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CHARGE IF YOU PLEASE
COVER STORY

The Arts and Crafts program at Tamassee DAR School, sponsored by the Junior Membership Committee, is proving extremely successful. Under the direction of Mr. Leonard Ballard, the students were asked to put together some examples of their work for possible use in the DAR Magazine. The interesting results are shown on the cover for January and on page 2.

The cover drawing is a collage the Chapel at Tamassee DAR School. The sixth grade students each did an ink drawing, then they cut the drawings out and arranged them on poster paper. The sixth-graders feel that their lives at Tamassee should be centered around the Church.

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Collage of School House: Students of the 4th grade went outside and drew individual pictures of parts of the building. They then selected a committee that cut out these pictures to make the collage.

The 8th grade girls (below) and boys (right below) made collages of things they had collected. Each piece represents some part of the life at Tamassee. The drawings were done by the students. Other articles include game cards used in study, textbook pages, actual plant life and actual bits and pieces of the school.

Collage of Campus Life: All of the students in the 5th grade participated in this work. Each student drew up to 16 individual pictures of their life at Tamassee. These pictures show the activities that take place not only in school but in everyday life at Tamassee. The students arranged the final arrangement.

The 7th grade boys felt that the star lights on the Tamassee campus illustrated the school best. They took the star shape, repeated it to give an abstract effect. The one shown left was completed by Melvin C. in orange and purple. (Colors prevent proper reproduction)
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

The bells have been rung, the toasts and resolutions have been made, good wishes have been exchanged, and before us is a New Year. Although 1973 brought the end of America’s longest war, the prospects for 1974 are somewhat dimmed by the many crises facing this Nation today.

Daughters of the American Revolution, America has never needed your support as much as she does now! The current fuel crisis, the energy crisis, the general shortage of goods, all pose problems for America. The time has passed for asking how this happened; the time is at hand to make every effort for solving this dilemma.

We have been saying for years that patriotism has its price. The time has come to put those words into practice and to start paying the price. As members of one of the world’s largest patriotic organizations, we have never failed our country in time of crisis: during the Spanish-American War DAR organized the Army Nurse Corps; during World War I DAR “adopted” 2000 French Children and undertook the restoration of the French village of Tilllooy; in 1922 Memorial Continental Hall was turned over to the United States Government for a Conference on the Limitation of Armament; during World War II a large portion of National Headquarters was turned over to the American Red Cross for child care, work for prisoners of war and fund raising. All of us volunteered our services as best we could and participated financially—remember the Liberty Bonds, the Victory Bonds and the War Bonds?

Patriotism is a sense of responsibility to the Country, a sense of right and wrong, a sense of trust, a sense of liberty, but not license, a sense of justice and Constitutional rights. If each Daughter will take the responsibility for herself and her family to see that sensible and practical measures of conservation are applied in her home, and encourage her neighbor to do the same, America will find her way to a solution of the current problems. What can one woman do? Look around you—everything!

During the Battle of Lexington, April 1775, our ancestors were told: Stand your ground; Don’t fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here.” The salvation of America begins with you. We must not fail in our long tradition of Service to the Nation.

The year 1974 can be as glorious in the history of America as was 1775. It can be the year that we learned to work together again for the mutual benefit of all citizens. It can be the year that we all relearn the true meaning of patriotism. As we look to God for His blessing of the New Year, and for His guidance for America, let us remember that “They go from strength to strength, every one of them . . .” He will provide the strength.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR

JANUARY 1974
The DAR Historical Bus Tour
The DAR Historical Tour

October 12-21, 1973

BY LUCILLE DAVIDSON WATSON, DIRECTOR

Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, conceived the idea of having a tour of historic significance during this, the final year of her Administration. This idea was developed, promoted and brought to full fruition when 66 Daughters, representing 31 states, cheerfully boarded buses for such a tour on October 12 and returned on October 21, 1973.

Another "first" for Mrs. Spicer's Administration, since a tour such as this one had never before been attempted, was the visit to Hillside School for Boys in Marlborough, Mass. Hillside School is an approved school of the National Society. The members of this tour were further categorized as follows: Executive Committee—7, Vice Presidents General—7, State Regents—16, State Vice Regents—3, National Chairmen—8, National Vice Chairmen—5, Past Vice Presidents General—3, National Parliamentarian—1, and the remaining 16 representing Congressional Committees, members of National Committees, Museum Docents, and Chapter Members. It is thus easy to see that a wide range of membership was represented.

The areas we covered were not only steeped in historic significance but were clothed in brilliant colors. The New England area is famous for its fall foliage and this year we enjoyed splendor that will long be remembered. The weather was cooperative and with the exception of a light rain at times, every day was a full, eventful and memorable one. The enthusiasm and agility of our ladies were most apparent as they toured historic spots, many of them available only by walking, climbing steps and standing while listening to the tour guides explain the significance of each area. Stops were made at various craft centers, glove factories and woolen outlets so the ladies could indulge their inherent cravings for the unusual as well as for the practical. Postcards, pamphlets and items characteristic of the various regions were purchased in quantities. There will be many a delightful evening this winter spent in reminiscing while perusing the various literature that was so happily accumulated.

Mr. Paul M. Robbins and Mr. Melvin Martin both of Roanoke, Virginia were our drivers once again. Mr. Robbins has driven every DAR School Bus Tour beginning with the first one in 1948 during the Administration of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne and the two special tours including the Mini-Tour in October 1967 in the Administration of Mrs. William H. Sullivan and this, the first DAR Historical Bus Tour. During these 11 tours (he has driven for the DAR) he has encompassed a total of 25 years of such service to the National Society. He will retire from the Greyhound Company in 1974 but he has many friends in the DAR who will always remember his friendliness, his special brand of humor and the courtesy he extended to everyone. Mr. Martin was also much enjoyed during this, his second tour with us and it is hoped he will be available to drive us again in the future. Both drivers have long records of safety and added much to the enjoyment of this tour.

On Friday morning, October 12 the DeSales Street entrance of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. seemed alive with our ladies as their cheerful voices could be heard and the myriad of luggage accumulated. Luggage tags were attached to bags, name tags were distributed and when the buses arrived the official tour photos were taken. After the ladies were seated in the comfortable buses, kits containing rain bonnets, pens, mints, notepaper, appointment books and related items were
handed out, plus special folders containing the lists of tour members along with addresses, the itineraries and several song sheets.

With Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, safely on board and all others counted and recounted, the two large deluxe Greyhound buses embarked on a ten day tour that covered approximately 1400 miles and 11 of the most historic states: Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The large buses traveled with ease in leaving the city of Washington, D.C. and reaching the first great historic city—Baltimore. Our first stop began with a visit to Fort McHenry where we viewed the exhibits and the film depicting the history of the Fort and the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner." Fort McHenry is administered by the National Park Service and the grounds are vast and most interesting. As one stood on the green viewing the Patapsco River it was easy to envision the British anchored nearby and ready to capture the fort and thus the city of Baltimore. Fort McHenry was named in honor of James McHenry of Baltimore, sometime secretary to George Washington during the Revolution and U.S. Secretary of War from 1796-1800. With obvious and understandable reluctance the ladies boarded the buses for the exciting visit to the Constellation, a U.S. Frigate, the "First Ship of the U.S. Navy" and the Flagship of the State of Maryland. This historic ship has a fascinating and remarkable log of achievements dating from its authorization by George Washington on March 27, 1794. A few of her accomplishments include the evacuating of the Marines from Tripoli in 1805, participating in the Second War with the Barbary Pirates in 1815, suppressing piracy in the West Indies and off the Coast of South America from 1817-1823, operating in support of land troops against the Seminole Indians in 1836, being the first American Man of War to enter the inland waters of China, carrying food to Cork, Ireland to aid the famine in 1880.

In 1947 the Constellation was in a sad state of disrepair and a decision had to be made whether she would be scrapped, restored or disposed of in some manner. The Constellation Restoration Committee is a private, non-profit, preservation and restoration body that waged the battle which eventually gave the Constellation to the Baltimore Committee by an Act of Congress in 1955. This Committee is not supported by Federal Funds and all our members marveled at the work being done to restore this historic ship. How proud we were to see the condition of the woodwork of the ship, to hear the proud story told, to walk the planks and descend into the holds. We learned about the Spar Deck, the Quarterdeck, the hatches, the Carronade, the belfry, the forecastle, the bowsprit, the jib, the cats heads, the capstan, the sick bay, the ballast bars, the magazines and the spirit locker. Only a luncheon engagement for 12:30 at the impressive Haussner's Restaurant, resplendent with its art collection, could make us take leave of this ship. Mrs. Ralph Owen Smith, State Regent of Maryland, and her Maryland Daughters who were on the tour helped to make our visit to this historic city of Baltimore such a pleasant experience. Maryland gave America religious tolerance, the United States its Capitol City and the National Anthem. This state, one of the original 13, is rich in history much of which predates the American Revolution by nearly 150 years.

Traveling on fine highways, we soon entered the state that started a nation—historic Delaware. This state was the first of the original thirteen colonies to ratify the Constitution of the United States on December 7, 1787, thus earning her nickname "The First State." Delaware's history is a long and proud one. Its name is derived from Lord De La Warr, an early governor of Virginia. In 1610 Captain Samuel Argall, sailing for Lord De La Warr, was blown off course and sailed into a strange bay which he named De La Warr, in honor of his governor. It is a small state, ranking 49th in our nation. Because of the uncertainty of arrangements at New Castle and the full evening ahead of us in Philadelphia, we proceeded directly to the magnificent Delaware Memorial Bridge labeled as the World's Largest Twin Suspension Span crossing the Delaware River into the State of New Jersey.

In a short time we again crossed the Delaware River on the Walt Whitman bridge and were in the historic city of Philadelphia, the Birthplace of the United States of America. This huge metropolis of approximately two million inhabitants was immediately taken into our collective hearts, enjoyed to the fullest and loved to the utmost. We were met at the comfortable Holiday Inn on Independence Mall by Mrs. Earle F. Jacobs, Vice Chairman of and Special Liaison to the President General's Project Committee, Miss Dorothy Jenkins, a Pennsylvania Daughter, member of a former DAR tour and other cordial and friendly Daughters of this state. After a delicious dinner and a perusal of all the enlightening, educational and helpful literature that was so very thoughtfully supplied by Mrs. Jacobs, we walked to Independence Hall for a most delightful and unforgettable evening. Forgotten were the delays in other places, the long ride in the buses and the street repairs that we faced and surmounted. When we entered this historic Hall we were met by our hosts and guides: members of the Friends of Independence National Historical Park. The tour and the accompanying explanations at the historic places all lighted by candlelight, although taking several hours, was enjoyed by all and will long be remembered.

Philadelphia is a city of both past and present. Representative of today and yesterday are the strikingly modern facades of Penn Center, contrasted with the gracious elegance of Independence Hall. Almost everywhere in this Cradle of Liberty there is a sense of history that seemed to be evident to each of us. Let us start at Independence National Historical Park. This is the largest park of its kind within a big city and one of the ten most-visited U.S. National Parks. Here indeed, is America's "Most Historic Square Mile." Within Independence National Historical Park and immediately around it are more historic sites than anywhere in the nation. The list is almost endless, but we wanted to and tried to see them all. Of paramount interest to our tour members was our "Gift
to the Nation." This project is the furnishing of the two rooms on the second floor of Independence Hall. Because of previous knowledge of this successful project no further description of these two rooms will be given in this article except to state that we loved them, looked them over carefully, marveled at what had already been accomplished and are anxious to help with the completion of such an ambitious task. We enjoyed the visits to the other historic spots some of them being the Dolley Todd (later Mrs. Madison) and Bishop White homes, Congress Hall and the Old City Hall. One of the high spots to this writer has to be the Liberty Bell. To pat it lovingly, to take one last fond look as we left Independence Hall that evening, to realize that it is forever associated with the events of the American Revolution and to read its prophetic "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof" will stamp it indelibly in our hearts and minds. We enjoyed a refreshing few moments following the tour when Mr. Hobart G. Cawood, Superintendent of the Independence National Historical Park, greeted the assembly and Mrs. Spicer responded with gracious appropriate remarks. What a pleasant way to spend and to end a most memorable day and evening.

On Saturday morning, October 13 at 11:30 A.M., the tour members gathered to observe the ceremony of the marking of the grave of Sarah Franklin Bache, 1743-1808, the only daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Reed Franklin. She was born in Philadelphia and is buried beside her parents in the Old Christ Church Burial Ground. This was the project of the Sarah Franklin Chapter of the District of Columbia, and the marker was dedicated by Mrs. Alfred O. Davis, Chapter Regent. The remainder of this day belonged entirely to each individual and the Daughters visited and toured many parts of the city.

On Sunday, October 14, we traveled to historic Valley Forge and rejoiced at seeing the Memorial Bell Tower containing the carillon of 56 bells. Mr. Frank Law, Master Carilloner, graciously played several selections for our enjoyment. We were privileged also to see inside the Capitol and to sit for a few moments to meditate on its beauty and purpose. A short drive was taken through a portion of the park, a stop was made at Washington's Headquarters and then we enjoyed our luncheon. We were headed for Washington's Crossing, Pennsylvania, but found ourselves across the Delaware River on the New Jersey side so we proceeded to Morristown where we appreciated a visit and tour of the Ford Mansion which served as Washington's headquarters from December 1779 to June 1780 and it is now restored with many of the original furnishings. During the eight years of the American Revolution the small village of Morristown was the scene of significant military activities. It was here in January 1777 and again in December 1779 that Washington and the main body of the Continental Army arrived to establish winter quarters. Here in the face of bitter cold, hunger, hardship and disease, the young Nation maintained its will to independence and freedom. Once again it was with reluctance that we boarded our buses.

That evening we arrived at the Thayer Hotel in West Point, New York and were met by Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Regent of New York, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Honorary President General, and other members of the New York Society who welcomed us to this state and to this historic spot. West Point is a military reservation on the west bank of the Hudson River and is the site of the U.S. Military Academy. West Point was first occupied as a military post during the Revolution. After a flurry of activity, agitation and some confusion, we all found our rooms and then enjoyed a delightful evening thoughtfully planned by Mrs. Baylies who also provided us with interesting literature and a lovely dish with the likes of our Memorial Continental Hall. The "Hellcats," a Field Music Detachment of the U.S. Military Academy Band and composed of drums, bugles and piccolos, presented a most unusual program that was enjoyed by everyone. The next morning we enjoyed a short but interesting tour of the Academy grounds which included the Cadet Chapel, the Cemetery and Trophy Point. We were sorry to leave Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Sullivan and the New York Daughters but we still had a long way to go on this historical tour so our buses headed for Lenox, Massachusetts where we enjoyed our luncheon, and then through the scenic Berkshire Mountains to Bennington, Vermont.

Our ladies were convinced when they entered the Historical Museum in Bennington that they could spend the rest of their tour time right there. This remarkable museum is truly one of America's finest. Exhibits include the largest collection of Bennington Pottery, one of the rarest collections of American Blown and Pressed Glass and the famous "Bennington Flag" which is the oldest Stars and Stripes Flag in existence and is one of the most precious items in the Museum. It was used at the Battle of Bennington August 16, 1777. Of great interest to us was the unusual display of Grandma Moses' paintings and memorabilia since she was a member of the DAR until her death in 1961. Mrs. G. Murray Campbell, Vice President General from Vermont, met us and guided us to the magnificent Bennington Monument that stands 306½ feet tall, and the First Congregational Church known as the "The Old First" that has such an interesting and historical background.

After this visit, we again reluctantly headed the buses onward toward Proctor, Vermont, to visit the World's largest marble exhibit nestled in the scenic Green Mountains. We saw marble being used everywhere. Beautiful churches, war memorials, and even marble sidewalks and retaining walls. The graceful bridge over Otter Creek was of marble. We enjoyed the short film explaining about the marble and then browsed as long as our time would allow in the charming and unusual gift shop. Miss Erminie L. Pollard, Honorary State Regent of Vermont, met us with pieces of delicious maple sugar candy for each member.

On Tuesday morning, October 16, we stopped at Quechee Gorge which is known as "Vermont's Little Grand Canyon." It is a mile long chasm through which the Ottauquechee River flows at a depth of 162 feet below the new high bridge and is Vermont's most unique natural wonder. The fact that close by was an interesting
Woolen Goods Store added to our enjoyment. The drive was scenic all the way to Littleton, New Hampshire where we enjoyed lunch and a visit to a Glove Outlet Store, featuring deerskin gloves. It was here that we reached the northernmost point of our tour. We were greeted graciously by New Hampshire Daughters who presented each of us with delicious morsels of maple sugar candy and bottles of maple syrup labeled from “Chase’s Sugar Bush,” all gifts of the State Regent of New Hampshire, Mrs. Carl A. Chase.

Soon we were ready to start southward on our tour journey. We were fascinated by the use of the word “Notch” in describing passes or valleys through the mountain areas. Franconia Notch is perhaps the most celebrated mountain gap in the East. As we “bused” down through this “notch” we made a scheduled stop to see the famous Profile called by the natives the “Old Man of the Mountains” but we recalled it from our school days as “The Great Stone Face.” This was truly a phenomenon and how we enjoyed seeing it! It is formed by five separate ledges and is probably the most famous natural profile. The head is 40 feet high.

The wide, fine Kancamagus Wilderness Highway threaded across the White Mountains and we followed it with delight in viewing the foliage of the shrubs and trees. We were startled to see sleet start to form on the windows and soon we could see flakes of snow beginning to fall gently on our buses. This seemed to be the catalyst to start singing “Jingle Bells,” “Santa Claus is Coming to Town” and “Let It Snow.” As we approached the Atlantic Coast of Maine we left the snow and sleet behind us. However, the next morning we heard on the news that those same mountains and highways had 4-6 inches of snow the day before. We were glad we were safely in interesting Kennebunkport, Maine and proceeded to enjoy our stay. Mrs. Earl James Helmbreck, State Regent, and Mrs. Ashmead White, Honorary President General, along with other Maine Daughters were our gracious hosts. We had driven past blueberry bushes and apple orchards and learned about these products for which Maine is well known. We all enjoyed the crisp apples so generously contributed by Mrs. Helmbreck.

The next morning the drive down the Atlantic Coast to York and a short drive out to see the famous “Nubble” Lighthouse added to our enjoyment. This scenic coastline drive will be remembered as one of our highlights.

We were joined by Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, State Vice Regent of the Massachusetts Society, and Mrs. Joseph W. Tiberio who acted as our invaluable guides in taking us into Lexington and Concord. We were sorry to have to bypass Salem, but because of previous reservations, they were unable to give us a guided tour of that historic city. We were able to glimpse the famed Minute Man Statue at Lexington on the Battle Green or the Lexington Common as it is familiarly known. Because of the narrow streets in this suburban town with a population of about 33,000, historic buildings and places were pointed out to us. In Lexington we noted the Old Buckman Tavern, built in about 1700 and the idealized statue of Capt. John Parker, Commander of the Minutemen, which stands on the Lexington Common, where the first line of resistance was formed against the British Regulars. Also on the right of the Common is the Boulder which with the Old Monument on the opposite side, marks the line of the Minute Men. Under the Old Monument, the first Revolutionary monument erected publicly in the U.S. in 1799, seven of the eight men killed during the Battle are buried. On it are these words so familiar to all of us, “Stand Your Ground. Don’t Fire Unless Fired Upon, But if They Mean to Have a War, Let It Begin Here.” We continued on our way over the Battle Road to Concord. There the Park Ranger explained the battle lines and happenings to us and we walked proudly across the “Rude Bridge that Arched the Flood”. Our buses passed Thoreau’s Walden Pond, past the famed Wayside Inn and on to Hillside School for Boys, one of our Approved Schools.

