrs. Frederick)
Vevra Rumann Mielke (Mrs. Clarence)
Joyce Mielke Miller (Mrs. M. J.)
Irene Porter (Mrs. J. B.)
Mary Louise McGee Rhyme (Mrs. William)
Celia Phillips Pflanz (Mrs. Otto)
Margaret Mooney Moore (Mrs. Samuel)
Eva Crownwell Turner (Mrs. George)
Ruth Seaton Haleme (Mrs. Eugene)
Frances Hamele Malone (Mrs. Patrick)

Gertrude Barney Rens (Mrs.)
Mildred Cobb Giebink (Mrs. Wesley D.)
Mary Alma Wise Lanphere
Lena Luck (Mrs. Earl R.)
Ruth Brinkerhoff Yande Zande (Mrs. John)
Myrtle J. Reitman (Mrs. H. C.)
Catherine Neitman Bliednick (Mrs. Rob.)
May Neitman Gilmore (Mrs. E. H.)
Marcia Beale
Sarah M. Williams (Miss)
Edna Pillsbury Brown
Agee Hoard Burton (Mrs. Kenneth)
Elizabeth Gore Rothe (Mrs. C. A.)
Lillian Gore Larsen (Mrs. L. N.)
Edith Wood Donavan
Minnie Drumly (Mrs. James)
Ida Chapin Armes (Mrs. E. A.)
Marion Whiting Savage (Mrs. George)
Laura Buck Patchett (Mrs. Ray)

PRESTON, John
Reed, Cpl. Samuel
Robbarts, Freelee
Rowland, John
Rush, Jacob
Seeds, Enos
Seely, Josiah
Truesdale, Thomas
Trumbull, William
Tysen, Isaac
Ward, Reena
Webster, Ephraim
Whitcomb, William
Wilson, Samuel
Witse, Cornelius
Witse, Cornelius
Woods, Elisha

WAU BUN CHAPTER

Boies, Joel
Buck, James
Clark, Eliphalet
Cony, John
Curtis, Able
Cushman, Isaiah
Dodge, Ammi
Dodge, Ammi
Dodge, Ammi
Gaylord, Benjamin
Greenleaf, Moses
Hart, John
Hart, John
Johnson, Obediah
Linscott, Samuel
Mandeville, Michael
Macey, Jesse
Munger, Nathan
Munger, Nathan
Munger, Nathan
Porter, Alexander
Putnam, Col. Ezra
Stowell, Lemuel
Sturgis, James
Sturgis, James
Warren, Robert
Warren, Robert

WAUPUN CHAPTER

Barney, Capt. Rufus
Bartholomew, Rev. Timothy
Beavers, Col. Joseph
Bigelow, Rev. Timothy
Cheney, Benjamin
Cuthbert, Benjamin
Cuthbert, Benjamin
Cuthbert, Benjamin
Fairbank, Joshua
Gannett, Joseph
Hemington, Ebenezer
Henderson, Samuel
Howard, Samuel
Howard, Samuel
Howard, Samuel
Raymond, Nathaniel Lyde
Reifsneider, William
Whiting, Caleb
Woodbury, William

ANSECTOR

State of

Barrett, Rev. Timothy
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennett, Col. Samuel
Bennet
panied Mrs. Fitzgibbon. This was the first public presentation.

The second celebration was a rededication of the tablet placed on the site of the Whitehall Ferry. The tablet had been erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter in 1904. When the building was demolished in 1967 the tablet was presumed lost. It was eventually located.

Fourteen patriotic Societies were represented among the some 150 guests. The impressive one half hour ceremony planned and carried out by Mrs. Wood was preceded by a 15 minute concert by the 40 piece Army Band from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. An advance color guard of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard led our Regent to the microphone. The Rev. Robert C. Hunsicker, vicar, St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish where George Washington regularly worshipped, gave the invocation. The Hon. Joseph C. Anderson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York City BiCentennial Committee gave opening remarks followed by Col. John T. Carroll, U.S. Army (ret.). Replicas of Revolutionary War Flags were presented.

For the first time in the chapter's history Mary Washington Colonial presented Certificates of Award, suitably framed; one for Patriotic Endeavor to the New York News, accepted by Mr. T. Harold Forbes, Jr. and the other to the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of New York, accepted by Mr. Harmon H. Goldstone.

At Seventy-Five, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter looks back with pride and forward to the future by continuing to be one of the outstanding chapters in the National Society.—Mary Coates Kupillas.

