Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

May 1972
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at the  
1967 Continental Congress

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Fort Ticonderoga, “Key to a Continent”, overlooks the junction of Lake George and Lake Champlain in New York State and thus commands the inland water highway between New York City on the Atlantic coast and Montreal in Canada. This great stone fortress was the northern bastion of the revolting colonies during the American Revolution and its capture by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys on May 10, 1775 was the first successful action of that historic conflict. Allen’s capture of the fortress boosted colonial morale and the Ticonderoga cannon captured in that May 10th assault proved a more tangible resource for, transported overland during the winter of 1775-76 by Colonel Henry Knox, the Ticonderoga Guns helped General George Washington drive the British out of Boston. The cover photo is through the courtesy of Fort Ticonderoga.
A Gift to the Nation
From the President General

Dear Daughters:

"Where there is no vision, the people perish", Proverbs 29:18, has been the theme for this year. It inspired many thoughtful and effective programs as we worked together to make our Society all that our Founders meant it to be. The reports given at the 81st Continental Congress were clear evidence that those brave and farsighted women were justified in their faith in the capabilities of the women of this Nation. Our own confidence in our ability will be shown during the coming year as, with courage and determination, we carry out the programs and projects we have envisioned and planned.

It was a joy to have the proposed President General's National Bicentennial Project approved so heartily. Work is progressing on its accomplishment using plans which have been held in abeyance. These include the dedication on July 4th of this year of the two rooms, the Governor's Council Chamber and the Assembly Committee Room, which are ready for the furnishings as they become available. (See page 551 for list of furnishings.) We are so proud that this will be a DAR dedication.

At Continental Congress, we sang together the fourth verse of The Star Spangled Banner with its emphasis on faith in the words "In God is our trust!" making that stanza as familiar as the first with its ringing challenge of "Oh, say, can you see..." Thus, with this further inspiration, we will be guided by the theme for this year from the 27th Psalm, 14th verse: "Wait on the Lord: be of good courage..."

We who have faith in God must also express that faith in work and in hope for the future, in confidence that the people of this Country which was founded on faith will prove worthy; that we shall truly be "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Faithfully,

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
Bruton Parish Church stands as a strong link between the past and the present here in Williamsburg. The building, a fine architectural example of the colonial church in America, is a reminder in bricks and mortar of the part religion played in the daily life of eighteenth-century Virginia.
Today we are beset by a noisy minority claiming “God is dead,” and our children are forbidden to have prayer in the public schools. Thus as we approach the bicentennial of the birth of the United States of America it seems especially fitting for us to consider our national leaders and how they have shown religion to us.

Our country was founded by men and women of deep religious faith and in many cases definitely because of that faith. But there was much diversity among them, from the strict Puritans of New England, through the Quakers of Pennsylvania, to the Catholics in Maryland.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

Of the Founding Fathers, the oldest was Benjamin Franklin—printer, author, scientist, diplomat, and statesman. Franklin wore Quaker garb because he disapproved of the richness and elaborateness of the dress of a gentleman of his day. However, he was not a member of the Quaker sect and in particular he was no pacifist. At the opening of the French and Indian War he not only personally brought supplies and transportation for the Brad-dock expedition, but pledged his credit with the farmers from whom he had procured the materials. Later he marched at the head of an armed force into Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to relieve refugees.

Some time in his early life, he wrote his own epitaph which sums up his belief at least in part:

“The Body of B. Franklin, Printer/ Like the cover of an old book/ Its content torn out/ and stripped of its lettering and gilding/ Lies here, Food for Worms/ But the Work shall not be lost/ For it will, as he believed, appear once more/ In a new and more elegant edition/ Corrected and Improved by the Author.”

For many years the homely sayings in his *Poor Richard’s Almanac* spread abroad the principles of thrift, industry and upright living. One of his sayings was “A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district . . . are the principal support of virtue, morality and civil liberty.” He was strongly opposed to slavery as an “atrocious debasement of human nature,” and was president of the first Abolition Society in America.

In 1790, shortly before his death, Franklin wrote a reply to Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College on his religious faith. He wrote, “Here is my creed. I believe in One God, the Creator of the Universe. That he governs it by his Providence. That he ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable Service we can render Him is doing good to his other children. That the soul of man is immortal and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this. These I take...”
it to be the fundamental principles of all sound religion and I regard them as you do in whatever sect I find them.

"As to Jesus of Nazareth . . . I think the System of morals and His Religion as he left them to us, the best the World ever saw or is likely to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting Changes and I have, with most of the present Dissenters in England, some doubts as to his Divinity."

He not only tolerated all sects, but even contributed to subscriptions for building their churches, including a Jewish synagogue in Philadelphia. When he was in Paris, he used his influence with the Papal Nuncio there to get John Carroll made the first bishop of the Catholic Church in the United States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

All the Virginian leaders during the Revolution and following were brought up in the Church of England, which after Independence became the Episcopal Church. Yet there was much diversity among them in their beliefs. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, George Mason and Patrick Henry were individualists who did not accept without thought the teachings of the church.

Among all our national leaders from the Founding Fathers to the present day, probably no other has had so much impact on our national life and with none has his religion been revealed more strongly than in the case of Jefferson.

Jefferson, like the other Virginians, was brought up in the Anglican Church, later the Episcopal Church. But Jefferson was philosophically inclined and was a thoroughly rational thinker. His belief in a Supreme Being was based on his recognition of the design, consummate skill and infinite power in every atom of the universe. He held Jesus as the author, in his own word, "Of a system of the most sublime morality which has ever fallen from the lips of man." But he rejected all the supernatural and miraculous elements and those based on revelation which had grown up about Jesus. Hence he was quite in harmony with the earlier Unitarians and Universalists.

Jefferson's interest in religion is first revealed in his A Summary View of the Rights of British America, published in 1774, in which he says, "The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time." This was followed two years later by his drafting of the Declaration of Independence. He carries the question of religious freedom still farther in his Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom which he introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates in June 1779. Here it met stormy opposition. It was not till January 1786 that it was finally adopted, with James Madison leading the fight for it in the absence of Jefferson in France. Jefferson explained that this was "to comprehend within the mantle of its protection the Jew and the Gentile, the Mohammedan, the Hindoo and infidel of every denomination." From this time on we find Jefferson's deep religious convictions are revealed throughout his career in his public utterances and writings.

While he was president, he clipped from two copies of the New Testament, those parts of the Gospel which he considered to be the authentic words and acts of Jesus. These he mounted in a little book of 46 pages. Some years later he wrote of this compilation, "A more beautiful or precious morsel of ethics I have never seen. It is a document in proof that I am a real Christian, that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus."

About 1819 Jefferson carried out this idea further, clipping two Greek, Latin, French and English New Testaments and mounting the clips in parallel columns. This he entitled "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth extracted textually from the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French and English." This he had bound in red leather with gilt toothing and paper edges goldleafed. From one or the other of these little books he habitually read nightly before going to bed. They are not identical in contents.

Neither collection contains the account of the Last Supper, probably because he rejected the idea which the church had adopted of transubstantiation in the Eucharist. The second and lengthier book contains 81 selections. They included the story of the birth from Luke, the parables and such accounts as his meeting with the Woman of Samaria, the box of precious ointment, and the crucifixion, death and burial as told by Mark, ending with the verse, "There they laid Jesus and rolled a great stone to the door of the sepulcher and departed."

Especially after his retirement from the presidency, Jefferson carried on an extensive private correspondence with Dr. Joseph Priestly, the physicist and Unitarian preacher, with Dr. Benjamin Rush, the Universalist physician and others, largely on religion, and from 1819, till death a lengthy exchange of letters with John Adams, the Congregationalist-Unitarian.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington was not the independent thinker and philosopher that Jefferson was. Consequently he was more conventional in his religion than was Jefferson. Pohick Church on Dogue's Neck was the parish church of Mount Vernon. Washington was a member of the vestry of this church for over twenty years preceding the Revolution and was on the building committee of the present church. He was a regular attendant here or at Christ Church, Alexandria, whichever church held services. For many years they alternated. During the Revolutionary War he attended divine services when encamped at Cambridge or other cities where he could.

However, Washington too did not follow the church directions blindly. While living in Philadelphia during his presidency, he attended Christ Episcopal Church. Here he regularly joined those who left just before the celebration of Communion. This irked the rector. One Sunday he preached a sermon directly enjoining "those in elevated stations" to set a good example. After that Washington did not leave just before Communion. On Communion Sundays he did not attend church.

But it is not only in church attendance that we find religion revealed by Washington. The oft-told story of
Washington retiring to a secluded spot at Valley Forge and there praying is probably apocryphal but it is in keeping with his character. During the French and Indian War the young colonel conducted public prayers with his troops at Fort Necessity in the Great Meadows.

Though in general he kept his private religious thoughts and beliefs quite to himself, all his public utterances breathe forth his belief in God and his dependence on a Divine Providence. In his circular letter to all state governors on his disbanding the army he prays that "Almighty God wilt keep the United States in thy holy protection." When he came to take the oath as President of the United States he added to the prescribed words of the Constitution, "So help me God."

JOHN ADAMS

New Englanders in John Adams' youth were Puritan, with a strict and narrow creed, but Congregational in church government, and argumentative on religion as well as other topics. The Adams family expected John to become a preacher like his uncle, and with that idea sent him to Harvard. However, John turned out to be a liberal thinker, too liberal for the pulpit. In an early conversation with a friend on the divinity of Jesus Christ, the friend remarked, "These things are very mysterious." To this Adams replied, "Thus mystery is made a convenient cover for absurdity." He continued, "Where do we find in the Gospels requiring ecclesiastical synods, convocations, with councils, decrees, creeds, confessions, oaths, subscriptions and a whole cartload of other trumpery we find religion encumbered with these days?"

Nevertheless, as a young man he resolved to "rise with the sun and to study the Scriptures on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday mornings. All his life he was a student of the Bible. Yet since a college graduate was expected to go into the ministry, law or medicine, John Adams chose the law. His personal code included justice for all, so at the time of the Boston Massacre, he risked his reputation by defending the British soldiers indicted for the deaths.

At the Continental Congress he suggested having the meeting open with prayer. Some objected, saying there were too many different sects represented for them to agree on a man for this. Adams then suggested the Episcopal bishop in Philadelphia to which they all assented.

On July 3, 1776 he wrote to his wife, Abigail, "The second day of July 1776 will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America... It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God."

John and Abigail Adams were the first to live in what was at first called the President's Palace, later to be known as the White House. Upon entering it John Adams uttered this blessing, "I pray Heaven to bestow the Best of Blessings on this House and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but Honest and Wise Men ever rule under This Roof."

In 1820, when he was 85 years old, John Adams tended the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts as a delegate from Braintree. Here he endeavored to modify the article on religion in the Bill of Rights. In his own words, "As we would do away with the recognition of distinct modes of religious faith by the state." But in this he was unsuccessful.

During Adams' later days he carried on a friendly correspondence with Thomas Jefferson in which they often discussed religious subjects. Both died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

ANDREW JACKSON

In Andrew Jackson we find a very different type from the cultured Virginian and Bostonian gentlemen who preceded him as national leaders. Jackson was a product of the raw frontier. Here the religious atmosphere was the Presbyterianism of Calvin as preached by the circuit-riders, though it had been somewhat modified by the infiltration of Methodist and Baptist ideas.

John Fiske says of Jackson, "Throughout his extraordinary career he had been devoutly religious. There probably never lived a man more strictly conscientious according to his somewhat narrow lights. Whether he ever felt moved to forgive his enemies may be doubted, for it never occurred to him that he was not in the right." His deep and chivalrous regard for women stemmed from his love for his wife, Rachel, and his fierce championing of her against slanderers.

Rachel was a Presbyterian and devoutly religious. In 1823 Andrew built at her request the Hermitage Church near their home. Rachel died before he went to Washington as president, brought about, he believed, by the slanders heaped upon her. While in Washington he attended the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and after his return to the Hermitage, he joined the Hermitage Church.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Much has been said and written by some that Abraham Lincoln was not a Christian, even that he was an atheist. However, many of his writings as well as his actions completely belie this.

Lincoln grew up on the frontier where church services were held only when a circuit-rider appeared, but where every cabin contained a Bible. Lincoln's own mother taught him to read, using the Bible as reader. All his life he was a great reader of the Scriptures. In early years his favorite books were the Bible, Aesop's Fables, Pilgrim's Progress, Shakespeare, and Weems' Life of Washington. He developed a profound belief in God from Christian teachings. He knew ethically, mystically that he was a Christian, but dogmatically he was not.

Lincoln explained "I have never united myself with any church because I have found difficulty in giving my assent... to their Articles of Belief and Confession of Faith. When any church will subscribe over its altar as its sole qualification for membership... 'Thou shalt..."
love the Lord Thy God . . . and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join."

He once rebuked Peter Cartright, the evangelist, for his attack upon Universalism. "Pastor," he said, "I used to think it took the smartest kind of a man to defend and uphold Universalism. But now I think differently. They have the whole Scripture on their side and so many witnesses it would be impossible to lose."

Lincoln's religion had three points: a sense of God, belief in prayer and in immortality. In saying farewell to his neighbors of Springfield, Illinois, he said, "Without the assistance of that Divine Being who did ever attend George Washington, I cannot succeed, with that assistance I cannot fail." It has been said that Lincoln relied on prayer but did not wait for God to answer.

In his early political career in the Illinois legislature when the question came up of moving the capital from Vandalia to Springfield, he said, "You will never get me to support a measure I believe to be wrong, although by so doing I may accomplish something I believe to be right."

In Springfield, Lincoln and his family were regular attendants at the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Lincoln had been an Episcopalian but her husband did not like the formality of that service, so she joined the Presbyterian Church in Springfield, hoping her husband would join later. The Lincolns had a pew in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington and regularly attended services there.

In the dark days of early 1863, Lincoln appointed March 30 as a day of national prayer and humiliation. His Fast Day Proclamation is considered his most distinctive religious fragment. Then when the victory at Gettysburg came, he gave the glory of it to God and set aside a day for Thanksgiving.

All through his life we see the influence of his deep religious convictions shining through all he did and said.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt was brought up in the Episcopal Church. While he was a student at Harvard, he taught a class of boys in the Cambridge Episcopal Church. One Sunday one of the boys appeared with a black eye, received when he had retaliated against a boy who had pinched his sister. The young teacher thoroughly approved of the action and gave the boy a dollar. However, when the rector learned of the incident, he dismissed young Roosevelt ostensibly for not being a confirmed Episcopalian. The young man took the dismissal good-naturedly, but turned up the next Sunday to teach a class in the East Cambridge Episcopal Church.

In an article in St. Nicholas Magazine for May 1900, when he was Governor of New York, he sums up his advice to American boys with the words, "Hit the line hard; don't foul and don't shrill, but hit the line hard." This is, in fact the motto by which he himself lived. None of our national leaders was more strictly honest and just as he saw the situation.

From his Letters to his Children, it is apparent that church going was a regular family custom wherever they were living, New York, Albany, Washington or Oyster Bay. These letters breathe affection, understanding and high moral principles besides good advice. Lewis' Life of Theodore Roosevelt says "His family life was as intense as his public life. His wife and children and home were next to his heart together with his country. He believed that the strength of the nation lay in the tenderness and in the fine love of American parents and children for one another and in his own life he practised his belief."

In politics he was incorruptible. He did what he believed was for the best interest of the country regardless of its effect on his position or who disagreed with him.

WOODROW WILSON

Woodrow Wilson was the son of a Presbyterian minister. To quote from Harlow—The United States from Wilderness to World Power—"Brought up in a church which emphasized the rule of law, he carried this idea of law and order over even into matters of play." So it was natural that he gravitated to law and political science. His nervous temperament caused him to be extreme in his convictions. He is said to have replied to his campaign manager just after his election to the presidency: "God ordained that I should be the next president of the United States. Neither you nor any other mortal could have prevented this." This attitude shows all through his career and was his strength and finally his weakness.

At the end of World War I, he put forth his Fourteen Points without consulting the heads of the Allied governments. They naturally showed impatience. Clemenceau exclaimed "This man Wilson, with his Fourteen Points. God was content with ten." A member of the British parliament remarked, "The worst of President Wilson is that he talks like Jesus Christ and acts like Lloyd George." This was the point where his one-man decisions turned against him.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, like his distant cousin Theodore had a sincere religious conviction and like him was a member of the Episcopal Church. His wife says of him in "This I Remember" "I think he actually felt he could ask God for guidance and receive it. That was why he loved the 23rd Psalm, the Beatitudes, and the 13th Chapter of First Corinthians."

On the morning of his first inauguration, he took his Cabinet with him to divine service at St. John's Church. During his time in Washington he generally attended St. Thomas's Church on 18th Street. Because of his religious faith he was generally optimistic. When American and British troops were storming the Normandy beachheads, Roosevelt sat at the radio leading the American people in prayer. It was a characteristic act.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Dwight Eisenhower though not a churchgoer till he entered the White House, was nevertheless a deeply re-
President General Presidential Congress: Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, opened the first Congress of her Administration on Monday evening, April 17. A glittering assemblage of DAR officers from the United States, France, and Mexico, and distinguished guests filled Constitution Hall to capacity. The United States Marine Band, which has played at all opening nights since 1954, was directed for the last time by Colonel Albert F. Schoepper, who is retiring after thirty-eight years of service. The veteran conductor was presented with an Award of Appreciation by the NSDAR.

Following the Memorial Service on Sunday, April 16, members joined special guests of the Society at a DAR Museum Event organized by Mrs. Malcolm Matheson, Jr., Museum Special Events Chairman. Mr. Richard Bales, conductor of the National Gallery Orchestra in Washington, D.C., directed members of the strings section in music of the American Revolution and early days of the Republic, and other selections from the 18th century. On view for the first time in Washington was the last found copy of the 1776 broadside printing of the Declaration of Independence, printed in 1776 by John Dunlap; this is the first printing of the Declaration and the first official version.

On gala Opening Night, Mr. Frederick Haviland, vice president of Haviland & Co., Inc., presented Mrs. Donald Spicer with Bicentennial Bonbon Dish #1, which the President General then presented to the Society. Later in the week, Mr. Donald DeLue, sculptor of the NSDAR Bicentennial Medal, presented the model for this work of art to Mrs. Spicer while Mr. William Trees Louth, president of Medallic Art Co., producer of the commemorative medal, looked on.

Another Bicentennial event occurred Tuesday evening, when "A for America," composed by Mrs. Rolande Schrade, DAR member from New York, was sung by Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, Bicentennial Committee Chairman.

The Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award, a medal that has been awarded by the NSDAR to the Army Nurse of the Year since 1967, was presented to Lt. Col. Hazel W. Johnson, ANC, Chief of Field Equipment Branch, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, on Wednesday afternoon.

Minister on TV asks blessings on DAR: On Sunday morning following the Georgia State Conference, Rev. James Johnson, Jr., minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Georgia, included the NSDAR in his prayers during the worship service on Channel 9 with the words: "God bless the DAR in their patriotic and altruistic purposes."

C.A.R. Magazine and Editor honored: The Children of the American Revolution Magazine and Mrs. Jack K. Johnson, Editor (a Virginia DAR), has won the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge Distinguished Service Award for 1972, the George Washington Honor Medal. This is the first year the C.A.R. Magazine has won a Freedoms Foundation Award; however, this is the 13th consecutive year that the N.S.C.A.R. has won an award. The medal was presented April 21 at the C.A.R. National Convention by Mr. Kenneth D. Wells II, Vice President, Awards, Freedoms Foundation.
Our Responsibility to the Rule of Law

By Leon Jaworski
President, American Bar Association

Address delivered to the Christian Life Commission Seminar, New York City.

When the French statesman, Alexis de Tocqueville, sojourned in our Country in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, he studied the workings of a democracy to determine what made it tick. When he returned to his country, he wrote, among other things, about America's greatness in these words:

"I sought for the greatness and genius of America in her commodious harbors and her ample rivers, and it was not there.

"I sought for the greatness and genius of America in her fertile fields and boundless forests, and it was not there.

"I sought for the greatness and genius of America in her rich mines and her vast world commerce, and it was not there.

"I sought for the greatness and genius of America in her public school system and her institutions of learning, and it was not there.

"I sought for the greatness and genius of America in her democratic congress and her matchless constitution, and it was not there."

"Not until I went into the churches of America and heard her pulps flame with righteousness did I understand the secret of her genius and power.

"America is great because America is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great."

