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COVER STORY

The cover photo for American History Month features one of the finest examples of sampler work from the DAR Museum Collection currently on display at National Headquarters. Although the date received and the donor are unknown, the sampler was worked by Mary V. Wilson.

On August 25, 1828, nine-year-old Mary V. Wilson of Trenton, New Jersey, finished her memorial tribute to George Washington. Mary has pictured, through silk embroidery, watercolor, and silk appliqué on linen, a woman, her face hidden in a handkerchief (probably Martha Washington), weeping beside a willow-shrouded urn. Appliqué sheep seem arrested in the stillness before a handsomely rendered Mount Vernon. The scene is derived from Samuel Seymour's engraving, "In Memory of General Washington and His Lady," published by Savage in Philadelphia January 1804, and again in 1814. The verse reads: "Be Christ my pattern, and my guide:/His image may I bear:/O may I tread his sacred steps:/And His bright glories share!", and is by the English author and Presbyterian divine, William Enfield.

Mary V. Wilson was born on February 22, 1819 and died on May 30, 1900. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Dunham Wilson and married Charles Scott, who had a book and stationery business in Trenton.

FEATURES

President General's Message 83
A Physical Examination of George Washington 84
William Hooper 96
Battle of Newport 102
Short and Tragic Life of Philip Fithian 108
Watauga Story of the American Revolution 112

COLUMNS AND DEPARTMENTS

Dateline Action Report 89
National Defense 90
State Activities 106
Bicentennial Focus 117
New Ancestor Records 121
Genealogical Department 122
With the Chapters 126

MISCELLANEOUS

Caroline Murphy, Founder of the Children of the Republic 100
New York Cottage at Tamassee 118
Minutes, National Board of Management, Special Meeting, December 7, 1973 125
States Sponsoring Ads, Southeastern Division, Second Part: North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee 192
An exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine has been assembled by the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution. Continuing through May 26, 1974, the exhibit contains portraits of 21 key figures of the period, plus related documents, newspapers, etc. Shown above from the exhibit is a copy of the desk Monroe used for preparing the Doctrine on loan from the White House; a bust of Thomas Jefferson by Cardelli; and a portrait of President Monroe by John Vanderlyn. The portrait to the left is of John Quincy Adams as a diplomat by Peter Van Huffel. The photo is through the courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery.
From the President General

DEAR DAUGHTERS

Through the combined efforts of members of our National Society, two projects have been accomplished that are a continuing source of pride: American History Month and Constitution Week. Since 1953, the National Society has worked to have American History Month proclaimed permanently as it was successful in doing for Constitution Week in 1956. Although to date we have been able to have the bill passed for the current year only, it is still the National Society's goal that February of every year be proclaimed as American History Month permanently. We hope to accomplish this before the Bicentennial.

Designed primarily as an activity for young people, the celebration of American History Month has had far reaching effects through our combined efforts. Americans everywhere are now more aware of the birth dates and contributions of the great individuals born during this month: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Susan B. Anthony. Spot announcements for radio and television, posters, press releases, window displays, proclamations by individual Governors, have all done their part to make Americans more knowledgeable concerning their heritage and the debt we owe to our Founding Fathers.

Sustained effort on the part of the National Society has produced all of this, plus much more in our years of Service to the Nation. It is because we are a National Society and each member is first of all a member of the National Society that all of this is possible and effective.

So often we members are prone to disregard the fact that we are all members of the National Society first, that Chapter and State organizations are only to expedite the work of the National Society and to provide fellowship and social contacts to make that work more agreeable. It is the National Society through the Registrar General that verifies the proof of your application for membership; it is the National Board of Management which accepts the application, approves each prospective member and issues the Membership Certificate; it is the National Society that authorizes the purchase and wearing of the DAR Insignia; it is the National Society through the Treasurer General that accepts transfers and resignations, takes action to drop members, records deaths, and all other data pertaining to membership status.

The National Board of Management is the governing body for the whole organization. It is made up of the elected National Officers all of whom carry the designation “General,” and the elected Regent of each State who represents her State on the Board. Your National Officers are elected by you and carry the title “General” to signify that they represent and are responsible to and for the whole Society. The leaders of States and Chapters have the title Regent rather than President because they rule vicariously for the one presiding officer of the National Society, the President General.

The Chapter and State organizations are the foundation of the whole National Society, and are so called because they are part of the whole, not autonomous as a club might be. It is this working together as a part of the whole and speaking as the whole that has kept DAR effective and united through the 83 years of its history. We shall maintain that effectiveness as we continue to go “from strength to strength.”

Faithfully,

[Signature]

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
A rare portrait of George Washington as Commander-in-Chief has been purchased by the Friends of the DAR Museum Committee. In the oil on canvas painting, Washington wears a light blue ribbon across his breast which denotes his position as Commander-in-Chief. The date is not known, but it is probably quite early, 1775-1780. The artist is unknown, but had a very personal style which tended toward elongation.
A Physical Examination of George Washington

By George W. Nordham

Few individuals in history are the subject of more published words than George Washington. His every movement has been traced and recorded by scores of writers over the past two centuries.

Added to the plethora of books, pamphlets and articles are hundreds of paintings and portraits of him. Several pictures, such as the Gilbert Stuart portraits reproduced on postage stamps, various coins and on our one-dollar bill, are so widely distributed and so well known that Washington's image is instantly recognizable by adult and child alike.

With all this material, you would think we know exactly what he looked like.

Surprisingly, however, this isn’t so. Confusion, uncertainty and misconceptions are far too prevalent. The physical dimensions and bodily characteristics of this great man remain blurred. His biographers typically skim over a physical description, give a very brief summary and leave the details undefined. Often any facts are placed only in inconspicuous footnotes. And even when a sentence or two does appear, it is a sweeping generality or it contains vastly different ideas compared to what others have written. Occasionally, totally contradictory and inconsistent statements are found.

Some writers point out that we don't have an authenticated physical image of Washington because he lived 50 years before the advent of voice recording machines, television and other reproductive devices that are taken for granted in today's society. Artists didn't begin to paint him until his importance in history became evident and predictable. An isolated painting or two appeared when Washington was about 40 years old but the activity didn't really begin in earnest until he was age 52. It peaked when he was in his 60's, beyond his prime years and in the decline of physical life.

Even after painters and sculptors started to recapture his likeness regularly in oil, or clay, or plaster of paris, the variety of end results is astonishing. Quite a number of authors conclude that certain paintings reflect not so much what the man actually looked like but rather what the artist thought he should look like. The tendency was to glorify. A few painters admittedly adjusted unflattering features and shapes to make him look like a perfectly formed hero.

It is the purpose of this article to review the data and to examine his actual size and shape. It is designed to gather up and consolidate reliable facts and to supply more details in one place than has been assembled before. It also is designed to dislodge unfounded impressions.

Here then is a look at George Washington, the physical man.

**Height:** At age 26 and again at age 45, Washington stood 6 feet, 2 inches, in his stocking feet. On his
deathbed at age 67, he was measured at 6 feet, 3½ inches for the purpose of making his coffin. But that measurement is considered inaccurate; the prone position may have caused the inexactness. His stepson remembered him always as 6 feet, 2 inches.

In ordering clothing when he was age 29, Washington described himself as "my stature is six feet" and at age 31 he again ordered for a man "6 feet high." Jean Pierre Blanchard, an aeronaut from France, recalled seeing Washington at age 61 and recorded that he was quite tall (at least 5 feet 8 inches). Writers unanimously agree that his mistaken impression was the result of seeing Washington at some distance, wearing a cloak and bending over slightly in conversation, as it was his custom to do when around shorter men.

Washington was a tall man by most standards. And he usually appeared to be even taller when standing or walking because he regularly wore boots made with high heels. Of all the U.S. Presidents only Lincoln at 6'4" and Lyndon Johnson at 6'2" were as tall as Washington.

**Weight:** His weight is recorded at age 26 at 175 pounds. At age 51 he and some of his senior officers weighed themselves at West Point, N.Y. and Washington was at 209 pounds. Several times he described himself as "slender rather than opulent" and "proportionately made, if anything rather slender than thick."

Senator Maclay of Pennsylvania described Washington at age 57 as: his frame would want filling up. After age 62 Washington was frequently termed thin. However, these descriptions don't jibe with a recorded illness at age 66 that reduced his weight from 210 to 190 pounds. After the illness he gained back all 20 pounds, at the rate of almost a pound and a half a day.

**Hair:** Reddish-brown. It usually has been described as auburn, although some writers suggest it was more yellowish-red than brownish-red. A British Captain writing a military dispatch to a superior officer said Washington had black hair. However, this description was promptly discounted when the senior officer actually met Washington and wrote down that he had reddish-brown hair. A friend in telling what Washington looked like at the time of his marriage, said he had dark brown hair. This description is uncorroborated and is considered simply a mistake and an inaccuracy.

Washington powdered his hair. He did not wear a full wig, although sometimes he pinned an artificial cue to the back of his natural hair. The powdered grayish-white hair appears virtually without exception in every subsequent description of him. At age 52 an observer called his hair simply gray. Washington himself declared he had grown gray by the time he was 51. In practical terms, the grayish-white was the color of his publicly seen coiffure for the major portion of his adult life. The auburn hair was recalled as the color of his youth and early manhood.

**Head:** A description of Washington at age 26 by George Mercer reports that his face is long rather than broad, with high round cheekbones and a good firm chin. At age 52 a description said that his head was massive, his forehead broad and high, yet it seemed small compared to the rest of his face. The description also declared that high cheekbones gave the lower part of his head the appearance of greater width than it actually possessed, but it was far from narrow. The depth and jut of his chin would dominate other faces but on him seemed correctly proportioned. Probably the best known evidence is the famous life mask made by Jean Antoine Houdon when Washington was age 53: it verifies these verbal descriptions.

**Eyes:** Washington had grayish-blue eyes. Some portrait painters in the later years of his life gave them variations of this basic coloring but the records indicate quite conclusively that his eyes were blue-gray, or gray-blue or light gray with blue.

Until Washington was age 46 there is no indication of eye trouble. About that time he started to experience reading difficulties; the words got fuzzy, letters ran together, eye weariness and headaches occurred. He often borrowed reading glasses or magnifying lenses. Finally, at age 51 he ordered a pair of eyeglasses; he sent a pair borrowed from a friend to be duplicated for his own use. And for the first time he publicly referred to his eyesight when before reading a speech to Congress, Washington at age 51 said: "Gentlemen, you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for have I not only grown gray in your service, but now find myself also going blind."

The physical positioning of Washington's eyes was striking. At age 26 this description is given: His eyes are widely separated and overhung by a heavy brow. At age 52 they were said to be set widely apart, deep in huge sockets, surrounded with heavy lids. Portrait artist Gilbert Stuart was surprised in what he saw in Washington at age 63. He found "features in his face totally different from what I have observed in any other human being. The sockets of his eyes, for instance, were larger than what I have ever met before."

**Ears:** The size of his ears was in proportion and aroused no particular comment. His hearing was apparently satisfactory until his late 50s when Washington confessed privately to Thomas Jefferson that he had impaired hearing. A guest after a dinner given by Washington at age 57 also noted a decline in Washington's hearing: he wrote that he was so deaf that I believe he heard little of the conversation. Washington first complained publicly of impaired hearing at age 61. In addition to growing gray and almost blind in the service of the emerging nation, he felt he was also going deaf.

**Nose:** This description appears at age 52: His nose protruded powerfully. It would have seemed longer and more strongly hooked had it not been for the width of his nostrils. The usually wide bridge of his nose had on it a ridge of flesh. Another observer said he had a large and straight rather than a prominent nose. Gilbert Stuart found Washington's nose at age 63 unusual. He found the upper part of the nose broader than he had ever seen before.

**Physiognomy:** George Mercer said Washington's features at age 26 were regular. At age 58 an observer put it this way: His physiognomy is mild and agreeable, but such as to render it impossible to speak particularly of
any one of his features, so that, on leaving him, you have only the recollection of a fine face. He has neither a grave nor a familiar air, his brow is sometimes marked with thought. At age 61, another observer noted that it was apparent that time has made havoc upon his face, wrinkles had been set and deepened the lines.

**Complexion:** A battle with smallpox at age 19 left Washington’s face scarred and pockmarked for life. How severely damaged is, however, not at all determinable with assurance. It remains a matter of dispute. Some authors and painters suggest it was quite noticeably pitted and blemished. Others disagree. Noted biographer James Flexner, for instance, says: “actually he bore only several light scars on his nose. These were no more noticeable than we today note the mark left by modern vaccination on an arm or thigh.”

Washington sought medical treatment at age 62 for what he said was an “irritable spot on the right cheek which for years had been increasing in pricking and disagreeable sensations.” He feared it was cancerous, but the spot disappeared and the sensations ended soon after the treatment.

Washington at age 26 is reported to have a clear though rather colorless pale skin which burns with the sun. A few years later another person classified it as of a blond cast without much color. And by the time Washington was age 57, Senator Maclay described him in these vivid terms: “His complexion pale, nay, almost cadaverous.”

**Mouth and teeth:** Without a doubt, the most frequently commented upon aspect of Washington’s entire physical appearance is his mouth and teeth. Virtually all his biographers call attention to the facial distortions caused by bulky and ill-fitting dentures. His lips tightened and narrowed, his jaws clamped shut, his jowls bulged. His mouth often had a swollen, uncomfortable look that typically is called unnatural and disfigured. When age 52, his mouth was said to vary in shape depending on the condition of his teeth; the lower cheeks bulged and the mouth was always full with strong lips. The total effect gave him a harsh, somber look that allowed no trace of a smile, let alone a celebrity’s wide-mouthed, toothy grin.

The dental records are certain as well as plentiful. Washington began to wear full dentures at age 57. But for more than 30 years before that he suffered frequent dental pain. Extractions began when he was in his early 20s and his diaries have repeated entries of “indisposed with aching tooth, and swollen and inflamed gums.”

His friend George Mercer, who observed him at age 26, recorded his impressions this way: His mouth is large and generally firmly closed, but which discloses some defective teeth.

The fascination of authors with Washington’s dental history gives us a clear account of his experiences with artificial teeth. The first set of full dentures was made of elephant tusk when Washington was age 57. He also wore bridges and dentures made of hippopotamus and walrus tusks as well as gold and other metals. Uppers and lowers were held together by metal springs. It has now been verified that two commonly-held views simply are not true: First, Washington never wore wooden teeth; and second, he never used a set of false teeth weighing three or four pounds. The heaviest set he ever wore weighed about four ounces, which by modern standards is still quite a heavy mouthful. Dentures apparently were not very satisfactory to him. At age 61 he returned a set because “they bulge my lips out in such a manner as to make them considerably swelled.” Chewing was a painful necessity. The dentures slipped around and the springs cut into tissues leaving sores that made his face wry in pain.

**Voice:** Washington is reported to have spoken very distinctly. He expresses himself slowly and cautiously, commented one observer. Surely, wearing false teeth caused some special speech problems, such as pronouncing long words especially those containing the “s” sound.

His voice was agreeable and rather strong at age 26. In later years it was pleasant and well modulated. His first inaugural speech was said to have been delivered in a low, deep voice. His laughter was regularly described as hearty all through his life.

Senator Maclay stands alone in describing Washington’s voice at age 57 as hollow and indistinct. Maclay volunteered this explanation: “owing, I believe, to artificial teeth before his upper jaw, which occasions a flatness.”

**Mannerisms:** One word appears repeatedly to describe how Washington’s contemporaries thought of him during his youth—amiable. He was a likeable, energetic, vigorous, physically strong person. His size didn’t produce awkwardness, and it didn’t make him a bully.

During adult life, the one word seen most often is—gentleman. He never appeared as a brute; instead he appeared as a powerful, large man with real sensitivity. He was capable of very strong emotions throughout all periods of his life. **Example:** His farewell to his officers at age 51 filled his eyes with tears and choked him so much that he could scarcely speak. **Example:** He trembled and shook with extreme emotions—rage, discouragement, confusion—upon learning of Benedict Arnold’s treason. He went silent for several minutes. **Example:** The public displays of respect, admiration and love that marked his entire journey from Mount Vernon to New York City for the presidential inauguration made him feel and show the full range of emotions, especially surprise, gratitude, pride, determination.

Washington was described by contemporaries throughout his adult life as bashful, shy, timid, modest, reserved, quiet, reluctant. He seldom thought of himself as being equal to the task assigned, whether it was to lead the armies or to lead the nation. This inner feeling, which relates more to character than to physique, seemed to be reflected in his face and in the way he carried himself. It was always described as with dignity, with grace, with nobility, proud but not cocky, confident but not boastful. He wasn’t a physical show-off.

