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Independence Hall—what stirring thoughts of heroic deeds do these words bring to mind for every patriotic American! Begun in 1732, this building housed the Second Continental Congress whose deliberations culminated in the adoption of the Declaration of Independence; the choosing of Washington as commander in chief of the Continental Army; the meeting of the Federal Convention to draft the Constitution. No other place in the Nation has such great significance.

Since 1815 attempts have been made to maintain this historic structure; however, not all of these attempts were in keeping with original design. In 1950, the City of Philadelphia and the United States Department of the Interior signed a cooperative agreement whereby the National Park Service administers the building and the city retains ownership. Since that time, the National Park Service has conducted an extensive research program covering history, archeology, furnishings, and architecture. Following this direction, Independence Hall has been almost completely restored to look as it did during those events that shaped the founding of our Country. Private as well as public funds have made this possible. To complete this look, two rooms on the Hall's second floor are in need of furnishings. "A Gift to the Nation" would fill this need.

The cover photo and the other photos concerning the restoration are through the courtesy of the United States Department of the Interior.
The artist's conception of the Assembly Committee Room (formerly known as the Committee of Assembly's Chamber). "A Gift to the Nation would provide the furnishing for this room."
From the President General

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

During the year in which she has been in office, your President General has given much thought to the National Project for this administration. A national project is chosen to meet a need which is commensurate with the objectives of the National Society. In this Administration, which immediately precedes the observance of the Bicentennial of the United States of America, your President General has envisioned a very special project which would be uniquely suitable to this observance.

The proposed project, called “A Gift to the Nation,” entails the underwriting of the cost of furnishing two rooms on the second floor of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. These two rooms are the Governor’s Council Chamber and the Assembly Committee Room. All structural work has been beautifully done on the restoration of this birthplace of our Nation. Other rooms have been completed with government and other funds. We would be providing the funds to present a “finished” Independence Hall to the American people on the 200th birthday of the founding of our Country.

Although no plaques can be placed in the building or on the grounds immediately adjacent to Independence Hall, recognition will be given to the National Society in other ways. These would include brochures and other tourist information, a permanent record book, plus other relevant publicity. A commemorative plaque could be placed in our building.

Endorsed by the National Board of Management at its October 1971 meeting, “A Gift to the Nation” will be submitted for your approval at the 81st Continental Congress in April. If passed by this body, financing of the project can be accomplished by a 50-cent per member contribution for each of two years. It would progress on a pay-as-you-go basis so that no loan or interest would be involved. Gifts of approved pieces of furniture or equipment will be acceptable and be credited to the individual or Chapter at the appraised value. Full details and itemized costs would be made available later.

In what greater way can the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution pay tribute to the ancestors whom we honor as Framers and Signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, than by recreating these rooms where history began for the United States! Thus, the throngs of Americans, and others, who visit Independence Hall during the American Revolution Bicentennial, and the years of the future, may see the entire Independence Hall as it was in 1775.

As you prepare for the 81st Continental Congress, please give “A Gift to the Nation” your serious consideration.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
Under the direction of the National Park Service, workmen remove the accumulations of earlier restorations from the second floor of Independence Hall and replace it with details of the original construction.
Preserving Independence Hall

Independence Hall is the birthplace of the Nation and the home of the Liberty Bell. In its Assembly Room, the Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776. Eleven years later, the Constitutional Convention met in this same room.

The Hall has had a long and useful life as a public building: first as the Pennsylvania State House, then a museum, then a municipal building. Since 1898 it has been a historic shrine.

These different uses caused changes to be made in the building itself. Some of these changes affected only interior woodwork and decoration. But others damaged the basic framework. Added together, these structural modifications seriously weakened Independence Hall’s aging frame.

A summary of the building’s history will help you to understand the work now in progress. The story covers three periods: construction, 1732-1756; alterations, 1756-1828; restorations, 1828-present.

Construction

Credit for designing the State House is shared by lawyer-politician Andrew Hamilton and master carpenter Edmund Woolley. Its architectural style is a colonial adaptation of English models.

Construction began in 1732, but progressed slowly. When the Pennsylvania Assembly first met in the State House in 1735, it was still a rough, unfinished structure. Years of intermittent work followed before the building was finally completed in the 1750’s.

At the time of the Revolution the State House was considered to be the most impressive public building in the Colonies. It was natural that the Continental Congress should choose this place for its deliberations.

Alterations

When the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777-78, they damaged the State House by converting the first floor into a barracks and making the second a hospital for wounded American prisoners.

After the British departed, the Continental Congress returned to the State House. Traces of the British occupation were erased in a series of alterations. The poorly built steeple was removed in 1781. And additional work was done on the building in 1788-89.

When Pennsylvania moved its capital from Philadelphia in 1799, the future of the State House became uncertain. At one time there was thought of razing the building. It was saved when the City of Philadelphia purchased the State House Square and its historic buildings in 1818, a spiritual investment which continues to benefit the entire Nation.

Meanwhile Charles Willson Peale—famous for his portraits of the Founders—had persuaded the legislature to let him use the Assembly Room and second floor of the State House for a museum and portrait gallery. This was in 1802. After Peale moved out in 1828, the second floor was rented by the Federal courts, and other rooms became municipal offices.

These were critical years for the State House. Alterations during this period affected the entire building, and the appearance of the Assembly Room was drastically changed.
Restorations

Lafayette's triumphal return to America in 1824 sparked renewed interest in the State House. Already the Assembly Room was known as "The Hall of Independence."

In 1828 began a series of restorations. First a new steeple was built. Then, in 1831, architect John Haviland attempted the first restoration of the Assembly Room. Other alterations and restorations in 1876, 1896-98, and 1922 attempted to improve upon or correct the earlier work.

In 1951, when responsibility for the care of Independence Hall was transferred from the City of Philadelphia to the National Park Service, little was known of its hidden structural condition.

Since then, the National Park Service has made an intensive study of Independence Hall. Historians, architects, and archeologists joined forces in tracing its structural history. They found that the many internal changes during the preceding two centuries had created a patchwork of measures to correct major structural defects. It became apparent that a thorough structural rehabilitation was needed to preserve the Hall.

This work was scheduled to follow the rehabilitation of nearby Congress Hall and Old City Hall. But in response to the urgent need to stabilize Independence Hall—highlighted by failure of second-floor ceiling plaster in July 1961—the schedule was rearranged.

This is the most important historic room in the United States. Utmost care and accuracy were required in its...
rehabilitation. Determination of the room's original design was difficult. The quest involved searching through many thousands of documents, diaries, plans, paintings, prints. In the Assembly Room itself, the panelling was removed. Every detail of brickwork, plaster, and woodwork was recorded in measured drawings.

When the accumulations of the earlier "restorations" were removed from the room, details of the original construction were revealed. Traces on the brick wall showed that only the east wall was fully panelled; the other walls had been panelled below the chair rail and plastered above. Outlines of the chair rails and original woodwork were found on the brick walls, for the woodwork had been prime painted before the walls were plastered. The position of every major feature was determined from these outlines. Surviving pieces of original woodwork, plaster, and floor joists provided further details. Paint research identified these pieces as original and determined the colors used on the woodwork and plaster. The Edward Savage engraving, "Congress Voting Independence," (1800) and an 1819 sketch of the west wall corroborated and supplemented the physical evidence.

Stabilization was achieved by supplementing the original wooden roof trusses with steel. The reinforcements were designed and placed in a way that leaves the original framing intact. Fortunately, Independence Hall's original brick walls are in excellent condition and easily bear the added weight of the steel.

Multiply one "alteration" or "restoration" a dozen times and you can see why the many changes in the 19th century are at the root of today's architectural and structural problems.

The Supreme Court Chamber, the Committee Room and Governor's Council Chamber have been rehabilitated through the same process of research and physical investigation.

The mahogany tall case with clock by Peter Stretch, Philadelphia, c. 1746, may have served in the Governor's Council Chamber. Above, are shown rifle rack of the nature which held small arms belonging to the province of Pennsylvania which were housed in part of the Committee Room, c. 1774-1778. Below, Delaware Valley walnut arm and side chairs in the Queen Anne style, c. 1730-1750.
PRESIDENT GENERAL ATTENDS INITIAL AIR FORCE OBSERVANCE: Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, Treasurer General, and dignitaries of the United States Air Force were in the audience at the first (February 6) in a series of eight Sunday afternoon concerts in Constitution Hall. By special arrangements, these concerts are free to the public. These musical events featuring guest artists commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary year of the U. S. Air Force. Colonel Arthur Godfrey, U. S. Air Force Reserve (Ret.), narrated Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" and The Singing Sergeants sang the history of the Air Force, composed for the event.

HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL RECEIVES RECOGNITION: The White House asked that Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, be invited to serve on the Veterans Education and Training Action Committee and she has accepted the appointment. This Committee is responsible for increasing the use of the best available Federal Scholarship program—the GI Bill—by minority and low-income Vietnam veterans.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT ACTS ON AMERICAN HISTORY AWARD: At the February 1972 meeting, the National Board of Management ruled "To rescind the motion of April 1970 pertaining to the American History Fellowship . . ." and "That a scholarship be established to be known as the NSDAR American History Scholarship . . ." and "That the rules for awarding and governing the NSDAR American History Scholarship be presented to the Executive Committee at the April 1972 meeting for consideration and approval; ..."

WIVES OF PRESIDENTIAL INTERCHANGE EXECUTIVES TOUR DAR BUILDINGS: Six young women whose husbands are in Washington as representatives of industrial concerns from New York to California and from Michigan to Texas, in connection with President Nixon's personnel interchange program, enjoyed a special tour of National Headquarters. Their letter of sincere appreciation to Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, reads in part: "We were, indeed, overwhelmed by all you are doing in Historical, Educational and Patriotic endeavors."

POST-Congress Tour: On April 22, with Mrs. Erwin Frees Selmes, Honorary President General, as Director, a group of DAR members (and husbands) will leave Washington on a tour by land and sea and air of Greece, the Greek Isles and Turkey returning to Washington May 9.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TID-BIT: The observance of George Washington's birthday was highlighted by this little known fact. A three-piece brown silk suit of elegant cut, which Washington wore on his first inaugural day, is being repaired at the Textile Museum in Washington, D.C. The suit was sold by the General's descendants to the Washington Association of Morristown, N.J. in 1889. After the repairs, etc., are completed, the suit will go on permanent exhibition at New York's Federal Hall, where Washington's inauguration took place. (Somerville)
The Search for Peace

By Enid Hall Griswold
Recording Secretary General and former Chairman, National Defense Committee

Since the beginning of the human race there has undoubtedly been a longing in the hearts of mankind for a peaceful existence. Yet from earliest times there has been warfare between tribes, states and nations, caused by ambitions, jealousies, the desire for greater territory and dominion over the lives of human beings. The early Greeks founded the Amphictyonic Councils to protect religious shrines. These Councils evolved into the celebrated Confederacies of Ancient Greece, a collective security system to prevent aggression. In those early times the Councils found that even in combination, the small members were no match for the powerful states, and that judgments could not be enforced against the big powers.

When the glory of Greece faded from the earth, it was succeeded by the dominion of all-conquering Rome. Having conquered all the civilized, settled part of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, the Romans subjected the peoples of these vast regions to domination by military authority, known by the significant term, Imperium. For three centuries the inhabitants of the civilized world were united in a single political and social organization, with results that might well be studied by present-day advocates of one-world government. Although some autonomy was reserved to the cities and provinces, only a central power, force, could hold together and impose discipline on such an agglomeration of dissimilar people. In the words of Edward Gibbon, "The empire of the Romans filled the world and, when it fell into the hands of a single person, the world became a dreary and safe prison for his enemies."

But the human spirit does not thrive in the peace of a safe and dreary prison. Under the prolonged oppression there was a decline in commerce and agriculture, in the arts and sciences, of taste and morals, and of the talents, genius and courage of the people, who became a race of mental pigmies. They were easy prey for the fierce giants from the north who invaded and destroyed the Roman world. In 800 A.D., the idea of universal sovereignty was partially revived when Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the west, extending his rule over the greater part of western Europe. His descendants extended their domination over further territory, their empire becoming hereditary in the House of the Hapsburgs. It was to thwart the power of the Hapsburgs that Henry IV of France conceived his Grand Design, to bring and maintain peace in Europe. The assassination of the King put an end to the fulfillment of his plans.

Through the ensuing centuries, various proposals have been advanced by profound thinkers of their times, promoting ideas of cooperation between nations often in federations, for the preservation of peace. In the 1880s the United States initiated meetings with representatives of Central and South American countries. These conferences formed the basis of more friendly relations between nations of the Western Hemisphere, and resulted ultimately in the formation of the Pan American Union.

Young Czar Nicholas II of Russia, inspired by the example in the Western Hemisphere, proposed that a European Conference be held at The Hague to discuss what might be done to relieve nations from what he termed "the crushing burden of armaments—the armed peace of Europe." Twenty-six nations sent representatives to the Conference in 1898. A second Hague Conference was held in 1907. These meetings resulted in the establishment of The Hague Court of Arbitration...
which did not, however, prevent World War I. Further conferences could not be held until hostilities had ceased. The World Court was then firmly established and since the end of World War II has become the International Court of Justice, the judicial arm of the United Nations. The Covenant of the League of Nations, presented at the peace negotiations at Versailles, constituted the plans for the next major effort to maintain peace through arbitration and cooperation among nations. The United States Senate voted against United States participation, but the League functioned during a period of some twenty years in between the two World Wars, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. As a peace-keeping organization it proved ineffective and powerless, failing to take corrective action when threats to the peace occurred. The Japanese were permitted to march into Manchuria unchallenged and unpunished. The Italians invaded Ethiopia, the League making no real effort to oppose this overt act of aggression. The stronger nations belonging to the League likewise made no moves against those who were disrupting the peace. Thus, through indecision and weakness the League of Nations came to an inglorious end, with the advent of another great and wasteful conflict. It had failed miserably in its high purpose.

Plans for another stronger world peace organization were formulated during the years of World War II, beginning with the Atlantic Charter which was signed by all the allied nations. Discussions continued at subsequent conferences, and important agreements regarding the United Nations were reached at the Yalta Conference in February 1945. The final draft of the United Nations Charter was approved at the San Francisco Conference in June of that year. Alger Hiss, an active participant in this and earlier important meetings, flew to Washington to present the new Charter to the United States Senate for speedy ratification.

Few questions were asked by those representing the American people. All were weary of war and bloodshed, and eager for a lasting peace. Only two Senators voted against the United Nations Charter. In rereading the statements made by these two dissenting men, their words seem like the voice of prophecy!

Fifty other nations signed the document, paving the way for the new organization to develop its plans, and prepare for its sessions. The United Nations Participation Act was passed by the United States Congress the fall of 1945, approving United States membership, and binding our Nation under the Charter to various obligations.

Loud was the acclaim of this new world organization for peace. Praise of its objectives and great potential influence was spread over the newspapers and periodicals of the world, and over the air waves. The preamble to the Charter stated that its purpose was "... to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war ... to maintain international peace and security ... to ensure that armed force shall not be used except in the common interest ... and to employ international machinery for the promotion of social and economic advancement of all people."

To an astute observer and participant in the world scene it should have been apparent, as it was to the two dissenting Senators, that an organization supposed to be made up of "peace-loving nations" was doomed to failure when it included the Soviet Union as a founding member, with its three votes in the General Assembly and a permanent seat on the important Security Council. The Soviet masters had enslaved millions of human beings; yet as a cobelligerent, they had signed the Declaration of the United Nations, January 1, 1942, the Four Power Declaration of Moscow, October 30, 1943, the Teheran Declaration, December 1, 1943, and the Yalta Declaration, February 11, 1945. Their signature was placed upon the United Nations Charter on June 26, 1945.

It was well-known that Stalin had made his deal with Hitler precipitating World War II. Stalin invaded and annexed half of helpless Poland, grabbed Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Bessarabia, northern Bukovino, and waged war against little Finland. Why was such a leader and such a nation trusted? Were any of these acts indications of good faith or a love of peace? But the propaganda mills kept grinding. The United States Secretary of State and others of the highest authority were obsessed with the idea of coexistence with the Bolshevik tyranny. It seemed not to occur to any of those responsible for the destiny of our Nation, that the Soviets had never renounced their ultimate goal of total world domination, nor have they even today! In fact, in the writings of Lenin could be found the statement, "The existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable—one or the other must triumph in the end—and before that happens a series of frightful collisions between the bourgeois states will be inevitable."

Stalin had also written: "... a revolutionist accepts reforms and signs agreements in order to use them for illegal work..."

Proof of the cruelties and ruthlessness of the Soviets had been demonstrated in the deliberate massacre, starvation or deportation of peasants during the Soviet farm collectivization program. The civilized world had been shocked by the frightful blood purges of 1936-1938. In April 1943 a medical commission from twelve European nations, including neutral Switzerland, had determined that over 15,000 Polish officers and intellectuals had been murdered by the Soviets in the Katyn Forest and elsewhere in the spring of 1940. The American Federation of Labor and every important intelligence service in the world had issued voluminous accounts of the slave labor system and slave camps in the Soviet Union.

Even during the war years when the Russians were dependent upon American military aid, they had not permitted American military observers to visit the fighting fronts to see what use was being made of the $11 billion of lend-lease aid. Warnings and important information sent to Washington by United States diplomats, United States military commanders and the disclosure by the FBI that a fifth column was operating within the United States failed to deter those at the helm of our Nation from carrying out their plans for peace and cooperation with the Soviets. The finely woven web of the United Nations was carefully spun about the United States, which at that time was the strongest militarily and economically of any country on earth.

Let us take a brief look at our Nation before it became entangled in the internationalism of the 20th century. The American dream had always been of a peaceful and prosperous United States resting upon the firm foundation of the energies, abilities, ingenuity and vision of a self-
reliant people. This spirit of independence and self-confidence had prevailed until our Country became embroiled in the affairs of Europe and the rest of the world. It had guided our policies and inspired our people, encouraging them to reach out for ever higher goals of achievement. Our destiny was not intertwined with the rivalries, the ambitions and the caprices of other nations. Through business and trade relations, through diplomatic channels, through humanitarian works of missionaries and educators, and by means of friendly contacts throughout the world the United States had built up its strength and was respected over the entire globe. It was known as the land of freedom and opportunity, the land to which many came in their quest for a better life, and to which many millions more aspired to come.

Today, with tremendous advances in science and technology, the swiftness of modern communications and the accessibility of all parts of the world in this jet age, no country can, nor does it wish to live only unto itself. But from whence and why have come the radical changes in our national purpose? What has brought into our land a different spirit, the idea of independence being exchanged for dependence upon Government, with demands for aid of many kinds and consequent, Government interference in every phase of our lives? The result is a loss of some of our cherished freedoms, with mounting taxes which make it increasingly difficult for the private sector to function.

According to some historians, these changes had their beginnings as a result of United States involvement in World War I. The policies adopted during that period contributed to the hardships and financial chaos in the defeated countries of Europe. Their effect was later manifested in a great depression of unprecedented proportions that swept over the United States and the entire world. The aftermath of these years brought Hitler and Mussolini to power in Europe, from which stance they were later to threaten and disrupt the peace of the world. In the United States the crucial turning point came in 1932 when the electorate turned to a new leader who promised remedies for unemployment, the serious financial situation, and the many disruptions of our lives existing at that time. The answer was the “New Deal” and later the “Fair Deal” with ever increasing centralization of power, and the adoption of most of the ideas that had long constituted the platform of the Socialist Party under the late Norman Thomas.

Under the guidance of those who descended upon Washington to establish and implement the new bureaucracy, the tentacles of Fabian socialism and Soviet communism became entwined in the structure of American Government. Under these circumstances, it is perhaps no wonder that among the key figures involved in planning and shaping the policies which led to the creation of the United Nations, there were at least fifteen Government employees from the State and Treasury Departments who were later identified as communists.

For over twenty-five years the United States has been a supporter of the United Nations, often subordinating its vital interests to the decisions and whims of other nations. It has paid the lion’s share of the expenses of the world organization, for many years paying from one-third up to 40 percent of the costs, and an even larger share for the activities of certain United Nations agencies. Some have claimed that it has been money well spent for the preservation of peace, and for the support of various humanitarian groups sponsored by the United Nations. However, most of the worthy organizations blanketed under the United Nations would exist anyway. As for world peace, there have been many wars of varying dimensions during the lifetime of the world organization. It is claimed by some that the good offices of the United Nations have prevented these from becoming major conflagrations.

But, it is doubtful whether the United Nations has actually stood for peace and freedom, as its strange activities in the Congo and elsewhere attest. In Korea, where the United States bore the brunt of battle, the greatest loss of life and paid most of the cost, it was the United Nations that prevented victory over communists. An uneasy truce was eventually accepted after long and frustrating negotiations, during which time thousands more of Americans were killed. There being no final settlement frequent incidents still occur along the border between the two Koreas. American prisoners-of-war, known to have been held by the communists at the time the truce was signed, are still suffering in communist prisons—if any are still alive. The United Nations, in spite of its supposed concern for “human rights,” has shown neither interest nor compassion for these victims of communist cruelty and aggression.

The direct result of the stalemate in Korea has been the costly, prolonged war in Indochina. After the loss of over 50,000 American lives, there is to be no victory, only a “planned withdrawal.” Although this war has not been considered by some to be a United Nations war, a high official within the United States Government has stated that, “We are in Vietnam because we are obliged to be there specifically by the SEATO Treaty, and by the United Nations Charter itself.”

Meanwhile, it should be recognized that the war in Vietnam could never have continued without the support given to North Vietnam by the Soviet Union, Red China and other communist countries, all of whom presently are members of the “peace-loving” United Nations.

The United Nations has made no effort to resolve the conflict nor to invoke the Geneva Conventions. It has in no way intervened on behalf of American prisoners-of-war held under frightful conditions by the communists. As the program of Vietnamization proceeds, will these men be accounted for and released or will they be abandoned and forgotten by the United Nations and by their own Country, as was the case in Korea? Will they be used as pawns in some kind of true or settlement?

A recent example of the inefficacy of the United Nations has been its inability to take action in the war between India and East Pakistan, due to Soviet influence and its veto in the Security Council. The ruthless slaughter of outstanding intellectuals and of highly skilled professional men in the final days of this conflict constituted another example of the unrestrained barbarism that is being manifested in many parts of the world. Furthermore, only the communists will benefit from the loss of leadership in defeated East Pakistan, to be known henceforth as Bangladesh. Further Soviet penetration of the strategic lands bordering the Indian Ocean probably will increase, thus threatening the oil supply so vital to the nations of the western world.
Through the years the United Nations has increased its membership from 51 to 131 member nations. Many are so small in territory and population that they can be compared to some of our lesser cities. Each of these nations has a vote comparable to that of the United States in the General Assembly, but their financial contributions are based upon population. Thus, there is an imbalance between their political influence and voting strength as compared with their financial support. Since the majority of these nations are socialist or communist, the prevailing philosophies and activities of the world organization have become socialist or communist oriented.

This situation was dramatically illustrated on October 25, 1971, when a small nation, Albania, was able to introduce a resolution into the General Assembly and receive support of a large majority for the expulsion of a founding member, Nationalist China, and the seating of the People’s Republic of China. According to the United Nations Charter a member may not be expelled unless it has been proven that that nation has “persistently violated the principles of the Charter,” and such expulsion “must be recommended by the Security Council.” The provisions governing the admission of new members state that the candidate must be a “peace-loving nation and able to honor the principles of the Organization.” In this instance, all legalities of the United Nations Charter were disregarded as another communist-controlled nation was voted into membership and given a permanent seat on the important Security Council. On November 19, Senator James B. Allen (Alabama; described the situation as follows: “...the message is loud and clear. Communist China now has a voice, a vote, and a veto in the United Nations, but it also has a majority backing in the General Assembly. There is no doubt that communist China intends to use that power to promote revolutionary objectives throughout the world. These objectives differ only slightly from those espoused by Soviet Russia. They are differences of means, not of ends.”

How is it that Red China’s 22 years of cruelty and barbarism can be ignored? Surely there must be many wondering why the over sixty million Chinese liquidated by the Red regime, the Tibetans who had been murdered in the rape of their mountain kingdom, even the Indians who had been killed along their borders during communist China’s intrusion into their country, had been so easily and so soon forgotten. Even as the Secretary General of the United Nations was notifying the leaders in Peking of their victory in the General Assembly, the 21st anniversary of Red China’s entry into the Korean war was being celebrated.

The delegates of the People’s Republic of China arrived promptly amidst much fanfare and publicity, all usual visa regulations having been waived by the United States Department of State. They took the seats vacated by the Nationalist Chinese. On their first day they were greeted, welcomed and acclaimed effusively by representatives of other countries, including the head of the American delegation. In his maiden speech the leader of the Red Chinese denounced the United States and “imperialism,” declaring that the United Nations must no longer be under the domination of the larger powers.

The irony of the situation should not be overlooked for, with only three exceptions, those who have been our allies in NATO either voted for the admission of Red China or abstained. Fifty-two of the developing nations that are recipients of United States foreign aid cast their votes with the communists. Yet, in all fairness, criticism of our allies should not be severe, for since midsummer the United States Administration has embarked upon a bilateral search for accommodation and coexistence with the communists. As this is being written, the President of the United States is planning to journey to Peking and to Moscow to confer with the leaders of the two communist giants. Meanwhile, official representatives of Government, and business leaders, have gone to Moscow to negotiate for increased trade between our countries. Soviet representatives have been sent to the United States for the same purpose. Licenses have been issued for the shipment of many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of machinery, tools, agricultural products, and other strategic items to the Soviets. Is it not then understandable that those with whom we have been allied in defense pacts against communist aggression, should now question the sincerity of our former policies, looking to their own interests by making peace with the communist rulers while they may?

It should be noted that the Red Chinese are obviously preparing to use the world body as a base for subversion on an international scale. Why else should they have included in their delegation to the United Nations important members of their intelligence apparatus? The permanent delegate, Huang Hua, has been known since the mid-1930s as a revolutionary, guilty of innumerable acts of subversion and sabotage. Other members of the Chinese delegation have been equally prominent in the Chinese communist regime. We must also face the ugly fact that the United Nations can no longer be called a harmless debating society, for it now has become a useful instrument of world communist strategy. With Red China occupying a seat on the Security Council, France and England neutral, the United States can no longer count upon a single supporting vote among the permanent members. Despite their quarrels, China and Russia will form a united front on all important power issues. And, should any decision be deadlocked in the Security Council, the Uniting for Peace Resolution sponsored by the United States during the Korean war gives the General Assembly authority to act in its place.

With the inclusion of Red China as a member of United Nations commissions and agencies, and with the expulsion of the Nationalist Chinese from these international groups, the position of the communist Chinese becomes further strengthened. UNESCO was the first of the United Nations organizations to oust Nationalist China, replacing it with the representatives of Red China.

Nationalist China was able to safeguard its interests in one respect by withdrawing its funds from the International Monetary Fund prior to the vote in the United Nations ousting it as a member.

There are other recent indications of the direction toward which United Nations policies are headed. At a meeting in Peru attended by 80 representatives of developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America—nearly all members of the United Nations—a warning was issued to the “rich countries of the world that indefinite coexistence between poverty and affluence is no longer possible.” These small nations had banded together at a meeting held in Algiers
four years ago, calling themselves the Group of 77. Now there are 95 members. Obviously, they are demanding what they consider their due, without having earned any of it for themselves.

A British socialist, Barbara Ward, an economist whose voice is revered at the United Nations, has repeatedly made similar statements, demanding that the “rich countries of the world divide their wealth with the poor countries... that the world’s wealthy nations are no more entitled to absolute control of their possessions than were the privileged classes of the 19th century and that they ought to be subjected to the same remedy: progressive taxation and redistribution of wealth.”

Add to these significant facts the adoption of a resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations warning the United States against complying with a law passed by the United States Congress and signed by the President, which makes it again legal for chrome ore, so essential to our National Defense, to be imported from Rhodesia. Although there has since been an agreement signed in late November 1971 by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, and Ian D. Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, purportedly settling the differences between their countries, there is no assurance that economic sanctions against Rhodesia will be lifted by Britain and by the United Nations in the near future.

The issue for the United States to decide is whether our Nation is to be governed according to laws passed by the United States Congress, or by the edicts of other nations comprising the United Nations. If we are bound by the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, over and above our own laws, as is claimed by some ardent supporters of the United Nations, it is high time that the United States Congress amend the Participation Act in order to restore national sovereignty, and to protect our own people.

Among warnings from knowledgeable Americans revealing the peril of the communists was a study prepared by the Special Committee on Communist Tactics of the American Bar Association. It included this statement: “For those who wish to understand communism, we recommend, not a 15-day guided tour of Russia, but 15 days spent in a library studying the world communist conspiracy.”

Concerned citizens and our outstanding military men have stressed repeatedly the necessity of maintaining our military strength, as the only assurance of protecting our Country. Yet the gap in preparedness has been permitted to widen until it has shifted in favor of the communist world. The political gap is equally serious. The Blue Ribbon Panel appointed by the President the first year of his Administration issued its first report in July 1970, followed by a supplementary report September 30, 1970. These findings were not released until March 1971. The following significant statements are contained in the second report: “The most ominous danger of being second-rate in the nuclear age is that it multiplies the chances—not of peace—but of nuclear war... The road to peace has never been through appeasement, unilateral disarmament or negotiation from weakness... Weakness of the United States—of its military capability and its will—would be the gravest threat to the peace of the world.” And printed on the front cover of this report is an excerpt from its conclusions stating, “It is not too much to say that in the 70s neither the vital interests of the United States nor the lives of its citizens will be secure.” In spite of this the SALT talks go on, futile as they are, serving only to assure the Soviets of more time to build the overwhelmingly superior force that is obviously their goal.

At this time sessions of the “Arms Limitation Talks” are continuing in Vienna. It is reported that Red China will be invited to join in the deliberations. The results of these meetings should be carefully evaluated. Since they began in 1968, the Soviet arsenal, which was then somewhat inferior to ours, has increased rapidly in size and strength until it is now far ahead of the United States in some areas, and is continuing to increase under what is obviously a crash program. While the members of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have been talking, the enemies of the free world have been building a military force second to none! During this period United States strength has increased only slightly, thus exposing our Country to the direst dangers. Certainly the search for peace in the area of disarmament has been as fruitless as in the field of international cooperation.

It has been suggested that this awesome build-up of modern weapons may be used for blackmail to assure the abject surrender of the United States to the communist world. Or, is there a possibility that when they consider the time is ripe the Soviets will attack without warning, knocking out all our defenses with their first strike? Such capability already is believed to be theirs. The deadly missiles which they have developed and deployed in strategic locations could easily accomplish such a disaster for the United States, unless adequate safeguards are provided promptly. Will the cutback in funds for National Defense by the 92nd Congress be reflected in the deployment and operation of a newly developed early warning system which would provide an almost instantaneous alert in case of an attack against the United States? To curtail or delay the installation of this system could be suicidal for our Nation.

We should not delude ourselves into thinking that the communists of the world will not act in unison when the fate of their world, or ours, is at stake. Nor should we be foolish enough to think that they do not know the exact location of every defensive and offensive weapon we possess!

Lenin once wrote: “We will win the western world for communism without shedding a drop of a single Russian soldier’s blood. We will bankrupt the western world; we will create fear, suspicions; we will work inside by creating racial hatreds, religious antagonisms; we will pit father against son, wife against husband; we will inaugurate campaigns to inspire strikes and riots; we will plant the seeds of turmoil, and we will cover it all with an inflation that will lead to economic disaster.” Had the horrors of nuclear warfare been known in Lenin’s time, he would undoubtedly have included that additional threat.

Unless the trend is reversed, it may well be that the 1970s will go down in history as the final turning point in the decline of western civilization. For make no mistake, that is the objective of those who would undermine and destroy all that man has slowly and painfully wrought through centuries of progress and development. The words of Winston Churchill, spoken after the fateful meeting in Munich between Chamberlain and Hitler, may well apply at this crucial period. Mr. (Continued on page 388)
WEST VIRGINIA....“Jumpin’ Juniors!”... Kangaroos at the West Virginia State Conference?? ‘Deed so! .... Ginny Cracraft, State Junior Membership Chairman and Sylvia McAulliffe, State American Heritage Chairman (also a Junior) bounded into the hearts of the West Virginia Daughters dressed as Kangaroos for the Helen “Pouch” Memorial Fund! Each person who tucked $$$ into the “pouch” received a felt kangaroo to wear on her lapel. Ginny confided that their kangaroo pouches were great for delivering purchases from room to room during the Conference. She also admitted that “the costumes needed a lot of work” (patterns anyone?) but it created a light atmosphere, a lot of laughter AND “that much needed money” for the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund! (How about that for originality!)

INDIANA ....... Congratulations Indiana! .... State Junior Bazaar ... Success! ... State Junior Forum ... Success! ... “full page” article, “Indiana Juniors On the Move”, which appeared in September, Indiana DAR News bulletin ... Terrific! .... Two Indiana “Junior Ambassadors”, Kathy Greenberg, State Junior Sales Vice Chairman and Sandra Richter, State Junior Bazaar Chairman travelled throughout their State attending all nine District Meetings, setting up “mini” Junior Bazaars along the way! During business meetings they presented the award winning National Junior Membership Exhibit, “Show Your Colors” .... The “dynamic duo” travelled further joining the Indiana Bus Tour to Crossnore, Tamassee and KDS. Kathy and Sandra had the marvelous opportunity to see for themselves what wonders have been and can be accomplished at the DAR Schools through the Junior Membership’s, Helen Pouch Memorial Fund. They also will never forget the warm welcome and hospitality shown them by the children and school staff members.

VIRGINIA ....... Bonnie Kraber began in April of 1971 speaking about the U. S. Flag at elementary schools in Manassas, Virginia. She made a 3 x 5 colonial Flag to use in her talks on how our Flag has grown. She has also spoken on the care and respect of the Flag and what the Flag means to all of us. Bonnie also met with blind children who reverently touched and felt the Flag. Since last Spring, Bonnie has talked to well over 2000 children and has actively participated in Flag presentations made by her Chapter .... A long time Junior Member?? .... Bonnie joined DAR on February 1, 1971 .... lucky Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter!

TENNESSEE .... Margaret Terrell, State Junior Membership Chairman, receives, from the Tennessee STATE Register, a list of new Junior Members admitted at EACH National Board Meeting. In turn, Margaret sends a letter of “welcome”, with Junior information, to each new Tennessee Junior Member! (That’s really getting off to a great start!)

Juniors, let me hear from you .... c/o The JUNIOR EXCHANGE ....... until next time......
81st Continental Congress

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Chaplain General: Continental Breakfast, Sunday, April 16, 1972, the Mayflower Hotel, Ball Room, 7:00 a.m., $3.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John W. DuBose, 4500 Davenport Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope with check. Tickets available during Congress, Chaplain General’s desk, 3rd floor, Administration Building. Bus tickets, $1.75, for trip to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon, may be obtained from Mrs. DuBose, or Chaplain General’s desk, 3rd floor, no later than noon Friday, April 14, 1972.

Memorial Service: Sunday, April 16, 2:30 p.m., Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General’s Reception Room at 2:00 p.m.

Historian General: Joint meeting with the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd floor, 9:00-10:00 a.m.

Librarian General: Joint meeting with Genealogical Records Committee, Monday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, Americana Room, Second Floor, 9:30 a.m.

Organizing Secretary General: Joint meeting with Registrar General

Registrar General: Joint meeting with Membership Commission, Monday, April 17, Constitution Hall, National Officers Club Room, 2nd Floor, 10:15 a.m. Membership Commission includes: Organizing Secretary General, Librarian General, Genealogical Records Committee, Lineage Research Committee, Membership Committee, Friends of the Seimes Microfilm Center.