In contemplating de Tocqueville's observations, there crossed my mind a panorama of the great contributions religious institutions have made in the shaping of the spirit of America. From the time the pilgrims first kneeled on American soil to give thanks to God for His guidance and to invoke His blessings in their new adventure, the Church has played an integral part in directing this nation's destiny. As an instrumentality of spiritual sustenance and guidance, it has served as a constant reminder of the glory of God and our trust in Him. In our darkest hours, it has been the beacon of hope and faith. It has undergirded our society in time of war and peace, in time of plenty and in time of need.

Today, the Church faces a new and different challenge for our nation is in the throes of a crisis unlike any in its history. It is not because of war, although we are at war. It is not because of threats to our economy, although there are problems of an economic nature. It is not because of racial divisiveness, although it is an issue so far unresolved. It is not because of the increase per se in what we term traditional crime—murder, robbery, burglary and other crimes condemned since the beginning of civilization—although the trend is shocking and frightening, to be sure. Rather, it is a crisis stemming from an attitude formed in recent years among both young and old, of all races, that it is unnecessary in our society to be unwaveringly respectful of law; it is critical because, from this attitude, ever-increasing disobediences of laws have been spawned, so as to strain the rule of law as never before. It is grave because a substitute of disobediences as a means of redress in lieu of the democratic processes that have sustained us for almost 200 years
plainly would spell the end to our form of government.

I have the strongest faith in our religious institutions and I would like to believe that they will offer leadership to meet this dire challenge. But I hear it said that little can be expected from the Church because its influence is waning. To illustrate, a well-known contemporary writer (James J. Kilpatrick), in pointing to the disintegration of the community, referred to "the steady erosion of forces that once were powerful." The first force he named was the Church. Still worse, it is said by some that the Church winks at the means employed and therefore should not be counted on as a likely force to join in condemning lawless dissent. The most devastating charge of all made by respectable critics is that some segments of the Church even encourage such acts of lawlessness.

Without debating the pros and cons of these charges, suffice it to say that so far our religious institutions have not responded noticeably to our Country's desperate need for leadership in a recommitment to compliance — voluntary compliance — with the rule of law. I view with similar concern the failure of other institutions and groups, as well as my own profession's remissiveness, to offer vigorous leadership in support of a national commitment to obey the laws of our land. But today, I am talking to churchmen and churchwomen and I want to examine their role in the challenge our free society faces.

Civil disobediences and other forms of lawlessness used as a method of political protest have been resorted to so much in recent years that many of us are inclined to accept them as just another irritant a democratic society has to bear. Seldom do we pause to examine the jeopardy in which our form of Government is placed when lawless means are used to achieve even the noblest of gains.

Do you doubt the warrant of my concern? Then let me examine with you this modern practice of disobediences. What, in fact, do they entail and what is the aftermath? Where do they leave our democratic society? Where do they leave the Church?

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, on which I had the honor of serving, was established by President Johnson and its life extended by President Nixon. One of its primary responsibilities was to investigate and make recommendations with respect to "the causes and prevention of disrespect for law and order, of disrespect for public officials, and of violent disruptions of public order by individuals and groups." In discussing civil disobediences, a majority of the Commission noted:

"Our concern with civil disobediences is not that they may involve acts of violence per se. Most of them do not. Rather, our concern is that erosion of the law is an inevitable consequence of widespread civil disobedience."

At another point, a majority of the Commission noted:

"In our democratic society, lawlessness cannot be justified on the grounds of individual belief... If personal or group selectivity of laws to be obeyed is to be the yardstick we shall face nationwide disobedience of many laws and thus anarchy."

I have spoken of what a majority of the Commission had to say on this subject. Now let me quote to you what the entire Commission said by unanimous action — a Commission composed of Republicans and Democrats, of whites and blacks, of lawyers and laymen:

"There is every reason to believe that the lesson taught by much of the current disobedience to law is disastrous from the standpoint of the maintenance of a democratic society."

Finally, this Commission unanimously warned:

"We believe, however, that candid examination of what is occurring in the United States today will lead to the conclusion that disobedience to valid law as a tactic of protest by discontented groups is not contributing to the emergence of a more liberal and humane society, but is, on the contrary, producing an opposite tendency."

Dean Erwin Griswold, now Solicitor General of the United States, warned us in these words:

"The virus of disregard for law has been planted deeply in American thought and customs, and we should not be surprised that it breaks out in a fever in unexpected ways in unexpected places."

A brief recapitulation of a few events of recent times — some quite recent — bear out Dean Griswold's prophecy. The process of deterioration of obedience to law was accelerated by flagrant violations of court decrees by leaders on both sides of civil rights issues. Disobediences and disorders on college and university campuses followed. Federal employees of two separate departments of our government under legal duty not to strike, flagrantly disobeyed court orders to desist. One of their leaders in a television interview acknowledged that he was legally wrong but thought that he was "morally right." Leaders of teachers' strikes have been flouting court orders. City employees, in large numbers, have broken state laws, violated their oaths and defied court orders in protest of what may have been just grievances. But these are tragic examples of adult leadership for our young people to behold when we seek to teach them observance of the rule of law. Of little surprise are reports that at some of the high schools, even junior high schools, disruptions and disobediences are breaking out under the guise of protest.

There are many who profess to have grievances. Some are real and some imaginary. The farmer has his, the teacher has hers, the blue collar worker his, the wage-earner his and the wage-payers theirs, the white collar pensioner his and groups of taxpayers theirs — and if we are all going to defy laws to get our complaints redressed, anarchy would sweep our country.

With an avalanche of disobediences descending upon us, I had hoped for indications that the Church and its organizations would take a leading role in reestablishing throughout our land a dedication to the acceptance of the rule of law and firmly denounce the concept that the individual has a right to choose which law to obey and which to defy. It seems that I have hoped in vain.

While I conceive the Church's place to be in the vanguard of urging a strict compliance with our laws, whether of legislative or judicial creation, this is not to say that the Church should be blind to injustices that exist. Let the Church lend appropriate efforts to correct these failures, yet insist that remedial programs be within the framework of our laws and constitutional processes.

Recently, I read of the decision of a former pastor of a Church adjacent to the campus of a large university to resign his ministry and enter into a
The simple truth is that there is not a single worthy social or political gain that an interested citizenry cannot gain by resort to democratic processes. This is the first commandment of citizenship the Church should teach. If churchmen believe a needed reform should be instituted, why not put the Church’s full resources to work to accomplish it in a manner consistent with democratic processes? Why are not the pulpit “aflame with righteousness” and why don’t Christian soldiers call on public officials or march to the ballot box to achieve the needed gains? Or is it that the Church has become so impotent that it sits indolently by while youths are taught by the example of elders to take the shortcut of lawlessness to achieve quick gains and in the process trample on our institutions of government?

I confess that I was disturbed no little when in July of 1968 there appeared in the Presbyterian Survey, the official organ of the Church of my denomination, an effort to explain and justify the General Assembly’s attitude toward civil disobediences. It presented a theologian’s explanation that “Civil disobedience as described by the General Assembly is always an effort to obey a higher law, the law of God.”

To the question “Did not the General Assembly encourage anarchy by extending ‘sympathy and understanding’ to those who practice civil disobedience?” the theologian replied: “No, I do not think so. The Assembly did not encourage anarchy any more than our colonial forefathers did when they approved the American Declaration of Independence. That Declaration was the ultimate act of civil disobedience.”

That purported explanation left me cold.

Of course, the duty to obey God’s laws is the very foundation of our Christian faith and all of us would readily acknowledge as much. But how empty is the logic that undertakes to jump from that premise to the justification of disobediences because an individual asserts the civil law to be in conflict with God’s law. What is God’s law as to each of the multifaceted problems existent in our complex society today may be open to dispute by different groups of people, all equally conscientious. And if we are to let one’s conscience serve as a test in obeying or disregarding laws, we are in real trouble, especially when confronted with all of the elastic consciences that operate in our society today. It would not surprise me at all if among the protesters who have invaded Church sanctuaries are those whose consciences told them Churches should not be holding religious services while their grievances were unresolved. And in some cases, Church services could be resumed only after injunctive relief was obtained from civil courts.

Now, as to the theologian’s second argument—that the Declaration of Independence was the ultimate act of civil disobedience, there is no way of logically equating the American revolutionary with the civil disobeyer of today. The American revolutionary was the subject of a tyrannical power and his objective was to overthrow the government and to establish one of his own. That revolutionary was without the right of petition, he had no ballot to vote and no voice in the government that ruled him. The civil disobeyer of today has available to him the processes of a democracy—just as much as his neighbor who is respectful of the laws under which he lives. Under the protection of Article I of the Bill of Rights, he is given full opportunity to register grievances, to protest, to petition to seek change and to express his views at the ballot box. The distinction is clear—the colonial revolutionary’s goal was to overthrow a despotic government; the civil disobeyer of today wants to choose which laws to obey and which to flout under a democratic form of government.

From the founding of our Nation, the Church has enjoyed a freedom unsurpassed in any other country on the globe. It was granted this expanse of freedom by the Constitution itself. Ever since, the religious liberties that have been the Church’s to have and to hold and to fully enjoy have remained uninterrupted and unimpeded. The rights and prerogatives of the Church have ever remained sacred and untrammeled and no attempted encroachment has succeeded. The reason? Because there have been courts to protect and preserve the constitutional guarantees of freedom of worship and to suppress by their judgments and decrees all efforts to infringe upon them. And why has the protecting hand of the courts been so effective? Because a court order had the effect of law, because it gave meaning to our Constitution and our laws and because, above all else, once the order was issued, it was obeyed.

Today’s American scene reveals a threat to the efficacy of court orders and a disrespect of constituted authority that should alarm every minister of the gospel, every worshipper of God, every devotee of religious freedom. It takes no depth of wisdom to realize that once the bonds of law are frayed and weak, court orders and other legal restraints correspondingly will lose their weight and force.

In contemporary times, there is no assurance that the Church will not suffer disruptions and attacks of an intensity sustained by other institutions. Some efforts to destroy the work of the Church have already occurred. To hold itself immune from an escalation of such attacks or any other type of attack impinging on its work, the Church must depend upon the strong arm of the court. It is ever so clear that if the judicial process becomes weak and impotent, the Church will suffer correspondingly and soon its sanctuaries of worship will become mere structures of brick and mortar. The point is that wholly apart from its responsibility to society, it is to the Church’s self-interest to keep the rule of law strong and unimpaired; to emphasize its indispensable nature to the life of our society; to bring home to every liberty-loving man and woman that their freedoms are peril once the rule of law is weakened to the point of losing its effectiveness.

I am not trying to prescribe the Church’s agenda, but of this I am sure. The Church cannot fail to take note of the modern day forms of disobediences rampant about us. Neither can it fail to do something about it and still retain its prestige as a force that contributes to the stability of the community. A nation in crisis can scarcely afford its undergirding institutions to be timid or hesitant.

If we are not boldly to speak out and condemn the disrespects, the
disobediences, the lawlessness now plaguing us, what will be the alternative?

To find the answer in history, we need be no more retrospective than to review the disastrous experience of Nazi Germany. There we saw as the consequence of people's silence, timidity and indifference the tragic deterioration of a proud nation that had given so richly to the culture of the western world. It retrograded to uncontrollable lawlessness and with anarchy as the threat, a dictatorship arose. In the end, we saw the shambles—with concentration camps, barbarities and deprivations as the remaining monuments of what was once a nation toasted for achievement in art and literature and science.

The despicable ideology of Nazism did not grip Germany overnight. It came as a cancerous growth which by easy stages substituted wrong and evil for freedom and right and human dignity. As Edmund Burke warned—"All that is needed for the forces of evil to win is for enough good men to do nothing." And, in fact, to paraphrase Burke's admonition, there were enough good men and enough good women in Germany who, during the growth of Nazism, did nothing. They disapproved of what they saw, but as they did nothing about it, the wrongs escalated from day to day. Once the stranglehold of Nazism was applied to the free institutions of Germany and the schools were poisoned, the churches silenced and the courts prostituted, the freedoms of protest and resistance were annihilated and the voices of good men and women were lastingly stilled.

What good flows from the warnings of the President's Crime Commission of the perilous rise in the crime rate, from the National Violence Commission's deploring of the appalling trend of youth violence and the Campus Unrest Commission's lamentations of the crisis we are sure to face, if enough good men and good women are to read and listen, yet do nothing?

When a distinguished Rabbi, Levi A. Olan, discussed the status of law in a free society, he said:

"The most serious threat to a free society under law is when men assume the right to defy the judgment of the court. . . . Today, we may defy this decision, tomorrow others will defy another decision, soon we arrive at that anarchy where each man is his own judge. Then there is no law and the way is open for some form of tyranny. To stand by while the law is being thwarted is the most dangerous act of our time."

By and large the Church has stood by while the law is being thwarted thereby unwittingly committing the most dangerous act of our time.

In a recent publication of Freedom at Issue, the editors posed the question "Who is responsible for our national sickness?" The answer they suggested was "All of us are." By way of elaboration, they said the responsibility rested with those of us who did not properly defend the vital processes of freedom, adding "We failed twice over by avoiding hard decisions in the name of temporary expediency (when, for example, many blinked at violence committed in a good cause) and by failing to inspire full use of the democratic process in fashioning orderly change." Is the Church entirely free of blame? There are groups of individuals engaged in lawless disobediences—some of them with religious affiliations—who perform the word "non-violent" in their official names regard themselves as entitled to immunity from condemnation. I grant them no special halo, for in my view, their practices of lawless dissent create environments that by easy stages could lead, and have led to violence.

The answer to whatever injustices, failures and shortcomings that exist in the functioning of our system is not a violently wrecking of the entire structure, with all of its guaranties and freedoms. Rather, redress lies in a strengthening and straightening of the parts that have weakened and thus in the preserving of a body of government which basically is unexcelled in the world.

The phrase "law and order" is a time-honored one, having been embraced by every generation since the founding of our nation. It seems—after all of these years—to require change—the addition of the word "justice." While seeing no real reason for the change, I gladly accept the addition. We should never cease aspiring to reach the ends of justice in all of our endeavors but I would remind you that justice must come as the result of law and it alone because it is undeniably true that where there is no law there is no freedom.

It has been well said—and I don't recall by whom—that democracy is the outgrowth of the religious conviction of the sacredness of every human life. On the religious side, its highest embodiment is the Bible; on the political, the Constitution. It would be interesting to know how long it has been since the Constitution and its meaning to Christians have been discussed from the pulpit by many of America's Churches.

I have taken note of the interest Church bodies of some denominations recently have evinced in the managerial policies of our larger corporations and of their determination to become active in formulating policies of corporate management. Assuming for a moment the existence of both propriety and just cause for Church groups to be directing their efforts along these lines, I consider them inferior and quite secondary to the major problem the Church has so far not joined in resolving—that of determining lawlessness and disobediences as a means of seeking gains. For Church groups to be skirting this challenge to our society and instead be taking on the responsibilities of some Church segments properly to assess their present-day responsibilities.

Since the founding of our Nation, groups who felt aggrieved or oppressed resorted to the democratic channels available to us. Some have succeeded, some have failed. Revolutionary change over night is not to be expected in a democracy—where the change is slow and often long-considered. But when the change does come, it comes without an overthrow of government and with the retention of freedoms more precious than the redresses for which even the best-intentioned of revolutionaries are reaching.

The complainants who demand changes tonight should know that the quickest way to end all inequities and inequalities, actual and purported, is for the government to assume complete control over our lives and to govern our rights by daily edict. With this course, all individual freedoms would be buried, including the right to assemble and to dissent and to worship freely.

That the defiance of laws as a form of protest to achieve gain is self-defeating was ably discussed by Dallin H. Oaks, when Professor of Law at the University of Chicago. He put it this way:

"No group has a greater stake in
from West Point, was a Presbyterian. Shortly before his inauguration as president, Eisenhower joined Mamie's church and with her he was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church at 18th and N Streets as his duties allowed. At his inauguration, he took the oath of office with his left hand on two Bibles, the one George Washington had used at his inauguration and the one he himself had had as a cadet at West Point. Before giving his inaugural address, he asked permission to "read a little prayer" he had written for this occasion the night before. In this he said in part "Almighty God ... give us we pray the power to discern right from wrong. Especially we pray for all the people, regardless of station, race or calling ... so that all may work for the good of our beloved country and Thy Glory. Amen." Following this prayer he gave his address.

These national leaders have varied widely in their personal beliefs and in their church affiliations but all have been patriotic Christian gentlemen who, according to their lights and abilities and the times in which they served, strove to do their best for country and for God.

Main References

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Fiske, John, Essays Historical, and Literary v.1, 1909.
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Roosevelt, Theodore, Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to his Children.
Stephensen, N. W., Lincoln, 1922.

Religion

(Continued from page 544)
A Gift to the Nation

Second Floor Independence Hall Estimated Cost For Refurnishing To 1736-1777 Period

### Governor's Council Chamber

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Four Reproduction 18th c. Penna. Backless Benches</td>
<td>$470.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Red Moreen Bench Cushions @ $100.00 ea</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restoration of portraits of Indians Lapowinsa and Tischcohan, and frames @ $1200.00 ea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Print: Penn's Treaty with the Indians</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahogany Penna. mid-18th c. Tall case Clock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three sets Red Moreen window hangings @ $400.00 ea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. English or American flat-top Writing Table</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large 18th c. English Pewter Circular Inkwell</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of Quill Pens, Rag Paper, Blank ledgers, and London newspapers</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th c. Tin Sander</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th c. Steel Quill Cutter</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th c. Wooden Pounce Pot</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th c. English Brass and Tole</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight mid-18th c. Penna. Walnut Queen Anne Side Chairs ... @ $3500.00 ea</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Reupholstered Slip Seats ... @ $35.00 ea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. Calligrapher’s Handbook</td>
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<td>Mid-18th c. Mahogany frame Pigeon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holes on Stand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two mid-18th c. Pottery Ink Bottles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. Phila. Mahogany Slant-top Desk</td>
<td>$450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. Brass and Tole Two light Candlestick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. Brass Inkstand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-1775 English Court Calendar</td>
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<td>Three mid-18th c. Walking Sticks</td>
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<td>Lewis Evans 1749 Map of Penna., New Jersey, New York, and the Three Delaware Counties</td>
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<td>Mid-18th c. Phila. Walnut Armchair</td>
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<td>Mid-18th c. English Mahogany Cellarette</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pair double-arm mid-18th c. English Silver Sconces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproduction of &quot;Armour&quot; portrait of William Penn, and Frame</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproduction Cast Iron Fireback</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproduction Iron and Brass Andirons</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair English mid-18th c. Iron and Brass Fire Tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Stick Barometer</td>
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<td>Reproduction Mahogany and Pine Newspaper Rack</td>
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<td>Phila. 18th c. Mahogany Side Table</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair mid-18th c. Terrestrial and Celestial Globes</td>
<td>$7,500.00</td>
</tr>
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### Assembly Committee Room

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproduction of Portrait of Thomas Penn, and Frame</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English mid-18th c. Mahogany Breakfront Bookcase</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of 18th c. Books for Council Chamber</td>
<td>$7,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Oval Council Table (Facsimile)</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Baize Table Cover</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Silver Inkstand</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight Reproduction George II Silver Candlesticks @ $650.00 ea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reupholstering of 18th c. Armchair in INHP Coll.</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproduction of Upholstered Armchair (above)</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. Phila. Walnut Tea Table</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. Red Lacquered Tole Tray</td>
<td>$275.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Glass Wine Decanter</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
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<td>Two mid-18th c. Wine Glasses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large 18th c. Oriental Carpet</td>
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<tr>
<td>18th c. English Seal Press</td>
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<tr>
<td>Selection of Indian Accoutrements (blanket, peace-pipes, etc.)</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>$152,770.00</td>
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<table>
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<th>Item</th>
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<tr>
<td>Two large Pine Reproduced Book Presses @ $1250.00 ea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproduced Gun Racks, and Holders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twenty wooden Canteens and leather Cartridge Cases (with a few representative Antique Specimens)</td>
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<td>Forty pre-Revolutionary Brown Bess Muskets (with a few representative Antique Specimens)</td>
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<td>Pair Reproduced Iron and Brass Andirons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproduced Iron Fireback</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>18th c. Penna. Pine Work Table</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th c. Penna. Pine Bench</td>
<td>$175.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Military Accoutrements</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproduced Painted Floor Cloth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three sets Green Moreen Window Hangings @ $400.00 ea</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproduction Penna. Stretchers Base Table</td>
<td>$700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Baize Table Cover</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two pair mid-18th c. English Brass Candlesticks @ $250.00 pr</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set of six Penna. Fan-back Windsor Side Chairs</td>
<td>$5,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two High-back Windsor Side or Armchairs, c. 1760 @ $1000.00 ea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two mid-18th c. English Pewter Circular Inkstands @ $150.00 ea</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>$29,225.00</td>
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Total Cost for Refurnishing Governor’s Council Chamber and Assembly Committee Room: $181,995.00

MAY 1972
Although the field of genealogy is a familiar one to members of the DAR, beginning with the society's inception in 1891 and the resultant Lineage Books in 1895, it has not been so with Americans generally until recently. The DAR, as a pioneer in copying and preserving records and publishing compilations of family lines, can find satisfaction in the fact that genealogy has developed into one of the most popular American avocations.

