Daughters
American
Revolution
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COVER STORY

In February 1752, George Washington, then 19 years old, surveyed a tract of some 800 acres adjacent to the town of Fredericksburg, Va. He had spent part of his boyhood across the river at Ferry Farm. His younger sister Betty was soon to marry Fielding Lewis who had purchased this tract of land for the construction of their home which is now known as Kenmore.

Washington was a regular visitor to the Lewis home as he and Col. Lewis shared mutual respect and the cause of American Independence. After the death of Col. Lewis, hastened by his sacrifices during the Revolution, Washington deepened the tie because his mother came to live in a house adjacent to Kenmore.

The cover photo features an old drawing of Kenmore showing the back entrance with steps leading to the garden that joined Mrs. Washington’s property. At right is shown the old kitchen building. Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, is a descendant of Betty Washington Lewis and now serves as a Kenmore Regent.
An extremely rare and unusual document from the Americana Collection makes mention of MAJOR GEORGE
WASHINGTON. This paper is a transfer of rights to service pay by nine soldiers who signed the agreement and
who had served under General Braddock and Major George Washington in the French and Indian War. It is
dated 13 October 1765. Material from this period of Washington's life is virtually nonexistent.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Two hundred and one years ago, Samuel Adams, the American Patriot and Statesman, a cousin of the better-known John Adams, made the following comment during a speech in Boston: “Let us contemplate our forefathers and our posterity and resolve to maintain the rights bequeathed to us from the former to the latter. The necessity of the times more than ever calls for our utmost circumspection, deliberation, fortitude and perseverance. Let us remember that, if we suffer tamely a lawless attack upon our liberty, we encourage it and involve others in our doom. It is a very serious consideration—that millions yet unborn may be the miserable sharers of the event.”

Today, that statement is as pertinent as it was in 1771. While we are not subjected to “. . . a lawless attack upon our liberty . . .” at this time, we must be sufficiently aware of our heritage to transmit an understanding of our past to our young people. Otherwise we must resign ourselves to a gradual seeping away of their and our hard-won rights.

February as American History Month offers to each Daughter and to each American a time to remember and persevere as Samuel Adams enjoined us to do. The DAR-sponsored American History Month Essay Contest offers young Americans in grades 5, 6, 7, and 8 an excellent opportunity to learn more about their heritage. The 1973 topic is “A Patriot of 1773.” During 1972 more than 4000 schools throughout the country participated in this contest.

Since 1953, the National Society has worked to have February proclaimed as American History Month on a permanent basis. Although to date we have been successful in having the bill passed for the current year only, we must keep trying. Perhaps by the time our Nation reaches its 200th birthday we will have achieved this objective. Let us make it one of our goals.

Because of the overwhelming response received thus far to the “Gift to the Nation,” your President General is anticipating with pleasure the presentation of many 100 per cent participation certificates to Chapters as she makes her official visits this Spring.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
The famous Old Apothecary Shop in Alexandria, Virginia, filled prescriptions for the Washington family. The shop displays medical and surgical items from the period of the Revolutionary War.
The presence of such dangerous metals as mercury in the environment has aroused concern in many quarters as part of the increasing attention directed to ecological problems in American society. Clearly it is the human intake of these potentially hazardous materials which is most important. Accordingly, a research group at The University of Michigan has undertaken a study of the human intake of metals by applying the technique of neutron activation analysis to very small samples of human head hair. Present-day samples are analyzed and compared with the results of the analysis of 18th and 19th century hair samples to establish a pre-industrial “baseline” for human metal intake and ultimately to suggest what safety standards should be recommended. Careful attention has been paid to those ways in which metals were ingested in the 18th and 19th centuries as the following article indicates. A problem encountered in this research is the relative lack of samples of human hair from 1750-1880 which have been preserved under glass (lockets, brooches, or hair wreaths) or in books, and which are in addition, well-documented. A small sample of hair from a person whose name, profession, and places of residence are known is of great value to this project. Should any of our readers possess such samples and should they wish to aid in this work; further information can be found at the end of this article.

Mercury, as well as antimony, lead, potassium and zinc pure or in compound form was an invaluable part of every Revolutionary War surgeon’s medicine chest. These minerals and their compounds were lavishly used in ingenious concoctions or were taken alone in an effort to cure the many baffling diseases that plagued the Continental Army. It has been reliably estimated that of a total of 74,000 Continental Army troops, 1,000 were killed in action, 1,200 were wounded, 6,000 were taken prisoner, while 10,000 died of disease. Unlike the British adversary whose attacks were sporadic, the other enemies, these numerous diseases attacked throughout the year and were exceptionally virulent in the winter and early spring when resistance and medical supplies were low. Today, Americans are very concerned about all sorts of pollution, especially that of such toxic mineral compounds as mercury and lead salts. But during Revolutionary War times these same minerals or their compounds were liberally and deliberately taken into the bloodstreams of Americans in the medicines of the times. Through our historical investigation of the possible medical, dietary, and polluting sources of minerals in persons during the time of the Revolutionary War, this fascinating story of our doctors, their medicines, and their battle against disease has emerged.

General Washington assumed command of the Continental Army at Cambridge on July 2, 1775. The siege of Boston was to last nine long months until the British evacuated on March 17th of the next year, so winter quarters were set up in Cambridge. Smallpox was rampant in Boston itself and the British suffered from 2,000 troops
Indeed, quinine, the active ingredient of the Peruvian summer, including an invaluable Peruvian bark, which fortunately, none of these medicines were available and introduced to the civilized world by the Rev. Cotton smallpox. Innoculation, as an antidote, was originally slowly through the western world and some states, such of treatment. 4 their supply of the bark and many soldiers died from lack tartar emetic (a mixture of potassium and antimony com- of treatment. 4 their supply of the bark and many soldiers died from lack tartar emetic (a mixture of potassium and antimony com-

In the summer of 1776, both Washington's troops in New York and General Gate's troops at Ticonderoga were suffering tremendously from dysentery and malaria, while drug supplies reached their lowest point of the war. General Gates had no significant amounts of drugs all summer, including an invaluable Peruvian bark, which was universally recognized as a specific for malaria. Indeed, quinine, the active ingredient of the Peruvian bark, is today the accepted cure for the disease. By September 21, Washington's surgeons had also exhausted their supply of the bark and many soldiers died from lack of treatment. 4

This problem was compounded in September of 1776 by the joining of the troops from the middle and southern states with the northern armies at Ticonderoga and New York. They brought with them typhus fever, also known as "putrid fever," and it is estimated that one third of the troops at Ticonderoga fell sick. Doctors resorted to a wide variety of cures for typhus including vomits of tartar emetic (a mixture of potassium and antimony compounds), laxative salts, bark, wine, and opium. Madeira wine was considered an exceptionally good remedy. Unfortunately, none of these medicines were available and disaster seemed imminent.

Relief suddenly came from an unexpected source—American privateers operating out of Boston. Well over 1,000 ships were captured by the privateers during the war and most of these British prize ships had ample medicinal supplies. 5 The importance of this source in the late fall of 1776—especially for the troops at Ticonderoga—cannot be overemphasized. The American cause had a very timely rescue from the clutches of disease.

General Washington set up winter camp at Morristown on January 6, 1777. Smallpox again threatened the army and Washington recognized this in writing to Patrick Henry, "It is more destructive to an Army in the natural way than the swords." 6 Resolute as always, the General boldly decided to have all the troops inoculated for smallpox. Innoculation, as an antidote, was originally introduced to the civilized world by the Rev. Cotton Mather and Dr. Zabdiel Boyleston of Boston in 1721 in the terrible smallpox epidemic of that year. Its use spread slowly through the western world and some states, such as Virginia, still had laws against it. In America, inoculation was uniquely prefaced by heavy doses of calomel (a common preparation of mercury), antimony, cream of tartar, and sulphur. Two weeks later, inoculation with live smallpox virus was usually accomplished.

This controversial decision by General Washington saved his troops from a crippling epidemic and at the start of the 1777 campaign, it is remarkable that only 26% of the troops were reported sick. The general scarcity of medical supplies and the sickness rampant in the camps in that winter were the most severe of the war, and could have easily ended the colonists' hopes for independence.

The defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga on October 17, 1777, shifted the main fighting of the war to the Philadelphia area. After victories at Brandywine and Germantown, the British moved into Philadelphia and Washington camped his army twenty miles away at Valley Forge. The cold, hunger, and disease of Valley Forge are well known, but fortunately, through the efficiency of Director General William Shippen, who has been described as "active, alert, and conscientious," medical supplies were not nearly as scarce as the winter before. Washington, too, was conscientious about medicines and on January 21, 1778, ordered the regimental surgeons to be furnished with standardized medicine chests. A good hospital organization was also formed under the direction of Dr. Shippen and Dr. Jonathan Potts of Philadelphia.

The principal diseases at Valley Forge were malaria and the ever-present smallpox, but many soldiers were being treated for other ailments because of malnutrition and lack of clothes. Typhus fever was still serious because of the crowded conditions of the hospitals and the inadequate ventilation and sanitary protection. Croup was prevalent, and the common remedy for this was bleeding, followed by doses of those old reliables—tartar emetic and calomel. Respiratory disorders were treated by successive doses of bleeding, ipecac, purging, and blistering, and tuberculosis was treated with sassafras roots. External wounds were treated with mercurial ointment and inflamed membranes with a zinc preparation, white vitriol. For colds and coughs, the soldiers liberally used all sorts of mercury mixtures and sometimes tried swallowing small lead pellets.

The Pennsylvania hospitals were quite full that winter and through his experience in the Lititz hospital, Dr. William Brown formulated the first native materia medica in 1778. Most drug lists up to this time had been British and Scottish in origin and the Lititz pharmacopoeia thus symbolized the struggle of our ancestors to free themselves of all British influences, medical as well as political.

Hereafter, the main fighting of the war shifted to the South and from 1778-1781 malaria and dysentery were constant threats to the health of the Continental Army. Smallpox, too, broke out at various times despite precautions, as in Yorktown in 1781, and was only checked by the wide-spread inoculation that was now being practiced. But it was the first few winters which had been the most crucial for the Continental Army and the raging diseases of those times could easily have spelled the end of the American cause for Independence.

(Continued on page 182)
SYBIL LUDINGTON

FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: The Spring State Conferences begin in February and Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, will start on her tour of official visits to the states soon after the middle of the month. She will be in Annapolis at the Maryland State Conference February 19-21. On February 22, Mrs. Spicer will enplane for Honolulu to attend the Hawaii State Conference February 24. While in Hawaii, the President General will place a plaque on the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial "In Memory of Those Who Died in Defense of Their Country December 7, 1941." On February 25, Mrs. Spicer will arrive in Kansas City for the dinner preceding the Missouri State Conference February 26-28. (Memo: to pack summer dresses for Hawaii and a fur coat for Missouri.) The President General will travel from Idaho to Virginia in March to attend nine State Conferences.

RECORD MEMBERSHIP GAIN: A net gain of 979 members was reported to the December 1972 Board. Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke, Registrar General, states that the nearest figure to this record number within the last ten years was in 1964, when 635 was reported.

FEBRUARY IS AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH: The NSDAR has been commemorating February as American History Month since 1952. The United States Congress authorizes the observance and a presidential proclamation invites all the people to celebrate the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Many state governors issue similar proclamations. The nearly 3000 NSDAR Chapters participate in patriotic programs and sponsor essay contests in elementary schools. This year Mrs. George Albert Morriss, Historian General, has chosen as the essay title "A Patriot of 1773."

A project of the Historian General is to complete the collection of original signatures of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Recently, the signatures of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia and Joseph Hewes of North Carolina were received, leaving 23 original signatures still needed. (See October 1972 Dateline Action Report for list of names.) Hopefully, these will be forthcoming soon.

DAR MUSEUM NEWS: A Special Event on January 31 honored the major DAR Museum Benefactors, donors of 85,000 or more. Mrs. Walter Hughey King, Curator General, announced that the Eighteenth Annual (January 1973) Washington Antiques Show catalogue featured a Paris porcelain urn from the Museum collection on the cover and an article on French and English Decorative Arts. The March issue of the magazine Antiques will feature, on the cover, a vignette by Henry Inman from the DAR Museum and an article on paintings at National Headquarters.

ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON IN HIS BIRTHMONTH: The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union has produced a new color movie entitled "George Washington's Mount Vernon" that will replace a black and white film made twenty years ago. The Virginia State Travel Service, 911 East Broad St., Richmond 23219 is handling requests; distribution is free.

Because accurate information on George Washington as a child and as a youth is very difficult to find, and in order to meet the increased demand for such material, two papers have been prepared and printed by the NSDAR dealing with these aspects of Washington's life. Copies are available free upon request from the Office of the Historian General. (Somerville)
Binnie Ream

From a painting by George P. A. Healy.
Vinnie Ream was born September 25, 1847, in a small settlement which is now part of Madison, Wisconsin. Vinnie was beautiful, gifted and charming, and one of the most colorful figures of her era in American history.

As a young amateur artist of 17 she won the privilege of being allowed to model Abraham Lincoln while he worked at his desk in the White House. At the age of 19 she began the sculpture of the life-size marble statue of the President, which now stands in the Rotunda of the Capitol of the United States in Washington, D. C.

Vinnie was the forerunner in a field open to few women. She was commissioned to do many statues including one of another of the nation’s heroes, Admiral David Farragut, which stands in the center of Farragut Square in Washington, D. C. She enjoyed a lively social life which resulted in her marriage to Lieutenant Richard Leveridge Hoxie, later Brigadier General.

Quoting Vinnie: "I am a sculptor, and my life has been a happy one. So happy that I have feared always I was 'eating my white bread' and that some terrible storm was surely to break over me, for it seemed as if Heaven could not give me so much. My work has never been labor but an ecstatic delight to my soul. I have worked in my studio not envying kings in their splendor, my mind to me was my kingdom and my work more than diamonds and rubies."—From an address given to the International Council of Women, Toronto, Canada, June 30, 1909.

Vinnie’s father was Robert Lee Ream, born in Centre County Pennsylvania in 1811. Her mother Lavinia McDonald from Hagerstown Maryland, was of Scottish descent. There were two other children, Robert and Mary. Although Mr. Ream was an expert draftsman in the employ of the Surveyor General of the United States the family knew poverty and hardship. At intervals they moved from one log cabin to another in the frontier territory.

One day an itinerant salesman appeared in an unusual horse-drawn covered wagon. Strung around the sides of the wagon were strange six-stringed instruments called guitars. Vinnie's father asked how in the world would anyone learn to play such an instrument if they did buy one. The stranger said he would be around to offer instructions. Besides, to every purchaser he would present a booklet of easy-to-play melodies. Mr. Ream thought of the good times they would have when the evenings were long, listening to Vinnie play. He bought a guitar for his daughter. In two days the stranger was gone. In three weeks Vinnie had mastered all the airs in the book, and was ready to go further. Why, she asked her parents, couldn't she start her own band? All five who had bought guitars including an Indian medicine man consented to having the ten-year-old as a teacher. Little Vin's Musicians gave many concerts on the Ream cabin porch and were welcome at parties and hoe-downs. The Indian medicine man was the only one she could trust to do a solo.

At this time in her life Vinnie gave little promise that she would grow up to become a famous sculptor. Her parents believed that her talents lay in the musical field, although it was unthinkable that she should try to earn a living in the world of the theatre. That was still "beyond the pale." They did feel that Vinnie with her buoyant personality needed training and wanted her to go to school to "learn to be a lady."
In 1857 Robert Ream was appointed to survey Western Missouri. Thus, was provided the opportunity for Vinnie and her sister, Mary, to attend Christian College in Columbia, Missouri. Up to the age of twelve girls could attend the Academy, a section of the College. The family was able to pay the girls’ tuition and boarding fees due to the mother’s thriftiness and to rent from paying guests.

Vinnie was sorry to leave the Territory of Wisconsin. She had grown to love its strange rock formations that seemed to have been carved by a giant hand. Rocks and stones fascinated her youthful mind although she did not know why.

Vinnie made friends wherever she went. She did not boast of her accomplishments. Her love of music delighted her teachers. She had brought her guitar to school. She also endeavored to master the harp and harpsichord. She turned for inspiration to Indian lore of earlier days.

An important visitor to the College was Major Sidney Rollins, an intimate friend of the great artist, George Caleb Bingham. Major Rollins had met Vinnie’s father on his surveying trips. He heard Vinnie described as the best artist in the school, and recognized real talent in her drawings. As he advised her to work hard, she found herself suddenly expressing a desire to become a sculptress. Major Rollins encouraged her. His visit was destined to play an important part in her future life.

School days over, at the end of 1858 Vinnie and her sister rejoined their parents in their new home in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Ream, worn out from years of hard work surveying new lands, had formed with Judge John Carnall a real estate firm. Vinnie’s abilities were put to good use in making maps in her father’s office.

Across the Arkansas River lay Indian territory inhabited by five Indian nations. They were the Cherokees, Choc-tawas, Chicksaw, Creek and Seminoles, who in the 1820’s had been forced to leave their ancestral homes in the Southeastern States for new lands in what is now part of Oklahoma. Vinnie had grown up among Indians and had always liked them. She and her family made friends with them. Two names that emerge from their Fort Smith days are: the Cherokee Indians, Elias Cornelius Boudinot, a lawyer born in Georgia in 1835, an editorial writer for the Arkansas, and for Little Rock’s True Democrat, and John Rollin Ridge, a poet and journalist who was heartbroken when Vinnie left with her parents from Fort Smith. He wrote a poem “I Love Thee” as a parting gift to her.

Mr. Ream’s business enterprise in Fort Smith was not as successful as he had hoped. He decided that because of his past government employment his best hope lay in Washington, D. C. and there he took his family during the first year of the war between the States.

To Vinnie the Nation’s capital seemed a madhouse. The streets were filled with hundreds of troops, gun carriages, army wagons and war equipment, the makeshift hospitals with, wounded and dying. It was not the best time to settle in Washington but there seemed no alternative.

Vinnie would never forget her first glimpse of the man who was President of the United States of America, Abraham Lincoln, a solitary figure with stove-pipe hat and an old shawl about his shoulders, picking his way unguarded among the crowds. She was struck by the lines of sadness on his face.

Vinnie’s mother found Washington an expensive place to live, her husband in poor health and his income inadequate. Vinnie and Mary begged permission to look for work; with misgivings, consent was given. Vinnie, not yet 15 years of age, obtained a clerk’s job in the Post Office, replacing a man who had gone off to war. Her salary was $50 a month.

To help them financially Senator Edmund G. Ross of Kansas, an old acquaintance of Robert Ream, came to board with them. He was a pleasant addition to the household and always ready to answer Vinnie’s countless questions concerning Washington’s social life.

Congressman James S. Rollins who at Christian College in Missouri had been favorably impressed with Vinnie’s drawings and in Washington by her knowledge of the sculpture there, invited Vinnie to accompany him to the studio of his friend Clark Mills, the foremost sculptor in America. Vinnie could scarcely believe her good fortune for nothing in Washington pleased her so much as Mills’ equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square.

When the pretty young girl was introduced to Clark Mills and he was told of her ambition to be a sculptress, he did not laugh but tossed her a lump of clay and asked that she do a portrait of him. She immediately went to work. It was a good try and Mills was fascinated by her natural talent. He invited her to return whenever she liked as a student helper.

Vinnie’s parents were fearful for were not sculptresses regarded in the same unfavorable light as actresses? Any woman who wanted a career was immediately suspected of favoring the fight for women’s rights. Even in proper Boston the dreadful Lucy Stone was leading a fight for women’s rights in what was then very definitely a man’s world. Lavinia Ream asked her budding sculptress daughter if she were intending to be another Lucy Stone? Mr. Ream only shrugged his shoulders knowing that in the end Vinnie would get her own way for “she could charm the pearl out of an oyster.” He reminded his wife that there were some very fine sculptresses as Harriet Hosmer of Massachusetts and Emma Stebbins of New York City. Both had brought honor to their country and their sex. “But we are poor—they studied in Rome,” said Mrs. Ream. It was still a sore point with her that her daughters had been forced to take employment.

In the end a compromise was reached. Vinnie could study with Clark Mills but not until she was 16. Vinnie was 16 in September of 1863 and her parents were true to their promise. She had already broken another barrier which had been reserved for men. She was the first woman choir singer in a local church for which she received $300.00 a year.

On March 4, 1865 Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated to his second term as President. Vinnie’s studies with Clark Mills had been successful. She spoke to him of her wish to make a head of Mr. Lincoln. She was
fascinated by this man of sorrows. Now as she watched him drive through the streets in his carriage attended by cavalrymen, the desire to perpetuate his features in clay became an obsession. She spoke of her ambition to Congressman Rollins and asked if he thought the President might sit for her while working at his desk. Together with Senator Orville H. Browning of Illinois he personally appealed to the President to heed the girl’s request. The request was granted.

The Lincolns were then suffering from a great personal loss. Their son, Willie, had died in February of 1862 at the age of eleven of typhoid fever. Vinnie in her own words wrote in her diary “I sat in my corner and begged Mr. Lincoln not to allow me to disturb him. He seemed to find a sort of companionship in being with me, although we talked but little. I made him think of Willie and he often said so as tears rolled down his cheeks. I remember him with his great form slouched down into a chair at his desk, his head bowed upon his chest, deeply thoughtful. I think he was with his generals on the battlefield appraising the horrible sacrifices brought upon his people and the nation. Again at the window watching for Willie as he had always watched the boy playing every afternoon. I think history is correct in describing Abraham Lincoln as a man of unfathomable sorrow. It was this I put into my statue for when he sat for me he let himself go and fell into the mood that was ever with him but against which he struggled. He never told a funny story and he rarely smiled. When he learned that I was poor he granted me the sittings for no other purpose than that I was a poor girl. Had I been the greatest sculptor in the world I am sure that he would have refused at that time.”

Mrs. Lincoln once said “I never permit the President to see any woman alone,” yet she seemed to have no objection to her husband sitting for Vinnie who was seventeen and in full bloom of youth. Mrs. Lincoln was criticized for her extravagance and insane jealousy and was very possessive of her husband. Perhaps she felt a mutual bond with the girl for they did have things in common. Both were interested in visiting hospitals to lessen the sufferings of wounded soldiers. They also shared the worry of having loved ones serving in the opposing Southern armies. Mrs. Lincoln had the added strain of being married to the President of the United States. There were those who even questioned her loyalty.

On April 14, 1865, Vinnie was working as usual at the White House on a clay model which was almost finished. Lincoln had told her how pleased he was. Vinnie little realized she would be the last sculptor to model Abraham Lincoln’s lines of grief and compassion. That evening Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were going to Ford’s theatre with their eldest son, Robert, who was home from the army. Vinnie bade Mr. Lincoln good-bye, hoping that he and Mrs. Lincoln would enjoy the performance. Later at home around ten p.m. Vinnie heard someone running past their door shouting “Lincoln has been shot.”

The next morning shortly after 7 a.m. Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States was dead. For several days Vinnie suffered a severe case of shock. Accompanied by her parents she was among the mourners who filed past the catafalque in the East Room of the Executive Mansion where Lincoln lay in state. Vinnie noted in her writings that the casket was “studded with silver nails that glittered like stars when the sunlight touched them.” Vinnie was among the silent crowds that watched the casket being placed on the train for the long trip to Springfield, Illinois. She wept at the sight of a much smaller casket containing Willie’s body placed at Lincoln’s feet. No more would the President weep for Willie. Now they were together.

Lincoln was scarcely in his grave before all Washington was talking about the life-sized statue of the late President to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Every sculptor in the country was anxious to receive the exciting contract. Vinnie heard the news from her family boarder, Senator Ross. He suggested that she put in her bid for the task. Vinnie replied that she was a woman and that nothing of such importance had ever been awarded to a member of her sex.

Vinnie’s mother now proud of her daughter’s talent urged her to accept the challenge. Vinnie decided to try. She composed her letter of application to Congress, making known how Mr. Lincoln had befriended her and stating that she was the last person to model him from life.

On July 28, 1866 a resolution by Congress authorizing a contract to Vinnie Ream for a statue of Abraham Lincoln was approved. The resolution passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 9. In the House where it was championed by Thaddeus Stevens, it was passed without opposition. Mr. Sumner opposed the passage on the grounds of “the hazard of entrusting so important a work to one who was so young, inexperienced and moreover a woman.” Senator Howard said “he would as soon expect a woman to write the Iliad of Homer or lead an army as to execute such a work.”

The contract specified that the statue be made life-sized in Carrara marble. Miss Ream was to receive the sum of ten thousand dollars. An additional five thousand was afterward voted to her in honor of it being the first statue by a woman ever purchased by the American government. The amount was a small fortune to Vinnie.

Vinnie said later that she would never forget the fear that fell upon her when summoned before the Chairman of the Committee, Hon. John Rice of Maine. “He had a kind heart but a stern manner. He looked at me and so earnestly demanded to know how long had I studied art and had I ever made a marble statue. In the privacy of my own room I wept bitter tears that I ever had the temerity to compete with men in so great an undertaking.” She felt like a child sent home in disgrace. Until the sealed envelopes were opened it was not known to whom would be awarded this page in the history of marble.

Vinnie was joyful at winning the contract and her parents were well pleased that such an honor had come to their younger daughter. However she soon found that her success made enemies as well as friends for her.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, the most powerful woman newspaper columnist of her generation had sponsored
Harriet Hosmer, a Massachusetts sculptress. Many believed that if a woman should be chosen—and it was a big if—it was certain to be Harriet Hosmer. Nobody was more hostile or vitriolic towards Vinnie than Mrs. Swisshelm. She had seen Vinnie only once in the Senate gallery. The New York Times called Mrs. Swisshelm “the Dragon of the Hesperides” for “she seems to be too hard on that child of genius, Miss Vinnie Ream.” The same newspaper described Vinnie as young and fascinating. A letter by one Mrs. Calhoun of Washington, D. C. to the New York Tribune so antagonized the readers that the founder, Horace Greeley, commissioned Vinnie to sculpt a bust of him.

The St. Louis Evening News described Mrs. Swisshelm as one “who dearly loves to crucify a sister.” This newspaper admitted having been influenced by Mrs. Swisshelm, but after sending a correspondent to investigate wrote as follows: “We confess to having been impressed by adverse criticisms and now can say that on inspection of her accomplishments and knowledge of the circumstances under which she has worked we reverse our judgment and admire the heroism with which she labored in the way her genius has prompted under discouraging influences. The harsh criticisms that Miss Ream has a pleasing face which is no fault of hers and is the least of the gifts she has in mind. Of vanity and frivolity she shows nothing whatever. She seems to think of nothing but her art, having enthusiasm in it and love in it leaves no room for trivialities. She seizes every opportunity to perfect herself in it.”

It appears that Vinnie had a “personal dragon” and also a “fairy queen.” Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a lady reformer, writer and lecturer and temperance worker. She often said that she would willingly give her body to be burned for the sake of seeing her sex franchised. Her seven children and their insignificant father she ruled with an iron hand. They lovingly spoke of her as the “fairy queen.” She found herself being asked “Who is Vinnie Ream?” So she marched on Washington to see the notorious girl sculptor at work on the plaster figure of Abraham Lincoln. She noted approvingly that Vinnie Ream in spite of her working outfit was a “particular pleasing person.” She appeared to the formidable Mrs. Stanton as a “mature Botticelli cherub” even had a harp, her hair falling carelessly down her back.

