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COVER STORY

There is one day that is ours. There is one day when all we Americans who are not self-made go back to the old home to eat saleratus biscuits and marvel how much nearer to the porch the old pump looks than it used to... Thanksgiving Day... is the one day that is purely American." Although many of our life styles have changed since O. Henry wrote these words in 1907, Americans still love Thanksgiving and regard it as a time for going home to enjoy the fellowship of family and friends. May we never become so sophisticated that we forget to give thanks for our many blessings, especially for our Country.

The cover photo for November is a water color by Seth Eastman called "Prairie du Chien," done in 1846-48. The photo is used with the permission of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign states to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict... I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens.

On October 3, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued this Thanksgiving Proclamation, after which Thanksgiving became a national holiday.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Thanksgiving Day. What vivid pictures and memories are brought to mind by those words: Indians, corn, harvest, America's first settlers, homecoming, and, most especially, our Land of Plenty.

From earliest history, whenever man has tilled the soil and reaped the benefits thereof, he has taken the time to pay homage to the heavenly being who has permitted him such good fortune. The ancient countries of Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia seem to have started the spread of the harvest festival by offering to the "Great Mother" the first or the last sheaf of wheat. Medieval times saw Germany, France, Holland, England and countries of central Europe observing the Feast of St. Martin of Tours, Martinmas, on November 11, as the time of harvest rejoicings.

America's earliest settlers were either farmers or fishermen who were deeply religious. Therefore, it is not surprising that a day of thankfulness was set aside in each new colony following the first harvest. In 1578 English fishermen in Newfoundland had a Thanksgiving Day, and along the coast of Maine, in 1607, the Popham Colony also had such a day. However, it is from the settlers of Virginia and Massachusetts that we draw our observance today.

During the American Revolution, the Continental Congress recommended days of Thanksgiving. George Washington issued the first National Thanksgiving proclamation in 1789, the year of his inauguration as President of the new Nation. He called for another Thanksgiving Day in 1795. Other Presidents followed, but there was no fixed date established for a national celebration. New York officially adopted the day in 1817 while in other states the day continued to be celebrated according to regional preferences.

As members of one of the world's largest women's organizations, we can be both thankful and proud of the fact that a woman was responsible for having Thanksgiving Day celebrated across the nation. Sarah Josepha Hale started her one-woman crusade in 1827 while she was editor of the Boston Ladies' Magazine. When this magazine was consolidated with Godey's Lady's Book of Philadelphia, Mrs. Hale continued as editor with her editorials reaching the largest number of people of any periodical in the country. She also wrote hundreds of letters to governors, Presidents, and men of affairs to advance her idea. In her editorial of September 1863 she wrote: "... Can we not then, following the appointment of Jehovah in the 'Feast of Weeks,' or Harvest Festival, establish our yearly Thanksgiving as a permanent American National Festival which shall be celebrated on the last Thursday in November in every State of the Union? ... Then in every quarter of the globe our nationality would be recognized in connection with our gratitude to the Divine Giver of all our blessings. . . ."

Shortly after this last editorial President Lincoln issued his Thanksgiving Proclamation on October 3, 1863, following which Thanksgiving became a national holiday observed on the last Thursday of November. Officially, each succeeding President has issued a similar proclamation.

The power of one woman accomplished so much. Be thankful that you are a part of an organization of women that also accomplishes great things for individuals and for our country. As we unite in thanks, remember that "They go from strength to strength, every one of them. . . ."

Faithfully,

Eleanor W. Spicer
President General, NSDAR

NOVEMBER 1973
We, like the eagles, were born to be free. Yet we are obliged, in order to live at all, to make a cage of laws for ourselves and to stand on the perch. We are born as wasteful and unremorseful as tigers; we are obliged to be thrifty or starve, or freeze. We are born to wander, and cursed to stay and dig.

—William Bolitho (1890-1930)
Grinding gears and deafening sound herald the approach of the mechanical monster. Its huge jaw is lowered to the ground as it levels everything in its path. With a fluttering of wings that excite the air, the female eagle flees her nest that once rested in the disappearing tree below. There is no one to pity her desperate calls for her abandoned eaglets. The future subdivision hears nothing.

With majestic ease, the huge bird soars through the sky. Its wings are spread wide as if to embrace the country for which it stands symbol. Suddenly, a shot rings out in the still air, and the once proud head plunges to the ground. An American Bald Eagle is killed.

The Lord of the Skies, the eagle, has stirred the minds of men for ages. For millenia eagles represented imperial power, but one species, the bald eagle, now symbolizes freedom and democracy. Because it is native only to North America, and because of its great strength, courage and grandeur in flight, the bald eagle was chosen to be the United States’ national symbol.

Today, our national bird is found almost everywhere—it is the central figure in the Great Seal of the United States; it appears on all dollar bills, and on many coins, stamps, and official documents. Yes, our national bird is almost everywhere, EXCEPT one place—aloft in its native skies.

As the bald eagle population decreases, the U.S. faces the possibility of being represented by a symbol which has vanished from our land. The Southern Bald Eagle is already listed in the official list of U.S. Endangered Species published by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Is the Northern Bald Eagle next?

These warnings of endangered species are not new, but man has long ignored them. Prince Bernard of the Netherlands, president of the World Wildlife Fund, said, “Today we are alarmed because we know that the destruction of nature directly menaces our common heritage. And once an animal species disappears, it can NEVER be revived.”

Yes, the eagles’ ultimate fate depends on one species: our own. We can annihilate them. We can conserve them. The choice is ours. And it seems that we wish to eliminate them! Should this tragic trend continue, the harsh, creaking crackle of the bald eagle may be heard no more.

Before white man arrived in America, the Land of Plenty, the bald eagle ranged through most of North America from Alaska and northern Quebec to lower California and Florida. Now it has vanished from much of this territory. Only Alaska and Florida can count nesting bald eagles in appreciable numbers. The tally today, exclusive of Alaska and Canada, may not exceed 3,500. Many Alaskan and Canadian eagles migrate to other states for the winter.

The eagles’ numbers are generally decreasing, as reproduction is apparently less successful than before, ex-
cept in the Everglades National Park in Florida. Here about 52 pairs nested in 1965 with a success of 50 percent and a production of 1.46 young per successful nest. Of the 235 active nests in 1965, 99 were successful. This compares with the normal breeding rate of about 1.5 per successful nest in the wild. Even under ideal circumstances, however, the adult bald eagle reproduces slowly, laying only two eggs a year. It is apparent that these birds need protection against encroaching civilization in order to breed and continue their species.

It was in 1940 that Congress passed the National Emblem Law which banned the molesting or killing of the bald eagles anywhere in the then 48 states. Even though the bird was named our national symbol in 1782! Unfortunately, this delayed protection was not extended to Alaska, the bald eagle’s last stronghold. There, instead of being protected, the bird has been subjected to more than four decades of persecution by the fur and fishing industries.

Since 1917, when the first bounty law was passed, well over 100,000 bald eagles have been killed. Not until 1962 did Alaska finally adopt the National Emblem Law, and the bounty law was repealed the following year.

Extinction By Man

To molest or kill a bald eagle today is a Federal offense punishable by a $500 fine or six months in prison or both. Yet, in spite of this protection, bald eagles may still be becoming increasingly rare. Lumbering operations and burgeoning real estate and industrial developments have invaded the birds’ wilderness retreats, disturbing and destroying nests.

The Office of Endangered Species (under the U.S. Department of the Interior) lists the following reasons for the decline: (1) increases of human population in primary nesting areas; (2) disturbance of nesting birds; (3) illegal shooting; (4) loss of nest trees; and (5) possible reduced reproduction as a result of pesticides ingested with food by adults. All of these are accountable to man!

There is little doubt that DDT and other long-lasting pesticides inhibit the bald eagle’s reproduction. This is partially due to the tendency of the residues of these poisons to concentrate on the reproductive organs. Furthermore, pesticides apparently upset the bird’s calcium metabolism, causing egg shells to emerge so thin they are easily broken.

Even though the use of DDT in the United States might have peaked, the eagles’ predicament for the near future may get worse. The amount present in our water will continue to show a steady rise for two reasons: (1) DDT already in the soil will continue to be washed into lakes, rivers, and oceans; and (2) DDT is nonbiodegradable (it will not break down by normal biological processes).

The Bird

What kind of creature is this celebrated bird, which has been so harried? It is a fitting emblem for our country, at rest or in flight. More than any other bird, with its great size, beauty and magnificent wingspread, the soaring bald eagle demonstrates power, majesty and freedom. It has a span from wingtip to wingtip of six to eight feet, and it generally has an overall length of 30 to 37 inches.

The females are larger than the males, weighing from eight to 12 pounds. Their mates may be only three-fourths their size. This is true of other birds of prey. Surprisingly, the young bald eagle, during the first year after it leaves the nest, is appreciably larger than either of its parents. The later reduction in size is due to contraction of the bones, and the loss of weight from more strenuous exercise.

The male is not really bald. This illusion is created by a magnificent snowy whiteness of the adult’s head and neck. When the white head feathers appear, the tail also becomes white, but these marks of maturity do not become prominent until the bird is from three to five years old.

During the courtship the bald eagle puts on a fantastic display of aerial acrobatics. He may roll onto his back and glide briefly, or in this unusual position may beat his wings, and plummet earthward for a short distance.

Once the honeymoon is over, these birds build a huge nest which has an outside diameter of as much as five feet, and an egg cavity several inches deep and 20 inches wide. Eagles generally build in the top of a high tree close to the ocean, or near a lake or river as these birds are scavengers and the principal diet is dead fish. Bald eagles mate for life and they generally return to the same nest each year, gradually enlarging it as they mend damage incurred during their absence.

The nests, or eyries, are generally constructed of sticks
Young bald eagle in nest, photographed in Seney Refuge, Germfask, Michigan by U.S. Department of Interior—Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.

and twigs, but may also include a varied assortment of odd items; empty bottles, silk panties, discarded shoes, gummy sacks, and even old magazines have been used in construction.

The bald eagles do not breed until their third or fifth year, and the annual clutch is commonly just two eggs. They are model parents, feeding their young faithfully for the three to four months the eaglets are in the nest, and often for some weeks after they learn to fly. Because of this, when young eagles leave the nest, they are better equipped for survival than any other North American bird.

The two varieties of the bald eagle are northern and southern. They are indistinguishable except for size. The larger northern bird ranges over the vast zone extending from the Arctic, south to the northern United States, most often wintering and nesting near the southern limits of that area.

Today, though the numbers and territory of the northern birds have been reduced, they have not suffered as much as their southern relatives. These eagles once ranged over the entire United States and the northern half of Mexico. Today, however, it is estimated as few as 2,000 southern bald eagles now survive.

What’s Been Done?
The Southern Bald Eagle, although one of the most prominent, is just one of 109 endangered species on the official list thereof compiled by the Office of Endangered Species. Others include little known species such as the Arizona trout or the Maryland darter, or the better known American alligator or the Ivory-billed woodpecker or Florida panther.

Yet, all of these species face a common horror: extinction from the face of the earth, and all depend on one species for life: Man. How unfortunate that all must fall prey to the most destructive species ever created. Yet, how fortunate also, for this one species has within his power the ability to correct his previous mistakes and carelessness.

Confusion still exists among laymen and scientists alike as to what constitutes an Endangered Species. The criteria for determining this (as set forth in the Federal Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969) is: (1) the destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment, or the threatened destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment, of its habitat, or (2) its overutilization for commercial or sporting purposes, or (3) the effect on
it of disease or predation, or (4) other natural or man-made factors affecting its continued existence.

In other words, if a species' continued existence is in peril (even though there are large numbers now), it may be considered as endangered species under the Act. In this way, the Act is also preventive legislation. There is still considerable controversy over this Act in that some feel it does not protect the species adequately. Stronger legislation is now before Congress.

The Federal Act of 1966, and its subsequent amendment in 1969, does not provide a Federal prohibition against taking or possession of native endangered fish or wildlife. Federal protection is afforded migratory birds, eagles, and marine mammals through the corresponding federal acts.* Resident wildlife, such as quail and pheasants, terrestrial mammals, fishes, amphibians and reptiles may be under State jurisdiction but do not have Federal protection except as provided on some Federal lands. Under the amended Lacey Act, the Federal government can become involved if an animal (endangered or not) is taken in violation of state law, and then moved across state or international boundaries.

The 1969 Federal Act does authorize the Federal Government to do the following:
(1) Requires the Secretary of the Interior to judge what species are endangered and publish in the Federal Register lists of such;
(2) Conduct research on these species;
(3) Use limited amounts of money ($2.5 million per area, $5 million per year for a total of $15 million) from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire habitat for them;
(4) Authorize acquisition of water as well as land for endangered species.

Within many individual states, similar legislation has either been passed or pending.


What's To Do?

Even though this legislation is in effect, there is much to be done before the problem of extinction is solved. Public funds are necessary to share in the burden of preserving and managing fish and wildlife; research must be conducted to determine the current status of these 109 species and other threatened animals and their requirements for survival; critical habitat essential to the survival of these species must be placed under public stewardship or protected by law; and programs for the protection and management of each species need to be developed and implemented immediately.

The Children of the American Revolution is doing its part to help preserve our endangered species. This year's national project, Preservation of Endangered Species, is two-fold. Nationally, the C.A.R. is helping to finance the publication of a pamphlet on endangered species in conjunction with the Office of Endangered Species for the purpose of public awareness and information. This pamphlet will be distributed by this government office.

State-wide and locally, C.A.R. members are joining with state officials and conservation groups to help maintain and enlarge present programs, as well as conducting public awareness campaigns to alert the public to the problem of endangered species.

C.A.R. is joining with others to help fight this growing problem. Yet, there is much work to be done and concern of the public is desperately needed.

What are YOU doing to help keep our streams full of fish, our countryside alive with wildlife, our birds in the skies? If you don't care, who will?

SOURCES:
"At the Crossroads," Report on California's Endangered And Rare Fish and Wildlife," by Department of Fish and Game, January 1972
"Reader's Digest, April 1972, Vol. 100, #600, published by the Reader's Digest Association, Pleasantville, N.Y., c. 1972

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

**HELEN KNOWLES RACE (MRS. MELVIN ROBERT) on June 24, 1973 in Oklahoma. A member of the Wunagisa Chapter, Mrs. Race served as Oklahoma State Regent 1962-64.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S CALENDAR: During her official visit to the New York State Conference, Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, met with the media as follows: a feature article interview with Gail Pauley, Woman’s Editor, United Press International; a taping with Hughes Rudd and Sally Quinn for the CBS Morning Show; an exclusive interview with Arlene Francis on her WOR radio program; and as one of panel on the Lee Leonard Show on WNEW-TV.

The President General’s schedule for late October: Board meetings at Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee DAR Schools as well as Crossnore School, Inc., plus Dedication Day and Founders’ Day exercises, respectively, at the two DAR-owned schools.

EXHIBITION AND PRESENTATION AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: Members of the National Board of Management and guests enjoyed a special exhibition of The White House Gardens, A History and Pictorial Record, arranged by Frederick L. Kramer, publisher, Great American Editions, Ltd., on Monday, October 8th. You will find an article on this work in the October issue. To order this beautiful book and derive the benefits offered, see advertisement on page 871.

DAR MUSEUM ACTIVITIES: The Friends of the Museum have purchased a very early painting of George Washington, perhaps dating from the 1770’s, in uniform and wearing his blue officer’s sash.

The 2nd Annual Docent Training Session, extending over two weeks, took place recently. There were illustrated talks on the following: Period Rooms (Elisabeth Garrett); Silver, Glass, and Porcelains in the Period Rooms (Allison MacTavish); New Hampshire Attic Collection (Patricia Hogan); and American Furniture (Mr. Wendell Garrett, editor, Antiques Magazine).

C.A.R. DEDICATION: On October 14th, the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, dedicated its newly-renovated C.A.R. Board Room, styled after a Colonial Meeting Room. This was the national project for two years, 1970-72, during the terms of Jane-Elizabeth Hardy and Lance D. Ehmcke, National Presidents, and Mrs. Robert S. Hudgins, Senior National President.

ITEMS: The DAR Library was featured in a Washington Star-News article, "Genealogy: A Link to the Past." An article on the library, based on interviews at Headquarters, will appear in a future edition of the magazine, "Genealogy."

Mr. Eugene Cuppett, Superintendent of our Buildings and Grounds, retired October 1st after 37 years of service. A party was given in his honor by the President General, the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, and her committee. He was presented with a watch from the Society as well as gifts from the staff and the National Geographic Society.
It is my privilege tonight to bring greetings to you all on this occasion of our annual National Defense Program. My remarks will be necessarily brief, but it seems fitting to recall the objectives which serve as guidelines for the National Defense Committee. In the words of our By-Laws, we seek "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom."

To this end, we also seek to preserve the moral and spiritual and constitutional values on which our freedoms are based. We believe that if the blessings of liberty are to be passed on to posterity, if the freedoms we have enjoyed are to be preserved for succeeding generations, we must dedicate ourselves to the proposition that this Nation must remain morally and militarily strong, solvent, sovereign and free. Only thus can we hope to keep America—American, the bastion of liberty it has always been.

Freedom is at once our most priceless heritage and most serious responsibility. If we are to succeed in our purpose, our first task is to build patriotic and responsible leadership in the youth of this Nation, a fact the DAR long has recognized. It is our young people who hold the future in their hands. Thus, unless we teach our children to love this Country and what it stands for, we risk losing it. They cannot defend our free institutions, much less the Constitution or even the Country itself, if they do not understand the source of this Nation's strength.