No longer, in fact, is lineage tracing reserved for those whose family legends hinted of a patriot or a member of European royalty. Genealogy, coming into its own during the past few decades, ranks third in hobbies in the United States, surpassed only by stamp and coin collecting, and has increased countless-fold the number of records available for research, including family lines of recent immigrants.

Some say that the disintegration of our society is sending people back to their ancestors and that the growing campaign to preserve records and build central depositories of genealogical material is an effort to hold a crumbling world together. Surely a definite trend toward nostalgia is evident today which psychologists contend testifies to a wish to return to the more simple and stable life of our ancestors.

Whatever the reason, genealogy adherents are growing in number and sociologists are acclaiming the hobby's restorative powers, especially among older people. To these people genealogy becomes much more than a hobby; for they find in the work a new meaning in life—a sense of “belonging” to the family of mankind.

But genealogy has adherents of all ages. Regular features devoted to genealogy and directed toward young and middle-aged couples are springing up in newspapers and magazines all over the country, and a few years ago the Indiana Historical Society published a booklet expressly for teenage hoosiers on the trail of their Indiana forefathers.

An up-coming genealogical aid is the California Bibliographic Center for Oral History Materials to be located in the State Library in Sacramento. The materials to be stored there are taped interviews of people such as community leaders of San Francisco and workers in the California wine industry. The tapes will be indexed by family name and there will be provisions made for the answering of inquiries by mail. The hope is that if this program works out well in California it may be duplicated in all states.

The interviews cover at the most only seventy or so years of actual history, but most interviewers ask for a brief family history from the subject which may produce some valuable clues to the genealogist up against a blank wall.

These aids join the ever-increasing number of books, magazines and newsletters currently circulating to smooth the path of the fledgling genealogist. The range of information they contain is extraordinary, stretching from hints to beginners on how to most tactfully question busy relatives or parish ministers to lengthy lists of gravestone inscriptions and Scottish surnames for the seasoned researcher.

One of the most helpful of these publications is a magazine put out by the Genealogy Club of America (Box L, Logan, Utah, 84321), a non-profit, non-sectarian, educational organization with an extensive membership in all fifty states. A ten-dollar lifetime membership fee entitles a person to individual help from professional genealogists, a copy of the book, *Sure Guide to Genealogy Research*, a catalog of forms, other supplies
and books, and a first-year subscription to the club's magazine.

Among introductory books, L. G. Pine's _Trace Your Ancestors_ provides a light and engaging introduction to genealogy which can be read for pure pleasure as well as for guidance.

An exciting event for any searcher digging through his sources is to find royalty on his family tree, although one genealogy enthusiast claims this is more common than supposed. According to his figures, a king in 1100 AD could have left no less than one thousand million direct descendants, and that in England in 1911, among a population of forty million, there were at least 80,000 to 100,000 people living who could claim Edward II as the top-most leaf on their family trees.

Queen Elizabeth II of England, incidentally, is a distant cousin to many of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution. Her relatives include George Washington, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, Meriwether Lewis, Robert E. Lee, and many other American notables.

There is no questioning the personal satisfaction derived from finding an ancestor after weeks or months, sometimes even years of searching—royal or not. But Americans are finding that genealogy brings together living family members otherwise isolated, by means of newsletters and information sharing. Common ancestors are taken out and dusted off, and thus cousins who might never have known of each other become close friends. Often "lost" relatives are found through genealogy to be living almost next door. In South Dakota last year a woman was reunited with her two brothers after a separation of 68 years through the genealogical diligence of her granddaughter. For more than a quarter century this woman had lived no farther than 50 miles from the homes of her two brothers, and never knew it.

Seasoned genealogists recommend that beginners start at the bottom of the family tree—with the researcher himself—and work upward, compiling accurate records on one limb at a time. A good source of information for the searcher ready to move beyond his immediate family is an accommodating elderly relative with a good memory. Information received in this way not only provides solid leads to later documentary evidence, but is often rich with the anecdotes that instill real life to an otherwise colorless list of names and dates.

The range of sources for documentary evidence, considered essential by all serious genealogists, is amazingly broad, and goes far beyond official records of vital statistics. Family bibles, wills, scrapbooks and albums, storekeepers' records of goods bought "on the cuff," yellowing newspapers, and ship passenger lists all fit this category, as well as cemetery inscriptions. Rare indeed is the seasoned genealogist who does not bear the scars of at least one trip through a cemetery, more often than not overgrown with stinging nettle and barberry.

One accredited genealogist, Delores Hill, tells of a visit to a cemetery located in the middle of a Canadian pasture. Its heavy growth of ancient lilac bushes drew the resident cows into its cool shade and the cemetery was therefore buried in stuff even less pleasant than overgrown brambles. Not having come equipped with shovels, she and her mother used whatever came to hand to dig up gravestones fallen over and buried in manure measuring as much as a foot deep—this in order to read the inscriptions, some of which were well over one hundred years old. "Among all of the cemeteries I visited," concludes Mrs. Hill with a straight face, "I'd say that was one of the poorest."

As it turned out, she and her family association were instrumental in having this cemetery of pioneer ancestors restored—and completely surrounded with a chain link fence to keep the offending cows on the outside.

Although it may be a temptation at one time or another, discovering a likely looking ancestor three or four generations back and working forward to the present is looked upon as foolhardy at best unless the researcher has the time and money to spend compiling a total stranger's genealogy. The risk of this happening is apparently more than slight. There are instances when working like this might yield results, however. In the case of rare or unusual names, for instance, Maurice LaFlesch or Jian, it is very likely that any other LaFlesch or Jian come across in records within the United States will be related to the first and thus the researcher should be reasonably safe in pursuing it.

Names, of course, are a great source of frustration in genealogy, as any seasoned searcher can testify. Spelling was often a personal affair and a name might come down through the generations with as many as forty different spellings. Names might be completely changed for various reasons, both legal and illegal, adding to the woes of the genealogist; or a slight change several generations back might make a big difference in what country's archives should be searched.

For instance, the rule in Scandinavian names that the suffix sen is Danish and the suffix son is Swedish succeeded only in muddying one researcher's problem of an ancestor's national origin. Her great-grandfather Knudson seemed to originate in Denmark by virtue of family tradition and in Sweden by virtue of his name's spelling. The reason she uncovered for this discrepancy is a classic example of the struggle between survival and national pride.

It seems that her great-grandfather traveled with his two brothers to Butte, Montana in our country's frontier days to set the three of them up in the mercantile business. When the brothers entered the town they were Danes carrying with them the Danish name of Knudsen. But after fitting out their store and erecting their sign—Knudsen Brothers Mercantile—they found business to be nonexistent, the spelling of their names shouting to that community of Swedes that the three brothers were none other than Danish intruders. Faced with this flinty nationalism, one of the brothers made a midnight alteration in their sign, changing the "e" to an "o". This capitulation apparently satisfied the community because thereafter the store enjoyed an excellent trade—and the adopted Swedish suffix remained in the family name.

Too, when our ancestors came here from Europe and...
elsewhere, they were often illiterate. The recording official thus had a clear field in choosing a close phonetic approximation of the spoken name. The result varied as the accent varied and was often completely unlike the actual European prototype. Some of the more jocular officials doubtless had a hand in the grotesque concoctions carried for generations by innocent progeny—names such as Flirty, Coldbreath, Cushion, and Straight, which speculation links to the more conventional Flaherty, Galbraith, Cushing, and Street. Equally jocular parents perpetuated the indignity by giving their children such names as Always Flirty and Notwithstanding Coldbreath.

Nor is too common a name such as Smith or Brown any boon to the researcher, who must separate one Anna Brown from the 20 or so others born or christened in the same proximity and on the same date. One genealogical publication, The Smokey Mountain Newsletter, noted that every day in the United States, 19 Smiths die. One can only wish good luck to their genealogically minded descendants!

Surnames themselves are, surprisingly to beginning genealogists, a recent innovation. L. G. Pine in The Story of Surnames reports that they were a rarity in pre-Conquest England and only started appearing in any numbers during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Little known is the fact that patrilinear genealogy itself (that is, a family line traced through the father) is also a recent innovation. In Europe, matrilinear genealogy (a family line traced through the mother) was the rule among all ranks of people until the late Middle Ages when Teutonic and Judeo-Christian law finally triumphed over the older Celto-Roman legal system. In the case of royalty, not only Egyptian, but early Hebraic, Etruscan, Cretan, Lycian, Athenian and Roman lineage was traced through the mother, and daughters were the rightful heirs to the throne. Although men ruled during this time, they did so only temporarily, as husband to the queen. Elizabeth Gould Davis maintains in The First Sex that Marcus Aurelius became emperor of Rome through Faustina, daughter of Faustina the Elder and Antoninus Pius. And in our own era, the famous name of Churchill has been perpetuated through the daughter, not the son, of the Duke of Marlborough, and it was through her children that the name and title found its way down to the present day. The father’s name of Spenser took second place and was finally dropped altogether by Sir Winston when he entered public life.

Sir Winston Churchill is another eminent British who can count cousins in America. His mother, Jennie, was an American, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome of New York City.

These and other fascinations of genealogy continue to lure an ever-increasing number of people throughout the United States. Genealogy libraries supported by family associations and historical and genealogical societies are multiplying at an impressive rate all across the country. One of the most ambitious libraries is found in Salt Lake City, Utah, with branches throughout the United States. Sponsored by the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the library is open to everyone and employs close to fifty professional researchers as a public service. In addition to the library, one of the largest in the world, the Society maintains six record storage vaults in Utah’s Little Cottonwood Canyon. Hollowed out of the canyon’s granite walls, the vaults can house and preserve a total of 4,800,000 rolls of microfilm. At this writing there are about 500,000 rolls in storage, containing information on well over five billion names—names that have been gathered from all over the world.

Besides these libraries on land, there is at least one on the P & O Lines in San Francisco advertises a tour to England on their Superliner Oriana fully equipped, they report, with one of the finest private genealogical libraries ever collected. For those with an urge to embark on a genealogy campaign, there is much more source material than there was at the time of the first Lineage Books during the nineteenth century.

There are new information gathering techniques, too. Genealogists are being encouraged to use the tape recorder to interview living ancestors. Some lively recollections can come from this technique, many of which might never have been thought of by the ancestor in a more formal atmosphere.

Many experts talk of a coming computerized World Name Bank where a researcher need only feed in known information to be given a complete rundown on information already compiled. The saving in expensive duplication of effort alone would make its existence invaluable.

But these computers could go much further than family record compilation. Already geneticists, sociologists, historians, and other researchers have used genealogical data so far available to draw conclusions about, and suggest remedies for, mankind’s ills. Dr. Eldon J. Gardner, Dean of the Utah State University Graduate School and an eminent geneticist as well, has used genealogical records to trace certain types of cancer incidence in a number of families. His study has resulted in early diagnosis of not only the cancer in question but of attendant illnesses as well.

A sociologist, Ursula M. Cowgill, has used a computerized study of the parish records of York, England, from 1538 to 1812 to learn about recent trends in human evolution. Through average ages of marriage, conception, and death in Yorkshire women she has been able to ascertain the social implications of such things as pre-marital conception and yearly fertility cycles. One surprising fact she uncovered was that in that period of unplanned parenthood, there appeared to occur a natural increase in births to offset high mortality rates in one or the other of the sexes.

Certainly the recent increase in genealogical activity will greatly aid these and similar undertakings, and the more information that is compiled and stored, especially in computers, the easier it will be to build upon.

Most interesting are the numbers of family histories being published—so great that there are presses devoted to this work exclusively. After compiling data on, say, (Continued on page 563)
At the U.S.A. Bicentennial meeting during the 51st Congress, a first place award for the winning Bicentennial logo was presented to Mrs. Y. Becker, Regent, Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter, Wallingboro, N.J. The design as visualized by Mrs. Becker shows a double eagle with the words U.S.A. Bicentennial over which an American eagle with wings spread holds a quill, hovering over a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence; a ribbon banner crosses the sketch showing the dates 1776-1976.

Mrs. Becker described her sketch, saying that she "began with the ribbon with the dates 1776-1976 designating a 'bridge' from the past to the present. Thinking in terms of what the Declaration of Independence means for the future, we must continue to assume the responsibility that goes with freedom--so I drew our American Bald Eagle symbolizing the strength, determination and courage they only can bring about. The sternness in the eagle's eye reminds us of the seriousness of this responsibility. Although carrying the pen, whether it be for the 'signing' and/or because it is 'mightier than the sword' (leaving this to our speculation) --this eagle will NOT LET US CONTEMPT OUR IDEALS. The Declaration has only been left in our care and we must work to keep it for future generations."

Congratulations to Mrs. Becker for her sketch which catches the true meaning of the Bicentennial so beautifully! The logo is now on the Bicentennial Certificates, and, for the first time, on this page.

PROGRAM CONTEST WINNERS

Awards and Bicentennial Certificates (used for the very first time) were presented to the top winners in the Program Contest at the Committee meeting on April 17th. The qualified panel of judges commented on the fine quality of entries as well as the large number received.

Sincere congratulations are extended to the top winners as follows:

Category I: The American Revolution: The Religious Background.
Mrs. H. B. Brame, Old Bute Chapter, North Carolina.
Special Recognition: Mrs. Aubrey E. Ferguson, Bicentennial State Chairman, West Virginia.
The American Revolution: The Economic Background.
Mrs. R. G. Stephenson, Tucumcari Chapter, New Mexico.

Category II: Review of Events 1771-1772.
Mrs. Dorothy Cleveland Salisbury, Erasmus Perry Chapter, Maryland.
Special Recognition: Mrs. E. James Gambaro, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, N.Y.

Category III: Original Manuscripts--Winning Topic: "A Colonial Diary".
Mrs. C. F. Landers, Cahuilla Chapter, California.
Special Recognition: Mrs. Charles A. Walter, Ye Olde Newton Chapter, New Jersey.

BICENTENNIAL CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION PRESENTED

In recognition of outstanding activities reported by Bicentennial State Chairmen, Mrs. Jackson awarded special recognition to three State Chairmen, commending them upon their leadership and accomplishments:

Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, California
Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, Illinois
Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Indiana
The Fort Upper Tract (West) Virginia Massacre
April 27, 1758

By Bill M. Woods
Executive Director, Engineering Index, Inc.

In 1758 the valley of the Potomac’s South Branch, called Wappatomaka by the Indians, was not much different from today except for two major exceptions—there were, in 1758, only about 200 persons in 40 white families living there. Also roaming in and out of the area were Ohio River Valley Indian tribes, primarily Shawnees, who before the coming of the whites had hunted here regularly.

Competition from the ever increasing number of Scotch-Irish and German settlers discouraged the Shawnees. In fact, they moved permanently from South Branch in the spring of 1756, accepting the invitation to take up a less competitive existence in Ohio.

The first permanent white settlement on South Branch dates from 1746 and 1747 when Robert Green of Culpeper County, Virginia, along with James Wood and William Russell acquired 15,748 acres of land in nineteen tracts above the extensive holdings of Lord Fairfax. To the South Fork in 1747 came six families who earlier had lived for a short while at Moorefield and still earlier in Pennsylvania. Leading the party of emigrants was Roger Dyer, his son William, his son-in-law Matthew Patton who had married Hester Dyer, John Patton, Jr., John Smith, and William Stephenson who acquired 1,860 acres for $203.33 (£61, 6s).

The presence and apparent success of the Dyer settlement in the Potomac wilderness encouraged others to move west. Between 1748 and 1751, Dyer began to sell lands from his “upper tract,” and by 1753, 20 more families including the Dunkle, Conrad, Seybert, Ruleman, Propst, and Keister families, mostly of German origin, had acquired land.

A Period of Conflict
But there was a feeling of uneasiness! The long-time colonial rivalry between the French and English had resulted in “three colonial wars, and a life and death struggle for supremacy was now on the point of breaking out.”

“The need for the English to build forts was stimulated by the decision of the French living in Canada to take possession of the Ohio Valley. . . . The French based their claim to this valuable waterway, and the land
bordering it, on the discovery of LaSalle in 1669, but the English claimed it by right of prior discovery of the Cabots and the taking possession of it by the explorers, Batts and Fallam . . . (who) were on New River, in Fayette County (West Virginia) in 1671 and officially claimed the Mississippi Valley for Great Britain in opposition to the claims of France. 1

Although the English far outnumbered the French in the area, the French for the most part had the Indian on their side for they identified more closely with the Indians and treated them as equals in day to day activities of hunting and trapping. Many a French trader took an Indian wife. As a result, the French settlements were not molested. Englishmen and Germans, on the other hand, cleared the land, scared away the wild game, farmed the land, and generally were intolerant of the Indians' welfare.

George Washington on the South Branch

Concern for the safety of the farming settlements was becoming widespread. One of those expressing concern was George Washington who travelled in and knew the area well. He had first come to South Branch on Sunday, March 27, 1748, when he was only 16 accompanying George William Fairfax. During the next four years, from 1749 to 1752, he spent much of his time as a surveyor on the Shenandoah, the Cacapon, and the South Branch.

With the defeat of Braddock at Fort Pitt in 1755, the border settlements in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania lay totally exposed to unfriendly redmen or Frenchmen. Many settlers left the exposed and isolated frontier and moved back to the east side of the Blue Ridge.

Washington returned to South Branch in the fall of 1755, and when at Staunton in 1756, he wrote of his concern to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia:

"They are fully sensible of their misery; they feel their insecurity in relying on militia, who are slow in coming to their assistance, indifferent about their preservation, unwilling to continue, and regardless of everything but their own ease. In short, they are so affected with approaching ruin that the whole back country is in a general motion toward the southern colonies; and I expect that scarce a family will inhabit Frederick, Hampshire, or Augusta in a little time." 2

It was at this time that Washington recommended a ring of forts to provide the necessary links of protection—from the Great Cacapon in Hampshire, along the Potomac in the north, southward along Patterson's Creek, across the dividing ridges to the upper South Branch and along it to its headwaters in Pendleton, then across the West Virginia-Virginia line and along the western edge of the Valley of Virginia to the upper reaches of the James and the Roanoke before turning eastward to the Mayo River in Halifax.

Virginia in 1756 appropriated $33,333 for the building of 21 forts. Seventeen of these forts were built in the next few years; four were proposed but never built. Others had been erected prior to Washington's survey of 1756 or were initiated by others. Washington went to Winchester and from there supervised the building of the ring of forts intended to provide protection to the frontier with an obviously small and inadequate force.

Tragedy on South Branch

The number of tithables in Augusta County (which included present Pendleton) was 1,873 in 1757. A year later it had decreased to 1,386 indicating that the slaughter of the settlers was causing many to move back to safer areas, and new settlers were not coming. 4

"The Preston Register; A register of the persons who have been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner by the enemy, in Augusta county, as also such as have made their escapes" 5 attributed to Colonel William Preston lists 298 persons killed, wounded, taken prisoner, escaped, or returned in the period from October 1754 through May 1758.

South Branch was first hit by tragedy in 1756 when two girls named Landsixo were taken prisoner. It was on January 4, 1756, that Washington wrote, "I have now ordered Capt. Waggoner with 60 men to build and garrison two others (forts) at places I have pointed out high up the South Branch." 6

Presumably it was in 1756 7 that Fort Upper Tract and Fort Seybert to the southeast and on the other side of South Fork Mountain were built. It is presumed that both forts were built after the same general plan—a circular stockade with a diameter of about 90 feet and with a two-storyed blockhouse inside. Another description suggests it consisted of log cabins "... of horizontal logs adjacent to log forts so as to form a hollow rectangle. The palisaded walls between these cabins were constructed of vertical logs set firmly in the ground ..." 8

The truth of the matter is, no records exist as to what Fort Upper Tract looked like or exactly where it was located and conflicting descriptions of the plan for Fort Seybert exist. Later efforts, including recent ones of the Pendleton County Historical Society, determined where Fort Upper Tract stood—on the left bank of the South Branch a quarter of a mile above the bridge on the road to Kline, and at a bend in the river. 9

Washington on April 15, 1756, wrote, "All my ideal hopes of raising a number of men to search the adjacent mountains have vanished into nothing." Then a week later—"I am too little acquainted with pathetic language to attempt a description of the people's distresses," and two days later, "Not an hour, nay, scarcely a minute passes that does not produce fresh alarms and melancholy accounts."