Mrs. Stanton introduced herself and was cordially greeted by Vinnie. The “fairy queen” produced a scroll which she pressed in Vinnie’s hands. “Child,” she said, “we wish your name here.” The startling title of the scroll was: “A Plag to Move on the Works of Man, the Monster.” Vinnie gasped for several of the gentlemen mentioned by name on the scroll were those who had befriended her. She thrust the scroll back saying, “Oh no, Mrs. Stanton, I do not wish publicity and I am not of your thinking on this matter.”

Mrs. Stanton was not accustomed to such outbursts from a young girl. She tried to explain that it was in her interest and concerned the recognition of women’s rights. Vinnie said that the women mentioned in the scroll had sought to strike her down. Mrs. Calhoun had written to the New York Tribune that “she had not seen any of my work but knew it was bad. All of them have nothing else to do but to attack a poor girl.” Their venom had extended to personal canvassing against her. She did not desire their patronage. She wished to be befriended by gentlemen. She had never had justice from a woman and was never treated meanly by a man.

Mrs. Stanton ventured that Mrs. Swisshelm was a friend of hers and prominent in the movement. Vinnie stamped her foot crying, “I forbear to enumerate the many malignant, vulgar and unprovoked things she has written about me and had published and I will not say she did not wound me to the heart. Then they were sent to me and my friends. They aimed higher than my profession, at my character and my life.” The fairy queen was impressed as Vinnie spoke with conviction and honesty. Then she asked if Grace Greenwood had written against her. Vinnie answered that she had “she upbraided my patrons and called me a child. She asked Congress to pay my school bills and to take me away from sculpture.”

Mrs. Stanton made no comment for Vinnie’s words were so forceful they had found their mark. She tried to change the subject. She suggested that Mrs. Ann Stephens was probably more charitable. Vinnie drew herself up to full stature and replied that Mrs. Stephens had not only talked against her but had made a personal visit to Congressman Thaddeus Stevens begging him to take her studio away. When Mr. Stevens asked what Miss Ream was doing that was so ill she replied “Decorating her studio with flowers, wearing long hair, attracting men and thereby lobbying.” Mr. Stevens replied that it seemed to him that if talking to Congressmen is lobbying that she herself was around a good deal. He had never seen Miss Ream. It must be said that afterward Mrs. Stanton always spoke well of this young lady by whom she had been conquered.

A correspondent to the Louisville Courier wrote of Vinnie Ream: “I have been charmed by the lovely young sculptor. Publicity she cannot avoid for her fame is thrust upon her. She is entirely unspoiled. He modest estimate of herself, her enthusiasm, her devotion to art, her good sense and cultivation make up a most interesting and attractive character. Her host of friends will watch her future career with interest and pride.” This writer had been one of the scores of visitors who sought out Washington’s most popular tourist attraction “Miss Vinnie Ream at work on the preliminary plaster statue of Abraham Lincoln.”

Brigham Young, the Morman leader, wrote that he desired Vinnie for one of his wives. The invitation was respectfully declined. At this time Vinnie was interested only in the completion of her statue. When the model was finished it was to be submitted for approval to the Secretary of Interior. No money was paid until the final approval. When finished, the next step for Vinnie would be to see it safely across the ocean to Italy where it would be copied in the best Carrara marble.

Remembering Mrs. Lincoln’s kindness to her when she was modeling the President at the White House Vinnie wrote to her out of courtesy soliciting her help in securing
a faithful likeness of the President in her monumental task. Unfortunately Mrs. Lincoln in her state of grief refused even to remember Vinnie. By a coincidence the former first lady was an intimate friend of Vinnie’s critic Mrs. Swisshelm, the so-called Dragon of the Hesperides. In her reply Mrs. Lincoln cruelly dwelt on Vinnie’s humble origin, although Lincoln too had been born in a log cabin. She wrote from Chicago, September 10, 1866 “you are undertaking a very sacred work, one of great responsibility, which artists of world-wide renown would shrink from as incapable of the great task. As every friend of my husband’s was familiar to me and your name was not on the list, consequently you could not have become familiar with the expression of his face. "If you had even been introduced to him in a gaping crowd, the kind and beautiful expression of his countenance would never have been forgotten. Hence the difficulty of the task for you a stranger to this great, good and Christ-like man. Praying that you may have success, I remain Truly Mary Todd Lincoln.”

Such critical harassments to her work were small compared to the apprehension she suffered when she became involved in the impeachment proceedings against the new President Andrew Johnson, the son of a North Carolina shoemaker, who was struggling to carry out Lincoln’s ideas of reconciliation with the South. The Radicals were appalled to hear that their private detective, whose job it was to spy on possible defectors, had discovered that Senator Ross of Kansas was seriously thinking of voting for Johnson’s acquittal. This was the same senator who was a boarder in Vinnie’s home. The impeachers sent a delegation to the Ream home to reason with Senator Ross. The President’s men asked Vinnie to arrange for Ross’s escape to the home of a friend.

Vinnie became the victim of persecution at the hands of the Radicals. She was bluntly told that if she did not help them her studio would be taken away and the statue ruined. Vinnie refused to be intimidated, declaring her personal opinion of Senator Ross was too high to attempt to influence him in any way. Secretly she believed the President to be innocent of any wrong. He was acquitted by only one vote on May 26, 1868. Senator Ross paid dearly for his refusal to vote against the President. At the end of his term he retired. The Missouri Liberty Tribune of June 19, 1868 concluding a discussion of the impeachment in a sentimental note loved by that era stated that “If Little Vin was deprived of her studio, the model for Lincoln’s statue would shrink and crack to pieces, nothing left save a shattered, shapeless mass to be moistened by a young girl’s tears.”

Vinnie was ordered to vacate her studio forever. Immediately she hastened to see Congressman Thaddeus Stevens who had previously befriended her. At this time he was often referred to as ‘the most powerful man in the political life of the nation.” Although he was displeased at Johnson’s acquittal he was angry that a woman should be made the victim of revenge. He used his influence in her behalf with success. The plaster model of Abraham Lincoln was saved.

Finally the model was ready for approval by the new Secretary of Interior, O. H. Browning of Illinois. No one could have been more competent to judge. He was a cultured man and a lover of the arts. He would have dismissed any representation of the late President that was not of the highest quality. He had been a close friend of Lincoln’s for years. He declared himself as greatly pleased with the “highly creditable” workmanship. The first payment of $5,000 was made.

The newspapers sang Vinnie’s praise and her jealous critics retreated. Even Mrs. Swisshelm deigned to call her “Vinnie” and not her usual “Minnie.” The Evening News of St. Louis stated that “it was the general opinion of those who had viewed the completed model of dear Mr. Lincoln that her design will serve as a model for a satisfactory statue. It has been said in Congress and elsewhere that it is beyond the ability of her girlish hand to deal with such a subject, that it needed the masculine grasp, etc., etc. Well, a good many artist of the male persuasion have grappled with it during the past year and the result has been the turning out of Mr. Lincoln in almost every conceivable style. The masculine grapplers seem to have about exhausted themselves and the result does not exclude competition. Vinnie’s model is yet in the rough but shows points of excellence. The artist has succeeded in catching the expression of the face that should be perpetuated.”

Vinnie Ream as painted by Gen. George C. Bingham in her studio while working on a bust of Lincoln.
In June 1869, accompanied by her parents, Vinnie set sail for France en route to Rome, the Lincoln model safe in the hold of the ship. In Paris Vinnie studied under Leon Joseph Florentin Bonnat, a French portrait painter. Bonnat introduced her to Gustave Doré, a French artist and sculptor. Vinnie modeled a portrait bust of Doré.

Vinnie finally arrived in Rome where she was treated courteously. She loved Rome with its sense of history. She took a house and a studio at No. 45 Via de San Basilio. She had assumed full responsibility for the support of her parents, Lavinia and Robert Ream. The Italians with their reverence for old age admired her for her concern for their welfare. She studied with Luigi Majoli, the prominent Italian sculptor. Later she would go to the quarries of Carrara marble from which the Lincoln statue would be carved.

She told Majoli of her desire to make a bust of Cardinal Antonelli. He gave her little encouragement. She dressed herself in a long white gown and requested an audience. Moved by the picture of innocence and the story of her life, the Cardinal agreed to the sittings. The result pleased him. He presented her with three large cameo medallions richly set in Etruscan gold. Luigi Majoli could scarcely believe it when he saw them. Franz Liszt, the Hungarian composer, was then in Rome. He presented to Vinnie a piece of music which he had composed in her honor. She engraved her impressions of him in stone.

In the early fall of 1870 Vinnie and her parents visited the little city of Carrara where she purchased the block of marble for her statue. Following through as the perfectionist she was she visited the quarries in person accompanied by her father, saying "It is no small task shopping for the entire nation."

The marble she selected was cut by one of the many skilled stonecutters who worked under her supervision to reproduce the model she had brought from America. Prior to leaving for America a special viewing of her tall white statue of Abraham Lincoln to their Roman friends was given in the courtyard of the Reams' rented home. Vinnie stood proud and happy beside her parents. The occasion was tinged with sadness for they were leaving and might never again see the many friends they had made. Vinnie laughed when she read in the newspaper of "Vinnie Ream in spite of the ill-fame creature lady artists enjoy, far from being a monster with green eyes she ventured to be beautiful."

A friend in Rome who would miss Vinnie was George P. A. Healy, the distinguished artist who had painted the famous portrait of her in peasant costume. She carefully preserved a letter from him in which he said, "I tender my sincere congratulations on the admirable likeness you have obtained in your statue of Abraham Lincoln. It represents the very manner of our noble patriot martyr and will give great satisfaction to our people when placed in the Capitol."

During a short stay in London Dr. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the great evangelist, was persuaded to sit for his portrait in stone. To her gratification, Vinnie was invited to a reception given in her honor by the British government.

The completed statue of Abraham Lincoln was placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol in Washington on January 25, 1871, and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the midst of a large assemblage. Vinnie was accompanied by her proud mother as they left for the unveiling. Her father's health was failing and he could not attend. On the platform they joined President Grant, Vice President Schuyler Colfax, General Sherman, Mayor Emery of Washington, D.C., Supreme Court Justices, Members of the Committee, Senators, Cabinet Officers and Naval Officers. President Grant greeted Vinnie kindly assuring her that the public would approve her work.

National colors draped the doorways. The statue was covered by a silk flag presented by the weavers of Lyons, France. After music by the Marine Band and introductory remarks by the Chairman, Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont, the statue was unveiled by Judge David Davis of the Supreme Court. It was a momentous occasion filled with sorrow and admiration. The personality of the dead emancipator was still fresh in the minds of those present. Many rose to eulogize his memory. All else was forgotten.

Vinnie was weeping and looking across at Mr. Lincoln's white marble face. It seemed to Vinnie that he was weeping as often he had wept in life while looking through the White House study window to the lawns where little Willie used to play.

Finally the young artist was led forth. The audience gasped with surprise on seeing the child-like face framed in a mass of dark curly hair, pale and thin from the strain of her work. There were tears of joy and admiration as she curtsied and retired quickly. She had moved mountains and had made friends with notables but was abashed and overcome by the ovation she received.

Senator Trumbull caught the spirit of the moment as he declared that it was fitting that one who had risen by his own efforts to the highest earthly position should have his features transmitted to posterity by one who like himself had nothing but her own hands and head to urge her forward. Senators from Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin were claiming Vinnie as their State's native daughter. Lavinia settled the matter, as she stated "My daughter was born in Wisconsin."

Vinnie was now accepted by some of Washington's most socially prominent families. Her fame as a sculptor continued to grow, her work was much in demand. She was engaged to make a marble bust of Lincoln for Cornell University and also for Mayor Samuel S. Powell of Brooklyn.

April 16, 1872 Congress instructed a special committee to inspect models for a statue of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, famed for his blockade of the Bay of Mobile. November 20, 1872 the coveted contract with its prestige value and payment of twenty thousand dollars was awarded to Vinnie Ream. Protest was raised by friends of competitors. Vinnie complained bitterly of the injustice of comments by the popular press. Mrs. Farragut advised her, "don't be discouraged, it is impossible to achieve greatness in any way without being a target to be shot at from the quiver of envy." Vinnie pledged herself to the Secretary of the Navy, the General of the Army and
The completed marble statue of Abraham Lincoln by Vinnie Ream. The 6-foot, 11-inch statue was unveiled in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol in 1870.

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the Nation to do her best.

Mrs. Farragut was a frequent visitor at the studio and she soon had special plans for her protegee. She had picked a husband for Vinnie. The man was the best friend of her son, Loyall. He was Lieutenant Richard Leveridge Hoxie (later Brigadier General) of the U.S. Engineers. He was aided and abetted in his suit of Vinnie by the indomitable Mrs. Farragut. He discovered that Vinnie was partial to mountain laurel as was her mother. Vinnie’s studio took on the appearance of a hillside in the Adirondacks.

Preparations were made for a lavish wedding at the Church of the Ascension. Vinnie’s sister arrived to assist Lavinia in the arrange-ments. Vinnie refused to carry the traditional bridal bouquet and also refused the orange blossom wreath, preferring only a white turban with billowing veil hanging from the back. Her bridal gown showed off to perfection her small figure, and she did condescend to have a train. When Vinnie entered the church to the strains of a bridal quartet written for male voices, Richard, resplendent in military uniform, was waiting at the chancel steps to receive her. Robert Ream being ill, General Sherman gave the bride away. The service, attended by every one of note in Washington, was performed by Bishop William Pickney, a friend of Vinnie’s, assisted by Reverend John H. Elliott, minister of the church.

This being an era when a lady’s name was supposed only to appear in a newspaper at the time of marriage and death, Richard born to wealth was determined no wife of his should work. After the Farragut statue she gave her services only to charity.

In 1880 after three years of preparation her statue of Admiral Farragut was ready for the engineers at the Washington Navy Yard. It was to be done in bronze. The metal came from the Admiral’s flagship and it was the first time for metal casting there.

All Washington took a holiday April 25, 1881 for the unveiling and dedication. Never before had so large a Naval group appeared on the streets of Washington. Proudly in the carriage of President and Mrs. James Abram Garfield were Mrs. Farragut and Mrs. Hoxie.

The Washington Evening Star described the statue as a “colossal bronze figure, noble and impressive.” Vinnie’s earlier critic stated “This statue of an American hero will go down to posterity, chosen by a woman and wrought by a woman.” The sculptor received from the U.S. Government twenty-five thousand dollars. It commemorates the heroism of a great hero and the courage of an American woman in her greatest work of art, the highest expression of her genius.

Richard built his bride a home overlooking Farragut Square at 17th & K Streets, N.W. in Washington. He lavished all the luxury at his command on her and their son, Richard, who was born in 1883. The family life was very happy. They moved wherever Richard senior’s work called him. Vinnie’s health was not good after little Richard’s birth. Even though in failing health she could not be idle. She spent hours with blind boys and girls. She taught neighboring children to model in clay. She held tea parties every afternoon at four. To be invited was a much sought-after privilege.

Vinnie died November 14, 1914. Richard buried her in Arlington National Cemetery. Over the grave was erected the bronze statue of Sappho, the Greek poetess, which Vinnie had modeled. In the stone was set a medallion showing Vinnie as a simple young girl who had been befriended by Abraham Lincoln. For her epitaph “Words that would praise Thee are impotent,” was chosen by her husband Richard.

Vinnie Ream’s ancestral lineage on her father’s side beginning with her grandfather is as follows:

John Frederick Ream 1754–1789 son of Mathias, born near Reamstown, Lancaster County, Pa. Married in 1794 to Barbara, daughter of Abraham Ream. They had 10 children. John Frederick served in the American Revolution in 1776 in New Jersey and wintered at Valley Forge. In 1781 in Captain Andrew Ream’s Company he helped construct Fort Lee on the Hudson.


Johann Eberhard Ream (Riehm) 1687–1779, born in Leirnan now part of the ancient city of Heidelberg Germany, son of Hans Andreas Riehm. Married in 1712 to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Johannes Jost Schwab, who with his family accompanied Johann Eberhard and his family to Pennsylvania in 1717. They were all Huguenots, their names among those of the oldest families in Germany. Johann Eberhard and Anna Elizabeth had eleven children and around thirty sons and grandsons serving in the Revolution.

References:
Ream Family Historical Society, Forest V. Ream, President.
Vinnie Ream, copyright (c) 1963 by Gordon Langley Hall. Permission of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
Vinnie Ream by Richard Leveridge Hoxie, 1908.
Congressional Library, Washington, D.C.
New York City Public Library.
"WE HAVE IT! LET'S SHOW IT!…

JUNIOR ENERGY AND DAR ABILITY"

— CONGRESS — 1973

By Dixie Lee Priest Miller
National Vice Chairman in Charge of Junior Events

MONDAY—APRIL 16
8:15 a.m.- 10:15 a.m.—Junior Forum & Workshop Meeting—Mrs. Donald J. Gonchar, National Chairman, presiding. National Officers Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall (room is across from C.A.R. Headquarters). Mrs. Dwight Chamberlain, Chairman of Jr. Forum & Workshop, urges all Juniors and interested Daughters to attend. Junior plans and policy will be discussed and brief reports will be given by members of the National Junior Membership Committee.

The Junior Exhibit designed by Mrs. E. Neil Patton will be presented. During Congress Week, it will be displayed in the Assembly Room (second floor).

10:45 a.m.—11:30 a.m.—Chiefs Meeting & Registration—(Assistants & Chief Pages only)—Pages' Lounge.
11:30 a.m.—12:30 p.m.—Pages Registration—Pages' Lounge.
1:00 p.m.—2:00 p.m.—Pages Instruction Meeting & Rehearsal—Constitution Hall
(Rehearsal will be terminated in time for White House Tour)
5:00 p.m.—7:30 p.m.—Junior Dinner—Sky Room, Army & Navy City Club, 17th & Eye St. Send reservations to the Dinner Chairman, Mrs. Charles Holler, 8810 Side Saddle Road, Springfield, Virginia 22152. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope & your check or money order for $7.00 made payable to the "JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, NSDAR". If reservations are received after April 9th, tickets may be picked up at the Junior Bazaar Booth, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. State and Division winners of the Outstanding Junior Contest will be presented at this time.
8:00 p.m.—10:15 p.m.—Opening Session Eighty-Second Continental Congress—Announcement and Presentation of the National Outstanding Junior 1973!

JUNIOR BAZAAR BOOTH

MONDAY-WEDNESDAY—APRIL 16-18—8:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.; THURSDAY—APRIL 19—8:00 a.m.—12 noon
Located D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. The Bazaar Chairman, Mrs. Jack K. Johnson, and her staff will be glad to help you make selections from hand-made items. These items were made and donated to the Junior Booth by Chapters throughout the nation. Available also will be a plentiful supply of DAR insignia note paper; Bright of America color notes, fun, fold-over Brightnotes, exciting NEW placemats; and Jewelart Jewelry including PAGE costume jewelry plus a NEW SURPRISE jewelry collection. The Ohio Juniors honor their State Regent, Mrs. Norman H. DeMent with the 1973 National Junior Doll—"Miss Jane." Mrs. D. H. Ohlemacher, Junior Doll Chairman, will bring "Miss Jane" and her vast wardrobe of clothes (fashioned by Ohio DAR) to Congress. "Miss Jane" will be on display during the week at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Voices—$1.00—at the booth. All profits from Junior Booth Sales go to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund which benefits our two DAR schools. Bicentennial DAR & Eagle Armataile Plates plus a NEW Silver Dollar Trivet by Armataile, sold by the Junior Committee, may be purchased next to the Junior Booth.

TUESDAY—APRIL 17
9:30 p.m.—12:30 a.m.—Pages' Ball—Grand Ballroom . . Mayflower Hotel.

THURSDAY—APRIL 19
Approximately 10:00 a.m.—Drawing for "Miss Jane"—National Junior Doll 1973!
Patriotism Over Politics

By Ernest Linwood Wright

As descendants of patriots who laid their lives on the line to establish a new Nation, we should recall some of the principles and yearnings which prompted and inspired them. First, they wanted a government responsible and responsive to the people; not so far away, but close enough to be within reach; a government which would serve the people but never dictate to them. Therefore, they fought a bitter war, won their independence (with the help of God and the French); and in time set up a government of their own, limited in its power over the governed, strong enough to protect them but not so mighty as to lord it over a people who had committed themselves to support it with their substance, to obey its laws, and to defend it with their lives.

These patriots would have approved Kipling's: "The strength of the wolf is the pack;" but (note the emphasis) "The strength of the pack is the wolf;" "wolf;" because, while they knew that the security and well-being of each state and each citizen would lie in the Nation as a whole, they also knew that the strength of the Nation would lie in the states united together—each a republic in its own right—and in the individual responsible citizens who composed both the States and the Nation. That was the dream and the hard-headed proposition on which this Government was founded. It took a later and most tragic war to settle the two fundamental issues of our Federal System: first, the strength and survival of the Nation as a whole must be made secure; therefore, no state or group of states could break away from the union of states as provided for in the Constitution; and second, the rights of the individual states—as spelled out in the Constitution with its Bill of Rights—to handle and determine matters within their own jurisdiction—must also be preserved; and therefore the Federal Government must not trespass upon these rights; even the right to determine and dispose of in their own way the unfortunate matter of slavery which the Southern States in the eighteen-sixties had inherited, not created. Many of them were seeking through their legislatures a way not only to free the slaves but to free themselves from the burden of slavery. Only one-third of the people were slave owners in the first place! Neither of these principles—the powers delegated to the Federal Government and the powers reserved to the states and the people—can be lost if we are to continue to live as a free and independent people protected by a strong central power but not ruled by it. Our nation under God one and indivisible must yet defend the integrity and dignity of the individual States of this Union.

Another proposition, expressed in the Declaration of Independence: the individual was born with certain natural and God-given rights which government had not bestowed and, therefore, could not take away. For we know that whatever the Government gives to us, it can also take from us. This same proposition was expressed in the Bill of Rights which might well have been called a Bill of Prohibitions against the central government to make doubly sure and safe precious personal freedoms. These founding fathers had had their fill of a high-handed government overseas which paid them no mind and gave them no voice; and they wanted to make certain it wouldn't happen here. However, their unhappy experience under the Articles of Confederation had made it quite clear that they needed a central government with enough power to keep the several states in line and not let them go off in all directions at will. And thus we have a remarkable system of checks and balances—a Constitutional Republic—if only we have gumption enough to keep it!

The makers of our Constitution would never have claimed that in it they had set up a perfect instrument of government; but of certain things we can be sure; our forefathers met head-on the issues and problems of their times, made such significant contributions in their day that had it not been for them, we would have no Declaration of Independence, no Constitution, no Bill of Rights, and
no Republic. It falls to us then, in a particular way, not to let our American people forget certain things.

Our Constitution must remain what it is — until and unless it be changed by amendment as provided. It should never be changed by interpretation to suit the particular philosophies and fancies of any current Court. If the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is, then we are under the rule of the Judges as in Biblical times when some of the Judges were not so wise — and "when every man did what was right in his own eyes." ("Never mind what others may think; don't bother about the Ten Commandments; do your own thing.

Isn't that about as up-to-date as the morning paper?)

If we would remain a "government of laws and not of men", we must emphasize that it is not the responsibility of the Justices to interpret the Constitution in such a fashion as they think would be best for the people at the time. Once the Court is in session, the Justices are responsible not to the President who appointed them, not to the Senate which confirmed them, and not at all to the people, but responsible only to the Constitution itself — to safeguard it as it is until amended by a long, tedious, and infinitely wise process, with no short-cut to social justice by interpretation, under the fallacious assumption that "the end justifies the means." Using the wrong way for the right reasons is a tricky philosophy and a bad example to hand down to our youngsters. We will only create more problems than we solve and bring about more harm than good. Ours is a Constitutional Republic based on principle and not on expediency. Remember how Jesus was tempted by Satan on the mountain to bring in His kingdom by the short-cut? "Just take the quick way. It will be best for everybody. You don't have to do it the way it was written and commanded;" and how Jesus said, "Get thee behind me, Satan; I will do it my Father's way;" and how He took the long slow road to the cross and to eventual justice!

As for us, the descendants of worthy forebears, the least we can do is not only to recall and memorialize what they did; not only to help preserve unchanged principles in a world of swiftly changing fashions— in manners, dress, and morals— but to make our own contributions to our times, if we would be true to the heritage which is ours by chance, not through any credit of our own. The French have a phrase for it, "Noble oblige," which for us could be translated, "An honorable heritage imposes obligations"— as Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

A contribution of some real significance might be to re-discover and proclaim a long-lost provision in the Constitution itself. As we know, the original and primary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is over cases "affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those cases in which a State shall be party;" but in cases on appeal from a lower federal court, it is quite a different matter. Article 3, Section 2, Clause 2 says: "the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." This provision couldn't mean anything but that the Supreme Court has no authority to hear a case on appeal unless Congress has specifically granted the Court the right to do so. This is one check on the higher tribunal which people which have been looking for — and it was there in the Constitution all the time! But has the Congress exercised this prerogative; and has the Court itself observed it? Not unless it has been a well-kept secret; and in our times governmental secrets have been hard to keep! But we the people— who ordained and established this Constitution— can still do something about it. We can require our elected representatives in Congress to exercise their just power and responsibility to determine what cases shall be referred to or not referred to the Supreme Court on appeal, and therefore prevent— and also relieve — an over-burdened Court from determining itself what cases it will hear and review. If this provision had been observed by the Congress and the Court, we might well have been spared certain more recent rulings of the Court which have helped to tear our Country apart — like the two on the public schools, for example: the one, forcing the Lord's Prayer and Bible reading out of the public schools; and the second, forcing the races together in the schools, whether the people of the different races and religions liked it or not. And all of us may need to be reminded that the public schools belong to the people as institutions in which their children may be educated; they do not belong to the Federal Government to be used as instruments of social reform. The Tenth Amendment gives to the States and the people the right and authority to run and operate their schools — not to the Federal Government — a sadly neglected and ignored Amendment but not yet repealed!

Our Government officials should understand that people generally behave much better when left alone in certain personal relationships; that our Government was never intended to manage the lives of the people in their daily walks— in their natural and acquired preference of religion and of association. Wasn't that what Jefferson meant when he said, "The least governed are the best governed"?

In our swiftly moving and changing world, we do not have to fear or fight change itself; we should welcome it, but only if it comes about in the right way and is headed in the right direction; only if it is a sign of progress rather than a symptom of decay; only if we keep conscious of the fact that certain natural laws, God-made laws, never change but remain the same in all generations. Else, how could man with all his knowledge and ingenuity ever have reached the moon? Pope has said, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;" but in this day, with more knowledge than man can handle, it could destroy us, unless we remember that what we need most is wisdom.

Significant comments were made by two astronauts. The first from Russia: "I went to the moon and came back and didn't see God anywhere." The second, one of ours: "Going there, being there, and coming back, I saw God in everything and everywhere."