Treasurer General: Meeting, Monday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, Treasurer General’s office, 1st Floor, 9:00-11:00 a.m.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

American Heritage: Joint Meeting with USA Bicentennial, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd Floor, 10:00 a.m.

Conservation: Meeting (Workshop), Monday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, 9:30-11:00 a.m. Speaker, Miss Emma Kuretich, Director, Women’s Activities, U.S. Forest Service.
DAR Magazine: Joint meeting with DAR Magazine Advertising, Tuesday, April 18, DAR Administration Building, Magazine Office, 2nd Floor, 8:30 a.m.


The Flag of the United States of America: Meeting with Program Committee, Tuesday, April 18, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd floor, 8:00 a.m.

Genealogical Records: Joint Meeting with Librarian General, Monday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, Americana Room, 2nd floor, 9:30 a.m.

Honor Roll: Certificate Distribution, Monday through Friday, April 17-21, Constitution Hall, Lafayette Room East. Meeting, Monday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, 2nd Floor, Assembly Room, 11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Junior American Citizens: Meeting, Tuesday, April 18, DAR Administration Building, 2nd Floor, Assembly Room, 7:45 a.m.

Junior Membership: Junior Forum and Workshop Meeting, Monday, April 17, Constitution Hall, National Officers Club Room, 2nd Floor, 8:15-10:15 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 17, Army and Navy Club, Sky Lounge, 17th & Eye Streets, N.W., 5:00 p.m., $7.00. Use Ladies’ entrance on 17th Street. Reservations before Congress: Send check payable to “Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR,” with stamped, self-addressed envelope, no later than April 10th to: Mrs. Charles R. Holler, 8810 Side Saddle Road, Springfield, Virginia 22152. During Congress: All reservations received after the 10th will be held for pick-up at the Junior Bazaar Booth.

Membership: Joint meeting with Membership Commission, Monday, April 17, Constitution Hall, National Officers Club Room, 2nd Floor, 10:15 a.m.-12:15 p.m.

Motion Picture: Meeting, Tuesday, April 18, Memorial Continental Hall, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd Floor, 8:15 a.m.

National Defense: Lunch, Monday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 12:00 p.m., $6.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter E. Ward, 4822 Drummond Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

Program: Joint meeting with the Flag of the United States of America, Tuesday, April 18, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 8:00 a.m.

Public Relations: Meeting, Tuesday, April 18, Constitution Hall, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, 8:00 a.m.

STATES

Alabama: Meeting, Monday, April 17, American National Red Cross Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, 17th & D Streets, N.W., 10:00 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 5:00-7:00 p.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Hollis E. Woodyerd, 3810 South 9th Court, Birmingham, Alabama 35222. During Congress: Mrs. Woodyerd, Mayflower Hotel.

Arkansas: Breakfast, Thursday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:30 a.m., $5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Thomas Fagan Dodson, 1615 N. Tyler, Little Rock, Arkansas 72207. During Congress: Mrs. Dodson, Mayflower Hotel.

California: Tea, Sunday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:30 a.m., $5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Thomas Fagan Dodson, 1615 N. Tyler, Little Rock, Arkansas 72207. During Congress: Mrs. Dodson, Mayflower Hotel.

Colorado: Meeting, Monday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, Colorado Room, 3rd Floor, 9:30 a.m. (Curator's Office). Dinner, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 5:45 p.m., $9.70. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter D. Carroll, 3835 Carlile, Pueblo, Colorado 81005. During Congress: Mrs. Carroll, Mayflower Hotel.


Delaware: Lunch, Wednesday, April 19, Roger Smith Hotel, Banquet Room (small), 12:15 p.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Joseph Wolf, 223 North Star Road, Newark, Delaware 19711.

Florida: Coffee, Monday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 11:00 a.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Richard M. Jones, 6850 SW 94th Street, Miami, Florida 33156. During Congress: Mrs. Jones, Mayflower Hotel.

Georgia: Meeting, Monday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, 2:00 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6:00 p.m., $9.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. A. H. Waite, Jr., 5555 Roswell Road, N.E., Apt. V-3, Atlanta, Georgia 30342. During Congress: Mrs. Waite, Mayflower Hotel.


Indiana: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Indiana State Room, 2nd floor, 9:00 a.m. Tea, Monday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 3:00-5:00 p.m., $5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby, 535 S. Washington St., Bloomington, Ind. 47401.

Iowa: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:30 p.m., $6.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Flourney Corey, 1900 5th Avenue, S.E., Cedar Rapids,
Iowa: State Reception: Sunday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 8:30-11:00 a.m., $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Louis K. Keren, 8620 Tuckerman Lane, Potomac, Maryland 20854.

Kansas: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, New York Suite, 12:30 p.m., $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Lauren O. Gaddis, Route 2, Ottawa, Kansas 66067.

Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan—Tri-State Reception: Sunday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 8:30-11:00 a.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Wilburn B. Walker, 153 Cherokee Road, Lexington, Kentucky 40503. During Congress: Mrs. Walker, Mayflower Hotel.

Louisiana: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Louisiana Room, lower floor, 10:30 a.m. Dinner, Monday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 5:30 p.m., $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James A. Tobin, Jr., P.O. Box 585, USL Station, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501. During Congress: Mrs. John A. Luster, Mayflower Hotel.

Maine: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Maine Room, 3rd floor 10:00 a.m. Guests: Mrs. Walter Hughey King and Miss Elisabeth Donaghy. (See New England States.)

Maryland: Lunch, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 12:30 p.m., $6.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Louis K. Keren, 8620 Tuckerman Lane, Potomac, Maryland 20854. During Congress: Mrs. Keren. Reception, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Maryland State Room, 10:45-11:45 p.m.

Massachusetts: See New England States.

Michigan: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd Floor, Banquet Hall, 8:30-9:30 a.m.

Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky: Tri-State Reception: Sunday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 8:30-11:00 p.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James Eastin, 22777 West Ten Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan 48075. During Congress: Mrs. Eastin, Mayflower Hotel.

Mississippi: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:30 a.m., $5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, 4145 Eastover Drive, Jackson, Mississippi 39211. During Congress: Mrs. Johnson, Mayflower Hotel.

Missouri: Breakfast, Monday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 11:00 a.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. E. George Cassis, 75 Heatherbrook Lane, Kirkwood, Missouri 63122. During Congress: Mrs. Cassis, Mayflower Hotel.


New England States: Open House, Sunday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Nixon Suite, 8:00-10:00 p.m. guests only. New England Get Together, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4:00-6:00 p.m., $6.60. Reservations before Congress: All New England State Regents, and Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, 43 Brook Meadow Road, Kensington, Connecticut 06017. During Congress: From all New England State Regents, Mayflower Hotel.

New Jersey: Lunch, Tuesday, April 18, Army and Navy Club, Sky Room, 12:30 p.m., $6.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John Wright Wagner, 6743 Rogers Avenue, Merchantville, New Jersey 08109. During Congress: Mrs. Wagner, Graylin Hotel.

New York: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, New York State Room, 2nd floor 9:30-11:30 a.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 12:30 p.m., $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George F. Bratt, 135-2 So. Highland Ave., Ossining, New York 10562 (with self-addressed stamped envelope). During Congress: Mrs. Bratt, Memorial Continental Hall, New York State Room, Monday, April 17, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

North Carolina: Board Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, North Carolina Room, lower floor 10:00 a.m. Delegation Meeting, Tuesday, April 18, Constitution Hall, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor 2:30 p.m. Tea, Wednesday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 4:00-6:00 p.m., $6.00. Tickets may be purchased at the door.

Northwest States: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:15 a.m., $4.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Ira J. Seitz, 2934 N.W. Oakridge Avenue, Roseburg, Oregon 97470 (Send stamped self-addressed envelope). During Congress: DAR Constitution Hall in Lobby, Monday, April 17, in the a.m.

Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky: Tri-State Reception: Sunday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 8:30-11:00 a.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Merrit Huber, Box 15, Beltsville, Ohio 44815. During Congress: Mrs. Huber, Mayflower Hotel.

Oklahoma: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Oklahoma Kitchen, lower floor 9:30 a.m. Lunch, Thursday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 12:30 p.m., $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. A. Kelly, 1506 Ann Arbor, Norman, Oklahoma 73069. During Congress: Mrs. Kelly, Mayflower Hotel.

Pennsylvania: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Pennsylvania State Board, Memorial Continental Hall, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor 2:00-4:00 p.m. Lunch, Tuesday, April 18, Washington-Hilton Hotel, 1:00 p.m.
South Carolina: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor 10:00 a.m. Lunch, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 1:00 p.m., $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Drake Rogers, 503 Fayetteville Ave., Bennettsville, South Carolina 29512. During Congress: Mrs. Rogers, Mayflower Hotel.

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd floor 10:30 a.m. Lunch, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 5:00-7:00 p.m., $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. O. B. Hofstetter, Jr., 4212 Kirkland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee 37215. During Congress: Mrs. Matthews, and Mrs. Hofstetter, Jr.

Tennessee: Meeting, Sunday, April 16, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd floor immediately following the Memorial Service. Tea, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 4:00-6:00 p.m., $5.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Craig Tips, 3400 Princeton Street Dallas, Texas 75205. During Congress: Mrs. J. M. Ribble, Mayflower Hotel.

Wisconsin: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor 8:30-9:30 a.m. Lunch, Thursday, April 20, Madison Hotel, Arlington & Monticello Rooms, 12:30 p.m., $6.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Leslie Woehlke, 1045 Circle Drive, Elm Grove, Wisconsin 53122. During Congress: Mrs. Earl Janikowsky, Mayflower Hotel.

Tennessee: Meeting, Monday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd floor 10:30 a.m. Lunch, Tuesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 1:00 p.m., $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Drake Rogers, 503 Fayetteville Ave., Bennettsville, South Carolina 29512. During Congress: Mrs. Rogers, Mayflower Hotel.
by the National Society for all Pages serving the Congress.

**Platform:** Meeting, Constitution Hall Stage, Monday, April 17, 11:00 a.m.

**President General's Reception Room:** Meeting, President General's Reception Room, Monday, April 17, 10:00 a.m.

**Registration Line:** Meeting, Administration Building, New Jersey Room, Ground Floor, Friday, April 14, 10:00 a.m.

**Seating Committee:** Joint meeting with Credentials.

**DAR ORGANIZATIONS**

**DAR Executive Club:** Dinner, Friday, April 14, 7:00 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, North Room, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles Johnson, 407 W. University, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

**National Chairmen's Association:** Breakfast, Sunday, April 16, 8:00 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, East Room $4.00. Reservations may be sent to: Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, 440 N. Nelson St., Arlington, Va. 22203. Please make reservation before April 10.

**National Officers Club:** Meeting, National Officers Club Room, 2nd Floor, Constitution Hall, Friday, April 14, 9:30 a.m. Dinner, Mayflower Hotel, Saturday, April 15. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John J. Wilson, 6600 Kennedy Blvd. E., West New York, New Jersey 07093.

**State Vice Regents Club:** Lunch, Thursday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:10 p.m., $6.60. Reservations before April 1 to: Mrs. Frank E. LaCausa, 110 Monte Vista Drive, Monterey, California 93940. After April 18, Mrs. Thomas M. Egdon, Mayflower Hotel.

**Vice Presidents General Club:** Breakfast, Meeting, Monday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 7:00 a.m., $3.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, Treasurer, P.O. Box 742, LaMesa, California 92041.

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**N.S.C.A.R. National Convention**

**April 20-23, 1972**

Thursday, April 20—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day

Friday, April 21—Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Cotillion Room—8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 22—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m. National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 23—Annual Pilgrimage

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**CONCESSIONS AND SNACK BAR**

Open

Monday, April 17

Shop for your take-home gifts National Society Profits from every sale
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General
and
Mrs. Walter Hughey King, Curator General
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
on Sunday, the sixteenth of April
at three o'clock
NSDAR Museum
1776 D Street, Northwest
Washington, District of Columbia
Phosphates are detrimental to streams and lakes by acting as a nutrient for algae, and the largest contributors of phosphate to the waterways in this country are household detergents. Most heavy-duty detergents contain at least 50% phosphates; enzyme pre-soaks contain more, up to 80%.

Phosphates are added to detergents for a four fold purpose. They (1) are used to combine with calcium and other dissolved materials so that the wash water will be softened; (2) they disperse and suspend dirt; (3) they maintain a desirable level of alkalinity in the water; and finally, (4) they aid the cleaning agent or "surfactant" which loosens dirt from clothing. Phosphates work very efficiently in detergents, but unfortunately they also work efficiently as stimulators of algae growth.

Algae needs phosphate to grow, but in nature there is a limit of inorganic phosphate in water systems. By introducing large quantities of phosphate into waterways through sewage systems, we allow algae to proliferate rapidly and gradually kill off other forms of life, both plant and fish, in rivers and lakes.

Whether or not phosphates are the only limiting nutrient for algae growth is a disputed issue. Nonetheless, many experts do point to phosphates as one nutrient we can largely control.

One way of removing phosphates and other undesirable chemicals from municipal sewage is through tertiary treatment of the sewage. Tertiary treatment by various means of precipitation would eliminate up to 95% of the phosphates present. Unfortunately, tertiary treatment is very costly. Distillation, reverse osmosis, and chemical treatment are the principal means of tertiary treatment now available, though none is widely used. In the absence of a crash program, it would take many years to build all the tertiary treatment plants necessary to remove any substantial amount of phosphates from municipal sewage. Furthermore, a very great number of communities do not have secondary, or even primary, sewage treatment plants.

It has been estimated that phosphate detergents contribute 70% of the phosphate in municipal sewage in the U.S.; the balance of phosphates largely originates in human waste and agricultural and industrial effluents. Thus, removal of phosphate detergents would still leave large amounts of phosphates from other sources in sewage. The average phosphate content of municipal sewage in the U.S. is currently 10 parts per million. Recently, however, attention has been drawn to high concentration of arsenic, 10 to 70 parts per million, in several common phosphate detergents. This relatively high concentration poses potential hazards due both to skin absorption following domestic use and to chronic arsenosis from pollution of drinking water. Detergents may be major sources of arsenic in river waters.
When phosphates find their way from detergents to wash water to lake water, they can stimulate the growth of algae which blooms and then dies off causing serious pollution problems; unsightly masses of dead algae wash up on lake shores and produce horrible odors, making many choice summer resorts undesirable and property hard to sell.

Oxygen is consumed by the decaying algae, making the water uninhabitable by fish. Thermal pollution, too, afflicts our rivers. When power plants gulp water to cool their steam generators, they return it warmer than before. A temperature rise of just a few degrees can disrupt the breeding habits of fish, “cook” some of the oxygen out of the water, and increase algae growth. Industrial chemicals pour into rivers. Pesticides wash in from farm fields. Petroleum products from marine engines and industrial spillage coat the surface, inhibiting the rivers’ oxygen intake.

We can clean up land before we use it, and purify water before we drink it, but we must breathe air as it comes to us. The air in Philadelphia may contain sulphur from a Pittsburgh steel mill and carbon monoxide from a Chicago taxi, for this continent’s weather patterns often send a river of polluted air flowing southeastward. Someone in Baltimore, Maryland will be using this air again. Automobiles, factories, heating furnaces, power plants, trash incinerators—each adds to the problem, so control is difficult.

Most states today are ill equipped to monitor the thousands of air pollution sources within their borders. And, because corrective measures can be tremendously expensive, years may pass before a factory stops spouting black smoke.

No type of air pollution is more evident than the dark streaks trailing jet airliners. By 1973 this jet smoke will be virtually gone for airlines are modifying their engines—a happy note among those so distressing. Another contribution to environmental change is, strangely, water vapor. Burn a ton of jet fuel, and you produce 1 1/4 tons of water; the hydrogen in the fuel combines with oxygen from the atmosphere producing H2O (water).

The farmer who used to rotate his crops to replace the humus and nitrogen in the soil is gone. He used lime and plowed in the natural fertilizer after letting his animals freely graze between plantings. Now the trained agriculturist uses chemical fertilizers to boost the yield in his land. But unfortunately, these chemicals tend to leach out and add to our problems in rivers and lakes.

Life depends on quite a few micro-organisms doing their jobs; at least six types of bacteria in soil and water are absolutely essential to keep nitrogen circulating from air into organic material, then back into the air again. If any of the bacteria stopped working, nitrogen in the atmosphere would be depleted—or possibly replaced by ammonia. We keep pouring new chemicals into the environment without testing to see what effect they will have. If one or a combination of them should even poison the nitrifying bacteria, the air would become unbreathable.

There is, too, such a thing as visual pollution. Billboards, utility poles, junkyards, automobile graveyards mar the roadsides of America.

Noise is a great polluter. According to some environmentalists, noise is the world’s most prevalent pollution. And, as a result, man is gradually losing his hearing. In fact, according to one audiologist at Temple University, man’s hearing is declining substantially and may reach the point that about the only thing he’ll be able to hear will be the honking of a horn. Industry is the biggest culprit when it comes to hearing losses. Noise in shops can be, and is often, deafening. The ear is not like the eye with a lid to shut out irritating light. It cannot protect itself against irritating sound.

When Rachel Carson’s book, “Silent Spring” was published in 1953 it made quite an impact. About that time, too, we looked around to discover that our environment was deteriorating. But you just don’t make a law saying there shall be no pollution. To get it under control, we need public support. Education is the key. Instead of allowing industrial plants to pollute our water and air we should have special plants to process industrial wastes, and used oils. Some of the by-products, such as sulphur, can be sold for re-use to help defray operating costs. Recycling is one good answer to the pollution problem. Our natural resources are limited. It doesn’t make sense to dig them up, devastating the land by strip mining, use them once, and then throw them into the environment as pollutants. We want to use them over and over.

To fill large areas with a single species of tree is to invite disaster—parks, lanes, etc., with elms—the elms die of Dutch elm disease and so do the birds from the spray. Replanting through an immediate nursery and forestry program is being urged in communities that are losing large numbers of elms. The European elm has been found resistant to Dutch elm disease. The adult beetle transmits Dutch elm disease. Prompt removal and destruction of all diseased or infected wood is the answer, not spraying.

Trees are sprayed in the spring. Powerful streams of spray are directed to all parts of even the tallest trees, killing directly not only the target organisms, the bark beetle, but other insects, including species of predatory spiders and beetles. Rains do not wash it away. In the autumn, the leaves fall to the ground, accumulate in sodden layers, and begin the slow process of becoming one with the soil. In this they are aided by the toil of the earthworms, who feed on the leaf, for the elm leaves are among their favorite foods. In feeding on the leaves, the worms also swallow the insecticide, accumulating and concentrating it in their bodies. The poison deposits were found throughout the digestive tracts of the worms, their blood vessels, nerves, and body wall. Undoubtedly, some of the earthworms themselves succumb, but others survive to become “biological magnifiers” of the poison. In the spring, the birds return to provide another link in the cycle. If death does not occur, sterility does. Newer sprays are a greater hazard. Aldrin is 100 times as toxic as DDT. There is a growing trend toward aerial application of such deadly poisons as parathion to “control” concentration of birds distasteful to farmers. The Fish and Wildlife Service has found it necessary to express serious concern over this

(Continued on page 358)
FEMALE REVIEW:

AMERICAN YOUNG LADY:

MEMOIRS

DEBORAH SAMPSON.

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

APPENDIX.

CHARACTERISTIC TALENTS, PRINCIPLES OF PHILOSOPHY.

FOR THE AUTHOR.

NATHANIEL AND BENJAMIN HEBRON.
DEBORAH SAMPSON

FEMALE SOLDIER IN AMERICA’S
WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

By Ruth Carson
Pullman, Washington

How many Americans are aware that a woman enlisted and served with distinction in the Revolutionary War? Deborah Sampson marched into West Point, Army Post-on-the-Hudson, in May, 1782, one of fifty young recruits, to begin an incredible masquerade as Robert Shurtliffe, soldier in Washington’s Continental Army!

Some of us have met Deborah Sampson, reading Esther Forbes’ Pulitzer Prize-winning biography, PAUL REVERE & THE WORLD HE LIVED IN. This sturdy patriot interceded with Congress in her behalf, in 1804, for the pension granted other Continental soldiers. She was, at that time, wife of Benjamin Gannett, a farmer living in Sharon, Massachusetts, the mother of three, “an effeminate conversable woman, whose education entitled her to a better situation in life.”

In order to earn some sorely needed money in 1797, Mrs. Gannett . . . collaborating with a young contemporary author, Herman Mann, of Dedham, Massachusetts . . . told the story of her life and military career in The Female Review: or, Memoirs Of An American Young Lady, possibly adding a bit of romantic interest.

Deborah Sampson was born December 17, 1760, near Plymouth, a descendant of William Bradford, first and frequent early governor of Massachusetts, John Alden and Captain Miles Standish! Her father had lost his life at sea. The mother, unable to support her family unaided, was forced to give up her children when Deborah was five.

The child’s third foster home, at the age of ten, was with the Jeremiah Thomas family of Middleboro. She kept a journal, into which she copied parts of the children’s texts, not being spared to attend school. She turned to learning, however, “as naturally as other children turn to play,” a trait which brought her to the notice of the village curate, who gave her a few books of her own.

In her fifteenth year, four days before the Battle of Lexington, she was deeply troubled by a dream in which she fought and killed a prophetic dragon-like creature! Then came April, 1775, and “the shot heard around the world.” To this day it is not known who fired it, the British, or an American! She witnessed a constant stream of men marching toward Boston . . . public and volunteer militia, units of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, tradesmen . . . patriots, all. The distant thunder of cannon at the Battle of Bunker Hill, Breed’s Hill, so
disturbed her that “sleep became a stranger to her.” She learned, with pride, of the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776, and the events which followed.

Her bound service to the Thomas family completed when she became eighteen, Miss Sampson taught in the Middleboro public school in the warm season, attending school, herself, that winter before teaching a second season. She became involved in the current outcry of religion and question of morality in time of war. And, though unfashionable among females at the time, a natural curiosity led her to study geography.

She cut her hair, borrowed a suit of men’s clothes, and slipping off to the nearest soothsayer, was delighted to learn he considered her “a young gentleman with leanings toward uncommon enterprises!”

In these same borrowed clothes, it was told outside the Memoirs, Miss Sampson enlisted in the army at Middleboro, under the assumed name of Timothy Thayer, received the stipulated bounty and spent part of it in a nearby tavern. Behaving in a giddy manner, she was reported by some churlish fellow, was disgraced in her community, and returned, for a time, to the Thomas household. Accused thus, by the First Baptist Church of Middleboro, although never convicted, her “fellowship” in that group was “withdrawn” in 1782!

Determined to join the Colonists’ Cause, perhaps in part due to the fact that her Mother had voiced the desire she marry a certain youth of her acquaintance, she secretly cut and sewed a handsome piece of cloth of her own weaving into a “gentle coat, waistcoat and breeches.” Hat and shoes she was able to purchase under invented pretexts.

Dressed in her new attire, “our Heroine” took leave at midnight, fearing that her loudly beating heart must surely awaken others! By walking all night, following a course west toward the nearest army headquarters, she entered the greens at Taunton just at sunrise.

There, quite unexpectedly, she met a citizen of Middleboro, William Bennett. Shaken with the thought of possible discovery, she waited some time, concealed, before hurrying out of town into a wooded area, where she curled up under an ancient pine and slept. It was dark when she awakened. Striking out south and east, munching biscuits along the way, she reached the port of New Bedford.

Tall masts of ships at anchor drew her to the waterfront, and romantic dreams of faraway places permitted the commander of a cruiser to persuade her “to go his waiter to sea.” When he assured her he would be more austere upon sailing, our heroine reconsidered! Asking the fellow to keep her month’s advance while she went to town on business, she made her exit, lodging that night in Rochester. A footnote in the Memoirs informs the reader that it is this event which may have given rise to the “unauthenticated report” that Miss Sampson had enlisted earlier at Middleboro.

Hearing nothing of her elopement, she planned a circuit to Boston. She walked on to Wrentham, thirty miles, perfecting her masculine gestures and role as she traveled. At Bellingham, her money almost gone, she let herself be caught up in the enthusiasm of a group of young men being enjoined by a speculator, recruiting Continental soldiers for a class at Uxbridge, to the west. With these, she was conducted to Worcester, mustered, and enrolled as Robert Shurtleff, the given name of her oldest brother.

Our recruit arrived at West Point weary at the end of a hard ten-day march, yet excited and awed at the sight of so large an encampment. The following morning, after parade, Robert Shurtleff was assigned to Captain Webb’s company of 200 light infantry, Colonel Shepard’s regiment, and General Patterson’s brigade.

It was with no little pride that Deborah Sampson exchanged civilian garb for infantryman’s uniform . . . dark-blue coat lined with white, white lapels, cuffs, shoulders and cords. Waistcoat, breeches and stockings, too, were white, black straps at the knees. Half-boots, a black velvet stock, or cravat . . . a cap with variegated cockade on one side, plume tipped with red on the other, a white sash tied about its crown . . . completed the outfit.

Her martial equipment included a gun and bayonet, cartridge-box and hanger, a short, somewhat curved sword. She learned the manual exercises with ease, but later recalled losing her appetite. Taller than most girls of the period, her erect posture, regular features, lively eyes, naturally flushed skin, and well-articulated speech . . . “all contributed to a pleasing appearance.” Of necessity she wore a tight band around her breasts all during her singular disguise.

At reveille on May 24th, her company and several others were given orders to march! Each soldier drew four days’ provisions, which, with her sack of clothes, would indeed, “have been a burden too much for females accustomed only to delicate labor!”

As rangers whose business was scouting, her infantry was engaged in numerous small skirmishes. She soon won a reputation for fleetness and daring. Late in June, Captain Webb’s men met a detachment of dragoons, largely Tories and Dutch, armed with carbines and broadswords . . . eventually routing them in brisk combat. Returning to camp, “our fair Soldier” and some others came near losing their lives by drinking cold water after the heat and fatigue of the day. Three of the company had been killed, one of these, her left-hand man. She had escaped with two shots through her coat, one through her cap, and besmeared with gunpowder! “Columbia’s daughter had tread the field of Mars . . . unfeigned tears of pity springing to her eyes at the scenes around her!”

When applying for a pension in 1792, and again in 1818, Deborah Sampson Gannett declared, under oath, to have been wounded at Tarrytown, New York, near where this encounter took place. The story’s sequence of events may have been changed, to better build its climax.

We may marvel that a young woman could fight to kill, even though armed with a Cause! Joan of Arc did as much for France, and was made a saint. Was it easier, then, or is it now, for a youth?

As told in her Memoirs, Mrs. Gannett marched with General Washington’s main army to the head of...
Chesapeake Bay, from where they were taken by French transports to Virginia to join the siege of Yorktown. Her hands became so blistered, in digging battery entrenchments, that she could scarcely open and close them! She was said to have served twice under the young Marquis de La Fayette during that campaign and have been present at the British surrender in October, 1781, when one of the greatest sovereigns on earth was humbled by a tattered army of free men.

However, conclusive evidence points to her not enlisting until May, 1782. Herman Mann’s narrative of the surrender of Cornwallis, and the preceding conflict, has been found to follow closely the Military Journal of Dr. James Thacher, Plymouth surgeon present at the scene.

A few women are known to have fought with the British, though not as regulars. Both Hessians and British soldiers were permitted to bring their wives, and children, to America. Some of these wives followed the army, cooking for the men, caring for the wounded... as did the sun-bonneted wives of many of our own soldiers. At least two American women, who took the posts of their gunner husbands killed in battle, later received pensions for their bravery. A nondescript group of camp followers tagged both armies!

When her patrol met enemy Tories in the vicinity of East Chester, New York, Deborah mounted one of the horses unridered in the fray, and joined in pursuit of those who fled. Feeling something warmer than sweat run down her neck, a hand went up, to discover blood gushing freely from the left side of her head. Dismounting when she could, she found herself unable to stand or walk alone. Adding to her distress, one boot was beginning to fill with blood from a wound in her thigh, just below the groin!

"Females, this effusion was from the veins of your tender sex, in quest of that LIBERTY you now so serenely possess!" Though she begged to be left to die, her companions insisted that she be carried on horseback six miles to the nearest French army hospital. In desperation, she drew her pistol from its holster, ready, at first, to die rather than reveal her sex. Enroute to the hospital, she felt as if she were going to her execution.

Injured men lay everywhere in the wards, and a nauseating odor pervaded the cheerless place. An attendant, dress ing her head wound with rum, commented that she did not flinch, unaware of the hidden injury responsible for her numbed condition! She asked for more medicine than needed for her head wound, and later, unobserved, was able to pry the lead bullet from her thigh with penknife and needle! Suffering all but death, she managed to avoid detection, returning to the lines before the wound was more than half-healed. It was never to heal completely, and was the source of discomfort all her life. Some records state she carried the musket ball to her grave!

In August, she requested permission to be left with a sick soldier, Richard Snow, partly from compassion, and partly because she was unable to continue duty. The two were taken to the farm of an old Dutchman who, she soon learned, sometimes entertained the banditti plundering property of loyal Americans. Their lot was the dirty floor of a windowless garret, where, at the end of a ten-day vigil, the ill man died.

Autumn took her on scouting tours into Jersey. Winter quarters in 1782 were set up at New Windsor, on the Hudson. There, in spite of inflammation in her unhealed wound, she volunteered for frontier duty with General Schuyler in western New York, winning plaudits for bravery in severe winter circumstances. With the arrival of spring, talk of peace was on every tongue. On April first, General Patterson made her his orderly, "knowing her achievements and civil manner." More than once, young recruits were pointed to the heroism of his "smock-faced boy." The average age of the Continental soldier was little more than nineteen; many were too young to shave regularly! Hostilities came to a standstill on the 19th of April, eighth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington. At this time an honorary badge of distinction, as established by General Washington, was conferred upon her... "for which exploit, she could not say!"

There were times when our Soldier was filled with the guilt of her deception and the thought of her distraught Mother. Startled one day, at hearing her own name, she suddenly faced the suitor who had once pledged his love, inquiring if any had seen her! She turned aside, abruptly, undiscovered, "silently... bidding him adieu!" The young man afterward concluded she must have crossed the wide Atlantic or met an untimely death.

That same night, conscience led her to write:

"Dear Parent,

On the margin of one of those rivers, which intersects and winds itself so beautifully majestic through a vast extent of territory in the United States, is the present location of your unworthy, but constant... daughter. I pretend not to justify my clandestine elopement... Be assured it was not because of any imagined wrong... I am in a large, well regulated family. My superintendents are indulgent; but... demand due decorum and propriety in conduct... I have become mistress of many useful lessons, though I have many more to learn. My place of residence and the adjacent country are... delightful. The earth is now pregnant with vegetation and... the luxuriance of May... Heaven condescends that a speedy peace may constitute us a happy and independent nation.

Your affectionate Daughter"

Entrusted to a stranger, this masterpiece of evasion was never to reach its destination.

One rare day she spent fishing. Choosing to step from the boat with her companions to a large rock, she was dismayed to find the rock moving beneath her feet! Reaching shore, mud-covered, she had the grace to join in the howls of laughter, and helped gaff the "tortoise" to land, where it was later cooked and eaten.

Drawn without choice into a wrestling ring on one occasion, our Soldier was worsted, but not before she had thrown several younger than herself!

She was one of several hundred men assigned to suppress mutinous troops converging upon Congress in Philadelphia, demanding back pay. Epidemic raged throughout.
the city soon after their arrival. Deathly ill with brain fever, she was again taken to the hospital! Begging not to be placed in the wretched bunks of the sick and dying, she was carried to a third-floor loft with two officers of her company, who later died.

Believing dead, herself, at one time, an attendant saw flickering signs of life in her, and called both doctor and matron. Thrusting a hand beneath her tunic, Dr. Binney was startled to find the inner vest that tightly compressed her breasts. Ripping it, he was more shocked “not only on finding life, but the breasts and other tokens of a female!” He ordered his patient taken to the matron’s own quarters.

Recovering from her illness, Deborah was continually haunted by the fear of having been discovered. Neither doctor nor matron had disclosed her secret, in silent admiration! The doctor’s own daughters took pleasure in being escorted here and there in the city by Robert Shurtliffe, before his return to duty.

At the moment of leaving, Deborah came near confiding in Dr. Binney. He diverted her by suggesting she accompany three men of his acquaintance to eastern Ohio, for the purpose of making a land and mineral survey . . . a trip to restore her health.

Late in August, the four set out by stage for Baltimore. With her our Heroine carried a note requesting that she come to a certain address. While in the hospital, she had received several puzzling letters and gifts, pledging the love of a young lady at this same address! Awaiting her, she found a miss of seventeen whom she had met in Philadelphia. Gallantly, our Soldier promised to return!

In southwestern Virginia, the travelers were joined by a party of Indians. A recurrence of fever made it imperative she remain with these natives in their village. Becoming aware she was more captive than guest, Deborah escaped while on a hunting trip. Shaping her way east, she happened upon another band, and, to her consternation, was again detained! With these Indians was a young white girl taken at Cherry Valley massacre. Our Soldier was able to gain both his own and the girl’s freedom, by promising her and heard it from her own lips. When she requested that inquiry into her manner of life be made of those soldiers with whom she had served, the effect was “a panic of surprise!”

Bidding goodbye to Columbia’s Cause and its familiar scene, our Heroine made her way east to Providence. Though she longed for the asylum of a family and friends, she went, instead, to a settlement in Massachusetts, where . . . among distant relatives, she assumed the role of Ephraim Sampson, her youngest brother, passing the winter as a farm-hand! It was in this Stoughton-Sharon vicinity Deborah met her future husband.

Unknown to her, in January a story appeared in a New York newspaper . . . later reprinted in Massachusetts . . . telling of her extraordinary adventure, the artful concealment of her sex and chastity inviolate, her record of valor and honorable discharge, the name withheld.

With the return of spring, 1784, “our Heroine leaped from the masculine to the feminine sphere . . . hid her form with the dishabille of Flora . . . and recommenced her former way of life!”

* * * * *

True of most literary work of its period, MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY concluded with a lengthy Appendix, filled with recapitulation and reflection. It was inevitable that her personal character as a soldier had been challenged many times. There were those who could not forgive her for what she had done. In the Appendix, the case for chastity, “that additional ornament to beauty in women,” is valiantly reviewed.

Denying the militant image some might see in her, Mrs. Gannett’s affectionate home life is described. Those of her sex who condemn one who voluntarily engaged in the field of battle, are admonished “to forget not to recoil at the idea of coming off victorious from battles fought by their own fire-sides!”

Deborah Sampson was married to Benjamin Gannett in April of 1784 or 1785, probably the latter date. Three children were born to them, Earl Bradford, Mary and Patience. Mrs. Gannett eventually did receive a modest pension of four dollars a month, later increased to eight, with the help of Squire Revere. She was known to go on a lecture tour in 1802, on one occasion appearing in the Federal Street Theater in Boston in full military attire, demonstrating her manual dexterity . . . making her gun

(Continued on page 416)
From the desk of the National Chairman:

On page eight of FOCUS—1976, the President General's—National Bicentennial is presented for your consideration. This page is offered as a means of establishing the importance of a worthy and suitable commemorative Bicentennial project by the National Society.

COMMEMORATIVES

Based on suitability and price range, three Bicentennial commemoratives were authorized for the National Society, and have been made up expressly for NSDAR. We are delighted to have all three items available for purchase at Congress. A Foyer sales table will be easily accessible where you may secure these items:

- Haviland China Bonbon dish: Beautiful, delicate with tasteful symbolic design drawn exclusively for NSDAR, with proper wording for identification. Boxed, with leaflet.
- Medallions: Silver and bronze, two and one-half inches in diameter, by Medallic Art Company, struck expressly for the National Society; design recalls the American Revolutionary War period. Display easel included. Handsome.
- Miseramic Tile: Ornamental tile with emblematic design appropriate to the Bicentennial. Original, exclusive, colorful, useful.