"The deplorable situation of these people is no more to be described than is my anxiety and uneasiness for their relief."

"Desolation and murder still increase."

At the July 27, 1756, council of war held at Staunton, the decision was made to garrison Hugh Mann's fort at Upper Tract with 50 men as the fort was described as the "most convenient and important pass between Upper Tract and Matthew Harper's." 10

There was a constant threat by restless Indians; in February 1757, Jacob Peters on North Mill Creek had
six children taken prisoner with one to escape later. On May 16 three more persons were taken prisoner and four, including Michael Freeze and his wife who lived near Fort Upper Tract, were killed. The other recorded casualties that day were George Neese and two sons taken prisoner and Henry Lawrence and a Mr. Sudie killed.

The concern over their safety was a constant threat to the folks on South Branch. Washington on September 28, 1757, wrote, “The inhabitants of this valuable and very fertile valley are terrified beyond expression.”

Encounters with the marauding Indians on March 19, 1758, produced more tragedy on South Branch—

**Killed**
- Peter Moser
- Nicholas Frank
- John Coonrad (Conrad?)

**Prisoners**
- John Cunningham
- Two others (names forgotten)

**Wounded**
- George Moser
- Adam Harper

**Fort Upper Tract**

The spring of 1758 was to continue to be one of tragedy. That there was reason for the settlers to fear the once peaceful Shawnees (and some French) was borne out during the fourth week of April 1758 when the Indians moved in with revenge on their minds.

Many of the settlers had already moved to the safety of Fort Upper Tract. In charge of the garrison was Captain James Dunlap who had commanded a detachment in the Big Sandy expedition. Captain Dunlap and some of his men were from the Great Calfpasture; one, Josiah Wilson was from the Bullpasture region.

Accounts differ, and as there were no known survivors, speculation becomes necessary. Surely complete slaughter was the Shawnee objective, and most surely it was the result. The Fort was burned and all occupants were killed.

Preston records that on April 24 nine men at the garrison were killed, including Captain James Dunlap, Josiah Wilson, John Hutchinson, Thomas Caddon, Henry McCullam (McCullom?), John Wright, Thomas Smith, Robert McNully (McNulty or McNally?), and William Elliott.

Preston then dates the death of 14 more three days later, on April 27, 1758—Mrs. Elliott, Ludwig Falck and his wife, Adam Little, a Mr. Brock, John (James?) Ramsey, William Burk (Burke?) _____ Rooney, John McCulley (McCully?), Thomas Searl, James Gill, John Guy, one unidentified stranger, and William Woods, the great great great great great grandfather of this writer.12

It is probable that a band of forty or more Shawnees led by Killbuck reached Fort Upper Tract from the Ohio by way of the Seneca War Path to the Mouth of Seneca, through the Roy Gap over North Fork Mountain by way of the Joel Harmon Path to Reeds Creek Gap where the Fort was situated on an almost direct line between the two gaps, Reed Creek and Greenawalt. Here it was at a bend and on a high bank on the west side of the South Branch of the Potomac River about a mile south-east of the village of Upper Tract.13

A visit was made to the fort site sometime before 1950 by Mrs. Elsie Boggs.14 She noted marks of the foundation and a depression in the center where there was a cellar or underground storage place. O. R. Mallow15 remembers the depression when as a teenager the site was pointed out by his grandfather who lived across the river.

Diggings at the fort site were undertaken in 1970 by Dr. Charles P. Harper, his son, O. R. Mallow, and Johnny Arvin Dahmer. They uncovered some irons from a saddle.16 Earlier an abundance of flint arrowheads had been located.17 A nearby burial ground which may have contained the remains of the Fort Upper Tract victims has disappeared within the memory of Harper and Mallow.

**William Woods of Fort Upper Tract**

One of the 23 killed at Fort Upper Tract was William Woods. Presumably only direct descendants of Woods have been identified, although it is likely that there are others who like the descendants of William Woods moved from the area and do not identify their ancestors with Fort Upper Tract.

It is not known when the Woods family came to Augusta County and to South Branch. William in various accounts18,19 is referred to as being Irish and in other instances as being a relative of the better known Michael Woods (1684-1762) of Albermarle County, Virginia (a son of John and Elizabeth Worsop Woods).20

Michael Woods, a brother William, and their widowed sister, Elizabeth Wallace, and numerous members of the next generation are known to have come from Northern Ireland to the Lancaster area in Pennsylvania in the early 1720s (Michael is listed on a Pennsylvania tax list in 1724) and then to the east foot of the Blue Ridge in the area west of present-day Crozet, Virginia. Michael is thought to have had two (or more) brothers, probably Andrew and James, whose migrations are less-well documented.

William Woods of Fort Upper Tract was likely the son of one of these brothers who, when they left Pennsylvania, decided to move down the Shenandoah Valley into the Augusta area. The similarity of given names in the several families suggests both a close kinship and a familiarity. William was probably born in Ireland about 1715-1720. He may have been a relative (a brother?) as some have speculated, of Samuel Woods (1727-1781) or of Richard Woods (died 1788) a merchant of Albemarle and sometime of Augusta County.21

William, the Fort Upper Tract victim, was married to Martha Drake of Augusta. Martha was thought to be the daughter of Abraham Drake whose will was appraised in Augusta County on March 13, 1747. John Drake who married Grizelle Alexander probably was Martha’s brother; later intermarriages of the Drakes, Woodses, and the Newells are recorded.
William Woods had on July 16, 1746, been appointed a constable in Augusta County, although it is not known where in Augusta he lived for there is no record of any land or tax transaction. William and his family may have come to South Branch after Roger Dyer began the sale of land in 1747-1751 and may have been among the 20 or more families living in Pendleton in 1753.

It seems more likely William was one of the several non land-holders and squatters which Morton suggests were present in the area. Again, William Woods is not named among the participants in the wave of immigration which took place when 27 tracts of land were claimed by 21 persons, and 16 were newcomers to the area. It is possible, but unlikely, that William like others of Captain Dunlap's garrison, was from the Great Calf pasture. William is definitely identified as a member of Captain Abraham Smith's militia.

The Woods Family at Fort Seybert

The family of William Woods like many other families in the spring of 1758 was spending a significant amount of time in or near the relative safety of the forts along the South Branch and other nearby rivers. William's family according to scanty documentation and family tradition was at Fort Seybert on the South Fork's South Branch.

Fort Seybert was due to suffer on April 29 a fate not unlike that of Fort Upper Tract. Various accounts of the capture of Fort Seybert differ dramatically in detail. Preston's Register records that Captain Sylest (!) and 16 other persons were taken prisoner and that some 24 others were missing from the Fort.

Rice indicates that on April 27 (!) the Indians "moved to Fort Seybert and killed or captured thirty persons who had sought refuge there, after promising, according to one version of the incident, to spare the lives of those who would surrender."23

Lough writes that Jacob Peterson and 20 persons were killed at Fort Seybert, and Mrs. Peterson and 10 others were captured; one man escaped. Lewis suggests that between 30 and 40 persons were in the Fort and of the number who surrendered all except 11 were put to death at once. Wayland writes that 40 persons were killed and 20 odd carried into captivity.

There is also some question whether the same band of Indians responsible for the total massacre at Fort Upper Tract was also responsible for the slaughter at Fort Seybert, yet they could have moved quickly through the Greenawalt and Harpole Gaps by way of the Siple's Place to Fort Seybert. Chief of the Shawnees was Killbuck (also called a Delaware chieftain) who has been described as "... a part white renegade ... viciously mean, deceitful, and absolutely sadistic..."27

The situation at Fort Seybert, briefly, was something like this: Mrs. Peter Hawes and a young bound boy named Wallace went from the Fort to milk some cows when they were surprised by two Indians and captured, although Mrs. Hawes used a sheep shears and her strength in pushing one of the Indians over a bank.

Killbuck and the 40 or more Shawnees quickly surrounded the Fort; he called on the defenders to give up, threatening no mercy if they did not, but good treatment if they did. Although Captain Seybert was inclined to listen to and to believe the Indian offer, his teenage son, Nicholas, took a position in an upper room of the Fort and mortally wounded the only Indian casualty. After due consideration of almost inevitable consequences, Captain Seybert gave the order to open the gates. Young Seybert again showed his daring and was about to fire when either his father or a Mr. Robinson knocked down the gun aimed at Killbuck.

As soon as the Fort was emptied, except for Mrs. Hannah Hinkle who was bedfast, the Indians rushed in and set the Fort on fire. Robinson was able to escape unnoticed and make his way back across Shenandoah Mountain.

All the captives, probably more than 40 including women, children, babies, and a few men were marched to the hillside about a quarter mile to the west. Here they were separated into two rows and seated on logs. One row was for captivity; the other for slaughter which on signal was followed by a mass and rapid tomahawking. Young James Dyer, 14, interrupted the massacre by breaking away momentarily; he was later to return to live on South Branch. Mrs. Hawes fainted when she saw her father killed, thereby saving her own life.

By now it was past noon, and the Indians and 11 captives began their climb of South Fork Mountain. Two incidents in the nine-mile journey to Greenawalt Gap are recalled. One was the cruel death of the infant son of a woman named Hannah; the second was the death of the wounded Indian warrior. It can be imagined, but with some doubt, that treasures were found at Fort Seybert, or that the Shawnees carried them away along with their prisoners, or that any treasure was buried nearby thereby creating a "Treasure Mountain." The return to Greenawalt Gap has been suggested as through Dean Gap and the Deer Run area. The next stop was near the Mouth of Seneca before resuming the hard trip to the site of old Chillicothe on the Little Miami River.

Fate of the Woods Family

Although accounts vary widely some 17, or 21, or probably more settlers were killed. Morton lists the number of captives as 11 and names Mrs. Peter Hawes, Nicholas Seybert, James Dyer, Mrs. Jacob Peterson, a Hevener girl, Sarah Dyer Hawes (later Mrs. Robert Davis) and a woman named Hannah. On the way across the mountain Mrs. Michael Mallow and her son (ancestors of O. R. Mallow of Upper Tract) were added to the party.

Also among those taken captive at Fort Seybert (or possibly from their home) were the recently widowed Mrs. Martha Drake Woods, wife of William killed at Fort Upper Tract, and two daughters, Magdalen (Magdalene) and Sally (Sarah). Martha and Sally were soon released or escaped from Killbuck's party and returned to other young members of the family who somehow or other were not a part of the experience. They may even have been in the quieter parts of Augusta.
Magdalen who would have been 14 at the time of her capture was adopted by the Indians. “She lived several years as an Indian girl, greatly honored and beloved by them. A company of French troops planned and effected her escape and returned her to her friends.”

Soon after her escape Magdalen was married to Rev. James Smith, a Baptist minister of Virginia, who a few years later settled in Kentucky in Garrard County where he built Smith’s Station, now Bryantsville. Their youngest son, Henry, was from October 13, 1835, to January 1836, the first provincial governor of Texas; he was then impeached!

Sally later married James Newell. William and Martha’s other children were Nancy, the eldest, who was married in 1767 to Charles Devereaux, lived in Montgomery County, Virginia, and in 1784 moved to Washington County, Georgia; Michael born in 1742 about whom little verified information is known; Samuel, born 1748; and Archibald, born 1750, who will be mentioned later; and Strangeburn (or Strongman) born in 1754. All are identified as having been born in Augusta County.

William Woods Estate

The records of Augusta County for August 16, 1758, record the appointment of Thomas Gregg and Samuel Temple as administrators “...of all the goods chattels and credits of Wm. Woods deceased...” Under bond of 100 pounds, Gregg was to “…make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods chattel and credits of the said deceased...”

It was not until eight years and three days later, on August 19, 1766, that the Augusta County Court received from Thomas Gregg an account of his administration of the estate of William Woods. £5/3s/6d was realized from the sale of his estate—a horse to Jeremy Harison, a colt to Samuel Samples, a saddle to James Thomas, and 2 yards and a half of lency (linsey-woolsey) to David Berry.

William’s debts to Samuel Samples, Joseph Skidmore, David Berry, Moses Samples, Alexander Herring, and John McCoy totaled 47s/6d. 90 pounds of tobacco valued at 7/6 was a messy transaction. William Jones, an attorney, received 5s; Peter Hog received an equal amount for accounting services.

Gregg was well paid for his efforts—£1/12s for serving as Administrator, and 15 shillings for his special efforts as he had to spend two days “to my trouble in hunting up the horse,” one day in attending the vendue, and three days in coming and returning to Court—presumably from the South Branch to Staunton. The balance of the estate was a big zero!

William Woods at the time of his death had 13 shillings of pay due him for service as a militiaman under Captain Abram Smith, the same Smith who after Fort Seybert was out with a part of his company on the South Branch and who was charged and cleared of charges of cowardice. His accuser was, instead, found guilty of insubordination for which he was fined 40 shillings and an additional five shillings for “one oath.”

Footnotes


7. The Preston Register” appears on pages 154-6. The original manuscript is in the collections of Dr. Lyman C. Draper in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.


9. Kegley suggests that the fort at the Upper Settlement on the South Branch was built in 1757.
The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

LOUISE TAYLOR PHARR (MRS. JOHN NEWTON) on November 24, 1971. She served as State Regent of Louisiana 1948-51 and as Vice President General 1951-54. Mrs. Pharr was a member of the New Iberia Chapter, Louisiana.

MARIE T. LINGO (MRS. B. HARRISON) in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1972. A member of the Dorothy Hancock Chapter in the District of Columbia, Mrs. Lingo was currently serving as Chairman of the Congressional Press Books Committee.
California

Tuesday afternoon, November 16, 1971, members of the California State Society NSDAR gathered on the crest of the Trail in the Extension of the Torrey Pines Reserve for the Dedication of the Plaque marking the DAR Trail and Memorial Grove — Commemorating the Bi-Centennial.

The Dedication followed the regular meeting of the Southern Council held in Rancho Santa Fe, hosted by De Anza and Oceanside Chapter. The Bugler and Color Guard from the San Diego Military Academy opened the Ceremonies.

The State Regent, Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump, welcomed members and guests to this Historical occasion. California is the first State to complete a Bicentennial project. Guests included Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation; Dr. Thomas W. Whitaker, President of the Torrey Pines Association; and Rangers and Park Personnel who assisted in the preparations for the Ceremonies.

In behalf of the California Daughters, Mrs. Kaump presented a check for $2500.00 to Mr. James Whitehead, District Supervisor for the Department of Parks and Recreation, which was designated for maintenance of the DAR Trail and Memorial Grove.

Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, California State Department Parks and Recreation; Mrs. F. J. Ford, State Chairman, “Save the Torrey Pines”; Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, Vice President General, NSDAR, Member of the U.S.A. Bicentennial Steering Committee, State Chairman Bicentennial and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Chester A. Cleveland, State Chairman Conservation; and Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump, State Regent.

Those taking part in the ceremonies were, Mrs. F. J. Ford, State Chairman “Save The Torrey Pines,” who told the Torrey Pines Story; Mrs. Chester A. Cleveland, State Chairman of Conservation, gave the Conservation Pledge; Historic Preservation was emphasized by the State Historian, Mrs. Marion Case Cheek; the Scriptures and Prayers were given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Richard J. Friend; Bicentennial Project was presented by Mrs. Frank Robert Mettlach, Vice President General, Member of the DAR Bi-Centennial Committee, State Chairman of Bi-Centennial and Honorary State Regent. The Dedication and Unveiling was coordinated by Mrs. Kaump and Mrs. Mettlach.

De Anza Chapter was the first to alert the DAR of the necessity to “Save the Torrey Pines” in 1967 under the guidance of the Regent, Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry. In 1969 the other nine San Diego County Chapters endorsed the project. Copies of the De Anza Resolution proposing that the California State Society adopt “Save the Torrey Pines” as one part of the State’s Conservation Program was mailed to each of the 148 Chapters for their endorsement. In May 1970 the Resolution was presented by Mrs. Sperry to the State Board and was adopted.

A new Committee was established by the State Regent, Mrs. Kaump, designated as “California Historic Trees” which included the Torrey Pines and the Redwoods, Chapters and individuals purchased Memorial Trees contributing towards the $5000.00 which was released to the Torrey Pines Association, recognizing the urgency of protecting and preserving this area of great beauty and scientific interest.

The State Regent with the support of her State Board chose “Save the Torrey Pines” as her special project by
securing a DAR Trail in the new Extension Area of the Torrey Pines State Reserve as Commemorative of the U.S.A. Bicentennial for the California State Society in 1971.

The Torrey Pines State Reserve and Extension will be maintained as a natural area with trails for walking and minimum fencing for controlled protection. California State Society NSDAR, by adoption of the De Anza Chapter Resolution will continue yearly financial support for maintenance.

The Torrey Pines, relics of the Ice Age, are a priceless heritage for the people of California to share with all the people in the world.—Mrs. F. J. Ford.

Pennsylvania

The 75th Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, October 4-6, 1971. The highlight of the Conference was the presence of our beloved President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer.

Prior to the Opening Session Monday night, Mrs. Thomas Reitz, State Vice Regent, presided over the Regents Meeting that morning. Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Regent, introduced Mrs. Spicer who told happenings at National Headquarters since taking office. She said the National Society will grow in all directions and she hoped that before the Nation is 200 years old, the National Society would have over 200,000 members. Reports of State Chairmen followed her talk. At 11:00 the United States of America Bicentennial Committee Brunch (Mrs. Jay F. Leonard, State Chairman) featured Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Past State Chairman of this committee, as speaker.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church was the scene of an impressive Memorial Service conducted by Mrs. E. Witmer Gerth, State Chaplain, honoring 297 members who died during the year. On the return to the hotel, the buses stopped at the DAR Rose Garden at Independence Hall.

Escorted by Color Bearers and Pages; the State and National Officers, distinguished Guests and Hostess Regents entered and the Conference was called to order at 8:00 P.M. by the State Regent, Mrs. Harold A. Russell, who presided over all sessions of the Conference. Mrs. Harry F. Jensen, Jr., General Chairman of the Conference, brought greetings from the Hostess Chapters. Greetings were also brought from the S.A.R. and C.A.R. Greetings from the Mayor and City of Philadelphia were extended by Dr. Margaret Tincum of the Philadelphia Historical Commission who surprised Mrs. Spicer by presenting her with a replica of the Liberty Bell. Other distinguished guests included: Mrs. Waklee Rawson Smith, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, Honorary State Regent and Treasurer General; Mrs. George Jacob Walz, Honorary State Regent and Past Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. William Money, State Regent of Delaware, and Mrs. Jacob Varous, State Regent of Maryland. Following selections by the Pine Woodwind Quintet, Mrs. Kenneth Field, State Chairman Special Program, presented Congressman John M. Ashbrook, Representative 17th District, Ohio, who, using the National Theme, gave a very timely and inspiring address. A reception followed the closing of the session.

The Tuesday sessions brought the reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. The State Regent's project to install a Carillon in the Sheppard Water Tower at K.D.S. was unanimously adopted by the Conference.

The First Service for Veteran Patients Luncheon (Mrs. Lawrence G. Kilpatrick, State Chairman) was held at 12:15. Mr. James H. Kennedy, Administrative Assistant to the Chief of Staff; Veterans Administration Hospital, Philadelphia told of the volunteer services in the hospitals where they provide sympathy not pity.

The State Dinner was highlighted by an address by the President General who spoke on "Preserving the Blessings of Liberty." Mrs. Lowell Williams accompanied by Mrs. Merrill P. Wolfe sang selections from "The Sound of Music" and "America, Our Heritage."

Wednesday morning's session completed the reports—the final Credentials Committee report showing a registration of 440. The session ended with the singing of "Bless Be the Tie That Binds."

Special events included the State Board of Management Dinner and Meeting, C.A.R. State Dinner and Meeting, State Officers' Club Meeting and Dinner, Junior-Pages Dinner, the First State Chairmen's Dinner and the Central North West and Central South West Regents Club Breakfast.

Congratulations were extended to Mrs. Harry F. Jensen, Jr., Mrs. William R. Jacob, Vice Chairman and their committees for a successful State Conference.—Marguerite L. Flounders.

Genealogy

(Continued from page 554)

six generations, a researcher may feel a compelling desire to get the material into print for the use of others interested in his or related lines and for achieving a kind of immortality for his forebears. These accounts turn out to be much more than an unadorned listing of vital statistics, often embellished with excerpts from letters, photographs and maps.