**Arms and hands:** His contemporaries were impressed by the size of his hands. Mercer called them large. Lafayette said they were the largest I have ever seen on a human being. Gilbert Stuart said that Washington’s
hands were remarkably large. And Washington himself when ordering gloves at age 27 specified: "Riding Gloves—rather large than the Middle size."

Washington also described himself as having pretty long arms. Mercer called them rather long arms. Another observer said his forearms at age 52 were startlingly large. The phrase gigantic limbs appears in a few accounts. Most historians, however, typically use the adjectives well-developed, muscular, solid and athletic to describe his biceps and forearms and wrists.

Neck, chest, waist and hips: His head was on a superb neck, muscular, masculine, strong. The Houdon bust of Washington, which has become a very popular image, shows how well formed his neck was.

As early as age 26, Washington was said to have not a round or deep chest. It wasn't robust. In later years, it was often labeled as sunken and hollow. The full length portraits by Charles Wilson Peale and by Gilbert Stuart most vividly show the depressed chest. Those biographers who have commented on this physical condition suggest that it resulted from various serious illnesses during his youth.

Washington's shoulders were narrow and somewhat high set. They sloped slightly. The death bed measurements included: across the shoulders 1 foot 9 inches; across the elbows two feet one inch.

Washington was said to be neat waisted but broad across the hips. His bones and joints were large.

Legs and feet: When ordering breeches, Washington said he had "pretty long thighs." They were also broad and thick so much so that it was a special irritation to him to receive pants that weren't cut fully enough to be pulled over his thighs with ease.

When ordering stockings, Washington specified: "Stockings to be long and tolerably large." The material should stretch freely. Tolerably large was an understatement because along with the size of his hands, most associates were stunned by the size of his feet. They were bigger than scale for a well proportioned total frame. Gilbert Stuart said Washington's feet were remarkably large. Lafayette and others also particularly remembered riding and military boots were larger than that.

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Illnesses: Washington was blessed with a fundamentally strong, healthy body. It endured prolonged and intense strains during years of military service. It also suffered from several serious illnesses which left definite marks on his physical appearance. These major illnesses, ten in number, fell into two distinct groupings: (1) before age 30, and (2) after age 57.

In the first group, were five serious illnesses that left Washington with a sunken chest and with facial blemishes. The first major illness is recorded by Washington himself. It occurred when he was 16 and it was "ague and fever, which I had to extremity." At age 19, he developed smallpox which scarred his face for life. At 20, he developed pleurisy. At 25 it was the bloody flux, dysentery and fever. At age 29 he had malarial fever and pneumonia.

In the second group, two illnesses within a few months of each other, almost, claimed his life at age 58. A large carbuncle on his thigh complicated by fever drained his strength and stamina. Soon thereafter he developed a severe case of pneumonia and was believed to be near death. The extent of damage caused by these two illnesses, which were so intense and so close together, made Washington begin to lose confidence in his facilities. He openly complained of memory lapses, impaired eyesight and poor hearing. Some observers said he moved noticeably slower and with the caution of an old man.

Washington himself commented that until these two illnesses he had lived almost 30 years in reasonably good health. During those years, he had experienced some digestive disorders, relatively minor chills and fever, and the ever-present dental discomfort, but nothing grave or disabling enough to be termed major.

A bad session with fever hit again, this time at age 61. And then he lost 20 pounds during an attack of malarial fever at age 66. Washington's final major illness, consisting of strep throat, pneumonia, and edema of the larynx, ended his life two months before his 68th birthday.

Overall physical impression: The total physical impression Washington made was majestic, dynamic, stately, dignified, military. His physique added to his charisma and personal magnetism. With a manly gait and towering presence, several observers said he looked the part of a leader. He stood tall and straight from the days of his youth to late in life. In his 20s his posture was described as erect as an Indian. At age 58 he was said to stand like a rock, no gangling or awkwardness. A few years before he died, his frame was still erect and basically un bent by the years, reported a long-time friend. At age 64 he was described as follows: Washington has something uncommonly majestic and commanding in his walk, his address, his figure and his countenance. He appeared, at that time, also to be in perfect health. But contradictory statements on this do exist.

On his 64th birthday, he was said to be considerably older than his years, the vigor of his constitution impaired and he has an aged appearance. However, at age 65, a long-time associate declared: I never saw Washington look better.

Without any contradictory statements at all, Washington on horseback was in a class by himself. In addition to being an expertly skilled horseman, he sat in the saddle upright, with a naturalness that showed he really belonged there. Thomas Jefferson wrote that Washington was the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Several painters agreed and gave us numerous renderings of how he may have looked at the siege of Boston, or at Valley Forge, at Yorktown, and at several other military and presidential events. His appearance on horseback established a splendid equestrian standard rarely equalled.

During his prime years, Washington moved into a room or onto a dance floor with ease and sureness creating an imposing sight. He moved with grace and dignity. An observer recorded the overall effect this way: His physical

(Continued on page 140)
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S FEBRUARY CALENDAR: The last State Conference visits of this administration begin in February. The first of these on the schedule of Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, is the Alaska State Conference in Juneau, February 15-17. Mrs. Spicer will stop in Seattle for a brief visit with the Washington Daughters, spending the day of the official George Washington Birthday celebrations there, before returning to National Headquarters on the 19th. The District of Columbia State Conference, February 24-26, is the next one on the President General’s calendar. On February 27, Mrs. Spicer is scheduled to emplane for the Iowa State Conference in Des Moines, opening on the 28th. Following the close of that conference, on March 2, she plans official visits to eight states by the month’s end. These will complete the President General’s visits to the fifty-one State Conferences; and she has also visited the Mexico Chapter.

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTESTS: February is American History Month. The subject for this year’s essay contest, sponsored by DAR Chapters, is “A Child of 1774.” Mrs. George Albert Morriss, Historian General, explains the possible angles: home-life, crafts, games, clothing, food, education, etc. All lend themselves to comparison with a child of today, if desired, she adds. Essays submitted by students in the 5th and 6th grades, 300 to 600 words; those in the 7th and 8th grades, 600 to 1000 words; a bibliography of research sources is a requirement. Last year nearly 54,000 boys and girls, representing 749 schools, participated. The 4 National winners each received a $100 U.S. Savings Bond; they and the 28 Divisional winners each received a gold History Medal. A first: in Mexico, the students were allowed to write their essays in either Spanish or English, and 138 children took part in the contest. The American Ambassador to Mexico presented the medals to the four winners.

A UNIQUE VALENTINE: Reproduced here is an item from the Americana Collection.
What Our POW Can Teach Us About America

BY PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY

February is American History Month. Our Prisoners of War wrote a new and proud chapter in American history when they came home from Vietnam after unbelievable suffering and privations with the words “God Bless America” on their lips and in their hearts.

The following is an address given by Mrs. Schlafly to New Citizens at the Naturalization Ceremonies for the Eastern District of Missouri at the Federal Building in St. Louis, August 3, 1973.

I often wonder what foreign visitors and new citizens think of America before they come here, and how the reality compares with their expectations. Before they come, they surely have heard what a great Country this is; how we have developed a system which is the marvel of the world; and that we have more spiritual and material benefits than any other nation has ever enjoyed: more freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom to choose your line of work, to change your job, and to move to another community.

They must have heard also about our abundant prosperity: better homes, better food, better hospitals and medical care, and more of the good things of life than any other nation has ever enjoyed. Surely they have heard also how dramatically American food is desired by most other countries in the world; and that the American farmer is so efficient that he is able to feed himself and 58 other people on a high protein diet, and still we can export half our great grain crop.

After foreign visitors and new citizens arrive in our Country I wonder what kind of impression they get. If they read our newspapers, they are surfeited with stories about crime in the streets and corruption in our Government. If they watch television or go to the movies, they can hardly get away from depressing doses of ugly (not loving) sex, bloody violence, and the Watergate scandals. To the foreign visitor and perhaps to the new American, it may look as though everybody in the Government is crooked, and everybody is spying on everyone else.

I wonder how long it takes a visitor or new citizen to see through this depressing picture of America and discover what is great and good about America. I wonder if they think America must be divinely blessed, or terribly lucky, to have so much individual freedom and so much affluence in spite of the criminials and all the unsavory people we see and read about in the news.

I would like to suggest to you today that America is great because of the great people we have had in the past—and still have today. I’m not talking just about our national heroes such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. Every nation has its heroes who are especially honored. Today, I am talking about the ordinary, run-of-the-mill Americans who have put their lives on the line for the United States. These are the people who are the heart of America and who have made it such a great Country.

Their Lives and Fortunes

The Fourth of July is the birthday of our Country, the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. When those 56 men signed their names on that document, everyone took the deliberate risk of ending up on the gallows. You know how the words of the Declaration of Independence end: “For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.”

Those were not empty words or oratorical bombast. Those 56 men paid a high price for their courage. Most of them did, in fact, sacrifice their lives or their fortunes, or both, for American independence. Five were captured and tortured by the British; nine died from wounds of war; 12 had their homes pillaged and destroyed; two lost their sons in bat-
tule; others were tracked down and persecuted for their patriotism. Most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence died broke: their homes had been looted, their fortunes spent or stolen because of the stand they took for American independence.

One little-known signer fascinates me in particular. He was a wealthy Virginian named Thomas Nelson, Jr., who joined the fighting forces of George Washington and became a Brigadier General. Toward the end of the Revolution, as the battle of Yorktown approached, the British General, Cornwallis, made his headquarters in the beautiful Nelson home. The siege of Yorktown lasted three weeks. In order to force Cornwallis to surrender, Nelson personally directed the American forces to fire on his own beautiful home and destroy it.

The war ended soon after, but that did not end the cost of the war to Thomas Nelson. He had raised a needed $2,000,000 for George Washington's troops by using his own property as collateral. The Government never reimbursed him, and his property was forfeited when the loans came due. His health and fortune ruined, he died a few years later.

This was the kind of personal sacrifice repeated over and over again during the American Revolution. Oh, you've heard about famous heroes such as Nathan Hale and John Paul Jones; but the Revolution was won by hundreds of others whose names are not known to history. They were the people who created this great Country which we enjoy today.

Some people will say that that kind of courage and self-sacrifice is a thing of the past, that America doesn't produce that kind of man any more. Now we have hippies, drug addicts, wire-tappers, burglars, influence peddlers, armed robbers, and sadistic murderers. There is much evidence of a sad deterioration in the moral fabric of our Country.

However, I would like to suggest to our new citizens that we still have the same kind of people who signed the Declaration of Independence. We still have millions of people who are cut from the same cloth as those who sacrificed their lives and fortunes nearly 200 years ago.

The 596 POWs

How do I know? Because I have read the stories of our POWs: our Prisoners of War who served in Vietnam. They have proved their patriotism, courage and stamina are not relics of a bygone era. There were 596 of our POWs who came back in 1973. Only after they had all returned did they begin to talk about what they had suffered during the one to eight years they were imprisoned by the communists in Southeast Asia. These authentic, true-life, eyewitness stories of the prisoners of war came as a stunning surprise to millions of Americans. It was a shock to many of our citizens to learn that communist captors could be so evil.

In the first place, some 45 percent of our servicemen who were captured by the enemy in Vietnam failed to survive because of torture or lack of medical care. You noticed when you saw our POWs on television that there were hardly any amputees among them. That was because the communists didn't bother to care for those who were seriously injured; they were just left to die.

When the POWs who returned began to tell us what it was like to be a prisoner of the communists, they gave us a powerful lesson in the facts of life in the world today.

For example, Army Chief Warrant Officer James Hestand, a helicopter pilot, was chained to a stake with a leg iron like a dog for two years. At another time, he was kept in a cage with poisonous snakes and spiders.

Major Thomas E. Norris, who was a prisoner for six years, was subjected to what was called the "pretzel torture": a vicious double hammer-lock was applied over the head and shoulders, and then nylon straps were tied to the limbs, and pulled and twisted in order to cut off the circulation. For two years he was not permitted to talk above a whisper.

Air Force Major Philip E. Smith, a prisoner for seven and a half years, was shackled in a "torture cuff" until the flesh completely hid the tight metal bands. He said the pain in his shoulder was so bad that "it would have been fun to have had a knife jabbed into it."

Colonel Robinson Risner eloquently described the solitary confinement which many of our Prisoners of War were subjected to for long periods of time. Solitary, that is except for the rats and roaches. He said: "Can you imagine someone putting you in a closet and closing the door and saying, 'See you in six months'?" Another time, he was tied so tightly in a ball that his shoulders popped out of their sockets and his toes were pushed into his mouth.

A Firing Squad Would Be Easier

Lieutenant Colonel John Dunn said it would have been easier to face a firing squad than the "continuous high level of pain" which was inflicted on him and the other POWs.

Lieutenant Charles D. Rice told how the communists put an iron bar in his mouth to keep him from screaming in pain. The communists tied his legs to cut off the circulation, thus causing him excruciating pain. A prisoner for six years, he was often kicked in the head and in the kidneys.

Pilot Ernest Brace spent three and a half years in a bamboo cage in the jungle with his feet in stocks and an iron collar around his neck with a rope tied to it. At one time, he spent a week buried in the ground up to his neck.

Navy Lieutenant Commander Rodney K. Knutson described his eight-year experience as a POW like this: "I was tortured, I was beaten. I have had my teeth broken, my nose broken, my wrists broken. I have suffered injuries all at the hands of the Vietnamese at torture sessions. Lenient and humane treatment? Not on your life!"

He added that he was beaten with a club on his buttocks hour after hour until they were "like hamburger. Blood spattered the walls whenever the club came down."

Reading horror stories like this is very depressing. But I hope you won't be like some friends I have who have become so depressed reading about the evils of smoking—that they have decided to give up reading. It is good for all of us to keep reading the experiences of our POWs. As we listen to their true-life stories, the particular qualities of Americans come shining through. One of these qualities, for example, is the traditional American resourcefulness.

Resisting the Professionals

Our Prisoners of War recognized very quickly that the communists were professionals, not amateurs, when it came to applying torture. One of their major aims was to isolate the American prisoners in order to make each man feel absolutely alone. Our POWs showed their resourcefulness and ingenuity by developing a very intricate communication system among the men in the prison camps. They developed a deaf-mute sign language which was more rapid than talking. They
developed a modified Morse code, which they all learned very quickly, and which could be used to communicate with each other not only by tapping on walls, but by whistling, by the rhythm of a sweeping broom, or by chopping or digging in the ground. The customary "alert" or "call up" sign to a fellow prisoner in a cell on the other side of the wall was the typically American expression, "Shave and a haircut." The other typically American expression, "Two bits," and their sense of humor. This was quite camp where they all felt like animals and which could be used to communicate with each other. The ingenious primitive communications system developed by our Prisoners of War was worthy of a mention. (Three months was the maximum period in solitary confinement permitted for our most hardened criminals at Alcatraz, and hardly any were ever kept more than two weeks.)

When he returned home, he explained: "The real thing that kept me going was the fact that I kept faith in what I believed in: my God, my Country and my family."

Captain Jeremiah Denton described his imprisonment this way: "I was tortured seven days and six nights in a pitch black room. They beat me regularly and brutally while I was in irons with my hands tightlyuffed behind me." Like many prisoners, he was forced to kneel on concrete floors for days until his knees swelled up like balloons.

Captain Denton described how he was given the torture known as "the stool." He was made to sit on a low stool with his arms handcuffed behind him for 20 days with no sleep. When he would start to fall asleep, the guards would hit him under the nose. This was one of the numerous torture techniques perfected by the communists which would leave a minimum of visible marks afterwards. Instead of hitting our men on top of the nose to break it, they would hit them under the nose to cause pain without a break.

Captain Denton was the first of our Prisoners of War to return. When he stepped up to the microphone, his first words were, "God Bless America." He went on to say: "We are happy to have had the opportunity to serve our Country under difficult circumstances." Somebody asked him what it was that kept up the morale of our POWs. He replied, "I think 99 percent would say it was faith in God, and, second, faith in Country."

Air Force Captain John Borling told how he sustained himself at one low point of his imprisonment: he dragged himself across the floor of his cell to a "talking hole" and held a secret religious service with another prisoner at the other end of the hole.

Major Thomas E. Norris told how men of all religious denominations knelt together on the stone prison floor, under fear of punishment, and prayed to God for faith and freedom. The setting of their secret worship was a dingy cell with a home made tinfoil cross, a rosary made from dried bread crumbs and pieces of an old toothpaste tube, and Bible verses scrawled on scraps of paper. Major Norris told how the guards would intimidate, threaten and break up their religious services. He pinpointed the motive in doing this in these words: "The communists divert their own people's
basic need for belief in a higher Power into an allegiance of the power of the state."