Hillside School located in Marlborough and about 30 miles from Boston has about 300 acres in a rural setting. It was founded in 1901 and currently there are about 50 boys enrolled who are accepted from any state if they need a home away from home. The main emphasis is on academic materials, vocational training, character building and citizenship. The boys range in age from 8-14 years and in grades 3 through 8. The school is non-denominational and non-sectarian. There we were greeted by Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent of the Mass. Society, Mrs. George S. Tolman III, Librarian General, 1968-71; Mrs. Donald Barclay Atkins, Vice Chairman of the Northeast Division of the Public Relations Committee, and Mr. Richard Whittemore, Headmaster of the School.

The boys were eagerly waiting for us to have luncheon followed by a short program presented by the Hillside Chorus and selections by their band. A tour of the school was enjoyed by all and Mr. Whittemore not only told of the school’s program but answered questions. After enjoying some punch and cookies, we again had to board our buses for our trip to Boston and a most interesting and enlightening evening planned for us by Mrs. Atkins. Mr. Allan L. Dow, Vice President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, talked to us about Boston and what we could see in this most historic city. Many of us purchased his excellent book, “The Boston See Party”.

How our tour members did enjoy Boston! It is indeed a blend of many worlds. History was made here and vivid reminders of the major role Boston played in the formation of our free country have been carefully preserved over the years so that today visitors and residents alike may see and appreciate the many historic buildings, museums, statues, taverns and monuments which tell of the colorful and fascinating history of this city. Some of us rode the subways, some went to the Mayor’s office and learned of the Bicentennial Plans for this historic city of well over half a million inhabitants, some went shopping and many walked the fascinating and historic Freedom Trail. We saw the Boston Common, the State House, the Park Street Church, the Granary Burying Ground, King’s Chapel, Old South Meeting House, Old State House, the Site of the Boston Massacre, Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere’s House and the Old North Church. We purchased postcards.
and souvenirs and smiled at the response when we purchased tea, “There is no tax on tea in Boston.” Our heads and hearts were filled and thrilled by our marvelous and delightful visit to this city.

But on Friday morning, October 19, we were on our way to Plymouth, guided by our congenial and helpful Massachusetts’ friends. We drove by cranberry bogs and loved the colorful foliage on the hillsides. By 1627 this community of transplanted Englishmen, which had tried for seven years to adapt and survive in a new world, was reasonably sure of success. From this small settlement which they called Plimoth Plantation, they would soon break out and establish new towns in the Colony of New Plymouth: Duxbury, Scituate, Taunton and Barnstable. They produced what they could for their needs and traded furs, clapboards and other products of the new world to pay for their necessary imports. The modern Plimoth Plantation has recreated this community using old records, eye-witness accounts of visitors to the original Pilgrim colony, archaeological research and the history written by their leader, William Bradford. The Village is set in the year 1627. We saw the thatching of roofs, the sheep and chickens wandering loose in the village much as they probably would have done in 1627. We enjoyed the short film telling us about the village and relived those days.

Back in the city of Plymouth, population of approximately 18,000, we visited the Mayflower II. This is a full-scale reproduction of the type of vessel which brought the settlers from England to America in 1620. We thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated seeing this ship and marveled at the courage our forefathers must have needed to embark on that voyage. We viewed perhaps the most widely known historical landmark in the United States—“Plymouth Rock”—sometimes called the “Cornerstone of the Nation.”

Following a delightful luncheon we were on our way to Sandwich, Cape Cod to view the outstanding museum of Sandwich glass. Here our capable guides, Mrs. Tolman and Mrs. Atkins, left us to return to their homes and we were on our way to Newport, Rhode Island. This was the night of our tour party and gifts were exchanged revealing who had been giving us little gifts along the way. This is always a gala party and our light-hearted ladies all cooperated to make it a most pleasant and fun evening. All the tour members presented individual gifts to our drivers who were overwhelmed by the quantity of gifts and were delighted with the situation. Literature regarding this historic city and packages of Rhode Island glass were given to each tour member by Mrs. John Howieson, State Regent.

The next morning, Mrs. Howieson, her husband and her sister acted as guides to show us this old and historic city renowned for its fabulous mansions. Newport is also one of America’s most charming colonial cities. It is world renowned as the home of the America’s Cup Races and as the birthplace for music festivals of jazz, folk and opera. It is an unique city.

We were soon on our way to visit the quaint village of Arcadia where Chief Roaring Bull and his wife Princess Pretty Flower (Mr. and Mrs. Ferris Dove) have an Indian Museum, Trading Post and lunchroom. They are descendants of the Old Narragansett Tribe of Indians who once peopled this area. We enjoyed our visit and luncheon with them.

Next we were to visit Mystic, Connecticut but because of the light rain that was falling and the distance we would have to walk to see the displays and museum in this old city, we felt we would forego that tour. The fastest clipper ships in the country were being built in Mystic by the middle of the 19th century. We know the tour would have been most interesting and we were sorry to miss the opportunity. Mrs. Ben Sasportas, State Regent of Connecticut, and some of her Daughters welcomed us to her state and presented each member with a handy and colorful shopping bag which we immediately put to good use.

Now we were headed for Nyack, New York, just across the Hudson River near Tarrytown for our last night’s lodging. It was amazing how cheerful and happy our members were after such a grueling week of bus traveling. The buses “buzzed” with visiting as though we had just met each other.

On Sunday, October 21, we traveled on excellent highways through New Jersey crossing the beautiful Delaware Memorial Bridge once again and entering the State of Delaware and then on to Annapolis, Maryland. After a late luncheon we visited the U.S. Naval Academy whose mission it is to prepare young men morally, mentally and physically to be professional officers in the naval service. The museum was most interesting and although the time was short and Sunday is just not a good day to visit the Academy, our members enjoyed their brief stop.

Now the time had come to bid farewell as the tour ended where it all began 10 days ago—the De Sales Street entrance of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Fond farewells were said and we all felt we knew each other better and many of us made new and fond friends. We had ridden together, visited together, laughed together, walked together and enjoyed each other for 10 days. What a marvelous opportunity for all of us!

Our varied membership made this tour a memorable one. First we had our President General, Mrs. Mrs. Spicer, whose gracious manner and sweet smile endeared her to everyone and most especially to those on this tour. The Executive Officers, the Vice Presidents General, the State Regents, the National Chairmen and all other on board were delightful and happy tourists. The two Directors, Mrs. Eldred Yochim and myself, enjoyed the tour and being with each Daughter. We hope we never forget that all of the tour members were entrusted to our guidance and leadership.

The first historical tour should be the forerunner of many of this type to come.

But, best of all we love America and all of us truly believe that “This Land is Meant for You and Me” and we wanted to see it and keep it beautiful. Jean B. Boyce in her song, “I Love America” has said it for all of us, “I love this great America, the land that God has blessed.”
Important reminders for your Calendars! DEADLINES FOR REPORTS:

Chapter Chairmen send full report and your Action Contest entry to your State Chairman by February 15, 1974 (unless otherwise requested.)

State Chairmen send questionnaire, supplementary report and your Number One State Winner in the Action Contest to the National Chairman no later than Feb. 28, 1974. (This deadline set later than previous years to assure COMPLETE state reports and contest entries.)

State Regents Special Award Report: (Refer to July 1973 letter):
Absolute final deadline is March 15, 1974, but you are URGED to forward your report on your major state Bicentennial Project at any time prior to the deadline. Early arrival of reports will expedite preparation of the 1974 Bicentennial Progress Report in which your state project will be summarized.
Reports are already arriving. PLEASE send yours early if at all possible.

BICENTENNIAL SCRAPBOOKS: Chapters should keep a detailed book with ALL happenings. Projects: Chapters should get full publicity; report in full to State Chairmen. The major STATE PROJECT is to be fully covered with report, pictures, slides, etc. Assist your State Regent in compiling a comprehensive report to compete for the "State Project Report Award" to be presented in 1974.
If difficulties arise in selecting your chapter or state project, refer to FOCUS, or write the National Chairman who will be happy to assist.
PLEASE start your Bicentennial plans early! If your term as Bicentennial Chairman is concluding, de pass on to your successor this sheet and all the materials, letters, etc.; this is most important.

"Fort Hunter Day" commemorating Fort Hunter and the U.S.A. Bicentennial proved to be a wonderful day for friends of Fort Hunter and Harrisburg Chapter DAR (Pa.). Enjoying a full day of tours and exhibits, visitors attended a "Colonial to Contemporary Art Show," Craft demonstrations, Drills by Fort Hunter Rangers, and program in the Boxwood Garden. Representatives of the Pennsylvania National Guard, the Bicentennial Commission of Pennsylvania and the C.A.A. shared honors during the afternoon. A Candlelight Supper closed a pleasant day. Congratulations to Harrisburg Daughters for sponsoring the annual event which brings recognition to Fort Hunter’s past. Mrs. Howard T. Hoyt is Chapter Regent and Miss Ruth M. Walzer is Chapter Chairman of Bicentennial.

The oldest church fellowship in New Hampshire and the oldest continuous church fellowship in the United States, is the First Congregational Church of Hampton, New Hampshire, reports Mrs. Harry Parr, Bicentennial State Chairman. A Dedication Service commemorating the history of this historic church was co-sponsored by the New Hampshire State Organization DAR, Mrs. Carl Chase, State Regent, and the American Revolution Bicentennial Committee of Hampton. Delivering the Dedication address was the Governor of New Hampshire, the Honorable Mr. Meldrim Thomson assisted by the Reverend Donald Rankin who accepted the Bicentennial Marker. The first pewter beakers and the communion plate, the famous silver beakers by John Cony and the first instrument of the Church were displayed, along with historical artifacts relating to the church history. Commendations to the New Hampshire DAR for this splendid action in "Making Local History Live" and relating it so well to the announced theme of the Bicentennial Committee for the current year.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Bars identifying Bicentennial Committee service are now available for attaching to the official Bicentennial pin for DAR members. Order from J. E. Caldwell @ $5.00 each, plus 0.50 postage, plus 0.20 per letter for engraving.
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S DECEMBER CALENDAR: Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, accepted a number of invitations to events commemorating Revolutionary issues, in Boston on December 16th, the Sunday of the Tea Party Weekend, beginning with an ecumenical service in Old South Church. In chronological order, the invitations were: attend the First Day of Issue Ceremony for the Samuel Adams 8¢ Postal Card, in the Old South Meeting House; the Boston Tea Party Chapter luncheon, Parker House; and, immediately after the re-enactment of the Boston Tea Party on Brig Beaver II by the Massachusetts National Guard assisted by militia companies, a tea by the President and Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to honor descendants of the historic event, when Paul Revere's Liberty Bowl and tea service will be on view.

Postscript to the President General's Mexico City trip in November: In order to obtain the required Mexican Tourist Card, proof of citizenship in the United States had to be shown. Mrs. Spicer's papers of such proof are in a vault in California. What to do? Brainstorm! The President General's application papers for membership in the NSDAR! A xeroxed copy of the original, which had been duly notarized, was accepted as proof that this "tourist" is an American citizen.

NEW AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: The Executive Committee, at its December sessions, voted to set up a new facility, a History Reference Room, expanding the Society's activities in promoting education, one of its three objectives. Books and other material that is not suitable for the Americana Collection and the DAR Library will be shelved here and made available to members, staff, and the public for research. The collection deals, in particular, with American history and biography pertaining to the Revolutionary era, and contains many out-of-print books not available elsewhere. Through the courtesy of the National Officers Club, this specialized library will be housed in the National Officers Club Board Room, NSDAR Administration Building. The room has been furnished with appropriate furniture which was already on hand, and the result is a quiet atmosphere conducive to study.

IMPORTANT: Desks are now in this room for the use of the three Executive Officers—the First Vice President General, the Chaplain General, and the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution—who heretofore have not had a workspace of their own.

IN THE MAIL: A picture postcard of the cruise ship Gripsholm, Swedish American Line, from Mrs. L. D. Jackson (Francis Wallis Chapter, Va.) certifies that eleven DAR members from seven states recently attended a meeting at sea. The message recalls another similar event last spring, when Mrs. Dorothy W. E. Ragan, past Vice President General from the District of Columbia and currently Vice Chairman, DAR Speakers Staff, and three DAR Friends, were among the 500 people who cruised for five weeks on the sister ship, Kungsholm. At a tea for the seventeen DAR members from Wisconsin, Illinois, Florida, Georgia, California and several eastern states, guests asked about the official ribbons. Mrs. Ragan, as the highest officer in the group, put hers on and explained the meaning of the different widths and arrangement of colors.

(Somerville)
The Constitution of the United States has a dangerous loophole—the treaty power. This fact inspired the drive for the so-called Bricker Amendment in the 1950's and is behind identical proposals for a constitutional amendment which were introduced into Congress in 1973 by Congressman John Ashbrook of Ohio and Stephen Symms of Idaho. Both proposals have as their purpose the preservation of national sovereignty and the freedoms thus far secured to the American people by the Constitution of the United States.

The Treaty power is an awesome power. Article VI, Section 2 states, in part: "... all treaties ... shall be the supreme law of the land; ... anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

So long as treaties were concerned chiefly with such matters as fishing rights or international boundaries, the American people had little reason to be concerned about the treaty power. However, ratification of the United Nations Charter as a treaty permanently altered the significance of the treaty power. Moreover, the Supreme Court has extended this power to include executive agreements. Suddenly, the treaty power was revealed as the means whereby an unwary people could be drawn into some form of regional or world government without their knowledge or consent.

Prior to becoming Secretary of State under President Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles spelled out the dangers of the treaty power in the following warning:

"The treaty-making power is an extraordinary power liable to abuse. Treaties make international law and they also make domestic law. Under our Constitution, treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution. Treaties, for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; they can take powers from the State and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body, and they can cut across the rights given the people by the constitutional Bill of Rights."

Almost forgotten today, these words stirred the Nation in 1952 and have never been successfully refuted. The initial reaction of the American people was first incredulous and then, quick and sure. Under the leadership of the American Bar Association and former Senator John Bricker of Ohio, a host of patriotic organizations launched a great educational campaign in support of what came to be called the Bricker Amendment.

The purpose of this constitutional amendment was to preserve national sovereignty and constitutional Government. Its primary purpose, then and now, was to prevent treaties or executive agreements from becoming domestic law except by implementing legislation otherwise valid under the Constitution of the United States. By so doing, they sought to provide themselves with the same protection enjoyed by most of the nations of the world. The United States is the only important country (except to some extent France and Mexico) where a treaty is self-executing and automatically becomes "the supreme law of the land" from the moment of ratification.

When the drive for the original Bricker Amendment failed in the Senate by the narrowest of margins, all of the effort which had gone into the drive collapsed as if it had never been. In the years that have followed, a whole generation has grown up with no knowledge or understanding of the awesome power of treaties or executive agreements. Meanwhile, the danger remains.

The American people now have a second opportunity to safeguard their constitutional liberties from treaty law. The importance of the 1973 version of the Bricker Amendment cannot be overstated. It represents an effort to attach a Bill of Rights to the treaty power in the Constitution. Basic provisions of the proposed Amendment are as follows:

"Section 1. A provision of a treaty which denies or abridges any right enumerated in this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

"Section 2. No treaty shall authorize or permit any foreign power or any
international organization to supervise, control, or adjudicate rights of citizens of the United States within the United States enumerated in this Constitution or any other matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States.

"Section 3. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through enactment of appropriate legislation by the Congress.

"Section 4. All executive or other agreements, between the President or any international organization, foreign power, or official thereof shall be made only in the manner and to the extent prescribed by law. Such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties, or the making of treaties, by this article.

"Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation . . ."

It will be noted that the proposed amendment includes a provision which limits the power of executive agreements. This is because the absolute climax in holding foreign policy action superior to the United States Constitution and state laws was reached in United States vs. Pink (315 US 203-228).

In this decision, the Supreme Court ruled that an executive agreement made by the President alone, in the conduct of foreign affairs and without the approval of Congress, is, like a treaty, the supreme law of the land.

This highly dangerous rule concerning the effect of agreements lying in the files of the White House or of the State Department upon the laws of the Nation should be overcome by a constitutional amendment. It should provide, at the very least, that executive agreements, as well as treaties, shall have no effect as domestic law within the United States unless implemented by legislation valid under the Constitution.

This new proposal for a so-called Bricker Amendment merits the careful attention and support of the American people. Once more they are offered the means whereby constitutional government cannot be infringed upon by treaties or executive agreements.

Initiated by conservatives both in the fifties and in 1973, it will be interesting to see what position the liberals will take on this new constitutional amendment. The liberals of the fifties were unalterably opposed to the Bricker Amendment in keeping with their general view that the power of the presidency should be made supreme in foreign policy. Today's liberals are presently in the forefront of a drive to limit presidential authority and this effort presumably should include limiting the force and effect of Treaties and executive agreements as internal law.

On November 7, 1973, both Houses of Congress voted to override a presidential veto of legislation which would prevent the President from taking this Country into war without Congressional approval.

In view of this action, it is interesting to remember that opponents of the original Bricker Amendment alleged that it would tie the President's hands. Today's liberals can raise no such cry now that they have succeeded in limiting the President's "war powers" and have placed a 60-day limit on the deployment of United States forces in global trouble spots.

In point of fact, however, Congress did nothing to alter the executive diplomacy which precedes such action and often presents Congress with a fait accompli as in World War II, Korea and Vietnam. Equally important, and as pointed out by Mr. M. Stanton Evans of the Indianapolis Star:

"The wide ranging powers of the executive are involved in a great many things besides explicit war-making, most notably a series of compromises, concessions, trade deals and other initiatives advanced in the asserted cause of "peace" which are potentially injurious to the American security. Secret arrangements of this type urgently need to be dragged out into the light."

The new "Bricker Amendment" will test the sincerity of the liberals. Conduct of foreign affairs through executive agreements has been a major factor in liberal statecraft dating back to the Roosevelt Administration. Recently, Mr. M. Stanton Evans, referred to above, called attention to the following:

"At the time of Bricker's original motion, it was estimated some 1,500 executive agreements had been put into effect. In the intervening two decades, the growth rate has been truly exponential. As of January 1, 1973, there were 4,589 such agreements on the books compared to 910 treaties. Some 846 of these executive agreements had been put into effect by President Nixon, compared to 65 treaties—a ratio of 13 to 1."

Do the American people even know what is in these agreements? Does Congress know?

Here it is necessary to point out that the great single fact of this new "Bricker Amendment" is that it will not affect treaties or executive agreements which are truly international in character. The primary purpose of this new amendment is to protect the American people from "treaty laws," to limit the impact of treaties and executive agreements on the Constitution and on the rights and privileges secured to American citizens thereunder.

Such an amendment to the Constitution became necessary the moment the United States ratified the United Nations Charter as a treaty. The United Nations was accepted initially by a war weary America as an instrument of "peace," but it soon became apparent that the United Nations was part of an effort to build a "world community," which is a euphemism for world government.

When the United Nations Charter was ratified, the then Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius, assured the American people the United Nations was not a World Government. The assurance was accepted on the basis of Article 2, Section 7 of the United Nations Charter, which states, in part:

"Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter . . ."

Without this clause, it is doubtful whether the Charter could have been ratified by the Senate of the United States. However, any protection the American people might claim under this clause of the Charter was all but abrogated by the State Department in 1950, only four years after ratification of the Charter. In an official Government publication, the State Department opened the door to United Nations intervention in the domestic affairs of the United States when it declared:

"There is no longer any real difference between 'domestic' and 'foreign' affairs."

In making this statement, the State Department echoed the thesis, if not the language of Mr. Moses Moskowitz, as set forth in the April 1949 issue of the American Bar Association Journal. In this article, Mr. Moskowitz asserted that once a matter becomes the subject of regulation by the United Nations that matter ceases
to be a matter "essentially within the jurisdiction of the member states."