However, there is in America a deep and abiding strength. Despite all the efforts that have been made in recent years to denigrate our free institutions and water down our proud history, there is hope for any nation which can produce young men such as our prisoners of war who returned home recently expressing their faith in God, and their faith in their Country. Here were men who had suffered torture, humiliation, and unbelievable privations because they did not shrink from their Country's call to arms. They had suffered in the crucible of war, but they came home with the words "God bless America" on their lips and in their hearts. These are men—men of whom any Nation could be proud. They have done more to lift the spirits of America, to revive real patriotism and faith in our Country than anything that has happened in a long time. We salute them and may their tribe increase.

It has been said that next to love of God, love of Country is one of mankind's noblest emotions. Is it so strange, then, that the DAR and other patriotic organizations long have opposed any form of world government or regional government such as Atlantic Union in which our national identity would be lost and constitutional government subverted under some supergovernment?

But, do American people even know that, year in and year out, resolutions are quietly introduced into the United States Congress which have as their purpose the scuttling of American sovereignty and involving this Nation in some form of Atlantic Union.

Today would seem a singularly unpropitious time to even consider an Atlantic Union of any kind. Our dollar has been devalued twice in a 14-month period. It is viewed with suspicion by European nations, who are beginning to suspect that America will not and cannot control its inflation. No less important, the American people have not sought such a union. The great majority are not only unaware of the continuing drive for Atlantic Union, but they would resent it if they knew about it.

Last year an Atlantic Union resolution passed in the Senate but never reached the floor of the House of Representatives. On March 26 of this year (1973) another Atlantic Union Resolution slipped through the Senate without debate or recorded vote. There was not a single dissenting voice raised to speak up for America. Moreover, I am told that there were...
less than 10 Senators present when the vote was taken. How was this possible? Why were the American people not told the matter was pending? And why did the press of this Nation fail to debate the great issues involved and carry some real news of the event?

To be sure, the present proposal merely called for a convention to explore the possibilities of Atlantic Union. But if Congress should ever send delegates to such a meeting, it would be tantamount to formal endorsement of the scheme itself. Moreover, when one examines the Atlantic Union Resolution, one runs head on into the Charter of the United Nations. The opening sentence of the resolution states:

"Whereas, a more perfect union of the Charter of the United Nations gives promise of strengthening the common defense, while cutting its cost, providing a stable currency for world trade, facilitating commerce of all kinds, enhancing the welfare of member nations, and increasing their capacity to aid the people of developing nations," etc.

So there it is in a nutshell. Atlantic Union is to be a regional arrangement under the United Nations, in which there would be a common currency, common defense, and a common tax structure. It can only be regarded as a combination of communists, socialists and radicals. We have enough radicals at home without adding any more to our constituency. The only union this Country needs is the union of 50 States called the United States of America.

Congressman Rarick put it another way when he said: "Those who advocate Atlantic Union would negate the freedoms won by Americans in the Revolution of 1776 by restoring the United States to the status of a colony."

Happily, when the Resolution came up in a test vote on April 10, 1973, in the House of Representatives, there were enough staunch Americans present, men who were not beguiled by talk of dollar and trade difficulties to meekly acquiesce in this proposal. They knew they were protecting the constitutional liberties of the American people when they opposed the resolution. However, the margin of victory was only 210 to 197—a mere 13 votes. We can hope that the proposal is shelved for this year but we cannot afford to forget that the one-worlders never seem to give up.

Another threat to national sovereignty is the Genocide Convention or Treaty, now pending in the Senate. If the provisions of the Genocide Convention were confined to genocide among nations, few could oppose it. But when the definition of genocide is extended to cover persons causing serious "mental harm" to national, ethnic, racial or religious groups; and permits trial of an individual before an "international tribunal," then truly a Pandora’s Box of incalculable trouble would be opened.

Initially, the term "genocide" was rarely heard except in the context of Hitler’s Germany. Today the word is used recklessly in every direction. Nothing that is said or done against any person or group of individuals can be immunized against the accusation of genocide, should this emotionally charged Treaty become the "supreme law of the land."

Here is a Treaty which is directed at individuals rather than nations, which would deprive the American people of constitutional safeguards. Twenty years ago the American people fought this Treaty to a standstill, and for 20 years the Senate, in its wisdom, has refused to ratify it. Now it is pending in the Senate and the American people are not even aware that great pressure is being exerted for its ratification. Moreover, even if the American people could be alerted to the dangers involved, there is the very real possibility that all of the warnings of the past 20 years may have lost their effectiveness by constant repetition.

How can the American people protect themselves if they are not even aware of their peril in these and other matters? Today, much is made of the SALT agreement negotiated in 1972. We are told that we are moving from the Cold War into an era of detente and negotiation. We can hope that this is true. But do the American people really know much about the provisions in the Moscow agreement of May 29, 1972, which was signed by representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union. Do they know that it contains the following statement?:

"The USA and the USSR regard as the ultimate objective of their efforts the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of an effective system of international security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations."

Can anyone honestly believe that under some future "general and complete disarmament" the United States could maintain its constitutional government, its identity as a free and sovereign Republic? A government that is disarmed, a government that cannot make war, a government that cannot defend itself is not a national government. Is that what we want for America? I do not believe it.

They tell us today that apathy is America’s greatest danger. But if the American people are kept in the dark, if they are not even told of the issues I have described, how can we expect to keep America sovereign and free for long? Will freedom be stolen by some thief in the night?

William Jennings Bryan once said: "Our Government, conceived in liberty and purchased with blood can be preserved only by constant vigilance. May we guard it as our children’s richest legacy . . ."

To that one might add that while America stands sovereign and free and militarily strong, all the world can hope for ultimate delivery from tyranny. But if the lights of freedom ever go out in America, they will go out all over the world. Freedom is indeed our most precious heritage, but it is also our most serious responsibility.

I want to leave you with that thought and this quotation from the Book of Mormon: "Behold, this is a choice land, and whatsoever people shall possess it shall be free from bondage and captivity and from every nation under Heaven, if they but serve the God of the land."
Let's Look Twice At Soviet Trade

By Representative Ben B. Blackburn (Ga.)

The American people have been told by our policy makers and other proponents of expanded trade with the Soviet Union that the Cold War is over. We are told that by assisting the Soviet economy the Russian regime will become dependent upon the United States for improving the quality of life of its subjects and thus we will enhance the prospects for permanent peace.

Fifty years ago a similar thesis was being propounded: “If we support the Soviet government, we will insure stability and the democratization of Russia.” Today we find stable government in the Soviet Union but no democratization. We find a government with imperialistic ambitions backed by a military force which represents a formidable threat to the U.S.

Americans should not forget that it was Lenin who described a capitalist as “a man who will sell you the rope that you are going to use to hang him.” Present proposals for increased American trade with the Soviets go even farther by suggesting that the rope should be sold on long-term credit. The prospect of being hanged with one’s own rope is not a pleasant one, but the knowledge that the hangman has not completed payment for the rope would make the event truly intolerable!

The precedent of the Czechoslovakian “Spring of 1968” gives little comfort to those seeking internal change in a Communist government. Czechoslovakia had developed a middle class of business management not wedded to political dogmatism. This was intolerable to Party Secretary Brezhnev and had to be crushed; consequently we have the “Brezhnev Doctrine.”

As in Czechoslovakia, a study of the police state society of the Soviet Union in search for any internal relaxation ends in vain. There is not one single symptom of internal political and social change in terms which could be described as liberalization. To the contrary, we find that the Soviet government is currently imposing additional measures against those who dare to dissent. The current freeze against freedom in Russia comes at the very time when we hear Brezhnev’s words about moving the world into a new era of cooperation. As the Soviet leader was swapping toasts with our President, the Soviet government was moving internally toward firmer controls over its citizens, continuing to jam foreign broadcasts and sabotaging previous agreements with our government on the distribution of the journal Amerika. Among other moves, the Soviets were holding a series of trials against intellectual dissidents and Jewish citizens seeking to emigrate to Israel.

At the moment, the 35-nation European Security Conference is wrestling with the Soviets. In an interview last month with The Washington Post, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left no doubt that the Soviet leader was swapping toasts with our President, the Soviet government was moving internally toward firmer controls over its citizens, continuing to jam foreign broadcasts and sabotaging previous agreements with our government on the distribution of the journal Amerika. Among other moves, the Soviets were holding a series of trials against intellectual dissidents and Jewish citizens seeking to emigrate to Israel.

When we look at the Soviet Union, which has not altered its totalitarian internal structure and which has never changed its foreign policy based on a doctrine of permanent incompatibility between socialism and democracy, then the present mood of optimism among some American leaders appears totally unfounded. Economic assistance given to that government is only going to further its objective of ultimately dominating the world.

Moreover, analyzing the nature of economic relationships with the Soviet Union raises a serious question of what the Soviets have to offer us. The overriding theme in the present discussion about trade with the Soviet Union involves the export of American capital goods and technology financed by huge credits and credit guarantees underwritten by American taxpayers. And this at a time when reliable government officials estimate Soviet gold stocks at roughly $9 billion. The wisdom of further strains on our present capital resources is, to be charitable, questionable. The current prime rate of 9 3/4% hardly indicates a surplus of capital in the U.S.

So, what exactly do we get in return? Promises of oil and natural gas a decade or so from now from the U.S.S.R. are not very encouraging. The U.S.S.R. is not an historically trustworthy source particularly when we can more quickly and cheaply pipe oil from Alaska and develop gas reserves untapped on the North American continent.

Soviet consumer goods range from non-existent to shoddy. The Soviet non-military technology is either non-existent or 20 years behind ours; consequently, there is no—or hardly any—Soviet technology that we can use. They do have some raw materials, but the export of raw materials earns relatively little in foreign exchange over a period of time. Americans will have to drink an ocean of Russian vodka just to balance the Pepsi account!

The essence of long-term trade is a requirement that both parties benefit. If the United States’ outflow to the Soviet Union continues at more than seven times the inflow (from January 1968), the balance of payments is clearly not in our favor.
through June 1973, U.S. exports to the Soviet Union totalled $693.4 million, while imports from the Soviet Union totalled $86.5 million; somebody will have to lend the Soviets a lot of money. Without something to trade, where will the Soviets get the dollars to repay the loans? If we just want to collect Soviet IOUs there are plenty of defaulted Russian bonds and loans around, dating back to the czar and World War II Lend Lease, which could be picked up cheaply.

Last October’s U.S.-Soviet Commercial Agreement stipulates that the Soviets will not make any payment on their World War II debt until Congress enacts legislation giving the Soviet Union “most-favored nation” status. This is hardly an act of generosity by the Soviets since the Lend Lease debt will be settled for 6.5 cents of the greatly inflated dollar of the year 2000 on the basis of 1944-45 dollars.

In light of historic evidence, would it not be wiser to demand from the Soviets cash payments to the maximum possible extent? By denying them easy term credits, which in reality is economic aid, we can force them either to pay us in gold or sell their gold and pay us in U.S. dollars. From this, we would have a two-fold benefit: one, the soaking up of Eurodollars and, two, an immediate improvement of our balance of payments problem.

In the year 1972, the Soviet Union’s deficit in the trade with the West was $1.3 billion. Their outstanding long-term (10-15 year) debt of $3.5 billion and their short-term debt of about the same amount (the two figures combined represent more than 200% of Soviet annual earnings of hard currency) represents an enormous dent in the U.S.S.R.’s balance of payments—and makes their ability to repay highly questionable. Reliable sources estimate that because payments are now due and also because of the one-sided nature of their trade with the West, the Soviet deficit in balance of payments for this year will be about $2.5 billion and will reach some $3.5 billion in the year 1974.

The only items seriously discussed that the Soviet Union has and that we really need, are natural gas and petroleum. However, a serious question arises regarding the validity of Soviet claims about the amount of such resources and the quantity and quality of oil and natural gas necessary to justify an American multi-billion dollar investment.

There is an absolute necessity for on-site inspection to assure Western investors of the adequacy of gas reserves and permit them to estimate production costs.

The proposals require the laying of long pipelines and the building of liquefying facilities in the Soviet Union as well as the building of fleets of liquefied natural gas tankers to carry the gas. Capital costs would be huge. Estimates of several billion dollars are being given for each project which combined could represent a figure of about $15 billion. The investment costs (to a great extent to be underwritten and guaranteed by the American taxpayer) will undoubtedly have an elevator effect on the price of the delivered gas—presently estimated to be $1.25 a thousand cubic feet. These are said in the industry to be 50% too low.

Robert Campbell, a noted American authority on world energy resources, terms the entire undertaking “a desperate gamble.”

When receiving Soviet estimates of Siberian reserves, one should recall that in 1970 the Japanese, encouraged by earlier Soviet claims, were forced to withdraw from exploration for natural gas in Northern Sakhalin when the U.S.S.R. suddenly revised downward earlier estimates of “proven” reserves on the island. An ironic sequel to this episode occurred in November 1972, when a Soviet proposal for Japanese participation in the exploration of gas deposits in the Viliuskoie oil field near Yakutsk, offered as a substitute for the Sakhalin project, floundered again over the issue of the reliability of Soviet estimates of proven reserves.

There are natural gas deposits in areas of the world other than the Soviet Union that look much more attractive. The huge gas reserve discovered in Canada’s Mackenzie Delta near Alaska would be cheaper to deliver to the American market than those of the Soviet Union—and they would be controlled by a country with a far better history of good relations with the U.S.A.

Once the gigantic investment is made and the latest technology and equipment installed within the Soviet Union, is there any peaceable mechanism that exists to insure that the Soviet government will not raise prices or put an embargo on shipments of natural gas and oil to the United States if it suits their policy objectives?

It takes no long memory to recall Nikita Krushchev’s “gentlemen’s agreement” with President Eisenhower in 1958 on a moratorium not to test atomic devices in the atmosphere. In 1961, while the United States remained in compliance with its agreement on the moratorium, the Soviets proceeded with the largest atmospheric testing programs in world history, tests which lasted for a full 18 months.

The danger of sharp Soviet reversals in policy is always present; and 20- and 40-year agreements are easily talked about by the Soviets, but are just as easily broken by them (let us not forget their “unbroken and eternal friendship” with China, Albania, Yugoslavia, etc.) The financial indebtedness of one big country to another does not guarantee political peace. If the Soviets do not abide by treaties of non-aggression and are prepared to risk the lives of their own citizens, as in the case of recent Sino-Soviet military confrontations and clashes on their borders, how can one expect them to stand by agreements which merely involve commercial transactions?

If it is our Government’s belief that benefits will flow to the United States from Soviet trade, then we should insist that these benefits be immediate and tangible.

We should demand the kind of political concessions which will de facto reduce Soviet military presence in Central and Eastern Europe, which will prohibit the Soviet feverish quest for developing MIRV-type weapons (such as their latest SS-18), and that kind of political concession which will permit the free flow of ideas and information between the Western world and the world behind the Iron Curtain.

We should insist upon concessions which will result in relaxation of the political stranglehold the Communist Party behind the Iron Curtain holds over the economic, political, and other spheres of the lives of their citizens.

The past has demonstrated that there can be a change in Moscow’s tactics, manners, and theatrics. But the goal—that of obtaining preeminent world power—never changes. In order to insure de facto detente we believe that our government must deny to the Soviet Union transfer of any American technology relevant to the development of strategic weapons

(Continued on page 906)
Three years from now there will be much rejoicing and celebration as the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence is remembered. Speaking for myself I hope, and I think that I may do so with some confidence, that the bicentenary will be accompanied by no revival of ancient enmities. I prefer instead to recall that in 1976 it will be over 161 years since a British army faced an American one on the field of battle.

When the question of my researching the subject of "British Views of the Revolution" was first broached, I thought at first what the British today thought of the Revolution. There is little to say on that aspect of the subject. British scholars agree, and disagree, as much as American historians do on the subject. After all, we live in the age of microfilm. On both sides of the Atlantic scholars of the Revolution have access to and use the same source materials. No wounded nationalism can be found in the works of 20th century English historians of the Revolution. If there were, I doubt that my learned and admired colleagues in the Auburn University history department who teach courses in the Revolution, would be as prepared as they are to require reading from the works of English historians of the Revolution like Piers Mackesy, Bernard Donoghue, Marcus Cunliffe and so on. No, there is no strong national bias among the English scholars. It's a case of "all passion spent"—long ago. As regards ordinary folk in England, it is of course very difficult to make generalizations. Let me recall an autobiographical anecdote to make one point.

I was a teenager, and it was my second day in the British Army. I had been required to join at the depot of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and almost the first thing to which I and my fellow conscripts were subjected, after receiving shots, boots, and battledress, was a lecture on the history of that ancient and well-honoured regiment. One of the things we were told was why, behind the regimental cap badge, which bore a Chinese dragon made of brass, there was always worn a triangular piece of red cloth. This, we were told, was the Brandywine Flash. During the battle of Brandywine Creek, it was resolved that the Royal Berkshires should launch a night attack—a most unusual procedure this, according to the conventions of eighteenth-century warfare—and in order that, in the gloom, the Royal Berkshires should be able to distinguish one another and not fire on one another, it was decided every man should affix a red hackle, a kind of exploding feather, to his headgear so that his hat would have a distinctive silhouette. By the mid-twentieth century the hackle had shrunk to a small triangle of red cloth stitched to the beret but the name, the Brandywine Flash, lingered on. At the time I was intending to read history at Oxford and I knew that, in 1777, Sir William Howe had scored a minor victory over George Washington at Brandywine Creek, but I seem to remember that I was the only one of the group who did; moreover I got the distinct impression that to most of my fellow-draftees, it was news that the British had ever fought the Americans anywhere. For natural and obvious reasons the American Revolution has less significance for the English school boy or girl than for his American counterpart. The Revolution is preceded by a thousand years of English history and the loss of part of the American Empire was followed in the nineteenth century by the acquisition of one very much larger. Therefore my subject is chiefly what Britons of the day thought about the American Revolution, and I want to start with a number of generalizations. The first is that nobody in Britain thought of it as a revolution. I have here in my hand a book actually produced at the height of the Revolutionary War. It contains copies of The Universal Magazine for the year 1778. Is it dominated by the conflict 3,000 miles away to the same extent as the news media have been dominated for the last decade or so by the Vietnam War, do you think? The answer, is that it is not. Throughout the volume, there are no references to the American revolution as such; references are to "the present unhappy disputes between Great Britain and the American colonies." The impression is that there is something troublesome, difficult and just a
little dangerous going on, but there is no hint that events are taking place in America which were destined to change the history of the whole of the human race.