IMPORTANT: Watch the DAR Magazine for full advertisements on the above items, and "A" FOR AMERICA.

SYMBOL CONTEST COMPLETED

Over 100 original and highly commendable entries were received for consideration as the official Bicentennial symbol for NSDAR use. Panels of qualified judges selected the most outstanding, and finally the winner who will be announced at the Bicentennial Committee meeting during Congress. Those receiving Honorable Mention will be recognized. The winning Award will be presented during the Congress report. To all who shared talent and enthusiasm, sincere thanks!

Should any entrant wish her symbol design returned, please send postage to the National Chairman to cover cost of mailing.

Start looking for the logo! It will soon begin to appear in many ways through DAR usage.
Showing the leadership that is its tradition when the call to patriotic action is sounded, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution has responded to President Nixon's call for observance of America's Bicentennial in a dramatic and positive way.

An American Revolution Bicentennial medallion to inspire their countrymen, now and for generations to come, created by one of America's great sculptors and executed by the nation's most prestigious producer of art medals, will be one of NSDAR's contributions to the coming celebration.

In opening the five-year American Revolution Bicentennial Era July 4, 1971 the President called it "a commanding opportunity to evoke from our fellow-citizens a deep sense of pride in our national heritage and accomplishments, and to inspire them to rededicated effort for the fulfillment of national goals yet to be attained."

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution has answered this challenge.

In deciding on the commissioning of a medallion as a part in marking the nation's 200th birthday, NSDAR is giving to the nation a miniature work of sculptural art whose historic, patriotic and educational value will increase with the years and centuries.

Medals and coins have traditionally been used to commemorate occasions of historical importance. They reflect in their subject matter the values held dear to civilizations, and in their artistry their cultural standards, always of interest to historians and other scholars. Whereas medallions of ancient Rome or medieval days depict conquerors and their marching legions, NSDAR's Bicentennial Medal honors a free nation and the American family.

Created for eternity, this Bicentennial Medal will become at once, a treasured keepsake, in later years a collectors' item, and for all time, the permanent sentiments of its issuing organization. Every member will want to own, to possess, yes, even to touch the high relief of the handsome antique bronze, or the stunning silver medal (a limited issue of fine silver medals will be struck for those who appreciate the finest in medallic art).

The obverse, or portrait side of the medal, shows a mounted Colonial soldier bidding farewell to his wife and child. In the background are billowing clouds, ascending stars and the first rays of the morning sun, signifying the dawn of a new era and a new nation. It is emblazoned with the words: "Home and Country."

The reverse is dominated by the artist's conception of the gracious DAR Memorial Continental Hall with its 13
The accepted sketch of the proposed medal is drawn in pencil upon the face of a blank plaster disc four times the size of the intended medal. The first step in modelling is to place small chunks of clay—or placticine—a pinch at a time upon the plaster base. By adding more clay the relief is built up.

The modeled surface of clay is smoothed out by deft use of fingers and sculptor's tools made of wood and wire. The major element—or device—is created first; minor elements, ornamentation, and lettering are added afterwards.

Sculptor Donald DeLue poses for a moment beside his easel containing the earliest element of the medal intended for National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. In his Leonardo, New Jersey studio can be seen small bronzes and heroic sculpture created by the 74-year old artist.
Medals are placed by hand between the dies in giant presses. After striking they are annealed or softened to be struck again, as many times as necessary to bring up the full relief intended by the sculptor. Magnificent columns, representing the original colonies, which stands on 17th Street in the Nation’s Capital. To the left is the Society’s symbol, a distaff and a spinning wheel.

A blazing sun, symbolizing woman’s role in the creation and development of a mighty nation, dominates the sky, and across the top are the words: “AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL.” Below, between the torch of freedom at the left and stacked guns at a campfire on the right, “NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.”

The differences between a coin, an ordinary medallion and an art medal are not generally known. The art medal is just that, a work of art. It is a bas-relief sculpture, and while artistic medals have been created since the days of the famed Italian medalist Pisanello in the Fifteenth Century, it was only six years ago, at the 1966 convention of the American Numismatic Association, that the term was refined to indicate a superior medallic work.

While a coin or a token-like, single-struck medal from a mechanically prepared die presents a flattened, lifeless portrait with mechanical lettering, the art medal displays a lifelike, three-dimensional portrait and handsomely sculptured letters.

It is a work of art in miniature, and increasingly in demand by the American public. The Inaugural Medal for President Nixon, produced by the same Company that is executing the NSDAR medal, Medallic Art Company of New York City, was reproduced 50,000 times in bronze and 15,000 times in silver. The fact that the silver medals sold for $45 each was no deterrent to their sale, and today either the bronze or silver versions are available only from rare coin and medal dealers, and only at a premium.

Medallic Art Company, founded in New York at the turn of the century by two Frenchmen, Henri and Felix Well, first came to prominence in 1905, with President Theodore Roosevelt and the distinguished American sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens joined their considerable forces to improve U.S. coinage by bringing to it some of the artistry for which ancient Greek coins were noted.

Other notable sculptors, among them Bela Lyon Pratt, Victor David Brenner, Adolph Weinman, Hermon A. McNeil, John Flanagan, James Earle and Laura Gardin Fraser, Brenda Putnam, and Charles Keck, would bring their coin models to the Weil brothers and Medallic Art Company to reduce to coin size before submitting them to the U.S. Mint for final acceptance.

The secret of Medallic Art Company’s success in delivering work superior to anything seen before in the United States was the importation by the Weil brothers of a Janvier machine, named for its 19th Century inventor, French engraver, Victor Janvier.

The machine revolutionized the art, by reducing a sculptor’s larger work, previously painstakingly and often inaccurately copied by hand, because it automatically cuts a steel die that is an exact miniature of the sculptor’s model.
William Trees Louth, President of Medallic Art Company, points out that by starting with a sculptor's model, usually the size of a dinner plate, it is possible to achieve far greater subtlety of modeling, surface texture and lettering than would be possible cutting directly into steel.

Once the die is cut, the art medals are stamped from planchets, or blanks, in the presses of Medallic Art Company, one of which is one of the largest pieces of equipment in New York City, and can develop a pressure of 1,000 tons. Art medals are stamped several times to develop their high relief.

Without going into the technical reasons for all the processes an art medal undergoes to assure its high quality, let it simply be said that it is cut, stamped, trimmed, heated to 1,200 degrees, plunged into water, acid washing-and-drying baths, blasted, buffed, lacquered, inspected and, finally, admired.

And lest it be thought that with modern technology, the production of an art medal is quickly accomplished, let it be noted that the process takes several weeks all totaled. While the die is prepared from a copper pattern made from the artist's plaster model, cutting the three dimensional image into the steel die, blank planchets have to be prepared for when the die is hardened and ready for striking in giant presses.

The Bicentennial Steering Committee selected Medallic Art Company and Sculptor Donald DeLue for the job of designing and delivering the historic medal on the basis of their mutual distinguished record of accomplishment.

To commemorate the Revolutionary era alone, Medallic Art Company has produced: the Signers of the Declaration of Independence series and for Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge the George Washington Honor Medal.

Other prominent Medallic Art Company medals have been the New York and California Bicentennial Medals; the Ford's Theater Medal; the Presidential Medal of Honor; the National Medal of Science; the Pulitzer Prize Medal; the medals of the most highly esteemed Society of Medalists; and medals for all branches of our Armed Forces.

Among sculptors commissioned—and the Company probably commissions more independent sculptors than any other American organization—have been many distinguished American women, including Anna Hyatt Huntington, Malvina Hoffman and Laura Gardin Fraser.

Donald DeLue, the Committee's choice, is Past-President of the National Sculpture Society, Chairman of the Art Committee of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University, an academician of the National Academy of Design and a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, among others.

The George Washington Honor Medal is his, a reproduction of his 14-foot bronze sculpture which stands in Congressional Medal of Honor Grove in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

DeLue also sculptured the George Washington Portrait statue, a ten-foot bronze of the Nation's first President, at New Orleans. Replicas of this statue stand at the Masonic Hospital in Wallingford, Connecticut; the Civic Center in Detroit; at Flushing Meadow Park in New York City; and the George Washington National Masonic Shrine in Alexandria, Virginia.

One of his major works is a 22-foot figure in bronze, "Spirit of American Youth," which is at the United States Military Cemetery Memorial at Omaha Beach in Normandy, France, along with two bronze memorial urns four feet high, and two allegorical figures, "United States" and "France," nine feet high, in granite.

Another DeLue sculpture is "Green Beret," in the Special Warfare (Airborne) section of Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

DeLue, a tall man whose square jaw, deep-set eyes and wide brow would make him a fine subject for sculpture himself, was at work in his Leonardo, New Jersey studio—he has a second studio in midtown Manhattan—when given the commission of the DAR Medal. He had been working on the clay model of his latest commission, the Confederate Memorial at Gettysburg.

When completed in bronze and unveiled, the soldier with flag, on a 14-foot granite pedestal carved with the names of the Confederate States, 20 feet high overall, was to win DeLue yet another honor, a citation from the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

From this towering work, the Sculptor turned with equal enthusiasm to the miniaturized image of life to appear on the face of a medal. He submitted six pencil sketches, 12 inches in diameter, of American Revolutionary scenes, showing the participation of the heroic women of the day.

The magnificent art medal, in silver and bronze, reflecting the imperishable ideals of the American Revolution, will play a major role in enabling the NSDAR to achieve one of its major Bicentennial goals, Mrs. Robert Lacey Jackson, Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee, said, "to urge that the U.S.A. Bicentennial commemoration shall be directed toward a powerful revival of the spirit of the American Revolution, rather than simply to celebrate independence."
Duties of The Presiding Officer:
1. Call the meeting to order at the appointed time.
2. Preside at all meetings of the Society.
3. Announce the business before the assembly in its proper order. It is the duty of the presiding officer to see that the business is taken up in its proper order. (P. P. p. 86)
4. Keep the assembly informed as to the question before the assembly for consideration.
5. State all questions properly brought before the assembly.
6. Take the vote and announce the result of every vote, and announce the next business in order.
7. May expedite business by the use of the general consent vote, “If there is no objection...” (P. L. pp. 190, 310)
8. Inform members on points of order, and answer, or have answered parliamentary inquiries relating to pending business when necessary, to enable business to proceed in order.
9. Preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order subject to an appeal. It is the duty of the presiding officer to enforce the rules of the assembly without debate or delay. (P. P. p. 93)
10. When recognizing a member, while speaking, stating motions, taking the vote and announcing the result, she should stand; during discussion or debate she should be seated and give attention to the speaker. (R. O. R. pp. 237-238)
11. Should not debate or express her opinion while in the chair. (R. O. R. pp. 239-240)
12. Should not allow dilatory or absurd motions.
14. Should refer to herself by her title.
15. The method of addressing the chair varies according to the title given the presiding officer.
   (These duties are fully explained in R. O. R., pages 236-244. Parliamentary Practice by Robert, pages 113-114.)

Duties of the Secretary:
1. The secretary keeps the minutes of the regular meetings of the Society and of the Executive Board.
2. Places in the minutes the business transacted at the meeting, with no opinions given.
3. The secretary never addresses the chair when called upon to read the minutes. (P. P. p. 128)
4. The secretary is the custodian of the records of the organization.
5. Check bylaws for additional duties.
6. Keeps an accurate record, for the minutes are the legal record of the Society.
7. The secretary makes secretarial changes. (R. O. R. p. 94-95)
8. If the president and vice president are absent, it is the duty of the secretary to call the meeting to order and to preside at the election of the chairman (president) pro tempore. (R. O. R. pp. 244-250)
   (Duties of presiding officer and secretary in so far as they are not stated in the bylaws.)

Question: What authority does the president have beyond her duties as a presiding officer?
Answer: The president has only such authority as has been delegated to her by the organization which she serves. The bylaws should clearly state or define the duties of officers. (R. O. R. pp. 236-244)

Question: If a member due to lack of knowledge makes an incorrect or improper motion, what should the presiding officer do? Should she rule it out of order?
Answer: The presiding officer should courteously suggest the proper motion, or restate the motion and ask the member if that was the intention. This is the most considerate way to handle it, and not rule it out of order.

Question: When the bylaws state that the names of prospective members shall be presented by the secretary to the executive board for approval, which secretary submits these names?
Answer: It is the duty of the recording secretary. “When the word ‘secretary’ is used it always refers to the recording secretary if there is more than one.” (R. O. R. p. 246, lines 12-14)

Question: Can the secretary make motions and vote?
Answer: Certainly, the secretary can make motions and vote the same as any other member. However, it is the opinion of this writer that the secretary is too busy with her duties as secretary to become involved with the introduction of the business of the assembly. Her duty is to record it. (P. L. p. 499 Q. 247(b)),
The old Northwest Territory—how those very words seem to send the blood pounding faster through our veins and conjure up kaleidoscopic pictures of rugged pioneers and sweet romances!

It was just two hundred and nine years ago—in 1763—that the entire region of our country west to the Mississippi river was surrendered by France to Great Britain. Then, following the war between the American Colonists and their Mother Country, the United States took over control of this lovely and fertile area which afterward became known as the Northwest Territory.

Acknowledged was the claim Virginia made to 3,709,848 acres of land near the rapids of the Ohio, plus another claim made by Connecticut to 3,666,621 acres near Lake Erie which became known as the "Western Reserve." The question of State jurisdiction was not concerned in either instance—the claims being admitted only in the sense of ownership.

A few years earlier, disposition of the new lands had delayed establishment of the government of the Confederation. The main "bone of contention" lay in the fact that seven of the states of the new Union had claims involving the western lands, while the remaining states had none. So the "had nots" held out and refused to become members of the Confederation unless the other seven would cede their lands to the new government, thus making the area available for all the people to settle.

The first state to transfer ownership was New York; the date was 1780. Shortly after this Congress passed a resolution declaring any such ceded lands would eventually be made into new states that could be admitted to the Union on a perfect equality with those already belonging. Thus, the growth of the nation was assured and the westward settlement began in earnest. The next states to follow New York's decision on ceding land were Connecticut and Virginia. With this propitious beginning the Confederation was then established on March 1, 1781.

Then, with the country to the west about to open up, it became feasible that some new ordinances and regulations be established to insure a smooth organization and government for the settlements. And with proper disposition of the lands now imminent, various questions arose as to how best to divide the territory.

Thomas Jefferson proposed the new district be divided into sixteen tracts, which, when a population of 20,000 was attained, would then become eligible for statehood. Congress, on April 23, 1784, passed what became known as the Ordinance of 1784. This was later repealed, but added greatly to the establishment of temporary governments, backed by Congress, until any given area attained the requirements necessary for statehood.

The following year, on May 20, 1785, an Ordinance was enacted which provided a system of establishing both land titles and boundaries thru a scientific system.
of surveying. Earlier, of course, the people in Europe had made attempts to incorporate some regular method of surveys, but this system was not at all common. The early settlers in America used the method of “metes and bounds,” for their tract of land measurements. Massachusetts had made an attempt to lay out towns in six-mile square tracts, while Connecticut had tried the five-mile square town. South Carolina had also made some effort to have square towns, so from this we can see that the rectangular system of surveys was not a completely new idea in 1785.

Prior to 1785, however, landholdings had been bounded and identified by various marks—such as: “the red oak tree,” “the stone fence,” “the point where the land meets the creek,” and so forth. Great confusion resulted as soon as the red oak tree died, the stone fence crumbled, or the creek perversely changed its course.

Under the new system, the six-mile square township became the new unit of survey; boundaries were based on meridians of longitude and parallels of latitude. Townships were laid out in all four directions on base lines which crossed at right angles, then subdivided into 36 square mile sections, which in turn could be divided into rectangles of any size desired.

The thirteen original states, of course, did not change to the new survey system. Neither did Vermont, Maine, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia nor Texas adopt it. This rectangular survey system, while not perfect, provided great ease in locating any tract of land, and has become common throughout the newer portions of the world.

Payment for land could be in various ways: in specie (coin—as distinguished from paper money), in Continental certificates, or (for one-seventh) the land warrants issued to the Revolutionary soldiers. Mindful of future generations, section sixteen in each township was to be set aside for the support of education.

On July 13, 1787, a group of New England petitioners organized as the Ohio Company of Associates, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. The leaders of the organization were two Revolutionary War men, Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper. They and nine other men had met at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Boston, on March 1, 1786, with the purpose of organizing to found a colony in the new territory. They planned to raise one million dollars, in subscriptions of shares of one thousand dollars, payable in Continental certificates, plus an additional ten dollars in gold or silver per share.

It took a year’s time to sell 250 shares in the company. The Reverend Manasseh Cutler was decided upon as the person to represent the company before Congress. Then, through some skillful maneuvering in Congress, plus the forming of an alliance with a group of New York speculators, Cutler managed a joint purchase of about 5,000,000 acres for the Scioto Company and 1,500,000 acres for the Ohio Company.

William Duer, Secretary of the Treasury Board, managed to get an option from Congress for the Scioto land. Then a number of speculators from Massachusetts and New York bought some of the company shares. During the financial panic that followed, in 1792, with many fortunes being swept away practically overnight, the Scioto Company defaulted on its contract with the Government. Thus ended the rosy dreams, and the only settlement made from the whole scheme was Gallipolis.

The Ohio Company fared somewhat better. That group had agreed to pay $500,000 down and the same amount when the survey of their land was completed. Payment could be made in government securities, which were worth about twelve cents on the dollar. The Company later ran into financial difficulties, also, and was unable to meet its obligation. However, Congress then granted title to 750,000 acres of land, plus an additional 214,285 acres which could be paid for with army warrants, and threw in another 100,000 acres which was to be given free to actual settlers.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for a temporary government by agents who were to be appointed by Congress, but as soon as the colony reached a population of 5,000 adult males, a representative legislature was to be established. Admission to statehood was to follow as soon as a population of 60,000 was ascertained.

Furthermore, this Ordinance of 1787 set forth clearly the future division of the territory into not less than three, nor more than five states. Various safeguards were incorporated concerning the rights of the inhabitants, including religious freedom, just treatment of the Indians, fundamental rights of liberty, and the encouragement of schools. Slavery was prohibited. The governing body was to be a governor, three judges and a secretary elected by Congress.

On April 7, 1788, the first official settlement of the vast territory was instituted at Marietta, which years later became Marietta, Ohio. Thus, the Ordinance of 1785, which set the guidelines for land disposition in the Western territory, plus the Ordinance of 1787, which had been drafted by the petitioners for a stable governing of the new land, actually put the wheels in motion to provide the secure way of life most of us enjoy to this very day. These two Ordinances, so carefully spelled out, contributed greatly to the orderly development of the new country. As time passed there ensued various degrees of modification. Nevertheless, the Ordinances remained the rocklike foundation for the organization of the old Northwest country and provided the yardstick standards which served later territorial development.

Anthony Wayne’s victory at Fallen Timbers, on August 20, 1794, followed by the Treaty of Greenville, opened up most of the Ohio for settlement. But while new settlements were constantly being made, they were for the most part so widely scattered that it was before long thought best to make divisions in the Northwest Territory. So, in the year 1800, the Indiana Territory was set off in an area west of a line running north from the mouth of the Kentucky river. This new Indiana Territory included roughly what is now the state of Indiana, plus most of Michigan, all of Wisconsin and Illinois, and part of the present state of Minnesota.

(Continued on page 309)
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Post-Congress Tour to Greece-Greek Isles and Turkey—1972

(For All Active Members)

Tour Price: $700.00 (Basis 2 persons sharing twin bedded room)
($50.00 extra for single occupancy)
(Above not including the steamship)

ITINERARY HIGHLIGHTS (See Map on page 274 and 275)

April 22
Lv. Washington National #153 4:50 PM
Ar. New York (JFK) National #153 5:50 PM
Lv. New York (JFK) TWA #840 8:30 PM
Arr. Athens TWA #840 1:00 PM
Transfer to Hotel Amalia—Get Together Cocktail Party & Dinner

April 24
Full day city sightseeing tour of Athens. A.M. Visit of Archeological Museum and the modern part of the city. P.M. Visit the Acropolis and the old part of the city.

April 25
Day Free for shopping and independent activities. Transfer to Piraeus for the departure of the S.S. Franca C Cruise visiting the Greek Islands and Turkey 11:00 PM.

April 26
Delos 8:00 AM to 12:00 Noon
Mykonos 2:00 PM to 11:00 PM

April 27
Arrive Istanbul 9:00 PM
Depart Istanbul 5:00 PM

April 29
Kusadasi (Ephesus) 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM
Rhodes 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM

May 1
Heraclion (Crete) 7:00 AM to 11:00 AM
Santorini 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM

May 2
Piraeus Arrive 7:00 AM
(After breakfast depart by motorcoach for Corinth (visit), Mycanae (visit and lunch), Epidarus (visit), Nauplia (dinner and overnight))

May 3
Breakfast and depart to Tripolis, Sparta (lunch), Mystra (visit), Sparta (dinner and overnight)

May 4
Breakfast and depart to Vytina, Olympia (lunch, visit, dinner and overnight)

May 5
Breakfast and depart to Patras-Aegion (crossing by car ferry), Itea, Delphi (lunch, visit, dinner and overnight)

May 6
Breakfast and lunch in Delphi depart via Ossios Lucas (visit) to Athens. Overnight Hotel Amalia

May 7
Morning at leisure. Afternoon excursion to Cape Souion including Dinner.

May 8
Full day at leisure in Athens for shopping and independent activities. Evening attend the Sound and Light Performance.

May 9
Transfer to Airport
Lv. Athens TWA #841 11:30 AM
Ar. New York (JFK) TWA #841 4:30 PM
Lv. New York (JFK) NAL #423 6:15 PM
Ar. Washington (Natl) NAL #423 7:20 PM

DOCUMENTS/MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS
Members must have a valid passport. Tetanus and Typhoid booster shots are recommended but not required. No visas required of U.S. citizens.

DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS AND REFUNDS:
March 22, 1972. No refunds will be made after this date.

RESPONSIBILITY:
The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Travel Department, American Security Corporation and/or agents and contracting operators will not become liable or responsible in any way whatsoever in connection with any loss, injury, or damage to persons or property howsoever caused or arising. The Airlines concerned are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event during the time passengers are not on board their plane or conveyance. The passage contract in use by the Airlines concerned, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the Airlines and the purchaser of this air tour and/or passenger.
DAR
Post-Congress Trip to Greece
To Marquis de Lafayette:

I understand that you have appropriated a room in your home at LaGrange, France for the reception of domestic American manufactured articles from your American friends. I hope dear Sir, that you will accept the small articles herewith accompanied. The wool was grown on our farm, and was spun, colored and knit by myself. You will not, I humbly hope, consider it presuming of me when I request a few lines from your pen by the bearer.

Betsy Reynolds Voorhees

Betsy was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Reynolds of Minaville, N. Y. Dr. Reynolds was a direct descendant of John Reynolds who sailed from the Port of London in the year 1633, and joined the English Colony at Watertown, Mass., where he became a Freeman. According to the Book of Deeds, entitled "Watertown Lands, Grants and Possessions" he was allotted a "Homestall of 5½ acres of land" on which to build a home for himself and family.

A few years later, they heard of the fertile land along the Connecticut River, so decided to start a new settlement at Wethersfield, Conn. On an old map one can see that the home of Mr. Reynolds was located on High Street, and that it was the "third one from the Meeting House which was in the very center of the little settlement."

However, there were many dissensions in this Colony, so finally Mr. Reynolds and about thirty other settlers decided to join the New Haven Colony as they had a government with which they all agreed. Here he was allotted "eleven acres of land" which is now known as part of the city of Stamford, Conn., and where he spent the rest of his life.

In 1764, Dr. Reynolds’ father moved to Dutchess County, New York where he built a “frame house which contained three rooms across the entire width of the house, with kitchens and dependencies behind.” It was located on the old Albany Post Road and about half a mile north of Amenia, N. Y. Dr. Reynolds was born in this house on Sept. 1, 1765 and attended the village school until he entered Union College. After his graduation he served his internship in the office of Dr. James Potter of Fairfield, Conn. While there he met Miss Lydia Bartlett, the daughter of Nathaniel Bartlett and Mercy Otis of Goshen, Conn. She was a niece of James Otis, the very active New England patriot, and on her father’s side could trace her ancestry to Elder Brewster, and also to John Alden who married Priscilla Mullins; on her mother’s side, to John Howland and his wife Elizabeth Tilley.
After Dr. Reynolds and Lydia Bartlett were married, they moved to Minaville, N. Y. where he opened an office. He soon became President of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and was one of the first physicians in this vicinity to hold Clinics. He was also the Founder and first President of the Washington Benevolent Society. At one time while visiting in Philadelphia, he met Sir Gilbert Stuart, the artist, and asked him to paint a replica of his portrait of George Washington for this Society. This portrait now hangs in the Baronial home of Sir William Johnson, located about a mile west of the city of Amsterdam, N. Y.

Dr. Reynolds and his wife had three children: Marcus Tulius, a prominent Attorney of Albany, N. Y.; Phoebe who married Alexander C. Gibson, Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y.; and Betsy who was born on Dec. 9, 1790, and received her education at Mrs. Pierce’s School in Litchfield, Conn.

While Betsy was away at school, Samuel Voorhees of Charleston, N. Y., a graduate of Union College, started his internship in the office of Dr. Reynolds. He was a direct descendant of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees who emigrated from Hees, Holland to Flatlands, Long Island in the year 1660. In 1782 his grandfather, Hendrick Gerrit Voorhees, Jr., moved to Charleston, Montgomery County, New York where he had purchased a farm, and built a home where Samuel was born on Nov. 1, 1787. He soon fell in love with Betsy. After finishing his internship, they were married and went to live in Veddersburg, a small hamlet about three miles from Minaville.

At that time Veddersburg was the last small hamlet to be settled in this vicinity. On November 2, 1708, the very notorious Kayaderosseras Patent had been given to Naning Hermanse and about a dozen other officials of Albany, conveying to them 700,000 acres of land which included all the land in the present Town of Amsterdam, Perth, Broadalbin and a part of Saratoga County. The tract was located on the north side of the Mohawk River.

This Grant had been obtained fraudulently from the Indians. They were told that the men wanted only enough land for a farm. Only a small amount of money changed hands. As soon as the Indians discovered this fraud, they immediately protested against it, but were powerless to do anything. Naturally, they threatened to kill any white man who tried to settle on this land. For over a period of fifty years the only land sold on the north side of the Mohawk River was to Sir William Johnson who had a trading post located on the south side. He had been willing to buy the Indian’s furs in exchange for blankets, clothing, etc.; therefore, they were willing to sell him some land on which to build a saw and grist mill along the Kayaderosseras Creek near its entrance into the Mohawk River.

Soon after this, England made Sir William “Commissioner of Indian Affairs.” They soon began to come to him for counsel and advice. In the year 1749 he decided to build a home near his mill. The house was made of gray stone and near a large circle of black walnut trees. In the very center of this circle he always kept a fire burning so that the Indians would always feel free to come to see him at any time and talk over their troubles. During the French and Indian War, he built a palisade around this house and placed guns in the attic windows. Since that time, it has been known as “Fort Johnson” and is now owned by the Montgomery County Historical Society.

The Indians asked Sir William to help them regarding the Kayaderosseras Patent. He journeyed to Albany to present the fraudulent manner in which it had been obtained. In 1768 the Governor of the Province came up to Fort Johnson and held a Council Meeting with the Indians. They agreed to have the 700,000 acres of land surveyed, and after this was done, the Patent was reduced to 25,000 acres and the Indians received the sum of $25,000 for it.

There were only about a hundred inhabitants in Veddersburg when Samuel and Betsy Voorhees moved there, half of which were Dutch and the rest mostly Yankees. The Dutch wanted the name of Veddersburg changed to Amsterdam as it was the metropolis of their homeland, but the Yankees were strongly opposed to the change. This feud went on for several years and finally it was decided to take a vote on it. A meeting was held at the Inn of James Allin, the popular place for all meetings at that time. The vote resulted in a tie, so Mr. Allin, who was Chairman of the meeting cast his vote in favor of the Dutch. It was many years before it was really called Amsterdam because of the bitter feeling among the people.

At that time Veddersburg was completely surrounded by woods. Today if one stands on the corner of Market Street and Guy Park Avenue, one would be standing in the very center of Veddersburg. To the north was an old Indian Trail to Perth; to the east was Forge Street because there was a forge at the top of the hill; to the west there were several springs and a large swamp; and to the south was the Mohawk River. There was also a ford at Grove Street and a small island in the center of the Chuctanunda Creek which has since disappeared.

Supplinlus Kellogg was the first person to manufacture linseed oil. He used a small hand mill with which he was able to produce about two barrels of oil a day. William Reid left Scotland in 1802 and came up the Hudson River by sloop to Albany, then walked from there to Schenectady, and then was able to catch a ride on a bateau to Veddersburg. He taught the village school and was also the first Librarian of the settlement. It was his son, W. Max Reid, who wrote several books regarding the history of the Mohawk Valley.

Isaac DeGraff and his son Jeremiah of England, emigrated here during the reign of King George, III and brought along an original grant of land which had been signed by the King. They brought their families up to Albany by sloop and then on flat boats to their land which was located just east of Veddersburg. Stephen Sanford taught school for several years and used to spend his evenings working on a small hand-loom experimenting with different kinds of wool. Later on he had the opportunity to go into the carpet-making business with two other weavers. This was the beginning of the Sanford
Carpet Company, which soon became known all over the world.

Dr. Voorhees and Betsy purchased the brick house of Garret Roseboom located on West Main Street near the corner of Market Street. It was a large roomy house with tall white pillars across the front. On the east side was a wing which Dr. Voorhees used for his office. There were many antique windows and doors, and the front door had an old-fashioned iron door-knocker representing the hooded head of an Egyptian Princess. It was in this home that they reared their four sons, namely: Marcus Tulius, born May 19, 1812 and died during the Mexican War; James Leslie, born July 28, 1815 and graduated from Union College in 1835; Stephen Reynolds, born July 13, 1818 and was blind most of his life; and George Maxwell, born Mar. 16, 1826 and married Hannah Slocum on Oct. 5, 1852. They had three children but there were no heirs.

Betsy was an expert needlewoman and some of the long baby dresses which she made all by hand for her sons, still show her skill in their tiny tucks, ruffles and hemstitching. They can be seen in the Voorhees Room in Old Fort Johnson. She also made beautiful embroidered linens and quilted bedspreads, many of which were exhibited at the different Fairs held by the County Agricultural Societies, where she received many medals, prizes and premiums. She also liked to write poetry and make her own illustrations for them.

During the early days of Veddersburg, if people wanted to avail themselves of the Courts, they had to walk to packet boat on the old Erie Canal. On the Albany-Buffalo route this was considered a luxurious mode of travel, after the days of rough riding on the state coaches. The packet boats flourished from 1825 to 1850 and carried hundreds of thousands of travelers and emigrants through the Gateway to the West.
Albany over an Indian Trail or else try to catch a ride on a huge bark canoe which carried freight on the Mohawk River. Finally the people demanded a better way of travel, and so the Mohawk Turnpike was built from Albany to Utica. This was the beginning of the Stage Coach Era as it carried not only passengers but also the United States Mail.

Then in the year 1825 the Erie Canal was opened up for both passengers and freight. This was the first artificial inland water-way in the World as it connected the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. When Marquis de Lafayette heard about it, he was so interested that he made a return visit to America. One of the Canal Packet boats was gaily decorated with flags and streamers in his honor, and as the boat passed through the various cities along the canal, he was greeted by huge cheering crowds. Lafayette was immensely popular with the Americans.

News traveled slowly in those days but when Betsy heard that Lafayette would soon be arriving on the Erie Canal, she immediately wrote a letter to him, inclosing a pair of wool socks which she had knitted with one hundred stitches to an inch, which she sent to him by a messenger. In due time she received a letter from Lafayette expressing his appreciation for her gift. This letter was one of her most cherished possessions. It can be seen in the Voorhees Room at Old Fort Johnson.

A few years after the Erie Canal was opened, a Charter was given for the building of a railroad between Albany and Schenectady but it was rudely constructed and ran by horse power. The next year a locomotive was purchased from England; then a railroad was built from Albany to New York City and later one from Schenectady to Buffalo. Finally all three of these railroads were consolidated into the New York Central Railroad Company with Betsy's brother the Attorney for it.

At that time Betsy held the title to some land along the Mohawk River which the railroad company needed for a Right of Way. When they asked her how much money she wanted for it, they felt her price was much too high and refused to pay it. On their next visit, she doubled the price and they still refused to pay the amount. When they finally decided to settle for that amount, she raised it to four times the original figure. She also demanded a Pass so she could travel free on the railroad, but there was some dispute over that too and they refused to give it to her. She then brought suit against the railroad pleading her own case against her brother, Marcus T. Reynolds, and she won her case as he was no match for Betsy.

Dr. Reynolds and Betsy were very friendly with Judge and Mrs. Daniel Cady of Johnstown, N. Y., and also with their daughter, Elizabeth, who later become known as the "First Woman Suffragist." She married Henry B. Stanton, an abolitionist, in 1840 and they went to London, England to attend the World's Anti-Slavery Convention. They were both very interested in this movement. However, when they arrived at the Convention Hall, they found out that none of the American women delegates were allowed to enter the Hall just because they were women. This so angered Elizabeth Cady Stanton that she called a meeting of the women and they decided that after they returned home, they would hold a Convention of their own. This Convention was held in 1848 at Seneca Falls, N. Y. and excited much public discussion all over America.

Naturally Betsy was very much interested in this Convention. She attended it and met Miss Susan B. Anthony who at that time was the Assistant Principal of the Canajoharie Academy of Canajoharie, N. Y.; also Mrs. Lucretia C. Mott of Philadelphia; Mrs. Lucy Stone of West Brookfield, Mass. and Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer of Seneca Falls.

All of these ladies were very active in the Women's Rights Movement as well as the Anti-Slavery Cause. It did not take Betsy very long before she too was an ardent suffragist as well as being a hard worker in the Anti-Slavery Movement.

In the Archives of the Montgomery County Historical Society, one can see a letter which Susan B. Anthony wrote to her regarding both of these causes. She always kept in advance of all projects of reform for the rest of her life and was always a regular attendant of their meetings until her death on Feb. 8, 1858.

Betsy was one of the outstanding women of her time as she was a person of great intelligence, individuality and marked force of character as well as being a devoted wife and mother to her family. If she had been born in 1890 instead of 1790, she might well have been one of the first women to rise to high political office in New York State or perhaps even in the United States.
Our social life in the United States, our society, has been
developed from the principles which form the basis of our
government. It is well now and then to look below the sur-
face of things and consider why we so seldom feel the
pressure of our government—that in fact we scarcely real-
ize we have a government. We forget the cause that gives
every man the right to vote, and to aspire to any high
place he may desire, and every woman the right to hold
her property and govern her children, and go when and
where she will without question. This is not simply because
we have a republican form of government, but it is because
our republicanism is founded on standards of law and order,
on principles of justice and morality, both written and un-
written, which regulate the relations of man with man, yet
leave him free in his individual life. In this respect our
government is as beneficent as Nature, whose inexorable
laws cannot be violated with impunity, and yet few of us
realize that we are subject to such laws. The laws, estab-
lished by our forefathers, find their consummation not only
in our government but in our society. If to be a good
citizen we should learn something of the underlying prin-
ciples of our government, and of its organization and its
forms, so as members of society we should learn some-
ting of its principles and forms. We speak of government
as a science, and we may call society an art. Art finds its
method of expression in various ways; in society, art
exists in that spirit of refinement which pervades the house-
hold and the social circle, in the adornment of the house and
the person; and especially in the forms that illustrate the
thoughts, sentiments and tastes which prevail in society.