Major Norman McDaniel, a black POW imprisoned for six and a half years, confirmed the fact that religious faith was essential to survival as a POW. He said: "Having faith in God, in our Country, and in our fellow Americans, we felt we could endure as long as necessary. . . . I have become more proud of our Country and our way of life."

Captain David E. Gray, Jr., said: "A loving God made me an American, and to America I return." Captain Mark Smith must have expressed the views of all our returning servicemen when he said, "Conditions in the United States are so good."

Navy Commander Raymond Vohden, who spent eight years as a Prisoner of War, really revealed the stamina and perseverance of our soldiers when he said: "We would have been willing to stay another ten years in prison to achieve an honorable peace. We wouldn't have been happy about it, but we would have accepted it."

"Masters of Deception"
The highest ranking American prisoner held by the North Vietnamese was Colonel John Peter Flynn. He spent three years in solitary confinement, had two legs and an arm immobilized from injuries and torture so that he was completely helpless for much of the time, and was subjected to very heavy torture. After returning home, he described his state of mind like this: "When a man is alone with his enemies, and is being tortured, there is nothing much for him to cling to except his individual integrity, his faith in his Country, and his belief in God."

Colonel Flynn was the senior officer of 520 POWs in one camp. Colonel Flynn figured out quickly how the communists use psychological warfare as well as physical torture against the American POWs. He described it this way: "They were consummate masters at deception. Using the 'Judas Goat' principle, they had tried to get junior officers to think the seniors were cooperating and the new prisoners to think the old ones had cooperated before them. Their idea was to make each man feel he was alone and that resistance was futile. . . ."

Because he understood the communist tactics, Colonel Flynn was able to sustain the morale of the other men, keep them inspired, and give them a motto on which they could resist, day after dreary, tortured day. Some were even tortured to say they had not been tortured. Colonel Flynn's motto was: "Return with honor." And they did. Through years of isolation from church, Country and family, victimized by communist psychological techniques and compelled to live in an information vacuum, our POWs held fast.

"Just Average Americans"
We were all these courageous POWs a heroic breed of men cut from some finer cloth than the rest of us? After reading their stories, I believe they were just average American guys. I believe that is what the average American is like. I think that 99 percent of the some 2,000,000 American servicemen who saw duty in Vietnam would have behaved about the same. That is certainly the way our POWs themselves feel about it.

Take, for example, Lieutenant Commander John S. McCain III, who spent five and a half years as a prisoner and almost died from the torture, filth and lack of medical care. After he returned, he said, "Basically, we feel that we are just average American Navy, Marine and Air Force pilots who got shot down. Anybody else in our place would have performed just as well." Commander McCain went on to say, "I had a lot of time to think over there, and came to the conclusion that that of the most important things in life—along with a man's family—is to make some contribution to his Country."

Commander McCain did make a great contribution to his Country. Without passing judgment on the war itself, we can all join in saying that our POWs are a tremendous inspiration. They prove what America is really like. They were faced with every temptation and torture to betray America, yet they kept their personal honor and loyalty to their Country, and even their unique American resourcefulness and sense of humor.

"Make Some Contribution"
Commander McCain, however, gave us one warning for the future: "America will have other wars to fight until the communists give up their doctrine of the violent overthrow of our way of life."

We should take his warning to heart. Our POWs had a good look at the evil face of communism, and they know the communists are professionals in the pursuit of their goals. In the face of this enemy, we must remember: "Freedom isn't free. You've got to pay a price, you've got to sacrifice, for your liberty."

There are a great many enemies and termites working to undermine our great Country, both from within and without. We need the help of all of our citizens, including our new ones. As new citizens, you may realize more than some of our natives what a very precious prize we have here in America. As new citizens, you may have a keener realization of how great our Country really is, and how viciously our enemies are.

At the end of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, a woman came up to the oldest man present, Benjamin Franklin, and said: "Dr. Franklin, what have we got?" He replied, "Madam, we have a Republic, if we can keep it."

That is the question for us all: Can we keep our Republic? In this task, each and every American has a part. As Commander McCain said so eloquently, "One of the most important things in life is to make some contribution to your Country."
Firm Stand In Panama Necessary

BY REPRESENTATIVE DANIEL J. FLOOD (Pa.)

The overthrow on September 11, 1973, by the anti-communist armed forces of Chile of that country's Marxist government immediately aroused the most intense interest among Latin Americans residing in the United States and has produced worldwide repercussions, especially among South and Central American nations. Because of the extent of these reactions the event should be understood in historical perspective.

In 1936-39, before the outbreak of World War II, Army officers of Spain led a successful revolt against that country's increasingly communist popular front government in what was the first defeat on the field of battle of a growing Soviet imperialism. That victory later enabled Spain, strategically located at the Strait of Gibraltar, to permit the establishment of bases for the armed forces of Western powers on its territory after World War II.

I might add that as a member of the Committee on Appropriations for the Department of Defense I was present in Spain with Franco when we negotiated the treaty for our air bases there, and subsequently when we negotiated the treaty for our naval base at Rota, which is so very important now with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. And also, by coincidence, I was back there last month for an investigation again, and a survey of the 6th Fleet and the base at Rota, Spain.

The historic functions of Germany and Japan have been to serve as dikes against Russian expansion in Europe and the Far East, respectively. World War II destroyed those two great bastions against Soviet expansion in what eventually became one of the most extensive series of territorial conquests that the world has ever known. It was aimed at setting up a global system of socialist republics.

In Europe, the donation of 10 formerly independent nations, through secret agreements by pro-Red forces in Washington, assured Soviet domination in East Europe, requiring the United States to maintain large forces there and in the Mediterranean Sea since World War II, and at great cost.

In Asia, the success of influences in Washington favorable to Red interests brought about the fall of the Chiang Kai-shek National Government of China, forcing its removal to Taiwan in 1949, and brought about the installation of a tyrannical communist government for mainland China under Mao Tse-tung.

I happened again by coincidence to be in China in September 1945 and came here and took the Floor and warned and spoke of these dangers that would follow if the course which was then being pursued was pursued, and the dangers did take place, and did happen, and were exacerbated.

It was these developments that enabled North Korea in 1950, with active support from two strong communist powers, the U.S.S.R. and Red China, to invade South Korea, involving the United States in another costly and bloody war. Unfortunately, our Armed Forces were not allowed to win that war decisively it would have to be fought all over again in another area and possibly under less favorable circumstances.

Just as he predicted the consequence of that failure was the 10-year Vietnam war, which was theoretically ended in 1972, after a total of 45,882 U.S. action deaths and 899,156 total deaths for the enemy. This tragedy was our longest and one of our most costly wars, directly traceable to the power of pro-Red advisers in our Government in preventing proper conduct of the war in Korea.

The picture presented by post-World War II events is that of a determined struggle for global domination by the world revolutionary movement. A prime objective in that effort has been the control of strategic areas and waterways. These objectives of Red power have included the southern part of South America to dominate Drake Passage around Cape Horn and the Strait of Magellan between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Southern Africa to control the maritime routes around the Cape of Good Hope between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, Southeast Asia for its resources and control of the Strait of Malacca, the vital Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, and the strategic Caribbean Basin and the Panama Canal. Geopolitical events since World War II have greatly advanced the fortunes of Soviet powers toward attainment of their objectives.

Red penetration of the Caribbean with the occupation of Cuba in 1959 and the subsequent basing there of Soviet submarines has brought about an increased concern by the people of the
our Country, especially in States on
the Gulf of Mexico. The closure since
1967 of the Suez Canal and the Soviet
naval buildup in the eastern Mediter-
ranian have had untold consequences
for evil, mostly for the people of
Europe. The establishment in 1968 of
its pro-Red revolutionary government
of Panama has increased the dangers
that face our greatest artery of inter-
oceanic commerce and hemispheric
security—the Panama Canal. The
communist take-over in 1970 of the
Presidency of Chile was a further step
in the advancement of the Red tide
forward its oft-repeated objective—the
eventual destruction of the United
States.

No wonder the events of September
11, in strategically located Chile are
being hailed by well informed military
and naval analysts as the first major
setback for the world revolutionary
movement since its defeat in battle
before World War II in Spain.

Two announced purposes of the
provisional military government of
Chile are: First, “liberation of the
fatherland from the Marxist yoke;”
and second, the “restoration of order
and constitutional rule.” Among its
first actions were breaking diplomatic
relations with Soviet Cuba and
deporting a plane load of Cuban dip-
lomats.

The latest reports from Chile are
that the new government has matters
under effective control, that the
country is returning to normal, and
that the new regime is strongly sup-
ported by leaders in the Chilean
Congress. It is definitely in the interest
of Western nations to avoid any inter-
vention in the current restoration of
constitutional government in Chile.

As coming events usually cast their
shadows, I believe it most significant
that on September 7, only 4 days
before the Chilean overthrow, Chief
of Government Omar Torrijos, the
strong man of Panama, in company
with his brother, Moises Torrijos,
Panamanian Ambassador to Spain,
left by International Airline for Ma-
drid on a “planned vacation.” His
family left a day earlier for the same
destination.

When I was in Madrid last month,
I spoke to my Spanish friends, and
they told me that Torrijos’ brother,
the Ambassador to Spain, was back in
Panama City. I got back here on the
5th. The next day on the 6th Torrijos’
wife and children that night left for
Madrid, and the next day Torrijos and
his brother left for Madrid. So there
you are.

As far as can be ascertained, those
departures were not reported in the
mass news media of the United States.
However, I learned of them from
sources believed to be well informed
and set out to get any additional in-
formation.

When queried by me on September
9, officials of our Government stated
that they knew about the Torrijos
departures, that they had been long
planned and that there was nothing
about which to worry. Knowing Latin
American tradition of advising key
political leaders in time of pending
trouble to “take a vacation,” I replied
they had better be worried.

Despite the effort by the present
Panama Government to avoid a public
uproar by playing down the Torrijos
departures, many of its citizens, fear-
ing a Red takeover of their country
by communists ensconced in govern-
ment departments and Red fronts on
the Isthmus, were reported as clamor-
ing for the return of constitutional
rule. Some even predicted that the
Torrijos “vacation” would be a pro-
longed one. The fact that Panama has
not had constitutional government
since October 11, 1968, when the
Torrijos pro-Soviet regime came to
power, has naturally created a yearn-
ing for its return.

Whether the latest news from Pan-
amma means that Torrijos was driven
out by a pro-constitutional faction or
by one more ardently linked with the
world communist conspiracy than he
was remains to be seen. But the news
does serve to confirm what I have
stated on many occasions: That Pan-
amma is a land of endemic revolution
and endless intrigue. In addition, it
emphasizes again the absolute need
for a resolute policy on the part of the
United States to surrender no part of
its treaty-based rights, power and au-
thority over either the Canal Zone or
the Panama Canal. The idea of trying
to placate radical demagogus in Pan-
amma by further surrenders as is now
being attempted is historically ex-
posed as pure piffle.

Regardless of what dramatic reac-
tions that the September 11 Chilean
overthrow may evoke in Panama, I
have often voiced the view of in-
formed North and South Americans
from various parts of this hemisphere
that the realities of the situation on the
Isthmus demand that under no cir-
cumstances should Panama be al-
lowed to become another Cuba. Nor
should it be forgotten that the United
States has solemn obligations with
Great Britain and Colombia as well
as with Panama. Moreover, these
events again demonstrate the need for
bettering our relations with all coun-
tries of the Western Hemisphere from
the Arctic to the Antarctic by creating
the office of Deputy Secretary of State
for the Americas responsible directly
to the Secretary of State.

As I have stated in many previous
addresses in and out of the Congress,
the Canal Zone and Panama Canal
form part of the coastline of the
United States. Because of this it has
long been a main focus of power pol-
itics, making it imperative that our
Government indicate clearly to the
world its intention to adhere to our
historic Isthmian canal policy.

The best way to do that is the
prompt authorization by the Congress
for resumption of work on the sus-
pended major modernization of the
existing Panama Canal in the U.S.
Canal Zone. Legislation for such mo-
dernization, which is now pending
in both House and Senate, has strong
support from important ecological,
patriotic and shipping organizations,
of which the Friends of the Earth, the
American Legion, and the American
Maritime Association, respectively,
are examples.

Such act of sovereignty by the
Congress will clear away present con-
fusions and uncertainties generated by
years of pusillanimous procrastination
and abrupt surrenders, revitalize the
Isthmus, benefit the shipping that
transits the canal and has to pay tolls,
stimulate the economy of Panama,
and restore some of our lost prestige
in Latin America.
On April 7, 1972, the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, officially designated the two hundred year old Hillsborough, N.C., home of William Hooper, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Registered National Historic Landmark and presented a bronze plaque to the dignified old frame house and its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil L. Sanford. This is the house in which Hooper spent the last eight years of his life—years of frustration and bitter disappointment—and to which the Hoopers had fled inland for refuge from the British in the autumn of 1781.

Then, ailing Anne Clark(e) Hooper and two of her three children, Thomas (also ill with a high fever) and Betsy, together with a Mrs. Allen and her children, all of them fugitives from Major James Craig's forces in Wilmington, had arrived in Hillsborough on two open army wagons, piled with a tangle of household linens, blankets, and wearing apparel, whatever Mrs. Hooper could snatch out of her temporary Wilmington home in the "certain number of hours" the British had given her to depart. Later, the Signer, himself a fugitive also, going from friend's home to friend's home in Eastern North Carolina, was to write to his friend James Iredell in high admiration of his "dear Annie's" courageous and practical management of her household in the very teeth of the British, who, he said, "had borne off every article of house and kitchen furniture, knives, forks, plates, and spoons;—an almost general sweep." Rutherford's militia had "finished the business," slitting open the feather-beds, flinging the feather to the wind, and wrecking Hooper's prized library, part of which he had inherited from his father, the Reverend William Hooper of Trinity Church, Boston.

Possibly Mrs. Hooper and her two children (the eldest son Billy was already in Hillsborough) might even have had to leave Wilmington on foot, for she was denied the use of her carriage and horses, had not Mr. James Walker offered her the use of an open boat and servants to row it as far upstream as Rocky Point on the Northeast Cape Fear. It was a sick and exhausted woman who some days later finally arrived in the back-country village of Hillsborough after a 150-mile wagon trip westward.

There Hooper found them all "under the roof of the
Hillsborough Years,

1782-1790

William Hooper's grave as it appears today in the Old Town Cemetery, Hillsborough, North Carolina.

house which Col. Clarke (Anne's brother) had provided for them, and making an attempt at housekeeping with the few articles they had brought and the colonel's camp furniture. It seems certain that this new "roof" to which the Hoopers came was the same house which Hooper bought for £650 five months later on April 10, 1782—the tall, two-story frame house built by Francis Nash in 1772 for his bride, Sally (Sarah) Moore of the Cape Fear.

Now, a decade later, in 1782, it stood in the midst of eight pleasant acres, nearly a full block, just beside St. Matthew's Church and the village Burial Ground and within sight and sound of the Courthouse Square, the Market-House, and a whole cluster of inns and taverns. From their front windows the Hoopers could see in their own front yard the little frame office built by Isaac Edwards, Governor William Tryon's Secretary, and just opposite it the double row of peach trees, now twenty years old, planted by Edmund Fanning.

Hooper carefully jotted down this valuable notation of his new purchase in his rounded handwriting on a back page of his pocket Memorandum Book (1780-1783):

"COPY OF OBLIGATION TO M'R JOHN ALLISON
DATED APRIL 10, 1782

"Whereas I have this day purchased of M'r John Allison the House and Lots which formerly belonged to General Nash and by his Executors were sold to Peter Mallet and by him to Thomas Hart and by him to the said Allison and have indorsed divers notes of hand for the payment of the consideration of the said purchase to the said Allison and as a ballance remains due of fifty pounds to the said Allison to compleat the Sum of Six Hundred & fifty pounds . . ." [etc.]

It seems that the ten-year old house may have been in poor condition for the preceding notation indicates it had been passed from hand to hand after General Nash's death. Two further entries in Hooper's Memorandum Book show also that the Hoopers, who with Mrs. Hooper's returning health promptly set off for Wilmington to salvage odds and ends from their two former homes, left a considerable sum of money with their friends, the James Hoggs, for the repair of the house:
"April 17, 1782. Left with Mrs. Hogg 3 half Ich-aimus (?) towards the repair of the house."

"15 June, 1782 D" James Hogg ten guineas left with him for repairs of the house at Hillsboro."

In late August they were apparently back in Hillsborough to establish themselves as permanent citizens although the following entry is undated as to month:

"Hillsboro. Arrived here Friday 23, 1782.