Again, a second generalization was that nobody in Britain in 1775 thought of the Americans as anything except British subjects—because that is what they were. To illustrate the point, take note of the speech which Henry Cruger made to the House of Commons on December 16, 1774. Cruger was an American who had the surely unique distinction of being elected to the British Parliament in his early career and to the Senate of New York State in his latter years. "Britons," he said ought to view, with an eye of tenderness, acts of imprudence, to which their fellow subjects in America may have been hurried... Every American who loves his country, must wish the prosperity of Great Britain and that their union may ever subsist uninterrupted.¹

Here, too, is the painted surprise of the First Lord of the Treasury, Lord North, as he speaks to the House of Commons a few months earlier: "Instead of our treating America like a foreign enemy, America has treated us like one."² For many Britons, the revolution never was a war between two different nations; it was a civil war. If one believes that, of course, then the subsequent conflict, that between 1861 and 1865 should accurately be described as the second American Civil War.

From the early 1760's onwards there was a sizeable and vocal element in Britain and in parliament which thought that those Englishmen in the colonies who resisted the attempts of the government at Westminster to raise money from them were not being revolutionary but conservative in that they were claiming the traditional rights of Englishmen. John Wilkes, for example, always a champion of American liberties, said in October, 1775:

I call the war with our brethren in America an unjust, felonious war because the confessed origin of it is, to attempt to take their money without their consent, contrary to... those great fundamental principles of the English constitution for which Hampden bled.³

The war which broke out in 1775 did not have the wholehearted support of the British people. In parliament there was an able, persistent, and articulate anti-war party which, in 1780, accounted for one in six of all members of Parliament. Nevertheless, the North ministry, which prosecuted the war, never had any difficulty, until the very end, in commanding majority support. Most Britons clearly supported the view of the King, George III, who wrote:

Once these rebels have felt a smart blow, they will submit; and no situation can ever change my fixed resolution, either to bring the colonies to a due obedience to the legislature of the mother country, or to cast them off.⁴

Confidence that Britain would win in the end persisted for an incredibly long time. Early in 1781, the cost of helping the United States had stretched French financial resources to breaking-point. France was prepared to make peace and pull out of the war, on the understanding that each side should retain what it held at that time. This meant Britain would have kept Georgia, North and South Carolina, part of Virginia, the city of New York and a base on the Penobscot River which would have enabled Britain to lay effective claim to most of Maine. Amazingly, the British Cabinet rejected these terms out of hand in the belief that if they waited, they would do better.

Mention of the French reminds me that for many Englishmen, the worst thing that could possibly happen, and many were warning of this danger long before Lexington, was that other nations might get involved in an American struggle for independence in order to pay off old scores against Britain. France had the most reason to want revenge from Britain, but if France did decide to get involved, then Spain would almost certainly follow, because she was linked to France by the terms of the Family Compact. If the war were further prolonged after Franco-Spanish intervention, then, thanks to the rights at sea claimed by Britain over neutral shipping, the result would probably be hostility by Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

Fear of such development turned out to be quite justified and Temple Luttrel, M.P. as early as February, 1775, prophesied that forcible subjection of the Americans would be short-lived and draw in a foreign enemy against Britain.⁵

In 1778 the worst, from the British point of view, happened. France allied with the United States and at once a rebellion was transformed into a European, if not a world war. For most Englishmen, it would be yet another in the long line of great struggles between Britain and the Bourbons which had already included the War of the League of Augsburg, the War of Spanish Succession, the War of Jenkin's Ear, the War of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War. Comparatively speaking, England was in an unusually weak position when the United States got Bourbon help, since, in all of the previous conflicts which I have just enumerated, Britain had always managed to secure allies on the continent of Europe. In the 1770's Britain was unable to find any such allies. She had to fight single-handed against a coalition of powers, against odds the like of which she had never had to combat. In this perilous situation, many Englishmen who had sympathised with American grievances—a particularly good example was an Opposition M.P. called George Johnstone who had once been Governor of British West Florida—found it their duty to cease opposing the government and to offer their services in resistance to French hegemony. Another who did an about face in 1778 was the English poet, William Cowper, who wrote:

...the Americans, who, if they had contented themselves with a struggle for lawful liberty would have deserved applause, seem to me to have incurred the guilt of parricide, by renouncing their parent... and by associating themselves with her worst enemy, for the accomplishment of their purpose. France, and of course, Spain, have acted a treacherous, a thievish part. They have stolen America from England, and whether they are able to possess themselves of that
jewel or not hereafter, it was doubtless what they intended. . . .

Cowper was wrong of course. The French certainly had no intention of replacing the rule of George III in America with that of Louis XVI, except possibly in Canada. The Spanish were in a different position. They got involved in the conflict only with the gravest misgivings. The example of a successful colonial revolt against the rule of a European sovereign was one that they feared would give ideas to their own colonists in South and Central America. At several points in the conflict they considered backing out and they never did ally with the United States, only with France which alone had a treaty with the new republic. The main ambition of Spain, when they joined in the war in 1779, was the recovery of Gibraltar, not territory in America. Paradoxically, they did not get Gibraltar back in 1783—for that matter they still haven’t recovered it in 1973—but they did get the Floridas, which was very much a minor object of their intervention.

But I find now that I have got to a point in this paper where I have stopped generalising and am now beginning to quote the views of individuals, so perhaps I had better halt temporarily here to say that it is not possible to make easy generalisations about what the British thought about the war. The issues of American rights and the conduct of the war aroused tremendous discussion and controversy in Britain and there emerged an enormous variety of opinions on the subject. The diversity of opinion was far too wide for me to do justice to it here. I will leave out of consideration the apathetic, and those who were too bound up with their own private interests to be able to view the issues posed by the issues of the Revolution taken as a whole; I mean, for example, those British merchants who urged the government to conciliate the Americans simply because their trade was suffering. I will leave out too those who found the American issue simply a good stick to beat the government with. This done, I find that I am left with three main bodies of opinion:

First, there were those, perhaps a majority, who took the same attitude as King George III; the Americans were wrong and the war was of course justified.

Secondly there were those who thought the Americans were wrong but that the war was folly. I shall quote the economist Adam Smith in this connection. Thirdly there were those who thought the Americans were right to resist the government and the war to repress them was, inevitably, quite unjustified. As representative of this school of thought, I shall quote the writer Horace Walpole from the Scottish philosopher David Hume and from the orator Edmund Burke.

In addition to these views, I want to mention what some of the contemporary religious leaders of Britain thought of the American issue. George III to begin with, was absolutely opposed to the granting of independence to the American colonies. He had very good reason for it—George was by no means as stupid as he has sometimes been made out to be. He firmly believed in an 18th century version of the "domino theory." In 1779 he wrote to Lord North that

Should America succeed in that [i.e. freeing itself from Britain], the West Indies must follow them . . . . Ireland would soon follow the same plan and be a separate state; then this island would be reduced to itself, and soon would be a poor island indeed.7

This had a great deal of plausibility. The French did want the British West Indies and, but for the exploits of Admiral George Rodney in 1782, would have got them. The people of Ireland too were very discontented and many of them would have welcomed the French if they had invaded, which they might easily have done in 1779, since the Bourbon fleets outnumbered the British Channel Fleet in that year, and an army of 40,000 French troops were waiting on the north coast of France waiting to be shipped across.

Perhaps I should say a word about the very great importance which many Englishmen attached to the West Indies, so much so that Lord Bathurst, the Chancellor of England, advocated the evacuation of mainland America in order to save them.

The idea that the British West Indies could be considered as more important than the thirteen mainland colonies seems ludicrous to us today but was not so then. As Sir Charles Middleton, the Comptroller of the Navy Board at the time of the Revolution wrote, "The sugar islands are the best and surest markets for our staple commodities, and the most productive of all our colonies."8 The fact that sugar and rum were much more desirable goods in England than the products of American farms and fisheries. Furthermore, West Indian planters were rich and could afford to pay in cash for their imports from the mother country. In the American colonies there was a chronic shortage of specie.

A second point of view was expressed by the great Adam Smith, a professor at Glasgow University. "It is not contrary to justice," he wrote in 1776, "that both Ireland and America should contribute towards the discharge of the public debt of Great Britain." He pointed out that this debt had doubled as a result of Britain’s participation in the War of Jenkin’s Ear in 1739 and in the Seven Years War which ended in 1763 and was of the opinion that both had been fought largely in the interest of America. So far he was with George III. Where he differed was on the question of attempting to retain the colonies.

If any of these provinces of the British empire cannot be made to contribute towards the support of the whole empire, it is surely time that Great Britain should free herself from the expence of defending these provinces in time of war, and of supporting any part of their civil or military establishments in time of peace.9

Horace Walpole, the noted English man of letters, represents a third sector of opinion. He admired the American resistance:

The Americans at least have acted like men . . . . Our conduct has been that of pert children: we have thrown a pebble at a mastiff, and are surprised it was not frightened.

The war to combat it was a mistake. "It is that kind of war in which even victory will ruin us."10 David
Hume, the philosopher had a similar attitude to waging war in America. "To execute such acts of destructive violence twenty thousand men will not be sufficient; nor thirty thousand to maintain them, in so wide and disjointed a territory. And who are to pay so great an army?"\(^{11}\)

But perhaps the greatest champion of the American cause in England was also one of its greatest orators, Edmund Burke, who pleaded for peace, unity, and understanding, before the House of Commons in March 22, 1775:

"My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government; they will cling and grapple to you, and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from your allegiance. But let it be once understood that your government may be one thing, and their privileges another; that these two things may exist without any mutual relation; the cement is gone; the cohesion is loosened; and every thing hastens to decay and dissolution . . . ."\(^{12}\)

Burke was a politician, although I should perhaps more accurately describe him as a statesman. I have tried, in this paper, on the whole to avoid overemphasizing the views of politicians, preferring as well to quote from economists, poets, philosophers and social commentators like Horace Walpole. I should like to end my quotations of English viewpoints by citing the attitudes of some of the contemporary religious leaders in England. John Wesley, the head of the Methodist movement was still alive and, although an old man, still very active. It would scarcely be possible to find a more inflexible opponent of the claims of the American revolutionaries. His view was narrowly legalistic:

. . . the Americans are not used either cruelly or unjustly . . . they are not injured at all, seeing they are not contending for liberty . . . neither for any legal privileges, for they enjoy all that their charters grant; but what they contend for, is the illegal privilege of being exempt from parliamentary taxation.\(^{13}\)

Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, had a slightly different point of view. Wesley was tacitly in favour of repression. Tucker, while equally against American pretensions was for giving independence to America in such a way as to make it appear like a punishment. "My scheme," he wrote in a pamphlet in 1776, is,—To separate totally from the Colonies, and to reject them from being Fellow-members, and joint Partakers with us in the Privileges and Advantages of the British Empire, because they refuse to submit to the Authority and Jurisdiction of the British Legislature.\(^{14}\)

Edmund Burke, quite rightly, called his so-called scheme childish. A quite different view was held by another office-holder in the Church of England, Jonathan Shipley, the Bishop of St. Asaph. It is a great mistake to think that the established church arrayed itself solidly behind the King on all political questions and the example of this bishop, whose stance on America is reminiscent of Edmund Burke's, proves it. "I look," he wrote, "upon North America as the only great nursery of freemen now left upon the face of the earth." He went on to opine that:

By enslaving your colonies, you not only ruin the peace, the commerce, and the fortunes of both countries; but you extinguish the fairest hopes, shut up the last asylum of mankind.\(^{15}\)

From the variety of opinions which I have quoted I believe that I have made it clear that it is impossible to speak of the British view of the American Revolution. The British did not all speak with one voice on the subject. Britain was as divided on the war in America as this country has been on the war in Vietnam. I hope too that I have made it clear that as the war progressed, from 1778 in fact, the issue for the British was not simply one of whether or not the Americans got their independence. The rest of the British Empire was in danger and that the French, the traditional enemy, might launch a D-Day in reverse was a very real possibility. Lastly I might add that in none of the reading that I did for this paper did I come across a single reference by contemporary Englishmen to the American war for independence as a revolution. English sympathisers tended to regard the quarrel as American attempts to acquire the traditional rights which Englishmen had fought and died for in the seventeenth century. As such, the American cause was a conservative one, a verdict which a number of modern American historians of the period would endorse.

**FOOTNOTES**

2. Ibid., p. 54.
3. Ibid., VI, p. 21.

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**Editor's Note:** In the August-September issue of the DAR Magazine, in the article on Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, mention of Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Chairman of the KDS Board of Trustees was inadvertently omitted. Mrs. Jacobs has been a devoted friend and faithful worker for many years and is dearly loved by the people of Gunter Mountain as well as DAR everywhere. The omission was not intentional. In the same issue, on page 672, in the Florida State Report, Mrs. Richard Morgan, State Regent, should have read Mrs. Richard Morgan Jones, State Regent.
The Cowpens National battlefield is Established

By DOROTHY VERNON DILLON
Mary Washington Chapter, DC DAR

On January 17, 1781, one of the most important battles of the Revolutionary War was fought at Cowpens in Cherokee County, South Carolina. Cowpens was a large field, or plain, so called because traders gathered together their cattle there on the way to market. One hundred and thirty-seven battles were fought in South Carolina—the "Battlefield of Freedom"—but the Battle of Cowpens proved one of the most decisive and a turning point in the Revolution. Six States were represented in the battle. Continental troops came from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia and state militia from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, brave men, all, to fight under the leadership of General Daniel Morgan, a great general and a Revolutionary hero. They numbered 600 men, and included among the militia were some of the finest riflemen in the world. Cornwallis' detachment numbered 1,100 men, and against them they stood at Cowpens. There, quoting Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison from his Oxford History of the American People:

"On an open plain near Kings Mountain, called the Cowpens, Morgan took his stand and awaited attack by Tarleton's Tory troopers and a Scots infantry regiment. Morgan's tactics were so sound and his men, both militia and Continentals, fought so well that, at a minimum cost, they killed or captured nine-tenths of the British force."

And so ended "the legend of Tarleton's invincibility," writes Richard B. Morris, Gouverneur Morris Professor of History at Columbia University in his Spirit of '76. He further writes that the Battle of Cowpens "is not only one of the decisive battles of the American Revolution, but in terms of strategy and tactics is one of the classic battles of world history."

In view of such military acclaim and the significance of Cowpens, it is gratifying that legislation was passed on August 10, 1972, Public Law 92-369, establishing it as the Cowpens National Battlefield. The area will be developed and enlarged from its present one and one-quarter acres to around eight hundred and fifty acres. The Cowpens bill is part of an omnibus bill of the National Park Service. The bill was originally presented by the Honorable Tom S. Gettys, Congressman from South Carolina, before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Congressman Gettys' bill was supported by brilliant testimony from the Honorable Sam P. Manning of the South Carolina Legislature, before the National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Mr. Manning represented the South Carolina Legislature, which had passed a resolution requesting the development of the Cowpens National Battlefield. Others testifying were the Honorable P. Bradley Morrah, Chairman of the South Carolina Bicentennial Commission of the American Revolution, who represented Governor John C. West of South Carolina; the Honorable Robert T. Ashmore, former Member of Congress and Chairman of the South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, and Mr. David E. Finley, former Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and also former Director of the National Gallery of Art. Mr. Finley had the singular honor of sponsoring the preservation of a battlefield in the Kings Mountain area, in which his father before him was actively interested, when serving as Congressman from the 5th District of South Carolina. His father, the Honorable David E. Finley, and the Honorable E. Y. Webb, Congressman from North Carolina, had been responsible for the erection of a monument on the battleground of Kings Mountain.

The overall support of the Cowpens bill was tremendous, coming from some of the most distinguished and outstanding citizens of the United States. Quoting historian Henry Steele Commager of Amherst College:

"The battle of Cowpens was one of the turning points of the Revolution. It was a brilliantly planned and heroically fought battle... At a time when so much divides the American people, it is well that we should recall and cherish those events and traditions that may unite us; surely the contribution of Cowpens to the achievement of independence is one of these."
HESTER SCHUYLER COLFAX (Wayne, N.J.). Merit Certificates were presented by Mrs. Wayne Chatfield, regent of Hester Schuyler Colfax Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mrs. Kenneth Sills and Mr. Charles Jackson. They collaborated on researching the Van Duyne and Van Riper Hopper houses in Wayne. This led to the placement of these houses on the State and National Register of Historic Sites and earned the two researchers Merit Certificates from the Bicentennial Commission of the National Society of the DAR. Witnessing the presentation is Mrs. Robert Tiedeman of the Bicentennial Committee of the Wayne Historical Commission.

LINARES (San Diego, Ca.) welcomed ex-POW Patriots at the June meeting at the U.S. Grant Hotel in downtown San Diego. As an expression of affection and gratitude to all the brave men of our Armed Forces, the red-white-blue luncheon honored Cmdr. Paul Henry Schulz, USN, and Mrs. Schulz, and Cmdr. Dale Osborne, USN. Cmdr. Schulz was shot down on a combat mission over Vietnam on November 16, 1967. He addressed the group and told of some of his experiences as a prisoner of the North Vietnamese. Cmdr. Osborne was downed on a mission over the same area on September 23, 1968. The men returned to San Diego after the recent exchange of prisoners.