Webster defines society to be, “the more cultivated por-
tion of the community in its social relations and in-
fluences.” Here then we must seek for the art by which such
thoughts, sentiments and tastes as exist in society are
expressed; and here we find pure and elevated work to do,
noble ambition to gratify and power to exercise. Every
American is animated with a desire and a laudable ambition
to do some good work, and thereby exercise a certain in-
fluence or power, and especially is every American
woman at the present time stimulated to such desires.

Now when so many avenues of business, so many oppor-
tunities of effort are open to woman, it is
important for her to
make a just estimate of the relation between the business
world and the social world. While she should appreciate the
business opportunities Offered, and gladly embrace them,
she should not lose sight of her rightful position in society.
There she may always hold supreme power. If she does not
sustain this higher power, which is now accorded to her as a
well-defined heritage; and if she does not maintain her in-
fluence through this social power, then we may expect
our race to return to a semi-barbaric condition. This is
strong language, but surely it is not wealth nor labor, nor
learning, nor even religion that holds mankind to a refined
method of living. Riches and work, wisdom and religion
may each and all exist amid a coarse and even a revolting mode of life. It is the standard of good society that lifts humanity and upholds it in the refined regions which give opportunity for the growth of the most delicate sentiments and the purest lives, and an adherence to such standards stimulates the religious sentiment.

The impression prevalent in some directions, that a desire to enjoy the privileges of good society is reprehensible, that it indicates a frivolous taste and a trivial ambition, is a mistake. This view of social life is taken from a low standpoint, and induces a judgement from the surface of things. It is the same kind of view that leads society people to look on politics as a debasing pursuit; the same kind of view that influences the pessimist to despair of human life; it is the standpoint from which are pictured the realistic novels, which in their crude truthfulness bear the same relation to true realism that mere nakedness does to the nude creations of high art. No phase of human life can be fairly judged by the external only. In the human being we search for the soul, in human affairs we must likewise seek the motive power that stimulates action and creates the forms of expression.

We find this motive power, this spirit of society, in certain unchangeable principles, which are the same in all countries and at all times. For this reason persons of true politeness recognize that quality in each other in any place, and under all circumstances, although they may differ greatly in their opinion and knowledge of etiquette. The etiquette of society is its external life, its body. The conventional decorum of society is a matter of fashion, and is as fluctuating as all things that come under the rule of that whimsical power. Goldsmith says: "Ceremonies are different in every country, but true politeness is the same everywhere. Politeness is the result of good sense and good nature."

The elements which form the spirit of good society are the common virtues of justice, honesty and charity, which exist also in the rough and uncultivated part of the community. In these classes such virtues are found as uncut gems or untried ore; the sterling worth of the gem and the metal is there, but its value is obscured and its beauties are hidden. In good society the sharp instruments of conventional restraint and the high polish of a fine courtesy abstract all dross from the ore; they shape and polish the rough gem until it is beautiful, lustrous and of a higher value. There is also a dishonorable class where these virtues are basely imitated, and are covered by a false glitter; they are mere pieces of colored glass to which the delicate instruments of courtesy give an external polish while they remain intrinsically worthless.

In the older governments the forms of society are sharply defined and rigidly enforced. In the official society of our country, as in Washington, such rules are gradually being formed and accepted. A necessity for them impresses itself so strongly on the sense of society that it has been unable to resist the pressure, although protesting against the very rules it is obliged to make. This protest and a resistance to this development is a mistake, and unjustifiable while these rules designate only such distinctions as have a real existence, and set up no shams. While the principles of our government and of our society affirm that all men are entitled to equal opportunities, and that no law must be made and no form adopted that will restrain a person or a class of persons from aspiring to the highest positions, they do not affirm that all such positions are equal. All men are at liberty to labor and to aspire, but the things to which they aspire are not equal, and never can be. Do we not rightfully accord more applause and respect to a judge of the supreme court and a senator of the United States, or a cabinet officer, than we do to a simple copyist, a clerk in the government departments? Since this distinction is genuine, and we admit that it is a just distinction, as more ability and experience are required for one place than the other, it may legitimately have an outward expression, it will, in fact, obtain an outward expression whether we define it or not. In time the clerk may become the judge, the senator, the cabinet officer, and then he will receive the honors denied him now.

Society cannot exist without form as seen in its conventionalities. We may as well talk of art without expression as of society without form. Immediately after the Revolution, the natural conservatism of society held to many of the ceremonials of the aristocratic period just passed; thus Washington and later Presidents and Governors of States were addressed as Your Excellency; people signed their names as your most obedient and humble servant, etc. In the beginning of this century there was a rather violent reaction from such habits, and there followed an annihilation of form which was in advance of the conservatism of our government. This was a forced movement, an unnatural one, hence we find the conservatism of society reasserting itself, and demanding a return to legitimate forms and ceremonies. The peculiarity of our government is in a combination of progress and restraint, freedom and conservatism; our social life must be in harmony with this characteristic.

The forms of society are as essential to the good order of society as are the forms of law to the administration of justice. The bit of pasteboard that we call a visiting card established a barrier in social intercourse as effectual as if it were a bar of steel; this little thing, lightly thrown about, is really a symbol of the sacredness of home; like many forms it may be abused, it cannot be spared. The ceremonious bow, or lifting of the hat, express the respect which each acquaintance should entertain for the man or woman with whom he is willing to hold social intercourse; it indicates a principle which cannot be dropped from society. And so we might multiply the reasons for ceremonies that often appear to us useless and insipid.

While we attach due importance to ceremony, it is essential to the artistic sense of society that we preserve a severe simplicity, such as constitutes the noblest type of art in music and painting. Such simplicity is ever the distinguishing characteristic of the most agreeable people in society who have a generous cultivation and a large experience.

A brief survey of society in America shows it divided into many and various cliques and coteries. We have most conspicuously the stylish set, dashingly arrogant; and the circle of descendants from the good old colonial families,
respectable and conservative. Each of these express a contempt of politics, the first declaring that politics are low, stupid, intolerable; the last are deplorably indifferent to politics, intimating that they are in the hands of new people, corrupt and degenerate, and should be avoided. The men and women of these sets forget that—

Along the street
The shadows meet
Of Destiny, whose hands reveal
The moulds of fate
That shape the State,
That make or mark the common weal.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Nor lightly fall,
Beyond recall,
The written scrolls a breath can float;
The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of Freedom, is the freeman's vote.

They also forget that if politics have become degenerate it is because public sentiment is debased, and that public sentiment is led not only by the business part of the community, or if it so led this indicates a weak and inferior social life, for society in its legitimate action should have a large if not a controlling influence on politics. In the great centres of political life, as in Washington and the capitals of the states, a social power might prevail which would radiate from thence throughout the country. It is the first, the most important, business of women in society to retain or to develop this influence; the ambition of style should not be paramount but accessory to the ambition of power, the power to sway events and men.

Besides the stylish and the aristocratic sets we have the literary circles, the musical set, the artistic coterie and the religious sociables and circles of various kinds, together with the many clubs organized for an infinite number of purposes. All of these sets and circles, these cliques and clubs, are the elements from which good society, in its broad and generous and in its higher signification, should be drawn. Of themselves, neither individually nor collectively, are they good society.

During the first half of this century we had in America a good society; it was distinctly recognized in all parts of the country, and its leaders were known in every centre of the higher social life; it exerted a large influence on the politics of the country. The men and women of that time were filled with enthusiasm, and were not ashamed of it. They had great thoughts and great purposes, and talked about them; and they had amusements, active and animated. The characteristics of that society were sensible and amusing conversation, protection and assistance extended to the young, deference and gentleness accorded to the old; dignity, kindness, and above all a generous hospitality.

The immense growth and development of the country, and especially the disorganization consequent on the late war, utterly destroyed this early society, and nothing has yet worthily replaced it. But we have what is, perhaps, better; what will be better if we use the material we have to develop a society—liberal and genuine—modeled on the liberality and conservatism of our government.

Out theories of government demand integrity, capability and intellectual superiority as essential qualities for a participation in its highest offices, and demand nothing more—no test of birth or wealth; so our society must demand only refined manners and intellectual cultivation based on those common virtues to which we have referred.

Upon these standards we should form our ideal, and all others be resolutely put aside. The first and most important test of admission to society should be the simple, genuine qualities of the true gentleman and the true lady, that is, refined manners based on the essential virtues. We may criticize the words lady and gentleman, and prefer the good strong terms, men and women, as a matter of taste and correct English, yet to our finer sense there is a quality of refinement associated with the old fashioned words lady and gentleman that we do not quite catch in the stronger substitute. In good society no mere external polish, no ability nor intellectual brilliancy should be allowed to cover a deficiency in refinement; no elevated position, and no amount of wealth should be accepted in its place, nor may even good moral character or finely finished manners alone pass current. Society must have the power to create her own standards in which she will include, and yet demand something more than morality, knowledge or polish alone. The good man may be boorish, the intellectual man may be willfully rude, the polished man may be covertly coarse; she will tolerate none of these faults; each one within her circle must show a willingness to conform to her laws, and check his awkwardness, his surfulness, and his grossness while within her rigid precincts.

When we have created an ideal society, led by the choice spirits of the fashionable, aristocratic, religious, literary, musical, and artistic coteries—what should be its leading object? Milton says, all human society must proceed from the mind rather than the body. Thus dress and eating and dancing, which are prominent features of good society, and are not only allowable but desirable, pertain to the body and therefore should not be leading objects in society, although they are to be encouraged, for treated in their finest sense they are the embellishments and indulgences necessary to society. It is believed by some that the principal object of social life should be an interchange of views on moral and religious subjects; others say that it must be intellectual advancement, and others again urge that it should be for amusement only, and for a rest from all definite pursuits.

Each of these objects can be gained more directly outside of society, and either of them as a leading object would narrow the influence of society while gaining little for their immediate purposes. All persons require relaxation, not simply as rest, but relaxation with entertainment; and such relief is sought by public and private amusements. The drama, opera and concert, the exhibition of works of art, select readings and lectures constitute the public entertainments. They offer rest and relaxation; they please and amuse, and often elevate the sentiments; but they do not satisfy a longing in the human heart for social life. At times we endeavor to satisfy this longing by a repetition or imitation of public entertainments in private life. These amusements are either for the pleasure of invited guests
or for the benefit of some charity. However managed, the majority of such attempts are the result of an ungratified desire for the advantages, the stimulant and enjoyment of good society.

The same longing often leads to the organization of various clubs and societies, which are established ostensibly with a definite object in view relating to literature, science or art. A few earnest spirits labor zealously in behalf of the leading object of the club, but the larger number will be found to use the association for the enjoyment of social intercourse. This is an innocent and an honorable desire. Its indulgence may be misplaced in some of these clubs, but there are others in which it is legitimate. It will be found however, that as good society develops and becomes clearly defined in a community, these clubs and associations will lose their impetus and decline except as a means of actual work toward special objects, which is their legitimate end.

Neither clubs and societies, amateur entertainments nor public amusements will satisfy the social desire, because such an instinct demands activity as well as passivity; it must give as well as receive. The mere performance of a set part in a play, a reading or a concert, or the listening to such a part, will not satisfy this demand; it aspires to something more, and again urges its appeal. It calls for the excitement, the friction, the intense pleasure of mind striking against mind, of fancy playing in and out of the intricacies of another fancy; of wit sharpening itself on the edge of another wit; of amiability mingling its sweet incense with the aroma of another lovely nature; it demands conversation.

This, then, is the legitimate object of good society—relaxation and entertainment as found in conversation. This is the fine art of social life. Numerous as are the allowable and desirable side issues, the highest object of good society should be the encouragement, cultivation and acquisition of facility in conversation, of tact and power in conversation.

Madame de Stael says: "Conversation as a talent exists in France alone; in all other countries it answers the purposes of politeness, of argument and friendly intercourse." and again, "In France it is an art to which the imagination and the soul are no doubt very necessary, but which possesses besides these certain secrets whereby the absence of both may be supplied." As conversation has been so little cultivated and enjoyed among Americans, we may believe that we are unjustly included among those who do not possess it as a talent, but we may take a hint from the subtle French woman who intimates that there are secrets whereby the absence of talent may be supplied. To discover these secrets will require not only thought and theory, but experiment and practice.

We are a practical people; as soon as we seize upon an idea we are straightway mad until we witness its practical workings. We cannot theorize like the Germans, and let our everyday lives drift on as if we had no theories. We cannot believe like the Frenchman, and cover our belief with a light and airy expression which may be taken either as jest or earnest. We see the advantages of a community of goods and interests, and we establish a Brook Farm; we believe in socialism, and we found the Oneida Community; we consider Joseph Smith a prophet, and we have Mormonism; we believe in a liberal religion, and a church of ethical culture is the result. If we would study Shakespeare, we organize a society for that purpose; to understand Browning, we have a host of clubs. When the Centennial of 1876 created an era in Decorative Art in this country we had societies and clubs and circles without number as an illustration of our awakened interest in art in all of its forms. Such a fervor of enthusiasm brings about some follies and exaggerations, but these are faults attendant upon the experimental conditions of our life. We have the exuberance of youth, and deal in superlatives, but we do many beautiful and wise things as a result of our experiments.

The good society which we are to develop in this country will be of slow growth, as judged by our standards, for we have proverbially the impatience of youth; an art must have time for growth, and this art cannot be perfected in a season. Yet we are not to sit with folded hands and await its development; no good thing will come to us unless we believe in it and struggle for it.

Toward the practical attainment of the main object of good society, and as a means of discovering the secret of de Stael we should individually test and improve our usual modes of expression; and in every city and village the clubs and societies now established for mental cultivation of any kind should introduce the practice of conversation as an art to be attained. These organizations do indirectly lend themselves to this object by demanding a definite expression of ideas and opinions, but they also render our deficiencies more palpable. There might be among these associations a friendly rivalry for advancement in clearness and facility of expression, it is only by a community of effort that we will make progress.

We are but men, no gods are we
To sit in mid-heaven, cold and bleak,
Each separate, on his painful peak,
Thin-cloaked in self-complacency!

It is in clubs and societies that opportunity will be found for unity of effort; but care should be taken that the meetings of such associations do not become schools of pedantry or forums for the display of personal vanity. There is a tendency of intellectual Americans toward these faults, and it indicates an ignorance of the charms of conversation as an art, of its even movement, its impetuous flow and its repose. To talk, to instruct, to chatter, to hold forth, is not conversation. To do either one or the other is to be a mendicant, not an artist, in the circle where high standards are held. Such a talker takes the rank in conversation that a drummer who marks the time for a military company does in music; but one who while he converses has his learning, his judgment and his wit ready for a stroke, a pause, a trill—ready for a solo or a grand harmony, as time and occasion demand—is an artist in conversation as the prima donna is in music. Such a person will study, without seeming to study, the lights and shadows, the distances and forms, the colors and effects of what he says himself, and of what is said to him, and skillfully, with the brush of ready speech will take from the palette of good sense the brilliant hues of imagination, and the subdued tints of propriety, and will
paint a picture which seeming to fade while he paints, will yet be imprinted on the memory and heart of the listener with a lasting endurance. But the artist in conversation must be able not only to impress on the listener his own personality, but be equally able to draw from the listener the best that is in him, and also to give him a consciousness of having done his best. Indeed, this quality of drawing out another may be of so distinct a character as to form an ideal conversationalist, even when there is no marked ability in the power of expression.

These methods show conversation as a fine art. It is towards such ideals that we must aspire. To some persons the conception of an ideal may seem out of keeping with this subject. Is any fine art trivial, is anything that tends to elevate the mind and the taste puerile? Can this art be insignificant which is a gymnasium for the exercise of a knowledge of all arts, and of philosophy and science? Here we will have no specialties, but a recognition of the best in all things. It will be one of our peculiar merits that in this age of specialties, when mind and manner have a tendency to run in grooves, to become contracted and one-sided that we will thwart this tendency; not by diverting the mind from the special object of study or activity, but by impressing it with the value and importance of other pursuits. To run in a rut and become narrow minded is a natural, but not a necessary result of earnest application to single departments of knowledge and peculiar forms of art. It is the office of good society, and largely by means of conversation, to preserve the equilibrium of cultivated men and women, by bringing them together "to hold the mirror up to nature," in which each may contemplate a reflection of himself in association with others, and thus prevent that distorted view which comes from gazing always on the same object, or on different objects from the same standpoint.

We have seen the necessity for individual effort and for associated effort in the development of the main object of good society in our country with the combined influence of both men and women. But as it is peculiarly the province of women to establish the habits of society—at least until such time as men and women stand upon equal ground politically and socially—it is also her province to assume the main responsibility of a true development of American society in the attainment of conversation as a fine art. Women should be the leaders, the heroines in this movement, and they will reap the fame and the power, for such women turn away from the simpering stuff they so often present and call forth as a substitute for conversation. No wonder that women degrade both themselves and women by the simpering air, nor yet so seriously that the harassments of business seem to hang about their looks and manners. They should let the mind relax without becoming a vacuum; they should not leave all ingenuity in the office, or reserve it for a few adoring friends, but use it in society.

We should all, men and women, have words of sympathy, of inspiration, of cheer and pleasantry to help each other onward, that together we may grow strong and agile in mental expression, while resting from the strain of business, and so gather profit from an hour of pleasure.
MONDAY—APRIL 17
8:15 a.m.-10:15 a.m.—Junior Forum & Workshop Meeting—Mrs. Donald J. Gonchar, National Chairman, presiding. National Officers Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall (room is across from C.A.R. Headquarters). Mrs. Dwight Chamberlain, Chairman of Jr. Forum & Workshop, urges all Juniors and interested Daughters to attend as changes in Junior Policy will be discussed and brief reports will be given by members of the National Junior Membership Committee. The Junior Exhibit designed by Mrs. E. Neil Patton will be presented. During Congress Week, it will be displayed in the Assembly Room (second floor).
10:45 a.m.-11:30 a.m.—Chiefs Meeting & Registration—(Assistants & Chief Pages only)—Pages’ Lounge.
11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.—Pages Registration—Pages’ Lounge.
1:00 p.m.- 2:00 p.m.—Pages Instruction Meeting & Rehearsal—Constitution Hall.
5:00 p.m.- 7:30 p.m.—Junior Dinner—Sky Room, Army & Navy City Club, 17th & Eye St. Send reservations to the Dinner Chairman, Mrs. Charles Holler, 8810 Side Saddle Road, Springfield, Virginia 22152. Include a self-addressed envelope & your check or money order for $7.00 made payable to the "JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, NSDAR". If reservations are received after April 10th, tickets may be picked up at the Junior Bazaar Booth, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. State and Division winners Of the Outstanding Junior Contest will be presented at this time.
8:00 p.m.-10:15 p.m.—Opening Session Eighty-First Continental Congress—Announcement and Presentation of the National Outstanding Junior 1972!

JUNIOR BAZAAR BOOTH
MONDAY-THURSDAY-APRIL 17-20—8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.; FRIDAY—APRIL 21—8:00 a.m.-12 noon
Located D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. The Bazaar Chairman, Mrs. Jack K. Johnson, and her staff will be glad to help you can make selections from hand-made items. These items were made and donated to the Junior Booth by Chapters throughout the nation. Available also will be a plentiful supply of DAR insignia note paper, color notes, and Jewelart Jewelry.

Something New & Exciting This Year!—Page Costume Jewelry!—Great gifts for Pages! The Missouri Juniors honor their State Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr. with the 1972 National Junior Doll—Miss Bess.' Mrs. Sam Lock, Junior Doll Chairman, will bring 'Miss Bess' and her vast wardrobe of clothes (fashioned by Missouri DAR's) to Congress. 'Miss Bess’ will be on display during the week at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Voices—$1.00—at the booth. All profits from Junior Booth Sales go to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund which benefits our two DAR schools.

Bi-Centennial DAR & Eagle Armetale Plates, sold by the Junior Committee, may be purchased next to the Junior Booth.

TUESDAY—APRIL 18
9:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.—Pages’ Ball—Grand Ballroom . . Mayflower Hotel.

WEDNESDAY—APRIL 19
Afternoon—National Junior Membership Report—given by Mrs. Donald J. Gonchar, National Chairman of Junior Membership—Constitution Hall.

FRIDAY—APRIL 21
Approx 10:00 a.m.—Drawing for ‘Miss Bess’—National Junior Doll 1972!
The DAR Set

During the February meeting of the National Board of Management, a special Museum Event was hosted by the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, and the Curator General, Mrs. Walter H. King. A special exhibit was prepared in the Tennessee State Room featuring artifacts and documents from the DAR Collection relating to early Congressmen who became President. Also on display for the first time was a chair belonging to John Hancock. A gift of the Sequoia District of Tennessee, the high styled Chippendale side chair from the Boston area, features openwork splat. There is an ink inscription on the front, "Frank," which is being researched for origin. At right, Mrs. Spicer and Mrs. King are pictured in the Museum Gallery with the chair.

At left, Mrs. Spicer greets the Honorable William Lloyd Scott, United States Congressman from Virginia, and Mrs. Scott.

Below, Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, Honorary Vice President General, escorts Vice Admiral, USN (Ret) and Mrs. Erwin B. Hooper on a tour of the Museum. Admiral Hooper is Director of Naval History and Curator for the Navy Department.
Mr. Clement E. Conger, Curator, The White House, and Chairman, Special Fine Arts Committee, the State Department, examines the Hancock chair with Mrs. Spicer and Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, Treasurer General.

On February 10 the Museum Special Events Committee entertained members of the Friends of Stratford (birthplace of Robert E. Lee) from Alexandria, Va., with a tour of the Museum and State Rooms and coffee. Key members of the committee are shown at right. Below with a member of the Committee, is Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., National Vice Chairman in Charge of Special Events.

Among the especially invited members of the United States Congress attending the event were Senator and Mrs. Samuel J. Erwin from North Carolina. They are pictured at left being greeted by a DAR Staff member.

Above, Mrs. King chats with Mrs. Sarah McClendon, Washington Representative of the El Paso Times, and Prince Michel Pierre D’Orleans from New York. At right, she is shown with Mrs. Atherton Macondray, a member of the board of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Above, Mr. Frank Waldrop, former Editor of the Washington Times-Herald, examines one of the display documents with Mrs. King.
The Oldest Representative Legislative Assembly in the New World

EARLY PERIOD

By Sydney Penn
Colonel Abram Penn Chapter, Stuart, Virginia

On July 30, 1619, the sun shone bright on the Virginia town and river named for English King James I. Jamestown inhabitants were early astir in eager anticipation of an important event, for convening with Royal Governor Sir George Yeardley, and his appointed Council, there would be the newly-elected Burgesses from each "town, hundred, or plantation" of Virginia—the first representative legislative body in the New World.

On that memorable July day, at one hour after sunrise, drumbeat summoned participants to convene in the little wooden church in Jamestown, Assemblymen, attired in silk and velvet, rich in color, took their places in the church, awaiting the arrival of the Governor, who entered with dignity befitting this important occasion. In coats with gold lace glistening, he and his Council took seats in the chancel, while the Burgesses were in the main body of the church.

The Reverend Richard Buck, who five years before had officiated in the marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, delivered the invocation, petitioning the Almighty, "to guard and sanctify all our proceedings to his own glory and to the good of this plantation." Each daily session began with prayer, and absence of a member without good reason was punishable by fine.

John Pory, Secretary of the Council, with eight years experience in the British Parliament, was by majority elected Speaker of the Assembly, and proved capable of enforcing parliamentary procedure.

Governor Yeardley administered the oaths to the officers of the Assembly, and after being sworn in, the Sergeant-at-Arms took his stand. Clerk Edward Sharples "took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and secrecy" in regard to proceedings of the General Assembly.

According to time-honored British custom, the legislators sat wearing hats, but each man bared his head while addressing the Speaker and the Assembly.

By unanimous vote of the General Assembly, the burgesses-elect from Martin-Brandon were not admitted, because the lord of the manor, Captain John Martin, refused to give up his special privileges and allow his tenants to be subject to the laws of the Assembly.

To expedite business, thereby establishing precedent for future American legislatures, Governor Yeardley appointed two committees to study and recommend action on those parts of Virginia's Great Charter of 1618 dealing with land.

Most prevailing laws to promote order were adopted. Penalties were specified—fines payable in tobacco and labor, and corporal punishment. Every householder was required to reserve a barrel of corn for each person living on his land, and this corn was to be sold to the Virginia Company of London or exchanged for needed commodities. According to one law, farmers were to diversify crops and not specialize in tobacco. Other laws prohibited idleness, gambling, drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, and "excess of apparel." In fact, prevalence of costly array in
Jamestown resulted in an Assembly law taxing wearers according to the richness of their raiment!

Virginia's first legislature enacted a poll tax requiring every male who had passed his sixteenth birthday to pay one pound of first grade tobacco to defray the expenses of the General Assembly.

In conclusion, the Assembly petitioned the London Company which sponsored the colony to sanction the laws it had passed.

Then the Assembly, as a high court, tried cases of manslaughter and treason.

Just before sundown on Wednesday, August 4, 1619, Virginia's first General Assembly, "by reason of extreme heat, both past and likely to ensue" voted adjournment, to reconvene the following March.

Under the wise guidance of Sir Edwin Sandys, liberal leader of the London Company, and the efficient rule of Governor George Yeardley, the Virginia Colony seemed to be on the road to prosperity.

Governor Yeardley's successor was Sir Francis Wyatt, appointed by the Virginia Company of London. But for several reasons, the company incurred royal displeasure, and the company's charter was revoked in 1624. Virginia became a royal colony under direct control of the King.

However, to the great relief of Virginians, their colonial government was not greatly changed. The King reappointed Governor Wyatt, and the Virginia General Assembly resumed regular sessions.

In 1639 King Charles I, successor to James I, officially recognized the Virginia Assembly, instructing the Governor to call annual meetings.

The Assembly, which had met first in the little wooden church in Jamestown and later in the governor's house, moved to its own building.

During fifty years as a royal colony Virginia's distinctive forms of government gradually evolved. The king appointed a governor, who in turn appointed leading planters as members of his Council, which body also served as the upper house of the General Assembly as well as the General Court, the highest in the colony. The members of the lower house, the House of Burgesses, were the elected representatives of their counties.

The Burgesses had power to make laws and impose taxes with the approval of governor and king. In time the House of Burgesses met independently of the Council. These Burgesses were leading citizens, landholders, vestrymen, county justices—and were regarded as guardians of the rights of the people.

With the defeat of the Royalists in the English Civil War and the execution of Charles I in 1649, England became a Commonwealth. Then some Cavaliers took refuge in Virginia. Influenced by a royal Governor Berkeley, the Virginia Assembly declared allegiance to Prince Charles in exile.

However, confronted by armed force, Berkeley surrendered his authority to the British Commonwealth. Happily, for eight years Virginia enjoyed almost complete self-government. But, with the restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1660 in the person of Charles II, the Virginia Burgesses promptly and warmly welcomed the former exile as their sovereign. His majesty responded in terms of paternal affection, addressing them as "the best of my distant children!" Furthermore, on his royal shield the arms of Virginia were quartered with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in recognition of Virginia's status as a fourth "dominion."

Of its own volition the General Assembly re-elected former Governor Berkeley to rule over the royal colony of Virginia, but he, hoping to perpetuate his power, did not call on election for fifteen years. His arbitrary rule resulted in Bacon's Rebellion of 1676, which marked the first armed resistance of American colonists against misrule by a royal official.

For some years royal governors were sent to Virginia instructed to limit the powers of the General Assembly and strengthen royal authority, but by 1685 the Burgesses were stoutly defending their right to levy taxes.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688 made William and Mary Britain's sovereigns, and the closing years of the century brought prosperity and increased immigration to Virginia.

Named in honor of these popular rulers was William and Mary College, established in 1693 at Middle Plantation, five miles from Jamestown.

Five years later when fire destroyed the capitol building in Jamestown, Governor Nicholson decided that the time had come to move the seat of government from malarious Jamestown to progressive and more healthful Middle Plantation. The next year the General Assembly set aside a tract of land for a capital city to be named Williamsburg in honor of the king.

It was in the William and Mary building designed by Sir Christopher Wren that the Assembly convened before the new capitol was finished, and again three years later when it was burned. After being "restored to its former beauty and magnificence," this capitol building served as long as Williamsburg was the seat of Virginia government.

For eighty-one years Williamsburg was the capitol of the largest and most populous of the British colonies in America. In this city was transacted an enormous amount of official and private business; here was a meeting place of wealth and influence, a social and cultural center. Thomas Jefferson, student at William and Mary, later member of the House of Burgesses, declared that Williamsburg was "the finest school of manners and morals in America."

During its Williamsburg period the House of Burgesses was notable for its defense of Virginians' claim to the same rights enjoyed by Englishmen in the Mother Country, as guaranteed by the Charter of 1606, including taxation by their elected representatives.

Among prominent Burgesses of that period were George Washington, George Mason, Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, the first professor of law in America, and the eloquent Patrick Henry.

Washington was a member of the House of Burgesses when it was dissolved by Governor Botetourt for denouncing Parliament's Townshend Acts, and also when dissolved by Governor Dunmore for extending sympathy...
to Massachusetts in its resistance to British injustice. In each case the Burgesses simply reconvened in the Apollo Room of Raleigh Tavern and drew up defiant non-importation agreements. As the situation grew more critical, Washington, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, and Richard Henry Lee joined others in issuing a call for an annual Continental Congress, with representatives from all colonies, to consider measures for the common good.

Edmund Pendleton was influential in calling Virginia's first Revolutionary Convention which met in Williamsburg in August 1774, and chose delegates to the First Continental Congress to meet in Philadelphia in September. Peyton Randolph, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses for eight years, was elected presiding officer.

The following March 1775 he also presided over Virginia's second Revolutionary Convention, which met in Richmond. It was there in St. John's Church that Patrick Henry in his famous "Liberty or Death" speech sounded the tocsin of the American Revolution.

On June 15, 1775, the Second Continental Congress chose George Washington to be Commander-in-Chief of a Continental Army.

Earlier in June, after a heated altercation with the Virginia General Assembly, Governor Dunmore fled by night with his family to a British ship, The Fowey. The Assembly then adjourned without the Governor's consent, thus marking the end of royal rule in Virginia.

Then the Virginia Revolutionary Convention moved from Richmond back to Williamsburg, and on May 15, 1776, voted to instruct Virginia's delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia to work for complete political independence from Great Britain.

The next month Richard Henry Lee proposed to that body that "these united colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states."

Then, on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence, composed by Thomas Jefferson, with only minor changes was adopted by Congress. His former law teacher, George Wythe, was the first of the Virginia delegation to sign it.

The Virginia Convention of 1776, with Edmund Pendleton presiding, had already declared Virginia's independence, and had adopted on June 29th a State Constitution including George Mason's Declaration of Rights, setting forth principles which Virginians were determined to preserve. Thus Virginia led the way in State constitution-making.

This Virginia Constitution of 1776 provided for a government retaining some colonial features, but with modifications.

(Continued on page 359)
Lt. William Stuart, of West Middleton, Pennsylvania, was not only a hero in the American Revolution, but was the grandfather of one of the first principals of a female academy in Texas, Rebecca Jane Kilgore Stuart.

In 1849, she graduated from the Steubenville Female Seminary of Steubenville, Ohio, and after a short period of teaching in Kentucky, she joined her sister’s family—The Millers—in Texas.

Dr. James Weston Miller, D.D., the valedictorian of the 1840 graduating class of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., had migrated to Texas in 1844 as a missionary and in 1847 became the first pastor of the newly formed First Presbyterian Church. The Houston climate did not agree with him, and after six years, realizing the need in Texas for a first class school for girls, he resigned his pastorate and moved to Gay Hill, in Washington County. There he served as pastor of the Prospect Presbyterian Church, while planning and founding a seminary which was to become one of the most excellent schools for young ladies in the South.

At that time, the Capital of Texas was located at Washington-on-the-Brazos, not far from Gay Hill. There the state officials were located with their large families. These legislators were educated men from the best colleges of the United States; so, of course, their children had to be educated also.

Dr. Miller had built a large home at Gay Hill, and named it “Oak Lodge”. It was large enough to accommodate several fairly big classes of day students, but there was no room for boarding students. So at first, only day students could attend.

On February 17, 1853, the school was opened with formal ceremonies, and named “The Live Oak Female Seminary” with Miss Stuart as principal.

During winter the roads were almost impassable, so the sessions were held in spring, summer and fall, and vacations were during the winter months.

By September, 1854, there were 27 day students, but since there was a need for a boarding school, the Millers enlarged their seminary and built two dormitories.

“Oak Lodge” had one large room built of cedar logs which extended across the entire front of the dwelling. This was a combination living room and bedroom with a large fireplace at one end and a dressing room at the other. Upstairs, two large bedrooms opened out on an upper porch.

Attached to “Oak Lodge”, in the rear, was a one-story ell containing the dining room, the kitchen, and the laundry room. The kitchen was to the right of the spacious dining room, and to the left was a passageway leading to the large music conservatory, a continuation of the residence. This was not only the place for the school’s excellent music department, but was also the parlor, and it was here that Dr. Miller performed marriage ceremonies for both white and black couples who came to him to be married.

A rectangular building containing the classrooms on the first floor, and eight rooms for girls upstairs, was parallel to
The buildings have been recently enlarged, and there is
for the ordinary branches of learning, and $4.00 for
sponge baths" for the benefit of their health.

For exercise, the students often danced on the porch, or
even under the huge oak trees in the moonlight. The
"knights" wore handkerchiefs on their arms, and some-
times even wore boys' clothes. Dances were held regularly
on Friday nights in the music hall. The Bethany twins added
much to the merriment while they were in school, for both
of them played the accordian and while they danced

Among the outstanding men of the legal profession who
patronized the school were the first justices of the Texas
Supreme Court, Chief Justice John Hemphill, Justices
Abner Smith Lipscomb and Justice Royall T. Wheeler, and
Judge R. E. B. Baylor, a Baptist for whom Baylor Univer-

MARCH 1972 293

the music hall. On one side there were two galleries, one
above the other, extending the entire length of the struc-
ture.

In one corner of the grounds near the front of the campus
was located another dormitory. On the first floor was a
combination auditorium and main classroom and the room
for the preparatory department, the sleeping quarters be-
ing also on the second floor.

Each bedroom was provided with a washtub and an old-fashioned washbowl and pitcher, for there were no
bathrooms and the girls were encouraged to take daily
"sponge baths" for the benefit of their health.

At the rear of "Oak Lodge" were the smoke house,
the place where the school's meat supply was kept, and the
milk house. Beyond these was a large building which
was divided into rooms for servants, with a section partitioned off for a carriage room. All of these buildings were
within the same enclosure, surrounded by towering live
oak trees from whence came the name of the school.

The instructor of the physical sciences, physics and
chemistry, was Dr. George Clark Red, a physician, whom
Miss Stuart married in 1854. His laboratory was in the
Red home, on an adjacent farm, necessitating the departure
of the girls from the school grounds. This was a wel-
come change from the regular routine, and his classes
were very popular with the young ladies.

When the school first opened in 1853 the board was
$12.00 per month. Tuition was $2.00 to $3.00 monthly
for the ordinary branches of learning, and $4.00 for
ancient and modern languages. Music and use of a piano
were $50.00 a session. Half of all bills were required in
advance, and the balance before the young lady was taken
away. Strict compliance secured the deduction of 5 per
cent, and noncompliance the addition of 10 per cent to
the whole bill.

In two years the seminary had evidently become a thriving
institution according to an advertisement in 1855:
"The buildings have been recently enlarged, and there is
room for a limited number of boarders in addition to those
already engaged."

After the Civil War, prices increased, and in 1865 dur-
ing the war, tuition was $100.00 for each five months' 
term. Music and use of an instrument was $35. for five
months, and washing was priced at $.75 a dozen. Towels,
napkins, one pair of sheets, and one pair of pillow cases,
all distinctly marked, were to be furnished by the pupil.