Have you ever wondered why God told Adam and Eve to enjoy everything in the Garden but one thing— "Eat not of the Tree of Knowledge"? Satan knew the reason when he tempted them by saying in effect: "God has told you not to eat of the Tree of Knowledge; but that doesn't make sense. Don't listen to Him. If you eat of that tree, you will be able to tell right from wrong, good from evil; make your own decisions, and therefore have no need of God to tell you what you must do and must not do." It was just too plausible a proposition to resist, and our first parents made the fatal error which has plagued man ever since to fall for the idea that if he can get enough knowledge, he can do anything and be the master of his fate and the captain of his soul. (When William Ernest Henley said

(Continued on page 138)
Communism and the Freedom of Man

By Dr. Charles Spence Hubbard
Pastor, Duke Memorial Methodist Church,
Durham, N.C.

The uncertainty concerning the unknown that lies ahead in our individual lives, in our families, or in our Nation and world have often sickened people with anxiety and fear. What is ahead economically for us and the world? What will be the outcome of the growing separation, hate and violence here and abroad? What hopes of freedom and happiness lie ahead for our children and grandchildren?

The above are hard and realistic questions, and when we face the future it is usually with a great fear of probable evil rather than with an optimistic anticipation of pleasurable events and friendships and peace.

I will discuss the available assets a Christian can use in preparing for the unknown tomorrow. We, who are the people of God, can not only exist in the future, but we can change it to the glory of God and for the benefit of mankind. Can you think of anything you need to do more?

God created mankind to be free. This is my firm belief. Mankind loses its dignity, in fact, its very humanity in the direct ratio of the loss of this freedom. And the price of this God-given freedom is man's responsible love for God and for his neighbor.

I further believe that we are on our way toward losing this precious freedom in the United States today. There are many causes for this. Many of them reflect our own irresponsible selfishness. But there is one great alien cause. To a great extent the trends that tend to strangle human freedom in the United States find their roots deep in the communist manifesto, which is not much over a hundred years old. I am convinced that many foolish responses made by our leadership and citizens in this Nation to current problems have been conditioned by this same communist manifesto. Our proneness to propaganda and wishful thinking has led us to believe what is not true. We try to attribute Christian principles and motives to atheistic communist leaders. That is not true. We also try to believe that when communists use the same terminology of freedom we use, they mean the same thing. And that is not true.

For instance, let me compare some communist and American definitions of the same terms. My source for this information is the Hoover Institute, Stanford University, which has done major research in this field and has published a report relating to wordmanship, or semantics, as a communist weapon against you and me. Using the very words we like best, communism is attacking democracy where we are at our weakest—in our own soft-headed love of wishful thinking. Let us look at some of these definitions.

What does the communist semanticist mean by "democracy"? He means "the dictatorship of the proletariat"—and that is all he means! What does he mean by "planning"? He usually means expropriation of property. What does the communist mean by "liberation"? He means revolution. That's all he means. He disguises the word "communism" for the consumption of Westerners by simply calling it "anti-colonialism," "anti-imperialism," "anti-Fascism." Every time he uses any of these terms, he is talking about communism. And by "peaceful co-existence,"—we hear that in the United Nations so often, that there will be peace and co-existence when Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland co-exist peacefully with Russia; or Tibet co-exists with Red China. We can, too, on the same terms: the giving up of freedom. So, what does a communist mean by "peaceful co-existence"? He means that we are to be persuaded to abandon our own national security program and scrap our military forces so communism can take over. That's what he means by "peaceful co-existence"! And that is all he means.

Is this entirely impossible to tolerate? I have even heard a minister or two, and some professors, economists and political scientists say that it might or be too bad for them to take over. Then we can bore from within. Perhaps now is a good time for me to remind you, according to the great Charles Malick, an international statesman from Lebanon, that in the 48 years that communism has been an imperialist movement, not one foot of ground that they have completely taken over has ever been taken away from them. Not one foot! So what does that one mean—bore from within? Anybody is free to vote for a communist; but after he votes for the communist, he is never free to...
...Is that the great play of race against race? The poor against the rich? And why? Just to be free. And the sobbers continue to cry, "But, it’s changed! They can’t be that bad!"

Recently, four young Soviet writers were sentenced to hard labor in Siberia because their writings urged the government to grant more freedom to the Russian citizen. More prominent protestors are being committed to insane asylums.

"But, it’s changing!" one may say. I wish it were so. There has been some sign of change in the satellite countries, but everything that you and I look upon hopefully as a change in Soviet foreign policy has been nothing but a temporary expedient.

Do you really know what international communism stands for? Do you know the four pillars that hold it up? Do you know the four indispensable props that can never let go? I’ll tell them to you, for right here is the battlefront of America; right here is a battleground of freedom; and right here is the battleground of your souls. Here they are:

1. Everything in nature is the product of accumulated chance. That is communist doctrine. There is no design; there is no law; there is no God.

2. Human beings are simply evolved beasts—no more; no breath of God was breathed anywhere. Humans are evolved beasts; therefore, human life is not a sacred thing.

3. There is no such thing as moral right or wrong. Lenin stated, and I quote him, "The upbringing of communist youth must not consist of all sorts of sentimental speeches and precepts. Morality is that which destroys the old, exploited society"—(which is any society other than communist). Communist discipline demands that every subject person obey blindly. This, they say, is good, and therefore is morally right.

And—what’s number four?

4. All religion (not just the Methodist Church, the Baptist Church or the Christian faith, but all religion) must be overthrown because it opposes the spirit of world revolution.

Now, Marx did say that religion is "the opiate of the people," but more recently Yaroslavski wrote, "Atheism is the natural and inseparable part of Marxism." More recently the magazine, Young Bolshevik, which is promoted in every Russian home, had this to say: "If a communist youth believes in God and goes to church, he fails to fulfill his duties.”

These, then, are the four major premises of communist doctrine. They have not been changed since the beginning of the communist revolution and there is no reason to believe that they will change in the future. The softest time we have known was under the leadership of Khrushchev. What did he say? He said that "the Soviet state will renounce communism when shrimp learn to whistle!" He said it, and he believed what he said. These beliefs are necessary if communism is to take over the world; and if they can, they do intend to take over the world! And when you come to believe that they intend to do it, you can defend against it. But if you continue to think wishfully, probably they shall take it over.

Now, what are the communists trying to do? They have a three-point program for the United States of America. It is not a new program, but you can begin to see some of it. It is already working here.

First, communists will influence all major organizations, all trends, all movements. J. Edgar Hoover said they were in the forefront at the Pentagon march for peace. They were at the Democratic Convention in Chicago. They’ve been in many civil rights demonstrations; they have disrupted college campuses; they may be right here in the streets of our city now. All we’ve got to do is nothing long enough, and after awhile we will look at our own spilled blood. Our luck won’t hold out.

Second, communists will work to divide America into antagonistic special interest groups and then encourage each to seek its own welfare, never the welfare of America as a whole. Now, what has been happening in the last fifteen years? Isn’t that exactly what we are beginning to see? Isn’t that the great play of race against race? The poor against the rich? And class against class? Labor against capital? Hasn’t it been "Me first and the devil take the rest?" Did you know this condition has been communist policy for the last twenty years for the United States of America?

Third, communists will manipulate mass thinking. They will find the mood of the masses and then guide this mood to their own use. Using these techniques, the "Reds" are confident that they can get you to accept certain conditions, little by little; certain points of view, little by little; until you accept their "bait" today, and tomorrow sometime you will go passively "like sheep to the slaughter-house" and not whimper at all. You will then be conditioned as a socialist slave.

In a speech in this country Khrushchev claimed there was no need for Russia to war on the United States. By the time our grandchildren were grown they would accept the communist way as a matter of course.

My friends, our problem today is not only that we do not take the communist threat seriously; we do not even take our own blessed way of life seriously. We have grown fat; we have grown satisfied on the fruits of freedom and the Christian faith that made these fruits possible; and, in turn, we have returned to God doubt and disobedience. We have made our own little gods of business and pleasure and status-seeking. We have allowed our children to become religious illiterates, and don’t tell me they aren’t because I know they are! And we are being suckerized right now into selling our birthright of responsible Christian Freedom for some "devil’s pottage" of secular materialism. I say, "Wake up, America! Wake up! While you still can wake up!"

Your little respect for human freedom is not enough respect. Your little devotion to democracy is not enough devotion. Your little love for God is not enough love. Wake up from your sleep, America, while you can still wake!

A man by the name of Dimitri Z. Manuilsky teaches in the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow, and he describes communist strategy for the period of the sixties and seventies: "The bourgeoisie"—that’s you—"will have to be put to sleep, so we will begin by launching the most spectacular ‘peace movement’ in history. There will be electrifying overtures, unheard of concessions; and the capitalist countries,
stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends, and as soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist.”

I quoted the director of the School of Political Warfare in Moscow. All right; what shall we do?

First, we had better keep America militarily strong. We had better keep America prepared. There is no other way we can neutralize their armed might. We must be a nation that loves peace, but we had better not be a nation that buys peace with slavery.

Secondly, our representatives now negotiating had better negotiate with their eyes open, knowing that they are dealing with atheists, with liars and with back-stabbers.

Third, we must be as loyal to human dignity and freedom as they are loyal to degradation and slavery. This means that we shall commit ourselves totally to the God of Jesus Christ. If we are going to survive, we had better. Totally! Not part way. He is the only Author and Sustainer of dignity and human freedom. But let’s be specific. We who are parents had better stay close to our children; and we who are teachers had better do that too, and make sure that they are being trained to think like Washington, and Jefferson, and Lincoln, and not like Lenin and Marx. And while we provide for the physical needs of our families, we had better not forget their spiritual needs. It has been shown again and again that an agnostic mind is already three-fourths conquered by secular ideology. And we had better make the Holy Bible a read book in our homes. We had better—while there is still time. We had better take our children to church and church school instead of sending them, while there is still time. We had better be loyal to our church while there is still time. We had better come to it; we had better pray for it; we had better serve it. We had better give to it; knowing that an investment in Christ’s church today is the best investment we can make for a free world tomorrow.

We had better make our homes cells of Christian thought, just like the communists make theirs cells of anarchy and hate. There, in the midst of our family, we will find the power of prayer and we will find the binding unity of devotion. We had better be active in civic groups today. We had better be active in politics—all of us. We had better be active in every organization that will help our adults, youth and children grow into spiritual and social maturity. And we, each one of us, had better witness our loyalty to Christ. And we had better quit being timid and ashamed in that witness. Christ and His Kingdom shall come before all other loyalties in our lives, or it shall not come at all. And thus, we can repent of our sins; and thus we can “put on God’s armour,” and thus we can abide in his strength; and thus can America grow strong in the Providence of God. Thus can America grow beautiful; and thus can America grow free again.

May God grant it. He’ll do His part; we had better do ours. God bless you.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

✠ Alice Addenbrooke (Mrs. B. R.) in California on April 29, 1972. A member of the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, Mrs. Addenbrooke served as Nevada State Regent 1941-43.

"That fantastic miracle man of the piano, Artur Rubinstein," recently played a sell-out concert in Constitution Hall. The maestro is pictured above with Mr. Patrick Hayes, head of the Washington Society for the Performing Arts. Rubinstein received the DAR Americanism Medal in 1966.

An annual Christmas event in Constitution Hall is the presentation of the “Night of the Miracle” by the Military District of Washington. During the week before Christmas, this pageant is presented free to the public.

The United States Navy Band, under the direction of Commander Donald W. Stauffer (above), will present a gala concert free to the public in Constitution Hall during February. The Navy Band, which came into existence on March 4, 1925, is also heard during Continental Congress.
As long as you remain in this world, you have a large stake in keeping it fit for human habitation. What about your children and grandchildren—are you looking into a restricted future for them? The Judeo-Christian concept of man as the keeper or husbandman of the earth places responsibility for its welfare squarely upon you.

We are aware of the systems of the universe, the stars, the planets, and their moons, our earth taking its place in this system. It should not surprise us, then, to find that systems of life function upon the earth. The water cycle makes use of water over and over. Land produces plants which, under proper conditions, mature and die, adding fertility to the soil, which in turn produces more and better plants. Wildlife grazes upon the plants, eats seeds and roots, reaching a climax in the carnivorous animals and birds, again adding nutrition to the soil with their death. The air remains reasonably clean without interference of man.

Man's intervention, in moderation, in these cycles can be tolerated. Beyond this, irreparable damage is done—first to wildlife and vegetation, then to the earth itself. Minerals which cannot be renewed are being used up at an increasing rate. Our high standards of living are accomplished through the use of electricity, minerals, water, and manmade products, much of which cannot be recycled. There are limits beyond which we must not go. Man's numbers multiplied by the standard of living have resulted in pollution of the environment. Cleaning up air,
water, and land becomes an important aspect of conservation.

Proper conservation practices are our first line of National Defense. Man is the climax of human life, from an anthropological viewpoint. Protein has a larger place in his diet, resulting in fuller stature and brain power. A country remains only as strong as its people’s moral and physical fibre. The moral fibre can be strengthened through home training, emphasis in the educational system, and through a number of our DAR Committees. We must preserve our soil and use it wisely in the production of food. Water and air need to be clean and pure. Man’s understanding of the systems and order of the universe, the marvels of the natural world, brings him to a clearer concept of his own place in God’s world. We must preserve as much of our natural resources as possible, and reduce pollution to acceptable standards. How these things can best be accomplished is a complicated problem.
As a NSDAR Bicentennial Conservation Program, each State has been asked to choose a project which is best suited to its area. Projects chosen cover a wide range, including dissemination of conservation material, essay contests in schools, reforestation of burned areas in National Forests, preservation of threatened trees, trail marking, increasing use of wildflowers and native shrubs along roadways, acres for wildlife, and bimonthly bulletins to members on Consumer Conservation. During the 1972-73 reporting year, honoring the 100th Anniversary of Arbor Day and the 65th year of our Conservation Committee, each member is asked to plant a tree. At the completion of the year's work, we will have planted 200,000 trees. Chapters may plant for members in nursing homes or otherwise unable to actively participate. Trees may be in yards, or on other property, where they can be cared for and enjoyed. The cost of small trees is not great. Each one will help to replace losses from bulldozing for building areas, super highways, and some commercial cutting. Plant life is extremely necessary to provide oxygen in the air.

Preservation of wilderness areas, wildlife habitats, especially of threatened species, management of National and State Parks—Forest Areas, are important, not only to wildlife, but for the quality of life enjoyed by man. Recreation can be re-creation as we relax and seek for deeper meaning in our lives. Close communion with nature renews the spirit and prepares us to again face the frustrations, strains, and pressures found in most daily lives. Whether we visit mountains, oceans, streams, or public parks, garden among the flowers or beside fat rows of vegetables, enjoy changing skies and bird songs, the quality of life is enriched.

Your national chairman attended the Conservation Summit West, Estes Park, Colo., July 6-12, sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation. This was the third summer that Conservation Summits have been planned.

Two were held at the Y.M.C.A. of the Rockies, and one in North Carolina. Outstanding conservation speakers from colleges and universities, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and the National Wildlife Federation, brought much information and enthusiasm to the Summit. The meetings were spiced with lessons in camp cookery, early morning bird walks, two camp cookouts for the entire group, evensong around the campfire, half-day wildflower tours at three different altitudes, and wildlife ecology tours. Each member was allowed to enroll in 14 different 90 minute courses. Speakers, slides, and music provided interesting programs for the entire group during late afternoons and each evening.

A bountiful amount of food was served in the dining rooms, satisfying appetites stimulated by the mountain air. The lodges were picturesque or modern. One really didn't care which when viewing a splendid sunset or searching for birds in the soft mist of early morning. Many families were included in the group. Older children attended some of the sessions. All enjoyed horseback riding, swimming in the pool, or trying their hand at fishing. This is truly a fine way to interest our young people in Conservation as a way of life.

DAR members, we are depending on you to carry on the important work of Conservation. Be alert to Conservation legislation. Be active in your community. For 65 years we have been a leader in Conservation. Remember, conservation is everybody's business. Paraphrasing the famous words of John Paul Jones: Pogo says, "We have met the enemy, and he is us." What have you done, lately, to improve your environment?

Long's Peak (14,256 ft. high) as seen from the site of the NWF Conservation Summit near Estes Park, Colorado.
**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**Question:** May an outgoing president or executive board appoint committees that will serve the coming year?

**Answer:** NO. The committees are appointed by the president or executive board under which the committees will function. If the bylaws state that all committees shall be appointed by the president, then the incoming president shall appoint all committees. These committees may be appointed with the approval of the executive board. It is not likely that the bylaws would give the retiring president or board power to appoint committees for the new year. (R.O.R. p. 209)

**Question:** How do officers that are committee chairman report at the annual meeting?

**Answer:** First as an officer when these reports are called. Then later as a chairman when committee reports are called. For the sake of expediency the assembly may give the required consent to have both reports given at the same time.

**Question:** If a member of DAR transfers, in good standing, to another chapter out of town, and in later years returns to the original town and wishes to transfer back to her original chapter, is it necessary for her name to be presented and voted on by the chapter in the usual way?

**Answer:** Yes. She must be approved by the chapter or its Board of Management as provided in the bylaws of the chapter. In National Bylaws, Article XIII, Section 13, the Bylaws do not specify or make any exceptions as to this rule.

**Question:** Is it ever in order for the chair to state a question without a formal motion being made, with a second from the floor?

**Answer:** Yes. Gen. Robert cites a number of instances when "the chair may assume the motion." One example: As soon as the report of the auditor is read, the chair need not wait for a routine motion to adopt the auditor's report. She may immediately state, "The question is on the adoption of the auditor's report." (P.L. p. 323, lines 6–14) There are other motions which the chair may assume.

**Question:** (a) Whom beside the chair should one address in a meeting?

**Answer:** (a) One should address only the presiding officer by her official title.

(b) No. One should not address the chair for the purpose of obtaining the floor when called upon to give a report, read the minutes, etc. The person has been given the floor when directed by the chair to perform these duties. If one wishes to say, "Madam President!", before beginning a report, one may do so, as a courtesy, or to make it known that the report is being given. (R.O.R. p. 27) However, the member does not, by doing so, wait to be recognized by the chair.

**Question:** Is it not one of the duties of the presiding officer to state and place on the floor all motions which are properly made?

**Answer:** Robert says it is the duty of the presiding officer "to state and put to vote all questions which are regularly moved or necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings." (R.O.R. pp 236–237)

**Question:** Is it correct to add an "s" to DAR to make it plural, or to use the phrase DARs as plural?

**Answer:** No. Daughters of the American Revolution is plural through the "s" being added to "Daughter." Each member is a Daughter of the American Revolution. As an organization, collectively, we are DAR, or Daughters of the American Revolution, and individually, each one is a DAR or a Daughter of the American Revolution. It isn't correct and should not be accepted to add an "s" to DAR, making it DARs. We should remember that there was only one such Revolution and no "s" should ever be added to DAR.

**Question:** May a parliamentarian be elected, or appointed, and serve on a Nominating Committee?

**Answer:** No. "The parliamentarian should never serve on a committee or in any other capacity that makes it necessary for her to take sides in matters upon which her opinion as parliamentarian may be desired afterward." (P.L. p. 325) It is the stated opinion of knowledgeable and experienced parliamentarians that "since many parliamentary questions do arise incident to the work of a Nominating Committee, the position of a parliamentarian serving also as a member of the Nominating Committee apparently calls for incompatible services." The parliamentarian should never serve on this committee. In this writer's judicious opinion a parliamentarian should serve only as the parliamentarian.

**Question:** Who may be voting members of a State Conference?

**Answer:** The NSDAR Bylaws, Article XIV, Section 2, state that "The voting members of the State Conference shall be the State Officers as provided in the State bylaws, the National Officers and the Honorary National Officers whose membership is within the State; the Chapter Regent or in her absence the First Vice Regent or alternate and the elected delegates or alternates of each chapter of the state entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society. The State bylaws may prescribe that Honorary State Regents be voting members of the State Conference."

**Question:** May chapters cooperate with other organizations in a joint patriotic endeavor?

**Answer:** Chapters may cooperate with local groups in promotion of objectives of NSDAR, that is they may cooperate in promotion of projects compatible with the Society's objectives. This is a question that will be frequently asked, no (Continued on page 138)
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

The following list of Bible Records is from the Office of the Registrar General. Any questions regarding the list should be directed to Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke, Registrar General, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006

### Bible Records: Volume II

From Genealogical Division Collection

#### I. Aldrich
B. Bible Record of Scott Aldrich; B. 1801 at Smithfield, R.I. D. 1885 at Fredonia, N.Y. & Eliza White; B. 1805 at — D. at —.

#### II. Allen

#### III. Amringe

#### IV. Anderson

#### V. Andrews
A. Bible record of James Andrews; B. 1824 at — & Elizabeth Ross; B. 1783 at —.

#### VI. Apple
A. Bible record of Henry Apple; B. 1748 at Albany Co., N.Y. or Germany D. 1811 at Guidlerad, N.Y. (Albany Co.).

#### VII. Applegate

#### VIII. Apperson
B. Bible record of William Alexander Apperson; B. 1757 at Va. D. 1826 at Surry or Stokes Co., N.C. & Elizabeth Carr; B. 1763 at Surry Co., N.C. D. — at Surry Co., N.C.

#### IX. Arbogast
B. Bible record of Stephen A. Douglas Arbogast; B. 1863 at Leon, Iowa (Decatur Co.) D. 1863 at Los Angeles, Calif.

#### X. Arbcucke
A. Bible record of William Arbcucke; B. 1819 at Scott Co., Ind. D. 1891 at Washington Co., Ind. & Sarah Ann Kenady; B. 1828 at Washington Co., Ind.

#### XI. Archibald

#### XII. Arndt
A. Bible of John Wallace Arndt; B. 1815 at Wilkes-Barre D. 1897 at DePere, Wis. & Mary Catherine Wilcox; B. 1823 at Lewisburg, Pa. D. 1891 at DePere, Wis.

#### XIII. Argersinger
A. Bible record of Michael J. Argersinger; B. 1805 at Johnstown, N.Y. D. 1892 at Johnstown, N.Y. & Catherine Veghte; B. 1811 at Fonda, N.Y. D. 1859 at Johnstown, N.Y.

#### XIV. Armstrong
C. Bible record of Ira Armstrong; B. 1793 at Franklin, Conn. D. 1862 at Wheatland, N.Y. & Minerva Brown; B. 1817 at Erieville, N.Y. D. 1896 at Wheatland, N.Y.
D. Bible record of Ira Austin Armstrong; B. 1859 at Wheatland, N.Y. D. 1925 at Baltimore, Md. & Florence Maria McVean B. 1857 at Wheatland, N.Y. D. 1927 at Caledonia, N.Y.
E. Bible record of James Armstrong B. 1758 at Va. D. 1819
A. Bible record of Clarence Hubbard Chism; B. 1902 at Bibb Co., Ala. D. —— at —— & Jewel Ashe; B. 1906 at Calhoun Co., Ala. D. —— at —— (Bibb Co.-Centerville, Ala.).

XXIV. Clayton
A. Bible record of Bertram Selah Clayton; B. 1886 at Monroe Twp., Middlesex Co., N.J. D. 1945 at Cranbury, N.J. & Florence Lotta Bergen; B. 1892 at Cranbury, Middlesex Co., N.J. D. 1918 at Cranbury, N.J.
B. Bible record of Daniel Webster Clayton; B. 1858 at Monroe Twp., N.J. D. 1922 at New Brunswick, N.J. & Katie Jane Applegate; B. 1865 at New York City, N.Y. D. 1944 at Cranbury, N.J.

XXV. Cornell
A. Bible record of Daniel Cornell; B. 1786 at Scituate, R.I. D. 1836 at Glocester, R.I. & Amy Cotwell; B. 1790 at Foster, R.I. D. at Foster, R.I.

XXVI. Diddle

XXVII. Ferree

XXVIII. Ford
A. Bible record of George Franklin Ford; B. 1846 at Clover, S.C. D. 1925 at Muldrow, Okla. & Lily M. Armstrong; B. 1852 at Clover, York Co., S.C. D. 1883 at Clover, York Co., S.C.

XXIX. Fuller
A. Bible record of Luther Dillard Fuller; B. 1890 at Montgomery, Ala. D. —— at —— & Dorothy Boyd Bullock; B. 1897 at Shorters, Ala. (Macon Co.) D. —— at ——.

XXX. Hogan
A. Bible record of John H. Hogan; B. 1790 at N.J. D. 1869 at Tuckahoe, N.J. & Catherine Applegate; B. 1798 at Dover Twp., N.J. D. 1879 at Tuckahoe, N.J.

XXXI. Jacoway

XXXII. Johnson
A. Bible record of William Thomas Johnson; B. 1860 at Canton, Ill. D. 1918 at Pawnee City, Neb. & Susan Imogene Arnold; B. 1864 at Anawan, Ill. D. 1899 at Pawnee City, Neb.

XXXIII. Jones
A. Bible record of John Phillip Jones; B. 1812 at Lenior Co., N.C. D. 1876 at Dyer Co., Tenn. & ——

XXXIV. Jouett

XXXV. Lay
A. Bible record of John Lay; B. 1786 at Wilkes Co., N.C. D. 1854 at Adair Co., Mo. & Nancy Cook; B. 1787 at Tenn. D. 1862 at Schyler Co., Mo.

XXXVI. Loy
A. Bible record of Peter Schell Loy; B. 1846 at Schellsburg, Pa. D. 1933 at Alhambra, Calif. & Emily Hayes Arndt; B. 1848 at DePere, Wis. D. 1909 at Alhambra, Calif.

XXXVII. Lynn
A. Bible record of Jesse William Lynn; B. 1853 at Cooksville, Miss. D. 1945 at Archibald, La. & Saletha Jane

XXXVIII. Lynn

A. Bible record of James Turner Mays; B. 1840 at Linton, Tenn. (Davidson Co.) D. 1895 at Kingston Springs, Tenn. & Emily Priscilla Smith; B. 1838 at Kingston Springs, Tenn. D. 1921 at Nashville, Tenn.

XXXIX. McClung


XL. McClure

A. Bible record of Flavius J. McClure; B. 1863 at Lincoln Co., Mo. D. 1905 at St. Louis, Mo. & Sue Tutt Jackman; B. 1847 at Howard Co., Mo. D. 1928 at Muskogee, Okla.

XLI. Neer

A. Bible of Absolom John Neer; B. 1845 at Louden, Va. D. 1918 at Odessa, Mo. & Susan Mary Bucher; B. 1850 at Jefferson Co., Ind. D. 1914 at Odessa, Mo.

XLII. Pace


XLIII. Robbins

A. Bible record of Stephen Pace; B. 1747 in N.C. D. 1822 at Putnam Co., Ga. & Mary McCroy Ardis; B. 1812 at — D. — at —.

XLIV. Smith


XLV. Spangler


XLVI. Steward


XLVII. Thompson


XLVIII. Turk


XLVIII. Weddington


XLIX. Williams


L. Wilson


LI. Wolff

A. Bible record of Louis Wolff; B. 1848 at St. Louis, Mo. D. 1927 at Washington Co., Ind. & Mary Elizabeth Arbuckle; B. 1852 at Scott Co., Ind. D. 1921 at Washington Co., Ind.


St. Andrews Churchyard Cemetery Inscriptions


Thomas Nairn b. Jan. 15, 1691 d. Nov. 30, 1718 (Tomb) Elizabeth Nairn d. March 9, 1970 age 63 yrs. eldest dau. of Devine Robert Edward A.M. of Dundie and Minister of Murroose married first to Henry Quintine by whom she had one son, Henry, who died in the service of his Country in 1716, and two daus., Mary & Postuma. Her second husband, Thomas Nairn, Judge of the Vice Admiralty of this Province, barbarously murdered by the Indians while treating with them in 1715. By him she had one son, Thomas.