Among the guests were Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, Director of District 14, CSDAR, and Mr. Sperry; Cmdr. Thomas H. Murphy, USN (Ret.), who is the only surviving member of the original Golden Eagles, and the oldest living pilot in the United States; Mrs. John LeHoy (Vera Laughlin Greenlease), former National Chairman DAR Schools and DAR Magazine.

Mrs. W. W. Hickman conducted the meeting, which also honored Miss Paula Whitford, winner of the DAR Good Citizen Award as the outstanding student of the year. Miss Whitford, born unsighted, is a native of Korea, and lives with her adopted parents in San Diego. Mrs. J. J. Strayer presented Miss Whitford with a DAR award pin, and with a golden heart brooch, to mark the occasion. Mrs. Strayer also announced the winners of the Girl Homemaker awards as Misses Vicki Blume and Lucy Guymon of Clairmont Senior High School, and Misses Vicki Jacobsen and Bonnie Doherty of Montgomery Junior High School.

RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE LINARES CHAPTER LUNCHEON

Mrs. D. E. Yale introduced two outstanding ROTC students, Cadet LTC John Luther of Kearney High School and Cadet CCT Steven Mourning of Herbert Hoover High School. Mrs. Patrick J. O’Connor, Vice Regent, presented Miss Nancy Griffin and Miss Karen Kennard, students of Christian High School, who closed the program with a selection of religious and patriotic songs. The Committee planning the meeting included Mmes. James Creighton, Kenneth Ostermeyer, William N. Thornton, Strayer and O’Connor.

SHAWNEE MISSION (Shawnee Mission, Kansas) celebrated its annual Flag Day picnic with the special feature of presenting the NSDAR Medal of Honor to Kansas senator Hon. C. Y. Thomas. The chapter, recognizing Mr. Thomas’ many accomplishments in and for the state of Kansas, and his constant interest and support of DAR, felt he should be the first recipient in the state of this beautiful medal.

The event which took place at the spacious country home of member Mrs. William R. Stuart was a joyous occasion with members’ husbands and families attending. Other special guests: Mrs. Ralph M. Casey, State Regent; Mrs. A. A. Schultz, State Flag Chairman; Mrs. Lewis W. Warren, State Chairman of Seimes Microfilm Center; Mrs. John W. McGuire, Jr., State Reporter, Mrs. C. Y. Thomas, and Mrs. Robert N. Adams, Senior President, State C.A.R.

The medal was presented by Mrs. Luther A. Glenn, Vice Regent, who recounted the Senator’s enviable record and called him “Mr. DAR.” Mr. Thomas proudly accepted the medal and spoke about Bicentennial activities in Kansas. A brief skit followed, “History of Flags of Our Country” by three members of Tomahawk C.A.R. Society. Mrs. Casey, State Regent, told of plans for KSDAR for the coming year. Mrs. George Powell Williams is chapter Regent.

FORT DOBBS (Statesville, N.C.). A long-time Project of the Fort Dobbs Chapter has been the preservation of the site of the colonial fort from which the chapter takes its name. The chapter ac-
quired the land on which the fort once stood and has made some improvements there. The site is near the present town of Statesville, North Carolina.

Fort Dobbs was erected about 1756 to protect the frontier settlements in the area and was named for Arthur Dobbs, then governor of North Carolina. With the approach of the Bicentennial, increased interest is being focused on the historic site.

A prime goal set by the Iredell County Bicentennial Commission is to complete the plans already under way for making the location of the fort a North Carolina historical site. Mrs. J. S. Evans, a Fort Dobbs Chapter member, has been chosen to head the Iredell County unit of the commission. Among others serving with Mrs. Evans on the commission, are Mrs. John Cooper Fowler and Mrs. Frank R. Quis, also chapter members.

Another recent chapter activity was the selection of Miss Tresa Bell and Miss Amy Johnson to represent the chapter as “Good Citizens.” In announcing the selection, Miss Nellie Holland, chairman of the Good Citizen Committee, said that the two students chosen were recognized for outstanding scholarship ability, service, leadership, patriotism and dependability.

Miss Anna Lois Knox, district director, visited the chapter at the March meeting and gave a report of the 73rd North Carolina DAR Conference. She noted that the Fort Dobbs Chapter received honorable mention for the Constitution Week report submitted by Mrs. R. L. Boggs, chapter chairman.

Mrs. Nyai W. Deems, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Phillip L. VanderMyde represented the chapter at Continental Congress. In preparation for the coming year, Miss Frances Tabor and Miss Bessie Mae Cowan, recently installed as Chapter Regent and Vice Regent, attended a DAR workshop in Salisbury conducted by Miss Anna Lois Knox and Mrs. Martha G. Robinson, Vice Regent of the North Carolina State Society.—Margaret Tabor.

LYMAN HALL (Waycross, Georgia). Fifty years a DAR member is proudly proclaimed for Niece Miller Burgess (Mrs. John Thomas) who joined the John Benning Chapter in Moultrie, Georgia, July 28, 1922 and transferred to the Lyman Hall Chapter in Waycross, Georgia, in 1933.

Mrs. Burgess is the great granddaughter of William Miller, a Revolutionary Soldier. The local SAR Chapter is named for her renowned soldier ancestor and she has the distinction of being the first member of Lyman Hall Chapter to be awarded the SAR Medal of Appreciation by the William Miller Chapter.

Mrs. Burgess has served DAR well, in the capacities of chapter Regent, Vice-Regent, Registrar, Treasurer, and as flag chairman for thirty years. She has been a frequent attendant at State Meetings and at Continental Congress indicative of her interest and her loyalty to DAR principles and ideals.

Recently, Mrs. Burgess presented an antique lyre-back chair made in 1780 to the National DAR Museum in Washington. Another antique which she has willed to and which has been accepted by the Museum is a lamp made from a Dutch Apothecary which bears the date, January 1734.

Upon the occasion of the fifty-year anniversary, the Lyman Hall Chapter Regent, Mrs. William J. Summerall, proudly pinned on the recipient's coveted fifty-year membership insignia. Further recognition was given her at a chapter meeting and she was featured in a local newspaper story. The fifty-year living members of the chapter now number three. The names of several others are inscribed upon the Roll of Remembrance.

Climaxing a week of many, varied chapter-sponsored activities in celebration of Constitution Week, Congressman William S. Stuckey, Jr. spoke at the chapter meeting on the theme: “Our Constitution—It Must Survive.” He stated that America needs leaders. “People have a lack of direction both as individuals and as a nation. We need to stop blaming ‘They,’ and start being ‘We, The People.’” He said that he feels as George Washington did when he stated, “Send me men who can lead and inspire other people.” The speaker advised DAR members that they could start by taking an active part in government on all levels.—Margaret Bates Summerall.

SHIKELIMO (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania). At a luncheon meeting in June, at the Hotel Lewisburger, the Shikelimo Chapter celebrated its 80th anniversary. Mrs. John S. Gold, Chapter Regent, presided.

Mrs. Gold introduced the speaker, Mrs. Thomas E. Reitz, State Vice Regent, Mrs. John Mailleue, Fort Augusta Chapter, Sunbury, Pennsylvania.


Highlighting the luncheon was the presentation of the National DAR Medal of Honor to Anne Kinsolving Brown (Mrs. John Nicholas Brown) by Mrs. Poyntell C. Staley, State and Chapter Chairman of the DAR Americanism Committee. Mrs. Brown was co-editor and co-translator of a just published book in two volumes, The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army: 1780-1783. Mrs. Brown is also the author of The Story of Napoleon and His Guards. She has made many scholarly contributions to military and historical periodicals. Mrs. Brown is an outstanding citizen contributing in many ways to the betterment of the community and to “The American Way of Life”.

Miss Helen L. Crocker, Vice Regent, introduced Admiral William L. Harris, USN, Deputy to the President of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., who spoke on National Defense. He stressed the need of the military for continued funds, especially because of the need of the military
4 volumes on the history of this part of SARAH PLATT DECKER (Durango, U. S. Citizens. We had a new to help more than 500 foreign born be- citizen from the Grand Duchy of Luxem- bourg this year. Over 50 years, an Americanization School in Colorado) had a most successful 1972- terms of a fifth volume. the adjoining counties in New Mexico and the families of the Pioneers of the San Utah. Our chapter is now thinking in “A Gift to the Nation” of $1.00 for offering higher pay commensurate with present day civilian salaries so to attract volunteers for the Armed Forces. In this era of highly sophisticated technical equipment, personnel will need more intensive training to qualify for many jobs in all departments of the Service. Also there will be definite demands for the replacement of ships, planes, and other property which will become unfit for use or obsolete.

Miss Frances Wood, DAR Good Citizens Committee Chairman, presented the DAR Good Citizens pin to Jane F. Wat- terson, an outstanding Senior at Rogers High School. She also received the Good Citizenship medal which was presented to her by Mrs. Jay Rice Moody, National Defense Chairman. Presentation of Colors was made by the Newport Artillery Company.—Elizabeth D. Greenhalgh.

SARAH PLATT DECKER (Durango, Colorado) had a most successful 1972-1973 year.

We have conducted, continuously for over 50 years, an Americanization School to help more than 500 foreign born be- come U. S. Citizens. We had a new citizen from the Grand Duchy of Luxem- bourgh this year.

In the past 30 years we have published 4 volumes on the history of this part of Colorado. We are very proud of the fact that these books have been placed in nu- merous school, college, museum and public libraries, as being a true history of the families of the Pioneers of the San Juan Country of Colorado and some of the adjoining counties in New Mexico and Utah. Our chapter is now thinking in terms of a fifth volume.

In the fall of 1972 we were the first Colorado Chapter to have a 100% participa- tion in “A Gift to the Nation” of $1.00 per member, to aid in the furnishing of two rooms in Independence Hall.

The 1973 winner in the Colorado Good Citizen Girl contest, Tessa Decker, of Mancos, Colorado, was sponsored by our chapter, and we were most proud of her when she appeared before the Colorado State Conference, in March, 1973.

A sixth grade student, Robert Bowman, sponsored by our chapter, in the History Essay Contest, was winner in the local, state and regional contest. His essay, “A Patriot of 1773” was written about one of his Revolutionary ancestors, Dr. Bodo Otto.

We presented the ROTC Bronze Medal to Cadet Major Jeff Field, an outstanding student at Montezuma Cortez High School, Cortez, Colorado.

We were winner of the 1973 Honor Roll Certificate with gold ribbon.

Five of our members and our good citizen girl and her parents drove 800 miles to Denver over snow covered mountain passes to attend the March Colorado State Conference, adding 4000 miles to our transportation report and making special donations of $35.00 to State and National projects.

CONTINENTAL (Plainfield, N.J.). On May 25 Continental Chapter DAR had their annual meeting. Highlights of the program included installation of newly elected officers by Mrs. Frederick Gris- wold, Recording Secretary General, a short talk by Mrs. John J. Utech, State Chairman of DAR Service for Veteran Patients, and the dedication of the plaque placed on the home of Betty and Edgar Vail, in Stanton, N.J.

The Chaplain, Mrs. Emory Starke, dedicated the plaque, and the Historian, Mrs. Harold C. Lehmann, presented the plaque to Mrs. Edgar Vail. The dedication follows: “The Continental Chapter of DAR is today presenting and dedicating a beautiful plaque hand made by Mr. Edgar Vail, to be placed on this historic house in honor of those who have gone before and the present owners. We pray that Edgar and Betty will have a long, happy and useful life here in this delight- ful setting.”

JOHN KENDRICK (Wenatchee, Washington). Mrs. Vernon Neel of Wenatchee was elected the fifty-ninth Re- gent of John Kendrick Chapter for the ensuing two years.

She will be assisted by Mrs. Lester Green, Sr., First Vice Regent and pro- gram chairman; Miss Clarice Pittman, Second Vice Regent and hostess chair- man; Mrs. John Stoudt Dennis, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lawrence D. Doneen, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Genevieve Mercer, Chaplain; Mrs. A. Wallin, Treas-urer; Mrs. Richard Sellen, Registrar; Mrs. Frank H. Ayres, Historian; Mrs. Roy A. Nelson, Librarian; Mrs. Vern L. Farnham, Director and Mrs. Victor E. Richardson, Communications. Mrs. Fred G. B. Kemp and Mrs. Vern Farnham are past State Regents.

As has been customary for many years the Washington State Society, Mrs. Lee J. Adamson, Regent, was the honored guest during Constitution Week at a luncheon meeting, when she discussed Continental Congress business and social activities.

Mrs. Richardson, past Chapter Regent and Washington State Society officer and State Chairman of four National Commit- tees, was again appointed for the fourth year a member of the Washington State Scholarship Committee for an Indian student called The Clydie Kohn Rossman Scholarship.

At the graduation exercises for twenty-six hundred students, at Washington State University, Mrs. Richardson received the second Alumni Achievement Award ever given to an outstanding co-ed by the Washington State Alumni Association.

The citation read, “For recognition as a community leader of America, and for dedicated professional service as an adult educator and extension counselor.”

For her work in Literacy she was hon- ored by former Gov. Albert D. Rosellini and current Governor Daniel J. Evans. For years of service she received Life Mem- bership in the Washington State Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; Washington State Tuberculosis Associa- tion and Washington State Regired Teacher’s Association and TV Mother of the week.

METAMONONG (Star City, Ind.) Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gudas, Sr., of Pulaski County were honored guests of Meta- monong Chapter at a luncheon in the American Legion Hall at Winamac, Indiana, on Sunday, June 24, 1973, at which time Mr. Gudas was presented the NSDAR Americanism Award.

Mr. Gudas came to the United States in 1910 from Lithuania, as Joseph Gu- dauskas, and soon applied for citizenship. Shortly after becoming a United States
citizen in 1918, Mr. Gudas joined the United States Army. Serving part of his two-year term of service in France, Gudas received a French medal and later received a medal from the state of New Jersey for his meritorious service in the Army. He has worked as a baker and a coal miner; and after moving to Indiana, became a farmer.

Over the years Mr. Gudas has helped many families coming to the United States to study and acquire citizenship papers, and to find jobs. He has also helped them financially.

Girl Scouts of Cadet Troop 242 presented the colors at the observance and led the pledge to our American flag.

Mrs. Iona Nale of Star City, Chairman of the Americanism Committee of Metamonomong Chapter, presided as Toastmistress at the luncheon. Mrs. Zera Howe, Regent, authored and presented a patriotic address for her presentation of the award to Mr. Gudas. Miss Johanna Gudas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gudas, Sr., read her father’s words of appreciation for the honor bestowed upon him.

Daughters of the American Revolution present were Mrs. Joan Drach, Mrs. Julia Fagan, Mrs. Iona Nale, Mrs. Harriet Smith, Mrs. Zera Howe, Mrs. Pauline Dunn, Mrs. Harriet Ballard, Mrs. Robert Welker, State Chaplain; Mrs. Leland S. Winch, Central Director; Mrs. Carl W. Bastian, State Americanism Chairman; Mrs. Irving G. Geib, State C.A.R. Chairman; and Miss Mary Craigmille, State Chairman of the DAR Schools and National Vice Chairman of Membership of the East Central Division.

New York Chapters in Districts I & II had quite a day on January 20, 1973, at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City.

It started at 10 a.m. with a District Workshop at which many State Officers and Chairmen reported. Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Regent, was the guest speaker. Mrs. Edward J. Kirby, District Director presided.

Then followed at 12:30 p.m., in the Gold Ballroom, a National Defense Luncheon sponsored by the Regents’ Round Table with Mrs. Herbert P. Poole, chairman, presiding. The guest speaker, the Honorable Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina, was introduced by Mrs. J. Frank Wood and presented with the NSDAR Medal of Honor by Mrs. Poole, the first to be awarded in this area.

His topic was “The Importance of the United States to have an Adequate Defense and Sound Foreign Policy.” Defense will support and strengthen our foreign policy and an effective foreign policy will render our defense more potent. Our national defense is being undermined by biased leftist media, radicals in education, sex and vulgarity, demonizations of all varieties, ever mounting spread of crimes and narcotics, ever expanding inflation resulting from 40 years of governmental extravagance and welfare statism. Only with a reasonable sound stable dollar can we buy essential materials for defense.

Hon. Braden was given a standing ovation as Mrs. George U. Baylies presented him with the new State DAR Certificate of Appreciation.

Participating chapters were: Battle Pass, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Fort Greene, General Nathaniel Woodhull, Golden Hill, John Jay, Major Jonathan Lawrence, Manhattan, Mary Murray, Mary Washington Colonial, New Netherland, New York City, Peter Minuit, Richmond County, Staten Island, Washington Heights, Women of ’76.—Gertrude B. Kirby.

RED BANK (Pitman, N.J.). On a bitterly cold afternoon in January, 1973, a small group of ladies headed by Mrs. Howard Supplee, Regent of the Red Bank Chapter of Pitman, New Jersey, gathered in the historic old churchyard of Trinity Episcopal in Swedesboro, New Jersey, to dedicate a marker for the grave of Jacob Myers, Revolutionary Soldier, who was born in 1739. He served in the Pennsylvania German Battalion under General Peter Muhlenburg, was in the memorable battles at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and spent the terrible winter of 1778 with General George Washington at Valley Forge.

The marking of this grave was a joint effort of the Red Bank Chapter and the Lawrence Kearny Chapter of Cape Coral, Florida, and came about through correspondence between one of its members, Mrs. Donald Metz, descendant of Jacob Myers, and Mrs. Howard Supplee, Regent of Red Bank Chapter. Mrs. Supplee and the Pastor of Trinity Eoisocopul, aided by an old map, located the exact gravesite, and Mrs. Supplee and members of her Chapter then placed the marker with appropriate ceremonies on behalf of Mrs. Metz.