26. Bill & Thos. went to M'Millan School."

For the next eight years until his death in October, 1790, William Hooper was to be an uneasy and unhappy inhabitant of the historic old town on the north bank of the Eno. By nature a reserved and quiet man, somewhat stately and all of in manner, except with close friends, he was ever an outsider in the back-country. Educated at Harvard and under the tutelage of James Otis, he had been accustomed to mingling in Boston, Wilmington, and Philadelphia with the best-trained minds of the day and to being in the forefront of political currents. Now, in the backwoods of North Carolina, in the Eno River Valley, there were still farmers, millers, and woodsmen who connected him with the unhappy events of the Regulation and who instinctively distrusted a man from Massachusetts. "The Mechanicks are caballing against him," wrote Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington with his customary extravagance. As Edwin A. Alderman remarked years later, Hooper was never a popular man with his neighbors; the gift of widespread popularity was not his.

Almost at once he was rejected in a local election to send a Borough (town) representative to the General Assembly of 1783. Iredell wrote to Mrs. Iredell,

"You will hear with great astonishment, I imagine, that Mr. Hooper was not chosen for Hillsborough, though he was willing to serve. It was owing, I am told, to the imprudence of some of his friends—who said something that gave offence to the common people, such as that a drink of toddy would easily bring them over; and I understand this ill-timed sally was the sole cause of his not being chosen."

Still, for another five years Hooper was to lead a moderately active public life. He continued vigorously with his law practice, for now, more than ever, he had to earn his money, and rode the arduous court circuits back and forth with his friend Iredell in all sorts of weather. He had been appointed (not elected) a Town Commissioner for Hillsborough in 1782 and reappointed in 1784; and he sat in the 1784 General Assembly, meeting at Hillsborough, and that of 1786 (his last), meeting at Fayetteville. He was also on Sept. 22, 1786, appointed judge of a Federal Court Commission to determine the Massachusetts-New York boundary line.

Hillsborough, itself, was going through a singularly arid period in its history: most of its leading figures had either moved away for safety or been killed in the Revolution, and no new blood had yet been infused into the town. Hooper wrote dispiritedly to Iredell on a bleak winter's day in 1784:

"The weather has been severe beyond all experience... While I now write before a good fire, the ink condenses in my pen, and my hand is so benumbed, that with difficulty I shape my letters... I have not seen a paper or magazine since I came thither. We hold no more more intercourse with the public and political world than if we were no part of it. When opportunity offers, pray send us all you can spare."

A few days later, however, the Hoopers entertained the Hogg family at a gala dinner to honor Washington's birthday. The Signer appears to have read a Latin ode of his own composition, and toasts were offered and drunk all round saluting their "Hero" and the Iredells' new baby. Throughout all these years, Hooper relied heavily on the companionship of the Scotsman James Hogg, his intellectual mainstay and devoted friend who then lived on a beautiful eminence just east of the town. As he confided to Iredell,

"Mr. Hogg has been at Fayetteville many weeks. I miss him much, as I have not a single male in town with whom I can converse. And the ladies, God bless them, like partridges and other very delicate food, one cannot feed on them always..."

The Richard Bennehans of Stagville (the "hospitable Bennyams," as Iredell called them) were Hooper's other sole social resource—but Stagville was at an inconvenient distance from Hillsborough. A successful planter, Mr. Bennehan was also to provide Hooper with sound agricultural advice, for Hooper was now beginning to acquire Orange County land and to establish himself as something of a country squire. By 1790, according to the first Federal Census, he had acquired no less than 1835 acres of land and 22 slaves besides 10 Hillsborough town lots. On one occasion (Sept. 11, 1787) he wrote to Bennehan asking help in finding a reliable overseer:

"The man I would prefer should be sober, honest & industrious, not very young, and with a small family, accustomed to live hardly, to know his proper subordination, and not to affect the Gentleman, used to the management of negroes, not to treat them with severity, but to maintain a proper discipline amongst them.

"As I know very little of farming it is necessary that he should understand it perfectly well... To such a man or one nearly such I will give £40 per ann., 8 barrels of corn, 500 lbs. Pork, house to live in, & some other small privileges."

Beyond question, however, far and away the most satisfying accomplishment of Hooper's Hillsborough years was the re-establishment of the Hillsborough Academy in St. Matthew's Church (disused as an Anglican Church since the Revolution). One earlier Academy venture had failed. Now Hooper himself, who had two sons to educate, successfully guided a revised Academy bill through the 1784 General Assembly. The rejuvenated Board of Trustees met in his own house; the old Church next door in the middle of the Burial Ground was gradually repaired and converted into a schoolhouse; and Hooper took the lead in recruiting qualified teachers from Nassau Hall (Princeton) willing to venture into the back-country for uncertain pay. On August 1, 1786, he wrote in jubilation to Iredell:

"We have had our annual commencement examination. The boys exceeded our most earnest expectations. They
were examined in Latin, English, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Geometry, and Euclid—believe me, my dear Sir, my heart expanded with joy at this promising appearance of a school, which is a child of my own, and which I shall continue to rear with unremitting care. Pardon this effusion of vanity in an overweening parent.

But the back-country men of Orange did not elect the Signer of the Declaration of Independence as a delegate to the nationally momentous Constitutional Convention which met in July, 1788, in the old Church only a few feet from his doorstep. The rejection cut him to the quick. If he had not fully comprehended it earlier, Hooper knew now that his public life was entirely and irrevocably over. Like another Hillsborough patriot, Governor Thomas Burke of Tyaquin, he withdrew to a solitary and embittered existence within his own four walls; and, as in Burke's case, the end was not long coming. On the night of October 14, 1790, the eve of his daughter Betsy's marriage to Henry Hyrn Watters of the Cape Fear, the Signer died at his adopted home in his 49th year. "My God!" exclaimed his longtime friend, James Iredell, "What a shocking fatality!... a man whose talents and virtues were so many..."

Hooper was buried at the northeast corner of the "Rye Patch," a part of his own garden adjacent to the Burial Ground. The plot was enclosed with a high brick wall, and Elizabeth Watters later marked her father's grave with a large sandstone slab, apparently about 1812. In the 1840's the area was incorporated in the Burial Ground, now called the Old Town Cemetery.

In 1894, however, at dawn on the morning of April 1, the grave was opened in the presence of family representatives to retrieve any identifiable relics of the Signer for transference to the Guilford Court House National Military Park in Greensboro, N.C. Only a button and one or two small fragments could be found. These were placed in an envelope and removed with the sandstone slab to Greensboro. The slab was later returned to the Hillsborough grave site with these six additional words in capital letters deeply incised on it: "SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE." The full inscription on the blackened old slab now reads:

"Sacred to the Memory of Hon. WILLIAM HOOPER, Esq. Eldest Son of the Rev. William Hooper Late Rector of Trinity Church in Boston, New England. He was born the 28th of June, 1742 and Educated at Cambridge College. He died the 14th of October 1790 in the 49th Year of his Age. SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

In addition, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Davie Poplar Chapter, in 1937 placed a bronze plaque at the head of the sandstone slab.

[A partial bibliography of materials used in this paper includes: Orange County, N.C. Deeds Books, Tax Lists, and Court Minutes; N.C. Colonial and State Records; William Hooper's Memorandum Book, 1780-1783 (microfilm, N.C. Division of Art, Culture, and History); the William Hooper Papers, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina; Edwin A. Alderman, Address on the Life of William Hooper (1894); and The Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, ed. Griffith J. M'rree, 2 vol. (1857).]

The Nash-Hooper House (1772), a Registered National Historic Landmark. Built by Gen. Francis Nash, it was William Hooper's home from 1782-1790 and owned by the Hooper family until 1853. It was the home of Gov. William A. Graham in the 1870s and owned by the Grahams until 1906. The 200-year old house is one of North Carolina's most historic structures.

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CAROLINE MENZIES MURPHY
Founder of Children of the Republic

By Evalyn E. Todd
National Chairman, Junior American Citizens

On November 11, 1973, the National Junior American Citizens Committee, with the cooperation of the Ohio State Society and the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, honored the memory of Caroline Menzies Murphy (Mrs. John A.), founder of the Children of the Republic. This patriotic youth work was designated as Junior American Citizens in 1936. The service for the dedication of the memorial marker was held in Spring Grove Cemetery Chapel, Cincinnati, Ohio, followed by the unveiling of the marker in the adjoining cemetery.

Descendants of Mrs. Murphy who attended were: Mr. Edwin S. Gardner, grandson; Mrs. Alex Pirtle, great granddaughter; Mr. Edwin Gardner Pirtle, great-great grandson; Mrs. Grenville Gooder and Mrs. Robert D. Hughes, grandnieces. Judge Louis J. Schneider, a charter member of an early Children of the Republic Club, also was present for the service.

Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, NSDAR, praised Mrs. Murphy for her vision in organizing the youth program that has influenced the lives of countless young people through the years. She expressed the continuing concern of the National Society for the patriotic education of American youth and for the future of our country.

The memorial tribute was given by Mrs. Elliotte McIver Todd, National Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee:

‘In this time of remembering, some of us may wonder, each in her own way, Will my life make a difference, too? I would hope that posterity could answer for us even as we do for Mrs. Murphy. Yes, your life did make a difference and other lives are richer because of you.

On her splendid work in her own chapter and state, we may not linger. It is her life work, The Children of the Republic, by which she is best known. Mrs. Murphy was among the first DAR members to see the need to teach children some knowledge of the underlying principles of our government, of American sentiment and all that will go toward making them good citizens. Gathering a few boys together, most of them of foreign parentage, she formed her first club of The Children of the Republic, in 1901. This club was to be the nucleus of many clubs throughout the country and anticipated the first Boy Scout Club in America by two years.

To this work, she gave not only her time and thought but also her very self. It is impossible to estimate the influence this lovely gracious lady had upon the lives of countless boys, many of whom attained positions of trust and honor.

Accepted as a state activity by the Ohio Conference of 1902, the patriotic club work was adopted by the National Society on April 21, 1906. Mrs. Murphy was appointed the first National Chairman of The Children of the Republic and ably guided the committee through the initial years. Girls were admitted to membership in 1908.

In 1924, the name of the committee was changed to Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic; shortened to Sons and Daughters of the Republic. It later became known as Sons and Daughters of the United States of America, and in 1936, Junior American Citizens.

Today the same basic principles as set forth by Mrs. Murphy are being taught to approximately 400,000 young people, pre-school through high school, all across America. The program is actively promoted in 48 states...
from Maine to Alaska, and including the District of Columbia. Greatly broadened in scope, the program now offers club membership, contest participation and publicity recognition. We welcome all young people who wish to become, by study and practice, better American citizens.

Many willing hands have carried on the fine work envisioned by Mrs. Murphy. Her desire to reach out to children who might not otherwise have the opportunity is still very much a part of JAC. The program has been initiated in Settlement Houses, Homes for Dependent Children, Hospitals for Children, Special Education Classes, Headstart, Detention Homes, Community Centers and neighborhood and young adult groups. Through the cooperation of patriotic Scout leaders and school administrators and teachers in public, private and parochial schools, the largest memberships are found in these areas.

Millions of young lives have been touched and enriched in the seventy-two years since the organization of the first Children of the Republic Club. These JAC members carried into their adult lives the principles of good citizenship they learned as children. Thus, they ensured for themselves and their children a better life and a brighter tomorrow.

Each generation of young people says to us, as did the young immigrant girl many, many years ago: “I am the youngest of America’s children, and into my hands is given all her priceless heritage, to the last white star espied through the telescope, to the last great thought of the philosopher. Mine is the whole majestic past and mine the shining future.”

The very wonderful woman we honor today had a deep feeling for these young people and a sense of responsibility for their future and for the future of our country. Her life so richly exemplified the philosophy: “If we work upon marble, it will perish; if on brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, and imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of their fellowmen, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten to eternity.”

When the tributes which we may make have died away, the clear sweet words of a child poet of today will be remembered and echoed again and again through the coming years, just as they have in the past by millions of other children. These simple words and the young voices who repeat them are the finest tributes for a life so nobly spent:

Junior American Citizens—girls and boys
Learn to make a better country
For all.

The biographical sketch was given by Mrs. C. Howard Van Atta, Regent of Cincinnati Chapter. Mrs. Murphy served as Regent, Cincinnati Chapter 1899-1901; State Regent of Ohio 1901-1903; Founder of Children of the Republic 1901; Honorary State Regent 1903-1909; Vice President General 1903-1906; and First National Chairman, Children of the Republic 1906.

Others who participated in the dedication service were: Mrs. Norman H. DeMent, State Regent, Ohio Society; Mrs. E. William Monter, Past State Chaplain; and Mrs. C. Gray Hussey, State Historian. At the conclusion of the dedication, Taps were sounded by Mr. Mark Campbell and echoed by Mr. Greg Tryling, members of the Fort Washington Society, C.A.R.

Pictured at Spring Grove Cemetery are: Mrs. Todd; Judge Louis J. Schneider, Charter Member, Children of the Republic, 1901; Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General; Mrs. Norman DeMent, Ohio State Regent; Mrs. Howard Van Atta, Regent, Cincinnati Chapter; Mr. Edwin Gardiner Pirtle, great-great grandson of Mrs. Murphy.
NEWPORT

The Allied Efforts Fail

BY DR. J. ELOSUA

Bayside, New York

On June 28, 1778, the grand total of American troops in New Jersey was 13,424. These returns are based on a letter of Washington's to Congress as of July 1. The army marched from Brunswick, New Jersey, where the men were rested to Paramus. James McHenry, who served as Washington's secretary for two years, gave an account of this journey. The men were allowed to rest, as there was no pressure nor threat from the enemy.

McHenry wrote, "In our route to Paramus, where part of the army had encamped in order to rest and refresh, we visited the falls of Pasaic (on July 10). We crossed the river at an old bridge in very bad repair and in half a mile reached the falls."1

They made a halt at Paramus, and spent time with a Mrs. Watkins and her family. The Commander-in-Chief and his party stayed at the Hermitage, the estate of Mrs. Theodosia Prevost. Mrs. Prevost was the widow of a British officer and would become the wife of Aaron Burr. McHenry wrote that they would have liked to stay longer, but General Washington ordered their departure.2 From there they went to Havestraw on the Hudson river and finally headquarters was established at White Plains on the twenty-second of July. Washington still had his eyes on New York, although he had an alternate plan as well.

The French fleet, which had left France in mid-April, now hovered in nearby waters. It was the hope of the commanding general that there would be a joint military operation on New York. The British fleet there under Admiral Howe was not as strong as the French. The enemy had six sixty-four guns, three fiftys, two fortys, and a few small frigates to hold off the fleet of our allies. The French fleet was under the command of Admiral Comte Jean Baptiste Charles Henri d'Estaing.3 He was a general officer, rather than a naval officer. This was a flaw in the French naval establishment, and would not be beneficial to the Americans.

Howe quickly armed several other vessels in order to meet the potential attack. At this time the Count claimed he could not cross the sand bars and would not be able to meet Howe's ships. He wrote to Congress giving his reasons.4

Circumstances required that I should reconnoitre the coast myself, and determined me to go almost alone in a boat. By these means we discovered the communication of Shrewsbury river, the extreme difficulties of which cost me an officer, several sailors, and a quantity of rowing-boats. They exposed Colonel Laurens to the most imminent danger of being drowned in bringing me General Washington's despatches, and put him in a situation to prove, that his patriotism and his courage made him brave the most imposing dangers of the sea with the same firmness as the fire of the enemy. Both officers and crews were kept in spirits, notwithstanding their wants and the fatigues of service, by the desire of delivering America from the English colors, which we saw waving, on the other side of a simple barrier of sand, upon so great a crowd of masts. The pilots procured by Colonels Laurens and Hamilton destroyed all illusion. These experienced persons unanimously declared, that it was impossible to carry us in. I offered in vain a reward of fifty thousand crowns to any one, who would promise success. All refused, and the particular soundings, which I caused to be taken myself, too well demonstrated, that they were right.

Most writers and historians seemed to have accepted this reason for not attempting to attack the British fleet. Some writers ventured an opinion that the Count was not too anxious to take on Howe at New York. They maintain that it would have been possible under certain circumstances to have made this attack. They also reasoned that d'Estaing protested much too much in his explanation to Congress in that letter of August 26th.

New York was definitely out; next the Allies turned their sights toward Newport, where about 6,000 of the enemy were stationed. These men were under the command of Major General Robert Pigot, who had fought so well at Bunker Hill. The following British outfits were stationed in Rhode Island at this time: the Twenty-second, Forty-third, Fifty-fourth and Sixty-third regiments; provincials under Fanning and Brown, and many Hessians. The British frigates which had served as defense for the garrison was destroyed to prevent capture as the French fleet threatened.

Five days before the rebel forces had established their camp at White Plains, Washington sent Sullivan a letter advising him that Rhode Island might be the target for
a joint effort, if the plans for an attack on New York fell through. Sullivan was overjoyed with this opportunity to meet the enemy, he was an impetuous, ambitious but fighting officer.