Glorvena wife of Henry C. Bissell d. Feb. 20, 1839
Benjamin Fuller Jr. b. Coosawhatchee S.C. April 8, 1804 d. Christleton, S.C. Feb. 10, 1873
Joseph F. Bee b. May 22, 1800 d. Aug. 20, 1850 ae. 50 yrs. 2 mos. 29 ds.
Harriett Bee b. Aug. 9, 1844 d. Jan. 6, 1853 ae. 9 yrs. 4 mos.
Isabel Pinkney Moreland d. Feb. 22, 1844 4 yrs. 5 mos. Julia Eveline Moreland d. May 21, 1854 11 yrs. 2 mo. 15 da. (one stone)
Susan Helena Moreland d. Aug. 9, 1878
Elizabeth Holman Moreland d. Nov. 3, 1829 (age not given)
Daniel Kirkpatrick d. June 2, 1829 age 58 yrs. 9 mo. 17 d.
Jane Spears his wife d. July 30, 1844 age 59 yrs.
Evan W. Calvitte d. June 6, 1838 ae. 27 yrs. His wife Mary Ann Calvitte d. Nov. 29, 1840 age 27 yrs. 9 mo. Frederick W. Calvitte d. Oct. 1, 1832 age 2 yrs. 5 mo. Rebecca Ann Calvitte d. June 1839 age 9 mos. (one Stone)
Joseph Williams d. Sept. 1, 1768 age 65 yrs. Elizabeth, his wife d. June 18, 1796 age 70 yrs.
Simon Magwood Native of Monaghan, Ireland d. Aug. 11, 1836 73rd yr. of age Mary Elizabeth Magwood w. of Simon Magwood d. Feb. 1, 1833 63 yr. of age. (one Tomb)

Wis.—Sages Past and Present. Presented by Florence Sage Nylin through the George Reams Chapter.

Abstracts From Book
Giles Sage. Corporal Giles Sage was born at Upper Houses of Middletown Feb. 21, 1742, and lived there until he died Nov. 23, 1796.

It was a time of political unrest. Not only his uncle, John Sage, but many men of Middletown were participants in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War which followed a dozen years later. Unfortunately, many of the army records of those wars have been lost. It was claimed that Giles Sage had extended military service, including the winter of 1776 with Washington at Valley Forge. The only official report published by the Adjutant Generals of Connecticut concerning him shows that Giles Sage was a Corporal in Captain Eli Butler's Company, Major Epaphras Sheldon's Regiment Light Horse from Oct. 25 to Nov. 26, 1776. This was during one of the darkest crises of the Revolution, when great exertion was demanded and severe hardship was suffered, as this poorly equipped regiment accompanied Washington on his heart-breaking retreat from Long Island through New Jersey. At that, Giles fared better than his cousin David Sage, and others from the Upper Houses, who were captured by the British and died in their prison. The gravestone of Giles Sage, with a marker placed by the Sons of the Revolution, stands in the old cemetery at Cromwell.

In 1780, Giles Sage was permitted by the town to build a sawmill on the public highway near his dwelling house in connection with the grist mill built by his grandfather. His grandson, Edgar Jones, in 1851, described him as “a wealthy farmer.” In 1786, he subscribed 10 pounds toward building the first court house at Middletown. He married (1) Sept. 3, 1770, Hannah Sheldon and (2) Oct. 9, 1783, Anna Wright, in the first Congregational Church, Middletown. Anna had seven young children when Giles died. Her neighbor, almost directly across Pleasant Street, was Hezekiah Ranney, a member of an old Scotch family, born Sept., 1742. He had seven older children by his first marriage and one by the second. In 1795, he had sold the Ranney homestead which he inherited, and moved to Edinburg, Saratoga County, New York. He was a capable and celebrated schoolmaster in both states. In 1798, Hezekiah Ranney married the Widow Anne Sage and she took her family to Edinburg. When Mr. Ranney died in 1826, Anna went to live with her son Deacon Oren Sage, a prominent shoe manufacturer and Baptist layman there since 1808, in Ballston Spa, N.Y., and moved in 1827 to Rochester, N.Y. where she died Aug. 27, 1832, “aged 66 years”, in the severe cholera epidemic of that day.

Children of Giles and Hartford Sage:
Hannah b. 1777; d. 1819; m. William Jones

Children of Giles and Anna Wright Sage:
A son. b. June 1784.
Giles b. Sept. 19, 1785; m. (1) Betsey Potter; (2) Freeloze Potter.
Deacon Orrin (Oren) b. Dec. 25, 1787; d. Sept. 12, 1866; m. Marilda Alcott, 1811.
Ebenzer b. Aug. 4, 1788; m. Sarah Montgomery.
James b. July 17, 1790.
William b. July 5, 1792.
Mary b. June 4, 1796.

Children of Hezekiah Ranney and Anne Sage Ranney:
Martha Ranney b. ; m. Bennett.
Mary Ranney b. ; m. Orizam Corbin.

Giles Sage. Giles Sage was born in the Upper Houses of Middletown, Conn., Sept. 19, 1785, and died at South Onondaga, New York, in 1846. He was only 11 years old when his father died, the oldest in a family of 7 children. His mother Anna (Wright) Sage, having married (2) Hezekiah Ranney, they all moved with him to a new pioneer home in the Portridge neighborhood of Ehinburg, Saratoga County, New York. Doubtless the Sage boys benefited from their stepfather's influence, but they received little, if any, formal schooling, and as usual in those days, they were bound out as apprentices. Apprenticeship contracts usually provided that for a stated number of years "the apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly obey". The master agreed "to use his utmost endeavors to teach" the apprentice a "trade, pay a small wage, and provide sufficient meat, drink, apparel, lodging, and washing fitting for an apprentice". After his apprenticeship, Giles was for some time associated with his brother Oren in the shoe business.

The Revolutionary War, in which the young man's father had fought, left many issues with England still unsettled. The British Navy, mistress and bully on every sea, arbitrarily still confiscated its cargo, and forcibly impress its sailors into British naval service, all without let or hindrance, as in the days of Giles' grandfather, Gideon. This practice was the principal cause of the War of 1812. Giles enlisted in the American Navy and became an able seaman. He was a lusty fighter on land and on sea and was experienced in hand to hand conflict, as those enemies who ran into his drop kicks and brass knuckles learned. Returning to civil life, he met the handicaps usual to ex-service men. When the Erie Canal was built, he moved to Geddes (Gettysburg), Onondaga County, New York, now part of the city of Syracuse. Unfortunately, all public records were burned in 1850, making it impossible to quote many vital records. However, we know he still lived in Geddes in 1822, lived in Marcellus, New York, near Navorino, in 1830, and before 1840, lived in South Onondaga near his wife's aging parents, who had cared for his older children after the death of their mother.

Giles Sage married (1) about 1816, Betsey Potter, elder daughter of Caleb Potter and Sarah (Randall) Potter. She died in 1819 at Fallstown, New York. He then married (2) Dec.
9, 1821, Betsey's younger sister, Freelove Potter, born Jan. 21, 1789, in Cranston, Rhode Island. About 1845, Giles and Freelove took into their home their nephew, Oliver Potter, born 1835. Freelove Potter Sage moved west with her sons and Oliver and died at the home of her son George Giles Sage, in Mt. Vernon Township, Black Hawk County, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1869. She is buried in the Horatio Sage lot in Fairview Cemetery, Waterloo, Iowa.

Harriet b. 1818; m. Ezra Whitehead
Sarah Ann b. July 26, 1819; m. Seth Smith, brother of Parthenia Smith Sage, wife of Horatio

George Giles b. Feb. 6, 1825; m. Sarah Jane Amidon.
Caroline b. 1829; m. Charles Belding, of Rochester, New York.

**QUERIES**

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

**Fairfax:** I am compiling history on the Fairfax family of Maryland 1667 and Virginia (Allied families) Calvert, Carter, Latimer, Phipott, Wright. Need names of children, who they married—Please help—if you are researching any of these lines, will exchange.—Mrs. Edith Fairfax Loven, 410 East Raymond Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22301.

**Mercer:** James Madison b. ca. 1822 Highland Co. Ohio d. Civil war 1864 m. Elizabeth Bently. Want par. & gr. par.—Mrs. A. B. Mercer, 8036 Cindy Lane, Bethesda, Md. 20034.

**Schuyler:** Desire line of John D. Schuyler, b. 1794. 1812 war Vet. m. Hannah Pierpont or Pierrepont 1805-1863. First b. Delana Margaret 9-27-24, Onieda Co. All of N.Y.—Mr. P. Schuyler, 1719 N. 32 Pl. Phoe. Az. 85008.

**McGlasson-Webster-Crenshaw-Winston:** William McGlasson, Sr. d. 1776 Buckingham Co., Va., was James of Amelia Co. His son? Was he the soldier in RW? James m. Frances Webster d. of Thomas Webster and Mildred Crenshaw d. of Elkanah Crenshaw and Mary Winston d. of Anthony Winston. Appreciate any help.—Daisy McGlasson Brown, Box 837, Eden, Texas 76837.

**Smith:** Will exchange data on family of Spence Smith, Cople Parish, Westmoreland Co., Va., son of Thomas & Dorcas. His will, 1775 names sons Fleet, Samuel, wife Elizabeth, dau. Caty Neale, Jane & Patty Smith.—Dr. Ben L. Smith, Jr. 11519 Rosser Road, Dallas, Texas 75229.

**Ferrell-Miller:** Need parents of Benj. Ferrell b. ca 1765-70 m. dau. of Nathaniel Miller & Sarah Miller (Conyers). Benj.'s two oldest sons were John C. & Byrd Ferrell, & other children. He d. Screvens Co., Ga. Need info. on Nathaniel Miller b. 1758 where? d. at Ga. 1802—Mrs. R. C. Guthrie, 225 Brooks, Pontotoc, Miss. 38863.


**Wanted.** Immediately. Names of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots who are buried in Cemetery of Presbyterian Church, Fincastle, Virginia.—Mrs. James McDowell, Box 199, Rt. 2, Fincastle, Va. 24090.

**West:** Joseph West, born in 1793, Lebanon Conn. Son of Reuben West. Later of Onondago County, N.Y. and De Kalb, Indiana. Want to know his mother's name.—Mrs. R. L. Irvine, 2107 St. Marys, C. Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

**Miner-Bill:** Need parents of Abigail Miner, b. 12-15-1759; d. 2-14-1839, Conn., married Joshua Bill, Groton, Conn., b. 1762, d. 1841.—Mrs. Robert W. Bills, 506 W. Washington, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

**Davis:** Who were the parents of James W. Davis born in 1805, married Amanda Baldwin in 1830. Died and buried in Des Moines, Iowa. Lived most of his life in Portsmouth, Ohio.—N. Hostetler, 3700 Dean Dr., #3206, Ventura, Ca. 93003.


**Van Brunt:** Need lineage proof that Wm. Conover, b. Cherry Valley N.Y. 8 Feb. 1787, m. 1808, Phoebe Hall, was the son of Wm., b. 4 Feb. 1768, d. 4 Oct. 1853; m. Nov. 23, 1785, Eliz. Hankinson.—Mrs. Postell, 415 Barony St. Waukesha, Wis. 53186.

**Howell-Drake:** Need parents of Aaron Howell, b. 7-11-1769; died 4-1844, Greenville, Orange Co., N.Y.; and wife Sarah Drake, b. 7-5-1774; d. 9-1842, Orange Co., N.Y. She had a brother Jedediah.—Mrs. William Sederlund, 303 Timber Dr., Berkeley Hts., N.J. 07922.

**Bate-Campbell-Crawford-Gaston-McKinney-Murrell:** Bate, James, b. Canada or Eng., who m. ca 1792, Rebecca (b. 1772, Mass., d. 1855, Aledo, Ill.); Campbell, Nancy, wife of Rev. soldier Michael Kirkham (who was b. 1746 and d. ca. 1835 in Ky.); Crawford, Margaret, who m. Alexander Harris in Rockbridge Co., Va. 8-13-1789; Gaston, Joseph, who came from S.C. to Adams Co., Ohio in 1802; McKinney, Mary Ann, wife of Rev. soldier James Harris (who was b. 1740, Eng., d. 1796, Green Co., Ky.); and Murrell, Mary Ann, b. 4-5-1808, Ada Co., Ky., d. Aledo, Ill. 9-29-1881, wife of David Rice Harris (who was b. 1805, Ky. and d. 1878, Aledo, Ill.) Want Family data, and will gladly exchange info.—Miss Marion Harris, 6701 N. College Ave. Apt. 502, Indianapolis, Indiana 46220.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, December 8, 1972

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, at 12 noon, Friday, December 8, 1972, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Kemper, offered the invocation.

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

The roll was called and the following members were recorded present:

National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heiser, Mrs. Ziesmer, Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Morriss, Mrs. King; Vice President General: Mrs. Ward, District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Mason, District of Columbia; Mrs. Vorous, Maryland; Mrs. Hubbard, Texas; Mrs. Biscoe, Virginia.

Mr. Kendrick Holle, new Administrator of National Headquarters, was introduced.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ziesmer, moved that 168 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Vorous. Adopted.

Mrs. Ziesmer reported the following changes in membership:

- Deceased, 254
- Resigned, 587
- Reinstated, 168

Mrs. Ziesmer moved that the 1,652 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Morriss. Adopted.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report:
- Applications verified, 1,652; Supplementals verified, 206.
- All applications submitted prior to November 13, 1972 have been examined.
- All supplementals submitted prior to January 1, 1972 have been examined.

GILBERTA WOOD WESTBROOKE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Westbrook moved that the 1,652 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Morriss. Adopted.

Mrs. Heiser moved the change of location for one organizing regency; confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; change of name of one chapter; disbandment of two chapters; and the confirmation of eleven chapters provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Hubbard. Adopted.

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

Mrs. Heiser moved the change of location for one organizing regency; confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; change of location of two chapters; change of name of one chapter; disbandment of two chapters; and the confirmation of eleven chapters provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Hubbard. Adopted.

The Following organizing Regency has expired by time limitation: Mrs. Alice E. Gallager, Anaheim, California.

The following organizing Regency has reached the end of one year and reappointment is requested through her State Regent: Miss Charlotte Ann Balance, Clinton, Kentucky.

Through the State Regent of Florida, Fort San Luis Chapter requests permission to change its location from Wakulla to Tallahassee.

Through the State Regent of Illinois, Cahokia Mound Chapter requests permission to change its location from East St. Louis to Belleville.

Through the State Regent of Illinois, the chapter in Park Ridge requests permission to change its name from Park Ridge to Twenty-first Star.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment:

- Presidio, San Francisco, California; Fort Amanda, Delphos, Ohio.

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

- James Bright, Bentonville, Arkansas; Fort Range, Broomfield, Colorado; Major Nathaniel Mitchell, Georgetown, Delaware; Eli Porter, Leitchfield, Kentucky; Captain Samuel Wood, Northborough,* Massachusetts; Sierra Blanca, Captain, New Mexico; Colonel Arthur Forbis, Greensboro, North Carolina; Colonel John Montgomery, Clarksville, Tennessee; San Jacinto, Tomball, Texas; Charles Parish, Poquoson, Virginia; Black Hawk, Richland Center, Wisconsin.

*The Post Office Department has changed the spelling of the name from Northboro to Northborough.

MARIAN ROWE HEISER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Heiser moved the change of location for one organizing regency; confirmation of five organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; change of location of two chapters; change of name of one chapter; disbandment of two chapters; and the confirmation of eleven chapters provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Hubbard. Adopted.

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

The President General wished the members a very happy Christmas.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Kemper, offered the benediction.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 P.M.

ENID HALL GRISWOLD,
Recording Secretary General.
The history of Fort Crailo must start with the story of the Dutch West India Company, the patroons and the establishment of manors.

The Dutch West India Company, finding that the colonization of New Netherland had cost them considerable expense, which added nothing to its revenues, abandoned, in 1629, the policy of sending settlers to the new world with the hopes that its outlays would in time be returned in profits arising from the exclusive sale of goods to the colonists. The directors of the company now agreed to favor another scheme by which it was believed a rich revenue could be obtained. They decided to divide the country into manors to be granted to property lords, called patroons. A charter of privileges and exemptions was therefore drafted and reported to the assembly of nineteen representatives. On the seventh of June, 1629, the body approved the new plan for the colonization, which was ratified by the Lords State General. In order to become a patroon it was required by the charter that the person so inclined should first notify the company that he intended to plant a colony in New Netherland, and then within the space of four years, settle upon the selected land fifty persons over fifteen years of age. He was permitted the choice of such land as he might feel suitable extending along one side of a navigable river, or along both sides of it, and so far back into the interior as the
situation of the Indians would permit. The land thus selected was not to be taken possession of until the Indian owners had been satisfied with a compensation for it. Each patroon was then to be granted the full possession and enjoyment of the land within the limits of his manor. The chief command of these estates were given to the patroons, and no person was allowed to fish, hunt, and own mills on them except such persons as the owners permitted. The patroons were privileged to sail and traffic along the coast of North America, provided their vessels returned with all the commodities to Fort Amsterdam and paid a duty of five per cent on them to the agents of the Dutch West India Company before shipping them to Holland. The commodities brought from Holland in the company’s ships for the colonies of the patroons were to be transported at certain rates; goods carried by other vessels paid duty to the company. The colonists were not “Permitted to make any woolens, linen or cotton cloth, nor to weave any other stuffs” in the new world—all such materials were to be purchased from Holland.

A colonist entering the service of a patroon was not permitted to leave it or enter the service of another patroon unless a consent in writing was first obtained from the patroon having control of the person desiring to make the change. The Dutch West India Company promised to do everything in its power to apprehend any colonist breaking his contract of service and to deliver him into the hands of his patroon for punishment.

The patroons and the colonists were, as soon as it was possible, to find a way to support a minister and schoolmaster that the services of God might not be neglected. The patroons were also to obtain a comforter of the sick for the settlers as soon as they planted a colony.

Among the first persons to make known to the Dutch West India Company their intention to plant colonies in New Netherland was Kiliaen or Kelyaen Van Rensselaer, a wealthy director of the Amsterdam chamber, who, for many years had been a dealer in diamonds and pearls in that city. The authority to settle a colony was granted him on November 19, 1629. He then sent instructions to Sebastiaen Jansen Crol, at Fort Orange, to purchase for him a tract of land from the Indians sufficient for the settlement of a colony. Crol at once contacted certain Indians possessing land near the fort. The Indians on April 18, 1630, conveyed to Van Rensselaer the tract of land called Sanckhagag, on the west side of the river. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer obtained the quota of people which the Dutch West India Company required to be settled the first year on the selected land. They set sail, on the twenty-first of March, 1630, from Holland, in the ship Unity, commanded by Jan Brouwer. Arriving at Fort Amsterdam, May 24, the ship sailed up the river to Fort Orange, where Commander Crol sent the settlers to the land which he had recently purchased, the same land Henry Hudson saw in September 1609 when he dropped anchor off the shores of the present Rensselaer.

The patroon desired another tract of land and on July 27, 1631 he obtained from the Indians a piece of land extending along the west side of the river from Fort Orange northward to present Waterford. At the same time he purchased the tract called Gessmesser, lying on the east side of the river. Kiliaen called his extensive patroonship “Rensselaerwyck” (wyck was the Dutch word for parish, ward, district or manor) which by this time contained over 700,000 acres and extended for 24 miles inland on each side of the Hudson River and reached 24 miles south from the mouth of the Mohawk River, its northern limits embracing the little settlement which Dutch traders had begun at Fort Orange (Albany) in 1624. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon of Rensselaerwyck, never saw his great estate but he named his property on the immediate shores of the Hudson “Craio” (Crows Woods) for his home in Holland. He attempted to develop it by letters to agents. Many of these were long delayed or lost on route. But copies of them were found in Holland.

In December 1637 Arent Van Curler, a boy of 18 and a cousin of the Patroon, sailed for the colony as assistant “Commiss” or manager. By this time settlers were arriving in greater numbers and with greater regularity: To provide for their religious life, the Patroon contracted with Domine Megapolensis to act—

“As preacher to administer and perform divine service in the aforesaid colony for a term of six successive years.”

Domine Megapolensis came over in June, 1642 with his wife and four children. His annual salary was about $400 to $480. Upon his arrival he stayed with Van Curler, but neither Van Curler’s house nor that which was later built for the Domine, as his contract called for, has been definitely located.

There is reason to believe that Megapolensis lived throughout the entire period of his contract on the east side of the river in the “Greenen Bosch” or Greenbush (after a dense growth of pine which was found there), as the city of Rensselaer was called until later years. It is quite possible that a building was erected in 1642 upon the present site of Fort Crailo, to be used by the Domine as a residence and a church.

In the basement wall of Fort Crailo there are two marked stones, one of which (broken perhaps by being moved from its original placement) bears the date 1642 and the initials “KVR,” the other has inscribed “apopolensis,” forming the last part of Megapolensis. These stones do not prove that the present building was erected in 1642 nor that Megapolensis lived there, but it is possible that an earlier building stood upon these same foundations or upon some part of them.

Father Jagues, Jesuit priest, wrote from Fort Orange, August 3, 1646, four years after the Domine arrived:

“The colony is composed of about a hundred persons who reside in some twenty-five or thirty houses built along the river as each one found most convenient. In the principal house lives the—minister part in which service is performed. Their houses are soley of boards and thatched, with no mason except the chimneys.” 

From this it is seen that the present Fort Crailo, a brick building, could not have been standing in 1646.
Legend says that Dr. Richard Shuckburg sat on the curbstone of this old well at Fort Crailo in Rensselaer and wrote the words to “Yankee Doodle.”

Since the first Patroon “KVR”, who died in 1646, never came to this country, it is possible that Megapolensis marked both stones which were placed in the foundations of a building erected immediately after his arrival. He credited the Patroon with the building, merely marking the other stone with his own name to authenticate the record.

Unquestionably the present Fort Crailo was built in two sections. The date of the older part fronting the river is obscure, but evidence points to around 1704 when Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, II, the fourth Patroon, in a division of the estate among its heirs, received title to the lands on the east side of the river. A few months later Kiliaen conveyed to his brother Hendrick (1667-1740) the property in Greenbush. Likely the old “Fort,” the front section, whose loopholed walls identify it, was built by Hendrick soon after he obtained title. It was one of the first strongholds in the colony. As the settlement across the river increased in size (Fort Orange), a fort was built there, and Crailo no longer served this purpose.

One of the loopholes is now in an inside wall, proof that the rear wing was added later. The date of the wing is acceptably authenticated by two bricks embedded in its wall, one bearing the date of 1762 and the other the rather indistinct initials “IVR” (JVR) of Colonel Johannes Van Rensselaer, son of Hendrick, who was born at Fort Crailo in 1708 and who inherited the property and occupied it until his death in 1783.

The years have given the walls of the building a soft and mellow tint. They are laid in English bond (bricks alternating endwise and lengthwise in alternate courses) and with headers of bricks placed obliquely over window and door openings. The loopholes are cut through thick blocks of heavy sandstone placed in the walls at the time of construction.

The building has a basement, and above ground is three stories high. On the first and second floors are found three rooms each and the third floor is a large loft.

A wealth of tradition surrounds the old building and there are many stories told of secret tunnels to the water front (either used by occupants of the Fort in escaping from the Indians or by slaves at the time of the Under Ground Railroad), prison cells, a cellar morgue (where during the winter months bodies were stored until spring allowed burial) and slave pens with heavy chains. Many were the famous names associated with this building: General Schuyler, Lafayette, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and General Abercrombie.

Perhaps the most important story in history that this old building has contributed is the one told about Dr. Richard Shuckburgh.

Dr. Richard Shuckburgh was a surgeon attached to the British forces stationed in the colonies during the French and Indian Wars. He was a man with a sense of humor and as he watched from the curb of an old well in the garden at the rear of the Fort, the ill kept Yankee volunteers straggle into Fort Crailo to add reinforcements to a British force under General Abercrombie, he was amused by their appearance and amazed at the seriousness with which they took themselves.

Shuckburgh, used to the well dressed and polished British and Hessian forces found it hard to take these New York and New England men and boys seriously. Laughing to himself he scratched out a marching song suitable for such a motley group, almost entirely without uniforms or equipment of military issue. The date was July 1758 while a British force under General Abercrombie was stationed at the Fort awaiting reinforcements of raw New York and New England troops. The song was, “Yankee Doodle.”

From the very first, the tune became extremely popular (the words were set to an old English melody) and Shuckburgh’s intent to ridicule had somehow backfired. The Yankees loved their song: they marched to its beat, they hummed it and whistled it as they hid behind walls and bushes to do battle against the British; they chanted it as they followed the Redcoats retreating from Lexington and Concord in 1775, and no one laughed when it was sung at Burgoyne’s surrender at Saratoga. Because of this story Fort Crailo is often referred to as the “Yankee Doodle House.”

The last time this building was used as a home was about 1889. After this date Fort Crailo was used as a boys school for a few years and finally, from 1895 to 1899, the building stood idle, windows were broken, there was much vandalism with part of the building was even in danger of falling down. The owners of the building, an ice company, scheduled it to be destroyed.

Mrs. Susan Delancy Van Rensselaer Strong, a decendent of the original owners, concerned because of its
historic value bought the property in 1899 and offered it free to the DAR if they would assume care, restoration and maintenance of the building. In the meantime Mrs. Strong hired a caretaker, replaced windows and repaired the roof.

The following information is from the Third Report of DAR to the Smithsonian Institution: “At the Congress of 1899 an appeal was presented to the society for funds to restore Fort Crailo . . . the old building where the song "Yankee Doodle" is said to have been composed. The Congress expressed much interest in the project, but did not appropriate any sum from the treasury for this purpose. It was therefore left to the national board of management to bring the subject more fully to the consideration of all the members. The following circular was accordingly issued:

At the recent Congress of the Society, held at Washington, D. C., a proposition was made to vest in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the title to the Greenbush Manor House, or "Yankee Doodle House," situated on the east bank of the Hudson, opposite the city of Albany, upon the condition that the Society would assume the care, restoration, and maintenance of the house, to be kept as a repository of revolutionary relics and as a place of meeting for the Society, under the charge of the New York State Chapters.

This proposition was accepted by the Congress, with a vote of thanks to the organizer of the enterprise.

The purchase of the property for $6,500 has been assured without expense to the Society, but the house, having been for some years unoccupied, is in a condition requiring an expenditure of about $3,500 for restoration and repairs, in addition to which an endowment fund of $10,000 is desired to provide for the annual expense of the property.

Far and wide is recognized the worth of this ancient building as a relic connected most intimately with the stirring days of the Revolution, and of great historic interest as the place where "Yankee Doodle" was written. The well at which the General and the Author sat while the words were scribbled whose popularity have lasted over a century, is still there with its flowing stream of fresh water, and the whole building breathes a prayer to those who can save it from destruction.

The Manor House was erected as a fort in 1642 by order of Kilaen Van Rensselaer (the first Patroon and founder of the city of Albany), a fact which is attested by a stone set in the cellar wall bearing this date, together with his initials. It served as a place of defense and refuge for the settlers on the Eastern bank when hard pressed by hostile Indians, and was named for the Patroon's estate near Amsterdam, Holland.