Thus, in the true American spirit of helpful cooperation, another Old Soldier’s grave was rescued from obscurity and accorded the honor it so richly deserves.

STEPHEN DECATUR (Decatur, Illinois). On June 5, 1973 the Chapter placed the bronze plaque on yet another marker in historic Lincoln Square, and is deeply grateful for the honor and privilege of sharing in such an important event, and so carrying out the DAR objects. The inscription on the plaque reads “Macon County’s First Court House, in which Abraham Lincoln once practiced law stood just west of this marker 1829-1838.”

This small bronze replica of the log structure commemorates yet another phase of Macon County’s history and President Lincoln’s early connection with the area. It stands diagonally across the square from the statue of the young Lincoln, age 21, giving his first known political speech.

Mr. Howard E. Brown, Regional Superintendent of Schools, was Master of Ceremony for the dedication programs. Polly Jo Thisthethwaite of our Jane Russell McCoy C.A.R. Society, led the Pledge to the Flag. Dr. Wayne Temple, Archivist, gave the dedication speech. Presentation of the plaque was by Mrs. Raymond R. Rowland, Past Regent, whose term of serving had just expired and in which all the various efforts concerning the plaque had been carried out. Presentation of the marker and memorial site to the City of Decatur was by Amelia D. Mulroony, President of the Heritage Committee. Acceptance by Mayor James Rupp.

After luncheon at the Ambassador Inn, Mrs. Rowland introduced the NSDAR guests. Among them were Mrs. Paul G. Meyer, Vice President General, who gave a brief talk; Mrs. James J. Hamm, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Earl
Hopewell, Past State Historian; Mrs. James Thorp, Third Division Director; and a number of other present and past Regents.

The main speaker for the occasion was Mr. Paul Beaver, Lincoln Scholar and Professor of History.

From the Alexander Love Chapter are pictured Wiley Anderson, Ill, Mrs. Grace S. Wilcox, Mrs. Thomas P. Whitehead, Mrs. H. J. Wacker.

**ALEXANDER LOVE (Houston, Texas).** The joint presentation of our National Flag and the flag of Texas to the Miller Outdoor Theater September 24, at the opening concert of the 1972-73 season, by the Alexander Love Chapter, NSDAR and the San Jacinto Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, had an interesting format.

As the audience came in they were presented with the season's program and copies of the National Anthem and the Texas State Song by helpful C.A.R. members.

The orchestra was on the stage when the house lights went out and the curtains were drawn back to reveal, grouped behind the footlights, Mrs. Thomas P. Whitehead, Regent of the Alexander Love Chapter, Mrs. Grace S. Wilcox, president of the San Jacinto Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Mrs. Cora- lie Gregory Woods, music supervisor of the Parks and Recreation Department and Mr. Bert Well, manager of the theater.

Mrs. Woods welcomed the audience and announced that of special interest before the concert, would be the presentation of the two flags. Then the thrilling notes of “America the Beautiful” made every heart leap as the spotlight, turning to the front of the stage, Mr. Weil carried the flag to its assigned place.

Next, Mrs. Wilcox was introduced and made a presentation speech as she gave Mr. Weil the Texas State Flag and again the enthusiastic audience welcomed the gift, by singing “Texas My Texas” to orchestra accompaniment as the Texas flag was put in place at the opposite side of the stage. Then, flanked by both flags, the Miller Theater orchestra presented a lively and varied concert to a deeply appreciative audience.

Later, a letter from Mrs. Woods to Mrs. Whitehead stated that she thought the ceremony was quite impressive and well timed and that when she had expressed her appreciation to Mr. Ned Battista, conductor of the orchestra, he said he was quite moved and that he was very happy to have participated in the presentation.

**ALAMANCE (Florence, Alabama).** The W. C. Handy Museum in Florence, Alabama, which includes the restored log cabin birthplace of the famous black composer of the St. Louis Blues and other equally well-known songs of a bygone era, has a new American flag.

In a brief but impressive ceremony on June 14, Mrs. James A. Koonce, Regent of Alamance Chapter, made the presentation which was followed by a prayer by the Chapter Chaplain, Miss Nell Peerson.

The flag was accepted by Oscar Lewis, Florence Historical Board member and project officer for the museum. It was the second flag presented to a museum in the city by the Alamance Chapter.

Among the more than fifty persons present for the occasion were, Florence Mayor William E. Batson; Jim Odum, executive director of the Florence Chamber of Commerce; William H. Mitchell, member of the upcoming W. C. Handy 100th Anniversary Celebration committee; the Rev. Anderson Todd, pastor of St. Paul’s A.M.E. Church, who gave the invocation; members of the Florence Historical Board; William L. McDonald, chairman; Mrs. F. C. Scott, past regent and a number of chapter members.

Also present were eight members of the special committee of prominent black women who furnished the restored Handy homeplace. They were given special recognition for their services by the project officer on behalf of the Florence Historical Board.

**JAMES ALLEN (Crewe, Virginia).**

James Allen Chapter is proud to have Delegate Eva Scott from Amelia and Mr. Anderson introduce House Resolution No. 200 to the Virginia General Assembly declaring March 15 of each year Peter Francisco Day.

James Allen Chapter observed Constitution Week and American History Month and presented Good Citizenship medals in two schools.

**IRONDEQUOIT (Rochester, N.Y.).**

On January 15, we attended services in the House of Delegates and reenactment ceremony at Shocko Cemetery.

Copies of the DAR Magazine and of the Iron Worker Magazine containing an article on Peter Francisco, and a bibliography on Peter Francisco were presented to each school library in the county.

Mrs. Frank Weinmann presents Midshipman Edward Brill with the DAR Gold Medal.
and Professor of Naval Science, addressed the Midshipmen for the last time as he retired July 1. In his letter of appreciation to C.A.R. he stated, "The award you sponsored is tangible evidence of that support which we hope will serve as an incentive and inspiration to our young Midshipmen." Chancellor W. Allen Wallis was among the distinguished speakers.

"The Army Reserve Officers Training Corps of The Rochester Institute of Technology Request The Pleasure Of Your Company At The Military Ball On The Twenty-Seventh Of April 1973 . . ." This invitation was delivered by Cadet Thomas Pratuch to Mrs. Weinmann who presented the D.A.R. Gold Medal and Campaign Bar to Cadet Robert Benner of Blue Bell, Pa. Charles F. Weinmann, who will receive a Bachelor of Science Degree from this college in December and is a member of the Empire State Board S.A.R., presented the S.A.R. Gold Medal and Campaign Bar to Cadet Chester Fields, Rochester.

**LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON**
**(Bloomington, Illinois)** honored its term as State Regent, Mrs. Hamm organized Chapter; wrote a pageant "From Wilder-

"The Hudson" by Carl Carmer. We then enjoyed luncheon at The Lighthouse, a delightful place on the river's edge in Yonkers. After our meeting which was held out of doors on the terrace facing the Hudson River, Miss Boyle summarized the history of the river based on the book "The Hudson" by Carl Carmer. We then motored to Tarrytown to visit "Lyndhurst", a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture, where Jay Gould had lived amid priceless paintings, rare books and Gothic style furnishings. We enjoyed our guided tour through this beautiful mansion.

Among those present were: Miss Doris McQuivey, Regent, Miss Dorothy S. Boyle, Miss Dorothy S. Boyle, Miss C. Nathalie Hartshorn, Mrs. Dorothy B. Howe, Miss Estelle Gerodette, Mrs. Herbert Worthley, Mrs. Helen Franz, Mrs. Dorothy DePouli, Mrs. Esther Dobbins, Mrs. Frances Sandstone, Mrs. Rachel Dann, and the Misses Mildred and Helen Behlen.

**GENERAL NATHANIEL WOOD-HULL**
**(New York, N.Y.)**, Miss Doris McQuivey, Regent, celebrated Constitution Day on September 16, 1972. Miss Dorothy S. Boyle, our Constitution Day Chairman, planned and arranged a very interesting day. Our members and friends enjoyed luncheon at The Lighthouse, a delightful place on the river's edge in Yonkers. After our meeting which was held out of doors on the terrace facing the Hudson River, Miss Boyle summarized the history of the river based on the book "The Hudson" by Carl Carmer. We then motored to Tarrytown to visit "Lyndhurst", a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture, where Jay Gould had lived amid priceless paintings, rare books and Gothic style furnishings. We enjoyed our guided tour through this beautiful mansion.

**GREATMOTHER OF: RICHARD M. NIXON, 37TH PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Jane Brown was born in Ohio in 1807, and married Joseph Dickerson Moore of Pennsylvania in Ohio in 1825. The Moore family came to Iowa from Morgan, Ohio, in 1854. A daughter, Mary Louise Moore, born in Ohio in 1832, married Thomas Wiley Wadsworth in 1850. He died in 1879, and she, in 1918. Their daughter, Sara Ann Wadsworth, was born in Ohio in 1825 and married Samuel Brady Nixon in 1873. She died in 1886, and her husband in 1914. They were the parents of Francis A. Nixon, father of President Richard M. Nixon.

The dedication ceremony began with the Call to Colors by two Indiana College cadets. Following presentation of the colors by the Ohio National Guard, Mrs. Gordon Buell led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mr. Volney Smith, President of the Central Iowa Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, gave the invocation. Mercy Otis Chapter Regent, Mrs. Fred V. Lamney, introduced honored guests: State Regent, Mrs. Flourney Corey; State Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Underwood; State Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wallace; two great-granddaughters of Joseph D. and Jane Brown Moore, Mrs. Ruth M. Smith and Mrs. L. H. Mudge; and Richard McCoy, great-great-grandson of Jane Brown Moore's brother, Thomas Scott Brown. Mrs. Lamney also read a telegram from President Nixon expressing his deepest gratitude for the honor bestowed on his family.

Mrs. Rosa E. Cunningham gave a history of Mrs. Moore and dedicated the marker as it was unveiled by the Misses Sherry and Cathy Foresman, Junior Members of Mercy Otis from Menlo, Iowa. The Mayor of Indianaola, Mr.

(Continued on page 859)
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: How long does a member have to be a member of the Society or a chapter before being eligible to serve as an officer of the chapter?

Answer: This depends upon the bylaws of the chapter. If there is a rule in the bylaws that a member must belong to the chapter for a year or any designated length of time, the rule must be followed in filling any office. The Bylaws of the National Society have no rule to this effect.

Question: How is a vacancy in office filled in a chapter? Is the vacancy filled by the Board or by the chapter?

Answer: A vacancy in office is filled according to the provision in the bylaws of the chapter for filling vacancies. Usually, the Executive Board fills the vacancy until the next election of officers, or until the next annual meeting.

Question: Can a regent appoint a member of the chapter to legally represent her at a DAR business meeting?

Answer: No, the regent cannot appoint ANYONE to represent her at any such meeting. If the regent can not be present, the vice regent automatically represents her. If the vice regent is unable to attend, other officers, in order, may attend to represent the chapter as provided in the bylaws. Even a regent can not send anyone else, except the vice regent to preside in her place. (R.O.R. pp. 208, 210-211, 242)

Question: In compliance with the chapter’s bylaws, the regent of a chapter was elected to a two-year term and installed at the regular or annual meeting in May, served one year and one week, and resigned the week following the next regular or annual meeting in May, one year hence. The vice regent became regent and the question is has she completed a term as regent? Is she eligible for reelection to a term of her own?

Answer: This depends upon the provision in the bylaws as to what constitutes a term of office. Since the vice regent became regent one week following the expiration of a year, and after the close of the annual meeting of that year, according to the bylaws she has not served a term as regent and is therefore eligible for reelection.

The regent who resigned after serving one year and one week can be considered to have served a term. To be considered to have served a term the regent must have served more than half a term of two years, if you follow Robert. (P.L. pp. 434-435; 485, Q. 207)

Question: What are the duties of a regent as an ex-officio member of a committee? Is it in order for a regent as a member ex-officio to vote in a committee meeting?

Answer: The duties of a regent as an ex-officio member of a committee are the same as any other member of the committee, although she is not counted in the quorum, and is not required to attend the meetings, she may attend when she wishes to attend. She is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a regular member of the committee, which certainly includes voting, making and seconding motions and speaking to motions. (R.O.R. pp. 208, 210-211, 242)

Question: Is a regent by virtue of her office an ex-officio member of all committees?

Answer: No. There must be a rule to that effect. Usually the bylaws state, "The regent shall be ex-officio a member of all standing and special committees". (R.O.R. p. 210, lines 12-32; p. 211, lines 1-3; P.L. p. 303.) At the end of this rule, should be added, "except the Nominating Committee."

The regent should never be a member of the Nominating Committee or ex-officio member of that committee, and the bylaws should so state. (R.O.R. p. 210; P.L. p. 495)

Question: May the vice regent serve as a member ex-officio of a committee for the regent when the regent is absent?

Answer: No. The vice regent can not serve as an ex-officio member of a committee for the regent when she is absent. This applies only to the regent. (P.L. p. 494, Q. 233)

Question: When a vice president (vice regent) is presiding, how should she be addressed?

Answer: A vice president (vice regent), while presiding, should be addressed as "Madame President" ("Madam Regent"). If anyone except the president (regent) or vice president (vice regent) is presiding, she is addressed as "Madam Chairman." (P.L. p. 304, lines 16-22)

Question: Should the secretary ever allow the book of minutes of the organization to leave her possession?

Answer: The book of minutes and all the records within the secretary's possession are the property of the organization and should be released only under the authority of the organization. If the book of minutes are released to a committee for a specific purpose, as soon as that purpose has been accomplished, these records should be returned at the earliest possible time. (R.O.R. p. 245)

Question: What can be done when an elected officer refuses to carry out the duties of her office and refuses to resign?

Answer: This depends upon your bylaws. If the bylaws read, "or until her successor is elected," the organization has the
right to declare the office vacant. This requires a two-thirds vote in the affirmative. (P.L. p. 378, lines 14-15-16). An organization can vacate any office by bringing charges of refusing to carry out the duties of office as assigned by the bylaws. (P.L. p. 378) Robert says that “it is scarcely to be conceived that an organization would declare an office vacant unless the officer has grossly neglected her office.” (P.L. 378, lines 19-22)

Unless authority or power has been delegated to a board by the bylaws the only authority an executive board has in this matter is to request a resignation. The society only has the right to declare an office vacant. (P.L. p. 528)

Question: Is it desirable for a society to have both a constitution and bylaws, or may it have only bylaws?

Answer: It depends upon the wishes of the Society. “The Society is the supreme authority. To have only bylaws is simpler. The constitution is the more important fundamental rules of a society, the less important being called the bylaws.” “But, in case all the fundamental rules require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, there is nothing gained by separating them into a constitution and bylaws.” “The rules can be classified better if not separated.” If incorporated, the charter corresponds to the constitution. “The charter cannot be amended as easily as the bylaws, which includes the other fundamental rules.” “If it is not incorporated, the society may not divide its fundamental rules, but may require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, and may call them the constitution or the bylaws, the “Bylaws” being the more acceptable or usual term.” (P.L. p. 423) Frequently in incorporated societies the charter takes the place of the constitution, the other fundamental rules being called bylaws. Robert says, “it is probably better to call the fundamental rules of a society, bylaws, except those relating to the transaction of business in meetings and the duties of the officers and committees, which are called rules of order. (P.L. p. 424)

Question: An organization has an annual meeting which is a delegated body. Can a member of the organization who is not a delegate or a voting member of the convention nominate a member for an office?

Answer: NO. “A nomination can be made only by one who has the right to make a motion,” that is by a voter. (P.L. p. 465)

Question: What is meant by the “privilege of the floor”?

Answer: To quote from Robert: “The expression ‘privilege of the floor’ means nothing but the privilege of admission to the hall of the assembly during its session. It carries with it no right to debate or to make or second motions, or even to address the presiding officer by way of inquiry, much less vote.” (See P.L. p. 532, Q. 372; P.L. p. 519)

Question: (a) Should the secretary append “Respectfully submitted” to the minutes? (b) Should a chairman sign her report using the words, “Respectfully submitted” preceding her signature?

Answer: Absolutely NO to both parts of the question.

(a) The secretary signs only her name, followed by the title “Secretary.”

(b) The use of the words “Respectfully submitted” preceding the signature is no longer used, in signing any report. (See R.O.R. p. 216; P.L. p. 499.)

Question: (a) Is it in order to amend something previously adopted? (b) Can a motion be further amended at the same meeting at which it was adopted?

Answer: (a) Yes, this may be done by a two-thirds vote without “previous notice,” or by a majority vote with “previous notice.” (R.O.R. pp 147-148, 169; P.L. p. 412, Q. 14) (“Previous notice” means giving notice at a previous meeting or in the call for the meeting.) (b) Yes, if the motion to reconsider the vote carries by a majority vote, the main motion is before the assembly as it was before it was adopted and may be further amended. (R.O.R. pp 156-165) When it is too late to make the motion to reconsider the vote, that is at the next meeting, the motion to rescind would be in order, and the motion can be rescinded and a new motion can be made. To rescind requires a two-thirds vote without previous notice or a majority vote with previous notice. (R.O.R. p. 169, lines 1-6)

The motion to rescind is not in order when the motion to reconsider can be made or called up which has been previously made. (R.O.R. p. 169, lines 18-20)

If it is a minor amendment, the motion may be amended by the Incidental Main Motion to Amend action previously adopted, which requires a two-thirds vote with out previous notice, or a majority vote with previous notice. (R.O.R. pp 147, 169)

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 857)

George W. Hadly, accepted it and thanked Mercy Otis Chapter for their work. The ceremony ended with Benediction by Mrs. Stuart Peterson, Chaplain, and the retirement of the colors.