Washington directed that the New England militia be called out to bolster the patriot forces in Rhode Island. He further advised that communication channels be used that would guarantee greater speed and safety. The French fleet sailed north and arrived off Point Judith on July 29th. This point was on Narragansett Bay, a few miles south of Newport.

The Commander-in-Chief sent Lafayette and Nathaniel Greene with two of his top brigades to that area. These were the men under Brigadier General James Varnum and John Glover. Both Greene and the Marquis were to be subordinate to Sullivan. However, there were several reasons for dispatching these two generals. Greene was a fine officer and knew the general area; the young and eager Lafayette would serve as a liaison officer between the American forces and the French.

Almost 7,000 militia turned out to assist in these operations, under the command of Major General John Hancock, who was making his first military venture in this war. Another well known figure on the scene was John Glover. Both Greene and Lafayette visited the Count and returned to New York. Greene showed his feelings to America by preserving a squadron for her defense. On August 9th, the British fleet was sighted with sails from thirty-five ships. The French withdrew from the joint attack and prepared for a naval battle. In many aspects the French held the advantage. They had more ships and guns; the English had more experienced men and Richard Howe. Both sides maneuvered for an advantageous position, when a terrible storm and gale blew out of the sea. Ships of both fleets were severely damaged and scattered over a large area of water. Howe limped back to New York and the French admiral decided to set sail for Boston for repairs. D’Estaing’s vessel, the Languedoc was dismasted, other French ships were hard hit also. One ship’s captain lost his arm in the heavy storm.

All of the American officers at Newport were alarmed and agitated by the intentions of their allies to leave for Boston. General Greene showed his feelings when he wrote to Charles Pettit.

Your two long letters came to hand last night. I was on board the French fleet. I have only time to tell you the devil has got into the fleet; they are about to desert us, and go round to Boston. The British garrison would be all our own in a few days if the fleet would but only co-operate with us; but alas they will not. They have got a little shattered by the late storm, and are apprehensive a junction of Byron’s and Howe’s fleets may prove their ruin. They are, therefore, determined to quit us immediately. I am afraid our expedition is now at an end. Like all the former attempts it will terminate with disgrace, because unsuccessful. Never was I in a more perplexing situation. To evacuate the Island is death; to stay may be ruin. The express is waiting at the door. I am obliged, therefore, to defer giving you the particulars until a more favorable opportunity, and to renew my promise of writing you more fully in my next. My best respects to General Reed if at camp, and to Colonel Cox in your next letter.

Both Greene and Lafayette visited the Count and requested that he resume the original plan that all had agreed upon, but to no avail. The French admiral refused, stating that his officers were in agreement that they go to Boston to be refitted. This advice came from naval officers, which must have had a profound influence upon him. He wrote a letter to Sullivan, explaining his position. He told about the damage to his ships and that he was doing his duty to America by preserving a squadron for her defense.

A protest was sent to d’Estaing by Sullivan and his officers. They entered their dissent against the measures that the Count was about to pursue. There were nine protests in all by the Americans. The concluding paragraph stated.

We therefore, for the reasons above assigned, do in the most solemn manner protest against the measure...
as derogatory to the honor of France, contrary to the intentions of His Most Christian Majesty and in the interest of his nation, and destructive in the highest degree to the welfare of the United States of America, and highly injurious to the allegiance formed between the two nations.

Sullivan, often rash, insulted the French in his general orders. This prompted Lafayette, not the calmest person in the military, to insult the Americans, and the Allies seemed to be at each others throats. Washington had feared trouble between Sullivan and the French, and had written the general advising caution. His letter of the first of September, advised that Sullivan’s success or failure was very important to the American cause of action. He went on to write that he felt uneasy over the disagreement and there should be cordial relations consistent with our honor. The Commander-in-Chief concluded by urging that the soldiers and the people not learn about these difficulties. If this were not possible, he wrote, then try to ease the situation. Unfortunately this letter came too late to stop Sullivan.

Early on the morning of the twenty-ninth of August, the American army occupied new ground. They took over Quaker Hill and Turkey Hill with their advance guard, and held strong breastworks across the north end of the island and took what seemed to be a commanding position on Butt’s Hill.

The enemy charged, driving the rebel forces from these hills, forcing them to retreat. At Quaker Hill General Glover again distinguished himself by his gallant actions. His troops repulsed the attacks of the British regulars led by Brigadier General Smith. Another group that served gallantly in this fighting was Colonel Christopher Greene’s brigade. This brigade included a regiment of Negro volunteers from Rhode Island. They stood up well against enemy artillery fire and enemy assaults.

The New York Journal gives a vivid account of this battle.

RHODE ISLAND. Since the departure of the French fleet from Rhode Island, the operations of the Americans against the enemy’s strongholds in that quarter have been carried on with great vigor; and last night it was unanimously determined by the general officers in council to change the position of the army from the advanced batteries before the enemy’s lines. and to take post on Butt’s Hill, at the north end of the island, till the return of the fleet. This was effected before two o’clock this morning, with the greatest order, the picket, commanded by Colonel Wigglesworth, remaining on Quaker Hill, a mile in front of the main body, and Livingston’s and Laueren’s corps advanced on the east and west roads, a mile beyond the picket. At seven o’clock the advanced corps were attacked by the enemy, and after returning the fire briskly, retired skirmishing to the picket on Quaker Hill. Here the whole made a stand, and were reinforced on the left by a regiment of Glover’s brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sprout, and on the right by a regiment from Varnum’s brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Livingston. The action now became severe; the Americans were well posted, and twice repulsed the enemy on their left, but they being strongly reinforced, and a general action not intended on this ground, the advanced corps were ordered to retire, which they did with the greatest order and regularity, having five killed and sixteen wounded on the left, and bringing off a lieutenant of grenadiers and seven privates prisoners. The enemy, about nine in the morning, began a cannonade, which was returned with great spirit, and skirmishing continued between the advanced parties until near ten, when their two ships of war and some small armed vessels, having got up the river on the right flank of the Americans, the enemy bent most of their force that way, and endeavored to turn their right under cover of their ships. They were twice driven back in much confusion, when a third effort was made with greater numbers. General Sullivan now ordered the right to be reinforced, and a sharp conflict of near an hour succeeded, in which the artillery of both armies played briskly from the hills. The enemy were at length routed, and fled in great confusion to a hill where they had cannon and works to cover them, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We took about sixty prisoners. The action must have ended in the ruin of the British army, had not the redoubts on the hill covered them from a close pursuit. Immediately after the repulse of the enemy on the right, they appeared advancing on the left, in consequence of which, Glover’s brigade and General Tyler’s militia, supported by Titcomb’s brigade, were ordered to advance and form in a cross road within a half a mile of the enemy. They accordingly took post, and a cannonade, with skirmishing, ensued, and continued till dark. It was not judged advisable to attack them in their works, as the Americans, inferior in number to the enemy, were much fatigued, and had been without provision or refreshment of any kind for thirty-six hours.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and soldiers in general for their exemplary bravery. The whole of the troops that were engaged received the thanks of the general in orders. The Americans killed, wounded, and missing, are two hundred and eleven; about sixty supposed to be killed. The enemy’s loss is computed at three hundred killed and wounded, of which number forty or fifty of the latter fell into our hands, and about one hundred and sixty were left dead on the field.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts Bay, who acted as brigade major, is among our slain. Major Sherburne, of the same state, unfortunately lost his leg by a cannon ball. Young Mr. Henley, of Boston, is wounded in his wrist and through the body. Lieutenant Colonel William Livingston received two contusions on his breast, from balls whose force was too far spent to penetrate his body, and had his horse killed under him by a cannon shot. There are three or four more officers of Colonel Jackson’s regiment slightly wounded. The whole of his corps distinguished themselves.

Actually Sullivan had conducted the operation in a good military manner, including a later retreat. Lafayette took
care of the rear guard action and all of the troops got away safely. It has been stated that Glover took charge of the boats in this retreat. This sounds logical, as he had done this before in a masterly fashion at the battle of Long Island. However, Sullivan never mentioned this nor did any of the other general officers in their reports. Yet Glover is cited for gallantry in action at Quaker Hill.

General Clinton arrived on August 30th, too late to strike a blow at Sullivan. Failing in this attempt, he sent troops to raid New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard. He believed these operations would demonstrate to the American people what they could expect from a long drawn out war. Certainly he was not cast in the mold of the twentieth century dictators, who were out to exterminate their potential enemies in bloodbaths. It was a calculated move and he had no intentions of following this course of action for any length of time. As far as total results go, they often ended up in failure.

The battle for Newport, and the appointment of Alexandre Gerard as French ambassador to Congress prompted the writing and publishing of this poem by the British in Rivington's Gazette in October. This is the only newspaper that took up the cause of General Lee in his difficulties with Washington.

Yankee Doodle's Expedition
To Rhode Island

From Louis, Monsieur Gerard came
To Congress in this town, sir,
They bowed to him, and he to them,
And then they all sat down, sir.

"Beggar," said Monsieur, "one grand coup
You shall bientot behold sir."
This was believed as gospel true,
And Jonathan felt bold, sir.

So Yankee Doodle did forget
The sound of British drum, sir,
How oft it made him quake and sweat
In spite of Yankee rum, sir.

He took his wallet on his back
His rifle on his shoulder,
And vowed Rhode Island to attack
Before he was much older.

In dread array their tattered crew,
Advanced with colors spread, sir,
Their fifes played Yankee-doodle-doo,
King Hancock at their head, sir.

What numbers bravely crossed the seas,
I cannot well determine,
A swarm of rebels and of fleas
And every other vermin.

Their mighty hearts might shrink, they thought,
For all flesh only grass is,
A plenteous store they therefore bought
Of whisky and molasses.

They swore they'd make bold Pigot squeak,
So did their good ally, sir,
And take him prisoner in a week,
But that was all my eye, sir.

As Jonathan so much desired
To shine in martial glory,
D'Estaing with politesse retired
To leave him all the glory.

He left him what was better yet,
At least it was more use, sir,
He left him for a quick retreat
A very good excuse, sir.

To stay unless he ruled the sea,
He thought would not be right, sir,
And Continental troops, said he,
On islands should not fight, sir.

Another cause with these combined,
To throw him in the dumps, sir,
For Clinton's name alarmed his mind,
And made him stir his stumps, sir.

The ill feelings had continued between the allies, and the enemy attempted to make good use of it. The above poem indicates how they applied the use of ridicule to help pull the allies apart. General Washington continued in his efforts to ease the tensions between the French and the Americans in the New England area. Members of Congress also endeavored to do the same in order to help cement relations. The patriot forces still needed the assistance of their allies in their fight and quest for liberty.

The situation was still grave, when a riot broke out in Boston between the French and some of the good citizens of that city. This affair took place on the fifth of September. The difficulty was primarily due to a lack of communication, an overworked phrase today. The French had set up their own bakery, as bread was hard to obtain. Some Bostonians tried to buy some, and neither side understanding the other, a fight broke out. A French lieutenant was killed while trying to stop this riot.

This unfortunate officer was buried with full honors, and a monument was erected for him by the Massachusetts General Assembly. The Americans not only paid their respects in public tribute, but blamed the British as the cause of it all. Nathaniel Greene wrote to General Washington his ideas and comments on this situation.

...The late affair that happened in this place between the people of the town and those of the fleet has been found to originate from a parcel of sailors belonging to the convention troops, and a party of British sailors which were engaged on board a privateer. The secret enemies of our cause, and the British officers in the neighborhood of this place, are endeavoring to sow the seeds of discord as much as possible between the inhabitants of the place and the French belonging to the fleet. The French officers are well satisfied this is the state of the case, and it fills them with double resentment against the British. The Admiral and all the French officers are now upon an exceedingly good footing with the gentlemen of the town. General Hancock takes unwearied pains to promote a good understanding with the French officers. His house is full from morning till night.

Hancock worked diligently to keep the French happy, and to lighten the tensions. He made d'Estaing a present of Washington's picture, which was very well received. With all sides seeming to work at it there was less friction than before. Apparently they had learned to live together.

(Continued on page 120)
Minnesota

The 78th State Conference of the Minnesota Society was held on March 5, 6, 1973, at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota, with an attendance of about 200. The Conference Chairman was Miss Anne E. Quiggle, State Vice Regent.

On Monday morning, March 5, at 9:30 A.M., the 78th State Conference was called to order by Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, State Regent, who introduced Mayor Charles Stenvig, who welcomed the DAR to Minneapolis. The eleven Minneapolis chapters were the hostess chapters, and a welcome from them was brought to us by the Minneapolis Regents Unit Chairman, Mrs. Royce E. Anderson. Greetings from the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, were read by Mrs. Wolf.

The following guest of the Conference was introduced: Mrs. Wallace Bryan Heiser, Organizing Secretary General. Also introduced were 7 National Committee members, 11 State Officers, and 20 State Chairmen of National Committees.

The oldest member of a chapter and oldest in years was greeted by Mrs. Wolf, after which reports of the State Officers were given, report from the by-laws committee, presentation and adoption of Conference rules, and a preliminary reading of the resolutions.

At the 12:00 Noon luncheon, the guest speaker was Mr. Lee Brown, Director of Volunteer Services, Minneapolis V. A. Hospital. Mrs. Harper R. Wilcox, VAVS Representative, was hostess.

The Conference reconvened at 2:15 P.M. Reports were given by the State Treasurer, State Auditor, State Chairmen of National Committees, and Special National Committees.

At 4:00 P.M., a memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Clelland A. Gibson, State Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. Edward J. Balduc, State Registrar, for 42 Minnesota Daughters. The soloist was Mrs. George L. Blake, accompanied by Mrs. Alvin L. Martinson.

The dinner honoring the Chapter Regents was held at 6:30 P.M., with Miss Anne E. Quiggle, Mistress of Ceremonies. The Chapter Regents gave two-minute reports, Mrs. Stephen R. Brodolf, President General’s Project Committee member gave her report, and Mrs. Wolf presented the certificates to the 21 chapters which had completed the project 100%. Other awards given were for Honor Roll, History Book, and Year Book. Mrs. Donald P. Egert, Good Citizens Committee Chairman, also gave her report.

On Tuesday, March 6, 1973, the Conference reconvened at 9:00 A.M., and was called to order by Mrs. Wolf. Reports were given by Chairmen of Special Committees, District Chairmen, final report of the registration and credential committees, adoption of the resolutions, election of the nominating committee, report of the tellers, and announcements.

The Conference adjourned at noon with the traditional closing—all held hands, formed a circle and sang “Blest Be The Tie That Binds.”

A luncheon was held Tuesday noon, with Mrs. Claude Efner speaking on “National Defense.” Hostesses were Mrs. Royce E. Anderson, National Defense Chairman, and Mrs. George C. Roth, National Resolutions Committee member.

The formal banquet was held that evening with the Honorary State Regents as hostesses. Special guests were the 7 District Winners of the Good Citizens contest. Mrs. Egert, State Chairman introduced each one and announced the State Winner. Mrs. Wolf presented her with her pin. Mrs. Wolf then presented our special guest speaker, Mrs. Wallace Bryan Heiser, Organizing Secretary General, who spoke on “You and DAR; DAR and You.” A reception and social hour followed.—Mildred Olson.

Pennsylvania

The 77th Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh October 1-3, 1973.

Monday morning Mrs. Thomas Reitz, State Vice Regent, presided over the Regent’s Meeting at which time State Officers and State Chairmen gave their plans for the year.

At 12:00 the Membership Luncheon (Mrs. Millard Turner, State Chairman) featured Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, National Chairman, as speaker.

At 2:00 P.M. the Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Sixth Avenue, was the scene of an impressive service conducted by Mrs. E. Witmer Gerth, State Chaplain, honoring 306 deceased members.

At 8:00 P.M. the State Regent, Mrs. Harold A. Russell, opened the State Conference and presided over all sessions of the Conference. Messages were read from the President General; Mrs. Joseph Vallerey Wright; and Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesner, Treasurer General. The Hostess Regents were presented by Mrs. Edgar R. Taylor, Jr., Conference Chairman. Greetings were brought from the S.A.R. and C.A.R. The Honorary State Regents were presented. Mrs. Russell then introduced the Guests of the Conference: Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, National Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Martin A. Mason, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, State Regent of Maine; Miss Lucile Stutler, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, National Chairman of Resolutions; Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, National Chairman of Membership; Mrs. Ford Hubbard, Honorary State Regent of Texas. The State Board was presented.

Following vocal selections by Mrs. William R. White accompanied by Mrs. W. Donald Watson, Mrs. Kenneth Field, Chairman of Special Program, introduced Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones who spoke on “Constitutional Values.” A reception followed the session.