The living room at Fort Crailo, furnished by the New York State DAR, reflects charm and dignity of a Dutch manor house. The Fort is now a state-owned historic site.
General Abercrombie occupied the house as his head-quarters while marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, when, it is said, that at the cantonment east of the house, near the old wall, the army surgeon, R. Shuckberg, composed the popular song of "Yankee Doodle." Here Washington, Lafayette, and many other celebrated men were entertained. The house lot is about 300 feet in depth.

Upon the outer front wall of the house, above one of the ancient stone port-holes, is to be seen a bronze tablet, placed there in 1886 by John Boyd Thacher, then mayor of Albany, with the following inscription:—"Supposed to be the oldest building in the United States, and to have been erected in 1642 as a Manor House and place of defense, known as Fort Crailo, General Abercrombie's headquarters while marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga in 1758, when it is said that at the Cantonment east of the house, near the old well, the army surgeon, R. Shuckberg, composed the popular song of "Yankee Doodle."

Aside from the facts commenorated by this tablet, the old house is full of historic interest. The initials "J. V. R." inscribed on the stone at the north door, with another bearing the date "1740," referred to the owner at the time, who was born in Fort Crailo in 1708, and lived there until his death in 1783. He was Colonel Johannes Van Rensselaer, a man prominent in colonial times for his services and patriotism. He lived to see the doggerel written by his satirical British guest lead many of the despised Yankee lads to victory at the call of the spirit of "76." Too old himself for active service, he gave all his children for his Country's cause. His daughter Catherine, the wife of General Philip Schuyler, (one of whose daughters became the wife of Alexander Hamilton and another the wife of the Patroon) was born and lived in the old mansion until her marriage. Fort Crailo was, therefore, all through the Revolution, and subsequently, the familiar resort of these eminent men, and of many others who also bore a distinguished part in the struggle for Independence, in which the Van Rensselaers were zealous adherents of the cause of the colonies.

Rarely has there been laid before the Society an object so calculated to arouse enthusiasm as the preservation of the birthplace of "Yankee Doodle." All that earnest endeavor and interest can do is pledged to the enterprise by those who have brought it thus far.

Mrs. S. deL. Van Rensselaer Strong, Inwood, New Brunswick, N.J., who originated the patriotic object of purchasing this valuable historic spot, requests the generous aid and zealous co-operation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The National Board, feeling that this object, having been endorsed by the Continental Congress of 1899, should be presented to the Chapters for their consideration, send out this circular for that purpose.

Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer-General, marked "Fort Crailo Fund." This fund will be kept in bank until the title deeds of the property shall be vested in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and then applied to the restoration and preservation of Fort Crailo.

(Signed)

M. MARGARETTA MANNING, President-General, N.S.D.A.R.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS, Recording Secretary-General.

APRIL 19, 1899.

"A glance at the treasurer's report for October, 1900, will show that the response to this circular was very small so far as the national treasury is concerned. It is interesting to note, however, that the largest contributions to the fund came from California and from Aloha Chapter, our out-
December 8, 1972

Ackerman, Abram .................................. Saddle River, N.J.
Andrews, David .................................. Taunton, Mass.
Arnold, Reuben .................................. Virginia
Ball, David .................................. Fauquier Co., Va.
Bayless, Samuel .................................. New Jersey
Bayles .................................. St. Mary's Co., Md.
Bean, Alexander .................................. St. Mary's Co., Md.
Bean, John .................................. North Carolina
Bennett, David .................................. Lancaster, Ma.
Blackman, Samuel .................................. Partridgefield, Ma.
Blaydes .................................. Spotsylvania Co., Va.
Bledsoe, Peachy .................................. Loudoun Co., Va.
Bott, Joshua .................................. Westminster, Ma.
Brooks, Isaac .................................. Attakapas Dist. La.
Broder, Joseph .................................. Brunswick Co., Va.
Brown, Jonathan .................................. Douglas, Ma.
Castille, Joseph .................................. Attakapas Dist. La.
Cheney .................................. Mecklenburg Co., Va.
Clark, Moses .................................. Orange Co., N.Y.
Clark, William .................................. Andover, Ma.
Conwell, John .................................. Sussex Co., De.
Cook .................................. Mecklenburg Co., N.C.
Coppernoll, John .................................. Tryon Co., N.Y.
Cowles, Timothy .................................. Coventry, Ct.
Cravens, Armon .................................. Pennsylvania
Croxford, Daniel .................................. Rochester, Ma.
Denny, Patrick .................................. Botetourt & Washington Co.'s, Va.
Farding .................................. King & Queen Co., Va.
Finch, Nathaniel .................................. Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Fleming, Samuel .................................. Rowan Co., N.C.
Folk, John .................................. Bucks Co., Pa.
Fox, Abraham .................................. Pennsylvania
Fudge, Jacob, Jr. .................................. Edgefield Co., S.C.
Gantt, Foeldier .................................. Frederick Co., Md.
Gates, Aaron .................................. Barre, Ma.
Gray, Reuben .................................. Penobscot, Me.
Grilley, Cyrus .................................. Waterbury, Ct.
Griner, Peter .................................. Cumberland, Co., N.J.
Hale, James .................................. Douglas, Ma.
Hamlet, Jonathan .................................. Dracut, Mo.
Harding, Stephen .................................. Medway, Ma.
Harding, William .................................. Lunenburg Co., Va.
Harris, David .................................. Wilkes Co., Ga.
Harvey, John .................................. Unknown
Hering, Patrick .................................. Boothbay, Me.
Herrin .................................. Pittsylvania Co., Va.
Holt, Jeremiah .................................. Orange Co., N.C.
Holt, John .................................. Orange Co., N.C.
Houseman, David .................................. Berkley Co., Va.
Housman .................................. Culpeper Co., Va.
Hunter, John Ware .................................. Lincoln Co., N.C.
Hutchins, John .................................. Burlington Co., N.J.
Keaton, Joseph Z. .................................. Pasquotank Co., N.C.
Kelly .................................. Virginia
Kelley, Jacob .................................. Durham, N.H.
Kennison, Thomas .................................. Northumberland Co., Va.
Leland, John .................................. Edenton Dist., N.C.
Lowerie, Robert .................................. Hardwick, Sussex Co., N.J.
Linn .................................. Wilmington Dist., N.C.
Magee, Phillip .................................. Cherry Valley, N.Y.
Mark, Thomas .................................. Shenandoah Co., Va.
Mathes, Alexander .................................. Shenandoah Co., Va.
McCreary .................................. Laurens Co., S.C.
McCready .................................. Lyndeboro, N.H.
McIntire, Timothy .................................. Rowan Co., N.C.
Mcknight, David .................................. Yorktown, Va.
Mennis, Callowhill .................................. New Jersey
Osborn, Caleb .................................. Loudon Co., Va.
Perrill, John .................................. Frederick Co., Va.
Porter, Charles .................................. Unknown
Ramey .................................. Loudon Co., Va.
Remy, Sanford .................................. Scarborough, Me.
Rand, Michah (Micheal) .................................. Virginia
Rather, Daniel .................................. Virginia
Robertson, Hugh .................................. Buckingham Co., Va.
Rogers, John .................................. Sussex Co., De.
Rolfe, Jeremiah .................................. Buxton, Me.
(Continued on page 166)
Today the name of Hester Mahieu Cooke is an honored one in American history. One of our Founding Mothers, Hester arrived in Plymouth the summer of 1623, a young, fearful, but courageous and determined woman. She set her roots deep in the alien soil of New England and brought forth generations of proud Americans. Many of them were and are people of recognized note and ability. Two of her descendants were Presidents of the United States—William Howard Taft and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She was an ancestor of Nathaniel Greene, a noted General of the Revolution and of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the War of 1812. Literally hundreds of proud people across the United States claim their Huguenot ancestry through Hester Mahieu.

The hardships entailed in establishing a home in a strange land were no new experience for Hester. She had been transplanted from her native France when just a child, first to England, later to Holland. She had grown up hearing and learning three languages and adjusting to three completely different ways of living. Her parents were French Huguenots and among the first of these protestants to leave France to seek sanctuary in England.

Religious persecution had been the lot of the Huguenots long before the Edict of Nantes in 1598 granted them privileges for a few years. Those who could fled from France before that date. Hester was born about 1585 and it is probable that the Mahieus left for England soon after her birth. History states that “Hester was from Canterbury, England but was not born there.”

Hester’s growing-up years were spent in Canterbury and it is believed that the family left there for Holland only a short time before she married. In 1603 she, her sister and her mother were living on the Wall River in Holland. They moved into Leyden and joined the Walloon Church there on June 1st of that year.

About that time religious persecution was sweeping England and many people who dared to separate from the Anglican Church were seeking refuge in Holland. There these “Separatists” could worship God, each according to the dictates of his own conscience.

One of the first in this religious group to leave England was Francis Cooke, a wool comber from Scrooby, in the county of Nottingham. He migrated to Holland and arrived in Leyden early in 1603, five years before his loved pastor, John Robinson, and other Separatists left Scrooby.

How or when Francis first met Hester Mahieu, we do not know. It is hardly possible that he knew her in England for Nottingham is over a hundred miles north of London while Canterbury is fifty miles in the other direction, east and south of that city. Distances were great in those days. Since Francis did not arrive in Leyden until 1603 and Hester did not move into the city until June of that year, theirs must have been a whirlwind courtship. Francis was only twenty years old that year and pretty, petite, dark-eyed Hester could not have been any older. Both were strangers in a strange land, which may help to explain the sudden romance. Whatever the reason, the marriage did take place on June 30, 1603 and it proved to be a
lasting and a happy one. In the *Mayflower Descendants* (Vol. VIII) the record reads:

"The marriage of Francis Cooke at Leyden in 1603, is recorded in the ‘Kerelijike Houwelijike.’"

"Francis Cooke, woolcomber, unmarried, from England, accompanied by Philip DeVeau and Raphael Roelant, his acquaintances,

with

Hester Mahieu, unmarried, from Canterbury in England accompanied by Jennie Mahieu, her mother, and Jennie Mahieu, her sister."

Apparently Francis was the first Separatist to migrate to Leyden since neither of his witnesses was an Englishman.

Hester and Francis established their new home in one of the tall houses on the narrow cobbled streets of Leyden, and close to the beautiful St. Peter’s Church. The friendly Dutch people were good neighbors, hospitable, kind and devoted to their homes and gardens. Best of all, they had a wholesome respect for the individual rights of man. There was contentment in the new home and the years slipped along quite happily.

However, with the birth of the children, first, John, born in 1607 and later, two daughters and another son, Francis began to realize that, pleasant as life was among their Dutch friends, his children would soon lose their English identity as they learned the Dutch language and associated more and more with the Dutch people. John Robinson, Francis’ pastor from Scrooby, who had located in Leyden, agreed with Francis in his concern and encouraged him to turn his gaze toward the New World where it would be possible for him to regain his citizenship as an Englishman.

The opportunity for such an exodus did not come until 1620. When the Separatists living in Leyden learned that a voyage to the new continent was being organized in London, excitement ran high. While the majority of refugees from England had enjoyed their sojourn in Leyden many of them, like Francis, did not feel that they could accept Holland as a permanent home.

Francis and Hester were well aware that the journey to the new continent would be a dangerous one, and after careful thought, they decided it would be best for Hester and the younger children to remain in Leyden until such time as Francis felt it wise for them to join him. He and twelve year old John embarked with other Leyden Pilgrims on the ship Speedwell which left Delfhaven, Holland late in July and joined the Mayflower at South Hampton, England. The Speedwell, due to bad leaks, was finally abandoned there and some of the passengers, including Francis and his young son, were crowded onto the Mayflower.

Hester, left in Leyden with two daughters and a younger son, spent the three long years of waiting to very good advantage. This thrifty housewife knew that household supplies would be invaluable in the new home and she spent the waiting months spinning, weaving and filling huge chests with precious linens and warm woolens. The letters from the Colony were infrequent and how they were treasured and read over and over again.

Conditions in the New World were far worse than anyone had anticipated. The hardships, the tragedies, the terrors of those first years at Plymouth are now well known history. It is not surprising that Francis counselled his family to await a more settled time. He was a man of mature judgement, an “important” man at Plymouth. The Colony records credit him with owning “one Bible and four books” which evidently was considered worthy of note. The same record comments that “Francis Cooke was probably better off than either Brewster or Standish who apparently had very little of this world’s goods.” On February 26th of that first difficult winter, Francis and Miles Standish left valuable tools in the woods which were carried off by Indians—a serious loss and carefully recorded.

Francis became a surveyor at Plymouth. There is no record of his following his former trade as a woolcomber. He invested in land around Plymouth and was one of the purchasers of Dartmouth in later years.

In 1623, Hester with her three young children, Jane, Hester and Jacob, booked passage on the Pilgrim ship, Anne and arrived at Plymouth in July of that year. The country was still a wilderness and many in the Colony were so ragged and emaciated that the new arrivals were “daunted and dismayed” and began to consider the advisability of returning to England. But not Hester. She had come to stay. She had taken the perilous journey across the Atlantic well aware of the difficulties that awaited her in this new world.

With the arrival of his family, Francis was allotted four more acres of land and was able to build a house, far more roomy than those first built at Plymouth. It boasted of two rooms around a huge fireplace with steep stairs leading to two upper rooms. A loft was reached by a rope ladder and was used for storage. With Hester’s bountiful supply of linens and woollens, her silver and pewter, this snug little home must have expressed real luxury by the Pilgrim standards of 1623.

Hester’s name does not appear often in the history of Plymouth, but very few women of her day received special comment. While they were sure of the importance of their place in society; sure of the pedestal on which their men placed them; sure, too, that the hand that rocked the cradle was an important one, they went their quiet way holding firmly to their ideals but not concerned with the place that would be theirs in history. Probably Hester never realized how much she accomplished. She was a good housekeeper, thrifty and wise, a faithful wife, a good mother. Such virtues were considered all that could be asked of any woman. That all of her children (another daughter, Mary, was born at Plymouth) reached maturity in this land so beset by perils of every kind was in itself no small achievement.

Hester is recorded as “a Walloon who holds communion with the church at Plymouth (as she came from the French Church) to this day by virtue of communion of

(Continued on page 168)
Mrs. Ned Jeffery (left), Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Norman H. DeMent, State Regent, admire the Junior Doll, "Miss Jane."

MARTHA PITKIN (Sandusky, Ohio). Approximately 100 members of DAR met, Friday, June 2, 1972 at Plum Brook Country Club, Sandusky, Ohio, to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of Martha Pitkin Chapter.

Thirteen out-of-town chapters were represented. Several State and Chapter officers were present, including: Mrs. Ned Jeffery, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Norman H. DeMent, State Regent; Mrs. Merritt S. Huber, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, Organizing Secretary General and Past Regent; Mrs. John R. Williams, State Corr. Sec.; Mrs. Donald Brumley, N.W. District Director; and Mrs. C. G. Hussey, State Historian.

One of the highlights of the meeting was an exhibition of the "Miss Jane Doll" and her wardrobe. Mrs. DeMent explained that each year DAR assigns one State Organization to provide a doll and wardrobe as a fund-raising project. Members of the various Chapters throughout the state provide the doll's wardrobe. The winner's name for the doll and wardrobe is drawn at Continental Congress. Proceeds from this project are used to aid the "Helen Pouch Memorial Fund."

The program consisted of several enjoyable parts. The "Sandusky-Notes," a choral group made up of about thirty mixed voices from Sandusky High School, directed by Mr. James Getty, presented three numbers. On July 28th this group sang at Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C. on their return from their European tour.

Lorene Gibbs, Chapter Historian, presented the 75-year history of the Martha Pitkin Chapter from its organization by Mrs. J. Osborne Moss in her home that is presently known as the Business Women's Club in Sandusky, on May 7, 1897 and the granting of the chapter on June 15, 1897 to the present day. She read the newspaper account of the "50th Birthday Anniversary" on April 11, 1947 written by Patricia Watkins Lay.

Mrs. Norman DeMent, State Regent, was the guest speaker and congratulated the chapter on its many accomplishments during those 75 years as Martha Pitkin Chapter is one of the oldest chapters in the United States. She gave an inspiring address and in conclusion urged all Ohio Chapters to make an outfit for the Junior Membership doll, MISS JANE.—Lorene G. Gibbs.

NEW YORK. Margaret Corbin Day was celebrated by the New York State Officers Club DAR. Services are held in the Old Cadet Chapel followed by the placing of a wreath at the Margaret Corbin monument. Luncheon for the more than 100 members is held at the Hotel Thayer. Mrs. George N. Wood, President of the New York State Officers Club, DAR presided at both the ceremonies in the Chapel and at the luncheon.

The speaker in the chapel this year was Lt. General William A. Knowlton, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. Mrs. Joseph C. Gephart, as Chairman of the Day, gave a short history of Margaret Corbin and then, assisted by Lt. Peter Wovurski, Assistant Information Officer, United States Military Academy, laid the wreath at the monument.

She was the first woman to be pensioned by the United States Government and received one half a soldiers pay (no Women's Lib). When the Invalid Regiment was transferred from Philadelphia to West Point she went too and at her discharge in 1783 she found lodgings in Highland Falls where she lived until her death in 1800. She was buried on the banks of the Hudson River and it was not until 125 years later that through the efforts of the New York State Daughters that her body was transferred to the cemetery at West Point, a worthy resting place for our first woman soldier.

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The speaker in the chapel this year was Lt. General William A. Knowlton, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. Mrs. Joseph C. Gephart, as Chairman of the Day, gave a short history of Margaret Corbin and then, assisted by Lt. Peter Wovurski, Assistant Information Officer, United States Military Academy, laid the wreath at the monument.
DAVID BRYANT (York, Neb.). During Fair Week in August, an American Flag was presented to York County 4-H Clubs in an appropriate ceremony at the County Fairgrounds. Making the presentation on behalf of the Chapter were past Regent, Mrs. C. Alvin Olson, and Regent, Mrs. G. T. Janzen. Accepting the gift were Harry Hecht, County Extension Agent, and two Home Economists, Bernice Ludvik and Clara Lawson.

In bestowing the flag Mrs. Janzen said: "The objectives of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution are—Patriotic Endeavor, Historical Preservation and Promotion of Education.

"To respect and keep the Flag flying is our deep concern. It is our Nation's emblem—the symbol of freedom. It stands for dignity, honor and protection of all who love liberty and equality and who claim the sheltering protection it has always given. Let us be true to the ideals it teaches; that in us the highest type of patriotism may be developed.

"Because the DAR is especially interested in Youth, David Bryant Chapter proudly presents to the 4-H Clubs of York County this Flag to be displayed in the new Home Economics building on the York County Fairgrounds."

On Sept. 2, the State Regent Mrs. Ray L. Hunter, was honored at a luncheon hosted by several members of the Executive Board. At the 2 p.m. Chapter meeting Mrs. Hunter presented a stimulating message on her state theme—"The Joy of the Lord Is Our Strength" (Neh. 8:10) as "We Reach for Stars." As a colorful handmade display of some forty placards unfolded, a comprehensive story of "What The Daughters Do." The accompanying narration inspired continued dedication to the responsibilities in promoting our great DAR objectives.—Gervaichia I. Pfenning.

COOS BAY (Coos Bay, Oregon). The first time, since the inauguration of the ROTC program at Marshfield High School, Coos Bay, Oregon, women were permitted to attend the annual Dining-In.

The Coos Bay Regent was present to present the DAR medal. Previously, the medal had been presented by Commpatriot Clyde Thrift of the Oregon SAR, for the DAR chapter.

The Aerospace Education classes had admitted high school girls during the year for the first time.

Captain Dale Tudor from the Air Forces Flight Test Center at Edwards Air Force Base, California, was the main speaker.—Ethel Gardiner Boileau.

ENID (Enid, Oklahoma) with Mrs. Tess Brandt, Regent, awarded three United States Savings Bonds to winners of three contests conducted in the schools: Debra Ann Young, 8th Grade, of the essay contest; Miss Cindy Martin, for American History, scholarship and citizenship.

Twelve silver and twelve bronze medals; eight certificates of merit and 117 certificates of appreciation were awarded students of 25 schools in the essay contest.

Mrs. Carl Collier, principal of Hoover Elementary School, received the History Award Plaque from Mrs. Brandt for submitting 59 essays.

Sixteen applications for membership were received during the year. Two new ancestors lines were traced. One was Batson Whitehurst, Revol. Soldier, N.C., by Mrs. A. C. Crawford. His descendant was one of the founders of Texas University and Whitis Hall is named for that founder.

Another, John Baptist Cooksey of Virginia, gave 20,000 pounds of cattle to the Revolutionary Army; Mrs. Paul Voigt is a descendant. Mrs. Jacob Touchstone, the newest member is a descendant of Revol. War Soldier, Johnston Elliott, Pennsylvania.

The Lineage and Genealogical Committee with Mrs. Lillian Gray and Miss Virginia Wilson, chairman, compiled a volume of 142 Abstracts of wills, entitled "Abstract of Wills of Our Forefathers." One copy was for the DAR Library, and a bound copy for Enid Public Library.

Microfilms of the 1790 Census were obtained from the U.S. Archives and presented to the Enid Public Library as a gift from Mrs. Lillian Gray.

Five delegates attended the State Meeting. New Officers installed in May, were

Mrs. Clarence Vernon, Regent; Mary Brown, Vice Regent; Mrs. Paul Ford, Jr., Treasurer.

Several members exhibited patriotic posters in the Garfield County and Oklahoma State Fair. Mrs. Clarence Vernon and Mrs. Paul Voigt won second and third places. Approximately two million Americans viewed, heard, and benefited from the Chapter’s activity during Constitution Week, 1972.

DOROTHY HANCOCK (Washington, D. C.) made history when they voted Katherine Cunningham into membership on October 3, 1972. Why? because her name was presented by her grandmother, Mrs. Francis B. Appelbee, and seconded by her great-grandmother, Mrs. William H. Stewart.

ALEXANDER MARTIN (High Point, N.C.). A service was conducted on August 13, 1972, at the grave of Isaac Barrows, Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, Revolutionary War Patriot. The service was conducted at Hammond Cemetery by the Regent of New Bedford Chapter DAR, Mrs. Leslie Reid. The invocation and address were given by Mr. Earle Wilson, Quaker minister, who urged those present to rededicate themselves "to those principles for which American Patriots gave their lives and fortunes." Besides the Regent, other members of the New Bedford Chapter were present, including a past Regent and the State Regent.

A bronze plaque, the gift of Mrs. Arthur L. Johnson, of High Point, North Carolina, who is a direct descendant of Private Barrows, was placed on the grave by Mr. Donald Peck, nephew of Mrs. Johnson and also direct descendant, who is a resident of New Jersey. Present besides Mr. Peck, were relatives from Massachusetts and New Jersey. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Alexander Martin Chapter DAR, of High Point, N.C. She is currently serving as Constitution Week
Chairman for her Chapter that won first place in the state observance.

Left to right in this setting are Mrs. Reid, Regent of New Bedford Chapter, Mrs. Johnson, of Alexander Martin Chapter, and Mrs. Johnson’s nephew, Mr. Donald Peck.

Private Isaac Barrows was a direct descendant of Thomas Rogers and Stephen Hopkins, who were Mayflower Compact Signers, and Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Piedmont Colony, North Carolina Society of Mayflower Descendants, serving presently as Treasurer and Secretary—Gladys P. Johnson.

PEGGY WARNE (Phillipsburg, N.J.) had a busy but enjoyable September. On September 1st the chapter marked the Hope, Warren County, N.J. grist mill, with a bronze plaque which reads: Moravian Grist Mill Built 1769-1770 Supplied flour to Continental Army under Gen. Washington at Jockey Hollow, N.J. Placed by Peggy Warne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The 3 1/2 story mill was designed by master mechanic Christiansen of Bethlehem, Pa. The exterior walls of rough cut limestone stand as originally erected. It is the oldest stone building in the village of Hope and a great tourist attraction.

Mrs. John Peters, chapter chaplain, gave the invocation. The speaker was Vernon H. Nelson, archivist of the Moravian Church, Northern Province, who said the building was probably the only Moravian grist mill still standing. Mrs. Frank Harmon, chapter historian, unveiled the plaque and made the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Southwick, Jr., present owners of the mill. Mr. Southwick showed the spectators the interior with its big wheels operating the water power, the sets of stones from which flour could be produced and some of the old equipment still standing, though the mill is not in operation today. Mr. Southwick gave the history of the mill and conducted a tour of the 1000 ft. mill race cut by hand through solid slate the entire length, with the greatest depth at least twenty-two feet.

On September 20 the chapter placed a DAR marker on the grave of Jacob Creveling, American Revolution patriot, newly established by the chapter. The small Creveling family burial ground, with about 18 old graves, is located in the centre of a large pasture land in West Portal, N.J. and is walled in with no entrance. It was stipulated when the land was sold that the burial ground be set apart from the sale and the graves to be cared for in perpetuity by the Creveling descendants.

The presentation of the marker was made by Mrs. F. Benson Leedom, regent of the chapter, and accepted by Miss Yvonne Folkner, descendant of Jacob Creveling.

CALEB GILBERT (La Habra, Ca.). The spirit and courage of our Founding Fathers has been manifested in one of today’s great Patriots, Mr. Walter Knott, founder of Knott’s Berry Farm, Buena Park, California. After researching his maternal lineage, it is very easy to understand why Mr. Knott wanted to build an exact brick-by-brick replica of Independence Hall, standing in front of the Liberty Bell which he had cast almost to the ounce of the original, and the crack was even created exactly like the original, witnessed by the press and the following DAR Officers: Mrs. LeRoy C. Kaump, Vice President General; Mrs. Frank Emilio LaCauza, California State Regent; Mrs. Everett F. Jones, California State Vice Regent; Mrs. John E. Lawson, State chairman of Americanism and DAR Manuals for Citizenship; Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, Organizing Regent of Caleb Gilbert Chapter, La Habra; Mrs. Ronald V. Dunbar, First Vice Regent of Caleb Gilbert Chapter and Mrs. Kent B. Ralston, junior member and Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manuals for Citizenship of the Caleb Gilbert Chapter who made the presentation to Mr. Knott.

Mr. Knott has received 77 other honors besides our Medal of Honor. He has been elected to the American Patriot Hall of Fame, and on Feb. 22, 1968 he was presented the Freedom Leadership Medal from Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge by Mr. Kenneth D. Wells, President—Willie Mae Caldwell

Standing in front of the replica of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall West are pictured: Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, State Regent; Mr. Walter Knott; Mrs. LeRoy Kaump, Vice President General; Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Everett E. Jones, State Vice Regent.
KINGS MOUNTAIN (York, S.C.). On Sunday May 14, 1972 the grave of Daniel Jackson was marked with appropriate ceremony by the Kings Mountain Chapter in the cemetery of historic Bethel Church. On June 11th the grave of Col. Joseph Howe (1743-1799) was also marked.

These markers were placed by descendents and sponsored by Kings Mountain Chapter as a continuing link in the project of the National Society of DAR to mark all Revolutionary Soldiers graves.

David Jackson was born in 1745 in Antrim County, Ireland, his parents were Scotch-Irish. He married Mary Morrison in 1769, sailed for America in 1770, and landed at Wilmington, N.C. They moved from Wilmington to upper York County.