These two statements provided the blueprint for expanding the authority of the United Nations without amending the Charter. In order to circumvent the clear prohibition of the Charter denying the United Nations authority to deal with domestic questions, all that was necessary was to change those questions to international law by use of treaties. Thus, from the moment of its inception, the United Nations became a perfect hatchery for treaties, conventions and pacts, which had as their purpose the regulation of the domestic affairs of almost every nation on earth. To illustrate, consider the Genocide Convention, the various Conventions on Human Rights spawned by the United Nations, to say nothing of UNESCO's Draft Convention on Discrimination in Education. All these are treaties developed by the United Nations, but not yet ratified by the United States.

The purpose of such treaties or conventions was revealed by John Humphrey, while Director of the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations, when he stated: "What the United Nations is trying to do is revolutionary in character. Human rights are largely a matter of relationships between the state and individuals and, therefore, a matter which has been traditionally regarded as being within the domestic jurisdiction of states. What is now being proposed is, in effect, the creation of some kind of supranational supervision of this relationship between the state and its citizens." (Emphasis added).

In this statement, which was made in the early days of the United Nations, we have acknowledgment that the United Nations is consciously moving toward converting itself into a world government. In this objective, it has had the support of the United States whose foreign policy was outlined in a 1963 Department of State publication, as follows:

"To assist in the gradual emergence of a genuine world community based on cooperation and law through the establishment and development of such organs as the United Nations, the World Court, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and other global and regional institutions. (Emphasis added).

On the succeeding page, the State Department added:

"We can work to strengthen the influence and authority of the World Court. By such efforts as these we can increase the power of the U.N. to bring us ever closer to our goal of world community under law." (Emphasis added).

The American people had a forceful reminder in 1973 of the authority already claimed by the United Nations. United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. John Scali, insisted that action taken by the United Nations Security Council "is legally binding on the United States."

Here was the American Ambassador to the United Nations insisting that the United States must comply with the dictates of the United Nations Security Council and, therefore, bow to the U.N. embargo against Rhodesian chrome. Sanctions against trade with Rhodesia had been imposed in late 1956, and the United States dutifully went along with these sanctions even though chrome is a vital national defense material and Rhodesia its principal source of supply.

Then, in 1971, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia successfully sponsored legislation in Congress repealing the embargo as it affected chrome. It is to be hoped that this gesture of independence is only a beginning. Let it be hoped that the American people will ask themselves whether the will of their elected representatives shall be subordinated to the dictates of the United Nations Security Council.

Meanwhile, if anyone thinks that the State Department of the United States is not presently working toward the "goal of world community under law," let him turn to the speech given on September 24, 1973, to the United Nations given by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

In this speech, Dr. Kissinger spoke of the needs of the "world community." He asked whether "we are prepared to accept the imperatives of a global society and infuse our labors with a new vision?"—of World Government, perhaps? He also spoke of the need for United Nations "peacekeeping operations."

Elsewhere he stated: "The United States is willing to examine seriously the proposal by the distinguished President of Mexico for a Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States." But, here one must ask: What would such a Charter do to the Constitution of the United States without the proposed constitutional amendment? Would it, too, become part of the "supreme law of the land?"

Tucked away in Dr. Kissinger's speech was a vague reference to the United Nations Seabed Treaty which has been in the making for several years. His actual words were: "The exploitation of the resources of the ocean beds which is essential for the needs of burgeoning populations requires global cooperation lest it degenerate into global competition."

Here was tacit approval of a plan now being developed for a Seabed Treaty whereby the nations of the world would grant the United Nations control of all the oceans or seabeds beyond the legal territorial limits of member nations. If successful, it will be one of the biggest power grabs in history.

But what, you say, has a Seabed Treaty to do with the new "Bricker Amendment?" Just this: If the United Nations is granted control of the "resources of the ocean beds," it may well have the means and power to finance itself as a World Government. Hidden in the seas is a treasure trove of immeasurable wealth which, as yet, has been barely tapped. More than 20 nations are drilling already for offshore oil along their continental shelves. The mineral resources of the sea are so vast as to be almost incalculable. It is said that manganese modules, enough to supply the need of the steel industry for thousands of years, lie hidden beneath the waves.

No less important, sixty million tons of fish come from the sea annually and, as compared to the Earth, the sea is potentially more productive of food supplies. Are all these riches, this vast wealth, to be turned over to the United Nations?

It seems incredible, but thus far the plan is developing without a hitch. Moreover, Review of the News quotes the chief of the sixty-member United States delegation to the United Nations Seabed Committee, John North Moore, as saying: "We are writing a constitution for 70 percent of the surface of the Earth."

Can anyone believe that with control of 70 percent of the earth, the other thirty percent will not be more vulnerable to World Government? Have the one-worlders in and out of Government finally found a way not only to finance World Government but to give it the final push?

Some members of the United Nations have been reluctant to grant the United Nations an attribute of world
government—the authority to levy assessments for United Nations peacekeeping operations and for such permanent new programs and organizations as the General Assembly of the United Nations might “legislate” into existence. But, with the untapped wealth of the seas behind it, is it not possible that the Seabed Treaty may provide the means whereby the United Nations may convert itself into a world government?

That it has been the hope of the United Nations and its supporters to convert the world organization into a World Government is scarcely subject to doubt. The words, world government, are rarely used today, but the United Nations is busily trying to legislate for the “world community,” which adds up to the same thing.

Until the United States has a Bricker-type amendment to the Constitution as a protection from “treaty law,” the Connally Reservation to the World Court Treaty represents the chief roadblock to World Court meddling in the domestic affairs of this Nation.

Under the terms of the World Court Treaty, the United States accepted World Court jurisdiction in international matters such as interpretations of treaties and questions dealing with international obligations. However, the Court was specifically denied jurisdiction “over matters which were essentially within the jurisdiction of the United States, as determined by the United States.”

These last six words—as determined by the United States—are all there is of the Connally Amendment. This reservation is an assertion of national sovereignty, and therein lies its importance to the United States, since the proviso in the United Nations Charter denying the United Nations the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of member nations has been ignored. The one-worlders long have sought repeal of the Connally Reservation, thereby acknowledging its significance. Instead of repealing this important Amendment or reservation, it should be shored up with a constitutional amendment such as the “Bricker Amendment” which will safeguard the liberties of the American people and protect the Constitution of the United States from encroachment by the World Court.

Many of the treaties or conventions, presented for ratification today, manage to bypass the Connally Reservation by stating that the decision of the World Court shall be final in the event of a dispute. The Genocide Convention has such a clause, for instance.

For 20 years the American people have successfully fought the Genocide Convention to a standstill. It will be remembered that President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles managed to defeat the original Bricker Amendment by the narrowest of margins only by promising that they would not present the Genocide Convention or the treaties on Human Rights for ratification during the Eisenhower Administration.

During all the years since then the Senate, in its wisdom, has refused to allow the Genocide Convention to be brought before the Senate for a vote. But, treaties never die, they can be brought up at any time, and in recent years the liberals have exerted increasing pressure for ratification of the Genocide Convention. The mere existence of this vaguely worded assault on American sovereignty, to say nothing of the possibility that it may one day be ratified, provides an urgent reason why the American people should seek early adoption of the new “Bricker Amendment.”

The American Bar Association has consistently opposed ratification of the Genocide Convention, although it must be conceded by a diminishing majority. The years of propaganda in its behalf have had their effect.

One of the chief reasons against the pact is its incredibly broad definition of genocide. Killing a member of a religious, racial or ethnic minority, even by a private citizen, is transformed from the local crime of homicide into an international offense. Causing bodily harm to a minority member is likewise escalated into genocide in the pact. The treaty also classified as genocide something called “mental harm” to an individual, which is about as amorphous a criminal charge as can be found anywhere.

That it is the intent of the United Nations to intervene in the domestic affairs of nations is nowhere better illustrated than by the Genocide Convention. Once described as an extreme example of emotional internationalism, this convention is chiefly directed against the citizens of a given nation rather than its government. By so doing, it is a violation of the Charter provision denying the United Nations authority to intervene in the domestic affairs of nations.

At a hearing in 1950 of the Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was pointed out that the Genocide Convention actually appeases the totalitarian governments by making it possible for them to continue as they are doing behind the Iron Curtain, without the possibility of bringing legal or moral charges against them for violating the convention, even if they had ratified it.

This is because persecution of political groups is excluded from the definition of genocide. Totalitarian countries can commit inhuman acts against enemies of the state with impunity and without fear of being accused of the crime of genocide.

Thus, the Genocide Convention fails in its primary purpose of prohibiting genocide among nations. Largely directed against individuals, it would convert what had hitherto been considered domestic crimes into international crimes. It would open a whole new concept of international law—in this case, treaty law which may be used to undermine the rights and freedoms previously secured by such documents as the Constitution of the United States.

The American people have not always understood that conventions such as the Genocide Convention are actually treaties which, as previously pointed out, become the “supreme law of the land” from the moment of ratification. Thus, to argue that the United States Senate has a “moral obligation” to ratify the Genocide Convention is to ignore the fact that the Senate has the greater obligation to defend the Constitution of the United States.

Moreover, if the Senate undertakes to attach any “reservations” or “understandings” to the Genocide Convention to make it more palatable to the American people and presumably safer, it should not be forgotten that it is not the Senate or the United States Supreme Court who will determine the validity of such reservations, but the International Court of Justice (World Court). Article IX of the Genocide Convention makes it quite clear that in the event of a dispute on the interpretation of the Treaty, the decision rests with the World Court—and there is no appeal.

To bow to so-called “world opinion” and ratify the Genocide Convention would be to undermine the Constitution of the United States. However, it must be recognized that
A MOLLY PITCHER CHRONOLOGY by Samuel Stelle Smith. Philip Frenzeau Press, Monmouth Beach, N.J. pp. 16 including bibliography and references. $1.00.

This brief soft-cover “chronology” of the heroine of the Battle of Monmouth has been carefully researched by Samuel Stelle Smith, a historian who has provided so many Revolutionary War buffs with valuable and detailed information about people and places, especially in New Jersey, during the struggle for Independence.

His research confirms the fact that the woman interred beneath the Molly Pitcher monument at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was, in truth, the heroine of that battle even though she has been incorrectly identified over the years as Mary Ludwig, wife of John Casper Hayes. By persistent search through local, state and War Department records he proves that Mary Ludwig had an Irish, not German, background. Her first husband was William Hays, a gunner in Colonel Proctor's artillery regiment at Monmouth, and a barber in Carlisle in the years of peace. They had a son John, who was five years old when William died in 1788. Later Mary Hays married John McCaully.

Pennsylvania legislators in 1822 passed an act “for the relief of Molly McKolly for her services during the revolutionary war.” Services for which she was to receive immediately forty dollars and the “same sum yearly during her life.” An acknowledgement, though somewhat tardy, of her active part in the heat of the great battle at Monmouth, in June 1778.

Molly McCaully died in Carlisle in 1832 and was buried there with military honors. Forty-four years later, in a burst of patriotic fervor over this country’s centennial celebration, the citizens of Cumberland County placed a monument to mark her grave. This reliable chronology will serve for present-day Americans, observing their Bicentennial, to honor her further.


The author of this latest book about Aaron Burr is shielded by a pseudonym, although the book jacket assures potential readers that he has written a number of successful books under his own name.

Since the book is peppered with so many errors and misstatements about people and places and dates it seems incredible to anyone familiar with Burr’s life and times that Philip Vail actually went through all of the material cited as his sources.

For shame, Mr. Vail, didn’t you know that the National Capital was no longer in Philadelphia when the battle for the presidency began in 1800? Didn’t you read the record and learn that Burr was not at his house in New York, but in Albany, when the deadlock for the presidency was being broken in the House of Representatives; that his beloved daughter Theodosia did not marry Joseph Alston of South Carolina late in February 1801, in New York City, “at a mammoth affair;” nor did, nor could, the bridal couple, quietly married in Albany on the second of February, journey to South Carolina and then hasten back for the inauguration on the fourth of March in Washington? Travel then, especially in winter, was a slow and difficult experience.

When Aaron Burr married Theodosia Bartow Prevost in 1782, why, Mr. Vail, did you have them “set up housekeeping at the Hermitage” in New Jersey? Albany was their first home and then New York City, never the Hermitage. Burr’s elder stepson was not named “John” nor did he have three stepdaughters who “married and moved to other parts of the country.”

Burr acquired two stepsons and two stepdaughters by his marriage to Mrs. Prevost. Records show that these girls died in their teens at the Burrs’ New York residence and that they were never married.

Joseph and Theodosia Alston made Burr a grandfather in May 29, 1802—not in 1803. The former Vice President was not taken to Washington for trial in 1807. The place of hearings and trial was Richmond, Virginia. After four years in Europe, Burr arrived in New York from Boston via a sailing vessel, not by the stagecoach provided by the author.

Years later, in 1833 to be exact, Aaron Burr and the celebrated Madame Stephen Jumel were married by a clergyman, the Reverend David Boggart, not by a justice of the peace as described by the author.

As fiction, the writer’s journalistic style provides entertainment with rapid reading but since he has offered the book as a serious biography this reviewer couldn’t give it a passing grade.


“In a sense,” says Eric Sloane, author and illustrator of this pleasant dip into the past, “this book is a ghost story of a less troubled past.”

He presents one-room schoolhouses of stone or logs or brick—the buildings where young Americans learned their three Rs of reading, ‘riting and religion—cyphering didn’t become ‘rithmetic till much later when it unseated “religion.”

Paper was a precious commodity and “blackboards” were fashioned from a slab of wood blackened with a mixture of egg white and charred potato carbon. Books were scarce and each written lesson was sewed into a “booklet” to be kept. Sheets of
"foolscap paper" were cut and sewed with a waxed thread into a copy book. And pens were cut from goose quills. When punishment was necessary a ferula, an early ruler, was used to strike the culprit's hand. Obviously the author thoroughly enjoyed writing this book. Each page of information and drawings reflects that enjoyment.

MARRIAGE TO A DIFFICULT MAN by Elizabeth D. Dodds. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, Pa. $5.95.

Ten years of research and writing were spent by Elisabeth D. Dodds in presenting this fascinating story of one of the most remarkable couples in Colonial America: Jonathan Edwards, genius, preacher, philosopher, theologian and metaphysician, and Sarah Pierpont Edwards, his beautiful, intellectual and beloved wife.

Mrs. Dodds doesn't stray from facts but her ease of writing makes this book more like a best selling historical novel. Perhaps more then other biographers of Jonathan Edwards she emphasizes the life long love affair that was the Edwards' marriage.


NEW YORK MARRIAGE BONDS 1753-1783 compiled by Dr. Kenneth Scott. The Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York. $25.00.

GENEALOGICAL DATA FROM ADMINISTRATION PAPERS From the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany abstracted by Dr. Kenneth Scott. The National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York. $25.50.

For his monumental accomplishments in compiling and abstracting material from early American records and newspapers, Dr. Kenneth Scott has more than earned over the years the admiration and appreciation of genealogists, librarians and historical researchers throughout the country. Noted historian, genealogist and now professor emeritus of history, Queens College of the City University of New York, Dr. Scott has added further to his achievements with these three latest volumes.

Since there was no New York City directory during the 1773-1783 decade, as was compiled by Dr. Scott from Rivington's newspaper provide information about thousands of individuals, heretofore available only through exhaustive reading of Rivington's publications. Not only are there thousands of names presented, with activities in the city and in other localities, but Dr. Scott has provided incidents and events that seem of special interest and value during these turbulent years.

The New-York Historical Society, founded in 1804, the second oldest historical society in this country, and still retaining the hyphen in its name, has a complete file of Rivington's newspapers in its fabulous collection of early American papers. Quite obviously the Society would be, and is, the publisher of Dr. Scott's compilation.

Two other organizations deserving commendation and appreciation for publishing Dr. Scott's abstracts and compilations are the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York and the Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York.

Administration papers of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were deposited a few years ago in the Historical Documents Collection of Queens College of the City University of New York, by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Albany.

A total of 3,600 documents covering items relating to administration of estates have been studied and abstracts of all genealogical data have been made. The volume runs to 506 pages. Offset printing from typescript is used. The names of decedents are printed alphabetically. Names other than decedents are listed in a 129-page index. Not only are these abstracts important for genealogical research but they are also valuable for historical study in three centuries.

Illustrations are photographs of seals of the Prerogative Court, of the Court of Probates and of various county surrogates' courts. The photographs appear through the courtesy of the New-York Historical Society.

Without doubt Marriage Bonds of Colonial New York 1753-1784 is a primary research tool, especially so because Dr. Scott has provided invaluable additional material to the book published by order of the New York Secretary of State, in 1860: Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses Were Issued Prior to 1784.

This 1860 book unfortunately had listed only the names of bride and groom, with occasional omissions of the name of the bride or groom. Dr. Scott's abstracts have been among the partially charred 4,000 marriage bonds surviving the disastrous fire of 1911 which destroyed a large portion of the State Library's manuscripts. He has picked up omissions from the 1860 volume but even more important he provides from the original records the names of the two bondsmen, residence of the bride and her status as a spinster or widow. Whenever possible the residence and occupation of the groom and bondsmen are given. While most of the material pertains to New York residents, their marriages to residents of other colonies are also listed. With nearly all of the 8,000 bondsmen noted there is also biographical or genealogical material.

It is the expressed opinion of professionals that this book is one of the indispensables for anyone researching New York State.


Firm in the belief that "the romantic heroic Benedict Arnold has been lost in the vilification of the traitor" the author of this latest biography of Arnold has attempted "to restore this balance to the unpleasantness we all learned about the man in school."

Brian Richard Boylan has tried very hard to accomplish this aim and to understand and present with sympathy the man he rates as "the most fascinating participant in the American Revolution." Other biographers have set themselves the task of removing the tarnish from Arnold's name. They tried and failed; so too has Mr. Boylan.

Readers familiar with the details of Arnold's treason can question the author's comment about the men who captured Major André as "the three bandits who just happened to save the American Revolution." Didn't Mr. Boylan's research reveal that John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac VanWart turned down the glitter of André's offer near Tarrytown?

The most realistic appraisal for Benedict Arnold is that on the nameless monument, bearing a military boot, on the Saratoga battlefield, inscribed: "In memory of the most brilliant soldier of the Continental Army, who was desperately wounded on this spot, the sally port of Burgoyne's 'Great Redoubt' 7th Oct. 1777, winning for his countrymen the decisive battle of the American Revolution and for himself the rank of Major General."

THE ARCHITECTURE OF HISTORIC NANTUCKET, by Clay Lancaster illus. map, plans appendices, bibliography, glossary McGraw-Hill Book Co. 279 pp. $17.95.

A recent review of the publication of regional studies have proven popular and Clay Lancaster's recent study of historic Nantucket rates high as a model of this genre.

Generously and handsomely illustrated he has presented Nantucket's (Continued on page 59)
Andrew Johnson

17th President of the United States

By Lee Fleming Reese, M.A.

Andrew Johnson was the only President to be impeached in the history of the United States.

In order fully to understand the full significance of such a nation-wide disaster it is essential to present vital, relative factors.

Impeachment relates only to bringing charges by the House of Representatives. The Senate sits as jurors. And when a President is involved, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides.

Laws of Presidential succession have changed with time, and in 1868 when there was no vice president, the President Pro tempore of the Senate and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court were next in line.

This untenable situation was altered by the Presidential Succession Act of 1886 and amended in 1947 whereby in the absence of a Vice President the order of succession would be: Speaker of the House, President pro tempore of the Senate, Secretary of State and on down the line in order of creation of the cabinet departments, providing, however, these Secretaries otherwise qualified. (Dr. Henry Kissinger would be the exception today as he is foreign born.)

At the behest of President Thomas Jefferson the House brought in a bill of impeachment against Justice Samuel Chase, the Senate failed to convict, and has failed since to convict unless the charges were based upon actual misconduct—not those of a political nature.