INDEPENDENCE BELL (Washington, D.C.) started another busy year on August 26, 1972, with a bus trip to Allenberry Playhouse for a buffet dinner and to see the play “Good News.” Keeping in mind the Regent’s motto “Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm,” we had three non-DAR speakers, from the National Park Service, Office of Civil Defense, and Bureau of Indians Affairs. At another meeting literature from the Bicentennial Commission was distributed. We also used our own talents at two meetings, having had the State Chairman of the Museum, Miss Marian Brooks, speak concerning the Museum and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rich playing the piano and violin at the Chapter House for a delightful and informative program on American Music.

Four meetings have been luncheon meetings, earning $1.50 per person for ways and means, and 5 meetings were joint meetings with Ann Hill Chapter. The last meeting of the year and also of the 2-year term of the Regent, Mrs. Michael S. Haddock, was a luncheon meeting at her home in Vienna, Virginia, on May 19, 1973. All members participated in this informative meeting about State Conference and Continental Congress. The Regent informed the members that the Chapter had earned a silver honor roll. All members completed their contributions to the President General’s Project. A new member, Mrs. Trinald, was sworn in. Mrs. Bernard Van Rensselaer, State Chaplain, attended the meeting and installed the new chapter officers, who are: Regent, Mrs. Willard Payne; Vice Regent, Mrs. L. A. Rich; Chaplain, Miss Marian Brooks; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Dunne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Irmah Kerrigan; Treasurer, Miss Lucille Muntz; Registrar, Mrs. Michael Haddock; Historian, Mrs. Laurence Potter; Librarian, Mrs. Bruce Looby.

After the installation service, it was unanimously decided that the name and credentials of the outgoing Regent, be given to the nominating committee in October for a State Office. The meeting was adjourned with congratulations for all old and new officers.—Mrs. Michael S. Haddock.

GREAT TRAIL (Minerva, Ohio). July 9-14 was the 50th celebration of the annual Minerva, Ohio, Homecoming parade and carnival and it proved to be one of the most successful. We like to think the Great Trail Chapter helped! Donned in bright colonial gingham dresses and pert bonnets, our Juniors rode in two antique (Continued on page 909)
The history of Piasa Land goes back to long before the fabled Piasa Bird. From Alton, Illinois to Grafton along the Great River Road is only a few miles, but geologically they are hundreds of millions of years apart.

Grafton is famous the world over for its fossil trilobites, a crab-like sea animal that lived in the Silurian Age in the oldest of all coral seas. Downriver a few miles are found shells from the Devonian Age. From the Mississippian Age are found “sea lilies,” a plant-like animal of the Burlington-Keokuk Formation, and, further downstream, the Warsaw-Salem Formation geodes, Illinois’ beautiful crystal-lined geodes that adorn the museums of the world.

Just above Alton, between the loess and bouldery clay deposited as the result of four Ice Age glaciers, the bones of great numbers of ground sloth, extinct horse, paccary, American eland, musk oxen, mastodons, and giant beaver have been found. But no Piasa Birds.

In our own age, Piasa Land is an area of rich farmlands, rugged scenic bluffs, and quiet little villages that contrast sharply with bustling cities and thriving industrial centers.

At Elsah, a few miles below Grafton, stone cottages nestled along narrow, winding streets are an artist’s dream. Here, too, is the “Doll House,” a quaint stone museum that houses a collection of thousands of dolls. Next door, the proprietor has over three thousand more dolls in her own home. Children are allowed to cuddle some of the dolls, but others, including a very rare “long, narrow-footed” Madonna, are priceless.

Returning to Alton we find an area rich in political and architectural history. Daniel Webster, the great statesman, thought the busy, river-front town important enough that he campaigned here for the nomination for the Presidency on the Whig ticket in 1840.

Scene of the seventh and last debate between Lincoln and Douglas, it is also the site of a Confederate Prison where 1,354 soldiers died of smallpox while imprisoned there. It seems almost incredible that a smallpox epidemic could bring death to so many, but, in the early 1860’s, modern medicines were not available, and the disease spread like wildfire through the penitentiary and the nearby island stockade where many prisoners were transported to try and stop the epidemic’s spread. A majestic stone shaft in the Confederate Cemetery remembers these prisoners, and lists their names on the four sides of its base.

Close to the site of the Prison, the first State institution in Illinois, is a bronze tablet marking the spot where Elijah Parish Lovejoy, abolitionist editor of a religious paper called The Observer, was killed November 17, 1837 while...
defending his presses against an angry mob that had previously destroyed his presses several times in the year. In City Cemetery there now stands an ethereal monument to the first American who gave his life advocating the right of a free press. Federal soldiers from the Mexican War (1847) and other wars are also buried in a section of this old cemetery.

Notable, too, are the many fine examples of Greek Revival and Victorian homes located here. A continuing survey has now recorded over two hundred homes, commercial buildings and churches of historical and architectural significance. Platted in 1817 by Colonel Rufus Easton, prominent lawyer and land promoter of St. Louis, the little town named for his son, Alton, grew rapidly, until in 1832 it was incorporated. Many of its fine mansions date from this period to the middle 1800's, but there are also excellent small stone cottages. Alton Landmarks Association and the Historic Alton Preservation Society are actively engaged in trying to preserve these buildings as valuable landmarks of Alton's past. Guided tours are conducted through many of these buildings in the spring and fall by Landmarks Association.

Notable among those that remain are Captain Benjamin Godfrey's home and the Congregational Chapel at nearby Godfrey, both of which are listed in the Library of Congress. Here, too, is Lewis and Clark Junior College, until recently known as Monticello College, founded by Captain Godfrey in 1835 as an early female seminary.

Within the city limits of Alton are Bessie's House, circa 1820; Loomis Hall, 1832, the oldest college building in Illinois and part of old Shurleff College which was founded in 1827; the Lyman Trumbull House, 1820, home of the author of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution; Guertler House, 1830, one of the first, and an utterly unique example, of Neo-Gothic design in the mid-west with its fine design of stone work and beautifully cut windows and doorways; Mitchell Mansion, 1837, a Greek and Victorian style double house which also has a carriage house and school house on the property; the Colonel Long House, built sometime before the Civil War, home of Colonel Stephen Long, chief topographical engineer of the United States Army, author, inventor, builder of railroads, bridges, dams, armories, hospitals and steamboats, and explorer for whom Long's Peak is named; and Hanson House, currently the Enos Apartments, one of the most intriguing of Alton's Underground Railway Stations, the foundations of this three-story Italianate-Victorian Mansion is at least fifteen feet below street level with numerous rooms and passageways carved through the limestone.

Here, too, is the Lincoln Hotel, formerly known as the Franklin House, a Federal style brick with Victorian cornices, circa 1841. On October 15, 1858, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas arrived by steamboat before daybreak and breakfasted at the Alton House, now destroyed. Lincoln was then escorted to the Franklin House where a reception for delegates was held. Here he was joined by Mrs. Lincoln and their son Robert, who had arrived by train from Springfield. The Lincoln's dined at the Franklin House with Senator Lyman Trumbull and debate reporters Horace White and Robert H. Hitt before they all repaired to the public square for the seventh and
last debate between Lincoln and the Little Giant. The site is marked by a bronze marker in what is now known as Lincoln-Douglas Square.

Alton's Visitors Center, the historic Dr. Benjamin Kirtland Hart House, was opened to the public last year. Hostesses, often in costume, welcome visitors on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and on holidays from noon until four p.m. throughout the year. Used as an information center, it is also the home of Alton Landmarks Association, who just barely saved it from the wreckers. A three-story double house, circa 1845-1850, is unique in that each side of the house is alike: eight rooms on each side exactly the same size, eight fireplaces, two stairways with newel posts and balustrades of walnut. (One stairway was removed when the house was sold to the wreckers, but it is hoped it will be returned as the house is sturdy enough that its exterior and interior has never been seriously altered.) Classified as Greek-Revival, with four high sidewall chimneys and narrow dormer windows, the orange-red of its soft brick, the finely milled dentil work, and the arched cut-stone window lintels and sills are outstanding. The brick-work is header-bond, a very sturdy construction, and the foundation is of stone, as are the magnificent cut-stone slab steps.

A few miles up the river from Alton at Norman's Landing is a fearsome replica of the famed "Piasa Bird," a former site of the petroglyph at Alton having been blasted away to eliminate a bend in the Great River Road. This is the bird whose awesome description Pere Jacques Marquette recorded in his journal when he and Louis Jolliet with five French trappers and a young Indian guide were exploring the Mississippi River in 1673. Here is the Journal entry:

While skirting some rocks, which by Their height and Length inspired awe, We saw upon one of them two painted monsters which at first made Us afraid, and upon Which the boldest savages dare not Long rest their eyes. They are as large As a calf; they have Horns on their heads Like those of a deer, a horrible look, red eyes, a beard like a tiger’s, a face somewhat like a man’s, a body Covered with scales, and so Long a tail that it winds all around the Body, passing above the head and going back between the legs, ending in a Fish’s tail. Green, red, and black are the three Colors composing the Picture. Moreover these 2 monsters are so well painted that we cannot believe that any savage is their author; for good painters in france would find it difficult to paint so well,—and, besides, they are so high up on the rock that it is difficult to reach that place Conveniently to paint them.

Noteworthy for its descriptions of the Illinois country, Marquette’s Journal provided the first accurate data on the Mississippi River.

To celebrate the Tricentennial of Marquette and Jolliet’s trip, this year a party of voyagers retraced their journey down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas and back up the Illinois River. Authentic in every possible detail, from the clothing worn by the original voyagers to the design of their two canoes, these modern day voyagers followed a strict time-table, arriving at each camping spot at the time specified in Marquette’s Journal.

Three hundred years later the voyagers arrived at Norman’s Landing, and stopped again to view the famed Piasa Bird. Repainted for the occasion, the monster, approximately fifty feet long and thirty feet high, towers above the river, dwarfed only by the majestic bluff on which it is portrayed. These same bluffs were described by John Russell in 1848 in the following statement: “No part of the United States, not even the highlands of the Hudson, can vie in wild and romantic scenery with the bluffs of Illinois.”

The Legend of the Piasa comes down from antiquity,
The Piasa Bird

The Piasa Bird

and is mentioned again and again in the histories of various Illinois Indian tribes. There are several versions of the legend, but the one most often given is as follows:

Many moons ago the Illini, led by their chief Ouatoga, had dwelt in peace on the banks of the mighty river. Their village was a happy place, secured from the harsh winds of winter by majestic bluffs and tall trees. The surrounding woods provided an abundance of berries and game, and the river was filled with fish.

Then one morning terror struck the peaceful village. Suddenly the air was rent by a piercing scream as a terrible monster swooped out of the Western sky, seized a brave in his talons, and carried him aloft. Not in the memory of even the oldest member of the tribe had such a monster been seen. Its body, the size and shape of a horse, was covered with bright green scales. Long white fangs protruded from its lower jaw, while flames leaped from its nostrils. Two wicked deer-like horns topped its head; four stubby legs ended in sharp, dagger-like talons; and its spiked tail was wound three times around its grotesque body. Its powerful wings beat the air with such force that trees bent.

Every morning thereafter the peace of the little village was shattered by the blood-curdling scream of the monster, and each day he returned to his lair with yet another victim. In desperation Ouatoga prayed to the Great Spirit for deliverance from this terror of the air whom they named “Piasa,” or “Bird that devours man,” for even the best arrows of Tera-hi-on-a-wa-ka, the arrow maker, and the tribe’s finest archers could not penetrate the beast’s scales.

Finally, after fasting and praying for a full moon, the Great Spirit sent the answer to Ouatoga in a dream. The monster was not protected under the wings. Returning to his village Ouatoga set forth his plan before the Council.

All that day the tribe fasted and prayed, while the arrow maker sharpened arrowheads and dipped them in a strong poison. That night, Ouatoga with six of his bravest warriors, crept to the top of a high bluff overlooking the great Father of Waters. When dawn came, only Ouatoga was visible, standing straight and tall and chanting the death song of the Illini. The braves were concealed behind a rocky ledge, their arrows ready.

Soon the silence was broken by the wild scream of the Piasa, and as the monster swept into view it sighted Ouatoga. With a wild shriek it pounced, but Ouatoga was ready. As the monster struck the wily chief fell to the ground, grasping firmly the strong roots that grew there. The pain of the razor-sharp talons inspired him to grip the roots even more firmly.

As the Piasa Bird raised its great wings to carry off its victim a hail of poisoned arrows penetrated the vulnerable spot beneath the great wings. Again and again the monster raised its wings to fly, but Ouatoga held fast and each time the poisoned arrows found their mark. Finally the poison did its job, and with a terrible scream the Piasa released its victim, plunged over the bluff and disappeared forever in the swift waters of the great river.

Then a great celebration was held in the village, after which Tera-hi-on-a-wa-ka, taking his stone chisel and paints, climbed to a ledge high on the bluff where Ouatoga had defied the monster. Carefully he chiseled a shallow outline on the face of the limestone, then filled it in with black, red, and green paint, until at last there appeared the likeness of the dread Piasa, a tribute to the courage of Ouatoga and the Illini.

After viewing the modern painting of the Piasa, the voyagers continued on downriver to Alton where they were welcomed ashore by costumed opera singers singing French voyageur songs. A feast of roast pork and other Indian dishes was provided the voyagers, who spent the night camped in Riverside Park. The next morning they proceeded down river a few miles to Lewis and Clark Park, site of the start of another famous, but later, expedition, that of Lewis and Clark to the Northwest, 1804-1806.

Welcoming of the Voyagers was just one part of Alton’s
During the week visitors wandered through an authentic reproduction of Alton storefronts of the early 1800’s, containing booths where craftsmen plied crafts of an earlier period and souvenirs bearing the Tricentennial emblem were offered. In Lincoln-Douglas Square a flea market and Art show flourished, while nearby churches housed a collection of rare original paintings and a concert of 17th century French Baroque music. Alton Museum of History and Art featured displays of historic objects and reprints of three rare books on local history in their new home in the old McKernon House. The Visitors Center was open daily, offering refreshments as well as information. Indian and Mexican dancers, Hoedowners, and bands as varied as a German Band from Waterloo to a Rock group offered entertainment for all tastes.

A bus tour to the nearby Koster diggings, site of one of the earliest Indian cultures in America (wood carbon tests date Horizon 11 at 5200 B.C. and Horizon 12 is even earlier), and the museum where artifacts from the diggings are shown, was offered those interested in the earliest inhabitants of Piasa Land.

Another feature of the Tricentennial Celebration was a premier performance of “The Piasa Bird,” presented in the amphitheater at Norman’s Landing on the Great River Road. Written by James Smith, playwright and teacher whose plays are often presented by Little Theater groups, the lyric drama was presented in cantata form, its light and sound effects heightened by the cathedral-like setting of the towering bluffs. Lighted by the flickering light of flares, a caste of fifty actors accompanied by a chorus of fifty voices interpreted the Legend of the Piasa earlier), and the museum where artifacts from the diggings are shown, was offered those interested in the earliest inhabitants of Piasa Land.

A pre-festival lecture by Father Joseph P. Donnelly, S.J., gave area residents some little known facts. A small portion of Marquette’s bone fragments were removed to Marquette University where carbon tests indicated he died of typhoid. These fragments are now reinterred in the University Chapel at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

As a fitting climax to the week-long celebration, a Panorama of Piasa Land History was offered. A procession of costumed members of civic, fraternal and religious groups paraded to Riverside Park where a Mass was offered at a primitive altar such as Marquette used when he visited the Indian villages in Illinois. Starting with the first settlers, the Indians, the Tricentennial of history included a representation of the Arrival of the Voyagers; Alton’s Pioneer Founding; the Lovejoy Riots; the Steamboat Era; the Lincoln-Douglas Debate; the Rail Era; the Civil War Penitentiary; the Industrial Era; and the Present. Ninian Edwards Chapter NSDAR was represented by Daughters who appeared as Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General, NSDAR: an Indian Chief and Princess, representing the DAR sponsored Indian schools, Bacone and St. Mary’s; the Madonna of the Trail; Colonial Dames and other ancestors.

Piasa Land is indeed rich in its historical heritage, for in this small segment of Illinois are found traces of not only the earliest Indian cultures, but descendants of early French settlers mingle with those of American patriots and settlers from other lands. Here, too, Time’s geological footprints go back even earlier. From Grafton to Alton along the Great River Road is only twenty miles, but the history of hundreds of millions of years is represented here.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alton Directories. Various issues.

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Where Bicentennial ACTION IS . . .

Indian River Chapter, Titusville, Florida was represented by past Regent Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Scobie at the dedication of Kennedy Space Center, one of the U.S.A. Bicentennial Trail sites. Located at historic Cape Canaveral, the Center is one of 100 trail sites to be designated "Bicentennial Site" where the official Bicentennial flag is flown. July 4th was the dedication date for the Center and for San Marcos Castle at St. Augustine, Florida, another Bicentennial site.

A "Bicentennial Refurbishing" project of the Kansas Society DAR has just been completed at the old Shawnee Methodist Mission. Two large rooms in the East Building of the Mission have been redecorated and refurnished appropriate to the year 1840 when the Mission was established. A number of items added to the rooms are original antiques which traveled by boat down the Ohio River thence by covered wagon overland to the Kansas plains. Chairman of the extensive project has been Mrs. Lewis H. Kessler, Regent of the Mission Hills, Kansas, Chapter, in cooperation with Kansas Society.
Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired.