Genealogy has indeed come into its own and those drawn into its ranks are not at all satisfied with consigning to lonely archives a bare-bones compilation of names and dates. Whether as a means to a title or membership in lineage-based societies or as a search for roots in the past or as a source for scientific investigation, the genealogist wants to know the ancestors hidden in his family tree—what they ate, how they dressed, and with what kind of meaning they invested their lives. Veterans in the field point out that with the constant migration of people, ancestor research and record compilation have more potential for leading to the ideal concept of One World and One People than does any other study. All in all, it brings with it a sense of belonging to the family of mankind; and by looking backward, enables us to more clearly see forward.
The Smithsonian Institution has its collection of inaugural ball gowns of our national First Ladies. Texas has its own such collection thanks to dedicated members of the Texas Society of DAR who assembled the collection in the late 1930's. The museum was presented to Texas Woman's University at Denton, Texas, in 1940 in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the National Society.

Lifelike models wearing the inaugural ball gowns of the wives of presidents and governors of Texas grace a glass-enclosed drawing room in an authentic social setting. Antique furnishings, rich red carpeting, an inviting tea table set before a fireplace, accessories such as andirons and table ornaments dating back more than 100 years—create a air of reality.

Dressed in rich, white Batenburg lace, the model for Mrs. Joseph D. Sayers, often referred to as the "Dolley Madison of the Texas Governor's Mansion," whose husband served as governor from 1899 to 1903 and signed the bill creating the University, is seated appropriately at the tea table.

Mrs. Joseph D. Sayers was often called the "Dolley Madison of the Texas Governor's Mansion."

Opposite Mrs. Sayers at fireside, the model for Mrs. S.W.T. Lanham (1903-1907) appears to be reading from a book in her lap, "Governors I Have Known." The boy at her side is inattentive. Perhaps he represents her son, Fritz, later a national congressman from Texas. He is staring over her shoulder at some distant point, already dreaming of a future in politics.

The gowns are made of the finest, most luxurious fabrics manufactured during each era represented. Some, such as a fine China silk, are no longer available. The collection is an authentic picture of the history of women's costumes in Texas and probably typical of evening gowns in use during each period for over a century.

Creating the museum was the main project of Miss Marion Day Mullins, of Fort Worth, when she served as Regent of the Texas Society from 1937 until 1940. Her strong leadership brought cooperative action from all the Texas Chapters.

After three years of research, gathering original gowns and restoring them and reconstructing those no longer in
existence, the Texas Society presented the collection to TWU during the State Convention held in Denton in 1940.

To Mrs. W. B. Chambers, journalist, genealogist, consultant to the Texas Historical Society and affectionately nicknamed "Mrs. DAR" by her friends, the occasion is a vivid memory.

"It was a bright March day," recalls the Sanger, Texas, resident, "and many important people were assembled for the presentation—numbers of national DAR officers, regents of the university and many, many descendants and members of the First Families of Texas. I recall that the Houston grandchildren were there—Mr. and Mrs. Pat Neff were there—he was president of Baylor University then—and also representatives of the Allred, Ireland, Sterling, Lanham, Colquitt and Hobby families.

"It was a great day for Miss Mullins who was the moving force behind the project. She gave so much of her time, energy and money to create the museum, she can never be given enough credit."

Miss Mullins recalls the occasion and the participation of Molly O'Daniel, daughter of then Governor W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel.

"Molly was a student at the University of Texas and came escorted by a security officer. She confessed to being nervous but made a sweet speech, representing the then current First Family.

"When Molly greeted me, she took my hand and left something in it. It was her mother's pearls. Her mother had worn them on the night of the inaugural ball and had given them to Molly who wanted them in the museum.

The process of getting the collection together was a tremendous task and involved every DAR Chapter in Texas.

Many of the early gowns were no longer in existence. Where photographs existed, replicas of gowns were made. In some cases, a gown was constructed to represent the height of fashion for the era.

"We used photographs also to determine the correct hair and eye coloring for the models," said Miss Mullins. "I chose the head of a mature woman, specifying that the heads and features were all to be the same, but the eye and skin coloring would be different for each lady and as nearly as possible like the First Lady represented.

"I've had people argue with me," she continued, "that the faces of the models are different. But they aren't. They are realistic because of the attention we gave to detail.

"The models were ordered to stand, sit or pose in different positions. Some arms are bent, some are slightly raised, some hold accessories.

"We ordered the manikins in three sizes in order to simulate the relative sizes of the First Ladies.

"Children of the American Revolution also wanted a part in the museum and located two costumes of children, a boy and a girl, which are modeled on the same life-like figures as ordered for the women."

Miss Mullins recalls an enormous amount of research involved in collecting the data on the First Families which she edited for a booklet which was published and ready at the time of the presentation. It contained full-page photographs of each gowned model facing a biographical sketch of each First Lady represented.

"I searched cemeteries, old newspapers, wills, and war, marriage and tax records. I corresponded with people in the United States and abroad," she said.

"I gathered much more information than I was able to include in the booklet," she explained. "For example, I learned that Governor Pinckney Henderson was given a jeweled sword by the U.S. Government in honor of his valor in the Mexican-American War. This passed down to the family of the oldest daughter who married an Austrian baron.

"I corresponded with one of the Austrian descendants who wanted the sword preserved in our museum. He notified us that it was being sent by ship.

"Meanwhile his country was overrun by the Nazis and he fled. His family thought he escaped to Norway but he was never heard from again. The Germans sank the ship carrying the sword and so it was lost forever."

Mr. George T. Spears, Sr., of Decatur, Texas, who was State Historian during Miss Mullins' regime, tells of a trip she and her late husband took to Uvalde to see Mrs. John Nance Garner about securing one of her gowns.

Since Mrs. Garner was an important Texas woman in national political life then, the DAR women thought a gown of hers might be included in the museum.

(Continued on page 567)
The first monument erected to the memory of George Washington was erected on the top of South Mountain, near Boonsboro, Maryland. A little more than fifty years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence and just about the time that Lafayette was returning to these United States which he had helped form, a band of loyal citizens of Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, conceived the idea of erecting a monument to their patriotic leader in the American Revolution and the Father of our Country, George Washington.

The exact date is 1827, just two years before the Washington Monument in Baltimore, Maryland, was built. At half past seven on the morning of July 4, the citizens of the community formed themselves into a column in Boonsboro, and started to "Blue Rocks" on the top of South Mountain. They carried the National Colors and had a drum corps, and proceeded to the summit to set apart the structure with becoming ceremony.

This is a limestone country and the men in those days were craftsmen in building with stone. What was more fitting for a location than this crown of mountain where the materials lay right at their feet.

The monument was typical of the homes and barns built at that time over this section of Washington and Frederick Counties. The workmanship harked back to the craft these men learned before leaving Europe. These same masons probably built many of the many stone arch bridges still standing in Washington County. No doubt many of the men had known George Washington or had fought in the Revolution for American independence.

The monument was built of native stones found on the site. All labor was volunteered. The structure was circular, grading to a narrow corniced top and rose from an elevated square base to the height of thirty feet, with a spiral staircase through the center. They placed a marble corner stone in the base which bore the inscrip-
tion "Built by Isaac Lutz 1827" and a tablet was set facing the town and inscribed "Erected to the memory of Washington, July 4, 1827, by the citizens of Boonsboro."

In an article appearing July 5, 1827, in the Hagerstown "Torch Light," the celebration was fittingly stressed with all the oratory of the age as "at one o'clock we partook of a collation as being more appropriate than an elaborate repast. At noon an appropriate speech was made by the Reverend Mr. Clingan, a gentleman of the Revolutionary period. About four o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read from a step on the monument, after which this gathering scattered to their homes."

Fifty years after, the structure had fallen into a state of decay. It was rebuilt by the Town of Boonsboro under the sponsorship of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1882 and dedicated anew on September 18. The address was made by Governor William T. Hamilton and an oration by Frederick T. Nelson, Esq., of Frederick, Maryland.

Due to the structure's exposed situation, it again became prey to the elements. In 1920 the title deed to one acre on which the monument was built was acquired by the Washington County Historical Society and in 1934 was assigned to the State of Maryland. Coincidental with this action additional lands adjacent were purchased through the citizens of Boonsboro, its Community Club and the cooperation of its civic organizations and deeded to the State of Maryland.

In 1935 under the auspices of the Maryland Department of Forestry in conjunction with the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, the monument was restored in indestructible masonry and rededicated July 4, 1936.

The monument lies on the line of the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia. From the Monument's position can be viewed a wide expanse of the Cumberland, Middletown and Potomac Valleys. Lands surveyed by Washington as a young man for Lord Fairfax are across the Potomac River from it. General Braddock's route to Fort Duquesne lies directly under it, together with the Old Pike from Baltimore to the west.

Winchester, stage of conflicts and made memorable by General Sheridan, is in range. Harper's Ferry of John Brown fame is half a score of miles away. Visible is the tall shaft to James Rumsey on the river bluff at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, where in 1786 he successfully demonstrated the application of steam to navigation.

Boonsboro was settled early in the last quarter of the 18th century by William Boone, cousin of the Daniel Boone of Kentucky fame. The original dedication of the Washington Monument antedates that of any other similar structure to the memory of George Washington.

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Texas DAR Museum

(Continued from page 565)

"We drove up to the Garner residence," said the alert 93-year-old Mrs. Spears, "and saw an old man in work clothes puttering about the garden. As we approached him we saw that it was Vice President Garner himself. He took us indoors where we found Mrs. Garner also in casual dress. They explained that they were about to go fishing.

"Mrs. Garner was very gracious about complying with our request for a gown. 'But,' she said, 'you'll have to wait, because it is the only formal I possess and I may need it again for special occasions.' We did get the gown later."

When the museum was presented to TWU in 1940, Dr. L. H. Hubbard, then president of the university, accepted with words which still remain the finest appraisal of it: "This collection presents a picture of the whole sweep of the history of Texas, through Texas' First Ladies, showing a story of graciousness and refinement. It will be of infinite value to the university."

Dr. John A. Guinn, current president of TUW, considers the museum a sacred trust and a matter of pride to which all VIP visitors are taken. He is 'deeply grateful to Dar for the decision to put the museum at TWU.'
The River Drivers, the Pierce Memorial statue in the Mall at the Bangor Public Library

Hathorn Hall, oldest building on the campus of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. Built in 1856, when the school was known as Maine State Seminary.

Built in 1653 as a King's Prison, Old Gaol, York, Maine, is now a museum open from May 30 - Oct. 1

The "Hallowell Row House 1846" and has recently been "designated on the National Register of Historic Places."

Burnham Tavern, Machias, Maine—Built in 1770—Chapter House for Hannah Weston Chapter, DAR

Longfellow House
Portland, Maine
MAINE

Christ Church
(Episcopal Church)
Gardiner, Maine.


Montpelier
Thomaston, Maine


Ruggles House
Columbia Falls, Maine

From left to right are pictured: Mrs. A. W. Baxley, Historian; Mrs. Lawrence M. Edwards, Librarian; Mrs. Lee A. Ward, Theodosia Burr Chapter, Myrtle Beach, S.C.

SAVANNAH (Savannah, Ga.). On Sunday afternoon, October 10, 1971, the Savannah Chapter dedicated a marker at the grave of Simon Smith, a Revolutionary Soldier, at Smith Family Cemetery located 2 1/2 miles south of Bellville, Evans County, Georgia on Georgia Highway 169. More than sixty people attended.

Highlights of the patriotic ceremony were a short talk given by Mrs. Lee A. Ward of the Theodosia Burr Chapter, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, and the laying of a wreath at the head of the grave by Mrs. Lawrence M. Edwards, Librarian of Savannah Chapter NSDAR. Both are descendants of Simon Smith.

Simon Smith, born about 1758 in North Carolina, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under General Elijah Clarke. After the War he married Mary, whose maiden name is unknown. He was a resident of Burke and Screven Counties for thirty-five years or more prior to moving about 1823 to Tattnall County, now Evans, Georgia. He had children James, Elender, Mary and Rebecca. He died January 1827 and was buried in what has become known as the Smith Cemetery, Evans County, Georgia.

At the February Chapter Meeting there will be an "American Heritage Arts and Crafts Exhibit from the Colonial to the Contemporary Period". Members will bring articles handcrafted by some member of their family. This exhibit will be in conjunction with a musical program emphasizing our American Heritage in music.

The exhibit will be open to the public and will be a part of the general program of Georgia Week in Savannah from February 7th through 13th.

In April, the Chapter will celebrate the 80th anniversary of its founding and will honor all past regents and all past State and National Officers.

Mrs. Enoch AnseIm was hostess and chairman of the affair. Mrs. Zimmerman, who was the Chapter's delegate to the 80th Continental Congress NSDAR, and who had been honored while in Washington by being selected first runner-up in the national contest to choose the Outstanding Junior member for 1971, was introduced by Mrs. Albin Giersch, Regent. Preceding her comprehensive report of the events in Washington, Mrs. Zimmerman presented to the Regent the National Gold Star Honor Roll Award which had been awarded to the chapter by the President General, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes. Miss Dorothy Drennan is Chapter Honor Roll Chm.

The Chapter is the recipient of an award for high percentage of National DAR Magazine subscriptions, which was presented by Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, immediate past State Regent.

The Chaprer paid tribute to its founding Regent, the late Mrs. Thomas P. Meyers, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, May 23, when members dedicated a bronze DAR grave marker on the family plot located in Greenwood Cemetery at Assumption. Members of the family were present for the ceremony. In the same cemetery, a second marker was dedicated at the grave of the late Mrs. Loren Rex, a former State Regent of Kansas and former Chaplain General, NSDAR. Mrs. Rex was instrumental in the organization and guidance of the Chapter and was a direct descendant of Peter Meyer, American patriot for whom the chapter was named.

During the summer the Chapter was host to the state organization's 5th Div. meeting and held its annual membership recruitment tea.—Verna Rotanski.

CAPT. JOHN WALLER (Lexington, Ky). As a part of the 75th celebration of the Kentucky Society DAR, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Neal presented to the John Fox, Jr. Memorial Library in Paris, Ky., a copying machine. Mrs. Neal is the retiring Regent of the Capt. John Waller Chapter.

The John Fox, Jr., Memorial Library was built in 1949 as an adjoining section to the Kentucky Society's Duncan Tavern and was expanded by an addition in 1971.

John Fox, Jr., a native of Bourbon County Kentucky, attended Transylvania University in Lexington. At the age of twenty he graduated with honors as the youngest member of his Harvard class.

Mrs. Wilson Evans, Vice President General; Mr. Tracy Neal, Library Committee; Mrs. Tracy Neal, Past Chapter Regent; Miss Elizabeth Steele, Librarian; present copy machine to the John Fox, Jr., Memorial Library.
College class and then attended Columbia School of Law.

He wrote for the New York Times until illness forced him to abandon his newspaper career. He gained distinction as a Kentucky author writing “Mountain Europa,” “Cumberland Vendetta,” “Purple Rhododendron” and “The Trail of the Lonesome Pine.” The original manuscript of his “Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,” one of the few books published in America that sold over a million copies, his desk and his chair are part of the library collection.

With the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John L. Saindon, presiding, a fall meeting was held at the Fox Library and the Librarian, Miss Elizabeth Steele, presented the program and discussion.—Helen Horlacher Evans.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Washington, Pa.). Mrs. T. J. Connors (Susanne Cowles Connors), member of the Washington County Chapter marked her 101st birthday September 1, 1971, with an open house from 2:00 to 4:00 in the home of Mrs. Louise Burns with whom she resides in Claysville, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Connors joined the Washington County Chapter on February 3, 1903. Her ancestor in the Revolution was Jonathan Uran. The Washington County Chapter was the third in the Commonwealth and the 27th in the Nation, having been organized in 1892. Mrs. Connors’ name appears in the minutes as early as October of 1903, when she and several other members presented a program on the subject of United States History. Mrs. Connors has been a dues-paying member of the early Regents of the Washington County Chapter, and enjoys visitors.

COLONEL FRANCIS MALLORY (Hampton, Virginia), under the direction of Mrs. M. L. Trivella, Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship for the Chapter, has sponsored the distribution of DAR Manuals for Citizenship and planned the first Patriotic Program held at a Naturalization Court (Eastern District) in Newport News, Virginia.

After the death of her husband in 1921 she became active in politics and served on the Motion Picture Censorship Board of the Commonwealth in the 1920’s and 1930’s.

Mrs. Connors is the oldest living member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Washington and the oldest living communicant of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Connors is in good health, remembers the early Regents of the Washington County Chapter, and enjoys visitors.

Pictured above, left to right are Mrs. Dave Easley, naturalized citizen of Germany who works with the Army Community Service at Fort Eustis, Virginia, Mrs. M. L. Trivella giving the manuals to foreign born Army brides Mrs. Martin Torres, Vietnam, and Mrs. Lawrence Gowing, Korea. The manuals will be used for the pre-citizenship classes at Fort Eustis, Virginia for foreign born wives and servicemen. In the past two years over one hundred manuals have been distributed. The manuals have been placed in four military and three public libraries for use of persons wanting to study for their citizenship.

This Chapter also sponsored, planned and directed the first patriotic program at a Naturalization Court held in Newport News, Va. Because of the overload of persons seeking Citizenship in the Eastern District of Virginia six chapters in the area were invited to participate. In the first two courts one hundred and thirty flags and citizenship pamphlets have been presented to new citizens.

ELIZABETH ANNESLEY LEWIS (Jamaica, N.Y.). An active program of aid to our hospitalized veterans in New York State is being carried on under the direction of Mrs. John A. Rodger, N.Y. State Chairman of DAR Service to Veteran Patients. Above, Mrs. Rodger delivers several lovely afghans made by members of the Saghtekoos Chapter, Bayshore, N.Y., to a corpsman at the U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, following a presentation on veteran patient service given by her at a Saghtekoos Chapter meeting at the home of Mrs. Albert O. Ness. Mrs. Rodger is a past regent of the Elizabeth Annesley Lewis Chapter.

FARMINGTON (Farmington, Illinois). The Country Store and Home Tour held on Saturday, October the 23rd at the home of the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Leroy Rice, was most successful. This event sponsored by the Farmington Chapter DAR was held in an old barn on the Rice Homestead. The committee in charge decorated with fall leaves, pumpkins and Indian corn.

The guests were invited to tour the home of Mrs. Rice which is the old family home of her husband’s parents. Many interesting and rare antiques were on display. Mrs. Rice was assisted by her niece, Mrs. Hazel Rice of Normal, Illinois, in serving refreshments to the guests.

Proceeds from this affair will be used to support the objectives of the National Society DAR which includes schools and colleges in various parts of the nation and to aid in historical and patriotic enterprises.—Mrs. E. Glen Rogers.

NATHANIEL DAVIS (Odessa, Texas). Not many Chapters can boast of having a First Lady! This Chapter enjoys the privilege of having not one but six. The “First Lady of Odessa” is chosen each January for outstanding leadership in her community, love for her home, church and nation, as well as participation in the cultural arts and local civic activities.—Mrs. Ray Parker, Mrs. Guy B. Neas, Mrs. W. B. Stowe, Mrs. Bessye Cowden Ward, Mrs. Harvey S. Ratliff and Mrs. James H. Countryman.
COL. GEORGE MOFFET (Beaumont, Texas). In the picture left, Allen E. Burch, President of the Paul Revere Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, in the center, Mrs. Murray Ezzell, Regent of Col. George Moffett Chapter, DAR, and at right, Jack R. Walker, past president of the Paul Revere Chapter representing to Mrs. Ezzell the S.A.R. Medal of Appreciation to an outstanding DAR.

This was the surprise event at the regular meeting of the Col. George Moffett Chapter at the Royal Coach Inn in Beaumont. Four Paul Revere Chapter members were present for the award: Allen E. Burch, president; Jack R. Walker, past-president; Fred Morgan, secretary-treasurer; and Arrington L. Morgan, historian, who nominated Mrs. Ezzell for the honor.

TUSCALOOSA (Tuscaloosa, Alabama). The Tuscaloosa Chapter dedicated a marker on April 13, 1971, in Greenwood Cemetery, Tuscaloosa, to five Revolutionary Soldiers buried there. The ceremony was the chapter’s activity for Tuscaloosa Heritage Week.

The dedication ceremony climax a three year research project on Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Tuscaloosa County by Mrs. W. G. Lockard, chapter historian, with the assistance of Mrs. C. M. Ayres, The five soldiers honored were Francis Moody, Samuel Morrow, Richard Inge, Reuben Jones, and Robert Cunningham. These men were some of the first settlers of Tuscaloosa County in the early 1800’s. They and their descendants took an active part in the development of the city and the growth of the state of Alabama.