All civil officers of the United States are subject to impeachment for treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors (not specifically spelled out in the Constitution). Conviction requires a 2/3 vote of the Senate, and mandates removal from office. However, under that charge, the guilty one is not otherwise punished unless tried and convicted in a court of law.

(It is interesting to note also, that this is the only function of the Senate which is judicial in nature instead of legislative.)

The checks and balances implicit in the Constitution has for the most part withstood the duels for supremacy among the three branches of government except in 1868 when Andrew Johnson was impeached. (Impeachment has been used various times to remove federal judges.)

Vice President Johnson succeeded to the office when President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865, six days after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee ending the Civil War.

To understand the tenor of the times other factors must be made clear.

The Civil War, the only internal war in American history, had left the United States rent asunder. The nation bled. Many in the defeated South were homeless and hungry. Newfound freedom for the Negro, which came to all blacks with the adoption in 1865 of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, was difficult to handle and occasioned the rise of the Ku Klux Klan. Invading carpet baggers from the North committed unspeakable crimes against many Southerners. Congressmen and Senators were refused their Congressional seats in Washington-
ton until such time as the states which had been in rebellion had complied with certain requirements. The newly elected Republican Congress contained large elements of radicalism. Such was the scene when Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. His was to be a difficult term indeed!

To the above tenor of the times should be added the fact that Johnson was from Tennessee—a Southerner from the defeated South. Furthermore, Johnson was a Democrat nominated by the Union party, whereas Lincoln had been a Republican. (It was possible at that time for President and Vice President to be of different political parties, but wholly unlikely today.)

The new President, however, was determined to carry on a program of reconstructing the South which, some say, was Lincoln's plans, "to bind up the wounds."

With Lincoln's re-election had come a Republican Congress with a large radical element, determined to punish the rebell ing South; yet Johnson, while he had joined the Confederacy, did not consider the South as "conquered territory" and determined to push reconstruction in a humane manner.

Although Senator Andrew Johnson had been appointed by Lincoln during the Civil War to serve as military governor of Tennessee for two years, thus taking him away from the Washington scene, he was not a stranger to government or politics for he had had a notable career already.

Although Johnson had had no formal education he did learn to read and write, and before age 21 entered Tennessee politics and was elected Alderman of Greenville, and in 1830 became its Mayor. He served his state in both the House and Senate from 1834-1843 and was a delegate to Tennessee's constitutional convention in 1834. From 1843-53 he served as a Democrat in the national House of Representatives, was Governor of Tennessee from 1853-1857, at which time he was elected to the United States Senate where he remained during the Civil War.

With Lincoln's election in 1861 Johnson demonstrated his ambivalent sentiments yet refused to vacate his Senate seat to join the Confederacy. While serving as military governor of Tennessee he rendered valuable service to the Union, and before leaving there succeeded in creating and installing the machinery for restoration of a loyal civil government.

Although Johnson had expressed his feelings that secession was treason and that the leaders should be punished as traitors, he did not consider the South subject to punishment which the radical Congress might determine. This infuriated that body even further. As the succeeding Commander-in-Chief of the Army, President Andrew Johnson had full power to name conditions himself upon which military rule might be substituted for that of civil government. This also riled the Congress, and the battle for power accelerated!

When the Congress convened December 4, 1865 (that was the proper date at that time) the overwhelmingly Republican body leaned toward a radical view against the deposed South. As stated earlier, they had refused to seat delegates from the rebel states. The schism between the Executive and the Legislative branches of government led to an almost unbridgeable gap.

The radicals would have their way! Johnson, too, was adamant! The Congress set about to deprive Johnson of practically all power, and over the President's veto repassed, on March 2, 1867, the Tenure of Office Act prohibiting him from dismissing any officer appointed by and with consent of the Senate.

Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania contended that "Congress is the sovereign power because the people speak through them; and Andrew Johnson must learn that he is your servant and that as Congress shall order, he must obey . . . God forbid that he should have one tittle of power except what he derives through Congress and the Constitution."

Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, whom Johnson had not appointed but had rather inherited with Lincoln's cabinet, continued to be disloyal to his Chief. To test the constitutionality of the Tenure Act and to rid himself of this obnoxious cabinet officer President Johnson removed Stanton without asking approval of the Senate, expecting the case to go before the Supreme Court. However, the House brought in 11 Articles of Impeachment instead.

Nine of them related to Stanton's removal, the 10th to Johnson's speeches, and the 11th was an omnibus over-all condemnation of the President.

President Andrew Jackson had set a precedent years earlier by discharging an appointee. And although it was not spelled out specifically in the Constitution as such, James Madison's proposal of May 1789 creating a Department of Foreign Affairs had finally phrased it so as to imply that the power of removal had already been vested in the President by the Constitution.

Johnson based his defense on the unconstitutionality of the Tenure of Office Act.

The impeachment proceedings fired the imagination of the people. Some actually enjoyed the dilemma and clamped for conviction; but as the time wore on enthusiasm waned and guilt came in to replace it.

Despite a lengthy and laborious trial, the managers failed to prove their charges and the Senate refused to convict Johnson. The fate of those who voted to preserve the sense of dignity for the United States risked political oblivion: instead of accolades they received derision.

Johnson continued in the office of President, however, and completed his term. His last official act came on Christmas Day 1868 when he issued a pardon and amnesty to all who had rebelled against the United States in the Civil War. Despite Congress, Johnson was able to help the South rise again. Also, he pardoned Dr. Samuel Mudd who had treated the broken leg of Lincolns' assassin, and restored him to full citizenship.

Johnson ended his term, and returned to Tennessee. Fate and his constituents decreed that he had not seen the last of Washington, D.C. and returned him as their Senator. Ordinarily he would not have taken the oath of office until December 1875, but fate intervened again. President Ulysses Simpson Grant convened the Senate
early to act upon a treaty so Johnson came to Washington instead of the lame-duck.

Senator Andrew Johnson entered quietly from the Senate cloakroom and came face to face with Hannibal Hamlin who had bitterly assailed him before. Johnson extended his hand in forgiveness, and the galleries cheered. Among the others witnessing the vindication of the former President was former Congressman James Mitchell Ashley, the impeacher (whose great grandson Thomas William Ludlow Ashley, Democrat of Ohio is presently in the House). And when Johnson reached his desk he found it covered with flowers. Only 13 of the 35 Senators who voted conviction were still there.

Johnson took an active part in opposing Grant’s conduct in Louisiana, and the galleries cheered again. He uttered stinging rebukes to both Grant who had betrayed him earlier, and to General Philip Sheridan with ringing demands for restoration of civil rule instead of military in peacetime. He returned to Tennessee when the Senate adjourned.

But what of the men who had supported Johnson in his time of trial? The nation had not mellowed sufficiently yet, nor come to their senses. Their party deserted them (except for John B. Henderson of Missouri who in 1884 chaired the Republican National Convention after having been forgiven by his party publicly) and none were ever to hold elective office again.

William Pitt Fessenden of Maine was spared by death from further humiliation. James W. Grimes of Iowa was called “Judas Iscariot Grimes” by his hometown newspaper. He resigned from the Senate, went home, and died in 1872. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois was told not to show his face again in Chicago lest a lamppost be his gallows. The cloaks of Joseph Fowler of Tennessee and Peter G. Van Winkle of West Virginia “were dyed with infamy.”

Wisconsin’s legislature resolved that James Rood Doolittle should resign his Senate seat but he refused and completed his term but was never re-nominated by his party. The term of James Dixon of Connecticut ended in 1869. Daniel S. Norton of Minnesota died while still in office. But the one who suffered most was Edmund G. Ross. He concluded his term, and returned to Kansas to an air of coolness and indifference. He and his family were socially ostracized from that most radical of states; and after he moved to Coffeenville his business was invaded and Ross was beaten, receiving wounds which he carried to his grave. Such was the fate of Johnson’s supporters.

But what of those who opposed him and led the fight for conviction of impeachment? His two most formidable enemies had been Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania who tried again to impeach Johnson, failed, and died within four months. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts suffered poor health, was humiliated by committee assignments, deserted by his wife, and died in 1874 after confessing to Henderson, “You were right and I was wrong.” Of the 35 who considered Johnson to be guilty only 13 remained in the Senate in 1875 when Johnson returned to Washington as Senator himself. His impeachers had indeed been impeached!

Fate had decreed that Grant call a special session of the Senate to consider a treaty otherwise Johnson would not have ever been sworn in nor witnessed his great vindication and the demise of his enemies. Johnson died July 13, 1875 before his scheduled return to Washington. His body was wrapped in an American flag and his head was pillowed on a thumb-worn copy of the Constitution.

But the 20th century would be much kinder to Johnson than had the 19th. While President, Thomas Woodrow Wilson removed Postmaster Myers from his office in Oregon. Myers protested and took his case to the Supreme Court. There in 1926, former President and then Chief Justice William Howard Taft declared that portion of the Tenure of Office Act under which Johnson had been impeached to be unconstitutional (as Johnson had contended) and that “the President must be able to control his subordinates.” (Myers v U.S. 272 US 52 1926.)

His enemies lost, his supporters faded away into oblivion; but Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States won, and the Constitution survived another test.
Questions and Answers

**Question:** When is a motion open to debate?

**Answer:** Robert states that “before any subject is open to debate it is necessary, first, that a motion be made by a member who has obtained the floor; second, that it be seconded, if required; and third, that it be stated by the chair, that is, by the presiding officer.” *(R.O.R. p. 26, lines 4-10)*. “A little informal consultation before the question is stated often saves time, but the chair must see that this privilege is not abused and allowed to run into debate.” *(R.O.R. p. 26, lines 31-32; p. 27, lines 1-3)*.

**Question:** Does a State Nominating Committee have the authority to offer a name for endorsement as a candidate for Vice President General from the State?

**Answer:** No. It is our opinion that the State Nominating Committee does not have the power to offer a name for endorsement as a candidate for VPG, neither can the Committee endorse a candidate for VPG.

The name of the candidate should be placed in nomination from the floor at State Conference by a voting member of State Conference to be a candidate for VPG, in accord with the Bylaws of the National Society. *(See Art. V, Sec. 4, 1972 National Bylaws.)*

**Question:** Please give some general rules on introducing and stating a motion at a business meeting of an organization?

**Answer:** This comes under the “Introduction of Business,” which is introduced in two ways, one of which is by motions by members. *(R.O.R. p. 25)*. A member should, first, obtain the floor—rise, address the presiding officer by the official title, and wait for recognition, before speaking. To make a motion, say, “I move to . . .” or “I move that . . .”, then briefly and concisely state your motion. Motions should be made in the affirmative if possible. If necessary, they could be affirmative in form, negative in intent. Examples: “disagree” instead of “do not agree,” “disapprove” instead of “do not approve.” Motions may be required in writing.

**Points to know about a motion:**

1. What is the purpose of the motion?
2. Does it require recognition?
3. Does it require a second?
4. Is it debatable? Amendable?
5. What vote is required to carry it?
6. May the vote be reconsidered?

Richard, as a general rule, require for their adoption only a majority vote—that is, a majority of the votes cast, a quorum being present; but motions to suppress or limit debate, or to prevent the consideration of a question, or without previous notice to rescind action previously adopted, require a two-thirds vote.” *(R.O.R. p. 43, lines 25-32).*

Rule of One: Only one motion can be considered at a time. When a motion is on the floor it must be disposed of either temporarily or permanently before another motion can be made and considered by the assembly.

The maker (mover) of a motion has the right to the first and last debate, provided he has not exhausted his time. Should save time for the last, if desired. *(R.O.R. p. 28 (1) lines 24-31; p. 179, lines 3-10).* He cannot debate against his motion, but he can vote against it. *(R.O.R. p. 179, lines 20-22).*

**Question:** Can a member who is absent be elected as a delegate, or be elected to an office?

**Answer:** Yes, a member who is absent may be elected to serve as a delegate or may be elected to an office. Robert says, “If she is absent and has not consented to her candidacy, it takes effect when she is notified of her election, provided she does not decline immediately,” which she has a right to do, she serves in the position to which she was elected. *(R.O.R. p. 264, lines 11-14).*

**Question:** Would it be possible for a member to serve in two elected offices, one as a state officer and as regent of her chapter, both, at the same time?

**Answer:** Yes. She may serve as a state officer and as regent of her chapter at the same time, provided there is no rule in the bylaws to the contrary, that is, there is no rule in the state or chapter bylaws prohibiting her from serving in two offices at the same time. However, no one is entitled to tow votes at State Conference, even though holding two offices, either one of which would give her a vote. *(P.L. p. 533, Q. 374; Q 375).*

**Question:** Can a present state officer nominate a candidate for state office?

**Answer:** Yes. In a delegated body, such as a state conference, in order for a member to make a nomination she must be a voter, that is a voting member of the State Conference, as a member of the society and of the State Conference, a state officer is given a vote by virtue of her office, therefore, she has the same rights and privileges as any other voter to nominate a candidate for state office. Robert says, “seconds are not required for nominations.”

**Question:** Does a teller have to be a voter?

**Answer:** As heretofore stated, this depends upon your bylaws. Unless the bylaws require that a teller be a voter, she does not have to be, but may be any member of the society. Usually, the president appoints the tellers from the general membership.
### New Ancestor Records

**New Records: October 11, 1973**

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Dowling, James                            Cheraw Dist., S.C.
Drake, Edmund                             Nash Co., N.C.
Duncan, Rawley                          Celpepe Co., Va.
Dusenbury, William                     Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Dusenbery  
Dustin, Gardner                         Haverhill, Ma. and N.H.
Early, Jeremiah                           Surry Co., N.C.
Edwards, Thomas                          Hampshire Co., Va.
Egleton, David                           Washington Co., N.C.
Eagleton  
Farrar, Peter                            Mecklenburg Co., Va.
Ferguson, James                         Orange Co., Va.
Fields, Nathaniel                        Guilford Co., N.C.
Finch, Edward                              N.C.
Fitch, Ebenezer                         Walton, Ot.
Fly, John                           Halifax Dist., N.C.
Freeman, Thomas                         Harwich, Ma.
Freligh, John                             Ulster Co., N.Y.
Gann, Samuel                          Guilford Co., N.C.
Garrett, Joshua                         Opejeusas, La.
Garris, Sikes                           Kingston, Dobbs Co., N.C.
Gill, John                           Baltimore Co., Md.
Gillis, Thomas                         Botetourt Co., Va.
Glenn, John                               S.C.
Glover, Samuel                           Sussex Co., De.
Goodrich, James                        Lanesboro, Ma.
Goodrich, Thomas                        Lanesboro, Ma.
Gotwalt, Jacob                          York Co., Pa.
Goss, Samuel                          Rockingham Co., N.H.
Gottshall  
Goyne, James                            Camden Dist., S.C.
Graham, James                           N.C.
Graham, William                           Caswell Co., N.C.
Graves, David                           South Hampton, N.H.
Green, George                            Halifax Co., N.C.
Green, James                           Botetourt Co., Va.
Griffin, Samuel                          Burke Co., Ga.
Gupton, Stephen                          Franklin Co., N.C.
Hadlock, Josiah                          Williamsburg, Ma.
Hall, Benjamin                          Somers, Ct. or New Canaan, N.Y.
Hall, William                           Norfolk Co., Va.
Ham, Erasus                            Wayne Co., N.C.
Ham, John                           Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Hammack, William                         Anson Co., N.C.
Hart, Macajah                           Dobbs Co., N.C.
Haskell, Nathan                          Newburyport, Ma.
Haskins, Creed                          Chesterfield Co., Va.
Hearns, John                           Montgomery Co., Va.
Heilman, John George                      Lancaster Co., Pa.
Hempelman, Adam                         Northumberland Co., Pa.
Hewitt, George                           Ashley, Ma.
Hildreth, Jonathan                       Townsendl, Ma.
Hill, Eleazer                           Bridgewater, Ma.
Hill, Francis                            Hyde Co., N.C.
Hitt, Peter                            Fauquier Co., Va.
Hope, William                           York Dist., S.C.
Hogebom, Pieter                            Tryon Co., N.Y.
Hogaboom  
Hoover, George                           Northampton Co., Pa.
Hopkins, Ebenezer                        Gloucester Co., N.J.
Howden, William                           Ma.
Huling, Alexander                          Vt.
Humphrey, David                          Cumberland Co., Pa.
Humphrey, David, Sr                      Cumberland Co., Pa.
Humphrey, John R                        Albany, N.Y.
Jackson, Thomas                          96th Dist., S.C.
Jameson, James David                      Franklin Co., Va.
Jamison  
Jameson, Samuel                           Greenbriar Co., Va.
Jarrett, James                           Greenbriar Co., Va.
Jarvis, Daniel                           Md.
Jarvis, John                             Monogalia Co., Va.
Jewell, Moses                            Dudley, Ma.
Jewett, Jacob                           Hollis, N.H.
Johnson, George                          Louisa Co., Va.
Johnson, Peter                           Worcester Co., Md.
Jones, Joseph                           Cedar Grove, Va.
Kilts, Peter                                N.Y.
Kinnick, William                         Charles Co., Md.
Koons, John                               S.C.
Counts  
Leathers, Frederick                      Lancaster Co., Pa.
Leathers, Jacob                             Pa.
Le Blanc, Isaac                         Valenzeula, La.
Le Broke, James                          Ma.
Leighton, David                           Rochester, N.H.
Lemaster, Joseph                        Washington Co., Md.
Lemaster, Thomas                         Monogalia Co., Va.
Liebrick, Nicholas                       Lancaster Co., Pa.
Lindsey, Peter                             Va.
Little, Cornelius                         Essex Co., N.J.
Lockwood, Peter                          Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Lomas, George Adam                      Shenandoah Co., Va.
Lomas, Henry                             Shenandoah Co., Va.
Lopp, John                                         N.C.
Lowrey, Thomas                          Rowan Co., N.C.
Lowry  
Luther, Michael                         Frederick Co., Md.
Maples, Sarah                                       N.C.
Martin, Thomas                           Talbot Co., Md.
Matthews, Benjamin                        Vla.
Matthews, Vincent                        Orange Co., N.Y.
Mathews  
Maynor, Henry                           Onslow Co., N.C.
McClintock, John                         96th Dist., S.C.
McCorkle, James                           S.C.
McCrea, Thomas                           Cumberland Co., Pa.
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(Continued on page 80)
The Martintown Road

By GLADYS BUCKNER

Martintown Road Chapter, South Carolina

The Martintown Road, the route of Indians, traders and early white settlers going to and from the wilderness, an important artery of communication with the back country during the Revolution, a thoroughfare in continuous use for more than two hundred years, is indeed rich in historical associations.

Originally a narrow trail used by the Cherokee Indians traveling from the interior in the environs of what is now Ninety Six, South Carolina to Fort Moore at Savannah Town on the Carolina side of the Savannah River, it became a rough wagon road.

When Augusta, Georgia was founded in 1735, just across the river from Savannah Town, trade was diverted to the newly established settlement. At this time the road was indicated on maps as "the path to Augusta." Over it the pioneers drove to market on foot their produce of turkeys, hogs and cattle and rolled in two-wheeled, horse-drawn hogsheads their crop of tobacco.

An increasing number of white settlers arrived to make their homes beside or near this trade route. Many of these settlers later became outstanding patriots who fought valiantly for the cause of the Revolution.

One of the pioneers who secured land which bordered the one-time Indian trail was Colonel LeRoy Hammond. Arriving from Virginia about 1765 he built the first frame house in this frontier area. Tobacco farmer, merchant, surveyor, justice of peace, captain of militia, Indian trader, valiant soldier of the Revolution, Colonel Hammond encouraged the influx of white settlers and played an important role in the development of the path which led to lucrative markets.

In 1769 the Martin family emigrated from Virginia, established their home beside the old Indian trail and with eight sons and a daughter operated a farm and a store. The community in which they lived came to be known as Martintown. Eventually, "the path to Augusta" which led through Martintown came to be designated "the Martintown Road," the name by which it is known today.