A limit of sixty boarders and fifty day pupils was in
effect. Neighborhood boys who met the standards of
the school in deportment were allowed in classes along
with the male relatives of Dr. Miller and Mrs. Red, and
there was an occasional male boarder. Usually the girls
came to school in carryalls, or buggies, but during in-
clement weather they came on horseback perched on pic-
tureseque sidesaddles, and wearing awkward riding skirts.

The outstanding families of Texas sent their daughters to
the Live Oak Female Seminary. Mayor A. J. Burke of
Houston sent his four daughters, the eldest, Mathilde,
mother Edward Hopkins Cushing, editor of "The Houston
Telegram". Cushing Library at Texas A & M University
at College Station, is named for their son, Edward Ben-
jamin Cushing, once Chairman of the Board of Directors
there.

Among the outstanding men of the legal profession who
patronized the school were the first justices of the Texas
Supreme Court, Chief Justice John Hemphill, Justices
Abner Smith Lipscomb and Justice Royall T. Wheeler, and
Judge R. E. B. Baylor, a Baptist for whom Baylor Univer-

MARCH 1972 293
together to their own music, furnished the music for the others." One lady said her mother didn’t like for her to wear out so many shoes playing hop-Scotch.

The ailing President retired, in 1875, and Dr. and Mrs. Red moved to Austin, Texas, with their four children: William Stuart, Lel, Samuel Clark, and Harriet, where Mrs. Red established her own school, Stuart Female Seminary, located at the corner of East Ninth and Navasota Streets. It was formally opened in January, 1876.

The husband, now retired from the presidency, was a regular instructor until his death in 1881. The girls said he kept a skeleton in the attic and they were "scared to death of it." As the years passed, the four children helped conduct classes.

Out-of-state faculty members included Miss Fannie Speed, art instructor from Marion, Alabama. After her marriage to James A. Davies of Ft. Worth, Texas, Miss Janet Downie, a local artist, was employed to fill the vacancy.

Austin early attracted the talented German family of Alfred R. Ritz. They were Catholics, but that did not deter Mrs. Red from securing the services of Mrs. Ritz, and later her daughter, Helene, as piano instructors. Both had been trained in the old country under German Masters. Another daughter, Maria (Mrs. Victor Schmidt) taught French and German.

Mrs. Maggie Stiles, also a local musician, taught voice. She was the mother of Arthur A. Stiles, who was instrumental in settling the boundary dispute, on December 31, 1923, between Texas and Oklahoma before the United States Supreme Court.

Dr. Ashbel Smith was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Stuart Female Seminary when he was chosen to be the first Chairman of the Board of Regents of the new University of Texas, opened in 1883. He continued in both capacities until his death in 1886.

Another Trustee was Judge Zachry Taylor Fulmore, first County Superintendent of Travis County, for whom the local Fulmore Junior High School is named.

A number of former students, some daughters and also other relatives followed Mrs. Red to her new location, and the school continued to attract girls from other prominent Texas families.

"My Impressions of Stuart Seminary" was the title of an address made by Mrs. Lee Joseph, nee Lillian Thornton, past President of the Texas Federation of Women’s Clubs and former regent of the Texas State College for Women at Denton, Texas, when she spoke at a school reunion held in the Stark Room of the University of Texas at Austin in 1953. She described some of the school clientele as follows:

"The students were drawn from some of the best families in Texas and other Southern States. Typical was our room 'Number 5'. There was Anna Forsgard, daughter of a prominent and wealthy Presbyterian family in Houston; Adriene Tyson, of an aristocratic Louisiana
French family; Josie Rawls, daughter of a colonel in the Confederate army; Kate Benson, daughter of a civil engineer, native of Boston, but resident of Uvalde; Emma Johnson, daughter of the editor and owner of THE HOUSTON POST (and granddaughter of Gail Borden); and I, a daughter of a physician and surgeon whose practice covered much of south-central Texas."

One of the first students to matriculate at the new University of Texas was Samuel Clark Red, son of "The Great Teacher." He entered as a junior and was the lone graduate of the first academic class in 1885.

After her mother's death in 1886, Lel Red became Principal. She married the Rev. John M. Purcell in 1899, and they together conducted Stuart Seminary until Mrs. Purcell retired in 1899 and her husband continued in his pastoral work.

It was then that the Red heirs donated the Stuart Seminary building to the Synod of Texas, U.S. and in this beautiful setting the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary opened its door in 1902. Later with funds accruing from the sale of the property, the present location of the new seminary north of the University of Texas was purchased and the school moved to this site in 1907.

The Catholic Bishop of Austin now owns the former Stuart Seminary holdings. The original building has been razed due to sonic booms, and a modern school erected in its place.

Mrs. Rebecca K. Red was the first woman educator to be nationally honored by the Delta Kappa Gamma Society. Also her name is inscribed on the "Heroes and Heroines of Texas Education" scroll of honor along with Dr. Annie Webb Blanton, Mother-Founder of Delta Kappa Gamma Society. This scroll was prepared in commemoration of the Centennial of Texas Public School Education in 1954 and unveiled in the Hall of Fame at the Dallas Fair.

In recognition of her 25-year tenure as a teacher, Mrs. Lel Red Purcell, on her 84th birthday, was presented an Honorary State Life Membership in the Delta Kappa Gamma Society by the Alpha Chapter in Austin. Dr. Annie Webb Blanton pinned the initiate with a gold pin, her personal gift.

Col. George Red, of Houston, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Red. He purchased the old family residence at Gay Hill in 1955. His restoration of the dilapidated house has earned a bronze plaque from the Texas Historical Committee. Recently he has bought the adjoining site of the Live Oak Seminary, "Oak Lodge" and a portion of one dormitory being used as a barn and tenant house, are still intact.

According to Dr. Frederick Eby, the late Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education at the Texas University, and "The Mr. Chipps of Texas," "These two seminaries, with one possible exception, were the outstanding girls' schools of their time".

Frequently Dr. Eby has said, "It is not the size of the school that counts, but the product it sends forth into the world." Certainly the hundreds of young women who passed through the doors of these two Presbyterian institutions exemplified the training of a past era, when educators stressed religious training and character building along with academic attainment.

Mabelle Purcell,
(Mrs. S. M.)

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

☆ CATHERINE CAMPBELL on May 8, 1971 in Ottawa, Kansas. Miss Campbell served as State Regent of Kansas 1917-1921 and as Vice President General 1921-1924. She was a member of the General Edward Hand Chapter.

MARCH 1972
The Insignia and Seal of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

By Jane Ewing Barrow
National Chairman, Insignia (1965-68)

In the early history, Daughters of the American Revolution, we learn that three meetings were required to complete the organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and at the third meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. William D. Cabell (Mary Virginia Ellet) in Washington on October 18, 1890, the colors of Washington's staff (dark blue and white) were chosen for the rosette, and a seal and motto were decided upon. The motto was Amor Patriae, but in a few weeks it was changed to "Home and Country." A seal bearing the image of a woman seated as at spinning wheel was adopted. The seal was twice modified.

The present seal conforms to the NSDAR Bylaws, which provide that "The Seal of the National Society shall be charged with the figure of a Dame of the period of the American Revolution sitting at her spinning wheel, with thirteen stars above her, the whole surrounded by a rim containing the name, 'The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,' the motto, 'Home and Country,' and dates '1776' and '1890.'" The young woman who sat for the sketch of the "Dame" was a Miss Meikleham, one of the great-grand-daughters of Thomas Jefferson.

A ruling from the National Board meeting of October 24, 1891, states that "All use of the Seal, or cut of the same, except officially, shall be forbidden." The Seal is used by the National Society on the Officer Commissions of members of the National Board, the Certificate of Membership, the DAR Good Citizens Certificates and other official papers. Pictures of the seal appear in various publications of the National Society. As stated, the seal itself cannot be used by the State Organizations, Chapters, or members for any purpose.

The official insignia of our Society was adopted by the National Board of Management on May 26, 1891, and patented on September 22, 1891. The NSDAR Bylaws state that "The official insignia of the National Society shall be in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff. The wheel shall be seven-eights of an inch in diameter and of gold, with thirteen spokes and a field of dark blue enamel upon the rim bearing the name DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in letters of gold; upon the outer edge of the wheel, opposite the ends of the spokes, are thirteen small stars which may be set with precious stones at the discretion of the owner; underneath the wheel a golden distaff one and one-half inches long, filled with platinum..."
or white gold flax. Upon the back of the insignia the registration number of the owner shall be engraved, and her name may be added. The ribbon to be worn with the insignia shall be blue with a white edge, ribbed and watered, following the colors of Washington's staff."

(Article XVI, Section 1.) This unique design, adopted by the National Board of Management over seventy-five years ago has never been changed.

In addition to the official insignia, we have the small replica called the recognition pin, provided for the National Bylaws as follows: "A recognition pin of miniature size and similar design approved by the Continental Congress may be worn upon any occasion. It shall not be attached to a ribbon."

All members are entitled to wear the official insignia, referred to by the J. E. Caldwell Company as the official emblem, the Chapter bar, ancestor bar (or bars), and the State Society pin, provided that one is made. These are mounted on the official insignia ribbon of blue, bordered with white, which should be one and one-fourth inches in width.

There is a large number of bars and pins that may be earned by service in office, in committee chairmanships and vice-chairmanships, and other important special service to the Society. Also available are twenty-five year and fifty-year membership pins, and several kinds of DAR club pins.

The design of the insignia was invented by Dr. George Brown Goode, at that time Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the National Society, and connected with the Smithsonian Institution, where he had his office.

A Committee of Insignia had been appointed, with Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge as Chairman. However, she soon left on a trip abroad and in April 1891, Mrs. George Brown Goode became Chairman, with Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Henry V. Boynton (Helen Mason) as committee members. In a letter to Mrs. Boynton written several years later (dated April 1, 1896), Dr. Goode wrote (in part), "It was after the appointment of Mrs. Goode as chairman that I began to take especial interest in the insignia . . ." In the same letter he continued, "I recall the fact that there were in the possession of the committee at that time, a number of elaborate designs, submitted by several firms of jewelers in New York and Philadelphia."

In the same letter Dr. Goode said that not one of the designs embodied the idea of a spinning wheel or any part thereof. The designs seemed uncharacteristic to the members of the committee and they were unable to recommend any of them. Dr. Goode suggested the idea of repeating in the insignia the spinning wheel emblem which had already been accepted for the seal of the Society. He was requested to draw a design which was first submitted to the committee at a meeting held in his office at the Smithsonian Institution late that April. The spinning wheel design, after some improvement and elaboration, was approved by the committee. On May 26th all the designs (in possession of the insignia committee) were submitted to the National Board of Management with a favorable recommendation for the wheel and distaff design, which was unanimously adopted.

The fee of forty dollars for the patent on the design, issued September 22, 1891, was paid by J. E. Caldwell and Company of Philadelphia, by whom the design had been refined and constructed in metal. In consideration
Pins designed for the National Officers.
of this fact, and of the considerable expense of making the dies, they were granted the exclusive right to manufacture it for a period of years. The patent, originally issued for fourteen years, was transferred to the National Society, and has been renewed at intervals since then.

The spinning wheel now on view in the DAR Museum is the one that had belonged to Dr. Goode's mother, from which he made his original sketch.

There is appealing symbolism in the component parts of the designs of the Seal and the Insignia of the National Society. The figure of the woman and of the spinning wheel represent the home, which is indeed the foundation of this nation. Most of the elements of good that favorably influence our national life come originally in some identifiable form from the American home. Herein learning begins and education has its origin.

The stars on the Seal and the Insignia represent the thirteen original States. They also signify our nation's history, and can be thought of, too, as representing the idealism of true freedom, and the highest aspirations of "the men and women who achieved American Independence," and all those who have endeavored to preserve the freedom and independence of this great country.

The rim of the spinning wheel is an endless circle, and we may think of this as the necessity for endless patriotism in the strong support and progress that must never come to an end if this "democracy in a republic" is to continue for all time for all Americans. If the rim weakens and breaks, the usefulness of the wheel is lost.

Thus the Seal and the Insignia of our National Society may constantly represent to us the objects of the DAR—education, history, and patriotism.

When the official insignia is made according to the approved design, the first of the thirteen stars that border the rim is placed at the top in the exact center or at the beginning of the 360-degree circle. From there, the stars continue around the circle clockwise, in the order of the entrance of the States into the Union beginning with Delaware, then Pennsylvania, New Jersey,
Georgia (at about 90 degrees), Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland (at 168 degrees), South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York (at slightly more than 270 degrees); North Carolina, and Rhode Island (at 336 degrees). The upper portion of the distaff (point) comes equi-distant between the stars for Rhode Island and Delaware, and the bottom with the ends of the flax comes exactly behind the star for Maryland.

All members of the National Board of Management, as well as all past State Regents and past National Officers, are entitled to wear the beautiful official sashes or "ribbons" of office. They are all blue with white, or white with blue (for honorary status), and vary in width from one and one-fourth inches, to two and one-half inches, to three and one-half inches, to five inches. The respective widths of the "ribbons" denote the offices of the State Regent, the Vice President General, the Executive Officers and the President General.

The Bylaws of the National Society provide for the proper use of the insignia, and additional information is given in the DAR Handbook. Use these for information and guidance in wearing the insignia. The official rules made by the NSDAR are easy to understand and simple to follow.

During the Twenty-third Continental Congress (1914) a resolution was adopted for a committee to select a design for a badge to be worn by the President General and her successors. This decoration of the highest office in the NSDAR, to be worn on all official occasions and to remain the property of the Society, was suspended from a pin retained by the President General. The following description accompanied the presentation made to the President General at the Continental Congress the next year: "In the center of the pendant part of the badge is the great seal of the National Society surrounded by precious stones, . . . From this seal . . . golden rays of light radiate in every direction . . . The American Eagle on the pin . . . and the laurel wreath which surrounds it is symbolic of the authority and honor which belongs to the office of president general . . . ."

At the meeting of the National Board of Management in June 1919, a new design for the President General's official insignia was adopted. A new design was necessary because it was discovered that the old design closely resembled the British "Order of the Bath." The decoration currently worn by the President General was designed then.

There are bars and pins for service in many departments of work and DAR activities. They are all characterized by designs that are of traditional or classic significance, and most appropriate to the duties and aims of the various offices and committees, and other services. It is interesting to note that in many of the bars the laurel—Laurus nobilis, signifying notable achievement or victory—is beautifully incorporated into the design.

Pins designed for the Executive Officers distinctively and appropriately illustrate the official position of each one: for instance, Vice President General, gavel; Chaplain General, gold cross; Recording Secretary General, crossed quills; Corresponding Secretary General, enamelled envelope with the lettering DAR; Organizing Secretary General, open book; Treasurer General, two money bags; Registrar General, scroll with crossed swords; Historian General, miniature Liberty Bell; Librarian General, books and lamp of knowledge; Curator General, drum and bugles with crossed flags; Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, torch of knowledge.

Because of the valiant deeds of heroic ancestors, Americans enjoy all the blessings of liberty. The NSDAR was founded to perpetuate the memory and spirit of these men and women of vision and courage from whom we descended. The stars and spinning wheel of our beautiful official insignia and the artistic and appropriate symbols that distinguish many of the other pins and bars, are an ever-present inspiration to all who love and believe in our great organization—the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Editor's Note: The preceding article was first printed in the March 1967 DAR Magazine. Reprints of it and the Dos and Don'ts for use of the Insignia are available from the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20006.
THE INSIGNIA
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Insignia Committee
MRS. GEORGE HAY KAIN, JR.
Chairman

Official Jeweler
J. E. Caldwell Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Adopted, unanimously, by The National Board of Management 26 May 1891
Patented 22 September 1891

Reminders on Proper Use or Abuse of Our Insignia

PROPER USE

✓ wear IT on left breast—the place of honor—only at functions or representation of the Society.

✓ the Recognition Pin may be worn at most any occasion (on left breast). IT may be worn on a smaller ribbon—attached to a bar with other miniature insignia of other organizations (as men do their service medals).

✓ place IT in the upper middle or left corner of year books, programs, and stationery. Check 2 dots on the wheel—they should be horizontal to paper.

✓ 12" (inches) is the proper length of ribbon for Insignia, Bars and Pins. Use a second ribbon if the initial one does not accommodate all of these to which you may be entitled to wear.

✓ use DAR stationery for DAR correspondence only.

✓ contact National Headquarters if in doubt about IT for either State or Chapter purposes other than those specified in the ByLaws of the NSDAR or DAR Handbook.

✓ State and Chapter Flags are the only items which may bear their name above the Official Insignia.

✓ furnish complete information when ordering IT from J. E. Caldwell Co.—(name, address, National Number, dates of service, i.e. State-National appointments).

ABUSE

✗ costume jewelry, flowers above IT.

✗ do not wear IT on the streets.

✗ wearing IT with other patriotic organizations at the same time.

✗ seeing IT in antique or second-hand shops. Notify proper DAR authorities.

✗ used in material for commercial or semi-commercial projects.

Proudly Wear IT * Carefully Protect IT * Discreetly Use IT
M'CRORY CHAPTER 1
AVERK.001 RtVOLUTION
FOR THEIR PATRIOTISM
ESTHER MCCRORY (Amarillo, Texas) has brought the USA Bicentennial celebration to the eyes of the public through the medium of outdoor advertising. It is hoped that anyone traveling through Amarillo will make a special effort to drive by the thirty-three hundred block of West 26th Avenue to view this colorful and impressive sign which was erected in December, 1971.

The sign board was the inspiration of Mrs. C. Willard Smith, Chapter DAR Magazine Chairman. She knew the objectives of our Society could be encompassed through its use and the further reproduction of it by other media.

Mrs. Smith expressed her desire to her nephew, Mr. L. Ray Vahue, who is the Mayor of Amarillo, and president of the advertising company. Through his efforts, and the cooperation of his company with the members of the Chapter, her idea became an actuality. It is a concrete expression which is truly Historic, Educational, and Patriotic.

The copy reads: "Panhandle Outdoor Advertising Company is proud to participate in the Bi-Centennial Birthday of the U.S.A. and Salutes ESTHER MCCORY CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION for their Patriotism."

It is hoped that other chapters throughout the nation may adopt this idea to make everyone aware of our beautiful country’s important birthday.

Assisting in the project were Mrs. Wayne C. Wickham, Regent; Mrs. James R. Barnhill, State Vice Chairman of Bi-

SUNBURY (Winder, Georgia). The 50th anniversary of the Sunbury Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was celebrated with a luncheon held at Watson Hall, on May 5th, 1971. Watson Hall was a gift to the James Dala Watson Society C.A.R. from Colonel James Dala Watson, past president of the Georgia Chapter, SAR.

Miss Martha Cooper, Regent of the Georgia Society DAR, was the guest speaker. During the program the highlights of the history of the Sunbury Chapter, compiled by Mrs. S. Gordon Green, was read by one of the charter members, Mrs. C. O. Maddox.

At the Sunbury 50th Anniversary are pictured: Mrs. C. O. Maddox, Miss Icie Smith, Miss Martha Cooper, State Regent, Mrs. George Fortson, Mrs. Mary Stell.

The Chapter was officially recognized by the National Society on April 14, 1921 with Mrs. George H. Fortson as organizing regent. There were 16 charter members. Through research begun by the Sunbury Chapter, a marker was placed at Fort Yargo, now a famous park and retreat with facilities for handicapped persons.

OPEN FIRE (Elida, Ia.) recently presented the 1854 original land patent for land now in Eldora, to J. C. Whitehead, Chrm. of Hardin County Board of Supervisors.

Col. S. R. Edgington, early settler and first mercantile merchant in the area, came to Eldora in 1853, his wife Lois Beal Edgington gave the city the name it bears today.

The document, written on sheepskin, was framed and included a map of the city and brief biography of Col. Edgington.

Shortly afterwards, a collection of mementos, preserved in a frame matching the patent, also was presented to the Supervisors. These date from 1903-1920 and contain pictures and autobiography of Lois Beal Edgington, picture of her son, the first white child born in Eldora, and the Jonathan Edgingtons (bro. of S. R.) in whose home the first M.E. church services were held in Eldora.

Mrs. Loyd G. Beecher, Regent, made the presentation, assisted by Mrs. John Essig, Historical Markers Com. Chrm., Mrs. John Frisbie, Chaplain, Mrs. Henry Wheeler, Secy. Other members present were Mrs. R. E. Gray, donor of the patent, Mrs. Ted Broer, niece of Mrs. Iza R. Chance, donor of the mementos; also present were Leo Knight and Carl Lettow, members of the Hardin County Board of Supervisors.

In the presentation of these historical pieces, Open Fire Chapter was cooperating with the Pioneer Plaza Committee in honoring Hardin County Pioneers.

SOPHIE DE MARSAC CAMPAU (Grand Rapids, Michigan). On May 27, 1971 Michigan Society DAR met at Oakhill Cemetery in Grand Rapids to dedicate the DAR Insignia marker on the grave of the First Vice Regent of Michigan, Emma Sanford Brayton (Mrs. James Pease Brayton). The ritual of dedication was conducted by Mrs. Walter Fysh, State Chaplain, with her husband Mr. Fysh assisting in placing the marker. Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, State Registrar, and Mrs. Milton E. Hopkins, State Historian, also attended with several members of the Sophie de Marsac Campani Chapter, including the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Carl L. Duvall. Two descendants
Members and guests at the Sophie de Marsac Campau dedication.

of the Brayton Family, Mr. J. Brayton Deane and Mr. Fred M. Deane Jr., were present for the dedication, too.

Mrs. Brayton was born August 6, 1849 and died October 29, 1935. She was the daughter of Isaac Platt Sanford (1811-1889) and his wife Mary Royall (1814-1883). She first became a member of the Lansing Chapter; then on Nov. 28, 1913 she transferred to a member at large. Later she joined Three Oaks Chapter and in June 6, 1918 transferred to the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter. She was a member of the St. Marks Protestant Episcopal Church; the Grand Rapids Art Museum; the Women’s Literary Club; G. R. Association of Commerce; Delos Blodgett Home for Children; Mt. Vernon Society; Colonial Governors Society; Colonial Dames of America; New England Society; and the Founders and Patriots. She was First State Vice Regent of Michigan in 1901-1907, State Regent 1907-11; Honorary State Regent for Life; Vice President General for two years and was endorsed for another term but ill health forced her to decline the honor. Membership in Michigan doubled during her Regency.

Mrs. Brayton went to Philadelphia to present the State Flag to the Battleship “Michigan” from the Daughters of the Revolution E. Reitz, Mrs. Logan E. Soles, Mrs. Thomas E. Reitz, State Vice Regent, a special guest, and Mrs. Richard E. Markley, State Librarian. Miss Dorotha Rinehart, Vice Regent of John Corbly Chapter, Mrs. G. Kenneth Hetherington, Regent of Monongahela Valley Chapter and Mrs. Frank Conway, Regent of Greene Academy Chapter poured. Mrs. Joseph Bachman, Mrs. Thomas Marrella, Mr. Robert Chicoletta, and Mrs. Donald Mohr assisted.

Mrs. Russell spoke explaining her state project for this administration: the placing of a carillon in the stone tower at the Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Alabama. In keeping with the project the name tags were bells and Mrs. Russell was presented with The Liberty Bell tray purchased from J. E. Caldwell Co.

CINCINNATI (Cincinnati, Ohio) began its year September 18th in stirring fashion, presenting a tableau re-enacting the Signing of the Constitution. Costumed members were under the direction of Mrs. Isaac Messick, Constitution Week Chairman. A program of baroque and colonial music was sung by guest soloists. 135 people were present for the celebration and membership tea following.

On September 27th, the chapter Genealogist, Mrs. Jay G. Byrer, and the Lineage Research Committee conducted an all-day genealogical workshop which was attended by 170 people from the tri-state area. Mr. John Blakely of Kentucky’s Christopher Gist Historical Society spoke on “Early Migration from Virginia and North Carolina to Kentucky and Tennessee.” The afternoon session featured Mr. Meredith B. Colket, Jr., Director, Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland. His topic was “Materials Available for Research in County, State and Federal Archives.”

The 81st anniversary of DAR was celebrated at the October 11th meeting and luncheon on the terrace of the historic Taft Museum with a “birthday” cake cut by past regents. Mrs. Edward Mead was presented a 50 Year Pin. The program was given by Mr. Frank Novelli, Instructor of Naturalization Classes and recipient of the DAR Americanism Medal. His talk “Let Us Be Informed” became the keynote for a series of three Ameri-
Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., Mo. State Regent, NSDAR; welcome by Mrs. Wade Smith, 1st Vice Regent, Cornelia Greene Chapter; unveiling of marker by Mrs. William H. Minderman, Mo. State Historian, assisted by the Misses Mary and Cynthia Huger, daughters of Mrs. Bernard J. Huger, Cornelia Greene Chapter, who acted as Master of Ceremonies and introduced the guests. The Rev. Francis J. Yealy, S.J., of St. Louis University, historian and writer, gave the benediction.

The chapter was particularly honored by the presentation of a replica of the Thomas Jefferson Peace Medal by Lt. Gov. William S. Morris, chairman of the Lewis and Clark Trail Committee of Missouri. This medal was presented by Lewis and Clark to the Indian chiefs as a peace offering. Many members of the Sesqui-centennial Commission and the Lewis and Clark families including the great grandson of William Clark, the great-great grandson of Pvt. John Colter also of the Expedition, as well as DAR members, friends, and special guests attended the ceremonies. The Moolah Shrine Pipes and Drums furnished both the music and the color for the dedication.

A reception was held at the Old Barn Inn immediately following the ceremony where everyone had the opportunity to meet Mr. Snyder. Many guests had brought their copies of his book to be autographed. Mr. and Mrs. Huger entertained the special guests at a buffet supper at their home “Fairfield” at St. Albans.

Baron DeKalb (Decatur, Georgia) is entering its Sixtieth Anniversary Year. Helen McGraty Shepherd (Mrs. A. C. Earl), Regent, is the daughter-in-law of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Arthur Charles Shepherd, who was Miss Catherine R. Dillon when the chapter was founded on November 22, 1912.

Our present regent has done outstanding work as chapter chairman and as state chairman of Junior American Citizens, organizing and guiding many clubs. It was appropriate that she should be the Daughter to represent the Georgia State Society at the 80th Continental Congress by being seated on the platform to receive National honors for Georgia in JAC work.

From a membership of 20 in 1912, Baron DeKalb has grown to 210 members. An outstanding chapter in Georgia, Baron DeKalb is one of six chapters in the United States to have attained National Gold Honor Roll every year since its inception eighteen years ago.

The chapter has been blessed with other mother-daughter successions. Mary Powell Montgomery (Mrs. John A.) was Regent 1926-1928, and her daughter, Caroline Montgomery Branch (Mrs. T. Alfred, Jr.) was Regent 1960-1962.

Emily Willard Walker (Mrs. H. C.) was Regent 1948-1950, and her daughter, Mary Frances Walker Blount (Mrs. Claude H., Jr.) was Regent 1968-70. Mrs. Blount now serves as State Treasurer of the Georgia Society, NSDAR.

Mary Rolph Marsh was the daughter of Judge Henry Rolph and Mary Connally Judge Henry Rolph and Mary Connally, both of Woodbridge, New Jersey. He was a judge of the Middlesex County Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1715.

She was the wife of Daniel Marsh, mother of eleven children and widowed by 1756 with four sons under fifteen years of age. The sons serving in the Revolutionary War were Daniel Marsh, Quartermaster General; Captain Christopher Marsh and 1st Lt. Rolph Marsh.

Mrs. Ribble installed the following officers for the new chapter: Regent, Miss Martha Moore; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. W. Ingram; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Joe Wyse; Treasurer, Mrs. H. J. McAllister; Registrar, Miss Ethel Gusman; Historian, Mrs. Carl Salas; Librarian, Mrs. Walter Smith, Jr. and Chaplain, Mrs. H. W. Estill. Other organizing members are Mrs. Clyde Bess, Mrs. Eaton Grisham, Miss Sharon Grisham, Mrs. Howard Ham, Mrs. M. T. Huebner, Mrs. C. E. Lee, Mrs. Harris Milner, Mrs. Paul Norwood, Miss Betty Jane Scott, Miss Grace Selkirk, Mrs. Daryl Thompson, Mrs. A. H. Wadsworth, Mrs. John Woolsey and Mrs. W. C. Lloyd.

DIAL ROCK (West Pittston, Pa.) celebrated its 75th anniversary with a luncheon and appropriate program held recently at the local country club.

Highlight of the affair was the cutting of a “birthday” cake by the oldest and youngest members.

Pictured from left are Miss Grace Blanchard, the chapter’s oldest member who recently marked her 100th birthday; Mrs. Richard E. Jones, Chapter Regent; and Miss Helen MacLellan, the youngest member.

Regents and members of neighboring chapters joined with the local daughters for the special occasion.

Fifty year pins were presented to Mrs. John B. Jennings and Miss Elizabeth Mosier.

Miss Blanchard recited the poem, “The Best Is Yet To Be,” anticipating the next 25 years of the chapter’s growth so it may also realize the joys of becoming a centenarian.
ABRAHAM CLARK (Roselle, N.J.) celebrated a golden anniversary with a Christmas Tea in the Clark Memorial House, December 14, 1971.

Mrs. Lyman P. Hill, Regent, welcomed the honored guest, Mrs. John F. Griffin, State Regent, and also State Officers, Regents, and friends from neighboring chapters in the receiving line. An interesting and well-researched history of the chapter was given by Mrs. Herschel Murphy, immediate past Regent, and an historical display of the chapter's activities for the past fifty years was prepared by Mrs. Elwood C. Courtot, Registrar.

A tribute was paid to Daughter, Mrs. Frank R. Ward, a life member since 1916, a member of the Abraham Clark Chapter since 1924, and Regent during the years 1930 to 1933. A fiftieth anniversary memorial booklet was distributed to all members and guests.

A gold and white anniversary cake, flowers and candles were used as table centerpieces, and the chapter's traditional wassail was also served with refreshments.

Other honored state officers included: Mrs. Robert Sutton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Ballingee, Organizing Secretary and Mrs. Edgar Vail, Registrar.

NANCY HORTON DAVIS (Dallas, Texas) presented a United States Flag to the Dallas Southern Memorial Association May 19, 1971, at a special flag raising ceremony at Arlington Hall, Lee Park in Dallas, with Mrs. William C. Gallagher, the Chapter Regent at that time, presiding. The flag was one which had flown over the National Capitol, Washington, D.C., and was secured by another Chapter officer, Mrs. William Knox Meneeffe, from Texas' United States Representative, the Hon. Earle Cabell.

Participating in the ceremony were the Nancy Horton Davis Chapter’s DAR Good Citizens, chosen by the faculty and their senior classmates of their respective schools: Marilyn McConnell, Hillcrest High School; Keela Ham, Grady Spruce; Sherry Wallace, Irving High; B’Linda Bethal, McArthur High; Martha Lou Walker, Lake Highlands; and Troop #575 Boy Scouts of America. Pictured left to right in front of the beautiful replica of Arlington are Scoutmaster Peter K. Lutken, and Scouts Tom and David Lutken, Tim McCarthy, Bill Marshall, David Lutken, Jeff Wagner, and Bugler Chris Counts. Scoutmaster Lutken and Scouts Tom and David Lutken are the husband and sons of the Chapter Historian.

JOHN COOKE (Oceana, West Va.). In observance of Constitution Week a 48 foot flag pole has been erected at the north end of the Oceana High School Athletic Field by the John Cooke Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Chapter officers said the flag pole project was in honor of all those who have served the country in time of conflict.

The initial flag raising ceremony was held at 7:30 p.m., Saturday prior to the Oceana-Mullens football game. Taking part were Mrs. Virginia Smith, past Regent of John Cooke Chapter, Mrs. Woodrow Cooke, Chairman of Constitution Week activities, and Mrs. Arlene Drake, Vice Regent. Officiating at the actual flag raising were Sgt. Charles W. Knotts, Army; Sgt. Don Mitchell, Marine Corps, both stationed in Beckley, and Petty Officer Bob Stanley, Navy, stationed in the Bluefield-Welch area.

Music for the ceremony was furnished by the OHS Band under the direction of Tom Gobein. Serving as master of ceremonies was Jim Lester.

The DAR announced that special credit for assistance with the project went to Ralph Hicks, David Hager, Henry Cook of Eastern Associated Coal Corp., Orbie Swisher of Consolidated Gas, I.O. Cooke, Woodrow W. Cooke and the following members of his American Government Class; Church Morgan, Bernard Bailey, George Woolwine, Gary Bailey, Jeff Hartley, Gary Belcher, Rick Hicks, Frankie Hamon and Rodney Belcher.

COLUMBINE (Denver, Colorado) held its annual Christmas luncheon December 18, 1971, at 1901 East 13th Avenue. Miss Elizabeth Weisser was the hostess.

Guest Speaker was Colorado State Regent, Mrs. Walter D. Carroll, of Pueblo, Colorado who brought "A Message of Christmas Cheer".

A Certificate was presented to "The Family of Sergeant Jack Allen Ganes" by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the Columbine Chapter of Denver. The Certificate of Honor, beautifully inscribed with the Veteran's name, was presented to Mrs. Rex F. Ganes, a Gold Star Mother, who lost her son, Army Sgt. Jack Allen Ganes, when the helicopter on which he was an observer was shot down in Vietnam October 30, 1971.

Mrs. E. Morris Wangen, Columbine Chapter Regent, made the presentation and assured Mrs. Ganes that her son would not be forgotten by the American people for whom he had given his life.

Mrs. Ganes and her mother, Mrs. Gladys Eckford, both of Wheatridge are members of the Blue Spruce Chapter of the DAR.

FAIRFOREST (Union, S.C.). At the request of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Fairforest Chapter sponsored the annual Christmas Open House at Rose Hill State Park on December 19, 1971, the first time a local organization has been invited to do this. Rose Hill, plantation home of William H. Gist, served as Governor's Mansion from 1858-1860 as he was the last Governor of South Carolina to live at home during his term of office.

The house was neglected and slowly disintegrating when Fairforest Chapter, assisted by the South Carolina Society DAR, sponsored a movement to preserve this historic landmark. After three years of negotiations, Clyde T. Pranks of Laurens acquired the property and began restoring and furnishing Rose Hill.

In 1960 Rose Hill became a State Park and members of Fairforest Chapter participated in the dedicatory ceremonies. The Chapter also sponsored a Colonial Tea there in 1970 as part of Union County's celebration of the South Carolina Tricentennial. Restoration has continued under the guidance of the SC PRT and today Rose Hill, a showplace of this area, is open every day except Monday.

Because the Gists were famous for Christmas balls, SC PRT annually holds a Christmas Open House at Rose Hill. Chapter members decorated the house in the manner of the mid-1800's using native greens, fruits, strings of popcorn, candles
and red velvet ribbons. Over seven thousand persons attended the Open House, were welcomed by members in ante-bellum dress, and enjoyed refreshments in the old kitchen.

Fairforest Chapter DAR is proud of the part it played in the preservation and restoration of this beautiful and historic house, and was happy to help bring joy to so many people this Christmas season.—Edith F. Butler.

ALLAPATTAH (Sarasota, Fla.). Members of Allapattah Chapter have been making wheelchair bags for the use of the Veteran patients at Bay Pines Hospital in St. Petersburg. Members displaying bags, above, are: Mrs. Herbert F. Buehler, Chairman of DAR Service to Veteran Patients; Mrs. Frank R. Curtiss, Regent; and Mrs. Clement A. Ferrell, Treasurer. Mrs. Ferrell made and donated 30 pairs of socks, an afghan, and several of the wheelchair bags.

A Flag which had been flown over the Capitol Building in Washington, and obtained for the Chapter by Florida's Congressman Hon. James A. Haley, was presented to the West Florida Christian School (formerly Patrick Henry), by the Flag Chairman, Mrs. Wm. M. Shepperd and Mrs. Percy Gentile.