During the Revolutionary War, David Jackson served in the Colonial Army during 1780, 1781 and 1782, he was in the battle of Hanging Rock, Sumter's Defeat.

In the Court Records of York, S.C., it is shown that David Jackson purchased 1700 acres of land, a grant from the King of England. This is where he raised his family of ten sons.

He fought in the battle of Kings Mountain, was wounded and his wife brought him home on horse back, nursed him back to health, after which he returned to battle.

David Jackson died, April 23, 1818, age 73. He and his wife along with several children are buried in Bethel Cemetery.

According to records Col. Howe moved to the "New Acquisition", now York Co., in 1772 with his father and family.

Col. Howe served as a captain under Gen. Thomas Sumter during the war. He was in the battles of Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, and Fishing Creek.

Col. Howe served as one of the first 15 delegates elected to represent a district in the upper part of the "New Acquisition" to the Second Session of the First Provincial Congress which met June 1-22, 1775. Col. Howe was also a justice of the Peace and jurman.

As a large land owner he was referred to as "Esquire" in court records and letters of that day. Col. Howe was Active in Bethel Presbyterian Church along with his family.

It is recorded that after his death, Andrew Jackson "boarded with the widow Howe" and attended the new Acquisition School in the Bethel Community. A marker in the area records this, which is near the school building, parts of which are still standing.

Appropriate ceremony with first a devotional, the singing of "America," pledge of Allegiance to the flag, was followed by the dedication led by the Chapter Regent. The ceremony closed with the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds."—Iva B. Barnwell (Mrs. J.R.)

Mark Jackson, descendant, and Mrs. J. R. Barnwell, Chapter Regent.

BEE LINE (Charles Town, W. Va.).

Mrs. Leon Bowers Hamilton is holding the plate which she designed to commemorate the 50th year of Bee Line Chapter. The border depicts historic homes in Jefferson County. Happy Retreat built in 1780 was the home of town founder Colonel Charles Washington; Prato Rio built in 1770 was the home of General Charles Lee; Harewood built in 1771 was the residence of Colonel Samuel Washington and is still owned and occupied by the Washington family; Piedmont built for Dr. John Briscoe in 1784 is the hospital home of Miss Louise Briscoe, a Bee Line Chapter member; St. George's Chapel built 1765 has for trustees, three charter members; Elmwood built in 1790 was the home of Lieutenant Edward Lucas who was in the Bee Line march; The Bowes built on land belonging to General Adam Stephen; Travelers Rest was built in 1773 by General Horatio Gates. A Chapter member, Mrs. Nancy Campbell Ambrose, was born and raised in this house. In the center of the plate is a map showing the Bee Line march of 600 miles in 24 days from Mecklenberg, Virginia (now Shepherdstown, W. Va.) to Cambridge, Massachusetts where the soldiers joined General Washington who shook hands with each man.

The swords which separate the houses are the long and short swords of General William Darke. Our symbolic thirteen stars encircle the map. A folder recording these historic facts accompanies each plate.

Mrs. Hamilton, member of Bee Line Chapter, is a native of Jefferson County, West Virginia and a professional artist.

ELSE CILLEY (Nottingham, N.H.).

According to local historic legend, the first stone wall in Deerfield, N.H. was on the Marston place, running on the high-
way east of the house. It was in this enclosure that Simon Marston was sowing wheat when news was brought of the battle of Lexington; he left his measure in the field, rushed to the house, filled his knapsack with pork, seized his gun, and started for the field of action. He reached Boston in season to participate in the battle of Bunker Hill, and acted in the capacity of an officer. He received the appointment of Captain in a battalion commanded by Lt. Col. Senter, and afterward rose to the position of Major. He was in the battle of Ticonderoga and saw action in Rhode Island. Captain Marston was born in North Hampton, N. H. on February 3, 1737, the son of Daniel Marston and Sarah Clough. He married Hannah Wedgwood in 1757 and he died in Salisbury, Mass. in December of 1810. His son, ASA Marston, also served as a Revolutionary soldier from Deerfield. ASA was born in North Hampton N. H. on March 16, 1758, and married Elizabeth Shepard about 1792. He built the homestead that now stands on the Marston property, resided there all his life a worthy and respected citizen, and died in Deerfield, Oct. 5, 1832.

The Else Cilley Chapter, recently held a dedication ceremony and placed a bronze marker on each of the graves of Captain Simon Marston and Pvt. ASA Marston at the cemetery in Deerfield Parade.

Attending the ceremony were: Mrs. Harry Parr, Vice-President General and N. H. State Bicentennial Chairman; Mrs. P. E. Pendleton, the direct descendant of Capt. and Pvt. Marston; Mrs. Lewin Stevens, Historian of the town of Deerfield; Mrs. George Leighton, Historian of the Else Cilley Chapter. The dedication ceremony was conducted by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Waldo Sanborn, and the Regent, Mrs. James Hone.

GAVIOTA (Long Beach, California) had a most successful and enjoyable Tour driving down the coast to San Juan Capistrano (when the swallows return to Capistrano) last March. Mrs. Gustav Conrad Berg, Chapter and State Transportation Chairman, conducted and planned all arrangements. Five cars of chapter members attended. Luncheon was served in the Patio of El Adobe Restaurant which is sometimes used by President Nixon and his family when they are at the Western White House, San Clemente. The school children were in Mexican costumes, dancing on a platform that had been provided on the Mission grounds, and a marimba band played familiar Spanish songs.

While luncheon was being served, a style show was enjoyed that was sponsored by “Nellies of Porta Vallarta”. Models wore authentic and beautiful Mexican dresses and pant suits. The tables were decorated with serapes, colorful Spanish dolls and California poppies.

JOHN SAPPINGTON (Afton, Mo.). On June 3, 1972 the John Sappington Chapter DAR had the honor of marking the grave of a Revolutionary War Soldier, Joseph Wells, in the Sappington Cemetery, Crestwood, Missouri.

The U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command served as Color Guard with Mr. Andrew Sgroi, National Bugler of many veterans organizations, sounding Taps. Mrs. Charles H. Bennett, Chaplain, gave the Invocation and Benediction. Mrs. Charles W. Kortz, Americanism Chairman, led the Pledge of Allegiance. The Honorable Joseph S. Vitalis, Mayor of Crestwood, welcomed the guests. Wilbur M. Shankland, Ed.D., Author and Historian, gave the tribute to Joseph Wells, who served in the Washington County Pennsylvania Militia in a company commanded by Capt. Timothy Downing of the Third Battalion during the American Revolution. After the war he moved west through Ohio to Kentucky and in 1806 settled in what is now St. Louis County, two of his children married children of Revolutionary Soldier John Sappington.

Mrs. Harold J. Wenom, Regent, dedicated the Marker with Miss Barbara A. Sappington, Junior Member and descendant of Joseph Wells, placing the Flag in the Marker.

Invitations had been extended to other DAR Chapters and State Officers. A number of guests attended, including Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., Vice-President General.

COMMODORE SLOT, (Pacific Grove, Ca.). Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, California State Regent, was honored by her fellow-members of the Commodore Sloat Chapter with a tea on May 24th, given at the historic Casa Serrano adobe, in Monterey, California.

Once a private home, and later a restaurant, Casa Serrano was restored by the Monterey History and Art Association. Its spacious rooms, housing the original furniture brought around Cape Horn and across country by early settlers, open onto flowered patios, providing a climate of unusual charm for the occasion.

Over two hundred guests attended the affair, including the entire Executive Board of the State Society, numerous State Chairmen, many former National and State officers, DAR husbands and Mayor Al J. Madden of Monterey.

They were received by Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Chapter Regent, Mrs. La Cauza, Mrs. J. Randolph Kennedy, past Registrar General and Vice President General, and Mrs. G. Robert Giet, NSDAR Deputy Representative to the Veteran’s Administration Voluntary Advisory Committee. Mrs. Gilbert Ford Kinney was Tea Chairman.

Chapter members served as hostesses, prepared the refreshments, and arranged the flowers, including an orchid decoration for the large center table. Tea was poured by former regents, including Mrs. Henry Otto Hansen, Mrs. Duncan H. Murray, Mrs. William McCaskey Chapman, Mrs. Carl E. Menneken, Mrs. Roy W. Frisbee and Mrs. George Henry Wetherbe.

Preceding the tea, other historic Monterey adobes were visited. Of special in-
terest was Casa Soberanes, the only private home. Built in 1841 by Don Jose Estrada, Prefect of the Presidio of Monterey, it was given to the state by its owner, Mrs. William O'Donnell, who retains life tenancy, but graciously opened it to the DAR.

Also visited was the Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library, given in Mrs. O'Donnell's honor. It houses an outstanding collection of Californiana, including historic books given in memory of the late Professor Frank Emilio La Cauza.—Mrs. Paul F. Crispo.

EASTERN DISTRICT (Pa.) The "Star Spangled Spring Luncheon" was a most successful party given by the Eastern District Juniors of the Pennsylvania State Society. The setting for the luncheon fashion show was the Holiday Inn in Bala Cynwyd.

The Juniors were very happy to have as their honored guests, Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, and Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Regent of Pennsylvania. The luncheon chairman, Mrs. M. Downes Hardham, Merion Chapter, presided and introduced other distinguished guests at the head table including: Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, past Vice President General, Honorary State Regent, State Chairman President General's Project; Mrs. Thomas Edward Reitz, State Vice Regent; Miss Marguerite L. Flounders, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Gavin C. Barr, National Vice Chairman Junior Membership Committee, Miss Joan Romig, State Chairman Junior Membership Committee; Mrs. William Waltman, State Vice Chairman Junior Membership Committee; and Miss Carolyn Knoblauch, Pennsylvania Outstanding Junior.

Over 150 guests present at the luncheon heard Mrs. Spicer enthusiastically tell of the plans which were being formulated for the Dedication of her National Project, the plans which were being formulated for the Dedication of her National Project, the plans which were being formulated for the Dedication of her National Project, the plans which were being formulated for the Dedication of her National Project, the plans which were being formulated for the Dedication of her National Project. Mrs. Spicer in-assembly Committee Room on the newly restored second floor of Independence Hall.

Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Regent of Pennsylvania, brought greetings and thanked the Juniors for their loyal support of her State Project. The proceeds from this very successful Springtime event were given to Mrs. Russell for the installation of a Carillon in the beautiful stone tower which will be known as the Pennsylvania Bell Tower at Kate Duncan Smith School.

There was a bazaar, forty-four tombola prizes, chances were sold on a doll, "Miss Harrietta" which was donated by the Berks County Chapter and a fashion show by the Carriage Trade of Spread Eagle Village. The very attractive models were selected from the Junior Membership.

The Committee for the luncheon included: Mrs. William Parsons, Delaware County Chapter; Mrs. Granville Hart, III, Doctor Benjamin Rush Chapter; Mrs. Robert Wood, Germantown Chapter; Mrs. William Waltman, Mahanatawny Chapter; Miss Susan Guisbert, Phoebe Bayard Chapter; Mrs. H. Lewis Shay, Quaker City Chapter; Miss Carolyn Knoblauch, Tohickon Chapter; Mrs. William Clemenson and Mrs. George Whipple, William Penn Chapter and Mrs. John Isleib, Valley Forge Chapter.—Marguerite D. Hardham

Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower is pictured with Gettysburg 50-year members.

GETTYSBURG (Gettysburg, Pa.) honored eighty-five members at luncheon at the Charnita Country Club, Fairfield, Pa.

Mrs. Donald G. Oyler, Chapter Regent, introduced six of the group: Mrs. Guilo W. Lefever, Mrs. Joseph Ridien, Miss Sabina R. Landis, Mrs. Charles N. Harman, Mrs. J. Seth Grove and Mrs. Walter H. Danforth. Mrs. Roy R. Brumbaugh, Tacoma, Washington, and Mrs. Dorsey C. Jefferys, St. Davids, Pa., were unable to attend.

Fifty-year pins were presented by former Regents, Mrs. Henry M. Scharf and Mrs. Raymond Sheely, and by Mrs. George Kain, Jr., National Chairman, DAR Insignia. Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower, Honorary Regent, congratulated each recipient after presenting them with certificates commemorating the occasion.

Mrs. Oyler stressed the support and encouragement the organization had received over the past years from each member, and thanked them for their loyalty and service.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK (Oak Park, Illinois). Miss Bernice Clifton, an esteemed, blind author and lecturer of Oak Park was honored by the George Rogers Clark Chapter who presented her with a hand-embroidered American flag at a luncheon October 10, 1972. Miss Clifton has written numerous articles for various newspapers and the Good Housekeeping Magazine, as well as her autobiography entitled, "None So Blind." Accompanied by her Seeing Eye Dog, Karla, she has made her living from the lecture platform.

Mrs. Stanley J. Sowa, Regent, presided over the meeting and thanked DAR member Mrs. Ralph Molden for her fine work in hand embroidering this flag for the presentation. This is the second textured flag made by Mrs. Molden this year. The first flag was given to computer programmer, Clifford Smith, of Oak Park last May. Both presentations were made by Flag Chairman, Mrs. Richard J. Kutz.

In addition to honoring the blind with flags, George Rogers Clark Chapter takes great pleasure each year in holding a reception for new citizens immediately after their swearing-in ceremony. At that time we present each one with an American flag and a collection of replicas of American historic documents.—Mrs. Richard Kutz.

CHRISTOPHER HARRISON (Salem, Indiana) has just concluded two fine years under the regency of Mrs. Reed Boggs. The 118 members are justly proud of the four gold stars on the honor roll and already have earned one gold ribbon toward a fifth. In keeping the membership ever growing, it was with pride that the Regent welcomed into membership a trio of three generations with consecutive national numbers: mother, Fern Wilson Churchman, daughter, Eleanor Churchman Smith, and granddaughter Terrilee Smith Suvak.

An outstanding event was the presentation of the flagpole to our new Stevens Memorial Museum in cooperation with the John Hay Chapter S.A.R. David Branaman, President of the S.A.R.
HAMPTON (Hampton, Va.). The son Churchman. Episcopal Church, Hampton. Mrs. Emory Society will celebrate its first birthday, common ancestor, Christian Branaman. A Suvak, Eleanor Churchman Smith, Fern Wil- President. Miss Ann Palmieri, daughter of 128 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE January 14, 1973. The organizing cere- cabinet to display Chapter mementoes has carried on the bronze plaque in the foyer because a past Regent is now National Colonel and Mrs. Guy Palmieri of Fort Chapter, is proud to have his wife Elaine Morgan, Sr. was the organizing Senior John Hay center which includes the little brick cottage which is the birthplace of John Hay has made our community more aware of its heritage. A picture of the Museum was placed in the January issue of the magazine which helped make nearly $800 in advertising which the Chapter has sent to the magazine.

Our new Museum which is a part of the John Hay center which includes the little brick cottage which is the birthplace of John Hay has made our community more aware of its heritage. A picture of the Museum was placed in the January issue of the magazine which helped make nearly $800 in advertising which the Chapter has sent to the magazine.

The chapter is looking forward to the rededication of the stone which marks the grave of Christopher Trinkle in a new location where it will be carefully preserved. This has been in charge of Chapter members who trace their membership to him. The bicentennial project is to be an imposing marker on the site of the old store of Christopher Harrison for whom the Chapter is named.

HAMPTON (Hampton, Va.). The Chapter's Lt. Pascow Herbert C.A.R. Society will celebrate its first birthday, January 14, 1973. The organizing cere-mony was held at the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Hampton. Mrs. Emory Morgan, Sr. was the organizing Senior President. Miss Ann Palmieri, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Guy Palmieri of Fort Monroe, was installed as the first Pres-ident of the Society. Ann's mother and grandmother are members of NSDAR. The other officers are: Vice-President, Thomas Polonsky; Secretary, Peter Po-lonsky; Treasurer, Thomas Warren Hunic-cutt; and Chaplain, Kay Hunicutt. The youngest member, Page Hunicutt, age three, helped to distribute Flags at a local shopping center for the Society on Flag Day last June.

Lt. Pascow Herbert's home and grave were located by the Hampton Chapter a few years ago. The Chapter placed a bronze marker on his grave. The old home, located on "Blackbeard Point," was dismantled in Hampton, has been entered in the National Register as a historic landmark. The house is the only Hampton structure to predate the American Revolution. It was built about 1753, and is now in the process of being restored by its present owners. Locating documents, artifacts, descendants, etc., is one of the Chapter's Bicentennial projects. The Chapter is happy to have two ladies, Miss Marion Hanger and Mrs. Stanford I. Polonsky, as members of the Bicentennial Committee on State, regional and city levels.

When the Revolutionary War started Pascow Herbert offered his services immediately. He quickly became a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War Navy. He served on the ship Liberty. His mission was to guard the entrances to Hampton Roads and Hampton River: Hampton was a large ship-building seaport then. It is recorded he captured seven or eight enemy ships in the Chesapeake Bay. He completed his mission with honor and dignity!

The setting was the historic and magnifi-cent Victorian elegance. circa 1852, the house is a marvel of authentic Victorian elegance.

The children are enthusiastic; their membership is increasing, and they enjoy participating in Patriotic events in the area. Their displays in the Syms-Eaton Museum and City Library were very attractive. The Hampton Chapter is proud to sponsor these fine young Americans—Mrs. Henry Pearson.

HARMON MISSION, (Butler, Mis-ouri) dedicated a bronze marker for Nancy Lunceford Parks, the daughter of a Revolutionary War Soldier and the great great grandmother of the Chapter's Re-gent, Mrs. Sydney F. Eckert. The formal ceremony was held at Parks Chapel Cemetery, 12 miles Southeast of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, Monday afternoon June 19, 1972.

Three Clinton Campfire Girls presented the colors. The invocation was given by Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, Chaplain General. Mrs. Sydney F. Eckert gave the welcome and introduced the guests. Mrs. William C. Boney, Windsor, State Regent Missouri Society, gave the address: "The Continuing Flow of History," Mrs. T. Seddon Dickinson, Clinton, Director of the Southwest District, Missouri, read a short history of the Lunceford and Parks Family. The dedication ritual was by the Harmony Mission Regent, the Chaplain and members. As the Regent placed the American Flag in the marker the members placed red, white, and blue flowers on the grave.

Many of the fifty-five persons attending the dedication ceremony were representatives of Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Liberty, Missouri, Mary Sibley Chapter, Harrisonville, Missouri, Henry County Chapter, Windsor, Missouri and Udolph Miller Dormian Chapter, Clinton, Missouri.

Attending the ceremony were representatives of Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Liberty, Missouri, Mary Sibley Chapter, Harrisonville, Missouri, Henry County Chapter, Windsor, Missouri and Udolph Miller Dormian Chapter, Clinton, Missouri.

TENNESSEE CHICKASAW DIS-TRICT (West Tennessee). The largest event ever given in Tennessee in honor of a National Officer was the formal reception on June 10 in Memphis honoring Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, newly elected Vice-President General. Hosted by the 27 West Tennessee DAR Chapters, with SAR and C.A.R. about 300 members and guests came from throughout the Mid-South area to do homage.

The setting was the historic and magnifi-cently furnished Mallory-Neely House, recently acquired as a Home by the DAR, SAR, and C.A.R. of the Chickasaw Distri-ct of more than 1,000 members. Built circa 1852, the house is a marvel of authen-tic Victorian elegance.

Pictured left to right in the Nelly Mallory House are: Mrs. Milbourn A. Hinds, Mrs. Allen A. O'Brien, Vice President General; Mrs. Weldon Kratzer, Honorary State Regent.
Guests were welcomed on the veranda by Mesdames Anthony A. Aspero, Morris H. Spencer, Sidney Wilroy and Thomas M. Deaton. Mrs. Boyd Arthur was Chairman of Memphis and Shelby County Regent’s Council, while Mrs. Charles E. Humphreys is District Director of Chickasaw District. Mrs. Weldon L. Kratzer, Honorary State Regent, was General Chairman, assisted by Miss Mary Withers, Mesdames Lloyd Saber, Joseph Carney, Robert L. Cox, Edwin M. Stanfield, Gilbert M. Lotz, E. O. Cullin, J. Hill Fain and M. S. Tomerlin.

Among the dignitaries present were Mrs. Joseph Matthews of Barresville, First State Vice Regent, Mrs. D. A. Noell of Nashville, Second State Vice-Regent, Colonel Maxwell Emerson, Reverend James Parker and Berry B. Brooks, of SAR, Squire L. H. Poppenheimer, Professor Slater Hollis, Dr. Cecil Warde, Dr. James R. Dawson, Dr. Lowell Adams, Mr. O’Brien and Mr. Kratzer. E. Winslow Chapman presented Mrs. O’Brien with a Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Partiotic Service on behalf of the Mayor of Memphis.

The first Memphian in 66 years to hold national office in DAR, Mrs. O’Brien organized seventeen chapters while Tennessee State Regent 1965-68. She was Regent of Commodore Perry Chapter 1955-60, before holding office as State Vice-Regent, 1962-65. Now, in addition to being Honorary State Regent, she is President of the State Officers Club 1971-74, and Chairman of Tennessee Advertising for the DAR Magazine. Serving as Treasurer of Commodore Perry Chapter 1962-74, she is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.

MARY DESHA, (Washington, D.C.) honored their fifty-year member, Mrs. Elizabeth (Betty) Catchings, at a party at the home of Mrs. Elsie Lou McLaughlin. For this occasion she came from Bigsville, Penn., where she now lives. Many members of her family came to honor the occasion including her sons, Benjamin Jr. and Joseph, her daughter, also a member of the Mary Desha Chapter, Mrs. Edward Craun, her granddaughters and her daughter-in-law.

Betty Catchings has always been active in DAR. She is a founding member of the Yorktown Chapter, in 1922. When she lived in Washington she took a great interest in the DAR Museum, and many of the handsome objects on display were presented by her from family treasures: a painting dated 1838 of Mrs. Francis Atkinson’s grandfather of Mrs. Marshall C. Cook; a handkerchief belonging to Lafayette, framed and placed in the District of Columbia Room; a fine mahogany desk of 1800, on which are placed a powder horn with a patriotic inscription, and an ink box, a sander. Then there is a fine tall case clock, 1790 into which the children popped themselves in games of hide and seek. Also included are a flintlock gun, a cashmere shawl, homespun fabric, silver cufflinks, a tray with snuffers, brass candle sticks, three pewter plates, four forks, a knife, a copper spoon, a glass flask and a glass milk pan. The fifteen foot boat hook, which had been used on a barge going down the Mississippi River to New Orleans with a load of Pennsylvania whiskey, was difficult to deliver, but Betty and her husband put it on their shoulders and paraded down the streets of Washington, to the astonishment of passers by.

Mrs. Catchings, former Regent, received from the Chapter a 50- year certificate signed by the President General, and a pewter plate, and from her family the beautiful gold 50-year pin.

Mrs. Milimae Gray, Vice Regent of the Chapter, and Mrs. Martha Rucker, te Regent, made all arrangements for the presentation. —Isabel C. Hill.

NEW CONNECTICUT (Painesville, Ohio) celebrated its 75th Anniversary on Tuesday, October 10th, 1972. The celebration began in the morning with planting and dedication of a red maple tree in Veteran’s Memorial Park. Those participating in the tree ceremony were Mrs. Charles Steed, Regent, Mrs. Lewis Newitt, Chaplain, and Mrs. Norman DeMent, Ohio State Regent. Trees have been planted in the City Parks commemorating past anniversaries by the Chapter.

On hand to help New Connecticut celebrate its Diamond Anniversary were DAR Ohio State Officers: Mrs. Norman DeMent, Regent; Mrs. Merritt Huber, Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert Cutler, Recording Secretary; Miss Jeanne Kurtz, Treasurer; Mrs. John Rupert, Registrar; Mrs. C. Gray Hussey, Historian; Mrs. Edward Guentzler, NE District Director; guests from Ashtabula, Chardon and Geneva Chapters; Mr. Kenneth McDonald, Painesville City Manager; Mr. Melvin Reed, County Clerk of Courts; Mrs. Alice Wright, Head Librarian Morley Public Library.

Following the park ceremonies the group journeyed to Madison Country Club for the Diamond Jubilee Luncheon where Mrs. Charles Steed, Regent, presided. Mrs. Hubert Rust and Mrs. Edwin Stitt were chairmen for this event, favors made by Mrs. Henry Spence.

CAPT. JOHN HOLMES (Minneapolis, Minn.) which just celebrated its 50th anniversary, was named for the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Marshall C. Cook.

Mrs. Norman R. DeMent, State Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Steed, Chapter Regent; and Mrs. Edward W. Guentzler, NE District Director are pictured at New Connecticut’s 75th Anniversary.

Mrs. Wm. Romig, program chairman, presented three past Regents, Mrs. Russell Poxon, Mrs. William Ahstrom and Mrs. Joseph Lombardy who presented a chronology of Chapter events and achievements since October 9, 1897 when fifteen women met to organize New Connecticut which now has 123 members. They noted the publication on July 4, 1900 of a newspaper by the Chapter, “The Centennial,” containing eight pages of local history 1800-1900. This has been reprinted and is available. In 1902 the Chapter published a book “Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Lake County, Ohio” giving burial places and a brief personal and military record of each. This was the first project of this kind ever attempted and since then other Chapters have compiled similar records. In early years the Chapter initiated a drive to provide a hospital to serve Painesville and surrounding communities which was climaxed by incorporation of the Painesville Hospital Association in 1902.

The guest speaker, Ohio State Regent, Mrs. Norman DeMent, spoke on the Bicentennial celebration, opening her address with “Are we (DAR) ready for the country’s 200th birthday?” Mr. DeMent referred to history focused on the courage and loyalty of the Declaration of Independence signers. She urged the Chapter to plan something that will bring the community “in” as part of a Bicentennial program. Mrs. DeMent presented a 50-year Certificate to Mrs. Mabel Post Barbour. The Chapter also presented a first edition of “The Hereditary Register of the United States 1972” to Mrs. Wright for Morley Library.

Folk songs sung by Mrs. James Savage highlighted entertainment of the afternoon, concluding with “This Land Is Mine.” Mrs. Savage is connected with the Willoughby Fine Arts Institute and vocal teacher in Andrews School for Girls.—Mildred H. Steed.
Second supplemental list of Marked Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots based on correspondence received in the Office of the Historian General since October 1969 when the printing of original list was started. Several States have printed booklets containing the names, place of burial, and references for Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots. These names may also be included on Historic Site Marker such as the Tablet on the wall of the Relic Room, Hamilton County Memorial Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. Such names have not necessarily been reprinted in our list in the Magazine, but may be referenced by writing to the State Historians in those States. For further information please contact Historian General’s Office.

Cemetery—Cem. Chapter—Chp.

Hadley, Thomas—Maplewood Cem., Wilson, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Thomas Hadley Chp., N.C.


Halladay, Eli—Scott Cem., Huron, Ohio. Descendants and Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.

Hall, Thomas—Family Cem., nr. Knoxville, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Samuel Sorrell Chp., Texas.

Halladay, Eli—Scott Cem., Huron, Ohio. Descendants and Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.


Hannay, Andrew—Indian Fields, Coeymans (Village of Alcove), N.Y.


Handly, Handy Jr.—Old Town Cem., Carlisle, Ind. Nathan Hinkle Chp., Ind.

Hanks, Abner—Lick Spring Cem., Senehav Twp., Ind. Alexander Hamilton Chp., Ind.

Hannay, Andrew—Indian Fields, Coeymans (Village of Alcove), N.Y. Meeting House Hill Cem., N.Y.