Abram Martin, father of this large family, was of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1773 he was killed by the Indians while on a surveying trip to Georgia. As Captain Abram Martin he has served with George Washington in the French and Indian War and had participated in the defeat of Braddock at Fort DuQuesne.

Abram Martin's wife was Elizabeth Marshall Martin, the aunt of Chief Justice John Marshall, her brother, Thomas Marshall, being the father of the Chief Justice.

During the Revolution each of the eight Martin sons saw service in the Continental Army. Seven served as officers and Matthew, the youngest son, only 12 years old at the beginning of the war, entered the service in 1780 at the age of 17.

Elizabeth Martin encouraged her sons in their zeal for independence. "Fight for your country, boys," she admonished them. "Fight till death if you must, but never let your country be dishonored. If I were a man I would go with you!"

The Martintown Road during the Revolution was a thoroughfare widely traveled alike by British soldiers, Tories and Patriots. The Martin home, located near the

(Continued on page 56)
Maine

The Maine State Regent, Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, had a "dream fulfilled" this past April, as for the first time in DAR history, the State of Maine had a busload of delegates attend Continental Congress.

"Ada," as she is known by most of her Maine Daughters, is a "go-getter" and most every project she undertakes is accomplished with vigor and perfection. Every Maine Daughter sincerely hopes her good luck continues, as she is a candidate for national office in 1974.

Through the skillful assistance of Mr. S. F. Corey, Highway Division Manager of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Co., a "Package Tour" was outlined which was most attractive to the delegates.

The bus left Bangor, Maine, at 6 a.m. April 14, 1973 and arrived at the Hotel Washington at ten o'clock that evening, with four very pleasant coffee and meal breaks to lessen the continuous driving time.

Eight New Hampshire Daughters joined the bus at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and we became one big happy family.

The driver, Les VanTasel, was an unusual person, a very skillfully trained driver, a gentleman, and a very thoughtful person. Every convenience was provided the passengers, even to a red carpeted stepping stool to lessen the height of that first high bus step.

Our bus was available to us from early morning until late at night. Inasmuch we had four Pages on our bus, we had to have earlier starting times; but it worked out very well. The greatest joy was to be able to step into one's own bus and sit and wait while the rest of the passengers arrived, instead of standing in line battling for a cab.

One of our delegates, who had attended Congress for fifteen continuous years, and had used all modes of travel, train, car, and air, said this was the pleasantest method of any.

The Hotel Washington was our very comfortable headquarters with the management and staff extending many pleasant courtesies to us.

The added count of delegates going on the bus, along with those already in Washington, brought the delegate attendance to an unprecedented high of 40.

A larger bus was immediately reserved the first of May, as well as confirmed reservations at the Hotel Washington for April 1974. So expect to see the Bangor and Aroostook white, red and blue bus in Washington for the 83rd Continental Congress! —Olena M. Cross.

Ohio

A Washington Hawthorn Tree was dedicated by Eleanor Washington Spicer, President General, NSDAR, on March 18, 1973 to commemorate the Bicentennial of the United States of America at the Christian Waldschmidt House at Camp Dennison, Ohio. This historic home is administered by the Ohio Society, DAR, whose Board of Trustees served as hostesses for a reception preceding the dedication, and for a dinner there following the ceremony.

Honored guests for the ceremony, in addition to Mrs. Spicer were: Mrs. Norman H. DeMent, State Regent, OSDAR; Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, Organizing Secretary General, NSDAR and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James F. Donahue, Honorary Vice President General, and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, Honorary State Regent and Curator of Christian Waldschmidt House; Miss Amanda Thomas, Honorary State Regent and National Chairman, DAR Schools; Mrs. Charles R. Petree, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. John Blevins Privett, State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. Earl James Helmbreck, State Regent, Maine; Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin, State Regent, Michigan; Mrs. Jacob W. Vorous, State Regent, Maryland; Mrs. Dixon C. Peaster, State Regent, Mississippi, Mrs. O. Mower Singley, State Regent, South Carolina; Mrs. Merritt R. Huber, Ohio State Vice Regent; plus other state officers and District Directors of the Ohio Society, DAR.

Mrs. Donald W. Buller, Dayton, is President of the Board of Trustees. Mrs. Harry L. Prasuhn, Ansonia, is Chaplain; other Trustees are: Mrs. William Monter, Mrs. Arthur Faulwetter, Mrs. B. M. Marlin, Miss Mary McCabe. Miss Sheila Fisher serves as Director.

Christian Waldschmidt, a veteran of the American Revolution, with other companions from Pennsylvania, homesteaded in the rich Bottom lands of the Little Miami in 1794. As their small village named "New Germany" grew, he decided to build a large home in the style of the Pennsylvania countryside using native field stone held together with characteristic white mortar and heavy oak timbers. The house was completed in 1804. In 1941 the house was given to the Ohio Society, DAR, by Mr. and Mrs. Chester Kroger of Cincinnati. Its restoration, furnishing and operation has been accomplished by the DAR, and is open to the public without charge. Current project is that of landscaping the grounds, and the sale of an Ohio Society Cookbook which benefits the House.

Waldschmidt House is now listed in the National Registry of Historic Places and has been included in several publications for its architecture. It is located 18 miles northeast of Cincinnati, two miles north of Milford Ohio on State Route 126 and U.S. Bypass 50. It is open on Sundays from April to November from 1-5 p.m. It is open other times by special appointment. —Mrs. G. Richard Michael.
The 74th State Conference of the Iowa Society was held at the Roosevelt Motor Hotel in Cedar Rapids on March 19, 20, and 21. Hostess chapters were Ashley and Mayflower of Cedar Rapids and Marion-Linn of Marion.

Mrs. Ray L. Hunter, Nebraska State Reent, and Mrs. William C. Boney, Missouri State Regent, were guests of the Conference and also of the State Officers Club at their annual dinner on the evening of March 18, where the president, Mrs. Robert Thompson, presided.

An American Heritage Exhibit Room, arranged by Mrs. Loyd Beever, State Chairman, was a center of interest throughout the Conference. The large Exhibit Room nearby was another popular attraction between sessions: it housed the literature and Commemoratives displays and sales as well as the C.A.R. Bazaar, the Junior Bazaar, and a number of Committee exhibits ranging from American Indians to Transportation.

Mrs. Flournoy Corey, State Regent, presided at all sessions of the Conference. We were honored by the presence of Mrs. Imogene Emery, dean of Iowa’s Honorary State Regents and past National Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Honorary State Regent and past Registrar General; Mrs. George L. Owings and Mrs. Ermal L. McMichael, Honorary State Regents; and Mr. John Tyson, Executive Secretary for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.

Following the formal opening processional of State Regent, State Officers, and distinguished guests, at 1:00 on Monday afternoon, the Conference was welcomed by Mrs. Elizabeth Buchman, regent of Ashley Chapter. The response was given by Mrs. Alex W. Boone, State Vice Regent. The assembly stood to hear the reading of a message of greeting from the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer; greetings were also read from the Honorary State Regents.

Other memorable highlights of the opening session included introduction of the new song “I Love America.” Another highlight was the unanimous adoption of the State Regent’s Bicentennial Project “Plantings for Terrace Hill,” with which the Iowa Society, DAR, takes the lead in restoring shrubbery and trees, in authentic replica of the original landscaping, for the 1883 mansion which is to become the Governor’s Mansion.

Monday night was “Chairmen’s Night, Spotlighting Juniors and Starving Chapter Regents.” Dinner tables offered a fascinating display of “What the Daughters do” as each State Chairman illustrated the theme and work of her Committee through decorations and favors. Mrs. Glass introduced the 1973 Outstanding Junior, Mrs. Ondrej Hasek of Cedar Rapids, who was presented the State Pin by the State Regent. State Chairmen’s reports and awards were made by Mrs. Ralph Edwards for American History Month and by Mrs. Beecher for American Heritage. Mrs. Thompson, State Honor Rolls Chairman, awarded certificates for State Honor Roll placement as the District Directors and the chapter Regents then read their reports. The President General’s certificates for chapter contributions of $1 per member, to the “DAR Gift to the Nation”, were presented to 17 chapter Regents.

The sessions on Tuesday continued with many fine reports of other State Chairmen. Luncheon that day highlighted the DAR Schools. Mrs. H. C. Breckenridge, State Chairman, presided and introduced Mr. Tyson, whose speech drew a vivid picture of the educational benefits conferred by our mountain schools in their areas.

The Annual Banquet held on Tuesday evening broke all attendance records, with many husbands and guests present. An Honor Guard from the United States Army Recruiting Service led the processional and presented the Colors. Following dinner and introduction of guests an appreciative audience enjoyed the drawing for the winner of a hand-crocheted afghan, made and donated by Mrs. Boone for the benefit of an Indian Scholarship. A lively little 96 years-young member, Mrs. Luella Sheffield of Mary Marion Chapter, was invited to draw the number and—with a chance of 536 to 1—drew her own.

Led by Mr. Paul Nielson, State President of C.A.R., members of Little Muddy Society, C.A.R., entered to present the traditional nosegays. Randy Banse, Fred Nordingren, Cindy Spike, and Georgia and Robbie White presented long-stemmed red roses tied with ribbons in the patriotic colors to the officers and special guests.

Iowa’s five District Good Citizen Girls were introduced by the State Chairman, Mrs. Dennis Casey, who also announced the State winner, Miss Teri Zehentner of Dubuque, representing the Northeast District. Mrs. Watson presented the NSDAR $100 bond, and the State Regent awarded the other four winners the $25 bonds given by the State Society.

It was an honor to welcome Mr. Edward Nixon of Seattle, oceanographer and a brother of the President of the United States, who spoke of his family heritage and told of the plans for the future Nixon Presidential Library on which he is currently engaged. Mr. Nixon then introduced Mr. Theodore Johnson, President of J-TEC Associates, Inc., of Cedar Rapids. Mr. Johnson, a veteran of the Rainbow Division during World War II and a nationally known speaker, gave a dynamic and patriotic address entitled “Will the REAL Uncle Sam Please Stand Up?”

At the Iowa State Conference are pictured: Miss Susan Sundberg, Iowa Northwest District Good Citizen Girl; Mr. Edward Nixon; Mrs. Edwin W. Bruere, Chairman of the State Conference.
QUERIES

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 copies must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired.


Chichester-Chidester: Have excellent history James Chichester, Huntingdon, L.I. 1655 and descendants of about 28,000 names. Have 22 variations in spelling Chichester, Chidester, Chistester most commonly used today. Please exchange with me any data you have on these spellings.—Mrs. Eleanor Virginia Greaves, 2706 Monterey Ave., Pascagoula, Miss. 39567.

Blaker-Dutton: Want to correspond with descendants of John Blaker and wife, Mary, d. 1798, of Loudoun Co., Va.—Hattie Reed LaMack, 4310 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis. 53405.

Greaves: Info. wanted on parentage and any other information available on William Francis Greaves who came to Mississippi with John H., Jos. B., S.A.D. (Stephen Arm Decatur), Charlotte and Araminta during the late 1830s. He died at Pocahontas, Miss., in 1855. I need proof of his parentage to complete DAR application papers. They came from Spartanburg, S.C. He was mentioned in Jos. Greaves will written at Georgetown District, South Carolina Dec. 6, 1829, but not specified as his son. We have always believed he was the son of Joseph Blythe Greaves and grandson of Jos. Greaves, who wrote the will and mentioned Jos. B as one of his sons.—Mrs. Thelma Chidester Anderson, 2012 W. Rosita Ave., Burbank, Cal. 91504.

Pugh: Charles Browning in his book, “Welsh Settlement in Pennsylvania”, traces the lineage of Ellis Pugh, Quaker preacher, back to King John and Queen Isabella of England. Would like to correspond with descendants of Ellis Pugh, b. 1656 in Wales. Wife, Sinah. Children: Ellis m. Mary Evans; Ellen—David Meredith; Thomas—Jane Roger; John—Jane Reese; Elizabeth—Ellis Roberts; Job—Phebe Evans; and Abrahram. All children of Ellis and Sinah Pugh lived and died in Pennsylvania.—Mrs. William Macdonald, 615 14th Avenue N. E., St. Petersburg, Florida. 33701.


Poole: Need desc. or heirs of Fred H. Poole b. 1878 Ka., telegrapher 1895, to Ca.; Estelle “Stella” Poole b. 1874; Phoebe Poole b. 1851; Edna Ann Wright b. 1882; Josephine “Josie” Poole b. ca. 1848; 2 Poole sisters whose widow-mother died ca. 1864.—V. Poole Larrabee, 414 B. & A. Blvd. N. E., Glen Burnie, Md. 21061.

1839 also lived Miami Co., Ohio.—Mrs. Bruce Solie, 4023 Ferrara Dr., Silver Spring, Md. 20906.

Paulette-Johnson: Thomas Paulette b. Hanover Co., Va., 1704; Charlotte Co. 1777, m. 1725 Semiramis Johnson who was b. ca. 1710 Hanover Co., d. ca. 1749 Louisa Co., Va. (dau. of Thomas Johnson). Who were Thomas' & Semiramis' parents and grandparents? Were they desc. of Sir Thomas of Westover?—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Ellett, Box 244, Zebulon, N. C.

Pepper-Harrison): Need info. on b., m. of John Pepper and w. Harriet Harris. Had son Henry Pepper b. Pana, Ill. 9-20-1864.—Mrs. E. Pepper, 600 Central Ave., New Orleans, La. 70121.


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d. 3-17-1851
A. 1 yr. 5 mo. 20 da.
Eliza, dau. of
Abram & Eliza Hendricks
d. 9-24-1853
Thomas Hendricks
d. 3-31-1835
A. 61 yr. 9 mo. 9 da.
Rachel P. Hendricks
d. 8-15-1857
Sarah Hendricks
d. 4-15-1831
A. 18 yr. (48?)
John McHarg
3-8-1825
A. 35 yr. 8 mo. 7 da.
Mary McHarg, wife
d. 7-18 (11?)-1852
A. 42 yr. 2 mo. 20 da.
Ann, wife of Wm. W. Freeman
d. 3-2-1849
A. 27 yr. 1 mo. 4 da.
Jane Freeman, 1st consort of James Freeman
d. 11-10-1833
A. 46 yr. 11 mo.
Jane Throp Freeman, 2nd consort of James Freeman
d. 1-19-1836
A. 28 yr. 2 mo. 10 da.
Cynthia Ann, dau. by 1st wife
d. 5-2-1838
A. 14 yr. 11 mo. 23 da.
George W. Neff, son by 2nd wife
d. 1-23-1836
A. 3 mo. 3 da.
Mary Freeman, consort of William Freeman
d. 9-10-1835
A. 74 yr. 4 mo.
Israel Strange Freeman
Israel C. Hanway
5-12-1803-1-18-1858
Mary Hanway, wife
11-15-1819-3-16-1850
Israel F. Warriner
d. 3-11-1851
A. 19 yr. 3 mo. 29 da.
David Gageby
d. 2-25-1848
A. 51 yr. 10 mo. 9 da.
Melinda Gageby, wife
d. 4-13-1843
A. 38 yr. 8 mo. 27 da.
George W. Gageby, son
d. 9-10-1843
A. 1 yr. 7 mo. 3 da.
John E. Gageby, son
d. 4-10-1836
A. 6 mo. 3 da.
Sarah T. Gageby, dau.
d. 5-12-1836
A. 4 yr. 4 mo. 4 da.
Joseph W. Gageby, son
d. 8-11-1828
A. 2 yr. 6 mo. 2 da.
Sarah Hieston
d. 1-12-1843
A. 17 yr.
Nancy Jane, consort of Lawrence O. Blackmore
d. 7-6-1846
A. 21 yr.
Mary, consort of David Harnay
d. 2-3-1834
A. 16 yr. 11 mo. 27 da.
Elizabeth Hatton
d. 10-2-1846
A. 65 yr. 10 mo.
Caleb S. Luther
A. 70 yr.
Fanney Luther, wife
d. 5-2-1840
A. 36 yr. 4 mo.
Caleb Luther, son
d. 3-14-1840
A. 11 yr. 6 mo. 28 da.
Jane Luther, dau.
d. 12-11-1834
A. 1 yr. 1 mo.
Albert Luther, son
d. 1-10-1840
A. 21 da.
Robert R. Luther, son
d. 2-1-1841
A. 5 yr. 2 mo. 25 da.
Sarah, consort of Daniel Coy
d. 8-30-1847
A. 32 yr. 7 mo. 29 da.
Mary, dau. of J. T. & Mary Gibson
d. 4-17-1842
A. 1 yr. 7 mo. 23 da.
Nancy, wife of Andrew Dyer
d. 12-19-1852
A. 31 yr. 6 mo. 10 da.
Rosina, wife of Andrew Dyer
d. 5-27-1843
A. 29 yr. 5 mo. 9 da.
Mary Ann, dau. of Robert & Catherine Armstrong
1-14-1817-11-30-1848
Thomas, son of Robert & Catherine Armstrong
7-21-1826-3-12-1849
Elizabeth Freeman
d. 8-25-1850
A. 59 yr. 7 mo. 15 da.
Elizabeth, consort of Samuel Christy and dau. of Flemin & Elizabeth Freeman
d. 12-14-1850
A. 23 yr. 1 mo. 20 da.
James Tomson
d. 8-27-1854
A. 62 yr. 5 mo. 23 da.
James Wilson Tomson
d. 11-18-1848
A. 25 yr. 5 mo. 23 da.
Eliza Jane, consort of J. W. Tomson & dau. of Samuel & Elizabeth Moore
Martha M. Lines (Lane?)  
d. 10-11-1840  
A. 10 mo. 3 da. (10 yrs. 3 mo.)

George M., son of James & Catharine  
(Johnston)  
d. 3-10-1836  
A. 3 yr. 2 da. (28 da?)

Thomas Lanphere  
d. 12-28-1845  
A. 57 yr.

Elizabeth K., consort Delany Wiley  
d. 10-14-1845 (1843?)  
A. 25 yr. 6 mo. 16 da.

Ira P. (D?) Wiley  
d. 1-1-1843  
A. 1 yr. 5 mo. 24 da.

Jacob C. Brandt  
d. 7-9-1833  
A. 1 yr. 10 mo. 28 da.

Elizabeth A. Brandt  
d. 7-13-1839  
A. 4 yr. 2 mo. 1 da.

Levi P. Silvester  
Husband of Lydia Silvester  
d. 2-2-1842  
A. 48 yr. 2 mo. 2 da.

Ira A. Silvester  
d. 9-12-1845  
A. 22 yr. 10 mo. 6 da.

John H. Luther  
d. 12-15-1841       

Martha L. Barwick  
       

Dr. Frederick Fogg  
Formerly of Maine  
d. 1-2-1844       

Martha A., dau. of Frederick & Eliza Fogg  
d. 8-10-1837  
A. 18 yr.

Mary E. Hayes  
d. 9-10-1834       

John Kindall  
d. 5-4-1844  
A. 45 yr. 4 mo. 14 da.

Elizabeth, consort of Israel Fowler  
d. 7-17-(137)-1845  
A. 18 yr. 1 mo. 11 da.

(Fredrika, consort of)?  
John Layer  
d. 12-1806-8-31-1844  

Martha F., wife of Thomas  
W. Clark  
d. 8-22-1845  
A. 26 yr.

This old Cemetery was located in Greensburg, Indiana, where the New York Central R. R. crosses South Broadway. This Cemetery was moved to the present South Park Cemetery about 1856 when the railroad came. The old monuments are scattered through the old part of South Park Cemetery.

J. B. Wirt  March, 1956  

(Compiler's note: Most of the monuments are at the extreme West end of South Park Cemetery)
Pictured at the Elizabeth Duncan Chapter meeting are; Miss Mayme Faris, State Credentials Chairman; Congressman James M. Collins; Mrs. Craig Tips, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Daniel Ashmore, Regent.