The benefit, held at Houston's Garden Center, featured fashions of Texas and foods from the Chuck Wagon to the White House. Members drew on family trunks and "receipt" books for old Texas fashions and food.

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Texas). The Fashionable Texan from 1836 to 1976 was the theme of this year's Junior Benefit. The luncheon show was planned by Junior Chairman, Mrs. Ronald J. Peebles, with her sponsors, Mrs. Wm. M. Shepperd and Mrs. Percy Gentile.

The benefit, held at Houston's Garden Center, featured fashions of Texas and foods from the Chuck Wagon to the White House. Members drew on family trunks and "receipt" books for old Texas fashions and food.

During the luncheon our first models Marilyn McDonald and Peggy Beesley wore beautiful beaded Indian dresses from collector Joe Easons Old Indian Fashions. (He specializes in relics from nomadic tribes as well as cowboy gear from the same period.) Various members then modeled dresses from the periods representing the Six Flags Flown over Texas—Spanish, French, Mexican, Republic of Texas, United States of America and Confederate. Among the models were Mrs. Georg Red wearing a Hug Me Tight of black jet beads and jet fringes originally worn by her husband's grandmother and Sharon Peebles wearing a red calico frock made on the first sewing machine in Texas.

After the War Between the States was a period of expansion and growth—the slogan was Go To Texas. Texas promptly recovered from reconstruction and found itself entering into the Gay Nineties. Peggy Beesley modeled a Second Day Dress of navy blue satin brocade with leg o'mutton sleeves, antique lace hose and high top shoes all from a hope chest of the 1890's. At the turn of the century, the American girl began to be recognized as something new and rather special. Charles Dana Gibson publicized this beauty of the new world. Mrs. Leland R. Adams modeled a wedding dress of Edna Bier-
Street Harrill are shown at the Griffith
family cemetery six blocks off new Route
74 on old Route 74, near Swainsville,
Furfordton, N.C.). On November 21, 1971,
Descendants of Housand and Frances
following by the Past Chapter Regents
for the State Officers attending, and Mrs.
Huber led singing of The Star Spangled
Banner.

The Chapter Historian, Mrs. Richard
P. Peters co-ordinated and presented
"Highlights of the Chapter's History"
followed by the Past Chapter Regents
who each gave capsule resumes of ac-
complishment during their terms of of-
cice. For the celebration a huge birthday
cake decorated in red, white and blue was waiting to be cut by Mrs.
Donahue, who was escorted from the speakers
table by Vice Regent, Mrs. E. Bruce
Chaney. A handsome red leather Re-
membrance Book with signatures of all
those attending was presented to Mrs.
Donahue by the presiding Regent, Mrs.
Robert R. Cutler.

GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD (Rutherford,
N.C.). On November 21, 1971, a double tombstone was dedicated for
Housand Harrill and Frances Delphia
Street Harrill, who came from Virginia to
Rutherford County, North Carolina, now
Cleveland County. The tombstone is
granite with a marble tablet brought from
Virginia. On the upper right, a DAR
marker was placed, as many descendants
became members on his service.

Also, a granite marker with a marble
tablet with the inscription Housand Har-
rill, 1 Graveyard turn was placed near the
road, indicating the graveyard turn.

The ceremonies were held in a small
family cemetery six blocks off new Route
74 on old Route 74, near Swainsville,
North Carolina.

Housand Harrill, who was born in
Virginia about 1731, was a Private in
Virginia during the American Revolution.
Shortly afterwards, the Harrills moved to
North Carolina, where he farmed. He
served one term as State Legislator from
1804. He rode a horse from his home to
Raleigh, which was quite a feat. He died
in 1808/9; five sons and five daughters
were named in his will.

The Dedication was conducted by
Griffith Rutherford Chapter with Mrs.
Ray Anderson, Regent, and Mrs. Walker
Smart, Chaplain, officiating at the simple
but impressive ceremony, after a short
history of Housand Harrill by Mrs. Jake
Harrill.

Thirty-three persons, nineteen of whom
were descendants, braved the brisk wind
on the hilltop to pay respects to Housand
and Frances Street Harrill, who came
here about 193 years ago.

The instigator of this double tomb-
stone and graveyard markers was Jake
William Harrill, a great, great grandson
of this illustrious ancestor. He and family
members cleared the cemetery, filled
huge holes and gravelled the road leading
to the graveyard.

A covered dish dinner is scheduled in
1972 at Sandy Run Baptist Church, where
Housand was a Deacon.—Florence H.
Harrill.

ANNA SMITH STRONG (Setauket,
N.Y.) A new "baby" was born to the New
York State Organization on December
10, 1971, when State Regent, Mrs.
George U. Baylies, installed the organiz-
ing Board of Management of the Anna
Smith Strong Chapter, Setauket, L.I. The
ceremony was held in the Stony Brook
Reformed Church, preceded by a finger-
tip luncheon.

On hand to welcome the chapter were
Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary
President General, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly,
Past Vice President General, Mrs. Robert
M. Thwaite, State Organizing Secretary,
who guided the prospective chapter
through six months of preliminary meet-
ings and Mrs. Arthur E. Hauser, Director
of District X, who did the lineage re-
search work. Also attending were State
Board members, Mrs. Joseph F. McDon-

Descendants of Housand and Frances
Street Harrill are shown at the Griffith
Rutherford Dedication.

(Continued on page 366)
There was much excitement in the Swiss village that day in March in the early 1700's, when Jacob Wissler and his newly wedded wife, Magdalena, were making their final plans to go to America. America, the "Land of the Free", where their dreams would come true! When the agent from William Penn's colony had come to the village several months earlier, he had painted conditions in the colony of Pennsylvania in glowing terms. Anyone who wished to go, and had an adventurous spirit, could do so. If a man, or a couple, had insufficient funds to pay the passage fare, arrangements could be made so that some prosperous farmer in the colony would pay the money. In return, the "redemptioner", as these people were called, would work for three years as a bound servant. At the end of that time he would be a free man and could become a landowner. Jacob and Magdalena were eager to go to this new land. However, the idea of going as "redemptioners" was galling to the independent, freedom-loving Swiss. Jacob had saved some money for his marriage, but the young couple would live with his family the first year as was the custom. One evening Magdalena had an idea. She was an industrious, capable girl and her dower chest was well filled. There were beautifully carved wooden bowls and spoons which her father and brothers had made for her; there were woolen coverlets she had woven from the wool of the sheep; there were yards of linen as fine as any convent made, spun and woven from the flax grown in the fertile valley; there were hand embroidered linens for various uses.

"Gretchen Oberhaus wants to buy some of my linens for aprons. You know she can't use her beautiful embroidered aprons now that she has become a Mennonite and is going to marry John," observed Magdalena. "Gretchen loves John", answered Jacob, "but it will really be hard for her to give up the finery she likes, to become a Mennonite."

"Jacob," asked Magdalena diffidently, "will you be willing to sell some of my dower to Gretchen; she wants to get married and her father is willing to buy the things for her dower chest."

"I never thought of that, you are a smart girl", answered Jacob admiringly. "Then perhaps we would have enough money for the passage," he exulted. And so it came about that Jacob and Magdalena were on their way to the land of their dreams. In the new land there would be the opportunity to worship God as they felt they should. Penn had promised there would be no unjust religious persecution, but religious freedom for all.

There would be no provision for food on the big ship, so each one must provide for himself. Magdalena had a bag of dried beans, dried apples, cheese and dried herbs that would help to keep them well, and cooked with oats on the brazier on the deck, this would make a tasty porridge. It was a great adventure from the moment they got on the little boat to sail down the Rhine until they got on the larger British ship at Rotterdam that was to take them to the port of Philadelphia. Fortunately, they were both good sailors, and since they had only one meal a day, there was little cause for sea sickness.
One day Magdalena said to Jacob, "It was hard to leave my mother and my sisters and all my family and friends, but perhaps they, too, will come to Penn's colony."

"Yes," said Jacob, "there they would be free from religious persecution. Penn has invited us to come, because we Mennonites believe in simple worship as the English Quakers do."

They had been on the water more than a week when one morning a British Man-of-War was sighted and as the vessel drew nearer and ordered the ship to drop anchor, many hearts were filled with consternation. The life of a sailor was hard and short, and men were needed for work. It was the custom to take able-bodied men and "impress" them for a period of service for the British government. The fact that they were not British made no difference, and the stalwart Jacob was among the men seized. Poor Magdalena! what would she do in the new strange land without her Jacob? It was, indeed, a sad experience for her, and for the other women whose husbands had also been taken.

Magdalena watched with quaking heart as the ship sailed slowly up the river and prepared to dock. "What shall I do alone in this new land?" she wondered aloud.

Soon after the ship docked in Philadelphia, a colonial farmer, from nearby Germantown, came looking for a "redemptioner". When he learned about the seizure of some of the men he felt that he could make a good bargain. He said to Magdalena, "Come home with me and help my wife with our four little ones and I will give you a good home until your husband comes." A home was what Magdalena needed so she went with the Quaker to his farm near the village of Germantown.

For nearly three long years she worked hard for little more than room and board. Among her duties was milking the cows and then carrying the milk to the customers in the village. Her few spare moments were spent in weaving the coarse homespun linen used for many purposes.

Jacob, too, found the years long and hard without Magdalena. When he was finally released from the British Navy and permitted to go on to Philadelphia, he had no idea where to look for his wife. During all this time he had no word from Magdalena, but kept a strong faith that they would be together again.

When he reached Philadelphia, he asked all whom he met if they knew of the whereabouts of Magdalena Wissler. Although Philadelphia was not a large city no one he asked had heard of her. However, he learned that a number of Swiss and German settlers lived in Germantown. So he set out in that direction, sure in his heart that he could find her.

One morning in the early spring, Magdalena was not in her usual good humor. The young heifer she was milking was not as calm as the mother, the older cow. When the children ran noisily past, the cow kicked, upsetting the half-filled pail of milk.

"Go and play elsewhere," she scolded. "Spoiled young ones," she grumbled. Magdalena was really devoted to the children, but she longed for her own home, her Jacob, and children of her own.

As she was carrying the pails of milk to the customers who lived in Germantown she said aloud, "Will my Jacob ever come to me, will we ever have our own home?"

Far down the road she saw a man coming toward her. As he came nearer there was something familiar in his gait. It couldn't be—but it was Jacob! "My Magdalena, I have found you," exulted Jacob.

"My Jacob!" sobbed Magdalena happily. How happy and thankful to be reunited!

Plans were soon made to join a group of settlers who were securing land grants farther northwest in the colony, in what is now Lancaster County. Jacob and Magdalena were on their way to become American farmers and the grandparents of my Revolutionary War Ancestor.

Northwest Territory

(Continued from page 272)

William Henry Harrison, a Virginian, was appointed to govern the newly formed area.

Following the Republican Victory in 1800, a movement for statehood took hold. On April 30, 1802, Thomas Jefferson approved what was known as the Enabling Act; this provided by law for the admission of each new state thru petition to Congress if certain standards were met. Less than a year later, on February 19, 1803, Ohio became a state of the Union.

On January 11, 1805, Michigan was organized as a territory, then admitted to the Union on January 26, 1837. Indiana had become a state on December 11, 1816; Illinois, which had been a part of the old Northwest Ter-
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

An index is a very important part of a book. Without an index, very valuable information is lost. Most of the books, which we have received, are well indexed for which we thank you.

Material which has been sent in from December 1, 1971, to and including Jan. 20, 1972 is as follows:

**BOOKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Presented By</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allen and Sanders Families. Presented by Monticello Chapter.</td>
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<td>Genealogical Collections. Presented by Desoto Chapter.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>East Lawn Cemetery-Springvale, Greene Co., Mo. Vol. III.</td>
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<td>Greenlawn Cemetery, Springfield, Greene Co., Mo. Vol. IV.</td>
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<td>Maple Park Cemetery-Springfield, Greene Co., Mo. Vol. VI.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Probate Court Records, Greene Co., Co. 1837-38, Vol. II.</td>
<td>Presented by Rachel Donelson Chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>&quot;Between the Creeks&quot; by Crockett W. Hewlett.</td>
<td>Presented by Stamp Defiance Chapter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>The Smarr Family. Presented by Columbia Chapter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continuation of Polk County Marriage Records—Book C. Presented by Robert Rankin</td>
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</table>
Missouri: Index to 1880 Census - 3 reels.

Bright, Samuel T. and Flesher, Mary S. were married February 4, 1855.
Banta, Jacob and McDonald, Clarisa were married March 24, 1857.
Banta, Isaac and Keele, Aleey Ann were married September 11, 1858.
Banta, David I. and Gibson, Nancy A. B. were married January 3, 1855.
Barton, James and Feezle, Angelina L. were married January 20, 1859.
Bright, Samuel T. and Flesher, Mary S. were married February 4, 1855.

Virginia:
"Our Father's Family" by Marian Doan Enderton. Presented by Freedom Hill Chapter.


PAMPHLETS

Arizona:

California:
My Cherished Means' Heritage. Presented by San Fernando Chapter.

Oklahoma:

Virginia:
The Richardson Family. Presented by Cobbs Hall Chapter.
The Galt Family. Presented by Cobbs Hall Chapter.

Washington:
"The Light in the Mansion" by Mary Lou Hanify. Presented by Michael Trebert Chapter.

MICROFILM

North Carolina:
Forsyth Co. Minutes County Court of Pleas and Quarter 1849-1862. Presented by Old North State Chapter—2 reels.
Cumberland County Minutes, County Court of Pleas and Quarter 1755-1782. Presented by Colonel Robert Rowan Chapter.

Missouri:
Index to 1880 Census—3 reels.
R81 (S420-S510) Indiana R87 (R453-R543) and reel 95 (S453-S525) Missouri. Presented by John Sappington Chapter.

LOOSE PAPERS
(in small numbers)
The National Office has received from a large number of Chapters a small amount of loose papers which will be returned to their State Chairman to be combined with other material.

Index to Marriage Records, Burnett County, Texas. 1852-1865. Presented by Mrs. Seth S. Bryson through the Ensign Thomas Huling Chapter, Texas.

The dates before 1860 have been abstracted.
Aben, J. S. and Graham, Mary Ann were married January 1, 1860.
Alexander, James and Payne, Sarah Elizabeth were married December 21, 1854.
Banta, David I. and Gibson, Nancy A. B. were married January 3, 1858.
Banta, Isaac and Keele, Aleey Ann were married September 11, 1860.
Banta, Jacob and McDonald, Clarisa were married March 24, 1859.
Barton, James and Feezle, Angelina L. were married January 20, 1859.
Bright, Samuel T. and Flesher, Mary S. were married February 4, 1855.
Bausl, James. and Magill, Mary N. were married January 14, 1858.
Benten, George and Rountree, Amanda were married January 27, 1859.
Bollatigne, Andrew and Conyers, Rebecca J. were married January 24, 1853.
Burnham, Issu B. and Fowler, Sarah J. were married November 20, 1855.
Calvert, J. A., and Hall, Mary E. were married October 9, 1856.
Campbell, David W. and White, Sarah Ann were married June 8, 1856.
Cavin, A. H. and Barton, Charlotty were married October 25, 1855.
Chapman, Isaac S. and Stephens, Mary Jane were married July 23, 1858.
Cheser, John D. and Epley, Elizabeth Caroline were married December 20, 1860.
Collister, George W. and Tibbetts, Prissila were married January 20, 1854.
Collier, John and Fowler, Mary E. were married August 26, 1858.
Collins, Lewis F. and Johnson, Hanerett were married August 16, 1857.
Conner, Addison B. and Coggin, M. N. were married May 22, 1855.
Conway, Frederick and Holden, Martha were married December 28, 1854.
Conway, George and Reed, Mary R. were married July 5, 1860.
Cummings, Charles C. and Hoover, Mary Ann were married February 18, 1857.
Coon, Richard S. and Roberts, Lucy M. were married May 4, 1856.
Crawford, J. B. and Allen, Mary C. were married March 29, 1855.
Crim, E. and Hoover, Mary Ann February 18, 1857.
Davidson, C. J. and Phelan, Mary were married September 9, 1858.
Davis, B. F. and Johnson, Catherine were married February 7, 1856.
Davis, Edward and Garret, Mary E. were married May 8, 1857.
Davis, William A. and Townsend, Manerva were married January 13, 1855.
Denaeson, Garbus and Stockman, Elizabeth were married February 9, 1857.
Dixon, William H. and Snow, Elizabeth were married January 15, 1858.
Dowens, John and Johnson, Amanda were married May 31, 1855.
Duncan, John B. and Dunnmann, Josephine were married January 15, 1858.
Dunlope, John and Matt, Eliza were married July 3, 1855.
Eaden, A. B. and Lewis, Elizabeth Jane were married January 15, 1855.
Ellen, Charles M. and Snow, Marthy J. were married December 19, 1859.
Fish, James M. and Banta, A. L. were married May 16, 1858.
Fishes, Alexander and Fry, Sarah Jane were married September 15, 1857.
Flippin, Robert and Vandeveere, Mary were married October 17, 1855.
Foster, Robert and Bingham, Eveline were married August 16, 1855.
Fowler, Thompson and Smithwick, Martha were married November 2, 1858.
Fraxier, James C. and Moore, Emily Ann were married August 30, 1855.
Fry, Valentine and Bolt, Emaline were married October 15, 1857.
Gahagan, John C. and Adams, Sophia were married October 14, 1860.
Garrett, Merrill and Cowan, Margaret H. were married April 1, 1855.
Gibson, Robert A. and Ruff, Celestina Banta were married March 24, 1857.
Gibbs, William J. and Hoffman, Mary A. were married October 18, 1854.
Golladay, John and Hollick, Martha were married October 30, 1855.
Grimes, William and Thrift, Frances were married April 14, 1858.
Harney, George and Coggin, Minnie B. were married April 20, 1855.
Hasler, John and Kirby, Martha were married December 20, 1855.
Hatten, William and Jones, Ellen were married June 8, 1856.
Graves, L. D. and LeRoy, Mary Ann were married September 11, 1856.
Grider, Cornelius and Kemp, Mary were married November 16, 1855.
Grindstaff, John and Eldridge, Martha were married January 26, 1859.
Greer, Wesley and Reek, Mary Jane were married June 11, 1857.
Harlow, Louis and Graham, Jane were married November 18, 1856.
Harvey, Thomas and Feasle, Sarah were married September 10, 1855.
Helm, Elijah and Dunam, Gerusha were married March 23, 1854.
Holdman, Joslina and Hart, Caroline were married October 11, 1859.
Henderson, William and Pogue, Mary A. were married August 11, 1859.
Helm, Elijah and Dumen, Gerusha were married March 23, 1854.
Haywood, Henry and Burman, Emily Mariah were married July 31, 1854.
Headrick, William and Barton, Mary were married February 28, 1856.
Hewett, William and Lasimore, Sarah Ann were married May 10, 1855.
Holdman, Joslina and Hart, Caroline were married October 11, 1859.
Holden, Franklin and Oatman, Lucykey A. were married February 6, 1855.
Holder, William B. and Vanderveer, Eliza were married February 10, 1856.
Hollander, Samuel E. and Scott, Mary were married October 13, 1852.
Holland, Samuel E. and Thomas, Clary Ann were married December 6, 1855.
Horne, A. G. and Howard, Marauda were married August 22, 1854.
Howard, Calvin and Adams, Sarah Ann were married May 29, 1856.
Howard, Jesse G. W. and Harris, Martha were married April 8, 1854.
Howley, Aaron and Andrews, Elizabeth were married January 24, 1853.
Hubbard, John R. and Holdes, Eliza were married November 5, 1856.
Huffman, James L. and Larremore, Martha Ann were married April 20, 1856.
Hughes, N. S. and Strong, Margaret Ann were married March 14, 1855.
Hughes, John H. and Blabout, Syntha were married August 13, 1857.
Hunley, Thadus C. and Buman, Temperence were married April 11, 1860.
Hylton, Frederick and Johns, Emlie were married September 18, 1854.
Jay, David and Esby, Mary Ann were married October 30, 1859.
Jay, R. D. and Criswell, Nancy were married April 26, 1859.
Johnson, H. P. and Jones, M. A. were married September 14, 1858.
Johnson, N. W. and Dunlap, Eliza Ann were married December 19, 1855.
Johnson, William B. and Fry, Mary E. were married September 15, 1857.
Kelly, Thomas and Baber, Mrs. Ann were married June 4, 1857.
Kemp, George W. and Caviness, Jane were married January 3, 1856.

Copied from Bible belonging to Mr. Claudius Roberson, Williamson, N.C. Given by H. L. Robertson through the John Alexander Chapter of Alexandria, Virginia.

Bible was printed for: Mathew Carey, No. 118 Market St., Philadelphia and dated October 27, 1802. Following was copied from page marked "Family Record":

Henry Wollard son of David Wollard and Milley his wife was born February the 19th day of 1804.
Noah Wollard was born November the _______ in the year of our Lord 1805.
Noah Hardison son of Luke Hardison and Anna his wife was born Febr. (illegible) 1816.
(illelgible) Hardison son of Jesu (?) Hardison and Anna his wife was born July the 30th 1818.
David Hardison son of Jesu (?) Hardison and Anna his wife was born December the 2, 1820.
Agnes Griffin daughter of Joshua Griffin and Polley his wife was born February the 22nd, 1805.
Major Griffin son of Joshua was born Sept. the 17th day 1803.
Harmon Griffin was born November the 1st in the year of our Lord 1806.
Salley Griffin was born July (blank) in the year of our Lord 1808.
Mary Ann Hardison was born Novm. the 28th, 1829.
Milli Eason Robason was born July 26, 1830.
Following copied from four pages between 726 and 727, title: "Family Record":
Noah Robason and his wife Louey was married Decm. the 28th, 1815.
Gabriel Robason son of Noah Robason and Louey his wife was born the first day of October in year of Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1816.
Eliza Robason daughter of Noah Robason and Louey his wife was born Feb. the 25 day of our Lord 1819.
James Robason son of Noah Robason and Louey his wife was born Novm. the 23rd, 1821.
Eli H. Robason born 11 day of November 1824.
Sally Ann Robason daughter of Harmon Robason and Elizabeth was born Feb. the 25 day in the year of our Lord 1815.
David Robason son of Harmon Robason and Elizabeth his wife was born November the 6 day in the year of our Lord 1816.
Winnifred (Ebles?) the daughter of Rebecca _______ was born March the 9 day 1823.
Mary Ann Robason daughter of Noah Robason and Louisi (?)(illelgible except trace).
Henry Robason son of Noah Robason was born May the 18th day of 1833.
Cloanna Robason daughter of James Robason was born May the 6th day 1769.
Luke Robason son of James Robason was born May the 26th day 1772.
Mary Robason daughter of James Robason was born October the 3rd, 1773.
Henry Robason son of James Robason was born January the 12th day 1775.
John Robason son of James was born December the 8th 1777.
Martha Robason daughter of James Robason was born February the 3th day 1780.
Milley Robason daughter of James Robason was born June the 2nd, 1784.
Anna Robason daughter of James Robason was born November the 3rd day 1786.
Harmon Robason son of James was born May the 21st day 1789.
Noe Robason son of James was born December the 24th day (appears to be 1791).
Millie Robason daughter of Amos Robason was born December the 22th 1798.
Tempy (spelling?) Robason daughter of Amos Robason was born February the 23 day 1802.
Asa Robason the son of John Robason and Winnifred his wife was born Febr. 25th 1805.

(To be continued)
Chloe Robason was born March the 7th in the year of our Lord 1806. Robason was born May the 15 in the year of our Lord 1810. Hyman Robason son of John Robason and Winney his wife was born in the year of our Lord 1810 (10?) March 22.

Thilley Robason daughter of John Robason was born June 25th in the year of our Lord 1817.

Sally the daughter of John Robason and Winney his wife born Sep. 4th 1818.

James Robason son of Henry Robason and Martha his wife expired the 4 day of October in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1811.

James Hardison son of Jesu (?) Hardison and his wife Ana was born Febr. the 22 in the year of our Lord 1814.

(Robason) (mostly illegible) Robason daughter of James Robason and Milley his wife expired the 9 day of April in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1814.

David Robason son of Harmon Robason and Elizabeth his wife expired the 17 day of February in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1880.

Clarry the daughter of John Robason and Winney his wife born May 20, 1824.

David Robason and Saraha Eason was mared Jun 25, 1839.

Reuben Thomas Robason the son of David Robason and Sarahana Eason was mared Jun 25, 1839.

John Edward the son of Thorns Cook and Mary Cook was born September 17, 1840.

Harmon Thomas Robason the son of Harmon Robason and Elizabeth borned April 29, 1839.

John Edward the son of Thoms Cook and Mary Cook was born June 18, 1838.

Bible was in the possession of Verna Peel of Williamston, N.C., a niece of Claudius and a daughter of Thaddeus Roberson.

Clarry the daughter of John Robason and Winney his wife born May 20, 1824.

David Robason and Sarahana Eason was mared Jun 25, 1839.

Reuben Thomas Robason the son of David Robason and Sarahana Eason was mared Jun 25, 1839.

James Robason son of Henry Robason and Martha his wife expired the 4 day of October in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1811.

James Hardison son of Jesu (?) Hardison and his wife Ana was born Febr. the 22 in the year of our Lord 1814.

(Robason) (mostly illegible) Robason daughter of James Robason and Milley his wife expired the 9 day of April in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1814.

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James Hardison son of Jesu (?) Hardison and his wife Ana was born Febr. the 22 in the year of our Lord 1814.

(Robason) (mostly illegible) Robason daughter of James Robason and Milley his wife expired the 9 day of April in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1814.
Mary Florence married Dr. L. A. Sheppard. They had four children:

Richardson, born March 1, 1884.
Alice L., born February 8, 1886.
Emma, born March 10, 1888.
Glenda, born March 1, 1890.

James Clement Richardson, February 28, 1834 - October 1, 1898, and Adelaide Halderman, January 18, 1845 - December 3, 1885, married June 12, 1862.

This Bible was "The 11las Polyglot Family Bible, 1869" Natl. Publishing Co., 26 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

James F. Yahne 1856-1940
William H. Wilcox 1869-1940
Gallaher, Laura A. 1870-1945

Gallaher, Edward L. 1861-1948
Beers, Percy M. 1875-1969 Parent of Francis, Esther, Bernice, etc.

Martha Adams Dec. 19, 1863-1941 July 25
George D. Stevens 1875-1942
Bryant, Irene L. 1873-1962
Bryant, John R. 1858-1940
McCarty, Charles C. 1872-1951
McCarty, Lloyd G. 1875-1957
McCarty, Cynthia A. 1850-1939
Bean, Harry 1874-1951
Benjamin F. Shaw 1861-1914
Alder, Sneck, "Billie the Blacksmith" June 7, 1846-1914

There is some question of the authenticity of this burial. Some believe he was buried in the Indian Cemetery.)

Drake, Emma 1856-1931
Drake, Nathan J. 1856-1953
Etta May Smith 1870-1955
George Hill May 5, 1869-1935 July 30
Amanda Hill Sept. 24, 1871-1945 Mar. 5

Dismore, William A. 1860-1947
Dismore, Ella Mead 1854-1933

Wohlsein, Marie Anna Mar. 18, 1847-1921 Apr. 20
Wohlsein, Carl J. Dec. 25, 1843-1934 Nov. 28
Grotze, Elizabeth 1842-1921
Grotze, Jacob 1837-1926
Leroy D. Baker 1874-1929
John Dove 1853-1935
India Dove 1949 Apr. 9 age 91 yrs.
Baker, Nathaniel C. 1849-1937
Baker, Thomas H. 1874-1932
Brown, John V. 1859-1934
Hardin, Fannie E. Jan. 6, 1880 (living in 1970)
Hardin, J. Charles Apr. 29, 1869-1958 May 30
Jasper O’Hare Mar. 24, 1851-1908 Aug. 23
Grant Sweet Dec. 6, 1868-1963 Apr. 3
Prescott, Ralph 1875-1948
Ogsten, George 1872-1936
House, Jennie 1866-1948
House, Allen 1864-1938
Terry, Hiram 1838-1926
Terry, Edna F. 1852-1920
Henry Wisdom July 13, 1854-1935 Dec. 1
Martha Wisdom Dec. 8, 1859-1944 Feb. 19
William French 1854-1936
Mrs. Eva French 1866-1941
James Shriver 1874-1923
Rose Shriver Sweet 1872-1951
Teats, George Henry 1875-1953
Hamilton, Melvin 1861-1921
Hamilton, Nora I. 1860-1937
Lizzie Harper 1834-1920
Lee, Martha J. Feb. 8, 1847-1926 June 6
Lee, William E. Aug. 28, 1842-1924 Oct. 23
Renshaw, Orla D. 1857-1936

**Idaho—Tombstone Inscriptions at the Kamiah Cemetery Maintenance District at Kamiah, Idaho. Presented by Jane L. Webster through the Jonas Babcock Chapter, Mead, Washington.**

**Early Dates Abstracted**

The first warrant is on record of 100F Lodge, Kamiah No. 68, for founding of a cemetery. Surveyed in 1903 and bought of D. B. Keagg, fifteen acres of land, about ¼ mile west of the then town limits. In December of that year, they built a fence around this and graves were moved in from out-lying farms.

Clara V. Snyder 1874-1952
P. Albert Snyder 1870-1957 Parents of Ruby, Emil, Omar, Harmon
George W. Crowe 1867-1963 Father of Muriel & Alton

James Davis Feb. 12, 1861-1941 Mar. 1
Mary E. Davis 1951 Jan. 20 age 83 yrs.
Armina J. Morris 1863-1949
Manuel Morris 1864-1949
John W. Helt July 2, 1869-1960 Dec. 30
Albert J. Bacon 1858-1949
Sam Dinwiddie Oct. 27, 1867-1960 Jan. 1 Dad of Ethel, Elmer, Robert

Sarah E. Gibler 1869-1953
William E. Gibler 1862-1946
James O. Froncek 1871-1950
Fabian Lazer 1870-1949
Elizabeth M. Davis 1868-1951
James G. Davis 1861-1941
Henry C. Klutt Nov. 14, 1875-1940 Nov. 17
Edward F. Greenwald 1870-1963
Z. M. Powell Sept. 13, 1866-1943 Mar. 8
McQueen, Mary L. 1866-1937
Robert Hensel born Germany . . . dates not known
Wolf, Herman 1847-1949 lived at Glenwood, Ida.
James F. Yahne 1856-1940
William H. Wilcox 1869-1940
Gallaher, Laura A. 1870-1945

(Now in the possession of Mrs. Merle LeRoy Cox, Sr., Martha Washington Chapter)

GENEALOGICAL TABLE taken from THE MOHAWK SCHUYLERS

Jacob Schuyler, b. March 24, 1734 (from the Bible records of James H. Schuyler, of Amsterdam, N. Y.) m. Eve Swackhamer.

Elizabeth, b. March 10, 1755
Christina, b. September 1, 1757
John, b. March 2, 1758; was twice married, but to whom is not stated. He died in 1852, at his residence in Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y.
Catherine, b. March 29, 1760
Dolly (Dorothy), b. October 2, 1762
Jacob, b. February 2, 1764; m. Martha Fancher
Margaret, b. February 13, 1766
Ann, b. July 6, 1767
Philip, b. October 22, 1769; m. Mary Kinnan
Samuel, b. May 22, 1771; m. Abigail Fancher, b. November 25, 1772
Eve, b. September 14, 1772
William, b. March 2, 1776; m. Mary Serviss
Daniel, b. July 30, 1779; m. (1) Anna Thomas (2) Elane Hitts

John Schuyler and — — (Records of Daniel J. Schuyler, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y. Bay, N. Y. and Records of John W. Schuyler, of Geddes, N. Y.)

Jacob, b. 1782; d. y.
Anna, b. 1783; d. January 1810

William, b. 1784; d. 1858; moved to Geddes, N. Y. 1825; d. 1860.
John, b. 1787; d. 1875; moved to Marcellus, Onondaga County, N. Y.
Eva, b. March 1791; d. 1863
Samuel, b. September 1794; d. 1870; residence, Charlestown, Montgomery County, N. Y.
Philip, b. March, 1797; d. 1869; residence 1825 and later, Geddes, N. Y. Onondaga County
Daniel, b. 1806; residence after 1835 Three Mile Bay Jefferson County, N. Y.; d. since 1878.
Garret L. born April 6, 1809; residence, 1878, Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y.
Peter, b. January 8, 1819; lived in Iowa in 1878.
Garret L. had one son and two daughters. Peter had one son, named John Jacob Schuyler and Martha Fancher (Bible Records):

Richard, b. June 8, 1788; m. Kate McMaster
Jacob, b. August 26, 1789; m. Mary Serviss
John J., b. May 26, 1791; m. Susan Shaw
Jeremiah, b. November 29, 1794; (1) Evalina Fredericks
(2) Jemima Dorn
William, b. May 27, 1798; d. y.
Thomas, b. April 22, 1802; m. Ellen Sheppard

Besides these six sons, there were nine daughters whose names were not given. In November, 1877, all were deceased, except Jeremiah, aged 83 years, and his sister Eve, aged 90 years.

Philip Schuyler and Mary Kinnan (Bible Records of George A. Schuyler, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.):

John, b. September 15, 1791
Effie, b. September 23, 1793
Anne, b. December 25, 1795
Mary, b. February 2, 1798
Elizabeth, b. January 8, 1800
Kate, b. August 11, 1802
Jacob R., b. December 24, 1804
Philemon, b. May 31, 1807
Thomas R., b. August 18, 1809
Susan, b. July 14, 1812
Emmeline, b. April 14, 1814
George A., born April 28, 1818, m. Lucy A. Bellman
Samuel Schuyler and Abigail Fancher (Bible Records of James H. Schuyler):

Jacob, b. April 17, 1796; m. Marilla Lockwood

Battle's History of Columbia and Montour Cos. Penn. Madison twp. p. 265; Lewis Schuler, an ex-Revolutionary Soldier, came to the neighborhood in 1794, and permanently fixed his residence in the Valley of Spence Creek, 5 years later.

Freeze's History of Columbia Co., Penn., p. 112: Lewis Schuyler was born in Germany in 1748; he came to this Country in 1751 and settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. On the death of his parents he was taken by friends to New Jersey. He came to the neighborhood of Jerseytown in 1794. In 1799 he bought the Spruce run farm and moved on it. He died in 1837 aged 89. He was a Revolutionary Soldier. He married Hezekiah Horned November 1781 and they raised seven sons and three daughters. Three sons survive; John in Canada aged 89; Lewis in Madison twp. aged 75; and another in Wisc. aged 73. The foregoing Madison twp. sketches were furnished by Lewis Schuyler 5 or 6 yrs. ago. (History published 1883.)

1812, June 11. Abraham Schuyler, Vol. 4, p. 158
1833, Jan. 9. Maria Schuyler, Vol. 7, p. 337
1833, Jan. 9. Maria Schuyler, Vol. 8, p. 117

MARCH 1972 315
Letter Tells History of Discovery Bay, Washington.

Fairmont, Washington
March 7, 1923.

Donald McInnes:

Your note of a late date asking for items on the early history of Port Discovery Bay Colony, and in reply I will do the best I can.

In 1792 Captain George Vancouver, in his ship the Discovery, and Captain Hood in his ship, the Chatham, wintered in the bay near what the later residents called “Contractor’s Spit”. Vancouver named the bay after his ship and the mountains back of the old mill site Mount Chatham. One of Vancouver’s sailors died and was buried on Protection Island.

In 1853 William Webster, an American, came from New Zealand where he had made trade for lumber which the British government would not recognize, came into the bay and started a trading post with the Indians on what is now called Graveyard Spit near the shingle mill.

In 1853 the Puget Mill Company selected the bay to put a mill up and went back East to get machinery, etc.