Frank Moody was born in Virginia and served his country throughout the Revolutionary War. Reuben Jones was born in South Carolina and served under General Marion at the skirmish at Wright’s Bluff. Richard Inge was born in Virginia and served in the militia. He was a member of the Alabama State Legislature in 1825. Robert Cunningham was born in Pennsylvania. He served in the North Carolina militia and was the founder of the Presbyterian church in Tuscaloosa. He was pastor there for eight years. Samuel Morrow was born in Ireland and came to this country at an early age. He was a member of the South Carolina militia, taking part in the siege of Charleston and many other battles.

The Tuscaloosa Chapter, DAR, was asked to participate in the Heritage Week activities. Mrs. W. G. Lockard, historian, suggested that a memorial be placed in Greenwood Cemetery. The chapter voted to erect a marker. Mrs. Lockard and Mrs. C. M. Ayres planned and directed a program for the event.

Mrs. John Reid, Chapter Regent, introduced Mrs. Wilson Ashby who stressed the contribution of Revolutionary War veterans to the progress of America in her message, “Lest We Forget”.

Mr. Jack McGuire brought greetings from the Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Beasy S. Hendrix, Jr., gave a short biographical sketch of each patriot buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Frank M. Moody, Jr., unveiled the marker. Mrs. John Reid and Mrs. Gladstone Yeuell, chaplain, led the dedication service.

Frank M. Moody, Jr., Mrs. John Reid, Chapter Regent, Mrs. Gladstone Yeuell, Chaplain.

A military team led by Raymond D. Spencer of the V.F.W. furnished recorded patriotic music, a color guard, and fired a rifle salute.

Descendants of Richard Inge—Nancy Selden Wright and her sister, Mrs. Dale; descendants of Francis Moody—Frank McCorkle Moody, Mrs. Frank Moody and other members of the Moody Family were present at the dedication. Other guests were Matt Clinton, local historian, Marvin Harper, president of The Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society, Al DuPont from the Mayor’s office, and many interested Tuscaloosa citizens.—Mrs. W. G. Lockard.


A workshop coffee increased membership to its highest level. Magazine subscriptions doubled. Revised year book received Outstanding National Honors.


American History contest winners and parents from four school districts were honored. The Colonial Tea benefited Bacone and St. Mary’s. Jane Nutter grew red, white and blue orchids and cherry tarts were served.

Chapter flags were carried by C.A.R. in the Massing of the Colors Ceremony honoring all war dead, a cooperative observance by Patriotic Organizations.

Monthly Naturalization Court ceremonies are sponsored. Paul Dean, news columnist, spoke in March on the third anniversary of his becoming a citizen.

Twenty-four high schools entered Good Citizen candidates and the girls were pinned by their mothers and entertained with a conservation film “The Last Frontier.”

A course for volunteers at Veteran’s Hospital taken by Veterans-Patient Chairman, Beulah Wilson, activated this committee.

One gold and five bronze ROTC medals presented outstanding cadets in May’s Honor Assemblies.

“Happiness is” one C.A.R. Life Promoter, one Friend of the Museum, two tons of newspapers saved and sold for recycling, “Maricopa Merry-Go-Round,” the monthly news sheet originated, and the Chapter’s generous contributions to the American History Scholarship Fund, and DAR and Indian Schools.—Juanita R. Chisum.

CUYAHOGA PORTAGE (Akron, Ohio). The 75th birthday of the chapter was celebrated with a luncheon at Akron City Club. Among the honored guests were Matt Clinton, local historian, Marvin Harper, president of the chapter; DuPont from the Mayor’s office, and many interested Tuscaloosa citizens.—Mrs. W. G. Lockard.

From the Cuyahoga Portage Chapter are pictured: Mrs. D. F. Kepple, Regent, Mrs. E. W. Guentzler, N. E. Director, back row: Mrs. J. W. Moore, Vice Regent, Mrs. W. B. Heiser, Organizing Secretary General.
guests were Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Edward W. Guenzler, North East Director of Ohio Society, who brought greetings to the chapter from National Society and Ohio Society DAR. Over 80 members and guests attended the meeting. General Chairman for the event was Mrs. John W. Moore. Mrs. Donald F. Kepple, Regent, presided. Nine past regents were honored also.

The decorations were in the form of gold and blue drums which centered the tables and were made by Mrs. Donald Blair. Mrs. Z. C. Oseland was in charge of the table which displayed mementos of the history of the chapter from 1897. Commemorative pens and an edition of the Anniversary Memorial Chapter News Letter were given to all those who attended. Outstanding songs of the 75 years were sung by Mrs. William Bissinger, Mrs. E. C. Pfeifle, Mrs. Donald Blair, Mrs. J. H. Ake, Mrs. E. E. Johnson, Mrs. E. F. Deitz, Mrs. Weston Lennox and Mrs. F. E. Ream. The costumes were obtained mostly from the Summit County Historical Society. Members of Cuyahoga Portage were instrumental in founding the Historical Society, which now occupies the Simon Perkins Mansion in the city.—Dorothy F. Taylor.

WILLIAM HENSHAW (Martinsburg, West Va.) at a recent regular monthly meeting at the home of Miss Anna Mary Henshaw, was an occasion for recognition of the only living charter member of the first West Virginia Chapter which began April 5, 1899, with twelve of the descendants of Captain William Henshaw.

Mrs. Charles William Moore, Vice President General from West Virginia, gave a tribute to the only living charter member, Mrs. Lewis F. Harper (Miss Mary Llewellyn Silver) National Number 27975, of 314 Amherst Street, Winchester, Virginia. She was born December 6, 1878 in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Mrs. Harper was most attentive, as the history of the organization of this first chapter of West Virginia was related.

Of the twelve charter members the first officers were: First Regent, Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw (Mrs. Francis C. Berry); Second Regent, Miss Martha Jane Silver; Treasurer, Miss Mary Llewellyn Silver (Mrs. Lewis Harper). Mrs. Harper was also the first page to Continental Congress from West Virginia representing the William Henshaw Chapter.

HICKORY TAVERN (Hickory, North Carolina) has long been involved in the life and history of the Hickory area.

Pictured above are seven of its present members representing four generations in the Hickory Tavern Chapter.

Seated in her study, Mrs. Charles W. Bagby is encircled by her daughter, four grand daughters and a great-grand daughter. Reading from left to right they are:

Little Miss Lura Lenore Phillips, great-grand daughter and member Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. P. T. Phillips, grand-daughter and Mother of Lura Lenore; Miss Anna Catharine Mauney, grand-daughter; Mrs. D. R. Mauney, Jr., daughter of Mrs. Bagby and mother of Mrs. Phillips; Misses Harriet and Caroline Mauney, both granddaughters.

The City of Hickory recently honored Mrs. Bagby's grandfather and great-grandfather for the major roles they played in the early history and growth of Hickory. The settlement first known as "Hickory Tavern" was named for the famed "Ole Hickory Tavern" built on land given by Mrs. Bagby's great-grandfather. The local DAR Chapter proudly carries the name "Hickory Tavern."

Mrs. Bagby, her daughter, granddaughters, and great-granddaughter are descendants of Revolutionary War soldier, George Wilfong, Major in the Second Rowan Regiment of North Carolina, who fought in the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Mrs. Diane Sanchez, Director; Felipe Villosoto, Mrs. Thomas McCarthy and Mrs. Edwin Kleine, North Riding Chapter; Cruz Molina, and Rumiko Sato are pictured left to right.

NORTH RIDING (Great Neck, N.Y.). Students from Europe, South America and Japan registering for evening classes in the Great Neck Adult Education Program were treated to a 2nd annual Coffee Hour by North Riding Chapter members. Many newcomers to this country avail themselves of these classes in their preparation for citizenship. The Chapter's Americanism program includes, in addition to the coffee hour, an annual February party for the same group, with entertainment and refreshments, in celebration of Washington's Birthday and representation at the January Naturalization Court to welcome the new citizens. DAR Welcome Cards and "You Are in American" pamphlets were handed out.

The Chapter's annual Veteran Patients Party, St. Albans Hospital, St. Albans, New York, was held in November. Home baked cakes, cookies, brownies and cider were served to the patients. The young men were entertained by a Chapter member's husband with a very professional magic show. The annual Philanthropic Luncheon was held November 11th, at Plandome Country Club. Over 200 members and guests attended. Profits from the Luncheon, raffle tickets, etc., will be donated to DAR Schools, Indian Schools and Scholarship Funds.

A December luncheon-meeting was held in the Manhasset Community Reformed Church for the four senior high school girls who were chosen. Good Citizens, by their classmates and faculty. The girls who were from four area high schools received engraved DAR Good Citizens pins, a book "DAR in Washington" and a corsage. The school principals and mothers of the girls attended the luncheon. A program of Christmas Carols were sung by St. Mary's Girls High School Choir, Manhasset.—Mrs. John B. Thomson.

BOTTOM CROSS (Bethesda, Maryland). Mrs. June Norris, Regent, and Mrs. Ruth Shapelton, Chairman of American History Month committee,
Joyed a delicious luncheon. Following the luncheon our regular monthly meeting toured the American Wing, a place which deeply grateful to Miss Clark who in fine day for our members. We met at the Stanthope Hotel, Fifth Avenue and 81st Street, New York City, where we enjoyed a delicious luncheon. Following the luncheon our regular monthly meeting was held and Miss Dorothy S. Boyle gave a very interesting and informative program based on the book “The American Constitution—Problems in American History” by Paul Goodman. At the close of the meeting we crossed Fifth Avenue to the Metropolitan Museum where we toured the American Wing, a place which everyone should visit. Our members are deeply grateful to Miss Clark who invited them to this Constitution Day celebration.

The first meeting of the chapter was a luncheon held at the home of Mrs. George F. Luthringer, organizing regent. The State Regent, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck of Peoria, was also present. At that time applications for 24 members were presented. The current membership of the chapter is 93. Five of the fifty-year members were present at the anniversary meeting.

Hull (New York, N.Y.) with Miss Doris McQuivey, Regent, celebrated on Saturday, September 18, 1971, the 184th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America. Miss Gladys V. Clark, our Constitution Week Chairman, again arranged a very fine day for our members. We met at the Stanthope Hotel, Fifth Avenue and 81st Street, New York City, where we enjoyed a delicious luncheon. Following the luncheon our regular monthly meeting was held and Miss Dorothy S. Boyle gave a very interesting and informative program based on the book “The American Constitution—Problems in American History” by Paul Goodman. At the close of the meeting we crossed Fifth Avenue to the Metropolitan Museum where we toured the American Wing, a place which everyone should visit. Our members are deeply grateful to Miss Clark who invited them to this Constitution Day celebration.

ELIJAH PAINE (Northfield, Vermont) restored and rededicated the monument of Elijah Paine, for whom our chapter was named.

On a summer ride visiting historic sites of interest, our members found the monument of our most illustrious Revolutionary War hero so deteriorated, it was impossible to read the inscription. We voted to restore this historic piece of granite. First, a visit to the selectmen of the town in which the cemetery was located, for permission to have the work done; then to have a granite man view the monument and quote a price for the restoration; finally to get the work done, all these involved many problems, and before the work was started inflation and other obstacles raised the original quotation another hundred dollars.

We were a small group, but determined, and the money came in from resident, nonresident members, and from families of departed members all of whom will have a page in our record book.

On a beautiful fall day, Elijah Paine Chapter held a luncheon meeting with our State Regent and surrounding chapters as guests. Following the luncheon meeting we adjourned to the cemetery where a wreath was placed at the base of the monument and an appropriate ceremony was conducted.

Mrs. Lester K. Shackleton and Mrs. James L. Norris, Regent, at Bottomy Cross ceremony.

MAY 1972

(Continued on page 590)
In 1781 Stephen Taylor, resident of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, enlisted in the First Massachusetts Regiment under command of Colonel Joseph Vose. These troops were under the command of General George Washington. Taylor's service ended December 27, 1883 with an honorable discharge signed by General Knox at West Point, New York.

Taylor enlisted at 15 years of age and died at the age of 100. He served under Captain Ethan Allen at Fort Ticonderoga. His name is not listed with that gallant band, as some fifty others are not accounted for. Following his discharge, Taylor returned to Sheffield, Massachusetts.

The succession of his residences are somewhat difficult to follow since there were several Stephen Taylor households. A granddaughter, Emeline Taylor Waterman recalls the Taylor residence in New York State, sometime after the war and preliminary to moving to Minnesota. Taylor's family comprised his wife Abigale, a son William, sixteen, a daughter Caroline, thirteen, twins Emeline and Edward, age ten and Bradford, age five.

While living in Seneca, New York, Taylor applied for a pension March 18, 1818. His army papers had burned in a fire so his war record was verified by acquaintances. The pension was allowed and recorded No. 3306 on the New York roll. He was 72 years old at the time. As a private his pension amounted to eight dollars a month.

In 1854 Taylor with a daughter and son-in-law came to Minnesota and settled at Money Creek Valley, twenty miles southwest of Winona, Minnesota. Twelve members of the Taylor relationship came to Minnesota while others remained in New York state. Those who came to Minnesota took land. Stephen Taylor qualified for 160 acres at the age of 97 years, called "Bounty Land." This grant was approved March 10, 1856.

Mr. Taylor died June 2, 1857 at Money Creek, Minnesota Territory and was buried in Prairie Cemetery, near Burns Valley, 20 miles southwest of Winona. A granddaughter was present at the service in the Congregational Church built in 1856. Services were conducted by the Reverend Thomas T. Waterman. Later the body was interred in Woodlawn Cemetery in Winona on November 30, 1865.

In the late 1870's Captain Matthew Marvin, Superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery, found the grave unmarked and at his own expense placed a small headstone with the following inscription:
"In memory of Stephen Taylor, one of the heroes of Ticonderoga
Born March 23, 1757—Died June 2, 1857,"

Wenonah Chapter DAR (named for a legendary Indian girl) was organized in 1898. In 1902 the Chapter plus representatives of the SAR held a dedicatory service placing a bronze marker at the grave. In 1904 the Chapter purchased a perpetual care contract from Woodlawn Cemetery Association. Each Memorial Day anniversary the Daughters decorate the grave with flowers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic place a flag.

In 1930 the final resting place of Stephen Taylor was designated in a beautiful plot of the cemetery. Since the old headstone was disintegrating, it was placed within the monument.

Very little financial aid was available from National or State funds, so contributions from local businessmen and private funds were solicited. In 1933 the Wenonah Chapter DAR erected a replica of Fort Ticonderoga, with lookout towers at the four corners, around the grave. This enclosure was dedicated October 1, 1933. Wenonah Chapter placed a marker on the grave, a rite at which Mrs. A. R. Van Sant, Regent of Wenonah Chapter, presided.

Engraved on a metal plate are the words,
"A courageous soldier, member of Ethan Allen’s immortal band of '83, who took part in the surprise attack on the British Garrison at Ticonderoga and the only Revolutionary War soldier known to be buried in the State of Minnesota."
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

In 1971 the Genealogical Records Committee reached an all-time high in the collecting of records. In 1972 the collecting of records surpassed that of 1971.

Mrs. Carl C. Cowen, State Chairman of Genealogical Records from the State of Indiana along with all the Chapters that participated are to be commended for the beautiful volumes which were turned in to this office. The quality of the paper, the arrangement, the typing and the indexing were all superb. Indiana received the most page counts.

The Missouri State Chairman, Mrs. I. S. Giulvezan, sent in some lovely work that was done by the Chapters of her state. Her volumes, also, were well indexed and this office is well pleased with her endeavors. Missouri was second in page counts.

In third place for page count was the State of Ohio. Miss Bernice Graham, State Chairman, was an excellent coordinator of the material from the Chapters of her state. In close competition to Miss Graham was Mrs. Stahle Linn, Jr. of North Carolina.

In the Microfilm Department, North Carolina with Mrs. Stahle Linn, Jr. as State Chairman led the list, followed by Ohio and then Indiana.

The following material was received since the last listing and is included in the 1972 report:

### Volumes

**Alabama:**

**District of Columbia:**

**Florida:**
- Descendants of One Hundred Five Members Orlando Chapter. Presented by Orlando Chapter.
- Family Bible Records Vol. II. Presented by Jacksonville Chapter.
- Pinellas County Records Vol. 2. Presented by Boca Ciega Chapter.

**Illinois:**
- Miscellaneous Records No. 1. Presented by Boca Ciega Chapter.
- Family Records Vol. 2. Presented by Boca Ciega Chapter.
- The Four Spencer Brothers. Presented by Boca Ciega Chapter.

**Indiana:**
- Jacob Patton & his Descendants. Presented by Belleville Chapter.

**Knox Co. Cemeteries. Presented by Francis Vigo Chapter.**


**Cemetery Records—The Pioneer Cemeteries of Guthrie Township, Lawrence Co., Ind. Presented by John Wallace Chapter,**
Register McDowell-Inghals Section II Vol. II. Presented by John Wallace Chapter.
Bethany Church Records 1843-1877. Presented by Fort Harrison Chapter.
Abstracted from Leading Citizens & Farmers Directory. Presented by Fort Harrison Chapter.
Star City, Pulaski Co., Indiana. Presented by Metammonong Chapter.
Cemetery Records. Presented by Wm. Tuffs Chapter.
New Complete Biographical Section Index of History of Shelby Co., Ind. Presented by Mary Mott Green Chapter.

Kentucky:

Maine:

Michigan:
Index to The Bean Creek Valley. Presented by Lansing Chapter.
Index to The McComb Clan. Presented by Lansing Chapter.

Mississippi:

Missouri:
Descendants of John Kasebeer (Casebeer). Presented by Olive Prindle Chapter.

Nevada:
Index Ledger Book Dr. Canterbury, Oregon 1865. Presented by Sage Brush Chapter.

New Jersey:

New Mexico:

Ohio:
Bible and Family Records Vol. 3. Presented by Western Reserve Chapter.
Miscellaneous Bible Records, Hamilton Co., Ohio. Presented by Clough Valley Chapter.
Some Courthouse Records from Fulton County, Ohio. Presented by Wauseon Chapter.
Cemeteries in Fayette Co., Ohio. Presented by Wm. Horney Chapter.
Cemetery Records of Delaware Co., Ohio. Presented by Delaware City Chapter.

Oklahoma:
Milburn Cemetery Inscriptions Milburn (Carlisle Co.), Kentucky. Presented by Black Beaver Chapter.
Early U.S. Censuses of Southwest Coastal counties of Oregon. Presented by Oklahoma State Society.
Morgan Family & Other Allied Lines. Presented by Cushing Chapter.
Omega, Oklahoma Cemetery Records. Presented by Capt. Warren Cottle Chapter.
Panhandle Pioneers. Presented by High Plains Chapter.

Pennsylvania:
Tioga County Pennsylvania Records. 2 Vols. Presented by Wellsboro Chapter.

Tennessee:
Tennessee Genealogical Records, Vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12. Presented by Tennessee State Society.

Texas:
Book “A” County Comrs. Court Minutes Angelina County, Texas 1846-1855. Presented by John Smith Chapter.
Day Book Lemuel Bratten Whaley. Presented by Mary Isham Keith Chapter.
Records from Mrs. H. Dillon Culver. Presented by John McKnight Alexander Chapter.
Cemeteries of Jacksonville, Texas. Presented by Major Thaddeus Beall Chapter.
Cemeteries of Northwest Cherokee Co., Texas. Presented by Major Thaddeus Beall Chapter.
Book I Abstracts from Potter County Land Records 1876-1883. Presented by Major Francis Grice Chapter.
This Robinson Line 1468-1938. Presented by Thankful Hubbard Chapter.

North Carolina:

Ohio:

Tenn.—Tombstone Inscriptions of Coffee County, Tennessee. Presented by Tullahoma Chapter.
Austell Cemetery—Prairie Plains Road south of Hillsboro.
Bryan Cemetery—near Pleasant Knoll Church (Early dates Abstracted)
Corlotha wife of J. A. Vandegriff. Born 1844; Died May 11, 1887.
John Bryan Born in North Carolina March 7, 1780; Died Oct. 28, 1854.

Sarah Buce Bryan Born in North Carolina May 15, 1782; Died Dec. 1, 1849.
Mary, wife of M. C. Elkines Born Oct. 18, 1838; Died Feb. 15, 1890.
Hannah Wilson 1766-1816.
M. C. Elkines Born Jan. 23, 1855; Died June 18, 1906.
Sarah V., wife of Jas. L. Bryan Born Feb. 17, 1841; Died May 1, 1863.
Catherine, wife of Marcus Bryan Born Aug. 5, 1829; Died June 12, 1906.
Frank Spears Born May 9, 1862; Died Nov. 16, 1891. Aged 29 yrs. 6 Ms. and 7 D.
Joanna Bryan Apr. 2, 1866.
M. E., wife of M. C. Elkines Born Nov. 18, 1838; Died Feb. 15, 1890.
Lina Morton Feb. 16, 1884.
Mary L., wife of B. D. Yell Born Nov. 13, 1843; Died Feb. 17, 1895. Aged 51 y 3 m 4 d.
B. D. Yell Born Dec. 28, 1835; Died June 1, 1914.
Mary Emaline, wife of J. Winton Born Sept. 28, 1832; Died Mar. 21, 1905.