(Continued on page 228)
WASHINGTON STATE OFFICERS

With pride and affection
present their Regent
MRS. NED L. HIAATT, JR.
As a Candidate for VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
April 1972

MRS. JAMES D. DIXON
First Vice Regent

MRS. LEE J. ADAMSON
Second Vice Regent

MRS. WILLIAM DALRYMPLE
Chaplain

MRS. MILTON J. FRANKLIN
Recording Secretary

MRS. ROY H. CARLSON
Treasurer

MRS. FARRIS JOHNSON
Registrar

MRS. WAFFORD CONRAD
Historian

MRS. CAROLYN ANNE FISHER
Corresponding Secretary

MRS. BOB BOWER
Librarian
The Forty Chapters of Washington State Society

proudly honor

MRS. NED L. HIATT, JR.
State Regent 1970-1972
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General
April 1972

Admiralty Inlet, Pt. Townsend
Ann Washington, Mt. Vernon
Captain Charles Wilkes, Winslow
Cascade, Bellevue
Chief Seattle, Seattle
Chief Whatcom, Bellingham
Columbia River, Richland
Eliza Hart Spalding, Pullman
Elizabeth Bixby, Vashon-Maury Island
Elizabeth Ellington, Bremerton
Elizabeth Forey, Tacoma
Esther Reed, Spokane
Fort Vancouver, Vancouver
Governor Isaac Stevens, Anacortes
Jeremiah Mead, Medina
John Kendrick, Wenatchee
Jonas Baldwin, Mead
Kennewick, Kennewick
Lady Stirling, Seattle
Marcus Whitman, Everett
Mary Ball, Tacoma
Mary Lacy, Centralia
Mary Morris, Seattle
Mary Richardson Walker, Longview-Kelso
Michael Trebert, Pt. Angeles
Narcissa Prentiss, Walla Walla
Narcissa Whitman, Yakima
Olympus, Seattle
Peter Puget, Edmonds
Rainier, Seattle
Robert Gray, Hoquiam
Sacajawea, Olympia
Sarah Buchanan, Seattle
Spokane Garry, Spokane
Tahoma, Tacoma
Tillicum, Des Moines
University of Washington, Seattle
Virginia Dare, Tacoma
Waukomah Trail, Woodland
Willapa, Raymond

FEBRUARY 1972
Columbus, A Man Among Men

(Continued from page 145)

of Florida in 1513. He knew Amerigo Vespucci and employed him in his mission to court in his claim to have discover Paria before Ojeda made his sally there and found the rich pearl fisheries. Vespucci was on this trip with Ojeda, you remember. Columbus admired Vespucci and felt that he had not received due credit for his work.

Of the many pictures of Columbus none seem to portray the man as well as the “Crispin de Pas portrait of Christopher Columbus,” found in LIFE OF COLUMBUS by Washington Irving, volume 3 facing page 116, Putnams Sons, 1892.

Some there are who give little credit to Columbus. Others are lavish in praise. He was a man of many faults and of many good qualities. But despite these things, or because of them, it was his vision and persistence that started an expansion the world had never known.

226 D.A.R. MAGAZINE
MISS ANNE E. GALLAHER
Honorary State Regent of Delaware
and
Candidate for
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
Eighty-first Continental Congress
April 1972

Ancestral Tour of
The British Isles
You are invited to join this unique group—descendants of noble blood and landed gentry—in an "Ancestral Tour" of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland May 17 to June 16, under the leadership of genealogical expert Brian Llewelyn Young, who will research in advance places and artifacts connected with your ancestors. Because of this and special reception lists, this group must be limited, so inquire now regarding your eligibility. For immediate confirmation, please send a condensed outline of your family tree, which will be held confidential.

HERITAGE HOUSE
C/o Melita O'Hara Travel Tours
1401 Northern Life Tower
Seattle, Washington 98101

Compliments from a friend to
Ambrose Meador Chapter, DAR
Brandenburg, Kentucky
HONORING REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

NORTH DAKOTA
The Peace Garden State sends greetings from her seven chapters.