Barber: Seek info about William Barber B. 1813 Essex, England D. 1894 Skidmore, Mo. m. 1836 in Hinesburg, Vt. to Eliza Jane Hammond 1814-1892. Wm Barber and father, John, were carpenters. Came to U.S. 1834. Remainder of family, including sister Jeminah? and brother, John?, followed later. John Barber reportedly died in Kentucky. Wm. Barber separated from his father and lost all trace of family. Lived in Ohio and Illinois before settling in northwest Mo. in the late 1800's. Send infor to Mrs. Woodrow Dew, Box 541, Ottawa, Kansas 66067


Crowder-Haley: Need parents of Bartholomew Crowder, b. 1785 in Va., d. 1852 Williamson Co., Tenn. had daughter Mary Anderson Haley; and parents of Wyatt Haley b. ca 1765-70 Va., d. 1848 Williamson Co., Tenn. had son William Nelson Haley—Mrs. Wm. B. McKinney, 6206 Sul Ross, Dallas, Texas 75214.

Hopkins: Need parents of Barzillia Hopkins Stone d. 2-19-1849 ae 77 Milford Twp. Otsego Cy. NY: 2nd wife of Carder Stone Pvt. RI. Both bu. Wellman Cem. Milford Twp. Her cousins were Stephen and Dute Hopkins (b. 1766, m. 3-1791 West Greenwich RI, bu. Laurens, Otsego.)—Marion Frances Blood, 325 W. Seventh St., Salem, Ohio 44460.


Chewing-Chroshe or Chrochee, b. May 18, 1830 Va., possibly Louisa County, m. Start? Later m. Joshua Woods Nov. 28, 1830 St. Clair Co., Ill. Went to Mo. in 1836. Need information on parents, ancestors, mother’s name could have been Walsh.—Naomi Miller, P. O. Box 834, Joplin, Mo. 64801.

Curtis: Rhoda Ann b. March 21, 1852 near Leadvale, Tenn. Had sister Emilene, m. George Houston May 9, 1869 at Bowling Curtis, Tenn. Desire information on parents/ancestors.—Naomi Miller, P. O. Box 834, Joplin, Mo. 64801.


Owings: Am compiling Owings genealogy. Want records of descendants of Richard Owings I, in Maryland by 1685, and of all whose name is spelled Owings.—Mrs. A. D. Owings, Rt. 1, Box 5, Terry, Miss. 39170.

**Fuller:** Desire any info. of dates of birth or death, names of parents, wives or children of the following: 1. Wm. H. Fuller, b. 1840 Cambridge, N. Y. d. 7-26-1894 Elond, Wis. m. 1-1-1860, Lima, Wis., Sheboygan Co. 2. Henry H. Fuller, b. N. Y. State—wife Ruth Kenyon. 3. Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., a Ranger under Capt. Seely in 1776 from Warren Co., N. Y. b. 12-12-1759 in Dover or Dutchess Co., N. Y. Benjamin Fuller—brother of Ebenezer, Jr. 4. Ebenezer Fuller, Sr., father of the above (No. 3). Lived in several counties N.Y. State. Last residence Jefferson Co.—Audrey B. Wal ters, 1231 So. Webster Ave., Green Bay, Wis. 54301.

**Fairfax:** Compiling history of Fairfax and allied families: Adams, Buckner, Booker, Davis, King, Marshall, Milstead, Minor, Norris, Pell, Sanford, Stone, Thompson, West, Woodyard, other families with Fairfax connection. Please send me your history. Will postage and exchange information.—Mrs. Edith Fairfax Loven, 410 E. Raymond Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22301.


Henry Atwood died May 16, 1848; aged 82. Wife Betsey died Oct. 6, 1849; age 80.


Capt. Stevens Avery, wife, Thankful died March 1, 1857; aged 81 years.

Benjamen Gross died Feb. 11, 1844; aged 84 years. Wife Mary died Oct. 4, 1850; aged 52 years, 4 months.

Rev. Jonathan Cobb, Methodist preacher came to Bucksport 1797 at age 11; died Dec. 27, 1860; aged 74. Wife Elizabeth Reed, died Jan. 19, 1874.


Capt. Jesse Kilburn died July 28, 1855; aged 54 years; wife Mehetabel died Apr. 12, 1864, aged 67.

Capt. Jesse Kilburn (?) died September 7, 1850, aged 82 years; Wife Desire died Sept. 27, 1852, aged 85 years.

Capt. John Lewis, died Mar. 25, 1825, aged 67 years; wife Elizabeth died Feb. 26, 1849, aged 90 years, 6 months.

John Lewis, died Oct. 3, 1843, aged 51 years.

Capt. Sylvanus Rich died Bangor April 18, 1880; aged 85 years.

Capt. Isaac Rich died Jan. 7, 1847; wife Sally died May 3, 1840.

Abner Lowell, b. Bucksport; m. Polly Lowell; b. April 22, 1799.

James Nichols, b. Cohasset, June 16, 1777; died June 1, 1825, wife Cynthia, born Truro, Feb. 20, 1777; died Feb. 20, 1849.

Capt. Nehemiah Nickerson, died Jan. 12, 1857, aged 73 years; wife Anna Brown, died Dec. 22, 1860, aged 75 years, 6 months.

Capt. John Lewis, died Mar. 25, 1825, aged 67 years; wife Elizabeth died Feb. 26, 1849, aged 90 years, 6 months.

John Lewis, died Oct. 3, 1843, aged 51 years.

Benjamin Lowell, died March 11, 1834, aged 77 years; wife Lydia died Mar. 17, 1836.

Abraham Lowell died Feb. 14, 1881, aged 80 years; wife Ruth Rider died Feb. 11, 1880.

Abraham Lowell died Feb. 14, 1881, aged 80 years, 7 months, 25 days. Wife Zubiah d. Oct. 25, 1883, aged 85 years, 5 months, 21 days.

Abner Lowell, b. Bucksport; m. Polly Lowell; b. April 22, 1799.

James Nichols, b. Cohasset, June 16, 1777; died June 1, 1825, wife Cynthia, born Truro, Feb. 20, 1777; died Feb. 20, 1849.

Capt. Nehemiah Nickerson, died Jan. 12, 1857, aged 73 years; wife Anna Brown, died Dec. 22, 1860, aged 75 years, 6 months.

Aaron Pendleton of Islesborough died July 25, 1882; aged 81 years; wife Rebecca died June 21, 1868; aged 67 years, 8 months.


Thomas Rich died Feb. 10, 1850; wife Anna died Sept. 11, 1848; aged 67.


Capt. Sylvanus Rich died Bangor April 18, 1880; aged 85 years. Wife Susan died May 8, 1833; wife Mary died, 1854; wife Rebecca died Mar. 13, 1872; aged 49.

Capt. Isaac Rich died Jan. 7, 1847; wife Sally died May 3, 1840.

Joanna, wife of Isaiah Rich died July 28, 1828.

Reuben A. Rich of Winterport died Sept. 8, 1883; aged 46. Wife Elvira Kilborne died Nov. 28, 1856; aged 37.

Ebenezer Rider died Feb. 7, 1852; aged 86. Wife Ruth died Mar. 15, 1863.

William B. Reed, born Snow Hill, Worcester Co., Maryland, Aug. 23, 1767. He was killed at Orrington by a 36 pound cannonball fired from the English Sloop of War Sylph commanded by Commodore Barrie, Sept. 13, 1814. Wife Elizabeth born Truro Nov. 20, 1767 and died Sept. 27, 1844; aged 77.

Capt. Littleton Reed, died Mar. 26, 1863; aged 79 years, 7 months. Wife Cynthia Lewis died Nov. 17, 1875; aged 76 years 7 months.

Samuel Stubbs, died Sept. 4, 1866; aged 85, wife Hannah Kent (published Sept. 2, 1797) died Dec. 27, 1840, aged 63. Inscriptions From Gravestone in Old Burying Ground At Farmington, Maine. (Not mentioned in Butler's History of Farmington)

Judith, wife of Joseph S. Smith, dau. of Capt. Joseph Wells of Newburyport, died June 12, 1807, aged 22.

Alexesbury Luce, died April 22, 1814, aged 43.

Wife Sarah, died April 17, 1846, aged 77.

Royald Dutton, died at Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 21, 1813, aged 45.

William Cartharine, died Jan. 11, 1818, aged 44.

Deborah, wife of Josiah S. Wight, died Sept. 29, 1846, aged 73.

(Continued on page 870)
Say Merry Christmas -
With a gift subscription for
THE DAUGHTERS of the
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

handsomely designed
gift card in red and green
on a white background
just $3.00 a year

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
sends Christmas Greetings and announces that

has provided a gift subscription for you
State Press Book Contest 1973-74

The rules and categories for the annual Press Book Contest are the same as last year. State Press Books must be at National Headquarters by April 8, 1974. Late books will be disqualified. Judging will take place before Congress convenes, as it did this year, so that Press Books can be displayed Monday thru Thursday during Congress Week.

The State Press Book Contest judges' card is reproduced here to aid compilers of the State Press Books. A point count has been established and criteria for judging are listed as a guide for the judges—it is hoped that this will aid everyone involved in preparing the State Press Books.

DAR STATE PRESS BOOK CONTEST

Judging is based on:
Completeness of coverage of comprehensive DAR program 75 points
Historic Preservation Promotion of Education Patriotic Endeavor
General Appearance—Arrangement and Neatness—Originality—Cover 15 points
Index Page Requirements 10 points

List of all chapters in the state and amount of publicity for each; total number of photos and number of photos featuring or including Junior members (percentage of Junior photos is most important because the emphasis has been on picturing young members.)

Every clipping must have a dateline and newspaper name. No writing can appear on clippings. No photographs or illustrations, other than those published in newspapers or magazines are allowed.

Awards will be given three winners in each of three categories:
Category I States with 35 chapters or less
Category II States with 36 to 75 chapters
Category III States with 76 or more chapters

The Press Book judges selected the following winners of the 1972-73 State Press Book Contest, as announced during Continental Congress by Press Book Chairman, Mrs. Robert P. Tallman:
Category I Maine—first prize New Mexico—second North Dakota—third
Category II Mississippi—first prize Louisiana—second Connecticut—third
Category III Texas—first prize Indiana—second Tennessee—third
Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 867)


Ohio—Family Bible Records of William Davids. Presented by: Mrs. Walter Pabst through the Delaware City Chapter. Owners of Original Bible are Geraldine Davids Hickok (Mrs. Raymond), Box 241 B, Route 3, Marysville, Ohio 43040; Charlotte Davids Davis (Mrs. Kenneth), 8027 Kirk Rd., Richwood, Ohio 4344.

Births
Noah B. David was born June 7th 1836 at half past 2 o'clock in the morning
Magdalene I. David was born March ninth A. D. 1794 at 6 in the morning
William David was born December 27th 1793

Deaths
Noah B. Davids departed this life Dec. 12th A. D. 1872. Age 76 yrs. 6 mo. 5 da. 5½ hrs.
John E. David died Feb. 12th 1889. Age 72 yrs. 5 mo. 8 da.

Marriages
William H. Davids was born April 9th A. D. 1871.

Births
Margaret Eliza David was born November 27th at 7 o'clock in the afternoon in the year 1838.
N. B. Davids died Feb. 12th 1889. Age 72 years 5 months 85 days.
John E. Davids died Feb. 12th 1889. Age 72 years 5 months 85 days.
James M. Davids died Dec. 19, 1910 at 12:30 A.M. Southeast of Richwood 2 miles at Home of Mrs. J. S. Hurmont House. Aged 82 years 7 months & 19 days.
Phebe Davids Brige Miles Died Feb. 20th 1905. Aged 79 years 14 days.

Margaret Eliza Davids Harmon. Died Oct. 2nd 1923.

William Births
Thos Davids was born the 22nd day of August in the morning 1814.
John E. Davids was born Sept. 6th 1816 at 5 o'clock in the morning.
Jenkin Davids was born August 29th 1818 at 12 o'clock in the evening.
Sarah A. Davids was born Sept 16th 1820 at 3 o'clock in the morning.
Isabell Davids was born Oct 16th 1822 at 7 o'clock in the morning.
Phebe Davids was born Oct 6th 1825 at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Births
Mary I. Davids was born July 13th 1831 at 5 o'clock in the morning.
Katharine S. Davids was born Oct. 19th 1832 at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Deaths
Sarah David departed this life January the 5th at 3 o'clock in the morning of the Year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and thirty eight Age Seventeen years 3 months & 20 days.
Jenkins J. Davids departed this life the 12th day of November at 8 o'clock P.M. in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Forty-six Aged 28 years 2 months and 13 days.
Katharine David departed this life the 17th day of January 1848 at 1 o'clock A.M. aged 15 yrs 2 mo 28 days.
Isabell Boyd, daughter of Wm. M. Davids departed this life January 16th at 2 o'clock in the morning in the year 1857 Aged 34 years & 3 months.
Magdalen J. Davids died Nov. 26th 1866 at 5 o'clock P.M.

Thomas Davids departed this life May 6th A.D. 1870.

Southeast of Richwood 2 miles at Home of Mrs. J. S. Hurmont House. Aged 82 years 7 months & 19 days.
Phebe Davids Brige Miles Died Feb. 20th 1905. Aged 79 years 14 days.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE WHITE HOUSE GARDENS is the first book ever published to trace the history of the most famous gardens in the United States while giving you detailed illustrations of how those gardens are planned and what they look like.

Patricia Nixon writes in her preface to the book:

_This impressive volume is an artistic treasury... a comprehensive reference... a vital document._

With twenty-five full-color plate reproductions of Harold Sterner's original botanical watercolors (drawn on location at The White House)... rare engravings never before published... and a text rich in historical fact and Presidential anecdote, THE WHITE HOUSE GARDENS is indeed, "a delightful pictorial record" as Lloyd Goodrich (former Director Whitney Museum), has written.

In short, THE WHITE HOUSE GARDENS is a beautifully wrought, exquisitely rendered memento of the way our Presidents and their ladies (from the time of John Adams to the present) planned and implemented an important aspect of both their private and personal lives.

It is a book for everyone interested in art, in the appreciation of gardens, in the preservation of United States History. It is a book to keep in your home, to pass on to your children, and they to theirs.
Art Creations, Inc., proudly introduces the Revolutionary War Series. A historically important limited edition of commemorative plates in honor of our Nation's Bicentennial.

With pride and purpose, Art Creations, Inc., introduces this series of eight luxurious china plates commemorating the Revolutionary War period prior to the events of 1776, which culminated in the Declaration of Independence. The first plate will honor George Washington, Father of the Revolution and our nation's first president.

Art Creations, Inc., is determined to make this commemorative series a vital contribution to the spirit of the Revolution. A time for redecoration. A time for commemorating and a time for reflection.

Beautifully illustrated by famous artist and historian, John Alan Maxwell.

John Alan Maxwell, one of America's leading romantic artists has been commissioned to paint the entire series. Mr. Maxwell is noted for his historic and period book jackets and illustrations for many national magazines. He is the foremost illustrator in the nation by the Illustrators Club of New York, and has been an authority on the Revolutionary War period for many years. Because of Mr. Maxwell's expertise as an artist and historian, this series is surely destined to become one of the most important heirlooms of the Bicentennial era.

Highly translucent fine china by Ridgewood.

Art Creations, Inc., selected the Ridgewood China Company, because they are devoted exclusively to the manufacturing of truly fine china. Ridgewood has been called one of the world's foremost lines of fine china. The reproduction on these 10½ inch gold edged plates is superb. The living color captured by John Alan Maxwell on canvas is transferred to these plates with exact precision. The plates are fired many times under exacting temperature and must successfully pass seven rigid inspections. This great care in making and pride in product is your guarantee of the finest in quality, hand craftsmanship and artistry that is humanly possible to produce.

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Each of the eight plates in this Revolutionary War Series will be limited to 12,800. Each plate will be serially numbered and carry an inscription on the back as shown below.

Art Creations, Inc.
Revolutionary War Series
"First in War"

Endorsed by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Painting by John Alan Maxwell
A limited edition of 12,800

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12,800

Each person subscribing to the entire series will be entitled to receive the same number for each plate purchased. You will want to get your order in early to obtain this valuable limited edition.

The Revolutionary War Series will surely become a collector's item.

This important historical series is destined to become one of the important contributions of the Bicentennial era. The indepth research presents each historical figure as accurately as possible with authentic period settings. You will surely value this unique series among your most prized possessions. You and your friends will delight in the charm and lasting quality, not to mention the increasing value for year after year. A collector's item, indeed.

A unique gift idea.

A far greater thing it is to give than to receive. Knowing the discriminating taste of your dearest friends, and pleasing them with a lasting gift of fine china will be a rewarding personal experience. A gift subscription to the entire series will solve your gift selection problems for the next four years. Truly a gift of warm and enduring love.

How to order your own beautiful plates now.

Art Creations, Inc., invites you to order the first plate of the Revolutionary War Series for your home. You may order one plate or the entire series. The price for each plate is $40.00 plus $1.00 for shipping and handling. However, if you wish the entire series and a guarantee to receive the same serial number on each plate, please enclose payment for the first and last plate of the series. You will automatically be shipped each plate in the series as they are completed at six month intervals. If you wish, each plate may be charged to your credit card account as your plates are shipped. To take advantage of this great opportunity, mail the order form below. It is understood that your subscription may be cancelled at any time by notifying Art Creations, Inc., in writing.

Endorsed by your NSDAR.

This exquisite series has been endorsed by your NSDAR and approved as a chapter project. You as members will certainly want to purchase this fine series for your collections and offer this once in a lifetime opportunity to your friends and acquaintances. For each purchase your local chapter will receive $4.00 and NSDAR will receive $4.00.

Yes, I do want to help my local DAR Chapter as well as NSDAR.