N.H.—Letters written to John Franklin Jones. Presented by Mildred Ingram through the Abigail Stearnes Chapter N.H. Aug. 17, 1904
J. F. Jones: Inquiry Rec’d
Deborah Whiton was a daughter of John and Mary (Tower) Whiton and was born in Hingham, Mass. 3, 1705'06.
When I get further information about his descendants I will write you.
Yours res. Herbert W. Kimball

Boston Aug. 9, 1904
J. F. Jones Esq.

My dear Sir:
Yours of Aug. 5 came duly to hand. My book on the "Commander in Chief's guard" has been sent; on its return will make note, if any, about Joseph Vinal, Jr.
In our State Archives are several references to his services. He resided in Scituate Mass. and enlisted in Feb. 1777 for 3 yrs. or the war. Served in the 5th Co. Col. Marshall's (Continental) regt. to 1780; when he was transferred to the Commander in Chief’s guard Feb. 8, 1778 and appears to have served the year 1780. When he enlisted he was 20 years of age.
Either he, or his father of same name, served at the Lexington alarm and on guard duty in Boston Harbor in 1776 and the great alarm of Dec. 1776 at Rhode Island also the Bennington alarm.
When I get further information about his descendants I will write you.
Yours res. Herbert W. Kimball

1786—John Laughton died; ag. 60 yrs.
1774—William Warren, Thomas Brown, James McDonald, and Mr. Lamson drowned.
1775—Mrs. Farrington, wife of Abel Farrington died.
1784—Abel Wood, son of Oliver Wood, died; perished in woods.
1791—Margaret Withee, wife of Luke Withee died on August 27.
1796—Abraham Moor Spaulding died on August 27.
1797—Joanna Harlow, wife of John Harlow died on November 3; ag. 74 yrs.
1798—George Williams Jones died on June 10; ag. 42 yrs.
1800—Elizabeth Longley, wife of John Longley died June 5.
1806—John Parlin died on March 25; ag. 88 yrs.
1810—Ezekiel Emerson, son of Rev. E. Emerson died in March; ag. about 40 yrs.
1811—Mrs. Adams, wife of Amos Adams died at ag. 105 yrs.
1813—Levi Sampson died on December 20; ag. 57 yrs.
1814—Betsey Clark died March 6; ag. 80 yrs.
1815—Zachariah Longley died January 1; ag. 75 yrs.
1816—Susanna Smith, wife of Samuel Smith died July 13; ag. 40 yrs.
1816—John Brown died of consumption June 9; ag. 48 yrs.
1817—Betsey Weston died March 18; ag. 78 yrs.
1817—Olive Peirce, dau. of David Peirce, Jr., died at ag. about 18 yrs.
1818—Barret Crombie, son of William Crombie died of fever at ag. 19 yrs.
1819—Mary Noyes, dau. of George Noyes died of typhus fever. Mary Prescott, wife of John L. Prescott died of typhus fever December 3; ag. 33 yrs.
1820—John Lander, trader, died of malignant sore throat January 14; ag. 33 yrs.
1820—John Loring, Jr., died of typhus fever November 23; ag. 19 yrs.
1820—Eliza Apr. 25, 1824-1909 Feb. 6
1820—Dick Maxwell Dec. 16, 1864-1951 Dec. 25
1820—Samuel Davidson 1862-1945 Aug. 5, age 75
1820—Charles Locke 1950 Aug. 23, age 77 yrs.
1820—George Thompson 1950 Aug. 23, age 77 yrs.
1820—Moses Bedell killed by a falling tree in April; ag. 18 yrs.


(Continued from Previous Issue.)

Hensley, Eliza Apr. 25, 1824-1909 Feb. 6
Charles Locke Dec. 16, 1864-1951 Dec. 25
George Thompson 1950 Aug. 23, age 77 yrs.
Dick Maxwell 1947 Aug. 5, age 75 yrs.
Samuel Davidson 1862-1945
Anderson, Louisa Eva June 3, 1870-1958 Apr. 15

The first Montgomery ancestor that we know about is Robert Montgomery, born about 1780, lived in Greene County, Georgia till about 1810, and then moved to Gibson County, Indiana. He lived near Patoka, Indiana with a Mr. Moore for awhile.

We don't know much about Robert's life in Georgia, but what we do know is this. He was a school teacher. He attended the Presbyterian Church. He had a brother, James and a sister, Martha, who remained in Georgia. He was acquainted with the Knowles, Wilson, and Harvel families in Georgia.

After Robert, who was called Robin by his family and friends, moved to Gibson County, Indiana the Knowles, Marvel and Wilson families prepared to make the change too. As soon as they arrived in Indiana, they got in touch with Robert, and he came down to where they had settled on the Black River in Gibson County. In Indiana, it seems, someone of the Methodist faith had been proselytizing, for records show that Robert became a Methodist shortly after moving down on the Black River. He often visited the Marvel family and they were ardent Methodists, having a group of worshippers in their home, and conducting services there. As he often visited the Marvel family, "Robin" had ample opportunity to observe the Marvel's oldest daughter, Patience, as she busied herself about the home, helping her mother with the women's work. He decided that Patience was not only pretty, but a girl capable, and she had many ways about her that kindled love in the heart of Robert.

Patience was the first of the children of Prettyman and Lavina (Rogers) Marvel to leave the family home. She and Robert Montgomery were married on April 30, 1813, by the Methodist Circuit riding minister, Rev. Benjamin Edge. This was said to be the first marriage in the Black River Basin in the Indiana Territory.

Robert Montgomery was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in after years when his widow applied for a pension, she failed until Nathan Knowles, the only living witness to the marriage, testified to the facts.

Robert and Patience Montgomery made their home in
Smith Township, Posey County, Indiana. Robert Montgomery died April 15, 1846 and was buried in the family cemetery on the farm of his son James, near Cynthiana, Indiana. Patience Montgomery made her home with the youngest son, Thomas, in Gibson County, Indiana. She died in 1883 or 1884 and was buried at Antioch, Indiana.

Robert and Patience Montgomery were the parents of 11 children:

1) William (1814-1869) married Olivia Elmyria Davis and had 10 children: Amanda, Elizabeth, Prettyman, William Thomas, Nancy, Lydia (died in infancy), Lily, Patience (died in infancy), James R. (died at age 20 yrs.) and Ocie Ola (male) Montgomery.


3) John (1818-1868) married Henrietta Wilson, who died when their only child, Comfort, was born. He then married Martitia Knowles and had three children: Marethea, Mary F., and Anna Luella Montgomery.

4) Elizabeth (1820.? ) married William Jonathan Davis and had 8 children: William Robert, John, Elizabeth, Prettyman, Johnathan, George, and two other daughters, names unknown.

5) Nancy (1822.? ) married John Bonine and had five children: Elizabeth, Addie, Della, Joseph, and Wesley Bonine.

6) Samuel (1824-1897) married Phoebe Elizabeth Pruitt, sister of Martha Pruitt, heretofore mentioned, and daughter of Moses and Phoebe (Williams) Pruitt. We will tell about her family in a later part of the Montgomery History. Samuel and Phoebe had 13 children: Martha Ann, John William, James Thomas, Joseph Franklin, Simon Wesley, Mary Livinia, Absolom Jasper (killed by lightning at his home near Beason, Illinois, at 26 yrs of age), Patience C., (died in infancy), Samuel Jr., (died in infancy) and Phoebe Elizabeth Montgomery.


8) Lavina (1829-? ) married Eben Church and had seven children: Katherine, Ida, Nora, Preston, Lucian, Elva, and William Church.


10) George (1834-1912) married Mary Ella Williams and had 4 children: Oscar (died in infancy) Leslie, Ella, and Edgar Montgomery.


It is not known just how Samuel Montgomery met Phoebe Elizabeth Pruitt. She was the daughter of Moses and Phoebe Williams Pruitt, and was born on August 20, near Evansville, Indiana, in Vanderburgh County, in the year 1820. The Pruitt family came to Indiana about 1810 from Warren and Allen County in Kentucky. The name has been spelled Prewett, Prewitt, and Prouitte, but Phoebe seems to have preferred the spelling of Pruitt, as did most of this family whenever the Pruitt's came from Spartanburg County, South Carolina. We find record of them in Bute and Rowan Counties of North Carolina. They lived near to the Pruitts in Kentucky, and no doubt many members of the Williams families came to Vanderburgh County with the Pruitts, for the two family names seem to be intermingled in the Indiana records also. Simon Williams, Sr., grandfather of Phoebe Williams Pruitt served in a civilian capacity, during the Revolution, and his service has been accredited by the DAR.

Phoebe Elizabeth Pruitt married Samuel Montgomery on December 12, 1844. It seems she preferred in later years to go by the name of Elizabeth, and she is listed as Elizabeth in many records. The first three of their children were born in Indiana, but Illinois was attracting many settlers about this time, and so Samuel and she wanted to move up there. In the meantime, Robert, father of Samuel, had died (on the 15th of April 1846) and his widow, Samuel's mother Patience Marvel Montgomery was living with them. She did not share the enthusiasm of the young people to move to Illinois, so she moved in with another son, and Samuel and Phoebe Elizabeth packed their babies and belongings and made the trip north-west and established themselves in Logan County, around Beason, Illinois. Some of the Marvel families had gone there and were established, also, so Samuel had cousins there and no doubt many visits were exchanged between the Marvel and Montgomery families. To this day, the Marvel and Montgomery families have their annual reunions on the same day and only a few miles apart.

More children came along, and Samuel and Phoebe Elizabeth raised eight out of a total of thirteen children to maturity. They had a lovely home near Beason, Illinois which is still standing, and a fine farm, where they raised crops and had many happy years together.

In the fall of 1881, Phoebe Elizabeth, then 61 years old, made a trip to Indiana to visit her relatives there. While there, she fell and broke her hip. Pneumonia came upon her and she died on October 8, 1881. She was buried at Liberty cemetery near Cynthiana, Indiana for 16 years, and then three of her sons came and removed the remains to place them next to her late husband, Samuel, who died in January, 1897. In his will he had requested that this be done. They are buried at the Bluegrass Cemetery near Beason, Illinois.

QUERY

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two omnths prior to publication date desired.


Hinchman-Barton: Need proof birthplace and year John Hinchman, M.D. (Surgeon, Sussex County Militia) Died 1796 Vernon, N.J., marriage date, Abigail (Albigan?) Barton (Bartun?) birthplace and year, died? Wife French Hungarian? Also their parents.—Mrs. Doris Hinchman Stefa-nowski, 118 Colfax Rd., Wayne, N.J. 07470.

Taylor: Desire information on father of Henry Taylor, b. May 1, 1800 (Va.?). d. 9-1-1832 Charleston, S.C. Married 1818 to Dora Onesant (Vanessant?). 3-2-1801 Atlanta, Son, Wm. Taylor fought in Civil War (verified in archives in Jackson, Miss.). Could Henry Taylor be brother or nephew of Zachary Taylor?—Mrs. C. L. Hoffpauir, 801 Emler Pl., Metairie, La. 70005.


Grewell-Lane-Newton-Fleming-Allen-Rodgers-Hopkins: Want parents of the following: Thomas Grewell, b. in Kent Co., Del. 1765, d. Fulton Co. Ill. 1858; Adrian Lane b. Wash. Co. N.C. (now Tenn) 1775, d. 1850 Schuyler Co. Ill. 1802, m. Sally Means B. 1774 Virginia, d. Schuyler Co. Ill.; Peter Newton b. ca. 1760 in Va. d. ca. 1822 Bullitt Co., Ky. m. ca. 1780 Mary; Thomas Fleming b. in Ky. 1789 d. 1853 Crawford Co., Ind. m. Nancy Allen dau. of Archibald Allen b. 2-7-1761 Westmoreland Co. Va. d. 2-23-1840 Putnam Co. Ill. m. 1788 Ann McClehose in Nelson Co. Ky.; William B. Rodgers b. 1805 in Tenn. d. 11-1-1863, in La. m. Mary (Polly) Hopkins. Lived in Jefferson Co. Ala. then Louisiana. Was Robert Hopkins b. ca. 1790 the father of Mary, or was John Hopkins b. 1787 who married Polly Gilliland the parents of Mary? Mary had an older sister who married Joseph Free-land. The Rodgers-Hopkins-Freelands all of Tennessee, then to Alabama. —Mrs. Leland Y. Wright, P.O. Box 372, Montgomery, Louisiana 71454.

Lan-Barker: Want parents’ names; Edward Barker b. 1754; d. My 20, 1845; Rev. soldier of King William Co. and Buck ingham Co., Va. and wife Elizabeth Lan Barker d. In. 15, 1849; married in Buckingham Co. Lived, died in Washing ton Co., Va.—Miss Jessie Barker, 207 No. Pearl St., Paola, Kansas 66071.

Munkres-Munkers: Need confirmation of family legend concerning four young Munkres men from Wales who settled in Virginia in 17th Cent. Also ancestry and data on Richard Munkres, b. 1786 (where?) who moved from Tenn. to Clay Co., Mo. ca. 1813. Want information on location of old tombstone marked, “James Munkres, Died a Patriot”—Mrs. Arlene Jensen, 507 N. High St., Monmouth, Oregon 97361.

Backus: Wanted the names of William Backus’s parents and the names of his brothers and sisters and the name of the state from which they came. He is listed as a Revolutionary soldier from Lancaster County, Penn; in Vol. 4, Pages 428 and 735, 5th Series in Penn; Archives.—Goldie M. Backus, 1016 17th Street, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Jackson: Hugh Jr. b. 1744 Ire. d. 5-1-1812 Searight, Pa. Want maiden name of wife, Elizabeth ? b. ca. 1752, d. 1-1-1829 Searight, Pa. They were married about 1770 in Washington/Frederick Co., Md. or Fayette Co., Pa.—Albert G. Macdonald, 6000 2nd St. E., Apr. 22, St. Petersberg Beach, Fla. 33706.

Killingsworth: Need data on John B. Killingsworth, b. 1806, Tenn. d. 1856, Ark. and wife Cynthia Killingsworth b. 1812, Ala., d. 1899, Ark.—Mrs. Marvin C. Emerson, 7216 Comanche Ave., Okla. City, Okla. 73132.

Carter-Fairfax-Person-Arnold-Byrne: Desire any clue to parentage of the following Prince William County, Va. brothers and sister; William B. Carter (B-1813-marr Catharine ), Mary Carter (B-1814-married Uriah J. Fairfax), Rachel Carter (B-1817-married John Pierson), Samuel Carter (B-1818-married Maria Arnold) and Thomas Newton Carter (B-1822-married Lydia E. Byrne)—possibly others.—Mrs. David F. Coster, Alaimont, Ill. 62411.

Randolph-Porter-Reed: Want ances. of Nancy Amanda Randolph, m. 1855 Hosack Reed, Benton Ohio, d. 12-4-1870 Millersburg, Ohio. Same info & dates of Mary Porter, sister of Hon. John Porter. m. Joshua A. Reed 1811, Clayville, Pa. Ances. of Joshua A. Reed, b. 11-16-1788, Fairfax Co., Va., d. 1-14-1878, Millersburg, Ohio.—Mrs. B. D. Reed, 641 Apache Dr., Alva, Oklahoma 73717.

Barnhart, George W. b. ca. 1847 Penn. Desire parents & ancestors of George W. Barnhart. Also town & date of birth.—Mrs. P. T. Bee, 9522 Rockbrook, Dallas, Texas 75220.

Barker-Kent: Want info about the ancestors of Ezra Barker; b. 1833 in Belmont Co. Ohio. Family migrated from Penn. Married Lucy A. Kent; lived near Mt. Orab. Brown Co. Ohio; Civil War veteran; died 1885? buried Brown’s Chapel, Brown Co. Ohio.—Mrs. William S. Fouks, Jr. 185 West Carriage Dr., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.


Paton-Woods-Weakley-Bell: John H. Paton d. Monmouth, Ill. ca. 1930? Where b.? When? Par., Anc., & all info. m. Sarah Woods near Gettysburg, Pa. Her father Samuel Woods, her mother Martha E. Bell—where b. & d. 1828. Samuel Woods par. Nathan Woods & Jean Weakley. Where were they b, m, d? Jean Weakley was dau. of James Weakley, Rev. Anc. and Rebecca McKinley—where were they b, m, d. Who were their par? James Bell, Rev. Anc. m. Rebecca Horner—where? When was she b?—Mrs. L. W. Likins, 580 Adrian Dr., Memphis, Tenn. 38122.

Lee: Want parents, siblings, and bpl of Andrew Lee b. ca. 1740 served S. C. militia in Rev. Died Edgefield Co., S.C. 1795, m. 1774 Nancy Anna dau of Russell Wilson. Will exh. —Mrs. Leland Y. Wright, P.O. Box 372, Montgomery, Louisiana 71454.


Faulkner: Need names of families taking Jenny, Elizabeth, Anna, Nancy, Abraham and Sarah Faulkner, 1814 as bound children, Canfield, Ohio. Also who each married. Father was Samuel Faulkner. Mother, Jane ? d. 1814.—Miss Bessie Whelan, 1112 Grand Avenue, Worthington, Minnesota 55617.

Wore: Who were the parents of Sgt. Edward Wore, born in 1760 in Albemarle County, Va., died 11-3-1831 in Madison Co., Va.; wife Sarah (Sallie) Thurmond, born 4-1764 in Va., died 9-1812, in Madison Co., Va.?—Elizabeth Kidd Denham, 610-D Watson Avenue, Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022.


Brock: Desire information as to parents, ancestry, etc., and other data of Miles Brock prior to 1843. Miles Brock married Sara Pierce, March 22, 1843, in Bath County, Kentucky. They had 8 children. Miles Brock died March 26, 1896, and is buried in Franklin County, Kentucky.—George L. Brock, 4269 Berlin Drive, Jackson, Mississippi 39211.

Lewis-Trevey: Need all info you may have on Lewis-Trevey ancestors.—Mrs. S. E. Linbo, 6517 N. 29th St., Arlington, Va. 22213.
1972-1973 NSDAR NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, this report covers the period March 1, 1972 to March 1, 1973.

1. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1972, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1973? Deaths occurring during the 2-month period Dec. 1 to Feb. 1 do not count. All transfers count. (Oct. 1971 National Board approved "That the loss of a chapter member by transfer to membership at large for the purpose of becoming an organizing member of a new chapter not be counted against the chapter for Honor Roll, for the current year.")

2. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter:
   A. Admit by application at least one Junior Member (age 18 through 35) after Feb. 1, 1972 and including the Feb. 1, 1973 National Board Meeting?
   B. Sell Junior jewelry and/or Insignia notepaper and submit proceeds through State Treasurer for the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

3. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Was your Chapter:
   A. Represented at Continental Congress in 1972 OR did it have a program on the Congress, including the Resolutions adopted?
   B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State Meeting the past year?

4. NATIONAL DUES: Were the National Society dues for ALL Chapter members on your roll received in the Treasurer General's office before Jan. 1, 1973? (Life Members/Members exempt due to admission or reinstatement after May 1, 1972 not included.) (Chapter paying dues for arrears members assume all responsibility for such obligations.)

5. NATIONAL DEFENSE: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter?
   A. Using only NSDAR material, devote at least five minutes at each meeting (special meetings excepted) to a report on National Defense?
   B. Have one full program on National Defense?

6. DAR-OWNED SCHOOLS: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter send aid of any kind to:
   A. Kate Duncan Smith?
   B. Tamasee?

7. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS: Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine made through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/1/73 membership, including subscriptions to public, church, and school libraries, doctors' offices, etc.? (Make checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR, and send with list of subscribers and their complete addresses to the DAR Magazine Office.)

8. DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between Feb. 1, 1972 and Feb. 1, 1973? (Minimum of $10.00, whether sent individually or as part of a group sponsored ad.) (Chapter reports and articles DO NOT count as advertising.)

9. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your Chapter programs include a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories?
   - Historical
     - American History
     - NSDAR Museum
     - Lineage Research
     - Placing historical marker
   - Educational
     - American Heritage
     - American Indians
     - DAR Schools
     - Transportation
   - Patriotic
     - *Americanism
     - *Conservation
     - *The Flag of the USA

10. YOUTH WORK: (Must check 5 out of 8) Did your Chapter:
    - Provide Senior Leadership and/or contribute to C.A.R.?
    - Sponsor Junior American Citizens Clubs or contribute to the Prize Fund?
    - Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
    - Present a Flag of the United States of America to a youth group such as C.A.R., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H Club, etc.?
    - Advance the DAR Good Citizens Program (through DAR Good Citizens Committee)?
    - Give ROTC Awards?
    - Promote interest in American History in your schools?
    - Send aid of any kind to Bacone College and/or St. Mary's School for Girls?

11. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: (Contributions must be made to each fund to qualify.) Indicate amount to each.
    - NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund
    - Constitution Hall Maintenance Fund
    - Investment Trust Fund
    - Microfilm Fund
    - Cataloging—Museum and Period Rooms Collections
    - Occupational Therapy
    - President General's Project

12. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must check 3 of 8) Did your Chapter:
    - Promote DAR Service for Veteran-Patients?
    - Tell the DAR story through press, radio, and/or TV?
    - Contribute at least 5 typed pages of Genealogical data to your State Chairman?
    - Send requested microfilm to Seimes Microfilm Center?
    - Present Certificates of Honor for Vietnam War Dead?
    - Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship or present DAR Americanism Medal and Certificate to a Naturalized Citizen?
    - Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?
    - Encourage the showing of good motion pictures in your community?

13. NSDAR-SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter promote and report to your State Chairman observances of:
   A. Constitution Week?
   B. American History Month?

14. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BICENTENNIAL: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter:
   A. Have a program on the U.S.A. Bicentennial?
   B. Cooperate in plans for community observances of U.S.A. Bicentennial?

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to all 14 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1973 Gold Ribbon.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to 13 questions (#11 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed) entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1973 Silver Ribbon.

HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed "YES" to 11 or 12 questions (#11 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed) entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1973 Gold Ribbon.
Committees

A committee is a body of one or more persons appointed or elected by an assembly or society for a specific purpose, to consider, investigate, or take action in regard to certain subjects, or to do all of these things.

Classes of Committees.

Committees may be divided into two distinct classes:

(1) Boards of Managers or Directors, Boards of Trustees, Executive Committees, etc.

(2) Ordinary Committees, Special or Standing Committees, and Committee of the Whole and its substitutes.

(1) The first group or classes of committees are essentially small deliberative assemblies, subordinate to the body that appoints them, with their duties and authority, number of meetings and quorums defined by the organization, its bylaws or its authority. Boards or committees are usually appointed, or elected by the organization, with authority to act between the meetings of the organization. The Executive Committees are usually small, consisting of the elected officers of the society.

In large boards business is transacted the same as in the meetings of the Society, but in small boards the meetings are more or less informal.

All unfinished business falls to the ground when a new Board is elected. (R.O.R. pp. 206-209)

(2) Ordinary Committees.

Committees, Special or Standing.

In deliberative assemblies it is usual to have preliminary work in the preparation of subject matter for action by the assembly done by committees. The question may need more investigation or be put into better form for the assembly to consider than can be done in the assembly. In many cases the question should go to a committee before final action is taken by the assembly. Committees are very useful when the assembly is large and has a large amount of business.

The committee may be either a "Standing Committee" appointed for a definite time, as a session or a year, or a "Special Committee" appointed for a special purpose. A Special Committee appointed for a specific purpose ceases to exist when the assignment is completed and the report is presented to the organization. Whereas, a Standing Committee is a permanent committee of an organization and is usually established by the bylaws.

Committees are appointed or created in numerous ways, such as, (1) By the chair; (2) By the assembly or organization; (3) By the Executive Board. Sometimes the method is prescribed by the bylaws. The appointing power has the right to fill vacancies in the committee unless the bylaws prescribe differently. Whoever appoints the committee has the power to appoint or designate a chairman, provided the appointment is made at the time the committee is appointed. (R.O.R. p. 131)

Unless the assembly has appointed a chairman, either directly or through its presiding officer, the first named on a committee becomes chairman, and should act as such unless the committee by a majority of the members elects a chairman, which it has the right to do if the assembly has not appointed one.

It is the duty of the chairman of the committee to call meetings of the committee, but if he neglects or declines to call a meeting, it is the duty of the committee to meet on the call of any two of its members. Members of a society have a right to appear at the committee meetings and present their views on a subject, but during the deliberations of the committee no one has a right to be present, except members of the committee. (R.O.R. pp. 125-132; P.L. pp. 256-266)

The rules of the assembly, as far as possible, apply to the committee. (R.O.R. pp. 211-212)

"The committee's report can contain only that which has been agreed to by a majority vote at a meeting of which every member has been notified. Where it is impracticable to have a meeting of the committee the report may contain what is agreed to by every member. If the committee is from different sections of the country and the work will be done by correspondence, its report can contain only what is agreed to by a majority of the members." (R.O.R. p. 217)

As stated above, when a Special Committee is through with the business assigned it, the chairman makes its report to the assembly. A Special Committee ceases to exist as soon as the assembly receives its report. (R.O.R. 218)

A Standing Committee (R.O.R. pp. 219-220) is elected at the annual meeting in ordinary societies, or the bylaws may provide that the president appoints all
standing committees as well as other committees provided for in the bylaws or authorized by the society.

A committee for action should be small, and a committee for deliberation or investigation should be large.

**Committees of the Whole and its substitutes.**

Sometimes, instead of referring a question to a small committee, it is desired to discuss it in the assembly with all the freedom of a committee, which may be done by referring it to the "Committee of the Whole"; "Quasi Committee of the Whole" (as if in committee of the whole), or by "Informal Consideration."

1. **Committee of the Whole.**

   This is really a motion to commit, the committee consisting of the whole assembly. (P.L. pp. 290-293)
   1. After the motion is adopted to go into a "Committee of the Whole" to consider the question, the president appoints a chairman of the committee.
   2. The president takes her place as a member of the committee.
   3. The secretary does not keep minutes or record the proceedings in the minutes. (R.O.R. p. 234)
   4. A temporary memorandum is kept until after the assembly acts on the committee's report.
   5. The chairman's report to the assembly should be entered in the minutes. (R.O.R. p. 234)
   6. Members must obtain the floor before speaking.
   7. Debate is unlimited.
   8. Amendments may be: (a) Debated; (b) Amended.
   9. The assembly before going into Committee of the Whole may limit or close debate, and set hour for adjournment of committee.
   10. In large assemblies the secretary vacates her chair and a secretary, assistant or appointed, acts as secretary of the committee.

There are other rules which may be found in R.O.R. pp. 230-231, 259, and in Parliamentary Law p. 290 pertaining to the use of this committee.

To dissolve the Committee of the Whole when business is attended to, a motion is made that the committee rise and report that the Committee of the Whole has had under consideration—state—and has come to a conclusion, and the chairman is directed to report. After the motion to rise and report is adopted the president resumes her chair and the chairman of the committee reports. The chair reads the report, states and takes the vote on the question referred to the Committee of the Whole. (R.O.R. p. 229-233; P.L. p. 50, 51, 290-292)

2. **Quasi Committee of the Whole.**

   This is a simpler form of the Committee of the Whole. The question being considered as if in the Committee of the Whole. The president remains in the chair and presides. The question is considered with all the freedom of a committee. Adoption of any motion except the motion to amend terminates the Quasi Committee of the Whole. (See R.O.R. pp. 229-233; P.L. pp. 290-293)

3. **Informal Consideration.**

   In assemblies where the meetings are not large the question is usually considered informally, which is the simplest method. It is the one most generally used by an assembly, with a motion made and adopted that the question be considered informally. (P.L. p. 293; R.O.R. pp. 234-235)

   No motion or vote is necessary to close Informal Consideration, but Informal Consideration is terminated when the main motion is disposed of temporarily or permanently. (R.O.R. p. 235)

   In Parliamentary Law, pages 254-255 may be found an outline of the general purposes of Committees.

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**FOR SALE GENEALOGY OF THE GORDON-MACY HIDDLESTON-CURTIS AND ALLIED FAMILIES COMPILED BY JESSIE GORDON FLACK - MAYBELLE GORDON CARMAN.**


293 pages genealogy—time and place arrival—name of ship—offices held. Hardback — sewed — Price $12.50 — Publisher: Jessie Gordon Flack, 1747 S. Florence Ave., Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104.

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**CHAPTER REPORTS**

(Continued from page 574)

Ol'Shavano (San Antonio, Texas). San Antonio, one of the four most unique cities in the U.S. (according to Will Rogers), is situated in a fertile area surrounded by hill-country to the west and north and is less than three hours by automobile to either the Mexican border or the Gulf of Mexico. The wealth of well-preserved and actively-protected historic sites adds to the charm of the city that “draws” tourists for its flavor of the “old” and the mixture of spectacularly “new” architecture, such as the Tower of the Americas.

Ol'Shavano, the youngest and smallest of the three local chapters, annually selects an “open house” site unknown to the public in general that has interesting architectural features and the history to match. One of these little “jewels” was found in the hill-country about 46 miles north of San Antonio at Sattler, Texas and was featured in Open House this past summer.

(Continued on page 591)
1900 MONMOUTH CHAPTER 1972
RED BANK, N. J.

Honors Our Charter Members and Their Revolutionary War Ancestors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Katharine T. Applegate</td>
<td>Qm. John Stillwell</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Eleanor B. C. Bennett</td>
<td>John Clayton</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Harriet Bray</td>
<td>Qm. John Stillwell</td>
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<td>Lieut. John Whitlock</td>
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<td>Miss Elizabeth Cooper</td>
<td>Serg. Elisha Shepherd</td>
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<td>Mrs. Martha L. Frech</td>
<td>James Cooper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Isabella A. Hallock</td>
<td>Lieut. John Brokow</td>
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<td>Mrs. Annie M. McGrow</td>
<td>John Hull</td>
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<td>Mrs. Elizabeth B. Parsons</td>
<td>John Hull</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ella Curtis Sneeden</td>
<td>George Bergen</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Margaret L. Terhune</td>
<td>Samuel Bowne</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Margaret Tuthill</td>
<td>Johannes Antonides</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Rachel Van Deventer</td>
<td>Lieut. Abraham Terhune</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Annie Hull McLean White</td>
<td>Christopher Van Deventer</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Helen Coriell White</td>
<td>John Hull</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abraham Coriell</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
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CHAPTER REPORTS
(Continued from page 590)

The two connecting houses were built in the early 1890's by Mr. Peter Nowatney, the son of Czechoslovakian emigrants. The smaller of the two buildings is of frame construction with a sharp, sloping metal roof reminiscent of those in Europe where heavy snowfalls occur. Situated beneath large oak trees and directly to the rear of the larger 2-story, this building was the first living quarters for the Nowatney family until the main building was completed three years later. The smaller house continued in use as the family kitchen. The original old smokehouse is still in use today.

The larger house is of native rock, quarried from nearby limestone quarries and its outside walls are 30-inches thick. Hand-hewn timber from trees in the local area was used in the construction, as well as some imported wood. Interesting features of the old rock house are the gingerbread-decorated front gallery, the second-floor twin dormer front windows and the huge solid rock slabs under the window sills.

(Continued on page 598)

In honor of our Regent
MRS. LEE R. FRITTS
GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL CHAPTER

Honoring Organizing Regent
MRS. ALEXANDER W. KELLER
SHORT HILLS CHAPTER

Honoring our Regent
Mrs. Kenneth I. McCormick
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Congratulations on 75th Anniversary November 1971
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Regent 1960-1963 Continental Chapter

CRANETOWN CHAPTER
Essex Falls, N. J.

GENERAL WASHINGTON CHAPTER
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HADDONFIELD CHAPTER DAR
Haddonfield, N. J.

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Peggy Warne
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Crane's Ford
General Washington
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Old White House
Penelope Hart
Princeton
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Tennent
Westfield

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Cape May Patriots
Captain Joshua Huddy
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General Lafayette
Great John Mathis
Isaac Burroughs
Kate Aylesford
Millville
Nassau
Sarah Stillwell
Valley of the Delaware
Ye Olde Newton

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY presents

BURLINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE. Presented by Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter. Erected in 1796 and designed by Samuel Lewis. Early in 1790 the county seat was moved to Mount Holly from Burlington. The bell in this building was cast in England in 1755 and according to tradition was rung to signal the news of the Declaration of Independence. It still announces the opening of Court Sessions. The New Jersey Coat of Arms over the doorway was sculptured by John Eckstein.

NATHANIEL DRAKE HOUSE 1745. Presented by Continental Chapter. In 1745 Isaac Drake built a home for his son, Nathaniël, along the Old York Road. In this house George Washington met his Officers during and after the Battle of the Watchungs fought over the Plainfield area on June 25-26-27, 1777. About 1860 the property was purchased by John Harburger who made many architectural changes. Fortunately all of the original house was saved except for the sleeping loft. This house, now owned by the City of Plainfield, is a museum under the leadership of the Plainfield-North Plainfield Historical Society. In 1920 Continental Chapter furnished the second floor and contributes annually to its upkeep for chapter meetings.

HISTORICAL SITES and a special occasion honoring 50 year Members in the DAR

CAFE MAY PATRIOTS and SARAH STILLWELL Chapters Honored four charter members December 11, 1971, at their 50th year luncheon, Smithville Inn. Reading from left are three of the honored members, Mrs. Caroline Corson Townsend, Mrs. Charlotte Kimball Stevens and Mrs. Sarah Goff Mowen. Also honored was Mrs. Inez Corson Mintzer.
Kansas is an Indian word meaning "People of the South Wind."

The Kansas State flag bears the state seal and motto, "Ad Astra Per Aspera"—"To The Stars Through Difficulties."

Sunflower, state flower.

Buffalo, state animal.

Meadow Lark, state bird.

Cottonwood, state tree.


OUR SYMBOL

Fling wide this silken flag and let it be
A talisman for all humanity.
It is a challenge in the world's dark hour
To cleanse our hearts of lust for greed or power
To match the purity of each white bar
And steadfastness of every guiding star.
The red bands tell of heroes' blood which ran
At Yorktown, Vicksburg, Guam, Verdun, Vietnam.
Since time began men's life-blood has been spilled
That each man's right to freedom be fulfilled.
Our honor, loyalty and faith renew
With each glimpse of that field of Heaven's blue,
For we are champions of freedom's cause
And all men's rights, as founded on God's laws.
So fling it wide, and may it be enshrined
A trinity of hope for all mankind.

From "SONG OF THE WREN"
By Ruby C. Hutcheson
Kansas Author
Member of Kansas DAR
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in KANSAS

With Pride and Appreciation Honor Their

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Mrs. Lewis B. Roller
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Mrs. Naomi Nielsen
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Historian

Mrs. L. O. Gladdis
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Mrs. James W. Smith
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DAR BUILDING URGENTLY NEEDS OLD TERRY CLOTH TOWELS

Old terry cloth towels are badly needed by the Building and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our DAR Buildings. Members are earnestly requested to send old towels to the BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OFFICE, 1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006.
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NEWMAN

CHAPTER REPORTS

(Continued from page 591)

One of the most gratifying aspects to O'LShavano members, in sponsoring an unusual and off-the-beaten-"tourist"-track site, is to discover the many delightful combinations of preservation and conservation with a charming modern day property use. This Sattler home will shortly become the lake-country area's first tea room upon the retirement from active military service of Lt. Col. Mary Carstens, Army Nurse Corps, present owner.

DELWARE CITY (Delaware, Ohio).
The placing of a bronze historical plaque, honorable mention in national advertising for historical content in the national magazine, the winning of the Gold Honor Roll for the tenth consecutive year, are among the accomplishments of Delaware City Chapter during the past two years.

The placing of the bronze plaque honoring Abram Thomson, for many years publisher of the Delaware Gazette, a legislator and Delaware's Postmaster under President Lincoln, took place on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 24th at the Delaware Gazette, and was followed by a tea at the Women's City Club. Several descendants of Abram Thomson were present as well as a number of State Officers.

The Chapter also cooperated with the Chicago Chapter in dedicating the grave of Morgan Young at the Galena Cemetery, Galena, Ohio on Sept. 25th and on December 3rd cooperated with the Whetstone Chapter in dedicating the graves of Folkard Sebring and Oliver Bennett at the Red Bank Cemetery, all in keeping with the Bicentennial celebration of NSDAR.

For the tenth consecutive year the chapter attained the Gold Honor Roll. It has won the Gold Honor Roll fourteen times in all, an enviable record.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Walter Pabst on the State Genealogical Records Committee, Ohio, for the first time in DAR history placed first in the total number of cloth bound pages of genealogical records contributed to the NSDAR Library. In 1971 Ohio received first place in the number of rolls of microfilm contributed to the Seimes Microfilm Center in the National Library.

Our recently established committee for Service to Veteran Patients has made and donated over 100 caps to disabled veterans at the Veterans Hospital in Chillicothe, Ohio. A large number of books, magazines, bibles and other needed items have also been given by this committee.

Work in National Defense in the Chapter has also been outstanding, with the
Hoskins of Virginia and Related Families—Hundley, Ware, Roy, Garnett, Warling, Bird, Buckner, Dunbar, Trible, Aylett, Carter, Upshaw, Booker. Cost—$15.00
Order from Charles W. H. Warner (author), Box 882, Tappahannock, Virginia 22560
Traces the Va. history of the above families in detail with a "Footnotes" and "Authority Section." Hundreds of other families are sketched. Most of this history is unpublished—405 pages of text—108 pages containing 152 pictures of houses, photographic and oil portraits, old maps and insurance policies. This book, the work of 25 years, should not be missed by anyone interested in the history of Tidewater Virginia. Hard cover bound, in dark blue with gold lettering. Full tables of contents—illustrations—index of nearly four thousand names.

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CHAPTER REPORTS
(Continued from page 598)

Delaware City Chapter being the first in
the state to present the bronze medal to a
senior in the local high school ROTC pro-
gram. The chapter now also presents the
gold medal to a senior in the ROTC pro-
gram at Ohio Wesleyan University.
Our youth has not been neglected.
Besides the awarding of ROTC medals,
all of the county schools along with the
local high school have participated in
Good Citizen awards and in Scholarship
and History awards. A special meeting is
devoted to these awards annually, where
the DAR Story is also stressed.
A new project to be undertaken by the
chapter will be in cooperation with the
State Junior Membership Bazaar at Con-
tinental Congress in April of 1973. The
chapter will assist in the dressing of “Jane
DeMent” (named for our State Regent)
an eighteen inch Mary Alexander doll with
chest, costumes and wardrobe accessories
of all kinds. Proceeds from this project
will be used for the DAR Schools and
scholarships.
Again in 1970 one of the chapter mem-
ders donated $100 to the DAR Museum
and $50 to Bacone College.
All in all, Delaware City Chapter is
proud of its record and of the coopera-
tion of its members, and of local business
and historically-minded people who have
made the foregoing accomplishments pos-
sible.—Susan Geiger.

May—DAR Magazine Advertising

MAY, with its soft warm breezes, its bright sun, its
stirrings of nature is the month of yearning for most of
us. Yearning to be off to new places, new adventures.
Margaret Elizabeth Sangster said it so well in her poem
Awakening:

Never yet was a springtime,
Late though lingered the snow,
That the sap stirred not at the whisper
Of the southwind, sweet and low;
Never yet was a springtime
When the buds forgot to blow.

If you are traveling, take with you the DAR Magazine,
and visit the historic spots depicted in the ads, use the
hotels and motels, the restaurants and shops which have
given us advertising, and tell them why you are there. It's
nice to know that advertising has reached a receptive
public.

For the advertising in this May issue, appreciation goes
to the following States:

OKLAHOMA—$1,137.00—42 Chapters participating
State Regent—Mrs. Fred Hall Gates, Sr.
State Chairman—Mrs. Wiley W. Lowrey

NEW JERSEY—$795.00—49 Chapters participating
State Regent—Mrs. John Francis Griffin
State Chairman—Mrs. Charles T. Jacobs

MAINE—$625.00—17 Chapters participating
State Regent—Mrs. Earl James Helmbreck
State Chairman—Mrs. Robert Lee Crane, Sr.

KANSAS—$570.00—46 Chapters participating
State Regent—Mrs. Ralph M. Casey
State Chairman—Mrs. Charles T. Mallder

DELAWARE—$125.00—9 Chapters participating
(100%)
State Regent—Mrs. William R. Money
State Chairman—Mrs. Yvonne Townsend

MISCELLANEOUS STATES—$1,660.00

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MRS. JAMES E. CLYDE, National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

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NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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J. E. Caldwell Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

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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
We are pleased and proud to be the administrator and underwriter of the Hospital Benefit Plan for the members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

For details on the plan contact:

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Chicago, Illinois 60604

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