BADLANDS at Dickenson
DACOTAH at Fargo
FORT SEWARD at Jamestown
MANDAN at Mandan
MINISHOSHE at Bismarck
PIERRE VERENDRYE at Minot
SAKAKAWEA at Valley City

FEBRUARY 1972
if you’re not part of
the solution...
you’re part of the
problem

MEMBERS OF CHIPOLA CHAPTER
Honoring
ELEANOR GRIMES CAMPBELL
Organizing Regent
Loyal Florida Daughter since transferring from
Stone Castle Chapter, Dawson, Georgia to organize
Chipola Chapter, Marianna, Florida, October 1958.
Has served Chipola Chapter twice as Regent.
Also Acting Secretary, Historian, Vice Regent
and now 2nd Vice Regent.
Has served the Florida Society as State Record-
ing Secretary; Chairman, Conservation twice; The
Flag of the United States of America; Transportation
twice—being presently Transportation Chair-
man. District Director, District II.
National Vice Chairman, Conservation; and is
presently National Vice Chairman of American
Indians.
State Officer’s Club as Vice President, Treasurer,
and is now Recording Secretary.
Past President, William Henry Milton Chapter,
U.D.C. Member Colonial Dames XVII Century,
National Society United Daughters of 1812.

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 223)

CHANCELLOR WYTIE (Richmond,
Virginia) celebrated the 50th anniversary
of its organization on November 13,
1971 at the home of Mrs. Margaret R.
Pinner, 2116 Hanover Avenue, Rich-
mond, Va. Refreshments were served,
using the color scheme in gold. They in-
cluded a birthday cake.
Two charter members, Mrs. Thomas
Jefferson Williams and Mrs. W. H.
Taylor, were awarded 50-year pins. Mrs.
Williams, and Mrs. Walter Spry, an-
other of the older members, reviewed the
very interesting history of the chapter and
its accomplishments in the areas pro-
myigated by the DAR founders from its
beginning.
In accord with other DAR chapters, the
members of Chancellor Wythe have not
only worked to foster preservation of our
heritage, education, and patriotism, but
many wonderful and abiding friendships
have been formed at Chapter, District and
State levels. We believe the social aspect
is a significant sideline to a great or-
ganization.—Ruth Gant Kerr.
Palm Beach
Chapter
Palm Beach, Florida

PUT AMERICA FIRST

Palm Beach Chapter Officers
Regent—Mrs. John Patrick Burke
Vice Regent—Mrs. Gordon Smedley
Chaplain—Mrs. Roderick Pirnie
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Edward Coolidge Evans
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Carl Eugene Schumacher
Treasurer—Mrs. Roy Walter Dan ischefsky
Registrar—Mrs. Edward Charles Blomeyer
Historian—Mrs. Bertram E. Grove
Librarian—Mrs. R. Randolph Osborn
Parliamentarian—Mrs. Victor Nockin
Honorary Regent—Mrs. Robert Clay Kime
Honorary Regent—Mrs. George Oliver Morgan
Music Chairman—Mrs. Edward J. Goerk

Honoring our Regent

MRS. JOHN PATRICK BURKE
1971-1972
Alaska—The Last Great Stronghold of our National Bird—The Eagle

With our Wings outspread Liberty, Dignity and Faith
Is born in the hearts of The Daughters of the American Revolution

Alaska Chapter
Col. John Mitchell Chapter
Mt. Juneau Chapter
Fairbanks, Alaska
Anchorage, Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

Please Note
The Hotel blank sent with the Credential mailing in December was to be used in writing the hotels about a reservation only. The prices listed are out of date inasmuch as the Washington Visitors Center was unable to supply us with new blanks in time for the mailing.

Massacre At The Meadows

(Continued from page 136)

years before, and of his willingness to pay a ransom, and thus, unexpectedly, learned of Bettie's whereabouts, for this was the same Indian chief who had adopted Bettie! The old man was reluctant to part with the white woman, but after much dickering, much smoking of the peace pipe, much flowery language, and the payment of a heavy ransom, he agreed to let her go and return her to her family. The happy couple were thus reunited, after six long years, and returned to their home in the beautiful Alleghenies, to start their married life all over again. But not without many sad thoughts of how ruthlessly their first born child had been killed many years before. Seven children were born to Bettie and John Draper after her return from captivity.