ELIZABETH DUNCAN (Irving, Texas). On February 24th, the Second Anniversary of the chapter, American History Month, and Washington's Birthday Observance was held at Los Colinas Country Club.

The programs were all hand painted by Mrs. Ed Best. Paper red, white, and blue carnations centered each table. Channel 4 KDFW, Dallas (CBS) was present taking films and the chapter enjoyed excellent news coverage on that channel's 6 and 10 p.m. newscasts. Congressman James M. Collins gave the main address, directing his emphasis to the students' essays and the tremendous value they had gained from our contest, and praised our chapter for the impact it had made on the local community.

Dr. John P. Townley, Supt. of Schools; and Dr. Joe W. Cassel, Asst. Supt. for Administration for the Irving Public Schools, were in attendance, as well as School Board members, family and friends.

Mr. Rodney Walter, teacher of History at the Cistercian Preparatory School, and Mrs. Rosemary Leonard, teacher of History at Crockett Junior High, received 19th century copyright books for their school libraries in recognition of their outstanding teaching of Americanism and Patriotism in the Irving Schools.

This was a truly outstanding luncheon with over 100 present and planned by a small chapter of about 25 members, who believe strongly in the principles set down by our beloved DAR, promoting youth programs (such as the Essay contest) to instill patriotism and love of our country and preserve the principles of our forefathers.—Constance French.

CAYMUS (St. Helena and Calistoga, Ca.). The Regent of the Caymus Chapter, in attending a gathering of Indian Tribes in Sonoma County, found herself being introduced to the Chief of the Wappo Tribe. This is the tribe which the Caymus Indians were a part.

It was a great surprise for him to find that his Tribe was being carried on in Napa County with naming of our Chapter. So with as much grace as could be musteret by the both of them, the Regent held her hand in a greatful handshake. It was with great dignity all around. We of Caymus DAR had met the Chief!—Mrs. Earle C. Enholm.

ALLEGHANY AND COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON (Blacksburg and Roanoke, Virginia). The graves of Colonel William Preston and his wife, Susanna Smith Preston, were marked on June 2, 1973 in ceremonies conducted by the Alleghany and Colonel William Preston Chapters, DAR, Blacksburg and Roanoke, Virginia.

The ceremony was held at Smithfield Plantation Cemetery, Blacksburg, and included speeches and the unveiling of a marker, with a tea afterwards at the Smithfield Plantation House. Mrs. Hugh D. Ussery was chairman of the event.

The twenty-three descendants present were introduced by Mrs. J. Hampton Hoge, Regent of the Alleghany Chapter.

Mrs. Harry E. Dixon, Regent of the Colonel William Preston Chapter, introduced DAR officers and chairmen and placed the wreath on the grave.

Janie Preston Bayliss unveiled the marker which was received by Mr. Brockenbrough Lamb, Jr. Both are direct descendants of Col. and Mrs. Preston.

The Virginia Tech Regimental Band and Color Guard played the National Anthem and Taps. Dr. George Green Blackwell, professor of history at Virginia Tech and president of the Montgomery County Chapter APVA, spoke on the life of Col. Preston.

A Scotch-Irish boy of eight, William Preston in 1736 crossed the Atlantic in his uncle James Patton's ship to become a frontier leader. In 1745 King George II granted 120,000 acres to Col. Patton, who with his nephew founded the Draper's Meadow settlement (now Blacksburg).

In 1772 Col. Preston built the house which was defended against Indians by a stockade, secret tunnel and chimney lookout. He named his 19,000-acre estate for his wife, Susanna Smith (Smithfield).

He and Col. George Washington built frontier forts to compel the redskins not to harm new settlements. Preston often had to lead expeditions against the Indians to punish troublemakers.

Preston held at the same time three vital frontier offices: County Lieutenant, Surveyor and Justice of the Peace. Thus, he had a major part in controlling the militia, the acquisition of new lands and law enforcement. He was a member of the Colonial House of Burgesses at Williamsburg, as were his friends, Washington, Washington.
Jefferson and Patrick Henry. His positions helped him to acquire a large estate and to save the Appalachian frontier for the patriot cause during the American Revolution. As Colonel of the Montgomery Militia he aided in defeating Lord Cornwallis in the pivotal Battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

Col. and Mrs. Preston had twelve children including four representatives to Virginia Legislature, a Treasurer and a Governor of Virginia. Two Governors and many of their descendants are buried in the family cemetery of Smithfield Plantation.

GEN. FRANCIS NASH (Nashville, Tenn.). Recently officials of Hamilton Bank placed a bronze tablet in commemoration of the “Battle of the Bluff,” which took place April 2, 1781. Gen. Francis Nash Chapter was invited to dedicate the tablet.

Coming to Nashville and taking part in the dedication was Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Walter H. King, Curator General; Mrs. R. Hugh Reid, National Chairman, Honor Roll; Miss Eunice Haden, National Chairman, Lineage Research.

Mrs. Oscar Noel, Jr., past Chapter Regent and State Second Vice Regent, unveiled the tablet, assisted by Mrs. Danato Pugliese, Regent. Mrs. Scobery Rogers, past Chapter Regent, gave the benediction while Mrs. Albert Whitley presided. The Color Guard of the Good Ship Adventure Society, C. A. R. presented the Colors.

As it was noted during the services, "nothing is really ended until it is forgotten." Whatever is kept in memory still endures, and is real. The spot marked is Lot No. 53, in the original plan of Nash-ville, near which Mrs. Charlotte Reeves Robertson turned loose the dogs during the Indian attack, and saved the settlers in Fort Nashborough. It is indeed, fitting that the DAR should choose to mark this hallowed ground.

Following the dedication, the distinguished ladies were guests of the bank officials at a coffee held in the bank.—Edythe R. Whitley.

AUGUSTINE WARNER (Gloucester County, Va.). Dressed in costume of the Revolutionary period, the members of the Augustine Warner Chapter met for a luncheon meeting in Seawell's Ordinary, a colonial building still in use as a restaurant.

The program consisted of a conversational script, written by a member, and it was what could have been said two hundred years ago. Since Gloucester is an old county (officially in 1652) and just across the York River from Yorktown, the surrender grounds, there was much connection with the war.

The script brought out that there was a "Tea Party" in the York River as well as in Boston: that the last Royal Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, was driven from Gwyn's Island never to return to Virginia; that William Braxton, an ancestor of one of our members and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was home from Philadelphia, and his wife told some things about the meeting and the ringing of the big bell—the "Liberty Bell." The two colonial churches (still in use) were referred to, as was Rosewell, the mansion of the South. Thomas Jefferson, a William and Mary classmate of John Page of Rosewell, visited here frequently.

The merits of George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and others were brought out. George Washington's Warner ancestors were very early Gloucester people, and the graveyard at Warner Hall is maintained by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The general conversation showed a desire on the part of the people to do anything to free them from King George's tax system.

TOUGHIINOYA (Cortland, N.Y.). Presentation of a framed certificate for "Outstanding Activities in Patriotic and Community Affairs" was made to Brockway Motor Trucks by New York State Regent, Mrs. George Baylies, for Tioughnioga Chapter. Site of the presentation was the Cortland Country Club, where the award was received by Mrs. Baylies, in presenting the award, congratulated Brockway for their community involvement and their many contributions to the encouragement of patriotism and their promoting the display of the American flag. The presentation was a high spot for the Luncheon-Seminar of District VI, held on Memorial Day. Miss Margaret Haynes, Director of District VI, acted as Chairman of the affair, with Mrs. Robert Peppard, Regent of Tioughnioga Chapter, acting as Assistant Chairman.

Miss Margaret Haynes, Director of District VI, held a most successful workshop at the Cortland Country Club, New York, on May 30. Attendance figure was 111 and represented the 26 chapters of District VI and two neighboring districts. There were interesting displays and speakers were State Officers from each area of DAR interest. Miss Haynes was assisted in her arrangements for this excellent meeting by Mrs. Robert Peppard, Regent of Tioughnioga Chapter.

State Regent, Mrs. George Baylies, was the luncheon speaker and she vividly described the dedication of the two fifty-foot flag poles at Constitution Hall during NSDAR Congress. Attendance by both State and National Officers was gratifying.—Sara E. Peppard.

ROCK RIVER (Sterling, Illinois). Have you seen a Bald Eagle lately? Their numbers are declining. Our National Emblem is in trouble. Rock River Chapter became so concerned over the plight of the Bald Eagle after attending a marvelous program by Mr. Terrance Ingram, Executive Director of Eagle Valley Environmentalists, Inc., that it raised $200 and purchased two "acres for an Eagle." These acres are in Eagle Valley, a beautiful stretch of land two miles long and a half-mile wide bordering the Mississippi River north of Cassville, Wisconsin. This Valley is the major winter roosting area for the Bald Eagle in the Midwest. It is a natural shelter, and there is food in the open water in the river nearby for one hundred Eagles using it.

There are a little more than a thousand acres, but land cannot be measured in acres alone. Sometimes it has to be measured by the things that live and grow on it. It ranges from rugged towering bluffs to marshy river bottom. There is a spring-
fed stream so pure a child can lie on its banks and drink from it. The large oaks and cottonwoods are over two hundred years old. Unique plants flourish on its natural prairies. Deer and other wildlife roam the land. Over one hundred species of birds use Eagle Valley.

Developers and lumbering interests wanted this spot. But conservationists, led by Terrance Ingram, founded Eagle Valley Environmentalists, Inc., to save Eagle Valley for the Eagles.

What a super Bicentennial project, a conservation project, a patriotic project—all rolled into one! Rock River Chapter is proud to be a part of it and have its name on two “acres for an Eagle.”

The Bald Eagle is our Nation. It symbolizes everything strong and great and free. Join with us in the American Movement to “Save Our Symbol.”—Mrs. Harry A. Shaw.

JOHN HAUP (Topeka, Kansas). A “Medal of Honor” was presented to the Honorable George Templar, U.S. District Court Judge, at the September meeting of the John Haupt Chapter of Topeka, Kansas. This is the first such NSDAR medal awarded in Topeka and only the second given in the state of Kansas to a native born citizen. On July 25, 1972, Judge Templar received the Judicial Award of Merit from the American Trial Lawyers.

Judge Templar’s leadership ability has been demonstrated by his working his way through law school and maintaining high scholarship and influence with his classmates. He went on to election in the Kansas House of Representatives and Kansas Senate. Recognizing Judge Templar’s leadership in law and public service, President Eisenhower selected him as U.S. Attorney, where his professional competence brought him to the forefront as an upholder of law and order in the field of criminal justice. In 1962 President Kennedy selected Judge Templar to be United States District Judge for Kansas. His statements, opinions and attitudes of courage are indelibly and permanently written in the published law reports of his opinions. Judge Templar presides over the Naturalization Court for this district.

The citation and award were given by Mrs. A. E. Carpenter, Chapter Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manuals. Mrs. Ralph M. Casey, State Regent, and honored guest, participated in the presentation. Judge Templar responded to the surprise award by saying the “Medal of Honor” was the finest tribute he had ever received. He was most complimentary of the DAR and commented upon their effective work in patriotic endeavors, good citizenship and historic preservation. He had been asked to the meeting to answer questions on the Constitution, so did not know of the planned award.

Additional DAR officers present were: Mrs. A. Eugene Voigt, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manuals; Mrs. A. A. Schultz, State Chairman of the Flag of the U. S. A.; Mrs. Walter B. Norris, State Honor Roll Chairman; Mrs. Lewis W. Warren, State Chairman Seimes Microfilm Center; and Mrs. George Templar, Chapter Regent.

NATHAN HALE MEMORIAL (East Haddam, Conn.) held its regular monthly meeting at the Rathbun Library, Regent Mrs. Martin W. Wright, presiding. This was followed by a tea to commemorate the bicentennial of Nathan Hale’s arrival in East Haddam. Guests included the State Vice Regent, Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Mrs. Arthur A. Dixon, State Counselor, Mrs. Robert Shooshan, Regent of Wards worth Chapter, representatives of other local organizations, and DAR members from surrounding towns.

The featured speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Alton P. Aldrich, Director of Ellis Technical Institute, Danielson, Connecticut. Mr. Aldrich is an authority on colonial education, a collector of old text books, and was the interior consultant for the restoration of the Nathan Hale School House in East Haddam, Connecticut. He brought several very old text books to augment his presentation.

Col. James R. Case, former President of the Connecticut Sons of the Revolution, who was the moving force behind the school house restoration, brought greetings to the assembled guests.

Two hundred years ago, about the first of November 1773, Nathan Hale began his duties as school teacher in the district school at East Haddam, alias Moodus, a place which he at first described as “inaccessible either by friends or letters.” The next spring he went to New London as teacher in the Union Grammar School.

When the school house at East Haddam in which he taught was replaced by a larger building, it was removed to another location where it was occupied as a dwelling until 1900. A native son bought the structure and gave it to the New York Society, Sons of the Revolution. In turn the ownership was transferred to the Connecticut Society which acquired title to the surrounding riverside acreage to which it had been moved, the area being named “Nathan Hale Park.”

On the day when the school house was opened and dedicated, the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter was organized and given the privilege of meeting in the building, a practice which is still continued. The chapter was instrumental in placing a marker on the spot where the building originally stood.

MERCY WARREN (Springfield, Mass.). Memorial services were held on Saturday, September 22, 1973, at 11 a.m. at the Forestdale Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass., for Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, Honorary President of General of the National Society.

Born in Holyoke in 1889, Mrs. Magna graduated in 1901 from Smith College. In 1910, she married Russell William Magna and spent the next 50 years in the service of Holyoke, Springfield and the Nation.

In 1935, she became a trustee of Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, and upon the death of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Magna became general chairman of the Clarke Centennial Development Program. She raised funds for what was to become Magna House, a specially designed dormitory for deaf children.

Though childless, Mrs. Magna retained great interest in children by becoming president of the Walter Scott Foundation for Crippled Children in New York; treasurer of the National Society of Crippled Children; and vice president of the International Society for Crippled Children.

She was chairman of the Endowment Fund for the Kurn Hattin Homes in Westminster, Vt.—a national project of the Society of New England Women. She also supported, with funds and services,
American International College. In 1954, she received “The William G. Dwight” award, and in 1955, she was chosen “public servant of the year.”

Mrs. Magna had a distinguished career with the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. She was an honored member of the Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, Mass., serving as its Regent in 1921-1922. She was Vice President General 1924-1927 and Librarian General 1929-1932.

In 1932, at the age of 45, Mrs. Magna was elected, with no opposition, to the office of President General and held the post until 1935, after which she held the title of the Honorary President General until her death on October 18, 1960.

Before she became President General, one of her notable contributions was as chief fund raiser for the erection of one of Washington, D. C.’s most beautiful buildings, Constitution Hall. As fund raiser, she visited every state in the nation, which gained her the nickname, “the little gold digger.”

Constitution Hall has since become linked to Memorial Continental Hall by the Administration Building. This year the DAR Museum received the accreditation of the National Museum Association. Memorial Continental Hall was recently certified as an historic landmark.

Among those who attended the memorial were: Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., Recording Secretary General; Mrs. George A. Morris, Historian General; Mrs. George C. Houser, Mass. State Regent; Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Mass. State Vice Regent; Mrs. Ben Sesportis, Conn. State Regent; and a number of chapter Regents and Vice Regents.

FONTAINE QUI BOUILLE CHAPTER (Pueblo, Colorado) presented a 38-star American flag which was raised over Fort Dunlap at the Colorado State Fair Grounds in Pueblo, Friday, August 24, 1973. The flag presentation was a continuance of preparations for the 1976 Centennial-Bicentennial Celebration of Colorado’s 100th Anniversary of Statehood, and the United States 200th Anniversary of Independence.

Fort Dunlap was constructed at the Fair Grounds as a replica of USA Forts in the Southwest in 1876.

Accepting the flag for the State Fair Board was Miss Betty Lynde, Chairman of Pueblo’s Chamber of Commerce Centennial Committee. Presenting the flag was Miss Martha Gorder, Chapter Chairman of the Flag of the USA Committee. Miss Gorder, assisted by Miss Julia Avery, Vice Regent of the Chapter, and Miss Muriel Thomas, Past Chapter Regent, made the flag for the occasion.

The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. J. W. Rink, Chapter Chaplain. The Flag was raised by her 11-year-old grandson, Kenneth Lynn.

OLD DOMINION (Richmond, Va.) placed a wreath at the base of the Houdon statue of George Washington in the State Capitol Rotunda to commemorate the first President’s birthday. This is the fiftieth consecutive year that the commemoration ceremony has been held. Mrs. John S. Biscoe, State Regent, placed the wreath. Mrs. Walter H. King, Curator General, assisted along with a color guard from the Virginia Air National Guard.

OCEEE (Cleveland, TN.). On September 9, 1973, Ocoee Chapter had the honor of sponsoring the re-dedication of the “Chief Jack Walker” marker recently replaced by the Tennessee Historical Commission on the North Lee Highway (U.S. 11). This marker was to replace the original DAR marker on the grounds of the Northside Presbyterian Church, near the Cherokee’s grave. Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, State Chairman Historic Homes and Markers in Tennessee for DAR, was in charge of the ceremony. The Church and the North Lee Ruritan club were presented copies of the “DAR Story—in Washington,” by Mrs. A. M. Bryant, Regent, for their help in completing this replaced marker.

Col. James F. Corn, Sr., Bradley County historian, was the speaker and his topic was “Chief Jack Walker, a leader of the Cherokee Indian Nation.” He also was the speaker for the first dedication in 1928 and rewrote the inscription for the new marker.

Participating on the program were: Rev. Walker Sessions, pastor; Miss Louise Harle, Honorary State Regent; O. M. Wilson, Jr., Vice President General, of the Sons of the American Revolution and also a member of the Tennessee Historical Commission; Clifford Stonecipher; John Tyler, Bradley County conservation chairman and Judge Virgil Carmichael.

Special guests were Herbert L. Harper, Nashville, field director of the Tenn. Historical Commission and James L. E. Burn, Mc. Minn County Historian.

Special thanks were extended to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Stuart, who gave the spot where the marker now stands. She is the great granddaughter of the Organizing Regent of Ocoee Chapter, and a chapter member.

Others who participated over the planning years for the new marker were: Dr. Roy Lillard, president of the Bradley County chapter of the East Tenn. Historical Society and he introduced Col. Corn; former Mayor W. K. Fillauer; Tom Rowland; Bill Thomason, the memorial committee of the church, John McCord, Mrs. Lowe McAllister and Clifford Stonecipher.—Elizabeth Fillauer.

MARY MATTOON (Amherst, Mass.). Special honors were bestowed upon three members of the chapter during the past year.

Mrs. Fanny Dickinson Morgan, a member for 63 years, was memorialized by members of her family. A gift of $425 for the construction of a fireplace at the DAR State Forest in Goshen, Mass. was presented by her brother, Ebenezer Porter Dickinson of Amherst, on behalf of his sister’s family. The presentation was made at the March meeting honoring the birthday of their mother and Mary Mattoon for whom the chapter is named.

Receiving the check from E. Porter Dickinson was the Regent, Mrs. Barbara McD. Klein. The fireplace, marked by a memorial plaque, will be located in a picnic pavilion to be built as the Bicentennial gift of the Mass. DAR to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The gift was later presented by Mrs. Barbara Klein, Regent, at a meeting in Boston. Members of the chapter participated 100% in the state and national Bicentennial projects.
Mrs. Barbara Klein, Regent, receives the check for the Chapter from E. Porter Dickinson.

Mrs. Ruth S. Ruder, descendant of Capt. Reuben Dickinson, now 81 and a 52-year member of Mary Mattoon Chapter and native of Amherst, received an honorary degree at the commencement exercises in June of Northampton Junior College, Northampton, Mass. Mrs. Ruder was a longtime newspaper reporter, an alumna of Amherst High School and Northampton Commercial College (now NJC) and has been active in Amherst civic affairs all her life. Her 50 year DAR pin was received in 1971. She has served the chapter as Regent, and many other officers and chairmanships.