The Tuesday sessions brought the reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. The State Conference endorsed the candidacy of the State Regent, Mrs. Harold A. Russell, for the office of Librarian General. Mrs. Russell will
run for that office on the slate headed by Mrs. Jones. The report of the Nominating Committee (Mrs. Allen L. Baker, Chairman) was read to the Conference. Voting for the 1974-77 State Officers took place Tuesday afternoon.

The American Heritage—United States of America Bicentennial Luncheon (Mrs. William R. White—Mrs. Jay F. Leonard, State Chairmen) was held at 12:15. Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith was the speaker.

Tuesday evening at the State Dinner, Mr. Paul Kimmel of the Schulmerich Carillons, Inc. presented a sound and color film showing the carillon at the Altoona Campus of the Pennsylvania State University. The carillon is similar to the one installed by the company at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in the Pennsylvania Bell Tower. The carillon, consisting of 25 Flemish bells, 25 hand bells and 25 celesta bells, was dedicated October 25, 1973.

All reports were finished Wednesday morning including the Junior Membership and Junior 11; the Pennsylvania Honor Roll. The Tellers Committee presented its report. Mrs. Russell declared the nominees headed by Mrs. Coray H. Miller for the office of State Regent and Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr. for State Vice Regent to have been duly elected. Each outgoing Officer presented to the State Conference her newly elected successor.

With the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" followed by the Benediction, the Conference adjourned at 12:25 P.M.—Marguerite Flounders.

**District of Columbia**

The District of Columbia DAR has moved from its familiar Chapter House on Massachusetts Avenue, which they had occupied for thirty-five years, to new quarters at 3000 Tilden Street, N.W. The new home is the result of prolonged search and negotiations, with final sale of the Chapter House to the Embassy of Bangladesh. The move was celebrated with a gala Open House ceremony, complete with ribbon-cutting, and a tour of the new facilities for the 350 guests, including members, and residents of Tilden Gardens Apartments, in which the new home is located. This has been a happy move, with warm hospitality extended by the new neighbors in the building.

Reflecting the spirit of the daughters, Mrs. Bernard Van Rensselaer, State Chaplain, offered the prayer of dedication: "Almighty God, who has mercifully promised to hear the prayers of people who call upon Thee, we beseech Thee graciously to bless this house to Thy honor and service, and for the use of those who hold the ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution dear to their hearts. Watch over Thy servants in their coming in and their going out. Keep us ever mindful of our patriotic objectives. These things and whatever else Thou shalt see to be good for us in this new home, we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen".

Members are delighted with the new location and its convenience. Renovation, including the installation of air conditioning,

**CHAPLAIN GENERAL’S BREAKFAST:** Sunday, April 14, 7 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom. Continental Breakfast, $3.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John W. DuBose, 4500 Davenport Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope with check.

Bus for wreath-laying ceremony at Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon leaves at 8 a.m. Tickets, $2.00.
The tragic life story of Philip Vickers Fithian, who died at the age of 28, is a most unusual and surprising one that touches intimately on colonial customs, early American history, and the Revolution. Fithian was a prolific writer both of letters and diaries which were published after his death in a series of journals. For us, today, they are a veritable treasure chest of history, for he not only studied at Princeton University in 1772 but served as a tutor of children on a great southern plantation, and later rode out on the frontier as a Presbyterian missionary. Still later, he became a chaplain in the army during the Revolutionary war.

There is a poignancy to his story as there is to all stories of promising young men who die for their country. That this dedicated young man should die such a pathetic death in duty to his church and country throws a searching light on the Revolution, and we are horrified at the details.

Fithian’s grandparents came from England in 1640 and settled on Long Island. Young Fithian was born in Greenwich, New Jersey, in 1747 and, as was customary, he was educated in his early years by Presbyterian ministers and then in 1770 became a student at Princeton. He studied with James Madison, Aaron Burr, and men who later became ministers, and kept a diary of this period of his life. This keeping of notes on his observations turned into a life-long habit, and his accounts have enriched our knowledge of colonial times.

After graduation from Princeton, he studied theology for a year, and then was recommended by Dr. John Witherspoon, President of the College, as a tutor to Robert Carter, a wealthy Virginia land owner. This was a new venture for 25 year old Fithian, and he was somewhat apprehensive about it.

He wrote: “Waited on Dr. Witherspoon to hear his Proposal for my going to Virginia. He read me a Letter which he received from Col. Carter & proposed the following Terms—To teach his Children, five daughters & three Sons, who are from five to seventeen years old—the young Ladies are to be taught the English Language carefully, & to be instructed in the Latin & Greek—And he proposes to give thirty Pounds Sterling which is about Sixty Pounds currency; Provide all accommodations; Allow him the Undisturbed Use of a Room; And the Use of his own Library; find Provender for a Horse; & a Servant to Wait—By the Advice of the Dr. & his Recommendation of the Gentleman & the Place, I accepted the Offer & agreed to go in the Fall into Virginia.”

Although still unsure of himself, Fithian prepared to leave. He says he bought “a Saddle, Bridle, Spurrs etc.
a Pr. of Sadle bags," and was measured for a "Surtout Coat," but that he was uneasy about his recent attacks of fever and ague, and about leaving the girl he loved. His love affair with Elizabeth Beatty was not just a "young man's fancy," but an abiding love, and so he was torn with doubts. But with Fithian, duty always came first.

One morning in October he said he rose early and "took formal leave of my Friends & Relations." Having had his horse shod and his affairs settled, he asked Merciful Heaven to protect him and set out on horseback for Virginia October 20, 1773. It took him eight days to make the trip.

He spent a year with the charming Carter family for whom he developed a great affection and, true to form, he kept a daily record of his life there. He wrote about the great balls and parties that were a part of Virginia social life, and although he never learned to dance, he went with the Carters to these affairs and met many influential people.

He found Mr. Carter a cultured gentleman who wanted the best in education for his children. He was quite impressed by the great Carter plantation, near colonial Williamsburg, and with the beautiful manor home, "No-mini Hall," and the 70,000 acres of fine land and the hundreds of negroes who took care of it. In his diary he described it as "agreeable and majestic, most romantic and truly elegant."

Fithian was interested in everything, and was amazed to learn the family consumed 27,000 pounds of pork yearly, 20 beeves, 550 bushels of wheat, 4 hogsheds of rum and 150 gallons of Brandy. He noticed that the Carter family was always supplied with meat, but his keen eye also observed that the slaves ate corn.

Fithian's personality emerges through the words of his diaries. He quoted from sermons he heard and spoke of the clergymen he met. He dined with members of the American Philosophical Society, but once, with typical reserve, he stayed home to read Plato while the other house guests went to a cock fight.

Sometimes he quoted scripture or poems in Latin and Greek as the scholar he was, writing in flowery language and throwing in a phrase or two by Socrates for special effect.

When he drank tea with the ladies, or had a bowl of punch with the gentlemen, he made note of it as well as the cost of a carriage, a glass of bitters, or that he had breakfasted on oysters.

In the schoolroom he kept strict order, arising at 7 with classes before 8. Breakfast was at 8:30, and dinner between 2 and 3 and then more classes until 5 P.M. At this time he was allowed to go to his room where he found a fire burning, a candle lighted, and his books waiting him. Supper was at 8 with good port and Madeira wine served with the sprightly conversations of the Carters. He respected Mr. Carter and admired Mrs. Carter who was a lady of quality with whom he often talked and took walks.

Companionship with the Carters, pleasant evenings reading philosophy, and participating in music with the family delighted the esthetic young Fithian.

Mrs. Carter walked with him in the gardens, explaining the grafting of figs and apricots, the planting of fine asparagus beds. In his notes he described the flowers and birds, the plum trees in blossom. The richness and beauty of the plantation was most appealing. Sometimes his observations took an amusing turn: "Today I saw a Phenomenon, Mrs. Carter without her stays! She complains of a pain in her breast that prevents her wearing them; she says she fears it is Cancer breeding there. I hope it may only be fear."

Another time he comments: "The Girls in white frocks huddle together and look like a Flock of Lambs—I wish they were half as innocent."

Fithian had many problems. Beside being blessed with poor health, he was extremely shy and dreaded the great parties. Once, he refused to go to a large ball, but Mrs. Carter would not listen to him and insisted that he go with her. Once there, he seemed to enjoy the spectacle, describing the silks and brocades the ladies wore at great length. But he never danced nor played cards, and was relieved when back in his room with his books.

His diary, however, reveals his secret admiration of these social events: "There were several Minuets danced with great ease and propriety; after which the whole company joined with country-dances and it was indeed beautiful to admiration to see such a number of young persons, set off by dress to the best Advantage, moving easily, to the sound of well performed Music."

He mentions a Miss Ritche who danced a Minuet as "a tall slim Girl, dances nimble & graceful. She appeared in a blue silk Gown, her Hair was done up neat, without powder; it is very Black & set to good Advantage." He also described a Miss Jenny Washington: "Her dress is rich & well-chosen, but not tawdry, nor yet too plain. She appears to Day in a Chintz cotton Gown with an elegant blue stamp, a sky-blue silk Quilt, spotted apron. Her hair is a light Brown, it was crap'd up, with two Rolls at each side & on the top a small cap of beautiful Gauze and rich Lace with an artificial Flower interwoven."

Fithian not only observed the ladies but the churches as well. In December 1773 he makes note of church customs: "I observe it is a general custom on Sundays here, with Gentlemen to invite one another home to dine, after Church; It is not the Custom for Gentlemen to go into Church til Service is beginning; I have known the Clerk to come out and call them in to prayers.—Almost every Lady wears a red Cloak; and when they ride out they tye a white handkerchief over their Head and face, so that I was distress'd whenever I saw a Lady for I thought she had the Tooth-Ach!"

His medical observations frankly reveal the common ailments of colonial times. He speaks of the "putrid Quinsy" and said that Peruvian bark and salt-petre or nitre were given for it. In bad weather there were colds, sore throats, the bloody flux, the ague, fits and disorders, and he spoke of one illness called "Jail Fever."

Fithian himself was often troubled with pain in his jaw, teeth, and head, and he suffered many fevers. He was
frequently ill with dysentery, often severe, and he feared the disease would be "the end of him." When he was ill in bed, Mrs. Carter kindly sent him coffee and Spirits of Hartshorn for his head, hot barley broth, or a bowl of hot green tea, and the entire family were solicitous for his health.

At this time Virginia aristocrats copied the English, importing beautiful furniture, paintings, and fine pieces of art from Europe. So it was that Fithian enjoyed the gracious living of the so-called "golden age" that preceded the American Revolution. There was much friendly visiting between families, and Fithian was welcomed with the Carter family into many lovely homes.

Some Virginians sent their young people to England to be educated, but others, like Robert Carter, engaged tutors from Princeton to instruct their children at home. Carter also hired dancing and music masters, for the Minuet was popular at the time, and he desired his children to be well-schooled in the arts.

Fithian records his impressions of Virginia social life in the 18th century in his Journal (1773-1774) in a truthful and accurate account. Because he enjoyed and wrote about people, his comments are always interesting. The original edition of this Journal was published by the Princeton Historical Association in 1900. A second edition was published in Williamsburg in 1943.

For over a century Fithian's manuscripts were ignored. After his death, his brother, Enoch, copied his letters and diaries into several volumes, and the irregularity of spelling, capitalization, and punctuation was due to his copying. It is a sad commentary that the scholarly young writer's notes should have been so abused.

Fithian's stay in Virginia soon came to an end. Even now war clouds were penetrating into this idyllic setting of southern hospitality. In May 1774, he mentioned that coffee was being drunk as the people would not use tea after hearing about the Boston incident. October, 1774: "Tuesday evening last the people of this Town & of Baltimore obliged one Anthony Stewart a Merchant here to set fire to a Brig of his lately from London with 17 chests of Tea—The People seem indeed to be full of patriotic Fire."

Near the end of 1774, Fithian returned to New Jersey to answer a call to the Presbyterian ministry. The strict sense of duty, ever inherent in his personality, spurred him on, and of course he wished to return to his "Laura" whom he wrote to so faithfully—in reality she was Miss Elizabeth Beatty. Although he had met many Virginia belles that year, he stayed loyal to his first love and carved her name in a beech tree. But he was loathe to leave the friendly Carters whom he loved and respected, and he wrote to them often after he returned home.

The Missionary

Fithian now entered the third period of his life, his days at Princeton only a memory, his year as a tutor ended. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia and preached for a short time as a supply minister. Then he was sent out on the frontier as a missionary. He started out on horseback at a significant time in our country's history, just three weeks after the start of the Revolution at Lexington and Concord.

It was May, 1775, when he crossed the Alleghenies to Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Sunbury and Northumberland were lusty young towns only about three years old, and here he met and talked with river boatmen and saw 30 crack young riflemen with drum and fife march into town under Captain John Lowdon. They were expert sharp-shooters, they told him, on their way to war, and had come from "Great Island."

Again, Fithian commented vividly on living conditions. He wrote that these towns were "bedlams full of drinking and vice." The frontier was a far cry from the elegant life on the Carter plantation. He told of meeting Indians on his travels, of passing Indian camps and hearing ungodly wild whoops that made his blood turn cold. He was intensely frightened by Indians and despised them, even the friendly ones; to him they were heathenish savages.

He confides his fears in his diary in July, 1775: "An alarming Report, Eight Horse Loads of Powder went up the Country this Day carried by a number of Indians. It is shrewdly guessed they have in view some infernal Stratagem. Poor I, unarmed & impotent, am going up into their proper and legal Territories, where Equity could not injure them for abusing me."

Fear alone did not prevent Fithian from observing the action on the frontier: "Two wagons with Goods, Women, Tools &c, went through Town to Day from East-Jersey, on their Way to Fishing Creek up this River, where they are to settle; rapid, most rapid, is the growth of this County."

While preaching in this section he admits that he was in such great fear and dread that his knees trembled and his lips quivered, having fasted. At a later service he felt better but had to read his sermons. Several people invited him to their homes, but he said, "I must now away this Long River (the Susquehanna) sixty Miles higher, among quarrelsome Yankees, insidious Indians, & at best lonely Wilds!"

Unfortunately Fithian came at a time when the settlers lived in constant dread of Indians. Then too, all unaware, he rode into the dangerous part of the colonies called "the back door to the Revolution" where the British were inciting the Indians against the settlers to keep them away from the real war front on the seacoast.

As he followed the West Branch of the Susquehanna to Williamsport, and then to "Great Island," he rode over Indian land. Finally he came to "Old Town" which was later to be the city of Lock Haven. He was now on the very last outpost on the frontier.

His Journal dated 1775-1776 follows this trip and contains valuable historical information about Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Here he stopped at Squire Fleming's, a prominent settler who owned 1650 acres of land between the Susquehanna river and Bald Eagle Creek. This land was later purchased by Jerry Church and his brother to lay out Lock Haven.

Later he met William Reed who had come from Ireland and built a log cabin on the river. Surrounding it with...
a stockade, he called it Reed's Fort and it became a refuge during Indian attack. It was the last of a chain of 11 forts up the river from Sunbury. Fithian met the Reeds and visited with them.

There were few families in this section in 1775, and Fithian said he was the first “orderly preacher” to come by appointment. He held a worship service on the banks of the river opposite “Great Island.” About 140 people attended, and he implored them with youthful fervor to observe the Sabbath with reverence.

Fithian had noted the lack of culture in the backwoods, and was pleasantly surprised to find the memorable letters of John Dickinson, powerful spokesman for the colonial cause, in Squire Fleming's home. Further, he was delighted to meet the Squire's attractive daughter, Betsy, and William Reed's daughter, Jenny, a lively young lady of staunch pioneer stock who went huckleberrying with him.

Although sentimentally attached to his girl back home, he had a masculine eye for feminine beauty and must have caused a few heart flutters. In fact a bit of family gossip hints the reason Jennie Reed never married was because she had fallen in love with this young minister. Betsy Fleming might have come under his spiritual influence too, for later in her life she donated money from her inheritance to buy the land for the first Presbyterian church in the vicinity.

A clear picture of the Reed family emerges from Fithian's diary: "I drank Coffee last Evening at Mr. Reed's. They appear to be a Sociable, kind, neat Family. Indeed I have not seen domestic Affairs adjusted, making Allowance for the Earth-Floor'd Hamlet, anywhere in the Purchase more to my Mind. They treated me with a clean Dish of fine Huckleberries—and with a Dish of well-made clear Coffee, which is here a rare Repast."

Without realizing it, he was writing the history of frontier days in 1775. He wrote with an amazing astuteness, and his Journal of this period is unique for that reason . . . often critical, sanctimonious, even funny, but nevertheless historically correct.