It was only after Bettie Draper was ransomed and returned home, that Mary Draper Ingles and her husband, Will, learned of the fate of their two sons. George, she told them, being only two years old when taken, had soon died in the primitive conditions of the Indian camp. Thomas, 4, she said, had been adopted into the tribe as a son of the principal chief, and was still there, well and happy. He was finally located, was ransomed, and Will Ingles brought him home to his white family. But, by this time, the boy was more Indian than white. He was seventeen years old before the Indians could be persuaded to accept a ransom and release him, and Thomas, himself, was reluctant to leave the only home he had ever really known. It is said that he spoke no English, and was a perfect savage in appearance and manners. Heartbroken at his attitude, and at his wildness, the Ingles sent him to school in a futile effort to civilize him. But he never became reconciled to life in the white community. Several times he ran away, back to his Indian father, but always, Will Ingles, his white father, would go after him and bring him back. Just when it began to seem that the boy would never relinquish his Indian ways, never cease to long for his life with the Indians, he seemed to accept the inevitability of his situation and agreed to remain with his white parents. But he always remained wild, never losing the strange guttural inflection in his voice or his intense love of the out-of-doors. At times, he would take his bow and arrow and go off into the woods, where he would remain for several days. His mother tried to understand his moods, and to win him back to feeling at home with his own parents and the white community. But, at the age of 17, it was too late to effect a change in his feelings. Thomas remained a savage at heart to the end of his days.

Mary Draper Ingles bore one more child, a son she called John, after her escape from the Indians and return home. But she and her husband, Will, never ceased to agonize over the fate of the baby daughter she had left behind in the Indian village. They were never to know her fate.

No one can truly know of the nightmares these two brave pioneer women, Bettie Robertson Draper and Mary Draper Ingles, must have endured all the rest of their lives, of the horrible pictures that must have come to mind, unbidden, of the fearful events they had witnessed while in captivity. They must have undergone countless indignities and humiliations, and the torment of Mary Draper Ingles must have been especially great, all of her remaining years, as she mourned the daughter she was never to see again.

Mary Draper Ingles' ordeal has not gone unnoticed or unsung. Standing near the site now occupied by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia, is a tall shaft of stone erected to the memory of this brave pioneer woman who, through sheer determination and raw courage, managed to keep herself alive, escape, and return to her family after incredible hardships. Lifting its head proudly to the sky this monument, to the courage and resourcefulness of a hardy pioneer woman, is built of stones taken from the chimney of her log cabin home, a home that stood on this very site so long ago.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
PLAQUES • MEMORIALS
NAME PLATES • HONOR ROLLS
DONOR AND PORTRAIT TABLETS

COATS OF ARMS
Hand Painted in Full Heraldic Colors
Each accompanied with free family manuscript which also explains the coat of arms with citation
38th year
Write for Brochure
Hennessee Studio of Heraldic Art
324 West Thomas St., Salisbury, N.C. 28144
5% off to Members of DAR on all paintings

NAVAJO LUXURY APTS.
Jean M. Nuttall
Organizing Regent
Tombstone Chapter, owner
Box 117, Tombstone, Ariz. 85638

"ALOHA" from
ALOHA CHAPTER
Honolulu, Hawaii
Honoring Our Revolutionary Ancestors
General Levin Winder Chapter, DAR
Worcester County, Maryland
Honoring our Regent
MRS. HOWARD M. SUPPLEE
Red Bank Chapter
Pitman, New Jersey
In Memory
MRS. HARRY A. MARSHALL
Organizing Regent
Beacon Fire Chapter, N. J.
Honoring our Regent
MRS. WILLIAM S. MARSH
Black Horse Chapter
Providence, R. I.
Greetings from
GOV. NICHOLAS COOKE CHAPTER
Rhode Island
In memory of Honorary State Regent
MRS. C. IVAN BESSE
Mary Chilton Chapter, DAR
Sioux Falls, S. D.

CITIZENS SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Forest Hill Avenue at Huguenot Road
Richmond, Virginia 23225
Telephone 272-1866

6% Two Year Savings
Certificates Still Available —
$5,000.00 or more.
Member FSLIC

In Loving Memory of
MRS. FRANKLIN SHERMAN
A Founder and Past Regent of
FAIRFAX COUNTY CHAPTER,
NSDAR Virginia

Compliments of the
Adam Thoroughgood Chapter, DAR
Churchland, Virginia

REVOLUTIONARY
REPRINTS

DANDRIDGE, DANSE.
AMERICAN PRISONERS OF
THE REVOLUTION. 304 pp.
(1911). 1967. $12.50

HEITMAN, FRANCIS B.
HISTORICAL REGISTER OF OFFICERS
OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
DURING THE WAR OF THE
REVOLUTION, April, 1775, to
December, 1783. 698 pp.
(1914, 1932). 1967. $15.00

SAFFELL, WILLIAM T. R.
RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY
WAR. 3rd ed. (Bound with) INDEX TO
SAFFELL'S LIST OF VIRGINIA
SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION, by
J. T. McAllister. 555 and 43 pp.
(1894,1913). 1969. $15.00