Mrs. M. Matilda McLean Bell, descendant of Samuel Postlethwaite, was given her 50-year pin in June. Mrs. Bell came into the DAR from the C.A.R. She has served Mary Mattoon twice as regent. The "Matilda M. Bell American History Award" is given annually by the chapter in her honor and presented for excellence in American History at graduation ceremonies of the Amherst-Pelham Regional High School.

The Regent, Mrs. Barbara McDermott Klein, attends Congress, was the State of Mass. Outstanding Junior in 1971, serves as vice-chairman of Pages, District VI Jr. Membership Chr. and State Magazine Advertising Chr. as well as being Senior President to Capt. Nathan Hale Society, C.A.R. She also serves the Town of Amherst as Secretary of the Bicentennial Commission.

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM (Danvers, Mass.) dedicated a green spruce tree at the Danversport Marina on Liberty Street in Danvers, Mass.

Mrs. Raymond Duffill, Regent, dedicated the tree in memory of General Moses Porter, a Revolutionary War Hero. The tree was given by DAR Conservation Chairman, Miss Valina Porter, and placed at its new location by the Danvers Forestry Department.

Miss Porter spoke briefly about her pleasure in having the tree placed at the marina as a fulfillment of a DAR conservation project and a memorial to General Porter and her friend who gave her the tree many years ago.

Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson, chapter Chaplain, gave the prayer of dedication. Recreation director, Lawrence H. Crowley, accepted the tree for the town.

Charles Tapelty gave the dedication address on the life of General Porter. The general was born in Danvers March 3, 1756, in a little house on Locust Street where the Low family not sits. Just after his 19th birthday, her heard of the battle of Lexington and Concord and went to Marblehead where he joined Captain Trevitt's Artillery Company. He became a corporal and took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. His life-long military career only ended with his death, 47 years later. He was in the army throughout the Revolutionary War and was one of the little band of heroes accompanying Washington on his famous crossing of the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776.

In addition to Mr. Crowley, Acting Town Manager, Joseph E. Kelley Jr., Selectwoman Ann Bouchard, Veterans Agent Thurl Brown, and Harbormaster Emile Gagnon attended as representatives of the town.

HENDRICK HUDSON (Hudson, N.Y.), Mrs. Robert L. French of Ghent, N.Y., Chapter Treasurer and Chapter Chairman of the U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee, is shown holding one of the first copies of the Chapter Publication, "Revolutionary War Veterans Buried in Columbia County, Volume One." The publication was financed by the bequest of Marie Louise King Pike, chapter member and mother of the Regent. It contains a list of cemeteries, an alphabetical list of service men, an index to the maiden names of their wives and a bibliography. The entire work is the result of many months of concentrated effort and superb research.

The volume is an invaluable research tool and should be of great interest to residents of the County as well as to the many people who request genealogical information from Hendrick Hudson Chapter.

It is dedicated to "the memory of the men and women of 1775-1783 who endured the struggles and hardships engen-
histories, from family records and legends handed down and from correspondence with descendants. Only 4 of the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots buried there had head stones—time and weather having obliterated many. Research proved the other 22 were indeed interred there, either as residents of the town or having close association with the church.

We were honored to have Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, NSDAR dedicate the monument. Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Virginia State Regent, an honored guest spoke briefly on the purpose of the service. Attorney General Andrew P. Miller, a descendant of one of the Revolutionary soldiers honored, was the speaker for the dedication. Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Reporter General to the Smithsonian, NSDAR also was a special guest at the service.

GEN. RICHARD GRIDLEY (Glendale, Ca.). On June 20, 1973, representatives of New York and California Chapters gathered at Romulus, New York, to mark the grave of Abel Frisbie of the Revolutionary Navy.

Abel was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1743. He became captain of his own trading ship and took her on voyages to the Carolinas and the Caribbean. In 1776 he enlisted as a midshipman in the 14-gun sloop Cabot, one of the first fleet of Continental ships hastily armed and sent out to dispute the might of the British navy; later the ship was captured and Abel was taken prisoner and held for many years.

His wife Rebecca Hayes was left with two small children; after waiting for seven years she remarried and had a daughter a month old when Abel reappeared. She returned to Abel, and eventually the family moved to Romulus. Abel died there in 1825 and Rebecca in 1827.

Instrumental in marking the grave was Nora G. Frisbie, great-great-granddaughter of Abel, and currently registrar of General Richard Gridley Chapter, Glendale, California. In direct charge was Mrs. Allan K. Strong, New York State Chaplain, and the sheriff's gun squad and the blowing of taps.

Present at the marking were Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, First Vice President General; Mrs. James E. Clyde, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising; and Mrs. Robert W. Standish, National Vice Chairman, DAR Magazine. State officers included Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Arnold Barben, Director, District VIII. Also present were several state chairmen, and regents and members from neighboring chapters.—Nora G. Frisbie.

LA PUERTA de ORA (San Francisco, Ca.). On April 21, 1973, the Paisley and allied families met in Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina, for their third reunion and marked the graves of wives of Revolutionary War men who are buried at Alamance. The bronze plaque honors Jane Latham Donnell, Margaret McLean Major, Agnes Tallon Denny, Margaret Paisley Denny, Maryann Denny Paisley, and Elizabeth Denny Donnell. Seventeen states were represented at the reunion and there were 93 descendants present for luncheon. A bus tour was made to view the old churches and the homes of ancestors.

Mrs. Stanley N. Partridge, a member of the La Puerta de Ora Chapter in San Francisco, California, organized the reunion. She has been able to bring 13 new members into the DAR through her work with the Paisley Clan.

In 1972, the Clan restored the grave of Mary Paisley Doak in Logan County, Ky., of Jane Paisley White-Gowdy.

The allied members of the Paisley Clan whose graves were marked in 1969 are Thomas Major, Major John Donnell, Private James Denny, Private John Doak, Private John White. Also marked that year were the graves of Col. John Paisley, William Paisley, Sr., and John McLean, Sr. In 1959, a plaque was placed for Capt. Robert Paisley and his wife Margaret Major.

The next reunion will be held in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1975, where the grave of Mary Paisley Doak will be restored. All Paisley and allied families are invited to attend.

HENRY DOWNS (Waco, Texas). The present membership of Henry Downs Chapter is one hundred sixty eight, a net gain of seventeen since March 1972. A granddaughter, her mother, aunt and grandmother are among the newest members. There are sixteen junior members in the chapter, one of whom is our regent, Mrs. Stephen H. Corwin, shown standing on the right of Miss Judith Mills. Seated are Judith's mother, Mrs. William L. Mills, her grandmother, Mrs. Simon M. Bunn, and her aunt, Mrs. Robert L. Moseley.

Through the enthusiastic efforts of the regent, chapter officers and committee chairmen, the chapter has fulfilled the requirements for the Gold Honor Roll for the seventh time.

Attendance and representation at chapter meetings, Continental Congress, State Conference, Divisional Workshops and dedication of the Texas Society's DAR State House, Freeman Plantation, have shown interest in the Society's work.

The chapter programs have used the National theme and the Honor Roll requirements as guidelines. Sponsors at each meeting have been chairmen and committee members to emphasize each phase of the Society's aims and purposes.

Guest speaker for Constitution Week in 1972 was United States Senator John Tower, member Armed Services Committee, when the chapter honored all law enforcement personnel. At the 1973 Constitution Week luncheon there was a film showing of "Only The Strong."

Displays were put in local businesses and the Waco-McLennan County Library during Constitution Week. Members were interviewed on local TV and radio, telling the listeners how our nation came to have observance of Constitution Week.

ROTC medals, Good Citizens pins and certificates and American History medals are awarded to Baylor University and all area schools each year.—Mrs. Dudley W. Layne.

MASON CITY (Mason City, Iowa) was organized on April 7, 1905 and now has 70 members. Our Chapter number is 1372.

(Continued on page 62)
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<th>Member</th>
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<td>Margaret Gatling Amory (Mrs. Charles R.)</td>
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<td>Lt. John Foster</td>
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<td>Frances R. Adcock Bailey (Mrs. B. Herman)</td>
<td>Capt. Charles Durham</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Hogg Ironmonger (Mrs. J. Wesley)</td>
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<td>Neile Terry Beacham (Mrs. Willis E., Jr.)</td>
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<td>Bethany Renford Jenkins (Mrs. H. Hendron)</td>
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<td>Emily Halderman Beck (Mrs. Charles J.)</td>
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<td>Clara Schannep Jensen (Mrs. Alfred A.)</td>
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<td>Margaret Perkinson Black (Miss. Samuel)</td>
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<td>May Dinwiddie Blaha (Mrs. Charles)</td>
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<td>Ethel Sparrow Campbell (Mrs. Seth E.)</td>
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<td>Ada Miller Carter (Mrs. John H.)</td>
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COMTE DE GRASSE CHAPTER
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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<th>Member</th>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MRS. HENRY STEWART JONES

Candidate for President General
APRIL 1974
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

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Charlottesville, Virginia

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THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Seated left to right—Mrs. Verner V. Kendall, State Treasurer; Miss Marguerite L. Flounders, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Edward Reitz, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Regent; Mrs. E. Witmer Gerth, State Chaplain; Mrs. Rembrandt Bair Rickard, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Russell L. Foster, State Registrar. Standing left to right—Mrs. Logan E. Soles, South Western Director; Mrs. William P. Fitzgerald, State Historian; Mrs. Richard E. Markley, State Librarian; Mrs. Enos H. Horst, South Central Director; Mrs. John Bell Goldie, North Western Director; Miss Jean E. McGarvey, North Central Director; Mrs. Coray H. Miller, North Eastern Director; Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, South Eastern Director.
MRS. HAROLD ARTHUR RUSSELL

Joined John Corbly Chapter in 1939 as a Junior. Served in many Chapter Chairmanships and as Parliamentarian.

Chapter offices include Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Vice Regent, twice as Regent and three times as Director.

State DAR service includes membership on several State Committees including Revision of Bylaws.

Served as State Chairman of Genealogical Records, Printing, twice as State Conference Chairman (1959 and 1966).

State offices include Director, Vice Regent and presently serving as State Regent.

Member of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Advisory Boards.

Served as Secretary of Pennsylvania State Officers Club.

Served as Senior President of the Chapter sponsored C.A.R. Society for six years, and as Senior State Chairman of the Flag Committee.

State C.A.R. Promoter at present time.

MRS. HAROLD ARTHUR RUSSELL

Candidate for the office of Librarian General on the Slate of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones
Christ Church, Lancaster County Virginia

1732

Christ Church built in 1732, on the site of an earlier church built in 1669, is the best preserved and most architectonic of Virginia's Colonial Churches. It contains original furnishings, its high back box pews, the only ones remaining in the state, three deck pulpit with clerk's prayer book service and sermon deck over all an inlaid walnut sounding board. The original marble font from England, though damaged, is intact. The plaster walls were made from local oyster shells.

The shape is of the Latin Cross design, the walls are three feet thick made of brick from the Carter kilns and laid in Flemish Bond Pattern. There is neither light nor heat.

The Church referred to as “King” Carter’s because Robert Carter paid for the construction on assurance that his parent's graves would remain in the chancel.

1958 The Foundation for Historic Christ Church was formed to insure the maintenance of the restored church. The Garden Club of Virginia sponsored the landscaping.

Among descendents of “King” Carter were eight governors of Virginia, three signers of the Declaration of Independence, two presidents of the United States, Bishop Randolph Meade, General Robert E. Lee; Chief Justice Supreme Court, Edward D. White and many others.

This unaltered structure is a registered National Historic Landmark.

Mrs. Oswald N. Coty, Director

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on the ticket of
MRS. WALLACE BRYAN HEISER

DESCENDANT OF THE FOLLOWING VIRGINIA PATRIOTS:

Lt. David Jameson of the Culpeper Minute Men
Captain Daniel Hankins of Pittsylvania County
Lt. William Hankins of Pittsylvania County
Sgt. Moses Collier of Brunswick County

William Cocke of Campbell County
George Cocke, Sr. of Campbell County
Agnes Cocke of Campbell County
Lt. Joseph Browder of Greeneville County
Major Callowhill Mennis of Yorktown

IN APPRECIATION OF HER PRINCIPLES OF LIFE

DR. AND MRS. ROBERT FRANCIS ESTES
Orange, Virginia
MONTPELIER CHAPTER DAR

JANUARY 1974
COL. FRANCIS MALLORY
CHAPTER
Hampton, Va.

presents

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MONMOUTH CHAPTER, Red Bank, N.J. has had many members descended from men who assisted in the capture of a British ship at Shoal Harbor, N.J. in 1779.

During the Revolutionary War, the defense of the bayshore area included the erection of three Beacons in Middletown Township. One was placed at Center Hill near Bray's Meeting House; one at Aaron Vanderbilt’s house at Mt. Pleasant, and one at Ruckman’s Hill near Shoal Harbor. The men stationed at each Beacon were armed and ready for action at the hour of eight in the morning.

On December 30, 1779, these Beacons were used to summon the Patriots to Shoal Harbor to assist in the capture of the British Brig Britannia, which had been driven ashore amongst a large field of ice.

Some members of the Township were already stationed at the Beacon near Shoal Harbor, so that word was quickly carried to the other two Beacons. Following the actual capture of the British Brig Britannia the prisoners were taken to Elizabethtown.

After the Britannia was unloaded and dismantled, there were auctions held at Pleasant Valley and at Bordentown.

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Lunenburg County Courthouse was completed early in 1827. It is a handsome red brick structure. The courtroom is located on the second floor. Many interesting and historical records are kept in the county clerk's office on the first floor. Court was first held in this building on March 12, 1827.

Lunenburg County Courthouse has been registered by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission as a Virginia Historic Landmark.

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GERMAN NEW RIVER SETTLEMENT

The German New River Settlement in Virginia was the first white settlement beyond the Alleghany Mountain range. It was first settled in 1741 preceding by several years the better known community of nearby Draper's Meadow (present day Blacksburg, Virginia). The New River Settlement took its name from the turbulent New River which flows through part of West Virginia and of course Virginia. The settlement was centered in and around the horse show bottoms of New River and the mouths of Tom and Strouble's Creeks, now Montgomery County. It further included the plateau of Old St. Michaels-St. Peters Lutheran church where the early Germans worshipped in The Old German tradition.

On the 5th day of September 1738 the ship, Winter Galley landed in Philadelphia. On board were numerous palatinates who had left Germany because of Civil and Religious persecutions. In particular there were Richard Heavner, Adam Hammar, Jacob and Valentine Harman, Jacob Harburger, Israel Laurton, Samuel Pepper, Jacob Shell, Adam Wall, and Augustine, Daniel, Henry and Michael Price. Almost immediately several of the above German immigrants began their journey Southward toward the fertile Valley of Virginia where the land was lush and good and there were no religious norms. The Quakers of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland and even the Episcopalians of eastern Virginia had little use for the "Dutch" as the Germans were called, who couldn't be proselytized.

Among the first Dutch to reach the New River area in 1741 were Philip Harless and Michael Price. Soon other Germans arrived and the settlement began to thrive. To be sure, clearing the land and defending one's self against the Indians was all consuming. In the Augusta records Augustine Price related how he had often been driven from his home on New River by savage Indians.

Here too, the first church west of the Alleghanies was established in 1750, namely St. Michaels-St. Peters Church. Services were conducted in the German tongue into the middle of the 19th century. The old church was finally dismantled in 1885.

Both Philip Harless and Michael Price bought land in large quantities from Col. James Patton. Philip Harless had land patents for over 1000 acres on Tom's Creek in New River. Michael Price had over 750 acres directly across from the old church and on this site he built a log house of some size and fortified it against Indian attacks.

During the Revolutionary War, this home fortress was used as a place of muster. In DAR Records, Michael Price performed a patriotic service for his country because of the use of his home as a place of muster.

Here too, Col. Wm. Preston died in 1783 while visiting Michael Price.

When Michael Price died in 1802, he bequeathed several slaves to his sons, a spinning wheel to his wife and his "Big German Bible" to his grandson. This Bible was brought from Germany and was made famous by receiving the blow of a tomahawk intended for Michael Price.

This virgin wilderness in 1741 was transformed into a productive community of hard working and industrious people cultivating their farms. Flour and grist mills adorned many streams. Spinning wheels spun by hand, furnished the home spun clothing. A democratic government allowed these Germans and others the right to enjoy and practice their religious tenets.

This, then is our legacy and it is not surprising that this old community flourished and grew.

Victoria W. Dooley
District Chairman, Magazine Advertising

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<td>Gen. Joseph Martin</td>
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Martintown Road

(Continued from page 25)

road, was frequently visited by passersby. The Martin women, often alone while their menfolk were away fighting, were no less zealous, courageous patriots than the sons.

Elizabeth Martin, widow of Abram and mother of nine, when questioned by a British officer about the number of sons she had, answered briefly, "Eight."

"Where are they?" he asked.

"Seven are in the service of their country," she proudly stated.

"Really, Madam, you have enough of them," he commented sarcastically.

"No, sir," she retorted. "I would that I had fifty!"

Elizabeth Martin's eldest son, Captain William Martin, was killed at the Siege of Augusta. Before the news of his death reached the family a British officer passing stopped at the Martin home and asked if her son was among those laying siege to the town. When answered in the affirmative, he said, "I saw his brains blown out on the field of battle."

The mother's reaction to the tragic news surprised him. "He could not have died in a nobler cause," she replied in a firm voice.

In May 1781 the Martin household, at that time all women, received word that a courier guarded by two British soldiers would be passing with important dispatches for Colonel Cruger who held the fort at Ninety Six.

Grace Martin, widow of Captain William Martin, and Rachel Martin, wife of Barclay Martin who was with General Greene at Ninety Six, determined to seize the dispatches.

Dressed in their husbands' clothes and armed with contraband firearms, they stationed themselves at a protected bend in the road where they knew the escort would pass. Darkness was about to fall when they heard the approaching horsemen. At the strategetic moment they sprang from their hidden position and, brandishing their firearms, demanded that the horsemen surrender their arms and their dispatches. The soldiers, taken by surprise, acceded to their demands. The wives, having accomplished their purpose, paroled the enemy and disappeared through the woods.

When they arrived home and reported their success a third daughter-in-law, Sally Clay Martin, wife of young Matthew, claimed the privilege of delivering the dispatches to General Greene. This she did. She rode alone on an old blind pony and arrived at Ninety Six at midnight.

The disarmed British, overtaken by night and thwarted in their purpose, sought a night's lodging at the Martin home. Questioned as to why they had returned so soon after passing along the road, they told how they had been surprised by two rebel youths and deprived of their arms.

They departed the next morning ignorant of the fact that the two rebel youths were none other than two of their hostesses for the night.

A granite monument has been erected to the memory of the Martin family. It stands 18 miles above North Augusta beside the Martintown Road near the spot where the Martin wives intercepted the British officer with his escort. The monument bears the following inscription:

MARTIN
SETTLEMENT OF
ABRAM AND ELIZABETH
MARSHALL MARTIN
ABOUT 1769
NEAR THIS SPOT THEIR DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW
SALLY GRACE AND RACHEL
DURING AMERICAN REVOLUTION
CAPTURED IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM
BRITISH SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY FROM
AUGUSTA TO NINETY SIX

On the reverse side:

SONS OF
ABRAM AND ELIZABETH MARSHALL
MARTIN
WHO WERE SOLDIERS IN THE AMERICAN
ARMY OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION
WILLIAM
JAMES
JOHN
GEORGE
BARCLAY
EDMUND
MARSHALL
MATTHEW

The Martintown community as such has now vanished and descendants of the Martin family that served the cause of independence so steadfastly no longer live in the vicinity. But the road that bears the Martin name remains.