Fithian as a person makes an interesting study. He was called a snob, a prig, but no wonder. He had been brought up austere in the Presbyterian church which had strict standards for their clergy. Even his comments sound stuffy at times: "A minister's reputation had to be as carefully guarded as a virgin's!" He frankly admitted cultivating the "best people," and moralized piously in his writings. But he described people truthfully, what they wore, their ailments and medicines, their marriages and scandals.

He was shocked at frontier conditions, appalled to have to retire in the same room with the family. "Fleas biting! Bugs crawling!" he comments in disgust. But when you remember he had just spent a year in a luxurious Virginia manor home, and was now traveling through rough primitive country, where log houses had earthen floors and glass windows were rare, where the libraries and culture of the cities were unknown, you can understand his intense aversion to this life.

Not only does he tell of the trials of a circuit rider, but gives a good picture of the social and military life. But he neglected to mention the German population in the region, giving the impression there were only Scotch-Irish—good Presbyterian that he was.

At this time he was just 27 years of age, and when he left "Old Town," he was paid 20 shillings (one pound) for his services. He was only too happy to get away from Indian country and the fright of meeting savages unexpectedly on the trail.

Casualty of the Revolution

Fithian returned to New Jersey in early September, 1775. In October he married the girl of his dreams, the "Laura" of whom he had written, rhapsodized, and remained faithful to through all his travels. At this time there are some gaps in his diary, but sometime later he was sent out on another mission tour which lasted four months. Then in July, 1776, he was appointed chaplain in the New Jersey militia at 33 dollars and one third per month. He arrived in New York to hear the British under General Howe open fire on the Americans. He was now at the front of the Revolution.

His diary becomes one of heartbreak. His description of the war, the men, and the general conditions of an army camp is tragically revealing: "New York we have lost this Day; the Enemy entered about 3 o'clock & we have abandoned the Works on this side. I pray my God I may never see another such a Sabbath—the Cries of Women, the Groans of the Wounded, the Confusion of all! Swearing most profanely in every Quarter of the army. Gen. Washington came up to the Lines before Night; viewed them, & how they were manned, with much attention."

Fithian strove with great sincerity to do his duty as chaplain, continually hampered by illness. He conducted services until he was stricken with dysentery. Often afraid for himself, he advised others—"The Fears of death should be laid aside by every Person who enters the Service."

His diary now is filled with his personal battle with illness: "I am much troubled with sickness at my Stomach and purging, occupied I apprehend by the bad water."

July 23, 1776 had an acutely moving account of his health: "I am much unwell. I keep to my bed most of the day. I did indeed go to morning Prayers at four, but poorly was I able. Many have putred Fevers. Yet to such Places must our Youth go and mix with such Diseases, & here I must daily Visit among many in a contagious Disorder which is peculiarly horrible to me that my whole Frame revolts against it. But I am not discouraged nor dispirited. I am willing to suffer equally with my Countrymen since I have a firm Conviction that I am in my Duty."

Fithian's last days were chronicled by his friend and fellow chaplain, Andrew Hunter, who wrote to Fithian's wife at his request, telling her of his sickness.

October 4: "Visited Mr. Fithian who has been dangerously ill. Found him lying upon a thin bed raised from floor only by a little straw covered with a blanket or two, with no shelter from the inclemency of the

(Continued on page 116)
Historians have recorded a letter written by a student at Staunton College in Virginia to his parents, telling them of a visitor they had by the name of George Washington. After that day trigonometry held a new interest for John Sevier. He too would be a surveyor and explore new lands.

By Lois Kivett Redmon
Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, Tennessee

Twenty years later, the now Brigadier-General John Sevier recalled the words of Washington, who had told them the secrets of the mountain fastnesses. Two of his close friends at Staunton were friends for life: General James Robertson, the father of Nashville, Tennessee, and General Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky. General John Sevier became the first Governor of Tennessee in 1796.

Now in the darkest days of the Revolution, these men knew they would have to use their knowledge of the mountains, gained in their days as a surveyor.

In 1772 ten years had passed since college days, but the passing years had brought both fame and fortune to John Sevier. He married Sarah Hawkins, from a well-to-do Virginia family. She had borne him seven children. They had accumulated six hundred and forty acres of good land, and the young surveyor also had a thriving trading post. But most important was his reputation for defending his post against Indian attacks.

At length the story of his exploits crossed the mountains. The Governor of Virginia heard of Sevier and sent for him. From that day on, the name of John Sevier as a leader in military affairs was never surpassed. He was commissioned a Captain at twenty-seven. In the Governor's own words: 'He steps away as if he owned the universe and was afraid of no man.'

Following an Indian outbreak when the Virginia militia was called, Captain Sevier met Captain Evan Shelby,
Isaac's father, and learned that his former schoolmate was now living at Sapling Grove (Bristol). They planned to visit Isaac at once. Both men rode fine horses, but it took ten days to reach Isaac Shelby's home.

While they were there, Isaac persuaded them to go 20 miles farther to see a country called Watauga, where James Robertson, another schoolmate, now lived. On the trip Isaac explained about the Watauga country:

When Robertson left Staunton, he went back to his home in North Carolina where Daniel Boone lived. He heard Boone tell of the region with rich fertile land, so he and his friends moved from North Carolina to the Watauga country. They wanted to be in Virginia.

While the men were talking, Sevier had been scribbling. Then he explained that according to the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, Watauga was neither in Virginia or North Carolina, but was in Indian Territory. This caused grave concern to the three men. But at that moment they topped a height from which they beheld the Valley of the Watauga. John Sevier stood in rapture. A valley with luxuriant pastures everywhere. "And streams! Look at them!" They could see the Holston and the Watauga with many tributaries. Isaac said, "A little farther south the Nolichucky flows."

The sun was slowly setting as the travelers made their way down to the valley of scattered log houses of the Watauga Settlement. A score of barking dogs warned the pioneers of the strangers. From every house men, women and children came out.

Robertson was coming toward them, shouting, "Welcome, friends!" He recognized the Shelbys at once, and when he saw the stalwart form of John Sevier, he grabbed him in great excitement.

Around the fireside that evening, Robertson revealed to them his troubled mind: That the settlers, hoping to get away from the tyranny of the North Carolina Governor, thought they were now living in Virginia. "But as their leader, I am beginning to wonder if this is Virginia."

He turned to Sevier and asked his opinion.

John Sevier, with great compassion for the troubled man, told him that they were below the Virginia border. To this Robertson groaned, then lifted his broad shoulders and said, "All right, if it is, we'll make the best of it," and added, "we knew we would have savages around us, but we dreaded them less than the oppression of Great Britain."

Sevier listened with keen interest as Robertson proclaimed they had the best settlement west of the Alleghenies. Then Sevier was up on his feet and pacing the floor with enthusiasm. He felt the lure which had enticed men since the first settlers touched the coast of the new world. After a few moments, he declared. "There is real man's work to be done here. I am twenty-seven years old, and it's time I was in the struggle for life and liberty."

Robertson's eyes kindled, "You are the man we need, John." Captain Shelby cautioned, "Don't go too fast, Sevier, back in Virginia you have prospered; here it will
be dangerous, and you will be a poor man in a few years if you live to withstand Indian attacks."

But Sevier’s countenance glowed as he spoke. “I want to live where I can see the line of civilization move forward.” He resolved to Robertson that as soon as he could go back to Virginia and dispose of his property, he would bring his wife and boys down to share with them the beautiful country of Watauga. Robertson took Sevier’s hand with emotional joy as these declarations were made.

With John Sevier’s arrival in the Watauga settlement, there began one of the most daring careers in the conquest of the West. He moved with a restless surge toward the untamed and unsettled country in his determination to push the line of civilization across the Alleghenies to the Mississippi River.

The leaders of Watauga, striving for protection, drew up a Constitution which was the first written constitution adopted by the consent of a free people in America. It was signed by every member of the settlement. The commissioners signed a petition asking that the district west of the Alleghenies be incorporated into the state of North Carolina. The North Carolina Legislature granted their request, and the western area was named Washington District. But it was found that the adoption by North Carolina was of no benefit because of the impassable mountains.

The Watauga men took immediate plans for the protection of the settlement which had been threatened by the Indians. The time was set to meet with the Indian Chiefs, and arrange with them for a treaty, if they could. The day arrived, and the assembled Cherokee Chiefs together with their warriors made a spectacular sight which the settlers never forgot. Above them all towered the dreaded Oconostota, the Chief of Chiefs, and the spokesman for the Indians. Robertson was the spokesman for the settlers because he knew many of the Chiefs by name. Thus he began:

“We have come to live on these lands which you say are your hunting grounds. We do not think of asking you to give us something for nothing.”

“What does the White Chief want?” Oconostota asked, after conferring with other chiefs about the council fire.

“If you will let us live freely for ten years on all the lands of the Watauga, we shall pay you in powder, lead, and cotton goods and six thousand dollars.”

There was another conference of the chiefs. At length, he turned to Robertson, “The White Brother’s words are good, but ten years is too long. Let the terms be eight years and we are ready.”

There was a brief conference among the settlers, then the proposal was accepted. Eagles’ feathers were everywhere as they made ready to sign the paper. There was no delay in making the payment. The settlers then breathed more freely. Surely there could be no further danger with the Indians.

Within a short time there began what has been called the most fiercely contested Indian conflict ever fought on this continent. The Governor of Virginia called every available man. Sevier and Shelby still Captains in the Virginia Militia, took a company of men from Watauga. The arrival of Daniel Boone at Watauga with the remnant of a terrified company of people telling of the Indian rampage spurred the Watauga men to help in this battle. The report was that the Shawnees, Delawares, and Mingoe Indians from the North were heading south, and the Watauga settlers wanted to help stop them before they got to their settlement. It was a long fierce battle, but the Indians were outflanked.

The Colonies were greatly disturbed since it was reported that the British encouraged the savages to war against the settlers to prevent the western movement. And the Governor of North Carolina sent a proclamation to Watauga saying the treaty with the Indians is against the British law; that the lands belong to the King. "Now wait until the Cherokees learn about this," Sevier said to Robertson.

A meeting was called and when the news was read to the Watauga settlers, Sevier declared, “We’ll build up our own defense and be prepared.” To this someone yelled, “Hurrah for Nolichucky Jack” (a nickname given Sevier since his fight with the Indians on the Nolichucky River) and the same was heard in all directions. Sevier said, “Men, I thank you for your confidence, but we have work to do.” And the work began with building forts.

Day after day the pioneers went to the forest with their axes and their guns and horses to drag the great poles for the palisades of the forts. The women kept plenty of food on the ground for the hardworking men. With Sevier always in the lead, the volunteers worked with power. And at the close of a hard day’s work, they wiped the sweat from their manly brows, and watched with love and devotion over their families by the firesides of their cabins. These are the Watauga men who paved the way for the western movement which became the state of Tennessee.

The pioneers rejoiced when the forts were completed in 1776. There was a meeting held at one of the fortresses. Sevier, with his shrewd ability for keeping in touch with the news that could affect the future country, took the floor and began with great exultation: “Our country will be free! Blood has been shed in Massachusetts!” The excitement reached a high pitch when the Watauga men heard the stirring news from Concord and Lexington. This gave them hope that their land belonged to them instead of the King, so their hats went into the air on hearing the news. Every man was ready to cross the mountains and help defeat the British.

While the Watauga men were preparing to go to the aid of the Colonies and fight for the cause of liberty, Isaac Thomas, a trader, came to the settlement with an important message from Nancy Ward, a Cherokee friend of the white man: “Send my white brothers word to be ready;” was her urgent plea. “The bolt will fall at midnight, July 7. Let them be prepared.”

“A British agent has been stirring up the Cherokees against you,” Thomas explained. And at once the settlers prepared for trouble. They took refuge in the nearest fort. There was an attack on Fort Patrick Henry, located near the junction of the Holston, where one hundred and
seventy men were able to turn the Indians back. The fort at Watauga which was named Fort Lee was commanded by Robertson and Sevier. The brave men grimly watched for the coming of their savage foes. Yet for some reason they did not appear. After days of waiting, they relaxed their vigilance. Many of the men went to the fields, while some of the women were milking cows near the fort. Suddenly the savages burst out of the forest shouting their blood-curdling war whoop. The men managed to reach the fort. The women, too, got inside the gates—all but Catherine Sherrill (Bonny Kate).

The Indians rushed after her. With a gleeful shout, one of them reached out to grab her, but with one hand a ball from Sevier’s gun stopped him and with the other hand he pulled her over the stockade. “Bonny Kate,” Sevier said, “You are a brave girl.” For twenty days the fort was besieged by the Indians. But great havoc was wrought among the Indians by the fire of those who listened to Sevier’s quiet counsel, “Wait till you are sure of your man; don’t waste your powder.”

Discouraged, Oconostota led his Indians away during the night. But one of the chiefs, Dragging Canoe, angered by the defeat of his braves, resolved to make a captive he had taken pay for the success of the Watauga men. The captive was a woman, Mrs. William Bean. He prepared to burn her at the stake. She was securely fastened and the dry wood about her feet was ready to be fired when Nancy Ward, the prophetess, friend of the settlers but feared by the Indians, threw her protecting arms around the victim and defied Dragging Canoe to light the fire.

The fame of those days, in 1776 when a few score of white men overcame many times that number of Indians and ended the plans of the British for the conquest of the frontier, was told for many years in the mountains. Also, in this year, North Carolina gave some recognition to the government of Watauga, in the District of Washington. Sevier was made a representative to the Legislature of North Carolina, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Washington District.

Robertson had bid farewell to Watauga and was moving to the Cumberland settlement which had been his plans for sometime. This left Sevier greatly concerned. Also, there was important news on the condition of the country. Sevier called a meeting which turned out to be an historical meeting when he announced, “In Philadelphia and New York and Boston, they are fighting for liberty!” The crowd roared when he exclaimed, “We are Americans, and we will fight for America!” From that day on, the feelings of the patriots were high.

The following day Isaac Shelby rode up with a company of men and shouted the battle yell which Sevier had made famous. But when the laughter and yelling died down, Sevier saw the sober looks on their faces. Going to meet them, he called, “Isaac Shelby, welcome to this place and all who are with you.” Leading the way, Sevier and Isaac went into the house. When they were alone, Shelby told the story of British activity, which threatened the Colonies:

“Since the fall of Charleston, the conquest of Georgia and South Carolina had been completed. Arms and ammunition have been sent to the Creeks and Cherokees, that thousands of them may come against us.”

“What about Cornwallis?” Sevier asked. Shelby explained, “The Indians are supposed to keep us occupied while he marches through and joins forces in the North. But there’s another plan. If the Indians don’t stop us, a Colonel Patrick Ferguson has been sent into the mountains to smash any attempts of the Watauga men in preventing Cornwallis from going through.”

Sevier moved with speed. There were maps, pencils, and charts going in all directions while the two Colonels made plans that had never before been made in Watauga. As the people were stirred to action, a messenger came. He stood at attention before the officers when he read the message:

“I come from Colonel Ferguson, whose prisoner I was. By me he sends a message: ‘Unless you cease your opposition to Great Britain, he will march his army over the mountains, hang the leaders, and lay the country to waste with fire and sword.’ Now that I have delivered the message, I want to fight for liberty.” Sevier gave the boy a welcomed hand. He declared to Shelby, “The time has come to go after Ferguson. Our victory will be half won when we take him by surprise.”

Plans were made but they were faced with the most serious problems of their frontier lives. Their already small army would have to be divided to provide protection at home, and with all the battles which they had fought to control the Indians, not once had North Carolina repaid them for the expense of buying supplies.

For days there was a financial problem. But when the call went out that “The Redcoats are coming. Rally for Freedom!” there was a response never before known. John Adair, the Entry Taker for North Carolina was persuaded by Sevier to loan the money which was in the treasury to meet the needs of the army. Adair’s reply was: “If our liberty is gone, the money will go too. So take it.”

On the appointed day, eight hundred and forty stalwart men gathered at Sycamore Shoals. The British would have laughed at their equipment of hunting knives and Deckard rifles, their buckskin shirts and trousers. But the members of their families who had gathered to bid them farewell, cheered them. Then they joined reverently with Parson Samuel Doak in the prayer to the God of Host to be with his servants, and in the blessing which followed:

“Go forth, my brave men—go forth with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.”

The brave men mounted their horses and moved swiftly toward the rising sun, commanded by Col. John Sevier, Col. Isaac Shelby, and Col. William Campbell of Virginia. The last words given by the commanders were: “Ferguson will not cross the mountains.” To this the men could be heard yelling far out of sight.

The country they traveled had to be made in single file. From the top of one mountain the company halted and looked out over the many mountain peaks. The vastness and grandeur of the countryside brought many stirring remarks. The army moved on with determination.
as they threaded the mountain passes with care. After many days of climbing, they were among the settlers of North Carolina. That morning they passed people who looked on in wonder. "Those over-mountain men look powerful!" was heard along the way. Their army was increased by North Carolina, under the command of Col. Ben Cleveland.