In 1853 another Captain Webster, an American from New Zealand where he also had made trades with the natives, selected the bay for its good harbor and the amount of timber. He went back to San Francisco, California and returned with practical woodsmen who took up donation claims to hold the lumber, which was done in 1854, and when the Puget Mill Company brig “L.P. Forster” arrived from the East with the necessary material for the mill, they found all the most desirable locations for mill sites occupied by Captain Webster’s employees, who never started a mill and the Puget Mill people left the bay and located at Port Gamble, which place went for some time by the Indian name of Tee-Ka-Let.

The first settlers in the bay after Mr. Webster, who afterwards was postmaster at Sequim, Washington, were John E. Burns, James Keymer, and John F. Tukey, Ben Gibbs and John Cornish.

In 1858 S. L. Mastick of the firm of Mastick and Company, selected the site where he afterwards built his mill in March 1859 and was finally closed down in 1891 when under the management of Moore and Smith.

The longest and oldest resident of the bay is James S. Woodman, who settled at the bay in 1858 on his leaving the Cape Flattery Lighthouse where he, with Frank James of Port Townsend, Washington and Robert W. Travers (both were the first woodsmen who took up donation claims to hold the lumber, which was done in 1854, and when the Puget Mill Company brig “L.P. Forster” arrived from the East with the necessary material for the mill, they found all the most desirable locations for mill sites occupied by Captain Webster’s employees, who never started a mill and the Puget Mill people left the bay and located at Port Gamble, which place went for some time by the Indian name of Tee-Ka-Let.

The railroad along the east shore of the bay, the Port Townsend and Southern Railroad, was built in 1890.

Fairmont is located in the donation claim of John F. Tukey. (Early history of Discovery Bay was contained in a letter written by James S. Woodman to Donald McInnes, grandfather of Rex A. McInnes, who submitted it to publication.)


Simon, Jr. b. 1896
John b. 1704 d. 1770

Rumrill, Simon, Jr. m. Westford, Mass. Mercy Spaulding
Mary
John b. 1723
Joseph b. 1726 d. 5/21/1779
Rachel b. 1732
Aaron b. 1735
David b. 1740

Rumrill, Joseph m. Lucy Stevens, Townsend, Mass. 6/22/1749
Peter b. 8/1/1750 d. 11/3/1753
Lucy b. 2/27/1754
Joseph b. 5/17/1756 m. Abigail Lamson d. 7/17/1787 m. Rebeckah Lamson 1/15/1792 Townsend, Mass.

Elizabeth b. 10/23/1758 d. 1/13/1841
Peter Barnard b. Townsend, Mass. 8/27/1761 d. Wiscasset, Maine 7/30/1827
Esther b. 1763 d. 5/12/1785
Hannah b. 9/15/1767
Thankful b. 7/15/1769

Rumrill, Peter Barnard m. Joanna Tupper, Brunswick, Maine 7/21/1779. m. Ruth Parker 3/24/1784 Townsend, Mass.

Ruth b. 6/13/1785
William b. 8/23/1792 Townsend, Mass. d. 6/2/1860, Hillsboro, New Hampshire
Lucy b. 8/2/1794 m. Joseph Putnam.

Volney b. 10/18/1817 d. March 1900 m. Eliza Kendrick
George b. 4/27/1819 d. 1/26/1827
Elvira b. 12/28/1820 d. 7/7/1885 m. Eleazer Randall
Ruth b. 2/25/1821 d. 4/14/1861
Sarah b. 1/12/1825 d. 11/21/1896, Hillsboro
Obadiah d. 1853
William b. 8/22/1830 d. 6/10/1853

Peter Hamilton b. 9/12/1834 d. Dec. 1924

Rumrill, Peter Hamilton m. Mary Ellen Barnes 11/1/1865
Keene, New Hampshire b. 6/26/1842 d. 5/1/1924
Frank George b. 12/30/1866 d. 2/5/1953
Eugene Cook b. 7/23/1872 d. 6/8/1943 m. Edith Mary Clement, Deerin, N.H.


In the Name of God Amen: I Richard Byrd of the County of Wayne and State of North Carolina being weak in body of sound disposing mind & memory thanks be to God for the Same do make & publish this my last will and Testament in manner & form following (Viz) first of all I commend my Soul unto the hands of Almighty God who gave it in hopes of a joyful resurrection, and as to my worldly Goods that God has been pleased to bless me with I dispose of in the following manner first I lend to my beloved wife Jane Byrd during her natural life forever the plantation whereon I now live together with all the appertenances thereunto belonging Containing Three Hundred forks One Years provision. Should all or any part of the property not loaned to my wife or given away to be Sold on a credit of Six months by my executors or executor and the money arising from Sd Sale to be equally divided between my Six Daughters namely Elly Smith Sally Manly, Zilpha Odum Piercey Bryan Koney (Rosey?) Wood & Nancy others by me made in Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 25th of July 1832.

Richard Byrd

Signed Sealed & acknowledged in the presents of
Also it is my will that my Jane should have four Yews & lambs.
Attest: L. Cogdell—Ingram Rhodes
Wayne County Aug. Term 1832
Then Was Exhibited in Open Court the last will and Testament of
Lewis Cogdell & Ingram Rhodes Subscribing Witnesses and
and at the time Furnifold Manly & Daniel Byrd Executors
named in last will appeared in Open Court and was Qualified
as executors to Sd. will, lett letters of Testamentary issue. Aug.
Co. 1832

D. C. Robert (Alexander) Cheatham Bible Record. Presented
by Harriett A. Chilton through the E. Pluribus Unum Chapter.
This bible is now in the possession of Robert A. Cheatham's
great-granddaughter, Mrs. Wright B. Poffenberger of Potomac,
Md. This record was copied by his granddaughter, Harriett A.
Chilton. (Notes in parenthesis added by copier.)

Births
Ro. E. Cheatham, the father of R. A. Cheatham, was born Dec.
1st, 1798.
Jane Cheatham, the wife of Ro. E. Cheatham, was born Nov. 1,
1804.
Mary Cheatham, sister of Jane C(heatham) was born March 9,
1807.
Nancy Cheatham, sister of Jane C(heatham), was born June 10,
1809.
Children of Robert A. Cheatham and Harriet N. Cawthon:
Robert Alexander Cheatham was born August 6, 1840.
Lula Jane Cheatham was born June the 15th, 1869.
Mary Catharine Cheatham was born August the 16th, 1871.
Hubbard Robertson Cheatham was born July the 21st, 1873.
Elvira Samantha Cheatham was born Sept. 17, 1874.
Robt. Elliott Cheatham was born March the 22nd, 1877.
Harriet Agnes Cheatham was born April the 23rd, 1880.
Jemima Susan Cheatham was born March the 2nd, 1882.
Emma Clark Cheatham was born Sept. 20, 1884.
Elizabeth Cheatham was born August 12, 1887.
Russell Aubrey Cheatham was born November 12, 1889.
Robert Benjamin Cheatham was born March 31st, 1906, Spout
Springs, Va. (Son of Hubbard Robertson Cheatham).

Marriages
R. A. Cheatham and Miss (Harriet) N(elson) Cawthorn were
united by me in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony at her home on
the 24th day of October in the Year of our Lord 1866 in the
presence of many witnesses. Signed Jno. C. Hamner.
Lula Jane Cheatham was married Oct. 22, 1890 to Sam
Howerton.
Hubbard Robertson Cheatham was married to Isabelle Maud
Hunter April 26, 1905.
Jemima Susan Cheatham was married to William Chapman
Chilton May 1, 1907.
Robert Elliott Cheatham married to Eltha Caldwell December
1920.
Robert Benjamin Cheatham married Flourney Woods Price,
Little Rock, Arkansas, June 14, 1933.
(The marriage of Mary Katherine Cheatham to Bradley Chauncey
Babcock December 18, 1901 apparently was not listed
to oversight. The other children of Robert A. Cheatham
remained unmarried.)

Deaths
Ro. E. Cheatham, the father of R. A. Cheatham, died May the
11th, 1881.
Nancy Cheatham, the sister of Jane C(heatham), died January
23, 1892.
Thomas Edwin Cheatham departed this life August the 17th,
1884.
Hallie (Harriet) Agnes Cheatham died Dec. 30th, 1899, 19
years, 8 months, and 7 days old.
Elvira Samantha Cheatham died March 7, 1915.
Harriet Nelson Cheatham died August 12, 1916.
Robert Alexander Cheatham died Nov. 6, 1922.
Bessie (Elizabeth) Cheatham departed this life January 6, 1936.
Mary Katherine Babcock died December 21, 1946.
Emma Clark Cheatham died December 28, 1952.
Russell Aubrey Cheatham died March 22, 1956.
Hubbard Robertson Cheatham died March 22, 1960.
Jemima Sue Chilton died November 15, 1961.
Robert Benjamin Cheatham died May 31st, 1967, Morristown,
New Jersey.

N. Y. Revolutionary Records. Presented by Mrs. Ira G. Day
through the Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter.
Copy of the few remaining leaves of a diary kept by Capt.
John Jamison during the war of the Revolution, in which he
served.
The remnant of this diary is now in the possession of his
grandson, Dr. J. S. Jamison, of Hornellsville, N. Y.
28 Oct. 1776, Recd. of Lieut. Erwin of Capt. Jamison's
company in Col. Baxter's Batt'n of Flying Camp Six Musquits
six Bayonets and Scabbords five Belts 85 Cartouch Boxes being
the property of the State of Pennsylvania they being more than
wanted
In behalf of Coll. House
C. 7 m'y Store. P. Amboy.
Dec. 30 1776 then died David McCargar
Jan the 8 1777 then died Andrew Clark
Jan the 13 1777 then died John Picot
Jan the 8 1777 then died William Jones
Dec the 29 1779 the names of these of my company Alexander
Dunlap John Welley Michael Murphy
(signed) Capt. John Jamison
List of names found in the diary: Thomas Cart, Joseph Hale,
John Goode, Peter Grobe, Casnard Swink, Amos Langhey,
William Bell, John Worel.
Rec'd of Mr. Pintard First pair of Shoes
Rec on ship board 1 Blanket 1 Coat 1 Shirt
Rec in Cash for to pay making shirts f2 16o
Rec in Cloth Linen and Sundries for clothing f32 i. o
Sept 15 1788 paid for my boarding to Sundo Landlords 2f
64 i. 9.
July 26 1779 Robert Heneday to Supper f0 10 o
July 30 1779 to one Gill of Rum 0.10.0.
31 Robert Heneday to milk at Sundry times 0.12. 1.
Aug 3 1779 James Glass to 38 sheaves of oats f6. 15. 0.
3 Mary Johnson to six doz of oat sheaves f13. 10. 0.
Aug 2 1779 Samuel Haslett to two doz of oat sheaves
4. 10. 0.
Aug 3 1779 George Lefrisre 1. 15. 0.
Aug 2 1779 Samuel Shanon Total f1. 2. 6.
July the 27 1779 Abraham Lake to Twenty Seven Sheaves of
oats 4 15 o
27 John Martal to seventeen horses one night at pasture
2 12 6
30 Joseph Likens to one Bushel of Rey and pasture for seven-
teen horses one night 16 7 6
30 James Glass to twenty-eight sheaves of oats 4 10 o
William Armstrong to one pound of Lead at pr 12 dollars
Solomon Lypeage (?) to ¾ of pound of tea at three dollars pr
pound to one pound of Coffee at 16 s. pr. pound
To half yard of silk gauz six dollars 2 yds & one half yd of
ribbon 5 dollars 2 yds & half yd of binding at 2 dollars.
(For further data of service of Capt. John Jamison, see Amer-
ican Monthly Magazine for March, 1902.)

N. C. Bible records of D. Small. Presented by Mrs. W. E.
Bond through the Edenton Tea Party Chapter.
This Bible was printed 1768 and is now in the possession of
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bond, Clement Hall Farm, Edenton, N. C.
D. Small was born November 13, 1796.
Martha Small was born August 14, 1796.
James Bond was born February 14, 1790.
(Continued on page 318)
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Genealogical Department

(Continued from page 317)

Mary Bond was born May 30, 1767.
Mary, their son, was born December 18, 1792.
Richd, their son, was born September 21, 1794.
Lewis Baker, their son, was born September 17, 1798.
Winefred was born December 18, 1800.
Nancy was born May 18, 1803.
Elizabeth was born December 21, 1805.
The above mentioned James Bond departed this life February 1, 1812.
Mary, his wife, departed this life August, 1831.
Richd, their son, departed this life October 15, 1895 (this may be a mistake).
Richard H. Small and Jane E. Small, his wife, were married the 12th June 1856.
Richard H. Small was born the 5th of January 1831.
Jane E. Small was born the 27th of January 1829.
Richard H. Small, their son, was born August 30, 1857.
D. Small and Martha, his wife, were married March 25, 1828.
Jane E. Small, their daughter was born January 27, 1829.
William B. Small, their son, was born March 31, 1830.
Mary F. Frances was born March 31, 1831.
David A., their son, was born December 10, 1833.
Edmond B. Small was born April 20, 1835.
Thomas M. Small was born February 12, 1837.

Mary F. Small, daughter of D. Small and Martha, his wife, departed this life August 31, 1855.
Martha Small, widow of David, departed this life the 29th October 1845.
William B. Small departed this life August 26, 1854.
Edmund B. Small departed this life July 26, 1862.
David A. Small departed this life February 28, 186-.
Thomas M. Small, the last scion of his family tree, died in Edenton, North Carolina August 9, 1909 at 4 o’clock in the evening at the age of 72 years and 6 mos.
The nearest relatives left by him were 2nd cousins (Bonds, Woodards and Pendletons).
“May his slumbers be peaceful.” L. D. Bond.
(Buried in old Baptist churchyard, Edenton, North Carolina).
Fanny Reed, daughter of Richd and Winifred Hoskins departed this life October, 1817.
Richard Hoskins departed this life 7th day of November, 1822.
After a tedious affliction of three months—aged 49 years and 7 mos.
Elizabeth Bond departed this life July 21.
James, their son, departed this life August 26, 1802.
Baker Bond departed this life October 17, 1825 being in his 27th year.
Edmund Bond departed this life October 4, 1826, being in the 34th year of his age.
James Bond and Mary Hoskins were married 8th of October 1787.

(Continued on page 356)
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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 . . .

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THE HISTORIC FREEMAN PLANTATION,
JEFFERSON, TEXAS

Plaque of Historic American Building Survey and Texas Historic Medallion

THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF
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On steps, lower right to top, Mrs. Ford Hubbard, State Regent; Mrs. R. D. Evans, State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Roy E. Massengill, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Walter Espy, State Librarian; Mrs. Walter C. Pool, State Registrar; top left, from left to right, Mrs. Earnest S. Brainard, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. R. Stroube, Jr., State Curator; Mrs. Lewis P. O'Neill, State Chaplain; bottom steps, left to right, Mrs. Craig A. Tips, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. M. Crosswell, State Historian; bottom, outside steps, left to right, Mrs. J. M. Ribble, State Treasurer; Miss Marion Day Mullins, State Parliamentarian; and Mrs. B. W. Wooley, Vice President General from Texas. Absent, Mrs. Walter G. Dick, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter  
Houston, Texas  

*Honoring*  
Mrs. Ford Hubbard  
*State Regent-Texas Society*  
Daughters of the American Revolution

---

**Julia Shepherd Hubbard**  
*STATE REGENT 1970-1973*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nine New Chapters Confirmed</th>
<th>Gift of Classroom to KDS School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of Texas DAR Museum</td>
<td>The Freeman Plantation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovation of Texas Room in Memorial Continental Hall</td>
<td>Repair of Friendship Cottage at Tamassee DAR School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Texas Society DAR Chapters Completed</td>
<td>DAR Memorial Fund Established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*STATE REGENT 1970-1973*
Commencement exercises in 1971 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the presentation of John McKnitt Alexander Chapter's scholarship for girls at Rice University, the first endowed scholarship at that then new institution. In 1949 the Chapter was successful in doubling the original endowment.

At least six recipients have made Phi Beta Kappa during the scholarship's fifty year history.

Also making Phi Beta Kappa in 1971 was the latest recipient of the Chapter's second, still growing scholarship for girls established in 1965 as a memorial to a former Regent, Mrs. Fannie Bess Emery Montgomery.

*Courtesy of Rice Alumnae in John McKnitt Alexander Chapter*

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The beautiful white elm which stands on the Texas State Capitol Grounds in Austin was planted in 1932 by the Texas Society, DAR, to commemorate the 200th birthday of George Washington. Under the grandparent of this tree Washington first took command of the American Army July 3, 1775. It was there too that the original Stars and Stripes were presented to his troops.

Picture from Texas Forest Service, "Famous Trees of Texas"

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1971-72

MRS. WILLIAM A. RIEDEL
Lady Washington Chapter
Organized Nov. 14, 1889

MRS. JOSEPH G. FENDER
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter
Organized May 20, 1913

MRS. THOMAS P. WHITEHEAD
Alexander Love Chapter
Organized Oct. 19, 1923

MRS. JOHN E. REYNOLDS
Samuel Sorrell Chapter
Organized April 15, 1926

MISS MARY PEARL ETZEL
Ann Pouge Chapter
Organized April 13, 1940

MRS. ELANSON E. WALKER
Tejas Chapter
Organized May 21, 1952
JAMES CAMPBELL CHAPTER
Dallas, Texas

Presents With Affection

MRS. NEIL NEWTON
Regent 1970-1972
From humble beginnings 48 years ago on the second floor of South Park High School, Lamar University advanced through its fifth and most significant stage of development on August 23, 1971.

For 20 years, Lamar State College of Technology had moved relentlessly up the ladder of academic and service prominence, shedding three different junior college designations before entering the Texas system of higher education in 1951.

University status was bestowed upon Lamar by the 62nd Texas Legislature and a new era dawned. The foundation is supported by a student enrollment of nearly 11,000; a distinguished full-time faculty of more than 400; and imaginative leadership. On its main campus of 200 acres in Beaumont, Lamar University maintains 4 permanent buildings valued at $44 million. The current operating budget is $13.8 million; the payroll for some 2,000 employees is $8.8 million.

The University is divided into eight schools—Business, Education, Engineering, Fine and Applied Arts, Liberal Arts, Sciences, Technical Arts, and Graduate. Degree fields range from 40 baccalaureate offerings to 15 at the master's level to the doctorate of engineering.

An oceanographic institute on Pleasure Island in Port Arthur, and a second community or junior college are just two of many goals within reach of Lamar.

A unique environmental sciences facility is already in operation on the Louisiana side of Sabine Pass at the old lighthouse, and the Pleasure Island installation will become a reality soon on land for which purchase agreements have already been made with the City of Port Arthur.

Two-year courses are offered at Lamar University at Orange County, and funds are awaited for a similar operation in Jefferson County.

Extended day classes and a rapidly-expanding Continuing Education program provide occupational development and opportunities for the entire population of Southeast Texas.

Lamar University's progress at the senior college level has been guided by four presidents—Dr. John E. Gray, current president of the Regents' Development Council; the late Dr. F. L. McDonald and Dr. Richard W. Setzer; and Dr. Frank A. Thomas, Jr., who assumed the presidency on June 17, 1969, and continues in that capacity.

Mrs. Harry G. Shepherd, Regent

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The University of Texas at Austin, with a current enrollment of 39,503, is the keystone of the statewide University of Texas System.

UT Austin is composed of eight colleges (Humanities, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts and Pharmacy) and eight schools (Graduate, Law, Communication, Architecture, and the Graduate Schools of Social Work, Library Science, Business and the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs). Of these colleges and schools, the Graduate School currently is the largest in enrollment with 5,761 students.

Considered the major research university in the Southern half of the United States, UT Austin ranks 14th in the nation in over-all quality. That ranking is based on a recent rating of graduate programs by the American Council on Education. The rating showed that four UT Austin Programs were among the top five in the nation, while four additional programs were among the top 10. In all, 23 UT academic departments are ranked in the highest categories in their respective fields.

The library, with more than 2,000,000 volumes, is the largest and most comprehensive within a radius of 800 miles.

In operation since 1883,* UT Austin has a present campus of over 400 acres with 100 buildings used for classroom, laboratory, administration, library, dormitory and service facilities. The physical plant is valued at more than $230 million.

One of the newest additions to the campus is the Lyndon Baines Johnson (LBJ) Library, the first Presidential library to be opened in a scholarly center.

The Texas Society, NSDAR, awards one $500 University of Texas-DAR Scholarship each year to a University woman of Junior or Senior classification. The Committee members are the UT President, the Texas Society NSDAR Regent, and two members selected by the State Regent who presently are Dr. Llerena B. Friend, Professor Emeritus of History, UT, and Mrs. Ervin J. Prouse, DAR, of Austin, Chairman, University of Texas Scholarship.

* Though established by the Legislature in 1881.
Our grateful appreciation is given to the following who made this page possible:

Commercial National Bank  Fredonia State Bank
Stone Fort National Bank  Stephen F. Austin State University
Members Nacogdoches Chapter, DAR

Stephen F. Austin State University was established in 1921 by the Thirty-sixth Texas Legislature. The Board of Regents soon afterwards called Alton William Birdwell from the deanship at Southwest Texas State College to become the first president, but the university did not begin operation until September 18, 1923. In 1942, Dr. Birdwell retired as President Emeritus until his death on October 25, 1954. He was succeeded in 1942 by Dr. Paul Lewis Boynton, Professor of Psychology at George Peabody College, who served as president until his death on August 6, 1958. Dr. Ralph Wright Steen, Head of the Department of History and Government at the Texas A & M University, became the third president on November 1, 1958.

Under the direction of Presidents Birdwell, Boynton, and Steen, the university has steadily increased the number of its students, the variety of its curricula, and the size of its physical plant. Its early enrollment of only a few hundred students has grown to over 9000. After its first fifteen years of offering only the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, the university was authorized to grant additional Bachelor Degrees and to initiate the Master’s Degree program. The Fifty-first Texas Legislature deleted the term “Teachers” from its title and it became Stephen F. Austin State College in 1948. The college became a university by the legislative act in 1969.
THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

The University of Houston, established in 1927, is a state-supported university with 13 colleges and schools and an enrollment in excess of 27,500. The 366-acre main campus, some three miles southeast of downtown Houston, is estimated in value at more than $100 million and has 46 major buildings. The faculty of more than 1000 is drawn from a wide range of leading educational institutions in the United States and abroad.

The University operates the Clear Lake Graduate Center as an autonomous campus, and a third campus tract serves as a research facility near Hitchcock. Still another campus tract is planned for northwest Harris County. Thus the University, as enrollment rises, is expected to decentralize and avoid the overcrowding which characterizes many large institutions.

A major building program during the past decade has seen the construction of more than $70 million in new structures, including extensive additions to the M. D. Anderson Memorial Library, shown above. A carefully planned campus-wide landscaping program features attractive sculpture works, pedestrian walkways, pools and fountains to create an atmosphere conducive to serenity and scholastic achievement.

Sponsored by members of Ann Poage Chapter, NSDAR:

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and

Dr. Thomas N. Whitaker, Paul Carrington Chapter, SAR
THE HOWARD-DICKINSON HOUSE, Henderson, Texas, Built 1855 by brothers James L. and David P. Howard from Richmond, Virginia. Made their own bricks. Structure is iron-reinforced, hand-wrought woodwork; first plastered walls in area. Frame wing added in 1905 by Dickinson family. A frequent visitor in early days was Texas Statesman, Sam Houston, a cousin of Martha Ann (Mrs. Dave) Howard. Has Texas State Historical Medallion.

This message has been made possible by the kindness and cooperation of the following:
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BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

The collection was begun in 1918, when Dr. A. J. Armstrong presented to Baylor a sizeable group of letters, pictures, books, and other mementos associated with the great Victorian poets, Robert and Elizabeth Browning. Dr. Armstrong had come to Baylor in 1912 and was chairman of the Baylor English Department until his death in 1954.

The building—the Armstrong Browning Library—was dedicated in 1951; because of its architecture, decoration, and the collection which it houses, the Library attracts thousands of visitors each year. Scholars utilize the rare and primary materials of the collection; students prepare assigned research projects; school groups study various aspects—stained glass, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," art history, furniture style, etc.

The tradition is that established by Dr. Armstrong during his 40-year tenure. It consists of many elements. Some of these are: love of Robert Browning's work and message; deep appreciation of beautiful things; abiding optimism and hope; profound faith in spiritual reality and in God's love for his creatures; importance of widening the horizons of youth; belief in the value of challenge and testing.

For further information, contact:

Dr. Jack W. Herring, Director
Armstrong Browning Library
Baylor University
Waco, Texas 76703

HENRY DOWNS CHAPTER: 1901-1972

WACO, TEXAS
La Villita Chapter NSDAR

Mrs. Walter K. Henry, Regent

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Katherine Smith Atkinson will always be remembered for her loyal service to her local DAR Chapter, to Blinn College, to her community, and to her country.
HISTORIC FRAME CHURCH TO RECEIVE MEDALLION ON 125th ANNIVERSARY

Nearby the crystal clear waters of the San Marcos springs in central southwest Texas the first protestant church in the young settlement was organized in 1847 in the John Drayton Pitts cabin.

Two years earlier, in the days of the Texas Republic, the Michael Sessom family had forded the river rising from underground springs. In 1846 Thomas Mcgeehee, a company commander in the Texas Army, had settled on his headright league of land on the river and cultivated the first farm in the community. The Pitts, Sessoms and McGeehees joined to form the first organized church in San Marcos.

In 1850 John Pitts bought General Edward Burleson’s San Jacinto land grant outside town and resettled there deeding his land in San Marcos to the church. On this land stands the 80-year old white frame Gothic structure. It replaces two previous buildings, a wooden house and a red brick church built in 1872.

During the interval when the buildings were being replaced services were held in Coronal Institute Chapel, the earliest boarding school in the country. In 1875 the church became the parent organization for Coronal and many young men and women were trained in Methodism through this early educational institution.

For 50 years the congregation was served by circuit riders but as early as 102 years ago San Marcos had a Methodist minister of its own. Six annual conferences were held in the majestic frame building during the 57 years San Marcos was a district headquarters for the Texas Conference.

This month, March 19, the refurbished building will be presented a historical building medallion by the Texas Historical Survey Committee. For the past two years the San Marcos landmark has been restored by members of the congregation, many of whom are descendants of the Texas frontiersmen. It has been renovated inside and out, befitting its historical role in the development of Methodism and education in Texas.

Captain Thomas Moore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, proudly salutes the First United Methodist Church of San Marcos on the observance of its 125th Anniversary.

H. Ellis Thomas, Minister
Herschel C. Walling, Chairman Administrative Board
Mrs. Gene Scratchin and Robert Pollard, Co-Chairmen Committee for Restoration and Renovation
Miss Virginia Hightower, Regent
Captain Thomas Moore Chapter, San Marcos
Under the leadership of Dr. Guy D. Newman, Howard Payne president, and the direction of Col. Russell O. Fudge, the Academy has developed a unique program of study within the Social Science Division. It is restricted to selected, superior students capable of assuming leadership roles in churches, civic, government, and professional or business activities. Courses are non-partisan, non-controversial, and seek to inspire students to search for the truth.

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Lon Morris College is the oldest junior college in the state of Texas. It was founded in 1873 in Kilgore, Texas by Dr. Isaac Alexander, pioneer East Texas area preacher and educator. In 1875 Alexander Institute became the property of East Texas (now The Texas) Conference of the United Methodist Church. It was moved to Jacksonville, Texas in 1894 so that it might better serve the people of The East Texas Conference.

The name was changed in 1924 to Lon Morris College to honor R. A. (Lon) Morris, a Pittsburg, Texas banker who endowed the institution.

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LeTourneau College was founded in 1946 as LeTourneau Technical Institute by Mr. and Mrs. R. G. LeTourneau in an effort to bring into existence a college that would apply the practical concepts to an engineering education. Following the leading of the practical turn of mind of Mr. LeTourneau, the school program emphasized a combination in education of the theoretical and the practical, making it possible for students to gain actual experience while pursuing their studies. It was the intense desire of the founders to parallel with this approach to education the genuine and practical aspects of Christianity.

After operating fourteen years as a senior college limited to technological studies, the Board of Trustees, in 1961, approved the expansion of the program to a four-year college with the addition of the arts and sciences. At the same time, the name was changed to LeTourneau College.

In 1962, Richard H. LeTourneau became president and since that time the college has been strengthened in all phases of the program including the erection of a science building, gymnasium, residence halls and library. In 1968 he was elected to the position of chairman of the board of trustees and Dr. Harry Hardwick became the fourth president of LeTourneau College.

purpose of the college

The purpose of LeTourneau College is to provide higher education with emphasis on high academic standards, practical application and spiritual development. Within the framework of this purpose, by its curricula and extra-curricula programs, the College shall constantly strive to fulfill the following objectives in the interest of the student.

To motivate the student to a life of service to God and man, and to view his chosen vocation as a sacred trust within the Christian stewardship concept of time, ability and material assets.

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Mrs. Ford Hubbard, State Regent, Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has appointed a Committee to locate and take an inventory of the Texas Pink Granite Markers, which were placed by the Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Texas in 1918, along El Camino Real or Old San Antonio Road, one of the most historic roads in the Western Hemisphere.

This project was the inspiration of Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, member of Col. George Moffett Chapter, Beaumont, Texas, in 1911 and was completed while she was serving as State Chairman in 1918.

Sometime after the great storm on the Gulf of Mexico in 1553 the Spaniards opened an overland route from Mexico City to the Atlantic Coast over which gold and silver was carried by pack-train and loaded on ships and taken to Spain. From the Ferry on the Sabine River (boundary between Texas and Louisiana) to Paso de Francia on the Rio Grande River in present day Maverick County near Eagle Pass, Texas, a distance of over 539 miles a large Texas Pink Granite Marker was placed every 5 miles in 1918 by the Texas Society, DAR and State of Texas, after this old road was surveyed by V. N. Zively, a Civil Engineer, appointed by Governor James E. Ferguson in 1915. A total of 123 Markers were required.

Many Missions were founded along this historic road, including Mission Nuestra de los Dolores near site of present town of San Augustine, Texas, in 1716. This Mission is being reconstructed at this time by The San Augustine County Historical Society, of San Augustine, Texas. This page was contributed by: Mrs. Walter M. Burress, member of the Jane Douglas Chapter, who is now serving as State Chairman, DAR Markers Committee. Making Inventory of the 123 Granite Markers which were erected in 1918.
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Genealogical Department
(Continued from page 318)

QUERIES

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. Waits, 920 S. James, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501.

Dawley: Will exchange data freely from a collection of over 1000 family records sheets. First comers in Rhode Island and Virginia, later generations nationwide.—James R. Case, 43 Highland Ave., Beithel, Ct. 06801.

Calkins: A reward of $15.00 will be given to the first person who locates a Calkins family Bible (Meth.) belonging to John (1785), later generations nationwide.—James R. Case, 43 Highland Ave., Beithel, Ct. 06801.

Perkins: Would like to correspond with descendants of Fortune Perkins, who was in New Kent Co., Va., 1658, also with descendants of Will Perkins, who m. Susannah Massie 22-Feb., 1756, New Kent Co., Va.—J. E. Williams, Box 1045, Brady, Texas, 76825.

Thomas: Wish info of parents of Asa Thomas born Feb. 1785, Md., d. 1869 Melford, III.; married Eleanor Freeman; brothers William and Nathan; moved to Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Ill.; War 1812; sons Clement, Benjamin F., Asa, Aaron, and Samuel. Will share info.—Mrs. Muriel L. Witt, 3135 Martha Custis Dr., Alexandria, Va. 22312.

Talbott: Want marriage date for: Daniel Talbott, 1788-1851. (Son of Lovett Talbott) to Mary Humphrey, with her birth, death and proof. Probably buried in Bracerville, Ohio, Cemetery in Warren County, Ohio.—Mrs. George L. Pugh, Box 166, Rudnor, Ohio 43066.


Thomas-Martin-Powell-Joplin: Need par & w names of Henry Thomas Sr., bought land Pole Cat Crk., Halifax Co. Va. 1764, d there 1815, his will has chs: Henry, John, Walker, Elijah, Joel, Sally Nelson. Son John sd. he m. Amelia Co. Va. 1762 on his Rev. W. Paper. Info on Thos. Martin Sr. b 1714 Albemarle Co. Va.? d there 1792. His pa was John; John's pa was Abram; was Abram's w Eliz. Letitia Lewis? Was Abram desc. of Capt. John Martin who came to Va. 1607? Info on par of Wm. Powell b 1755 Albemarle Co. Va. d Tenn. & his w Mary Cowper b Hampton, Va. 1764, m 1782 Amherest, Va. (their son Wm. C., m Eliz. Martin, dau of Pleasant, both d Pettis Co., Mo) Info on Thos. Joplin(g) he m by 1734 in Henrico Co to Hannah Freeman, dau of Geo. & Jane. He in Albemarle Co. later (their dau Becky m Pleasant Martin, son of Thos. Sr).—Mrs. J. C. Campbell, 211 North Walnut, Woodland, Calif. 95695.

Quimby: Need parents of Edward b Sept 1 1762/4 NH, d Feb 24 1830 Salisbury NH, marr Oct 20 1785 at Brentwood Sarah Mottrell. 9 children.—Mrs. Leonard Rautenburg, 33 Leicester Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14217.


Catlin: Want proof Rev. Simeon Catlin, son of Abraham Catlin, was father of John W. Catlin, b. 6-22-1797, Dutchess Co. N.Y. d 4-24-1871, Wellsboro, Tioga Co. Penn. and first wife Caroline Shuts, b. 7-1801, N.Y. d 3-1874, Wellsboro, Tioga Co. Penn. m abt 1826.—Edna Neary, 1791-16th Ave. S. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404.


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trend, pointing out that "parathion treated areas constitute a potential hazard to humans, domestic animals and wildlife." Grove workers handling foliage that had been treated a month earlier, collapsed, went into shock, and escaped death only through skilled medical attention. Poison sprays may cause blindness in fish, an opaque white film covers the eye indicating that vision has been impaired or destroyed. Some of these fish can be caught by hand, but are not safe for human consumption.

It is important to realize that chemical spraying of forest insects is neither the only way, nor the best way for control. This also concerns almost the whole gamut of insecticides now in agricultural use. When millions of tons of poisonous chemicals are applied to the surface of the land, it is inevitable that some of them will find their way into the ceaseless cycle of waters moving between land and sea. Reports of fish kills have now become so common that the United States Public Health Service has set up an office to collect such reports from the states as an index of water pollution. The conditions usually responsible for their fish losses were those made familiar by repetition over the years—the application of insecticides to crops, a heavy rain, and poison washed into the streams. Apparently the chemical remains in the mud bottom, permanently polluting the streams or pond beds.

Ecology? Pollution? Are these the driving forces behind the new regional exclusionism? In large part, yes. In the last three years, pollution control has become a hot issue nearly everywhere. And so people are banding together to fight pollution. Dozens of local groups have sprung up. All this happens at a crucial point in U.S. history.

The message of all this is quite simple. It took us years to foul our environment, and it is going to take us years to clean it up. In the process, we must take great care to avoid creating new problems even bigger than the ones we are trying to solve.
The General Assembly of the new Commonwealth was to have a House of Delegates, popularly elected as was its predecessor, the House of Burgesses. However, in place of the old colonial Council appointed by the Governor, there would be a Senate with members elected for six-year terms. Greatly increased powers were vested in the Commonwealth's General Assembly.

Mindful of past clashes with royal governors, the framers of Virginia's First Constitution of 1776 put strict limitations upon the powers of a Virginia state governor, his term being one year, subject, however, to re-election. The present constitutional term is four years.

Popular Patrick Henry was chosen first Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and through re-election served several terms.