It traverses rich farming country and heavily wooded sections. Through the years it has been the chosen locale of substantial residences. Today it is a busy, modern paved highway with the early prospect of becoming wider and busier. The roadside marker which the Martintown Chapter has been privileged to erect stands at a prominent intersection of the road and reads as follows:

THE MARTINTOWN ROAD

In the 1730s, an Indian path from Fort Moore to the Saluda ridge was used by traders going to the Cherokee Nation. Later, a wagon road from Ninety Six to Augusta followed the same route. Named for the Martin family who lived beside it and served well the cause of the Revolution, it was widely used during that conflict by Patriots, Tories and British.

Erected by
Martintown Road Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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story in three sections. The first section carries the story of the development of Nantucket building prior to the Civil War in the context of its history and people. A street-to-street guide to the island's architecture is provided in the second section. This could be used easily as a self-guided walking tour.

The third section in a series of appendices classifies Nantucket's buildings according to type and architectural features. There is an extensive bibliography with a comprehensive guide to photograph drawings and other visual records, plus a glossary of architectural terms. There is no index.


The "land office" business of the federal and some state governments from the founding of the United States was a major field of activity and the purpose of this gigantic FEDERAL LAND SERIES brought out by the American Library Association is "to calendar and index part of the great mass of archival material on the early land grants of the United States, thus making the material available to historians, genealogical researchers and land-title guarantors."

Emphasis is put on the land patents since the first transfers from governmental entities were to private individuals for land in areas other than the thirteen original states. Much of the land was granted for service in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, thus making the military bounty-land warrants basic documents upon which many patents were granted.

Volume One is divided into four sections: the serial entries which calendar the original documents, a name index, a subject index, and a tract index. Maps in this volume include an orientation map of Ohio, tract maps showing eastern and southwestern Ohio, central and south central Ohio and western and southwestern Ohio.


For those seeking evidence of their ancestors' Revolutionary War services, Volume Two of the FEDERAL LAND SERIES can provide valuable information and proof.

There was a vigorous and extensive business in large-scale land speculations through the assignability of bounty land warrants from certificates of military service and fortunes were made and lost in such transactions. Clifford Neal Smith reveals much of this little known aspect of American land policy. He shows the identities of large speculators, their methods of operation and the extent of their holdings. He lists bounty-land warrants exchanged for scrip, plus exact tract descriptions for certain Ohio counties and the unfortunate extent of political intervention in locating land grants as well as the caveats or legal warnings of fraudulent warrant cases.

Obviously this volume will be a mine of information and of prime importance to genealogy seekers.—Dorothy V. Smith.
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
National Defense

(Continued from page 15)

this Convention is only part of a continuing effort to strengthen the United Nations at the expense of the United States.

National sovereignty and the continuing protection of the Constitution of the United States are essential ingredients of freedom. They must be defended constantly. Any treaty which jeopardizes national sovereignty, any treaty which would weaken or destroy the safeguards written into the Constitution must be vigorously opposed.

The Constitution of the United States cannot, by itself, guarantee continued freedom. The price of liberty is still eternal vigilance. The time has come when the American people must protect themselves from the dangers of treaty law if they wish to preserve “the constitutional Bill of Rights.” The time has come for the American people to insist that no treaty or executive agreement shall be effective as internal law except by legislation valid under the Constitution—and the time is NOW.

Only the American people can attach a Bill of Rights to the treaty power. Only the American people can prevent treaties from overriding the Constitution, and this is exactly what is proposed in the Ashbrook and Symms amendments which are referred to as the new “Bricker Amendment.”

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FINCASTLE (Louisville, Ky.). On July 28, 1973 the city of Louisville honored its founder General George Rogers Clark, by dedicating his statue, near the site of Old Fort Nelson, built by him, on Corn Island, at the Falls of the Ohio.

Relatives, historians, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and a host of dignitaries gathered together to pay tribute to this famous man.

The Sculptor, Mr. Felix DeWeldon

(Continued on page 68)
Greetings
DONEGAL CHAPTER, DAR
Lancaster, Pa.


Compliments of
PRECISION INDUSTRIES
99 Berry Road
Washington, Pa. 15301

NATIONAL PIKE CHAPTER
Mrs. Donald L. Mohr
Organizing Regent

Greetings from
Yorktown Chapter DAR
York, Pennsylvania

Greetings
WELLSBORO CHAPTER
“Best Wishes for 1974”
General Richard Butler Chapter
Mrs. Charles M. Brown, Regent
Butler, Pennsylvania

Honoring our Fifty Year Member
MISS ELMA F. FREE
STANDING STONE CHAPTER
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania

In memory of all
our deceased members.

Honoring
Mrs. Alfred Miles, Regent
Lawrence Chapter
New Castle, Pennsylvania

Compliments of
James Alexander Chapter
in honor of regent
Mrs. Clair J. Lewis

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, DAR
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Honors Three Thirty-Year Members:
Mrs. Joseph W. Henderson
Miss Dorothy H. Martin
Mrs. George E. Pfahler

And Three Fifty-five-Year Members:
Mrs. Helen M. Aldrich
Mrs. Nelson M. Downes
Mrs. George C. Lewis

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Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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the planting of its
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at the
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Norristown, Pa.

honoring 50 Year Members
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Mrs. George B. Wallace
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Mrs. Percy P. Teal
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Daughters of the American Revolution
Erie, Pennsylvania

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JANUARY 1974
NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY
Northern, Central and Southern District Chapters extend Greetings to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Sponsored by the following Chapters:

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<td>Mrs. Jean I. Chianese</td>
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<td>General Frelinghuyzen</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harold F. Cramer</td>
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<td>Ye Olde Newton</td>
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NEW JERSEY DAUGHTERS

Present

With Pride, Affection and Appreciation

MRS. JOHN F. GRIFFIN
State Regent
Candidate for the office of Vice President General

Picture courtesy of David Sriqui
NEW JERSEY proudly presents her Five Signers of the Declaration of Independence

RICHARD STOCKTON (1730-1781), an eloquent lawyer, was selected to be the first Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) at Newark in 1748, admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1754, Stockton entered politics in 1767 and the next year to the New Jersey Provincial Council. He was sent to Continental Congress June 28, 1776. While visiting a friend in Monmouth County, New Jersey, Stockton was betrayed by a Tory and captured November 30, 1776. Taken to the infamous Provost Jail in the City of New York he was forced to sign the amnesty proclamation. Stockton's home, "Morven" at Princeton, New Jersey was pillaged and his library burned in 1776. By the time he was liberated, Stockton's health and home were destroyed and he found himself shunned by his former friends and he soon died.

JOHN WITHERSPOON (1723-1794), a "Free-Thinking Minister," was the second Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. He was born in Scotland and died in Princeton, New Jersey. Witherspoon served as President of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) for eight years. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress June 22, 1776 and served 3 ½ years on more than 100 Committees until November 1782. Witherspoon won a reputation for honesty, scholarship, high intelligence and a complete lack of diplomacy when he felt he was right.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON (1737-1791), writer, artist and lawyer, born to wealth, he was the third Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Son of an English lawyer, Hopkinson was the first graduate of the College of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania) in 1757. Elected in 1776 as a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey and in 1779 Congress elected him Treasurer of Loans, a year later becoming Judge of the Pennsylvania Admiralty Court. He designed the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey and the University of Pennsylvania. He was skilled with the pen and it was never still. As a witness he signed a deed granting a "certain lot of ground number 172" in Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to George Walbeck from the family of Stedman and Stiegel, at the time of its founding by the ironmaster and glassmaker Henry William Stiegel.

JOHN HART (1711-1779), farmer and miller was the fourth Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Known as (Hopewell's Signer) with no formal education he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas when on July 8, 1774 he was sent to the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress June 22, 1776 and served as Chairman of the New Jersey Council of Safety for a year. Hart was not only a successful farmer who went a long way—he was a leading political figure. A Justice of the Peace in 1755, he was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1761 and served Hunterdon County until the Hessians forced him to flee to the Sourland Mountains above Hopewell.

ABRAHAM CLARK (1726-1794), surveyor, sheriff and clerk, was the fifth Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Although his education was slight, his aptitude for mathematics enabled him to start a small surveying business to augment his farm income in early years. Despite his lack of legal education he drew up deeds, mortgages and other legal documents for disadvantaged clients. He was known as "Congress Abraham" and the "Poor Man's Counsellor." Elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1776, he served until 1783 with the exception of 1779.

Contributed by New Jersey's Seventy-Four Chapters, history by Kels Swan of Liberty Village, Flemington, our DAR Museum Chairman, Mrs. David J. Hobin, and pictures by Mark A. Tucci of Trenton.
MERCHANT'S AND DROVER'S TAVERN
Rahway, New Jersey
The Rebecca Cornell Chapter was instrumental in organizing the Rahway Historical Society which acquired this building (circa 1735). This colonial stage-coach stop is located on St. George and Westfield Avenues, formerly the King's Highway and the old post road to the village of West Fields. It was the only road from New York to Philadelphia, and all travelers passed this way. George Washington was reported to have stopped for lunch at this tavern, on his way to his Inauguration. This unique historical structure is being restored to its original appearance and architectural beauty.
Picture: Courtesy of James Robertson

Famous Van Doren residence and mill in 1894 sketched from a drawing, submitted by the Basking Ridge Chapter, New Jersey.
Samuel Lewis had a red frame mill in 1768 at the head of the millrace just below the dam. There he also built his home and barns. In 1841 Ferdinand Van Doren bought the property including the homestead, which looks much the same today, barns, and mill.
He replaced only the mill and today this stone mill is one of the finest specimens of masonry in existence and one of the few mills remaining with its working gear still intact. The old barn became the present "Old Mill Inn".
Drawing by Mrs. Orlo Campbell

MAJOR JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD CHAPTER
of New Jersey
Honors 50 Year Members
Beatrice Lassiter #192911 Mary Liverance #122851
Frances I. Murphy #189747 Isabel Rayner #180691
In Loving Memory of
Mira F. Salmon
Mistress Mary Williams Chapter
East Orange, New Jersey
Greetings from
Cape May Patriots Chapter
Cape May Court House, New Jersey
Nassau Chapter of Camden, N.J.
Honors their Regent
Mrs. Paul T. Weil, 1971-1974

Compliments
Of
NEW JERSEY
NATIONAL BANK
Trenton
New Jersey

JANUARY 1974
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 62)

gave the address "A Man in Bronze." He has magnificently portrayed the leadership, courage, fortitude, vision and daring of the Conqueror of the Northwest Territory. This was the vast region now occupied by the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The 12 foot, 5,000 pound statue, stands as an enduring landmark of one of the great pioneers of America.

The dedication marked not only start of Louisville's River Front era, but Kentucky's Bicentennial.

Adding a special touch to the ceremony was the response to the dedication by Thurston B. Morton of Louisville, former United States Senator.

Many members of Fincastle Chapter were present.—Harriet Esther Wakelee Sjolin.

Mrs. Gentleman and Mrs. West mark the grave of Adam Martin.

Musick served as pastor for years, and the Webster Groves Chapter hosted a reception following the dedication of the markers.

Joseph Harper, Revolutionary War Soldier from Dover, Delaware, was honored in a ceremony at the grave site on Saturday, April 21, 1973, in Old Methodist Cemetery, Dover, sponsored by Colonel Haslet Chapter of Dover, Mrs. Charles Goodrich, Regent.

The bronze marker provided by Adele Harper Stine of Webster Groves Chapter, direct descendant, in memory of her sister Janet Harper Stine, who did the research and her mother Mrs. Wm. A. Stine.

Joseph Harper enlisted in 1776 when he was 20 years old, in Colonel Haslet's Delaware Regiment, and served in battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, and five other battles. Served until spring of 1780.

Miss Adele Stine participated in the ceremony by giving a résumé of Joseph Harper's life and by reading the prayer especially written for the occasion by Mrs. Clarence Whitfield Kemper, Chaplain General NSDAR.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Boney were present, and Mrs. Boney, State Regent of Missouri, participated in the ceremony. The State Regent of Delaware, Mrs. William R. Money, also took part. Mrs. Charles Goodrich, Regent of Colonel Haslet Chapter, presided.

In memory of
our beloved chaplain

Mrs. Phillip L. Mathisen
"Ollie B."
Loantaka Chapter, DAR
Madison, New Jersey

WEBSTER GROVES (Webster Groves, Mo.). On May 20, 1973, the Webster Groves Chapter D.A.R. dedicated the markers at the graves of five Revolutionary Patriots: Abraham Musick (the elder 1727-1800), Abraham Musick (the younger 1746-1852), David Musick (1763-1837), Rev. Thomas R. Musick (1757-1842), Adam Martin (1755-1835), at the Fee Fee Cemetery, Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri.

Over 100 descendants, friends, relatives and members attended the brief military ceremony, including Mrs. Russell Stokes, Missouri State Historian. The Color Guard of Jefferson Barracks Air National Guard, the St. Louis DeMolay Drum and Bugle Corps opened the ceremony. Mr. Robert Parkin, President St. Louis Genealogical Society, gave the tribute to the Musick Family.

The Musick Family was very prominent in the religious life and settling of the Territory of St. Louis County. The Fee Fee Baptist Church, where Rev. Thomas

Mrs. Kani and Mrs. Arnold mark the grave of Thos. Musick.

At the Joseph Harper dedication Miss Stine and Mrs. Goodrich are shown with Mrs. William Money, Delaware State Regent.
Colonel Thomas A. Reynolds Chapter...
INVIDES YOU TO VISIT
...historic
Burlington County
NEW JERSEY

THE OLD SCHOOL, Mount Holly, N. J.

“The Old School” on Brainerd Street was built in 1759 by a group of public spirited citizens, and is the oldest school in the State on its original site.

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BURLINGTON ASPHALT CORPORATION
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Honoring the Col. Thomas Reynolds Chapter
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“MAKE LOCAL HISTORY LIVE” 1973-74 BICENTENNIAL THEME
Honoring

MRS. MARGARET BARTLETT WHITE-FORD, the organizing Regent of Golden Hill Chapter named in tribute to the Battle of Golden Hill.

That Battle was the first blood shed in the Revolutionary War. It took place at Golden Hill in New York City January 19-20, 1770 in the proximity of William Street and Golden Hill Street, now a part of John Street. It was a battle between British trained armed soldiers and 3000 defenseless citizens upon whom they were quartered under the false pretense of providing protection from the Indians.

GREENVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

HEART OF MAINSTREAM USA

Salutes Belvidere Chapter, DAR
Miss Joyce Cleveland, Regent
Honoring

MRS. FORD HUBBARD

candidate for

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Slate of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones

Mrs. Ford Hubbard

STATE REGENT 1970-1973

NINETEEN NEW CHAPTERS ORGANIZED

Trinity Bay Chapter
Anahuac, Texas

Elizabeth Duncan Chapter
Irving, Texas

Goose Creek Chapter
Baytown, Texas

Capt. John McAdams Chapter
Madisonville, Texas

Mary Ralph Marsh Chapter
Bay City, Texas

William Diamond Chapter
Orange, Texas

Maj. Jarrel Beachley Chapter
Crockett, Texas

Chanes Chapter
Junction, Texas

James Tull Chapter
Humble, Texas

Samuel Harwell Chapter
Rockdale, Texas

Anne Pettus Shelburne Chapter
Rotan, Texas

Arredondo Chapter
Amarillo, Texas

Chief Bintab Chapter
Arlington, Texas

Atascocita Chapter
Sealy, Texas

Capt. David Phillips Chapter
Sulphur Springs, Texas

La Paisana Chapter
Wellington, Texas

San Jacinto Chapter
Tomball, Texas

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BRIER CREEK CHAPTER, DAR
SYLVANIA, GEORGIA

Restoration of Seaborn Goodall House
Bicentennial Project
Built in 1815
Only Structure Remaining in Jacksonborough Former County Seat.

SCREVEN COUNTY NEWS
The Peoples Newspaper
Sylvania, Georgia 30467

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Present with Pride and Admiration

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Candidate for Registrar General

with the Jones Associates
The ALEXANDER MACOMB CHAPTER OF THE DAR is celebrating its 75th Anniversary by offering this lovely unique Bicentennial woven picture commemorative.

This distinctive tapestry of PAUL REVERE'S RIDE is done on Jacquard looms of the type used to weave the rare and famous STEVENGRAPHS. The exacting detail of this weaving portrays Paul Revere's memorable ride to warn the villagers of the approach of British troops. A feeling of tense urgency and excitement is apparent in this charming colonial village scene.

These 5-color, 5 1/2" x 3", intricately detailed collectibles can afford pleasure now while the limited issue provides great appreciation potential as a valuable collector's item. The pictures are glassine-backed so the delicate colorful weaving can be seen.

The ALEXANDER MACOMB CHAPTER has made special arrangements to offer this limited edition of COPECREST weavings to DAR members for advance reservation before they are offered to the general public.

We would suggest you get your order in soon to be assured of getting this charming Bicentennial commemorative. Delivery is expected in late December.

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Greetings from
DUXBURY CHAPTER
Duxbury, Massachusetts

In grateful recognition of
MRS. WALTER DANA CARROLL
Vice President General
MRS. HERBERT L. MOSLEY
State Regent
the
COLORADO STATE SOCIETY NSDAR
PRESENTS TO YOU
THOSE LOVED DAUGHTERS OF THE CENTENNIAL STATE
WHO NOW BID YOU A WARM AND WESTERN WELCOME TO COLORADO'S ONE-HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY, IN 1976

Come to a land of cloud-touching peaks; country of Indian tribal life; goal of conquistador, of trapper, trader, miner; but best of all, of a land that has counted the home makers as its greatest treasure.

Come home to Colorado.
Photographed at the famous statue, Concord, Massachusetts, while on the 1973 Historical Tour are, left to right: Hope Sasportas, Connecticut; Martha Maughan, Utah; Florence Spicer, Oregon; Pauline Corey, Iowa; Sarah King, Tennessee; Lanette Reid, Georgia; Marian Heiser, Ohio; Eunice Haden, District of Columbia; Esther Hunter, Nebraska; Rose Farlander, Rhode Island; Marga Carlin, Michigan; Mary Rudy, Oklahoma.

Like the Minute Men of 1774-1776
the HEISER ASSOCIATES exemplify
Courage, Determination and Devotion
They are
Dedicated — Able — Resourceful
CINCINNATI

Queen City of the West
Cincinnati Chapter
Honors its Regent, Mrs. C. Howard Van Atta

Cincinnati was founded in 1788 by Benjamin Stites and a party of twenty-six settlers who had traveled down the Ohio River by boat to the rich land between the Big and Little Miami Rivers. In 1789, the government built Fort Washington to protect the village from the Indians. 1792 marked the building of the first church and the opening of the first school. A newspaper, the Sentinel of the Northwest Territory, appeared in 1793, and the following year a packet line of keelboats to Pittsburgh was founded. By 1810, Cincinnati with its 2300 inhabitants was the largest town in Ohio. It received a city charter in 1819, the same year that Cincinnati College, forerunner of the University of Cincinnati, was organized.

Today, Cincinnati is the hub of a highly industrialized tri-state area, populated by over one million people. Though the river is no longer important in passenger transportation, it plays a vital part in the movement of tons of raw materials on barges propelled by Diesel-powered towboats. The Suspension Bridge, completed by John A. Roebling in 1867, is still a part of the city's skyline. Close by is a new jewel in the Queen City's crown, the Riverfront Stadium, home of Cincinnati Reds, which became the first professional baseball team in the country in 1869. The city is a great music center based on the College Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati, the annual May Festival of choral music dating from 1873 and the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra organized in 1895.

Cincinnati Chapter is proud to be a part of this great city.

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Mary Ann Hunter La Cauza placing wreath on Sloat Monument, July 1973, at annual celebration commemorating the landing of Commodore John Drake Sloat at Monterey one hundred and twenty-seven years ago.

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