☐ Please enter my subscription for the complete series of 8 fine china plates at the low price of $40 each plus $1 shipping and handling per plate. I agree to pay for the first and last plate in the series with this order. I understand this will guarantee me the same serial number for each plate of the series.

☐ Please send me the first plate "First in War" at the low price of $40 plus $1 shipping and handling and place my name on the mailing list to have the opportunity to purchase subsequent issues at the same low price. Tenn. Residents add $.44 sales tax.

Name
Address
City State Zip
Charge My BankAmericard American Express MasterCharge Please include four numbers near your name. I enclose $60 plus $2 shipping and handling for first and last plate. I enclose $40 plus $1 postage and handling for the first plate.

Charge Account Number Signature

Chapter Treasurer Name Address

FILL IN AND MAIL THIS ORDER FORM TODAY TO ART CREATIONS, INC.
809 E. CHILHOWIE AVE., JOHNSON CITY, TN 37601
"FIRST IN WAR"
First of the Revolutionary War Series

George Washington as General of the Continental Army is portrayed by famous artist and historian John Alan Maxwell. In this piece with a look of sadness and deep concern for the men he is leading in battle, never before has a scene been more realistic than the one presented in today, for there is the same emotion in so many. A classic representation of this great leader, George Washington, is painted in a manner that truly captures his essence.

The series will include not only this first great portrait of George Washington but other greats such as Thomas Jefferson, John Paul Jones, Benjamin Franklin, and Patrick Henry, and other noted leaders of the Revolution. The series will certainly be a reflective masterpiece into the most important historical era of America's struggle for independence and freedom of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and a meaningful tribute to the celebration of our nation's 200th year as a nation of free men.
From sheep to loom Mrs. Vern Mount of Galva, Illinois, a member of Spoon River Chapter, NSDAR, spins, dyes, and weaves wool exactly as it was done in Colonial times.

Before spinning the wool into thread, Mrs. Mount washes, dries, and teases the raw wool, hanging it on the clothesline to dry. Because she had accumulated so much white wool thread, Mrs. Mount researched making dyes from plants and started dyeing the thread. Then she experimented on her own, gathering plants she found along the roadside such as Queen Ann’s lace, the flowers, leaves and stems of which she soaks overnight, boils and strains through cheesecloth. Bishop weed for yellow, butternut shells for brown, pokeberry for red are other plants she uses in addition to onion skin, weeping willow, elderberry, blood root, marigolds, dandelions, walnut shells and milkweed flowers.

Mrs. Mount combs the wool with cards which came from the Scandanavian countries. The finished wool skeins have a rich, earthy color. Some of the wool she sells as skeins at Bishop Hill, a nearby historical community. Some she weaves into cloth.

It was certainly from such cloth that the Tucker sisters of Woodstock, Connecticut, ancestors of Esther T. Ellis, who served Peoria Chapter as historian at the turn of the Century, constructed a pair of breeches in 1775. One Saturday a brother astonished his sisters and mother with the news that he had enlisted and would be leaving for Boston with his company the following Monday. His sisters exclaimed, “It is impossible! Your breeches are so worn out they won’t last a week.” Whereupon one of them raced to the pasture to shear a sheep and the Sabbath was desecrated as they spun and dyed the wool and made the recruit a new pair of breeches.

SPONSORED BY THE CHAPTERS OF DIVISION 1
MRS. RUSSELL F. PETERS, Director

List of Chapters and Locations

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874 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois

Proudly Honor

MRS. CLELAND E. LEAMAN
State Regent 1973-1975
Spinning, a fine old Colonial Craft, commands the rapt attention of our modern day children.

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DIVISION DIRECTOR

Mrs. Albert Triebel, Jr.
Rockford
In Appreciation
of her dedicated leadership and service
Past Chaplain General, NSDAR
Honorary State Regent
Past President, Chaplain of
Executive Club, NSDAR

Presented with Pride and Affection
by these III Division Chapters

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14. Alliance  Urbana-Champaign
15. Princess Wach-e-Kee  Watseka

HEIRLOOMS FROM OLD LOOMS

Coverlets are an American heirloom and these two owned by Mrs. Charles Morris Johnson came from Muskingum County, Ohio in the covered wagon of her husband's grandparents, Joseph and Nancy (Spragg) Morris as they came to a new home in 1860 at Kansas, Illinois. One coverlet is the overshot weave and represented months of labor in preparation of the fibers, the dyeing and weaving by the family itself. The second one is a Jacquard weave and woven by Jacob and Michael Ardner. While Jacquard weaving was mechanical and done by professional weavers, it does represent a link between folk weaving and power weaving.
It was on a summer's morning in 1852 when Fred Graue, builder of the Graue Mill, turned the wheel to open the sluice gates. One may imagine the cheer that went up, as water from Salt Creek flowed into the millrace, and the huge wooden waterwheel began to turn officially for the first time. One may imagine a second cheer, as miller Graue fed the first measure of grain into the hopper above the spinning buhrstones and the golden cornmeal began to spill into the box below.

It had taken five long years, from 1847 to 1852, to excavate the 28 by 45 foot cellar; to quarry the limestone for foundation and trim; to mold and bake the rosy red brick from clay; to fell the white oak timber along the Illinois and Michigan Canal near Lemont, haul it to Hinsdale, hew and erect the posts and beams; and to erect the substantial three-story mill building itself.

One may visualize miller Graue some years later, showing off his fine mill to a certain young rising politician from down Springfield way. For the German miller, who had sought freedom in the New World, saw eye to eye with the future President of the United States on the burning question of slavery. Runaway negroes, heading for Chicago along the old Southwest Highway, found an established haven in the cellar of Fred Graue's mill.

It was on a spring day in 1950, ninety eight years later, that a society dedicated to restoring Americana saved the Old Graue Mill from ruin when they organized the not-for-profit DuPage Graue Mill Corporation. Today, the mill, fully restored, is the only operating waterwheel gristmill in Illinois. The two upper floors, formerly the granary, are now a museum. An outstanding collection of historical objects and two American rooms lure the visitors on. The kitchen, with its cast iron cook stove and utensils, corner cupboard filled with antique China and glass and its cozy family bathtub is a special attraction as is the sitting room where someone might have risen from the spinning wheel so recently that the old highback chair is still rocking.

Hours: 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday mid May to late October.
THE MILLER DEMONSTRATES
THE PROCESS OF GRINDING CORN FOR VISITORS

CORN STICKS

1 Cup milk
1 egg
1 cup flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup corn meal
1/2 cup sugar
1/4 cup butter
1 teaspoon salt

Sift flour and baking powder, mix in milk and eggs, stir in corn meal; add remaining ingredients in order and bake in well greased pan in 425 degree oven for about 20 minutes. May bake in 8x8 inch pan and cut into squares.

PRESENTED BY THE THIRTY-THREE CHAPTERS OF FOURTH DIVISION

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Fourth Division Director — Miss Karen Kiser

NOVEMBER 1973
Railsplitting was a very important craft in colonial times as in many instances logs were the only available material for many uses, such as building fences. Fences were very necessary not only as boundaries, but also to keep domestic animals in and wild animals out. The logs had to be cut with precision to make as many rails as possible, of like size and shape from a single log. This colonial craft is re-enacted every year at the Abe Lincoln Railsplitting Festival, at Lincoln, Illinois, a town laid out by the most famous railsplitter of all, Abraham Lincoln.

MRS. ALBERT E. POWERS, Director

FIFTH DIVISION CHAPTERS

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Christiana Tillson, Hillsboro
Rev. James Caldwell, Jacksonville
Dr. Silas Hamilton, Jerseyville

Pierre Menard, Petersburg
Dorothy Quincy, Quincy
Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln

Nancy Ross, Rockport
Be-Kik-A-Nin-Ee, Rushville
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins, Springfield
Springfield, Springfield
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Cahokia Mound, Belleville
Prairie State, Centralia
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Touissant duBois, Lawrenceville
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Mrs. Robert McCourt
Mrs. Berlin T. Campbell

Mrs. Rex L. Storm
Mrs. Earl C. Hanes
Mrs. C. H. McDonald
Mrs. Earl Yarbrough

Miss Joanne Perkins, Division VI Director, as Caroline Scott Harrison, First President-General, NSDAR, in the "Panorama of History" Alton, July 7, 1973.

COLONIAL CRAFTS
in DIVISION VI, ILLINOIS NSDAR

Division VI Proudly Honors MRS. WAKELEE RAWSON SMITH, Corresponding Secretary General and Illinois State Chairman U. S. Bi-Centennial Committee, for the Office of FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL on the slate of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones.
Do you remember the patchwork quilt upon your bed or the linsey-woolsey spread, and no matter where or when there was always homemade bread?

Do you remember when everything was put to use, the nuts, shells, cones, and dyes from berry juice?

Do you remember the scrap bag held its magic spell with bits of color for rugs and carpets to keep or sell?

Do you remember the glow of the candles tall, and the spicy scent of the pomander ball?

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THE NEBRASKA SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution

Presents

With Pride, Affection and Appreciation

MRS. RAY LEWIS HUNTER
STATE REGENT, 1972-1974

Candidate for the Office of Chaplain General on the
Mrs. Wallace Bryan Heiser Slate
Continental Congress 1974

NOVEMBER 1973
Fort Kearney Chapter was honored to sponsor the Centennial Time Capsule and to organize the Dedication Ceremony of the State Historical Marker and the Capsule in our new Centennial Park on June 30, 1973. The Time Capsule was filled with historic and personal mementos and will be opened fifty years hence, in 2023. The marker gives the history of the founding of the city of Kearney in 1873. A Bi-centennial celebration is also in the planning.

Grateful appreciation is extended to the following sponsors for their willing support:

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NIORARA CHAPTER
of
The Daughters of the American Revolution
at Hastings, Nebraska

Endorses Mrs. Ray Lewis Hunter for Chaplain General on the Mrs. Wallace Bryan Heiser Slate

Presents

Hastings Museum (The House of Yesterday), incorporated in 1926, grew and developed through the combined interests of many dedicated people in the Community. The J. M. McDonald Planetarium, given to the City in 1958, by the J. M. McDonald Foundation, became a valuable addition. Present Director is Burton Nelson. —“Hastings—Your Kind of Town!”

Natural Science

Indian Lore Pioneer History

J. M. McDonald Planetarium

“. . . See it all at the House of Yesterday.”

This page made possible by

McDonald’s

City of Hastings, Nebraska

Executive Offices
2635 West Second Street

Hastings Museum
Hwy #281 & 14th Street
(15 min. south of I-80)
A brief history of Crook House

CROOK HOUSE, now Building 1 at Fort Omaha, was authorized by the Army Appropriation Bill approved June 18, 1878. Soldier labor was used to assist in its construction, which is estimated to have cost $7,716.00. Upon its completion in the Spring of 1879, it was occupied by General and Mrs. George Crook who had been living in a wooden house at Omaha Barracks since July 1, 1878. At that time the headquarters of the Department of the Platte was moved from the southwest corner of 15th and Harney Streets to Omaha Barracks.

On November 1, 2 and 3, 1879, General and Mrs. U. S. Grant were guests of General and Mrs. Crook at their quarters. A reception was held Sunday evening, November 2, from 8 to 11 p.m. in the "large west parlor of the residence". Furniture and china were loaned by citizens and officers since the general’s furnishings for the house were being transported from the East.

In 1948, the Army turned the fort over to the Navy and it became the headquarters of the Navy Personnel Center.

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Daughters of American Revolution

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For Chaplain General on the Wallace Bryan Heiser slate of candidates

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MRS. THEODORE LEITSCHUCK, REGENT 1972-1974

This page given in memory of
MARY ELIZABETH LEITSCHUCK STAKE
given by
Mary Beth McLallen, National Number 548341, Terre Haute, Ind.
and
William Stake, Burchard, Nebraska
Endorsing Mrs. Ray Lewis Hunter, State Regent for Chaplain General

NOVEMBER 1973
TRIBUTE TO SEVENTY-EIGHT IOWA CHAPTER REGENTS
AND THEIR DISTRICT DIRECTORS

National Theme: “They go from strength to strength, every one of them.”
Psalms 84:7

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PRESENT WITH LOVE AND APPRECIATION FOR HER STRONG LEADERSHIP, THEIR STATE REGENT 1972-74

MRS. FLOURNOY COREY

Candidate for the Office of Curator General on the Slate of
MRS. WALLACE BRYAN HEISER
Endorsed unanimously by the State Executive Committee, the State Board of Management and the State Conference.

* This page sponsored by the Iowa State Society.
The Mississippi, America's Great River

On June 17, 1673, Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, a missionary explorer, became the first white men to set foot on Iowa soil. It was 300 years ago when these Frenchmen entered the Mississippi in Northern Iowa. Eight days later, they met the Illinois Indians near the mouth of the Iowa River. Joliet wrote to Governor Frontenac, “That great river beyond Lake Huron and Illinois, flows through the most beautiful country imaginable”.

Four of Marquette's descendants fought and died in the American Revolution. The American portrait is not complete without a view of the nation's heartland.

Tricentennial Celebration—1973

A nation has grown up around the Mississippi! With the birth of river cities it has become the nation's thoroughfare. It is still a major pipeline with goods flowing north and south on barges. Pleasure boats abound, including the “Delta Queen” recently restored and traveling the length of the river. Some cities which figure in both history and modern times are; McGregor, Toolesboro, Guttenberg, Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Ft. Madison, Keokuk.

A young lady from Dubuque, Victoria Ver Vais, was named winner of the Iowa Contest to design a medallion for the Tricentennial. The front of her medallion features Joliet and Marquette. On the back is a river scene flanked by grains raised in states bordering the river.

The new Joliet-Marquette Memorial Bridge near McGregor was dedicated. The Great River Road is useful, picturesque and historical. In Fall, throngs of tourists follow this road to see the festival of colored leaves.

Tricentennial Medallion designed by Victoria Ver Vais
1769 Avalon Rd.—Dubuque

Photo courtesy Department of Special Collections, Iowa State University Library, Ames, Iowa

This page sponsored by Iowa State Society.
This outstanding example of Victorian architecture was built in 1883. For many years it was the home of Frederick M. Hubbell, Des Moines financier and founder of Equitable Life Insurance Company. The home was recently given to the State of Iowa and is in the process of restoration, to serve as the official residence of Iowa's Governors.

A "Terrace Hill Commission" has been appointed by Governor Robert D. Ray to direct the work of restoring house and grounds to their original appearance. Researchers headed by botanists from Iowa State University are working from old drawings and photographs to identify original landscaping. With permission granted by the Commission, the Iowa Society proposes to "locate, finance and transport to the site" duplicates of original shrubs and trees; state landscapers will complete the project.

Mrs. Flournoy Corey, State Regent, plans to raise at least $2000.00 for this project during the year 1973-1974.
State Theme: “Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo the fatigue of supporting it”.—Thomas Paine 1737-1809

AMERICAN HERITAGE EXHIBIT ROOM

1. (Tabletop Exhibit) A cluttered table testifies to activities of the early American housewife; knitting needles, family photo, homemade lace, account book and Ladies’ Fashions.

2. Mrs. Luella Sheffield, member of Mary Marion Chapter, 96 years old, was asked by State Regent to draw the number for the red, white and blue afghan. Out of 536 numbers and with eyes closed, she drew her own number! The afghan was knit by State Vice Regent Mrs. Alex Boone and for purpose of raising funds for a Mesquakie Indian student from Tama Settlement.

3. Mrs. Edwin Bruere, Cedar Rapids, State Conference Chairman, explains a metal bodice pattern used in 1870’s, before paper. These are some of the quilts and samplers exhibited.

4. Dresses from the 1880’s with bustles and hoops, together with hats and bonnets of that era. The 28 star flag was carried in Arkansas in the Civil War.

5. Mrs. Loyd Beecher, Union, American Heritage Chrm. and Mrs. Stanley Reid, Cedar Rapids, prepare a bedroom for comfortable sleeping . . . bed warmer and chamber North Star quilt made by a Real Daughter.

“Our Strength is Rooted in Our Heritage”

Photos by courtesy of Cedar Rapids Gazette.

*This page sponsored by Central and Northeast Districts.
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Candidate for the Office of PRESIDENT GENERAL
April 1974
National Defense

(Continued from page 845)

systems (laser beam weapons and MIRVs).

We should not content ourselves with agreements about repayment of the Soviet Lend Lease debts, as the U.S.-Soviet Commercial Agreement of October 1972 stipulates, but we should demand the speedy repayment of the debt in cash or gold, a transaction much needed by the currently weak U.S. dollar.

We have been led to believe by vague hints from the Administration that we received Soviet assistance in obtaining an agreement from the North Vietnamese for the exchange of prisoners and cessation of hostilities in Southeast Asia. It is suggested that the Soviets interceded with the North Vietnamese in consideration for the favorable terms they received in the purchase of American grain last year. However, recent reports about more sophisticated weapons in the hands of the Communist soldiers in South Vietnam and the appearance of the latest model of SAM missiles in Cambodia for use against American aircraft makes any pretext of Soviet cooperation with the U.S. in Southeast Asia a mockery.

Of the grain deal, hardly anything needs to be said. Putting aside the insanity of subsidizing a product which was in short supply on the world's markets, the inflationary effect upon American food prices and the disruption of our transportation system resulting from the sale, the most disturbing question arises as to why we did not use the specter of hunger in the U.S.S.R. as an opportunity to obtain meaningful concessions from the Soviet government? Such an opportunity to use American economic strength as a match-up against the inadequate performance of the Soviet economy may not present itself again during this century. If the benefits that our Country derived from the grain sale are typical of the benefits that we can hope to receive from further dealings with the Soviet Union, then these future transactions must be faced by American citizens with grim resignation.

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NOVEMBER 1973
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