The new Commonwealth of Virginia made great strides in democracy. In the House of Delegates, George Wythe and Jefferson led in revising the law code, abolishing special privileges, and making punishments for crime more humane. Of major importance was Jefferson's Statute for Religious Freedom.

In 1779, during Patrick Henry's first term as governor, it was decided to move the State capital from Williamsburg to Richmond, where the General Assembly met the next year.

The change was made to have a location more accessible to Virginians west of the Fall Line and less vulnerable to British attack.

But the advance of the British soon caused the General Assembly to flee to Charlottesville, and thence to Staunton, where Patrick Henry and R. H. Lee consulted in June 1781 as to defensive measures.

As the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, assured the safety of Richmond as the seat of Virginia's government, there soon began plans for a permanent capitol building in the city founded by Col. William Byrd, II.

In 1785 Thomas Jefferson, then United States minister to France, selected as model for the State capitol the Roman Temple at Nimes.

Three years later the Virginia General Assembly convened in the new building not yet completed, but described by a French traveler as "the greatest and noblest in America."

Of the many works of art in the capitol commemorating Virginia's history, the most impressive stands in the entrance hall—Houdon's statue of George Washington, posed by the General himself.

Today, the Virginia General Assembly, housed in classic dignity on its hill overlooking the James River, bears eloquent testimony to the vitality of representative government in America, which began farther down the James over 350 years ago.
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Russell Hall, a new classroom-arts building completed in 1971, was named after the late Senator Richard Brevard Russell. Senator Russell, born November 2, 1897, in Winder, the son of Georgia Chief Justice Richard Brevard Russell and Ina Dillard Russell, had a career as a public servant which spanned half a century as State Legislator, Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, Governor of Georgia, and member of the U.S. Senate for 38 years. He served his country in the Senate as Chairman of its powerful Armed Services Committee, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and as President Pro-tem of the Senate at the time of his death on January 21, 1971. He was a descendant of Alexander Brevard, a member of Society of Cincinnati, N.C. and a S.A.R.

The new academic building on the Middle Georgia College campus is the first public building to be named for Senator Russell after his death. It contains a performing arts theatre, art galleries, art and music studios, practice rooms, classrooms, and faculty offices. A Russell Memorial Room will contain memorabilia of the Senator’s services to his State and Nation.

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John Floyd Chapter NSDAR of Homerville, Georgia dedicates this page with our deepest love and appreciation to two who have worked long and diligently to uphold the spirit of DAR; who have rendered every possible service on a Local, State, and National level; who have guided, directed, encouraged and advised us when called upon; who have loyally served Clinch County, the State of Georgia, and America in a spiritual, moral, educational, and patriotic manner individually, and as a family group. The members of John Floyd Chapter thus dedicate this page to Mrs. E. J. Smith and her brother, Judge Folks Huxford. Mrs. Smith was Organizing Regent, and the Chapter’s first Regent. Her brother has served in a legal manner, and has helped many members establish their lineage.
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 307)

LA VILLITA (College Station, Texas). Under the leadership of Mrs. Walter K. Henry, Regent, the Chapter has increased its membership twenty-five per cent during the last year. Through the efficient organized efforts of the Lineage Research Chairman, Mrs. Joseph C. Brusse, the committee has held workshops, seminars, presented programs and given teas. Prospective members were invited to meetings to get to know members and to find out what the chapter was doing. They were taken to the library and assisted in tracing their lineage. Files are kept of prospective members and they are invited to come and are made to feel welcome by the Chapter. Several of the prospective members are teachers and have started Junior American Citizen Clubs in their classrooms. Mrs. Don R. Dale, one of the active members, is chairman of the Junior American Citizen Clubs as well as serving as Vice Regent. Twice during the past year Lineage Workshops have been held, their purpose to interest members in working with their own lineage and in helping others. These workshops gave hints on how to trace lineage by using local libraries and by writing letters to find information that will aid in their search.

A volume of one hundred and twenty pages of Bible Records was compiled by Mrs. Walter K. Henry, Regent, and Mrs. Joseph C. Brusse, Lineage Research Chairman. The volume was typed, mimeographed, collated and bound by the members. Copies of this volume were presented to the State Society and the DAR Library in Washington.

An Americanism medal was presented in February 1971 to Mr. Frank Kahan of Bryan, Texas. Another was given in February 1972 to Arthur Douglas Adamson. These men are two of many naturalized citizens who live in the community. Mr. Kahan is a business man from Yugoslavia who has given great service to our community by doing anything that needed to be done, such as serving on service clubs, volunteering for jury duty. He is an asset to the community. Mr. Adamson is from London, England and New Zealand. He is Professor Emeritus of Texas A&M University; has taught swimming to thousands of young people. His teaching of swimming is more than teaching swimming safety but also team spirit, discipline, character, and leadership. Mr. Adamson is the husband of Nora Adamson a member of La Villita Chapter.

FRANKLINTON (Franklinton, Ohio) celebrates the 20th Anniversary of its founding April 12, 1972. Marguerite Courtright Patton was President General when the 52 organizing members joined the National Society DAR to serve home (Continued on page 368)
THE "GENERAL" COMES HOME

The historic Civil War locomotive, the GENERAL, will return to Kennesaw in Cobb County soon for permanent retirement in a new home almost on the spot where it was seized by Andrews' Raiders.

One hundred and ten years ago on April 12, 1862, the Western & Atlantic's regular train from Atlanta to Chattanooga pulled into Big Shanty station. The GENERAL stopped as usual beside the Lacy Hotel where both passengers and crew detrained for breakfast. There was nothing to indicate an event which would later capture the hearts and minds of future generations. The presence of 3000 Confederate troops in training at nearby Fort McDonald and the common-place pacing of sentries gave a false sense of security.

There was nothing suspicious about the tall, bearded James J. Andrews as he strolled past the freight cars to the waiting GENERAL. A Union secret agent with his force of 18 soldiers and one civilian who had boarded the train in Marietta were no more than passengers. No one noticed as Andrews climbed into the cab of the GENERAL with three men. No one noticed the other Union agents scramble into one of the box cars. But everyone noticed the hiss of steam and the chug chug of exhaust as the GENERAL pulled rapidly out of the station.

Conductor Fuller, looking out the window in utter surprise, and rushing out the door, saw the last car disappear around the curve to the North.

Thus the adventure of the GENERAL began. On April 12, 1972, the museum erected for its home will be opened to the public, and Cobb County will welcome the little engine which played such a valiant part in the history of Georgia.

The museum will be owned and administered by the City of Kennesaw (formerly Big Shanty). The Big Shanty Historical Society is working on the exhibits and plans for the Big Shanty Commemoration.

A commemorative medal is being sold to assist the funding, and is backed by members of the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce and the City Council of Kennesaw. The medal will feature the GENERAL on the front, the Great Seal of the Confederacy on the back, and will be struck in bronze, oxidized silver, and .999 silver, full proof, limited issue and serially numbered edition. The medals may be ordered from the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce, 820 Fourlane Highway, Marietta, Georgia 30060, and the various Cobb County Banks.

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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 366)

and country through Historical, Educational and Patriotic objectives with their Organizing Regent, Mrs. Nelson J. Ruggles.

In the first year Franklinton Chapter purchased an acre of land for $30.00 at Valley Forge and had three names inscribed on the bronze plaques of the Bell Tower there.

During the twenty years, ten Regents followed Mrs. Ruggles: Mrs. James G. Kahle; Mrs. John F. Nye; Mrs. Charles M. Cummins; Mrs. Franklin J. Trannett; Mrs. S. Holliday Ruggles; Mrs. Raymond Spence; Mrs. Robert A. J. Lippert; Mrs. William S. Clark; Mrs. William Elberfeld and Mrs. Larry Cook. All attended Continental Congress, State Conference and District meetings. All twenty years Franklinton achieved the Honor Roll—19 Gold, 1 Silver.

Franklinton's contributions on record in the State Conference Proceedings total more than $21,000.00. $9,770 to the American Indians, $7,178 to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools; $613 to Franklinton C.A.R. which was founded July 4, 1952; $1,575 to National (Continued on page 372)
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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 368)

Projects: $1,641 to State Projects; 12 scholarships to Forestry Camp through Conservation; 162,900 pounds of new and used clothing sent to Indians at Bacone and St. Mary's; 89 Good Citizens pins awarded. These winners and their mothers entertained at luncheon. 2,060 Manual for New Citizens given to new citizens in Americanism Classes taught by Mrs. Fay Reeder, winner of Award of Merit and Valley Forge Freedom Foundation award. Money, flags and cookies contributed for the New Citizens tea. Many new citizens appeared on Franklinton Chapter programs to tell of their former homelands.

Memorial services for 35 members leave today's membership at 160. Members of Franklinton have served on National Resolutions Committee; one of them as State Regent of South Dakota; Ohio State Officers; State Chairman; State Hostess; Speakers Bureau; provided continuous senior leadership for Franklinton C.A.R.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. S. Holliday Ruggles a Memorial Marker was dedicated at Forest Cemetery, Circleville, Ohio November 16, 1971 to honor the memory of Marguerite Courtright Patton (Mrs. James Blaine) beloved member of Franklinton Chapter. Presented by the Chapter Regent the marker was accepted by the State Regent who presented it to the President General.

Franklinton Chapter looks forward to its Silver Anniversary.

TEJAS (Houston, Texas). In May 1972 Tejas Chapter DAR will be twenty years old. A number of the charter members are still active and quite a few new names have been added to the membership.

During the two decades since the charter was granted, Tejas Chapter has been awarded many honors. Major activities have been in the area of Americanism. Over three thousand flags have been distributed to various organizations, schools, and new citizens. Mrs. C. L. Farquharson, first Regent, and one of the charter organizers, and Mrs. E. E. Walker were charter members of the Americans By Choice School for new citizens. The school was well known in Houston and was responsible in developing some very patriotic Americans. A number of the students have qualified and are recipients of the DAR Americanism Medal—presented by Tejas Chapter. These naturalized citizens are doing a tremendous job for America on the local scene and it is possible that they will become known beyond the city level.

Last year in May, Tejas Chapter sponsored a real "flag waving" program with Dr. Robert Morris as the principal speaker. A good crowd attended the meeting in the spacious auditorium of Great Southern Life Insurance Company. There were some excellent addresses by male friends of Tejas Chapter preceding the guest speaker. Dr. Morris, Chancellor of Plano University, is a dynamic personality and forceful orator. He had a fascinated audience.

It has been an exciting and busy time for members of Tejas Chapter so now join with us and say, . . . "Happy Birthday!"—Alice M. Walker.
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Nearby Atlanta provides major league sports including football, baseball, basketball and soccer. A major symphony orchestra housed in a magnificent new cultural center, and one of the world's most interesting attractions—Stone Mountain—make DeKalb a tourist "must."

DeKalb has the highest per family income of any county of over 50,000 in the Southeast . . . which indicates why one out of every four persons who move to Georgia settles in DeKalb.

We cordially invite you to visit DeKalb and see for yourself. Why not soon?

After all, there's no time like the pleasant!

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MARCH 1972 375
Recent research has revealed the McDonough County Courthouse at Macomb, Illinois, has major significance in National Architectural History. Investigations made by William B. Coney Macomb architect and Titus Karlowicz, an architectural historian at Western Illinois University, have uncovered facts placing this courthouse in that category.

The building is an early work of Elijah E. Meyers, one of the first architects to appear on the Illinois prairie. He was known as the Courthouse Architect; and he is credited with the design and construction of more state capitols and county courthouses than any other American architect. He finally attained international prominence.

The present building is being restored to its original 1869 style. It will also be used by historical groups to house a museum.

The courthouse is one of the oldest in existence in Illinois that has been in continual use for one hundred and two years. It was here on the sight of the present building, Abraham Lincoln spoke to the residents of McDonough County who cared to listen as he passed through Macomb on his way to Galesburg to debate with Steven A. Douglas. He spoke here on October 25, 1858; and he said in part, “Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.”

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Mrs. Ralph Stone, Director

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<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
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<td>Colonel Jonathan Latimer</td>
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<td>Carthage</td>
<td>Mildred Warner Washington</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
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<td>Puritan and Cavalier</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
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<td>Peoria</td>
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<td>Rock Island</td>
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<td>Chief Shaubena</td>
<td>Roseville</td>
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<td>Knoxville</td>
<td>Daniel McMillan</td>
<td>Stronghurst</td>
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<td>Rene Cossitt Jr.</td>
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<td>George Sornberger</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
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The story of Ellwood House, built in DeKalb, Illinois, by Issac Leonard Ellwood in 1879, while uniquely shaped by the tastes and actions of a particular family is, in a larger sense, the story of a particular period in our history, both local and national. Ellwood House, with its store of objects preserved through three generations and almost one hundred years, gives a vivid picture of the life of politics and society, of farm and factory, of business and education just prior to and immediately following the turn of the century.

Of all the collections within Ellwood House, however, none is perhaps more significant than that relating to the invention and manufacture of barbed wire. It is in this area that local history becomes a part of national and even international history as the impact of the development of barbed wire in DeKalb, Illinois, is traced to its final determination, with that wire used as an instrument of enclosure in taming the “Old West” and as an instrument of defense in wars around the world from 1899 to the present moment.
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**MISS TRUDY GRAVES**

**A Junior Member of Fourth Division**
The DuPage County Historical Museum opened its doors on October 1, 1967. The Museum is the result of many years of labor by the DuPage County Historical Society which, through one of its members, purchased the building, acquired the artifacts, and arranged the displays. Mrs. Harold P. Dunton, president of the society during this period, is now the curator of the museum. The building now belongs to the county which pays for its upkeep, but the museum board made up of members of the Historical Society manages the activities and exhibits.

Among the displays are a war memorial room, a Victorian parlor, a pioneer cabin, a children's playroom, and a collectors' room featuring collections of glass, china, wedding dresses, and toys. The lower level which contains much farm equipment and a country store, also features a model railroad using DuPage County for its setting. This was built and is maintained by a model railroad club. Included in the displays are furniture and artifacts which belonged to pioneer families and pictures of early settlers and historic scenes from around the county.

During its four years more than fifty-five thousand persons have viewed the exhibits. Visitors have included family groups, school children, and organizations. The Museum is open every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Although a rented building in Kaskasia was the first "State House" from 1818 to 1820, the first Capitol erected by the State of Illinois was in Vandalia, the capital city from 1820 to 1839.

Abraham Lincoln served as a member of the Legislature, getting his first real political experience in the Vandalia State Capitol.

Enacted in the Legislature during the year Vandalia was Capitol of Illinois were the first school laws of Illinois, the act incorporating the "town of Chicago," and the first internal improvement laws.

On the corner of the State Capitol grounds in Vandalia, is the Madonna of the Trail, a monument to the pioneer mothers, dedicated in 1928, a gift to Illinois and the Nation from Daughters of the American Revolution. A ceramic copy of the Madonna of the Trail was sculptured by Mrs. A. M. (Daisylee) White, a member of Old State Capital Chapter.
The central museum is housed in a three story brick building known as the Old Pauper Home, one of the last remaining poor farm homes in Illinois. The building, built in 1877, was leased to the Historical Society in 1960. Each of the seventeen rooms is a page out of the past.

Grouped around the central museum are five authentic log buildings, which were moved to the grounds from the hills of southern Illinois. These include a two room cabin, a store, a barn which has a threshing floor, a school, and a blacksmith shop. There are plans for adding several log structures and a few early frame houses.

The facility is open throughout the year, with a caretaker-maintenance man acting as tour guide.

**SEVENTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS NSDAR**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPONSORING CHAPTERS</th>
<th>TOWN</th>
<th>REGENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Egyptian</td>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>Mrs. William L. Milan</td>
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<td>Carbondale</td>
<td>Mrs. Wayne Green</td>
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<td>Wabash</td>
<td>Carmi</td>
<td>Mrs. Kent Boeger</td>
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<td>Samuel Elder</td>
<td>Eldorado</td>
<td>Miss Dorothy Bourland</td>
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<td>Wayne Prairie</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>Mrs. Ivan E. Feller</td>
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<td>Michael Hillegas</td>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>Mrs. Victor Humm</td>
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<td>Mrs. Oliver P. Hill</td>
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<td>Mrs. John A. Henneberger</td>
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<td>Joel Pace</td>
<td>Mt. Vernon</td>
<td>Mrs. J. L. Buford</td>
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The pleasure of working.

The dignity of simplicity.

The worth of character.

The influence of example.

The obligation of duty.

The wisdom of economy.

The obligation of duty.

The improvement of talent.

The dignity of simplicity.

The virtue of patience.

The art of gathering.

The improvement of talent.

The power of kindness.

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National Defense

(Continued from page 246)

Churchill said: “Do not suppose that this is the end. This is only the beginning of reckoning. This is only the first sip, the first foretaste of a bitter cup that will be proffered to us year by year, unless by a supreme effort, a recovery of moral strength and martial vigor, we arise again, and take our stand as in the olden time.”

Can the American people be made to realize that the threats that surround us cannot be wished away? Will they grasp the fact that these forces are no longer evolutionary, that they are revolutionary in their sweeping strength? Only by an awakening, by a supreme effort, by taking a firm stand against tyranny, can the United States, the last bastion of freedom, turn back the forces of international communism and defeat them decisively.

Statesmen, wise in the ways of the world, foresaw and warned against United States involvement in the United Nations, which from the outset included nations that mocked its very principles. As the futility of membership in the United Nations and consequent dangers to our Country become more apparent day by day, an increasing number of Americans in public and private life are urging strongly that the United States withdraw from the United Nations.

History has shown that among great nations only those that remain strong and free survive. A distinguished author has written, “Those who refuse to profit from the lessons of history are doomed to repeat its errors.” Let us pray that the American people will choose to remain strong and free!
The California State Executive Board and California Daughters
Present with Pride and Affection their State Regent

MRS. LEROY CONRAD KAUMP

A Candidate for Vice President General at the 81st Continental Congress
20 years dedicated in service to the State and National Society
Flint Ridge flint was once the stone from which prehistoric Indians made implements to kill and skin game, light fires, and possibly slay enemies. The semiprecious stone now leads a more prosaic life as the official gemstone of the State of Ohio.

Many centuries ago Indian trails from villages and campsites throughout the Midwest converged on an irregular range of hills about ten miles in length located between the present cities of Newark and Zanesville, Ohio. Along the trails through tangled forest growth and on nearby river waterways, prehistoric Indians on foot or in dugout canoes made their way to these hills for a material they sorely needed—flint.

The Ohio Historical Society established Flint Ridge State Memorial in 1933 to preserve this unusual site. In 1968 a modern museum was constructed over one of the original flint pits.

The museum is open daily except Mondays, from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., March through November; Sundays only or by appointment, December through February.

**FLINT RIDGE STATE MEMORIAL and OHIO HISTORICAL CENTER**

are sponsored by the following Ohio Chapters

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Ohio State's newest and most unique public attraction is the Ohio Historical Center. Construction began during the summer of 1967 and completed in July 1970. Two buildings in one, the Center houses at ground level all central museum services of The Ohio Historical Society. In the three storied, cantilevered block above the delta-shaped museum base are the Society's library, archives, manuscripts, and publications functions.

The Center is open to the public 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Wednesday; 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Sundays and holidays. Admission is free. For additional information and for group tour, lecture, and meeting reservations write: The Ohio Historical Center, Columbus 43211.

The Center is located on a 58-acre tract adjacent to the Ohio Expositions grounds and Highway Patrol Academy at the 17th Avenue exit of Interstate 71 (North Freeway), three miles north of downtown Columbus. Free parking is available for more than 1,000 automobiles.
World renowned Tyler Davidson Fountain, “Genius of Waters,” recently celebrated 100 years on Fountain Square. Although its plaza home has been rebuilt to 20th Century taste, the ageless beauty of the fountain is enhanced by groves of trees, inspired by Cincinnati Chapter, DAR. A plan proposed by the chapter to give a mature tree and to encourage other groups to sponsor trees led to their inclusion in building designs. The effect has spread; many more trees have since been planted in downtown areas. Nature’s beauty has returned to the inner city. Watching the parade of the seasons by the change in flowers or the blanket of snow at her feet, the birds of summer or the fairy lights of Christmas in her branches, the DAR OAK testifies to our members’ interest in conserving the history and beauty of their city.

Cincinnati Chapter
Honors its Regent, Mrs. C. Jerome Tryling

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Keep the Queen Cruising — Write your Congressman! Tell him he has your support in passing legislation to preserve the DELTA QUEEN. Write us for full information on other ways you can help save this historic monument to America’s pioneer past.
John Davey started caring for trees in Kent, Ohio. He planted many of the trees that still flourish in the "Tree City" today, including this 90-year-old copper beech on the grounds of the Kent family for whom the town was named.

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The work pioneered by John Davey's dedication is now carried on by the original and largest tree-care service in the world, The Davey Tree Expert Company.

Today, more than 1,000 trained, conscientious craftsmen provide year-round residential tree care and landscape planting. They protect America's trees from coast to coast and in outlying island possessions.

In these days of improving environmental control, healthy trees are one of nature's best fighters against air pollution, exhaling life-giving oxygen into the environment.

Let Davey keep your living treasures luxuriant, healthy and beautiful.

DAVEY TREE
KENT, OHIO 44240
Coast to Coast and Canada
This Western Reserve landmark was built in 1812 by Joseph Rider and began to welcome travelers in 1813.

Rider's son Zerah was a very enterprising innkeeper—he cut a road from what is now Route 84 to Mentor Avenue, placing a sign at 84 and Bank St., “This way to the only Tavern.”

But with the advent of Lake steamers, and, in 1852, the Iron Horse, business dwindled until, in 1865, Rider converted his tavern to a family home, which included an elaborate second-floor ballroom.

The old building was restored to its original use in 1922 when the Rider family sold it to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Randall, who added the dining room wing, enlarged the north wing, and moved the main entrance to the west side.

In 1954 Gerald and Park Lutz, brothers and long time residents of Painesville, reopened the inn and gave it its present name. Under the ownership of Gerald and Park Lutz this old Western Reserve Inn regained its charm and early American nostalgia.

On October of 1970 Betty and Frank Carroll purchased the Inn and it is their sincere wish to extend a most hearty welcome. Betty and Frank's primary concern is to you, our guest.

U. S. Route 20 (West)  
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Phone: 354-8200
THE DELAWARE CITY CHAPTER DAR
presents

Dedication of an Historical Marker
Sunday, October 24, 1971 at 2:00 o'clock
at the Delaware Gazette Company
Delaware, Ohio
by
The Delaware City Chapter DAR
of
The National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
to honor
Abram Thomson 1814 - 1898
Publisher, Legislator
Postmaster Under Lincoln

Pledge of Allegiance
Mrs. George Cleveland Smythe

Dedication Service
Unveiling of marker
Christine Lynn Thomson
Cheryl Lee Thomson
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Mrs. Walter Pabst, Historian, Chairman
Mr. H. C. Thomson
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Prayer
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Mrs. Merrit Huber

Historian Ohio State Society
Mrs. C. G. Hussey

Tea at Woman's City Club, 135 N. Franklin St.

Music
Mrs. John Spangler

Introduction of Guests
Mrs. Sherman L. Roberts

Honored guests included Mr. Charles R. Petree, president of the Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Hostesses for Tea:
Mrs. Hoffman, Regent; Mrs. Frederick Baker, Ex-Regent; Mrs. A. C. Farmer; Mrs. Paul Cunningham, Ex-Regent; Mrs. Thurman Ufferman; Mrs. Milo Richley, Ex-Regent; Mrs. James Kern; Mrs. Walter Hagelgans; Mrs. F. E. Lewis; Mrs. D. L. Stein; Mrs. Raymond Hickok, Ex-Regent.

Abram Thomson was the first in the longest line of single-family association with a newspaper in the United States. Henry Clay Thomson II, the current publisher, is the fourth generation, and his son Walter D. (Tom) Thomson II, vice president of The Gazette, is the fifth generation.

Abram Thomson, a member of the Ohio Newspaper Hall of Fame (1938), was associated with The Delaware Gazette from 1834 until his retirement in 1896.

H. C. Reed, managing editor of the Gazette, pointed to the high esteem the 19th Century publisher commanded among his peers as a man of "discretion, moderation and good judgment."

Mrs. Walter Pabst, historian of the DAR drew on a variety of historical documents to present a view of Delaware during the time of Abram Thomson. Abram Thomson walked the streets of John Bevan's old 1854 map of Delaware. He saw the Rutherford B. Hayes birthplace, the Dr. Reuben Lamb home, the Old Dutch Method Church, Tower Hill, the Lamb and Sturdevant Addition, the Little Addition, the medicinal waters of the Sulphur Spring and the Lutheran Church.

In 1876, oyster suppers were 25¢ at the First Presbyterian Church basement, eggs 18¢ a dozen and butter 18¢ a pound.

"Intercepted note:
Members of Delaware City DAR Chapter; The Gazette herewith expresses its appreciation for the honor given to Abram Thomson by your donation and dedication of the marker for the Gazette building.

Miss Della Ware"
There is history in the old covered bridge of yesterday. Once upon a time not too long ago there were many covered bridges scattered all over the country side in our county. I remember many of these. People hunt out these quaint structures today because of their charm. In 1972, Ohio has 185 covered bridges. Many of these old landmarks have been razed to make way for the new highways. The members of the Covered Bridge societies are avid preservers of the old bridges.

1 Pictorial History of Delaware County, Ohio by Anna C. Smith Pabst.
DELAWARE CITY CHAPTER DAR

presents

INDIAN CULTURE OF DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO

THE COLE COMPLEX: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE LATE WOODLAND CERAMICS IN OHIO AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE OHIO HOPEWELL PHASE

Raymond S. Baby and Martha A. Potter

In 1947, Richard G. Morgan recognized the Walter S. Cole Site in Delaware County, Ohio, as a Late Woodland manifestation. Since that time, additional sites have been excavated and two ceramic types have been designated as Late Woodland but no attempt has been made completely to delineate this complex. It is the purpose of this paper to present a preliminary study of Late Woodland pottery and relate it to the earlier Hopewellian ceramics.

This study is based on an analysis of ceramics from Late Woodland sites in central and southwestern Ohio including the Walter S. Cole site, Delaware County; the Cole Site represents occupation on a glacial esker. Since the body of sherds from all the sites are similar, this preliminary study has been limited to rim sherds and shoulder sherds. The rims were divided into four groups, based on lip and rim forms. These groups include 1) flattened rims, 2) cambered rims, 3) collared rims, and 4) appliqued rims. The shoulder sherds examined are of two types, angular and rounded.

In the collection of ceramics from the Cole Site, a total of twenty-three rim sherds was recovered. The surface finish on all of them consists of partially obliterated cordmarking. In some cases, this cordmarking is almost completely obliterated. Ten rims are cambered, two of them have notched lips, and probably belong to the same vessel. These notches appear to have been made by a rounded, uncorded stick or dowel pressed into the lip at right angles to it from exterior to interior. Intervals between notches vary from 8.0 mm to 13.5 mm and are about 3.0 mm deep. Two cambered nearly obliterated cord impressed rims have vertical bosses made by applying a thin fillet of clay across the lip. Another sherd shows a similar boss, but, in this instance, it is slightly thicker than the previous two. Six of the total number of rim sherds are collared; four are appliqued. Three rims are flattened with the cord impressions extending over the lips. Average thickness of all rim sherds is 5.5 mm. All are grit-tempered.

Two sherds (actually parts of two partially restored vessels) from the Cole Site have shoulders, one angular and the other rounded. These probably represent the extremes of the range of shoulder forms from the site, and also the extremes from the whole series of Late Woodland ceramics. The angular shoulder is associated with a cambered rim and vertical boss, and the rounded shoulder with a flattened rim and a flattened node handle. On the neck of the partial restoration of the angular-shouldered vessel are series of carelessly incised parallel lines which form triangles of various sizes with the bases of the triangles being the angular shoulder. Two types of handles are represented in this series from Cole. One a conical node projecting horizontally from the rim (2 specimens), and the other a flattened node also projecting horizontally from the rim (1 specimen).

(Hand carved wooden Indian-pine or poplar. Made about 1880/90. Probably used by Black Hawk Corn Planting Co., Toledo, Ohio. Probably carved by Arnold Rief, Tiffin, Ohio (see "Artists in Wood" by Fried). Displayed now in men's clothing department of C. J. Wilson's Store, Delaware.)

(Note) Articles reprinted by permission of Ohio Historical Society, Dr. Raymond Baby and Miss Martha A. Potter.

1 A paper presented at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, May 7-9, 1964.

2 Baby, Raymond S., Field Notes, Cole Site, 1947 in Ohio State Museum, Department of Archaeology.
ADENA HOUSE FOUND IN DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO

Columbus Dispatch, Sunday, August 31, 1969—Delaware, Ohio—Archaeologists reported Saturday the finding of an Adena prehistoric Indian (200 A.D.) "open" house in the Alum Creek reservoir area of Delaware County on the Edgar Bagley property, Orange Township Rd. 107.3

According to Dr. Raymond S. Baby, curator of archaeology, the Ohio Historical Society, the find is unique in that in his three decades of archaeological exploration of this type this is the first time that an Adena house has been located by itself. Usually remains of such houses are found underneath burial mounds.

The building, according to Dr. Baby, housed a small family of between 8 and 10 people. Its diameter was 26 feet and had 51 posts forming the structure. It also contained a doorway facing east.

The house postholes also revealed pottery sherds and charred hickory nuts. A small circular food storage pit was located outside the house, as well as cracked stones utilized in cooking.

The work was done in cooperation with the National Park Service.

Dr. Baby says further explorations of the area, due to be flooded in a flood-control project will be made next year. He hopes further houses will be found to produce more data for record books on the history of the Adena culture.

FORT MORROW HISTORICAL MARKER, near Wyatt Cemetery

A Stockade Fort built by Captain Taylor about 1812 and a Place of Common Refuge for the Pioneers during many Indian attacks.

Ohio Revolutionary Memorial Commission—1930.

1970 Awards Received at Continental Congress by Delaware City Chapter

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Mrs. Walter Pabst, Chairman
Mrs. James Kern
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Historical narrative and prints furnished by courtesy Mrs. Walter Pabst

Reference: The Pictorial History of Delaware County, Ohio by Anna C. Smith Pabst

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Miss Pabst note—this was the former Fenton Bagley farm.
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The following sponsors congratulate Fort Greene Ville Chapter DAR, on 50 Years of service to the community by promoting education, patriotic endeavor, and historic preservation.
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Compliments of
ZANES TRACE CHAPTER
St. Clairsville, Ohio
Organized April 30, 1936

Your Magazine is always in need of good research articles
The above pictured monument marks the entrance to the hastily built Fort Necessity along what is now the Hancock-Hardin County line. The monument presented by these two Chapters NSDAR is composed of two sections of pillars from the old Hardin County Court House, Kenton.

Colonel Duncan McArthur was ordered to open a road to the Scioto River, Hardin County, northward toward Detroit. At the same time Colonel James Findlay of Cincinnati was ordered to open a road to the Blanchard River in what was to become Hancock County. The muddy swampland caused travel to become so difficult that a temporary fort had to be built before reaching the Blanchard and was appropriately named Fort Necessity. This abandoned fort, now being restored, was soon vacated and the army reached the Blanchard River where a more permanent fort was built and named for Colonel Findlay. From Fort Findlay the United States Army moved through the muddy area thus making slow progress toward Detroit on the road known as "Hull's Trace".

Due to the swampy condition and difficult traveling in this northwestern section of the State explains why this part of Ohio was the last settled.

Fort McArthur Chapter, and Fort Findlay Chapter express grateful appreciation to the business firms and friends from Kenton and Findlay below listed for their loyal support:

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<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Baartol Company Incorporated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Findlay Motor Inn</td>
<td>Moriarty Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine Village Restaurant</td>
<td>North American Rockwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Crown Restaurant</td>
<td>Swift Ohio Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas M. Shafer</td>
<td>Williams Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. L. Heminger</td>
<td>B and J Photo Incorporated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Os-co-hu, Tioga Point

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WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER DAR
Washington, Pennsylvania
Honors its Revolutionary Ancestors

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Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania

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Continental Congress met in York to adopt the Articles of Confederation of the Colonies, November 15, 1777.
Miss Jessie Walker Steinmetz, a 50 year member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, passed away Monday, December 20, 1971. She was an earnest and devoted worker for our Society and will be sadly missed by her many friends.

Elizabeth Gilmore Berry Chapter

In Memory of

MRS. W. ALBERT SANDERS
Past Regent
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The House in which the Centre County Library and Historical Museum is now located, was built in 1815.

Miss Ann Elmira Humes, a member of the Bellefonte Chapter DAR, National No. 29664, provided in her Will, that it should go to the people of Bellefonte if a public Library was organized.

The Library opened in 1939.

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West Hartford, Connecticut
Organized January 27, 1906

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NSDAR
Middletown, Connecticut

The Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter of
West Hartford, Connecticut
is proud to have her as a member.

Twice regent (1941-1943 and 1947-1949), Mrs. Sinay had served also as corresponding secretary, and second vice-regent of the chapter. A long-time member of the Chapter, she attended the Continental Congress twice as regent. The Connecticut State regent at that time was Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewella.

On two occasions, when the Chapter held a pageant depicting First Ladies of the United States, Mrs. Sinay danced the minuet, in appropriate costume.

In addition to her DAR activities, she was a mother of three sons, and a school teacher. She also served as president of the Norwich Women's Club, president of the Historical Society, and the Mayflower Society. "Bessie" was an active member of the United Congregational Church of Norwich, where she served as an officer and active member of various Women's organizations.

Despite her busy schedule, Mrs. Sinay always made her duties and responsibilities as chapter regent of Faith Trumbull chapter first in her plans.

MISS RUTH A. BURNHAM

Prayers Miss Burnham offered, both in the meetings of the Board of Management and at sessions of the chapter meetings were always appropriate to the aims and principles of the National Society DAR.

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Deborah Sampson

(Continued from page 262)

“almost talk” in its routine! She sometimes taught in the neighboring school, yet her financial difficulties were unending.

Both the strenuous life in the service of her country, and the wound she incurred, contributed to ill health in later years. The house still stands at 300 East Street, in Sharon, where she lived with her son and his family from 1813 until her death, April 29, 1827, at the age of sixty-seven. One mile south of this residence is the old Rockridge Cemetery, last resting place of Deborah and her husband, who died in 1837.

A Liberty ship proudly bore her name in World War II, launched in April, 1944.

* * * * *

The Memoirs were rewritten some time after their first appearance, with the close supervision of Mrs. Gannett, who asked that they not be published until after her death. The prolonged illness and death of Herman Mann resulted in his son’s revising and completing the manuscript. Told in the first person in a less affected style, with much of the extraneous material omitted, it was the source of a second edition of The Female Review, with an Introduction and Notes, by John A. Vinton, in 1866.

Contradictory statements from the heroine of the narrative, herself, are confusing, particularly as to the length of time of her army service. Applying for a pension in 1792, she stated, under oath, that she enlisted in May, 1782. Twenty-six years later, she affirmed that she entered the army in April, 1781, and was at the capture of Cornwallis. Whether she served one and-a-half, or two and-a-half, years in Washington’s Continental Army, Deborah Sampson deserves recognition for her part in the great drama of the American Revolutionary War, the conflict which made us an independent nation.

She was closely akin, in spirit, to another New England girl, Louisa May Alcott, born five years after her death, in 1832. A tall girl, physically hardy, impulsive . . . she, too, ignored conventional notions governing her sex . . . roamed the fields near Concord with Henry David Thoreau, her beloved teacher, and later, in time of Civil War, served as a nurse. Each young woman has left a legacy of high courage and self-reliance.

REFERENCES

The Female Review: or, Memoirs of an American Young Lady. By Herman Mann. Nathaniel and Benjamin Heaton, Dedham, Massachusetts, 1797. (American Bibliographies Microcard—University of Idaho) Moscow, Idaho


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