Harrill, Susan—Family Cem., nr. Swainsville, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Griffith Rutherford Chp., N.C.

Harrill, Susan—Family Cem., nr. Swainsville, N.C. Mr. & Mrs. J. William Harrill, Descendants: Reported by Griffith Rutherford Chp., N.C.

Harrill, Susan—Family Cem., nr. Swainsville, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Southwestern Director, Pa.

Harrill, Susan—Family Cem., Stony Point, N.C. Fourth Creek Chp., Ind.

Harrison, Thomas—Family Cem., nr. Quarry at Birmingham, Ohio. Descendants and Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.

Hart, Thomas—Lower Fairforest Baptist Church Cem., Union, S.C. Descendants: Reported by Mrs. E. Mehringer, Ill.


Hazeln, Nathan—South End (or Mooney) Cem., North Hero, Vt. Descendant—Mrs. Paul A. Weber, Mary Chilton Chp., S.D.


Hempstead, Daniel—Marker placed in Gibson Hotel, Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio. Descendants: Reported by Mrs. E. Mehringer, Ill.

Henerson, Richard—Family Cem., 7 mi. from Henderson, nr. Lake Kerr, N.C. Old Bue Chp., N.C.

Henry, John—Family Cem., Maggie, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Southwestern Director, Pa.

Henry, Cornelia—Ghent Baptist Church Cem., nr. Fletcher, N.C. Joseph McDowell Chp., N.C.

Hensel (Hansel, Hentzel), Michael—Stukey Cem., nr. Sugar Grove, Ohio. Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chp., Ohio.

Herkimer, George—N.Y. Ganawauces Chp., N.Y.


Highbie, Stephen—Old Northport Cem., Huntington, N.Y. S.A.R. Society and Ketewamoke Chp., N.Y.


Hill, Robert—Family Cem., Stony Point, N.C. Fourth Creek Chp., Ind.

Hinchier, Issac—Woodworth Cem., Bethel, Vt. Descendants: Reported by Mr. Israel Converse Chp., Vt.

Hinkle, Nathan—Hymera Cem., Hymera, Ind. Indiana Historical Society.

FEBRUARY 1973

Israel, John—Hamner Cem., Johnson County, Ind.
Alexander Irwin, Henry—Battlefield, Germantown, Pa. (Marker placed on
Ives, Elnathan—Old North Church Cem., Plymouth, Conn. State
Ice, Andrew—Mt. Summit Cem., Mt. Summit, Ind.
Patrick Henry
Ingalls, Jacob—Locust or Provost Cem., Greenville, N.Y.
Jameson, Thomas—Hebron Cem., Jefferson County, Ind. John Paul
Chap., Ind.
Jennings, Israel—Mt. Zion Cem., Lawrence County, Ind. De-
scendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Jennings, Jonathan—Bethany Cem., Honesdale, Pa. Descendants: 
Reported by Wayne Chap., Pa.
Johnston, Isaac—Cane Ridge Cem., nr. Antioch, Tenn. Descend-
ants and Stones River Cem., Tenn.
Johnston, James—Shaw’s Creek Camp Ground, nr. Horse Shoe,
N.C. Joseph McDowell Chap., N.C.
Johnston, Joseph—Mount Cem., S of Little York, Ind. Descendants:
Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Johnston, Nathan—On his Bounty Grant, nr. Arnold’s Mill, Ogle-
Johnson, Roswell—N. Versailles, Ind. Ripley County Historical 
Society: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Johnston, James—Old Jackman Cem., St. Francisville, Ill. De-
cendants: Reported by Francis Vigo Chap., Ind.
Jolly, Joseph—Family Cem., Between Marion and Florence, S.C. 
Samuel Bacot Chap., S.C.
Jones, Aquilla—East Randolph Cem., Randolph, Vt. Descendants: 
Reported by Col. Israel Converse Chap., Vt.
Jones, David—Indian Kentuck Cem., nr. Canaan, Ind. John Paul 
Chap., Ind.
Jones, Joseph—Old Blandford Church Cem., Va. Frances Bland 
Randolph Chap., Va.
Jones, Reuben—Greenwood Cem., Tuscaloosa, Ala. Tuscaloosa 
Chap., Ala.
Jordan, William—Baptist Church Cem., West Hillsdale, Cray-
ville, N.Y. Descendant: Mr. Robert L. French. Reported by 
Hendrick Hudson Chap., N.Y.
Judd, Job—Bright Cem., Bright, Ind. Col. Archibald Lochary 
Chap., Ind.
Judd, Walter—Ancient Burying Ground, Waterbury, Conn. Melli-
cent Porter Chap., Conn.
Justice, Jesse—Old Bethel Cem., Bantam, Ohio. Beech Forest 
Chap., Ohio.
Keele, Richard—Old City Cem., Murfreesboro, Tenn. Capt. Wil-
liam Lytle Chap., Tenn.
Keele, Elias—Stevensville Cem., Stevens Twp., Pa. Descendants: 
Reported by Bradford Chap., Pa.
Keesling (Keisling, Kiesling), John—Fatic Cem., Fall Creek Twp., 
Ind. John Conner Chap., Ind.
Kellogg, Elizabeth—Bath Cem., Honesdale, Pa. Descendants: 
Reported by Wayne Chap., Pa.
Kellogg (Kellog), Samuel—Old Mill Cem., East Smithfield, Pa. 
Descendants: Reported by Bradford Chap., Pa.
Kellogg, Seth—N. Centerville, Ohio. Descendants: Reported by 
Kenosha Chap., Wisc.
Kelsey, Thomas—Cole Chapel Cem., Dearborn, nr. Dillboro, Ind. 
Col. Archibald Lochary Chap., Ind.
Kemp, Daniel—Christ Church Cem., New Brunswick, N.J. Jer-
sey Blue Chap., N.J.
Kemp, John—Forks of Dix River Baptist Church Cem., 4 mi N 
of Lancaster, Ky. Descendants: Reported by Shawnee Mission 
Chap., Kansas.
Kent, Bela—Grover Hill Cem., Springfield Twp., Pa. Descendants: 
Reported by Bradford Chap., Pa.
Ker, Thomas—Riverview Cem., Huntington, Pa. Standing Stone 
Chap., Pa.
Kerr, William—Ebenezer Cem., Manchester Twp., Ind. Col. Ar-
chibald Lochary Chap., Ind.
Ketcham, Isaac Carl—Ancient Burying Ground, Huntington, N.Y. 
SAR Society and Ketewamoke Chap., N.Y.
KEYS, John—Mill Creek Cem., Washington Twp., Ind. G.A.R. 
Society: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Kibbee, Ephraim—Marker placed in Gibson Hotel, Columbia Park-
way, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chap., Ohio.
Kidwell, Matthew—Old Mulkey Meeting House State Shrine, 
Monroe County, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chap., Ky.
Kiebler, Daniel—Brown Cem., Durham, N.Y. Meeting House 
Chap., N.Y.

FEBRUARY 1973
Killion, John—Clark Cem., on Roscoe Moore Farm, Lost River Twp., Ind. Hindostan Falls Chp., Ind.
King, George—Milford Cem., Milford, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
King, Philip Jacob Jr.—Prospect Hill Cem., York, Pa. Alhambra-San Gabriel Chp., Calif.
Kinney, William—Kinney Cem., abt. 2 mi from Old County Courthouse, Lexington, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Yadkin River Patriots Chp., N.C.
Knight, Caleb—Mountain View Cem., New Concord, Chatham Twp., N.Y. Meeting House Hill Chp., N.Y.
Koen, John—Family Cem., nr. Newland, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Elizabeth Duncan Chp., Ky.
Kreisher, John—Family Cem., Old Dutch Meeting House Cem., nr. Newland, N.C. Descendants: Reported by Archibald Lochry Chp., Ind.
Large, Joseph—Huff's Cem., Sevier County, Tenn. Spencer Clack House Hill Chp., N.Y.
Large, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
Lane, Aquilla—Private Cem., Whitesburg, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Samuel Doak Chp., Tenn.
Lane, Jacob—Greenbush Cem., Lafayette, Ind. Gen. de Lafayette Archibald Lochry Chp., Ind.
Lane, Samuel—Old Cem., Akron, Ind. Manitou Chp., Ind.
Langdon, Philip—Franklin Cem., Washington County, Ind. Christopher Harrison Chp., Ind.
Large, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
Large, Joseph—Huff's Cem., Sevier County, Tenn. Spencer Clack House Hill Chp., N.Y.
Laughlin, Thomas—Old Early Cem., nr. Wofford, Ky. Descendants: Reported by Elizabeth Duncan Chp., Ky.
Lawrence, Volantine—St. Leon Cem., Dearborn County, Ind. Col. Archibald Lochry Chp., Ind.
Leabo, Isaac—Van Buskirk Cem., Gosport, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Leap, John—Mountabor Cem., Fayette, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Lee, Ezra—Huron Cem., Huron, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.
LeFevre, Andries (Andres)—Family Cem., 4½ mi SW of New Platz, N.Y. Quassaick Chp., N.Y.
Le Munyon, Thomas—Strip Cem., 2 mi. on East Hill of Munns- ville, nr. Stockbridge, N.Y. Descendants: Reported by Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Lockwood, Timothy—Old Tomac Cem., Old Greenwich, Conn. Descendant: Mrs. Charles H. Rudy, Reported by Tulsa Chp., Okla.
Logan, William—Sims Cem., Union County, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Lohr, Valentine—Daniel's Churchyard, Lincoln County, N.C. Jacob Forney Chp., N.C.
Long, Joseph—Cem. on Farm of Frank Lockwood, Washington County, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Ludwig, Jacob—Sque.—Village Cem., Wadboro, Me. Lady Knox Chp., Me.
Lyman, Timothy—Center Cem., Goshen, Mass. Descendants: Reported by Kenosha Chp., Wis.
Lytle, Thomas—Bethel-Cherry Springs Cem., Old Fort, N.C. Greenlee Chp., N.C.
Mahoney, James—Sharon Baptist Cem., SE of Salem, Ind. Christopher Harrison Chp., Ind.
Manchester, Joseph—Allen Memorial Cem., 4 mi SW of Kiglore, Ohio. Moravian Trail Chp., Ohio.
Manning, Mark Jr.—Manning-Brimberry Cem., Walker County, Texas. Marty Martin Elmore Scott Chp., Texas.
Mannon (Mannan), John—Blunk's Cem., Webster Twp., Ind. Hoosier Elm Chp., Ind.
Marshall, James—Family Plot, nr. Old Concord Church, Anson County, N.C. Yadkin River Patriots Chp., N.C.
Martin, Samuel—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
Martin, Thomas—Springhill Cem., Springhill, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Martindale, William—Chile Cem., Chile, Ind. Nineteenth Star Chp., Ind.
Mason, Thomas—Old Town Cem., Montgomery County, Ind. SAR Society. Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Mathews, William—Clear Creek Cem., Perry Twp., Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Matthews, Thomas—2 mi east of Vass, N.C. Alfred Moore Chp., N.C.
Mauzy, William—East Hill Cem., Rushville, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Mayer, William—Cherry Creek Church, 2 mi from Chimney Rock Hwy., nr. Edneyville, N.C. Joseph McDowell Chp., N.C.
Maxwell, Bezelee—Old abandoned cem., nr. Hanover Church, Hanover, Ind. John Paul Chp., Ind.
Maxwell, Robert—Old Greenwich Presbyterian Church Chp., Stewartsville, N.J. Gen. William Maxwell Chp., N.J.
May, Abraham—Bloomfield Cem., Greene County, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
May, Cassmore (Cassimore)—Old Dutch Meeting House Cem., Washington County, Tenn. John Sevier Chp., Tenn.
132 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
McAllister, Alexander—Old Buffalo Church Cem., bet. Dunn and Fayetteville, N.C. Col. Alexander McAllister and Cornelius Harnett Chps., N.C.
McCull, George—Old Methodist Church Cem., Darlington, S.C. Black Creek Chp., S.C.
McCormick, John—Cem. on McCormick Farm, Logan County, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.
McClure, Andrew—Aldridge Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, Francis—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McDowell, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, Alexander—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, Francis—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, James—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
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McClure, Francis—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
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McClure, Francis—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
McClure, Francis—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
Mesler, Thomas—Rob Roy Cem., Swamsc Co., Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Moss, Zealy (Zeally)—Springdale Cem., Peoria, Ill. C.A.R. Society: Reported by Peoria Chpt., Ill.
Munday, Jeremiah—Bethel Church Cem., Denver, N. C. Col. Joseph Winning Chpt., N.C.
Munger, Jonathan—Ballou Cem., n of Fenner Corners, N. Y. Descendants: Reported by Kenosha Chpt., Wisc.
Musick, Abraham Sr.—Fee Fee Cem., Hazelwood, Mo. Descendants: Reported by Webster Groves Cplt., Mo.
Musick, Abraham Jr.—Fee Fee Cem., Hazelwood, Mo. Descendants: Reported by Webster Groves Cplt., Mo.
Musick, David—Fee Fee Cem., Hazelwood, Mo. Descendants: Reported by Webster Groves Cplt., Mo.
Myers, Henry—Family Cem., W of Cross Plains, Ind. Ripley County Historical Society: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Myers, Peter—Girards Fort Cem., Greene County, Pa. Descendants: Reported by Southwestern Director, Pa.
Neel, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Aliquippa Chpt., Pa.
Neel, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Aliquippa Chpt., Pa.
Nesale, Conrad—Huron Cem., Huron, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chpt., Ohio.
Odag, Thomas—Salen Cem., nr. Odell, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Overlin, William—Old Baker Creek's Cem., Luce Twp., Ind. Spier Spencer Cplt., Ind.
Overturf, Martin—Old Whitham Cem., Brown Twp., Ind. Ripley Historical Society: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Palmere, Joshua—Mountview View Cem., New Concord, Chatham Twp., N. Y. Hendrick Hudson Cplt., N. Y.

Parker, Asahel—Parker Cem., S. of Birmingham, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chpt., Ohio.
Parks, Charles—Union Church Cem., Laurens County, S.C. Descendants: Reported by Mrs. E. Mrehinger, Ill.
Parr, Mathias—Pigah Cem., Hensley Twp., Ind. Alexander Hamilton Chpt., Ind.
Parran, Thomas—Family Cem., nr. St. Leonards, Md. John Hanson Chpt., Md.
Parish (Parish), Jacob Kimball Sr.—Randolph Center Cem., Randolph, Vt. Descendants: Reported by Col. Israel Converse Cplt., Vt.
Parsons, Jabez—Scott's Cem., Huron, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chpt., Ohio.
Parsons, Nathanial—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Aliquippa Chpt., Pa.
Payton, Lewis—Cem. on farm owned by George Kraft, Webster Twp., Ind. Hoosier Elm Cplt., Ind.
Pediford (Pedigo), Edward—Old Mulkey Meeting House State Shrine, Monroe County, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chpt., Ky.
Pemberton, John—Sand creek Cem., Decatur County, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Penderson, Edward—Old Washington Cem., Versailles, Ind., Ripley County Historical Society: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Pendlock, Samuel—Dale Cem., Spencer County, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Penn, John—Guilford Courthouse National Park, Greensboro, N.C. John Penn and Old Bute Chps., N.C.
Pierce (Peirce, Pearce), George—Cem., 2, Charlestown, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Pike, Zebulon—Lawrenceburg Cem., Lawrenceburg, Ind. Col. Archibald Lochry Chpt., Ind.
Pinnell, Peter—Cem. on farm known as Henry Rumfield Pl., Oak Hill, Ill. nr. Cuba, Mo. Descendants: Reported by Dona Ana Chpt., New Mex.
Pippin, James—Abandoned Cem., Log Creek Valley, Paoli Twp., Ind. Lost River Chpt., Ind.
Pittenger—Samuel—Zane Cem., nr. Manchester, Ind. Col. Archibald Lochry Chpt., Ind.
Poe, John—Pigah Cem., Johnson County, Ind. Alexander Hamilton Chpt., Ind.
Polk, Charles—Family Chpt., nr. Brief, N. C. John Foster Chpt., N.C.
Posey, Zephaniah—Hopewell Cem., Richland Twp., Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Potter, Elijah—Old Plymouth Center Cem., Plymouth, Conn. Descendants: Reported by Indian Spring Chpt., Okla.
Powell, Dempsey—6 mi. N. of Raleigh, N.C. Caswell-Nash Chpt., N.C.

Powers, John—First Reformed Church Cem., New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Chp., N.J.

Powers, Lewis—Evan’s Cem., W of Jasper, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.


Pratt, Jonathan—Prattsburg Cem., Prattsburg, Ind. Ripley County Historical Society, State Historian, Ind.

Prentice, Nathaniel—Ligonier Cem., Ligonier, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.


Provost, Jasper—First Reformed Church Cem., New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Chp., N.J.


Pyron, William—Family Cem., nr. Unionville, N.C. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.

Purdy, Jeremiah—Poolville, N.Y. James Madison and Mohawk Valley Chps., N.Y.


Ralston, James—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.

Ramsdell, Joseph—Bloomville Cem., Bloomville, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.

Rand, Thomas—Rand Cem., Caesar Creek Twp., Ind. Col. Archibald Locbry Chp., Ind.


Ransom, John—Cholera (formerly known as Harrison Street) Cem., Sandusky, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.

Ransom, Joseph—Cholera (formerly known as Harrison Street) Cem., Sandusky, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.

Ransom (Ransom), Reuben Sr.—Clarke County, Ga. Elijah Clarke Chp., Ga.

Ransom, Robert—Cholera (formerly known as Harrison Street) Cem., Sandusky, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.

Ranstead, Joseph—Hamilton Cem., St. Joseph County, Ind. Schuyler Colfax Chp., Ind.

Rasner, John—Old Mulkey Meeting House State Shrine, Monroe County, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.


Ray, Ambrose—Old Padgett’s Church Cem., Cross Keys, S.C. Descendants: Reported by Mrs. E. Mehriinger, Ill.

Ray (Rea), Robbin—Underwood Cem., Jefferson County, Ind. John Paul Chp., Ind.

Ray, William—Riley Cem., Riley, Ind. SAR Society: Reported by State Historian, Ind.

Redden, George—Cem. on Farm of Charles Smith, nr. Sterling, Van Buren Twp., Ind. Veedersburg Chp., Ind.

Reed (Read), David—Old Cem., Orono, Me. Descendants: Reported by Esther Eayres Chp., Me.


Reed (Read), Matthew—Princeville Cem., Princeville, Ill. Peoria Chp., Ill.

Reilly (Riely), John—Old Cem., Paoli, Ind. Lost River Chp., Ind.

Reynolds (Kreynells, Rennolls, Runnells), Benjamin—Main Street Cem., Canton Borough, Pa. Descendants: Reported by Bradford Chp., Pa.

Reynolds, George—Marker placed on Guilford Battleground, Greensboro, N.C.—George Reynolds Chp., N.C.


Richardson, Edward—Bethlehem Church Cem., 10 mi. from Monroe, N.C. John Foster Chp., N.C.


Richman, Jesse—“Sycamore”, Old Homeplace Cem., nr. Green River and Sycamore Churchyard, Henderson County, N.C. Joseph McDowell Chp., N.C.

Richmond, James—Christ Church Cem., New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Chp., N.J.


Robeson, Thomas—Robeson County Courthouse Lawn, Lumberton, N.C. Col. Thomas Robeson Chp., N.C.

Rodman, Hugh Sr.—Armstrong’s Cem., S of Ireland, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.

Roe, Winthrop—Flore Park Cem., Binghamton, N.Y. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, N.Y.

Rogers, Edmund—Edmonton Cem., Edmonton, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.

Rogers, Ethan—Wright’s Cem., Salem Twp., Ind. Pokagon Chp., Ind.

Rogers, Hugh—Fines Creek Valley, 20 mi. from Waynesville, N.C. Greenlee Chp., N.C.


Rousseau (Rousseau), Anton (Antoine, Anthony)—Old City Cem., 2 mi. E of Covington, Ind. Richard Henry Lee Chp., Ind.


Saunders, Peleg—Potter Hill Cem., Westerly Twp., R.I. Gansevoort Chp., N.Y.

Schafer, Lambert—Family Cem. on Blair Farm, S of Birmingham, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.

Schaefer, John—First Reformed Church Cem., New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Chp., N.J.

Scott, James—Upper Indiana Cem., N.Y. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.

Scott, Moses—Van Liew Cem., New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Chp., N.J.

Seay, James—St. Timothy’s Chapel Burying Ground, Spartanburg, S.C. Battle of Cowpens Chps., S.C.


February 1973
Shadburn, Richard—Cemetery 2, Charlestown, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Shaffer, Andrew—Old Lutheran Cem., 4 mi. E of Hillboro, Ohio. Descendants: Reported by St. Andrew Bay Chapter, Fla.
Shields, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
Snodgrass, John—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
Snodgrass, Thomas—Lebanon Cem., West Mifflin, Pa. (Memorial Plaque) Queen Alliquippa Chp., Pa.
Solsby (Solsoe), Daniel—Honey Creek Twp., Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Sprague, Jonathan—Huron Cem., Huron, Ohio. Martha Pitkin Chp., Ohio.
Stacy, John—New Haven Cem., New Haven, N.Y. Descendants: Reported by Patience Wright Chp., Calif.
Stadman, Isaac—Sauquoit, N.Y. Oneida Chp., N.Y.
Stannard, Eliakim—Family Cem., East Durham, N.Y. Meeting House Hill Chp., N.Y.
Starnes, Joseph—Bethlehem Baptist Church Cem., Alexander County, N.C. Descendants: Reported by John Hoyle Chp., N.C.
Stevenson (Stinson), James—Jacksonburg Cem., Jacksonburg, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Stillwell, Richard—Simmon’s Cem., 3 mi SE of Holland, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Stine, Philip—Pott’s Cem., W of Corydon, Ind. The Hoosier Elm Chp., Ind.
Stites, Elijah—Marker placed in Gibson Hotel, Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Chp., Ohio.
Stockton, Robert—Family Cem., 3 mi. SE of Edmonton, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.
Stotts (Stout), Michael—Baptist Church Cem., Richland Twp., Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Stowe, Daniel—Mountain View Cem., New Concord, Chatham Twp., N.Y. Hendrick Hudson Chp., N.Y.
Strauben (Strawn), Richard—Ledbedbetter Cem., Adamsville, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Judge John McNairy Chp., Tenn.
Strobel, Daniel—St. John’s Lutheran Church Cem., Charleston, S.C. Blue Savannah Chp., S.C.
Stuckey, John Frederick—Mt. Zion Cem., Lynnville, Ind. Descendants: Reported by State Historian, Ind.
Sutherland, Ransom—Magnum Family Cem., 2 mi NW of Wake Forest, N.C. Gen. James Moore Chp., N.C.
Swinehart, Adam—Canton Chp., Ohio.
Switzer, Phillip—Bethel Cem., Gallia County, Ohio. Descendants: Reported by Mrs. Ernest Johnson, Ann Simpson Davis Chp., Ohio.

(To be continued)
ANNUAL REPORTS now due! DO SEND Chapter Bicentennial "Action Contest" entries to your State Chairman for judging. State Chairmen, DO SEND top state winner to the National Chairman. OBSERVE all deadlines: Entries reach your State Chairman by Feb. 1st; state entries reach National Chairman by Feb. 15th. (If yours MUST be late, please advise.) DO RETURN filled questionnaires, as requested. Remember! Your report is the only means of knowing all Bicentennial activity. Please send full account that it may be acknowledged and shared.

STATE REGENTS: March 1st is the deadline for color slides of your state Bicentennial project for Congress exhibit. Send these to Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, NSDAR Public Relations, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. (If yours will be delayed, please advise.) After Congress the slides will be stored; you may add to them at any time; they will be used for future Congress exhibits. Finally, they will become part of your state's permanent file.

Bicentennial ACTION to share... District Fourteen, California State Society, visited San Diego de Alcalá Mission as part of the community action emphasizing local historic churches. Mrs. Robert Sperry, Director, and Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, State Chairman U.S.A. Bicentennial, arranged the guided tour which took members to the first permanent settlement on the Pacific Coast. Begun in 1769, this Spanish Mission was the first of twenty-one Missions to range the Pacific coastline. The birthplace of Christian civilization on the west coast, San Diego de Alcalá survived Indian attacks, served as quarters for soldiers, even as a stable, and stood neglected for over a century. Now restored, the bell tower again rises above Mission gardens and visitors may view the interiors as originally planned by its founder Father Junipero Serra. At San Diego de Alcalá the first signpost was erected on El Camino Real which would later join the twenty-one California Missions. The history of California and the west stems from the Missions and their adjacent colonial settlements... Daughters of Ware Shoals, South Carolina participated in the Bicentennial observance of Mt. Bethel United Methodist Church established in 1768 by the outstanding Colonial Minister, Reverend George Whitfield. Located at Old Indian Spring, the first Christian Easter Sunrise Service in upper Carolina launched the congregation whose influence guided the settlement of Old Ninety-Six District, and whose remarkable history is equalled by few other churches... San Marino Chapter (California) researched the history of Church of the Angels in Los Angeles prior to visiting the architecturally prominent church and grounds... Thomas Jefferson Chapter (New Mexico), Mrs. James Craft, Regent, compiled heretofore unpublished data on Mission San Jose at Old Town in Carlsbad, site of land grant ranches in Nueva Espana, later Territory of New Mexico. Chapter members toured the old Spanish style church buildings and saw documents related to its early establishment. The tour included a historic lecture-tour at Grace Episcopal Church (established 1891) where stained glass windows memorialize colonizers who played an important role in opening the southwest to permanent settlement... Harrisburg Chapter (Pennsylvania), Mrs. Howard L. Nowry, Regent, centers much emphasis on the Bicentennial theme "Make Local History Live", this year stressing historic local churches. Their yearbook honors the Bicentennial years with meetings featured at historic churches and landmarks. The Pennsylvania Chairman of Juniors—a member of Harrisburg Chapter—Miss Joan Romig, created a "Church Tapestry" presenting seven of the oldest local churches. A free-lance artist, Miss Romig designed this history in linen as a project which has had splendid acceptance. The rendition in linen serves as a memento of the Bicentennial and sales proceeds are used for Bicentennial purposes. Harrisburg Chapter's activities also include a special project to restore through painting and photographs, collections of local historic sites which were lost in the 1972 flood. Chapter members dedicate and donate their time to assist young artists of the area in replacing the destroyed collections...
THE NATCHEZ PILGRIMAGE

Natchez-On-The-Mississippi

March 10 through April 8, 1973

30 Antebellum Houses Open

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National Defense

(Continued from page 99)

that in his "Invictus," Oliver Wendell Holmes was heard to remark, "The hell you say.")

King Solomon had learned enough from his father David to know that he could not go it alone; and he knelt in prayer: "I am as a little child. I ask not for wealth, or power, or for the destruction of my enemies; only give me an understanding heart and wisdom to lead my people." (If only he hadn't forgotten it later.)

And Abraham Lincoln, burdened in mind and heart over the plight of his Country, said, "I have only one place to go and that is on my knees." And he never forgot.