UNITED STATES. DEPT. OF STATE.
A CENSUS OF PENSIONERS FOR
REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY
(1841). 1967. $10.00

UNITED STATES. DEPT. OF STATE.
A GENERAL INDEX TO A CENSUS OF
PENSIONERS, 1840. 382 pp. 1965.
$10.00

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
REJECTED OR SUSPENDED
APPLICATIONS FOR REVOLUTIONARY
WAR PENSIONS. 462 pp. (1852).
1969. $12.50

UNITED STATES. WAR DEPARTMENT.
PENSIONERS OF REVOLUTIONARY
WAR—STRUCK OFF THE ROLL.
103 pp. (1836). 1969. $7.50

UNITED STATES. WAR DEPARTMENT.
The Pension Roll of 1835.
Rearranged into four regional volumes.
(1835). 1966. The set: $75.00

PETERSON, CLARENCE STEWART.
KNOWN MILITARY DEAD DURING
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY
1967. $10.00

ORDER DIRECTLY FROM
GENEALOGICAL
PUBLISHING CO.
521-23 ST. PAUL PLACE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202
CATALOG AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST
The membership of the DAR is many times greater than the 20,000 of the SAR, as you probably know. The Sons of the American Revolution refuses to believe that these figures indicate that American men are less patriotic than American women. We prefer to believe that our numbers are fewer because many eligibles are unaware of our existence. The aims and principles of the SAR are quite identical to those of the DAR, so a stronger SAR automatically means an even stronger DAR. We therefore request that you bring the SAR to the attention of your qualified husbands and relatives. Descriptive material is available from the National Society, SAR, 2412 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

February—DAR Magazine Advertising

The History of America marches across the pages of this magazine each month. With the words go the magnificent picture of America’s historic sites and homes.

Save these ads for your Bi-centennial visits. Travel America on the hallowed ground of your ancestors. Follow our ads through New England’s lovely villages; the ante-bellum beauty of the South; the famous trails through the rugged West; and the early settlements of our historic East Coast.

This Land is your Land—Love, it, and See it!

We thank the following States for adding stature to this issue—America’s Month of History.

WEST VIRGINIA—$1,315.00—55 Chapters participating (100%)
State Regent—Miss Lucile Stutler
State Chairman—Mrs. T. W. McLaughlin

ARKANSAS—$1,120.00—29 Chapters participating
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Fagan Dodson
State Chairman—Mrs. Warren M. Murphy

WISCONSIN—$1,081.00—21 Chapters participating
State Regent—Mrs. Earl E. Janikowski
State Chairman—Mrs. James S. McCray

WASHINGTON—$555.00—40 Chapters participating (100%)
State Regent—Mrs. Ned L. Hiatt, Jr.
State Chairman—Mrs. Lee J. Adamson

MISCELLANEOUS STATES—$2,513.00

GRAND TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY ISSUE—$16,069.50
Presenting The Only
Authentic Restoration In Facsimile
Of The Original

Declaration of Independence

LIMITED FIRST EDITION . . .

In honor of our Nation’s approaching 200th Anniversary, the only AUTHENTIC COPYRIGHTED RESTORATION IN FACSIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL EVER CREATED IN HISTORY has been released by the artist lithographer Theodore W. Ohman to Colony Originals for distribution as a collectors item. . . .

This restoration is a masterpiece which has received national acclaim and a place of honor in THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL, and in other hallowed shrines and institutions.

Authentic in every detail, in the actual size of the original, shows the precise penmanship of the engrossed script, the exact signatures of the members of the Continental Congress, as they were in 1776 . . . and also the full rich colors and perfect detail of the original parchment, as it is today cracked and smudged by age and handling.

A rare work of art, now available for the first time in history, an authentic restoration of the Nation’s most sacred document that would carry all of the historic dignity of the original. . . .

A restoration so exact in every detail that it took over $60,000 dollars and a life time of research and work to accomplish.

“The priceless lasting gift for your most esteemed and discriminating friends.”

This immortal document can be yours for $20 dollars. N.Y. state residents please add 7% sales tax. 100% SATISFACTION GUARANTEED . . .

Send to: Colony Originals Inc., Box 35, Dept. DAR, Star Lake, N.Y. 13690

Please send .......... copies at $20 each of Ohman’s Authentic Copyrighted Restoration of the Original Declaration of Independence. Size 26X32¼. Lithographed in full colors on fine quality heavy paper, to be mailed to me in tested tube fully insured by prepaid parcel post.

Name  Address

City  Zip
Pounce on pollution!