And let us not forget that a Nation which is willing to ignore its past doesn't deserve a future. And we will have a future as long as our Republic remains a "Nation under God"—as long as enough of us are left, of many different races and creeds, not seeking to be made alike, but in rich and harmonious variety, to stand and say and sing together: "My country, 'tis of thee . . . Of thee, I sing."
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140
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State Regent of Alabama  
and  
Candidate for  
Vice President General  
at the  
Eighty-third Continental Congress  
April, 1973

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In honor of the lasting contributions each of our 50 states has made to our heritage, each ingot will carry a finely sculpted design commemorating a major event from that state's history.
The United States Silver Ingot collection captures the spirit and drama of the great story of our nation: in Pennsylvania, the representatives of 13 colonies sign a declaration which creates a new nation; in Maryland, the new morning reveals a battle-tattered flag which inspires our National Anthem; in California, the discovery of gold explodes a surge of westward expansion.
Each ingot also will depict a bas-relief map of the state noting the capital city. The reverse will denote the state's nickname, its admission date to the Union, and a description of the historical event commemorated.

MAGNIFICENT PROOF QUALITY INGOTS
Ingots will be struck in two weights: 2,500 grains and 5,000 grains. The sheer size alone of this collection — 250,000 grains of solid sterling silver (over 35 pounds) in the larger size — befits the historic significance of the story portrayed. It is a fortunate family indeed which is ever able to accumulate this much silver!
In keeping with the special nature of this First Edition collection, all ingots will be struck in proof quality — the superb finish identifiable by a finely polished, mirror-like background upon which a meticulously sculpted design is struck in frosted bas-relief.
A TRULY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

It is interesting to consider that the new Eisenhower proof silver dollar contains 152 grains of silver and has been sold by the U.S. Treasury at $10.00 each. The smaller of the two United States Silver Ingot sizes contains 2,500 grains of sterling silver and will be issued at only $22.00 each (plus a small charge for postage and handling).

Think what this means! You would have to spend over $150.00 purchasing Eisenhower proof coins from the U.S. Government to obtain as much silver as is contained in a single United States Silver Ingot to be issued at $22.00.

Naturally, we are not suggesting people are buying Eisenhower dollars solely for their silver content (just as we would not suggest anyone buy United States Silver Ingots solely for their silver content). At the same time, the striking advantage for United States Silver Ingots seems worthy of your consideration.

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Each ingot will be individually hallmarked with the A signature of The Danbury Mint, the year of mintage and the official certification of the number of grains of sterling silver.

A Certificate of Registration will be issued with each set to authenticate its First Edition Proof Set status. The Danbury Mint will maintain permanent records of all First Edition Sets issued.

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Each subscriber will receive, at no additional charge, a luxurious walnut chest. This hand-constructed chest is magnificently designed to display and protect the entire collection. As a special feature, each chest will bear an imbedded name plate individually inscribed with the owner’s name.

In addition, each subscriber will receive a special reference card album. This handsome accessory will permit ready access to informative reference cards accompanying each ingot. These cards explain the historical significance of each scene and provide fascinating background information on each state.

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Ingots will be issued at the rate of approximately one per month. The price will be $22.00 per 2,500 grain ingot or $40.00 per 5,000 grain ingot (plus a small charge for postage and handling). These prices will be maintained regardless of any increases in precious metal prices—a guarantee made possible only by advance commitments on our part in world silver markets. Thus, you are able to acquire the entire collection at a guaranteed price, and yet make only small monthly payments as each ingot is received.

You may reserve your own personal collection of United States Silver Ingots without risk or obligation. When the first ingot arrives, if it is not entirely satisfactory in every way, return it for a full refund. You may discontinue your subscription at any time with no obligation to purchase further ingots.

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Consider for a moment the dimension of this opportunity. By subscribing to either the 2,500 or 5,000 grain size you can acquire an heirloom treasury of fine art and more silver than the average person possesses in a lifetime.

Rarely does a single collection meet so many criteria sophisticated collectors seek. As art, as history, as a store of precious metal, we believe the United States Silver Ingot collection will set a new standard by which others will be judged. We invite you to experience the satisfaction of owning and displaying this unique story of the 50 States of our Union preserved in sterling silver.

The Danbury Mint, a division of Glendinning Companies, Inc., creates and markets commemoratives. All such commemoratives are struck for The Danbury Mint by other organizations selected from among the world’s leading private mints. The Danbury Mint does not itself produce commemoratives, nor is it affiliated with the U.S. Mint or any other U.S. Government agency.

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<tr>
<td>2,500 Grain Ingot</td>
<td>$22.00 per Ingot (Plus $1.25 postage and handling)</td>
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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 129)

lidge. It was the first Chapter to be organized during her term of office as State Regent of the Minnesota Society.

It has been an active and successful chapter in all facets of DAR life and activities. The early dynamic leaders established a precedent that has been carried through to the present officers. They are continuing to make it active and successful. Mary Knapp Wilcox, our present Regent of seven years, has done a tremendous job in keeping our sights focused on National and local society projects.

Historical, educational and patriotic participation have been foremost in the work of the chapter. On the local level, concern for conservation and ecology has been the big interest of our members. The Fort Snelling Chapel and Sibley House, home of Minnesota's first Governor, owned and operated by Minnesota DAR members, are the pets of many of our members.

(Continued on page 190)
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR

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STATE REGENT

1970-1973

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Welcome to Florence...

The Florence City-County Complex, pictured, is designed to house both governments enabling them to work more closely.

Thanks to City and County Council and the Chamber of Commerce, Florence and the County, once dependent upon an agricultural economy and Atlantic Coast Line Shops payroll, has become a center for commerce, education, medicine, industry, transportation and culture. Secondary schools are complemented by Francis Marion College and the Darlington-Florence Technical Education Center, both regional in scope.

Five towns in the county, Johnsonville, Lake City, Olanta, Pamplico and Timmonsville, contribute to the new economy now stabilized by industrial job opportunities. Lake City has a hospital and Florence, known as a medical center, has major facilities with plans for a regional hospital.

The intersection of major highways, railroad passenger and freight service, airlines with jet accommodations, bus lines and motor freight terminals serve the area. Newspapers, radio and television assure an informed public.

Spring finds Florence living up to her name, "The Garden City" with a Beauty Trail, rose garden and lovely parks. A full-time recreation director and staff, a Family YMCA, youth golf program, tennis courts, available water sports and country clubs fill leisure hours. Culturally Florence is exceptional with Symphony Orchestra, Little Theatre, Museum, Choral Society, Regional Civic Ballet, and Community Concert and Francis Marion Artist series. Churches of every denomination help make this area a place where people come to look and stay to live.

The greatest resource of this section of the state is people, wonderful people, who give of themselves to build for others.
The Florence City-County Complex

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Left to right, seated: Mrs. McLaurin Burch, Mrs. John R. Sojourner, Mrs. Eugene N. Zeigler. Standing: Mrs. Charles T. Johnson, Regent; Mrs. Robert P. Schofield, Mrs. Clyde C. Hicks, Mrs. R. Eugene Smith, Mrs. James C. McLeod, Mrs. Charles W. Stikeleather, Mrs. Alex Brunson. (Not present, Mrs. E. L. Ouilla.)

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General Francis Marion near his secret camp at Snow's Island on the Pedee River, 1780. This painting, an 1857 copy by Edward Arnold of an original 1851 oil by William Tylee Ranney, is in the Florence Museum, Florence, S. C., a gift from Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Groves of New Orleans.
Christ Episcopal Church (Florence County) was built in the 1850's far out in the country near plantations on land given by Dr. Edward Porcher. The Church was consecrated in 1859. Founding families included Bacot, Ashby, Rogers, Gregg, Harllee, Porcher, Waring, Maxwell and McCall. Today, this Church with its tree-shaded graveyard, where two of its ministers and others are buried, is a place of beauty and serenity. Four of its ministers became Bishops. Christ Church, now a Mission, continues to serve.

On her sixty-fifth birthday (1908-1973)
the Samuel Bacot Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

 honors
 Her Regent

Mrs. Charles T. Johnson
and her past regents

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Mrs. Julie Carpenter Hicks
Mrs. Frances Dusenbury (McCown) Johnson

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Hopewell Presbyterian Church, founded 1770, still serves the Claussen Community of Florence County. The original church was destroyed by fire soon after its erection. A second church, built on the site, served more than seventy years. In 1842 the third and present church was erected across the road. The original site was dedicated (Hopewell Cemetery) to those Godly men and women who sacrificed to preserve this pioneer Church of the Pee Dee.
Named for General Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame, Francis Marion College occupies a 300-acre campus on the Francis Marion Memorial Highway (U.S. 301-76) some seven miles east of Florence.


Serving the Pee Dee area of the state, it offers undergraduate programs in the arts and sciences, in the professional areas of business administration and education and has developed cooperative programs with other institutions thus broadening educational opportunities.

Rogers Library and McNair Science Building (above) are the College’s newest facilities. Smith College Center and a new Office-Classroom Building will be completed this year.

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In front of the Museum's park entrance are the propellers of the Confederate Cruiser Pee Dee. The twenty-six room building was designed in 1939 and is one of the earliest International Style residences in the United States. The Museum has been housed here since 1953.

Miss Jane Beverly Evans founded the Museum in 1924. Her initial purchases of Southwestern Indian ceramics, textiles, and jewelry created one of the first museums of primitive art in the World. The collection of approximately seventy-five whole vessels is still one of the finest anywhere outside the Southwest.

Miss Evans and other members of the Evans family made major contributions of Oriental art in the 30's, and in 1941 the Museum purchased the Florence Nightingale League Collection of Chinese Art. Around the turn of the century, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. League collected outstanding examples of almost all periods and types of Chinese Art from early bronzes to contemporary Imperial costumes. Today, with many additions, the Museum has a Chinese collection without peer in the Southeast.

The Museum emphasizes art, but also collects historical and natural historical material. The historical material is primarily objects with local significance, and the natural historical objects deal with visual significance.

Usually, about one hundred of the Museum's thirteen hundred works of art are on exhibit. The remainder are stored in the adjacent Evans Research Center, purchased in 1969. While the selection changes about every six weeks, much of the best material is permanently displayed in installations designed to focus attention on the individual object and to eliminate all distractions which might interfere with appreciation.

*Contributed by the Trustees of the Florence Museum*
The new “Allied Health Training Center” at Florence-Darlington TEC

Florence-Darlington Technical Education Center, a “job” oriented institution, has served more than 76,000 students since its establishment in 1964. Its 20 technology and industrial crafts curricula for the full time student and its extensive evening programs have helped to ease the transition in the Pee Dee Region of South Carolina from a traditionally agrarian economy to an industrial one. The Center occupies over 200,000 square feet of floor space on a 68 acre tract of land.

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FEBRUARY 1973
Dedicated to

THE SAMUEL BACOT CHAPTER OF FLORENCE

and

THE ROGER GORDON CHAPTER OF LAKE CITY

and to all

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
COLUMBIA, S.C. AREA CHAPTERS
NSDAR

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Congratulations to
MRS. JOSEPH ABRAMS BAILEY (Nina Vance) on her 100th birthday
A DAR member for 61 years.
Charter member of Musgrove Mill Chapter, Clinton, S. C.—1911.
One of the Founders of Tamassee School.
Made Honorary life member by Tamassee School Board in 1922.
Has served in many Chapter, State and National offices.
Presently a resident of Bailey Nursing Home, Clinton, S. C.
WE ARE HONORED TO WELCOME MRS. BAILEY AS A RECENT TRANSFER MEMBER OF
SULLIVAN-DUNKLIN CHAPTER
Laurens, S. C.
Mrs. Mell G. Sweatt, Regent

New Ancestors
(Continued from page 119)
Ruble, Isaac ........................................ Pennsylvania
Ruddle, Sarah Barnes Beggs ................ Rockingham Co., Va.
Ruddell
Sacket, Abner ........................................ Westfield, Ma.
Sackett
Sappington, Francis Brown .................. Anne Arundel Co., Md.
Saxon, James ......................................... Laurens Co., S.C.
Swartz, Frederick ................................. Waldoboro, Me.
Schwartz
Sheneman, Frederick (Farugott Ferdin- and) ................................... Pennsylvania
Scogin, Alexander ................................. Orange Co., N.C.
Singley, Jacob ....................................... Lehigh Twp., Pa.
Singefield, Aaron ................................. Columbia Co., Ga.
Snedow, Philip ..................................... Montgomery Co., Va.
Stedman, Samuel ................................. Farmington, Ct.

Stinchepher, Joseph .............................. Wilkes Co., N.C.
Summit, Francis ................................. Lincoln Co., N.C.
Taylor, Andrew .............................. Old 96th Dist., S.C.
Taylor, William ................................. Kentucky Dist., Va.
Thibaudeau, Amant ............................ Attakapas Dist., La.
Tooker, Jonah .................................. Suffolk Co., L.I., N.Y.
Tucker, John ...................................... Amherst Co., Va.
Tuttle, Thomas ................................... Lee, N.H.
Van Horn, William .............................. Burlington Co., N.J.
Van Sickler, Ferdinand ....................... Middlesex Co., N.J.
Vought, Christley ............................... Montgomery Co., Va.
Vaugh
Ward, John ......................................... Washington, Co., N.Y.
Wheaton, Christopher ......................... Leicester, Ma.
Wildor, William ................................ Johnston Co., N.C.
Wilson, Isaac ..................................... Washington Dist., N.C.
Winslow, Peleg ................................. Putney, Vt.

DAR MAGAZINE
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(Continued from page 118)
"After the reading of the Twenty third Psalm, and the audible repetition of the Lord’s Prayer, the group sang the Star Spangled Banner, accompanied by the melodian. Together the ladies listened to the American’s Creed, and saluted the flag.

"The list of officers was announced, and they were given the oath of office by Mrs. Hamilton Gibbes, State Regent. After some deliberation, it was decided that the name of the new chapter should be Fort Crailo, the 176th Chapter in New York State.

In writing this article use was made of the NYS Library; Mr. Tyrrell, from the New York State Department of Historic Trust; Mr. Douty, caretaker of Fort Crailo; Mrs. George Albert Morriss, Historian General, NSDAR; and the following written material: Historic and Scientific Sites of New York State, Published by the NYS Education Department; The History of The City of Albany, New York by Arthur Weiss; and Historic Sites of New York State, Published by the NYS Education Department.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Sumter's Home Chapter—DAR, takes great pride in presenting the Sumter County Court House. This building, dating from 1906, was dedicated in 1907. An official Court House has been a part of the life of Sumter County residents since 1798, when commissioners were named "to ascertain and fix upon the most central place for the erection of a Court House in the District of Sumter." Two buildings preceded the present handsome structure, both located in the same general area. Court was first held in the home of John Gayle until the first building was completed in 1802. The second structure was designed by Robert Mills and was completed in 1821. It was used for court and as a place of public gatherings until 1907. A large monument stands in front of the Court House dedicated to the Memory of the Men of Sumter County who made the Supreme Sacrifice during the World War II and the Korean Conflict.

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SUMTER'S HOME CHAPTER—DAR

Sumter, South Carolina

Honoring—Mrs. Robert O. Purdy, III
Regent—1967-1970
District V Director 1970-1973
churches." Hester's religious faith was not the blaze of a fanatic's zeal but the clear, blue flame of quiet conviction. This she instilled in all of her children.

Hester's life, like that of every Pilgrim mother, was never free from the hardships of pioneer living. She saw the homes of her children burned and their fields ravaged during the terrible King Phillip's War. Wolves were a constant menace. No man went even to church without his gun. In fact, he was fined if he was found guilty of such carelessness. The Pilgrim Mothers must have spent many an hour on their knees.

The continuity of the generations was well appreciated when this country was new. The evidence of this is seen in a note found in Governor Bradford's diary in regard to the Cooke family. In 1650 he wrote:

"Francis Cooke is still living a very old man and hath seen his children's children have children. After his wife came over (with other children) he hath three still living by her, all married and have five children so that their increase is eight. And his son John, which came over with him, is married and hath four children living."

Fortunately history has left an account a little easier to understand, with a complete list of the families of all five children.

Hester's life certainly did bloom at Plymouth. There, surrounded by exactly forty grandchildren whom she was privileged to see established in homes of their own, she held in her arms countless great grandchildren and great great grandchildren. She must have lived almost ninety years for she was still living in 1675.

Hester's famous descendant, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in a speech to the Daughters of The American Revolution said, "Remember, remember always that all of us, and you and I especially; are descended from immigrants and revolutionists."

It is well for all of us to remember that our Founding Mothers as well as our Founding Fathers deserve to be revered. These are the people whose trials and sacrifices have brought to their descendants the great blessing of citizenship in America.

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Harris Hall has stood on the campus of Washington College Academy since 1842. In its early days, it was used as a dormitory for boys. The War Between the States came, and the building served as housing for both Southern and Northern armies. The Northern army housed its horses on the ground floor. In the early 1900s the United States government paid for damages done the building during the war. It was completely renovated in 1954 through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Harris. Mrs. Harris is a member of the John Sevier Chapter. Today it serves the 192 year old Academy as girls dormitory.

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

The Davidson County Regents' Council, DAR of Nashville, Tennessee, honors another historic house of worship. The First Presbyterian Church was organized to meet on the present site in 1814. The present building was completed in 1854. The designer, William Strickland, was also architect for Tennessee's State Capitol building. During the Civil War Federal forces used the church as a hospital. The big church bell weighs 4,000 pounds and was used as the city fire alarm until the 1890's.

In 1955 the First Presbyterian Church relocated and the property was purchased by members who organized the Downtown Presbyterian Church. A tradition of worship begun in 1814 has continued unbroken.
JOHN HUNTER CHAPTER
NSDAR

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So named for our Doctor John Hunter, born 1819—died 1878. He practiced medicine in this village, once called ANDREWS CHAPEL. Our Chapter was organized and confirmed October 18, 1967, with eighteen Charter members, and we now have a membership of twenty-four.

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Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee
which city has celebrated, this year, its SESQUICENTENNIAL
1822 1972

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We proudly present a small segment of our rich historical heritage. This is a replica of the Capitol of the Lost State of Franklin which stood in Greeneville from 1785 to 1788. John Sevier was its first and only governor. Nonrecognition from the State of North Carolina and the Federal Government caused the demise of the State of Franklin.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Old Glory Chapter DAR celebrated their 75th anniversary in October of 1972.

In October 1897 the Franklin Tennessee Chapter was organized at Maplehurst the home of Miss Susie Gentry. Fifteen ladies were accepted as Charter members.

Two years previous to this event, on June 14, 1895 the first Flag Day in Tennessee was brilliantly and appropriately celebrated in the Gentry home one month after it had been declared a national memorial. Miss Gentry suggested that the new chapter be named Old Glory in honor of the noble banner.

In 1936 in a letter to Mrs. Warren Hollinshead, Miss Gentry explaining the significance of the name wrote, “I want you and the National Society DAR to know why I, as organizing regent of Old Glory Chapter gave it such a name. When John Paul Jones had his famous fight with the ‘Serapis’ the flag staff was struck and the flag was ‘heading’ downward to the sea, when a heroic gallant sailor made a plunge for it, saying: Old Glory shall never be lowered on land or sea and rescued it.

“Most people so confuse history that they think it was named for William Driver’s Federal Flag that he carried around the world in the War Between the States. It was mother’s family of Jones that John Paul had lived with and liked enough to take the, Willie Jones. His brother was Allen Jones.”
It was the sympathetic supervision and meticulous attention given by General Washington to medical affairs and the unceasing efforts of our earliest doctors to combat diseases of which they often had no knowledge that prevented this possibility of non-military defeat. The various mineral and other medicines used in this battle against disease were not always effective and often polluted the bloodstream, but nonetheless saved American lives countless times and made an effective weapon in the constant battle against disease, an enemy which might well have jeopardized the American cause beyond recall.

Although a very small sample of hair is required for analysis, there are occasions when it is considered that the removal of even a few hairs from a locket or brooch would damage the aesthetic and historic integrity of the item. Further, a jeweler is always consulted if there are questions as to whether an object should be opened at all. If any reader has an historic hair sample a portion of which she wishes to contribute—subject always to these considerations and safeguards—a letter addressed to:

Professor Adon A. Gordus
Department of Chemistry
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

will bring a speedy and grateful reply.

Footnotes

1 James E. Gibson, Dr. Bodo Otto and ...., p. 131.
2 This is not to say that American or British doctors were unaware that lead and mercury in various forms were toxic. Many of them knew this but realized their therapeutic values as well. The debates about mercury alone, as poison and medicine, from antiquity to the 20th century would, at a conservative estimate, occupy at least five sizeable volumes.
3 Report to Congress, March 19, 1776.
5 Ibid., p. 121.
6 James E. Gibson, p. 85.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Anderson, Mrs. Thomas</td>
<td>Robert Weakley</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<td>Buchanan, Mrs. Sam</td>
<td>Issac Rainey</td>
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<td>Cooke, Mrs. Joe</td>
<td>Thomas Hall</td>
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<td>Enoch, Mrs. Lee</td>
<td>Francis McNairy</td>
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<td>Grace, Mrs. Mike</td>
<td>Patrick McLaughlin</td>
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<td>Heyde, Mrs. John</td>
<td>Peter Benham</td>
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<td>Morel, Mrs. Harry</td>
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<td>Morris, Mrs. William</td>
<td>Peter Benham</td>
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<td>Muse, Mrs. Ben</td>
<td>Nathaniel Eastman</td>
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<td>John Massenburg</td>
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<td>Patrick McLaughlin</td>
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<td>Torrence, Mrs. Joe</td>
<td>James Cooley</td>
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<td>Yeargan, Mrs. Frank</td>
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<td>Zahalka, Mrs. Joe</td>
<td>George Newton</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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With three strokes of the hammer, in the name of the Holy Trinity, the cornerstone of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Columbia, Tennessee, was laid Sept. 5, 1860. The building was only partially completed at the outbreak of the War Between the States. It was occupied in 1862 as headquarters by the Federal Provost Marshal.

The funerals of Confederate Generals Van Dorn (in 1863), Cleburne, Strahl and Granbury (in 1864) were held in this church. One of the windows is a memorial to Confederate General and Mrs. Richard S. Ewell.

Four former rectors have become bishops: James H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee; Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana; Thomas N. Carruthers, Bishop of South Carolina; and W. Fred Gates, Jr., Suffragan Bishop of Tennessee.

Jane Knox, Tenassee, and Thomas McKissick Chapters, DAR, Columbia, Tenn., express appreciation to the following local financial institutions:

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<tr>
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It Just Comes Natural
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Their Georgia State Officers For 1972-1974

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The program is correlated with curriculum studies of the two school systems in Marietta and Cobb County, with two scheduled class tours daily. It is supported solely by contributions and subsidiaries from the two systems. The museum is open to the public on Sundays, two to five p.m.

The program is planned primarily for second grade through middle school students, and is planned for a “hands-on” approach, allowing pupils to participate actively in each exhibit. During its first three years, the museum has offered two different exhibits, the first one on transportation in the county’s history, and the current one, “Careers in Cobb—A Century of Work,” covering six different areas of vocational opportunities.
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(Continued from page 146)

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Organized October 18, 1758, by Hector McNeill, Gilbert Clark, Thomas Gibson, Alexander McAllister, Malcolm Smith, Archibald McKay, John Patterson, Duschiell Shaw, Neel McNeill, Archibald Buie, Angus Culbreth, and John McPherson. These Presbyterian Gentlemen extended a call and guaranteed the salary of the Rev. James Campbell to serve as pastor of Bluff, Barbacue and Longstreet Churches.

For many years services were held in both English and Gaelic. During the Revolution loyalties of its members became sharply divided, each side sincerely feeling that its way best represented the ideals of freedom. Col. Alexander McAllister, an outstanding Patriot leader, is buried in Bluff Church Cemetery.

Mrs. Wyman F. Scarborough, Director

Alfred Moore
Col. Robert Rowan
Col. Thomas Robeson
Cornelius Harnett
Craighead-Dunlap
John Foster
Private John Grady
Thomas Wade
Upper Cape Fear
Uwharrie Patriots
Yadkin River Patriots

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Honoring

MRS. W. DILLON CHAMBERS
Candidate for the office of Vice-President General

DISTRICIII, NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY NSDAR

CHAPTER
Alexandriana
Battle of Charlotte
Jane Parks McDowell
Liberty Hall
Mecklenburg
Piedmont Patriots
General Robert Irwin

REGENT
Miss Eugenia H. McElroy
Mrs. William Allen
Mrs. R. H. Husband
Mrs. J. D. Stratton
Miss Lula Faye Clegg
Mrs. G. H. Everett
Mrs. E. F. Rimmer

CHAPTER
Halifax Convention
Mecklenburg Declaration of
Independence
Cabarrus Black Boys
Colonel Adam Alexander
Battle of Cowan's Ford

REGENT
Mrs. Stanton Pickens
Mrs. S. L. Boyce
Mrs. P. H. Scarborough
Mrs. H. L. Banker
Mrs. J. T. Kimbrough

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Mrs. George A. Kernodle, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice-President General standing in the kitchen of the ALLEN HOUSE, now fully restored at the Alamance Battleground. This setting is typical of the pioneer homes in which people lived in this area prior to the Revolutionary War in 1771.

DISTRICT V, NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY NSDAR

Colonel Andrew Balfour,  
Mrs. Anthony Winkler-Prins, Regent

Battle of Alamance,  
Mrs. M. A. Coble, Regent

George Reynolds,  
Mrs. L. H. Hance, Regent

Guilford Battle,  
Mrs. K. C. C. Franklin, Regent

Alexander Martin,  
Mrs. James Fox, Regent

Rachel Caldwell,  
Mrs. H. D. Kellett, Regent

Joseph Kerner,  
Mrs. T. C. Kerner, Regent

James Hunter,  
Mrs. R. F. Bishop, Regent

William Bethel, Mrs. H. G. French, Regent

DISTRICT V PROUDLY ENDORSES MRS. W. DILLON CHAMBERS, NORTH CAROLINA STATE REGENT, FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL

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CHAPTERS

Davie Poplar, Chapel Hill
General Davie, Durham
Old Bute, Henderson
John Penn, Oxford
Caswell-Nash, Raleigh

Colonel Polk, Raleigh
Samuel Johnston, Raleigh
Micajah Bullock, Raleigh
General James Moore, Wake Forest
Warren, Warrenton

Mrs. J. L. Lassiter, Jr., District Director
“Loretta” was the home of William Richardson Davie from 1785 to 1805. Col. Davie had an outstanding military record in the American Revolution. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, Governor of North Carolina, and a member of the Peace Commission to France. He was a talented lawyer, who defended both Tories and Patriots. However, he had a lighter side. He was one of the owners of “Sir Archy,” the most famous race horse of that era. Of all of Davie’s accomplishments, he is best remembered as the “Father of the University of North Carolina.”

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North Carolina State Regent
For the office of
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DURING THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

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Glory to the land of freedom
Glory to the land of freedom
Glory to the land of freedom
I LOVE AMERICA!

I love this great America, the land of liberty
For I know the price of freedom countless others paid for me
Do we hear their call to carry on and serve as valiantly
THIS GREAT AMERICA!

Chorus

May all men be united by the bonds of brotherhood
May we learn to love each other, for in every man is good
Let us live in peace upon the land where men of valor stood
THIS GREAT AMERICA!

Chorus

I love God's great America, all equal in His sight
May we be as one in spirit as we reach up for the right
And may we have humility to match our power and might
HIS GREAT AMERICA
HIS GREAT AMERICA!

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