Ferguson had learned of their coming. He resolved to wipe out these backwoodsmen if they dared to prevent his army passing through. With these resolutions he took his stand on the top of King's Mountain. "I can't be driven from this place by all the rebels out of Sheol!" he declared.

At dawn the mountain men halted on the eighth day, tired and hungry. But after a quick meal of side bacon and parched corn, rode on. The final stage of the journey was begun. By noon the men knew they were in a short distance of Ferguson's army.

At the foot of the steep, wooded slope of King's Mountain they halted until the commanders gave final orders. The men encircled the mountain. Then the commanders' shouts electrified them, and the battle yell that had chilled the blood of savages was heard around the mountain. Up above them, behind the rocks, Ferguson's men heard it coming from all directions.

"We're surrounded!" Ferguson shouted to his army as a galling fire came upon the British from all sides. Yet they could not see the Wataugans who had taken cover behind trees.

Ferguson gave the call to leave the rocks and charge down the hill with bayonets fixed. They dislodged the mountain men and drove them down the slopes. But the undaunted men pushed up the slope again. The Wataugans were coming up on four sides of the battle field. The fortunes of battle were first with one side, and then the other. Sevier leaped from his station close to the rocks, rushed to his panic-stricken men coming down the mountain and stemmed a retreating tide. There was hand-to-hand conflict. History records that Ferguson's fatal shot came from the column of Sevier's sharp-shooters, and the white flag went up.

The victorious men and their leaders dealt the death blow to the hopes of the British Army, and paved the way for the closing scene of the Revolution at Yorktown. The Battle of King's Mountain is the best evidence that those Wataugans did "Share in the glorious cause of Liberty."

Thomas Jefferson declared that "This battle was the turn of the tide of success which terminated the Revolutionary War."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Philip Fithian
(Continued from page 111)
season other than a small Marque that with 3 other persons to lodge in it beside himself. He is reduced to the lowest state one would imagine possible for human nature to support under, besides which he has no physician to attend him but an unskilled quack of a Surgeons mate, & no nurse but an unknowing country Lad.

October 8: "This morning about 10 o'clock Mr. Fithian closed his Eyes upon the Things of Time and is gone to try a Spiritual world. His illness continued 17 days. For some Days before his death, his Skin was remarkably tinged with the Boile which had spread thro his whole System."

Mr. Hunter made a poignant observation. "Were I in his situation, I should wish to see so near a Friend as a wife." Mrs. Fithian, however, did not come. After years of loyal devotion this seemed almost cruel to the reader. In his Journals she seemed nothing more than a romantic idol, and we are later informed that she married Fithian's cousin.

Fithian's last words were written September 22, 1776: "Dr. Ewing much unwell. Many of our Battalion disordered at present. I suppose it is brought on by the damp and hard lying in Tents without Boards on the Ground. The Col., are both at the advanced Lines on Guard, & the Remainder who are fit for Duty are all ordered, as soon as out of bed, without Prayers, to Fatigue. Our Lads grow tired, & begin to count the Days of their Service which yet remain."

Fithian's Legacy
The reader can't help becoming fond of young Fithian as you follow him through his Journals . . . annoyed perhaps at times, highly amused, but certainly sorrowful at his untimely end. That he was snobbish and pious, lacking in maturity, and unable to face frontier life is understandable when you know his background. Perhaps he did look down his nose a bit at frontier people and Indians, but a young Princeton-bred theological scholar might easily have been offended by their crude manners. Of course not all the people he met were of this type for he seems to have enjoyed the Flemings and the Reeds and Betsy and Jennie.

For any frailty of character he compensated many times over by his bravery in face of duty to his country. Leaving a young bride whom he idolized to journey into backwoods territory, then to serve as chaplain in the army took courage. The miserable discomforts of a traveling missionary and the hard life in an army camp certainly quickly matured the young man who had criticized the lazy housewives on the frontier.

(Continued on page 169)
LAST MINUTE CALL from the TOWN CRIER! Bicentennial reports and Bicentennial ACTION CONTEST entries should be en route to the proper Chairman. Don't forget that vitally important State Questionnaire which will go into your State's Permanent Bicentennial File. HURRY with complete reports for complete coverage.

Washington Headquarters Association (founded by Daughters of the American Revolution in 1903) whose President is Mrs. J. Frank Wood, who is also Regent of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City, was co-sponsor of impressive Formal Re-opening Ceremonies of the Morris-Jumel Mansion, also commemorating the anniversary of the Battle of Haarlem Heights. The New York City National Shrines Associates jointly participated in the ceremonies. The patriotic exercises were shared by members of the Military, the United States Flag Foundation, Sons of the American Revolution, a U.S. Army Band from Fort Hamilton, N.Y. and representatives of civic organizations. Lt. General William A. Knowlton, Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, addressed the audience on the subject "Haarlem Heights Evoked Courage." The Regents' Round Table of Greater New York, Mrs. Alexander F. Patterson, chairman, presented and dedicated plantings of holly and forsythia as a Bicentennial Commemorative. The Battle of Haarlem Heights fought on September 16, 1776 was a stand-off for the Continentals under General George Washington. The battle took on considerable ground from the Hudson to the Harlem Rivers. At this time the country house on the nearby hill was used by General Washington as his headquarters for 33 days. The house was built in 1755 by Colonel Roger Morris, a British officer. It is the only building remaining in Manhattan so used by Washington. The mansion is under the custody of the Washington Headquarters Association. The plantings to all those DAR members whose dedication and interest in preserving the site and marking the anniversary make possible a splendid Bicentennial observance.

MORE Bicentennial Action. Mrs. Henry C. Warner of Dixon Chapter, Dixon, Ill. reports that one hundred and fifty local organizations were invited to join Dixon DAR in commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Boston Tea Party on December 16, 1973. The Chapter-sponsored observance "caught on" with television and radio support and participation of merchants, one of whom served tea to their customers every day during the Boston Tea Party Week. Attractive invitations from Dixon Chapter displayed the handsome Tea Chest for the Boston Tea Party now on view at the NSDAR Museum. The Bicentennial "officially" opened in Dixon with this excellent DAR participation.

"Old World Wisconsin" (the Wisconsin Bicentennial project) will receive Bicentennial gift flags and poles from the Wisconsin State Society, according to Mrs. Dudley Warren Pierce, State Chairman U.S.A. Bicentennial. Installation of flag poles is set for spring 1974, to display the Flag of the United States of America and Wisconsin State Flag. Further, an outstanding slide program on historic sites in Wisconsin has been assembled, all sites predating 1850. This project directed by the American Heritage Chairman, Mrs. Charles Reed.

Word from Mrs. Archie C. Camp, State Regent of Hawaii, tells of in-depth Bicentennial research following the theme "Make Local History Live", dealing with the first "English Speaking School West of the Mississippi". When completed, more details are promised through this page. Hawaii continues study of the earliest churches in the Hawaiian Islands, extending programs and information to fulfill the goal of "being aware of the role churches played in developing the area where you live".
On April 26, 1973 New York State Cottage celebrated fifty years of service as a dormitory for girls at Tamassee DAR School.

Education being one of the chief objectives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and realizing the great need for schools among the mountain folk of the South, the South Carolina Daughters decided to establish an industrial school for mountain girls.

An appropriate site was eventually chosen in the northwest corner of the state near the borders of Georgia and North Carolina.

Work was begun and in 1918 one building was completed which would house boarding girls and provide a day school for all those in walking distance.

The first day school was opened in February of 1919 with an enrollment of twenty-three which soon grew to fifty, and in fall of 1919 the boarding school for girls was added. In September five girls were welcomed and by November there were ten.

This was the first building to be erected on the campus. It consisted of a large classroom, living room, small dining room, pantry and kitchen on the first floor. On the second floor were two large dormitories, two rooms for teachers and a small bath.

As the school grew the dormitory became overcrowded and in 1924 a new building was erected to be known as the Administration Building. This made it possible for the first building to be used exclusively as a girls' dormitory. The building became known as Grace Ward Calhoun Hall and is maintained by the South Carolina Daughters.

Mrs. Charles White Nash, then State Regent of New York, had visited the DAR School at Tamassee, and learning of the vital need for another dormitory to house the ever increasing number of girls coming to the school, decided to make the building of a cottage for girls the project of her administration.

She announced her decision at the State Conference held in Saratoga in 1920. As a result, Mrs. Silas Sher-
wood, Regent of Tioughnioga Chapter, introduced a resolution to the effect that the Tamassee Project be presented to each chapter with the request that each chapter contribute at least $10.00 as a nucleus for a building fund to be used for the construction of a cottage at Tamassee to be occupied by boarding girls and their housemother. Tioughnioga Chapter sent out the first appeal for funds in January of 1921.

Finding much interest throughout the State, the State Regent invited Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, then Regent of South Carolina and first chairman of Tamassee School, to come and address the State Conference held in Rochester in October of 1921. At this conference Mrs. Nash appointed a State Tamassee Committee with Mrs. Robert H. Gibbs of Schenectady as chairman.

The committee convened immediately and in February of 1922 a letter was sent to each chapter asking that a chairman be appointed. The committee met in Washington in April, 1922 and voted to build a cottage to accommodate twelve girls and two teachers.

The plan, which was approved by the Tamassee Board of South Carolina, was to be a cottage of Dutch Colonial Design typical of New York State. Plans were submitted by Strickland, Blodgett and Law of Boston, Massachusetts and Norman Sturgis of Albany and accepted.

Five bids for the construction of the cottage were received, the lowest being $9400.00 by J. H. Hays of Westminster, South Carolina. The contract was given to Mr. Hays.

Plans called for a living room, dining room, kitchen, hall, coat closet and toilet on the first floor. On the second floor were to be two teachers' rooms with bath between, six bedrooms with one general bathroom containing three lavatories, three toilets, tub and one shower.

On September 22, 1922 in the presence of the State Regent of South Carolina and members of the Tamassee Board, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun turned the first spadeful of earth for the foundation. The New York State Committee had hoped to have the cottage ready for dedication on November twenty-second just after the South Carolina State Conference. However, unavoidable circumstances made it impossible. The cottage was dedicated on April 28, 1923 with furnishings and equipment valued at $14,000.00.

The date marked the 58th Anniversary of the signing of the "Treaty of Peace" between the North and the South. Invocation was given followed by the scripture. The Chairman, Mrs. Gibbes, turned over to the New York State Regent the New York Cottage finished and furnished.

Then followed the dedication address by the State Regent. The "Song to the Empire State" was sung by the Tamassee Girls and the South Carolina State Regent accepted the cottage and turned it over to the Tamassee Board of South Carolina and the South Carolina song was sung.

Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun of South Carolina unveiled the bronze tablet and accepted the cottage with appropriate remarks.

After an address by Mr. F. H. Hope State Superintendent of Education, all joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and the cottage was opened for inspection. Thus the second house was built on the Tamassee Campus.

It was a house such as the pupils and the countryside had not seen. It was as nicely furnished as any city home. Many had never seen water coming from a tap in a house.

At the time the cottage was dedicated there were fifty-four host-chapters, each having given at least $100.00 toward the building fund and one host, Colonel Walter Scott of New York City.

The hall was furnished by Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter in memory of Mrs. Walworth who was one of the founders of the National Society. However, in the hall stands a beautiful old grandfather's clock, the gift of Wiltwyck Chapter in memory of Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, a past State Regent of New York.

The living room was furnished by the three Albany Chapters, Mohawk, Gansevoort and Tawasentha in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Nash. The kitchen was furnished by Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, the living room by Schenectada Chapter in honor of their Regent, Mrs. Gibbs. The girls' bedrooms were furnished by the following chapters; Philip Schuyler, Monroe, Kanestio Valley, White Plains and Chepontuc. The two teachers' rooms were furnished by Jamestown Chapter and the eight chapters on Long Island. A victrola with fifty records was given by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pouch in memory of their daughter Helen. Brass knockers for the bedroom doors were the gift of Miss Warner of Philip Schuyler Chapter, and brass andirons for the dining room fireplace were given by Mrs. E. H. Carroll of Schenectada Chapter. Many personal gifts were given by individual members.

For some years the upkeep of New York Cottage was financed by a Tamassee open fund which varied according to chapter contributions. Realizing that this was not adequate to maintain the upkeep properly, Mrs. Nash appealed to the New York Daughters stating, "You will recognize that a chairman or committee can accomplish nothing without the support of each chapter and member. My appeal to you is to realize that New York Cottage is our obligation. We built it, it fills a definite need; we are bound to keep it in a condition to honorably represent New York State."

Thus, through the united efforts of New York State members, an endowment fund was eventually established sufficient to care for the needs of the cottage.

In 1954 the kitchen was renovated. A new unit with sinks and cabinets were installed and the floor laid with asphalt tile.

In 1958 the cottage was redecorated and the following year new maple furniture replaced the old furniture in the living room. That same year the Junior Membership
Committee of New York State chose as their project the equipment of a playground in the rear of the cottage, a definite complement to the cottage. This committee recently provided a custom-made screen for the living room fireplace.

In 1965 the cottage was again renovated. Both the interior and exterior were painted. Wall-to-wall carpeting was laid throughout. New bedroom furniture including beds and dressers replaced the old white iron beds and dressers. The basement has been completed and equipped for use as a recreation room.

Many needed articles have been obtained through the collection of S & H Green Stamps including a Baldwin Spinet Piano and two maple rocking chairs for each of the bed rooms.

Fine gifts of silver and china plus many fine cash gifts by chapters and individual members throughout the years have added much to the comfort and efficiency of the cottage.

A furnace has been installed in the basement, allowing for better control of the heating system by the housemother. Two new showers have been installed in the first floor bathroom. Panic hardware has been placed on all of the outside doors and they now open outward instead of in. Recently two flag poles were erected either side of the front entrance, one flying the American flag and one the New York state flag. These were the gift of Mrs. George U. Baylies, New York State Regent.

Since the dedication of the cottage fifty years ago, it has found many constructive uses. It has been used as a practice house for Senior Home Economic Students; and a number of receptions have been held there by various groups; the first wedding on the Tamassee Campus took place in the New York State Cottage on December 18, 1938 when Vallie Mae Chapman became the bride of Guerney Jester; many students have returned to Tamassee for their marriage, the ceremony taking place in the Gibson Chapel with the reception following in the cottage; when the Adele Erb Sullivan Administration Building was dedicated in October of 1967 New York State members held open house in the cottage in honor of Mrs. Sullivan who was then President General.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Project undertaken by New York State is the rebuilding of the two porches. This work will be done in keeping with the original architecture of the house. New shrubbery will be planted to enhance the general appearance of the cottage.

At the time the cottage was dedicated one of the girls said, "Everything is so beautiful, it seems as if a body who lives there would just have to be good."

It has been a privilege for New York State, not only to have a part in the Patriotic Education Project of the National Society but also to be able to provide a comfortable, friendly home for the girls, inspiring them to go on to a happy, useful life.

New York State will continue to uphold the faith that Mrs. Gibbes, the first New York State Cottage Chairman placed in us when she said, "The cottage is finished, but the work for Tamassee and the girls will continue, I am sure."

Newport

(Continued from page 105)

in their joint operation to defeat the British. There was peace in Boston between the two allies; and the feeling was that New England was safe from attack. 19

With the attack of Newport a failure, Sullivan went back to Providence. General Greene carried on his operations as Quartermaster General and the Marquis de Lafayette occupied Bristol. The Commander-in-Chief remained at White Plains until September.

As winter was approaching, Washington made plans for that cold season. He had nine brigades stationed in New Jersey, seven of which were to be at Middlebrook. Six brigades were to be on the eastern side of the Hudson river. They were to be stationed as far north as Danbury. The cavalry had to be scattered from Connecticut down to Virginia, as forage was hard to obtain.

There were no major battles for the remainder of the year, but there were a few minor military events. On the twenty-seventh of September, General Charles Grey defeated a light horse detachment of Colonel Baylor at Tappan, New York. 20 Several weeks later, on October 15th, Count Pulaski’s legion was attacked at Little Neck, New Jersey. After this engagement a report stated that fifty Americans were killed and none wounded. This ended the campaigning for 1778.

Footnotes

1 Bernard C. Steiner, ed., The Life and Correspondence of James McHenry, Cleveland, 1907, pp. 21 ff.
2 Ibid., p. 23.
3 The Count d’Estaing was executed during the French Revolution as a Royalist.
7 A letter from Pigot to Clinton, written on July 31 and August 1. Henry Clinton Papers, Clements Library, University of Michigan. Copies of extracts of these letters enclosed in Clinton to Lord George Germain, No. 13, Aug. 11, 1778.
8 Mackenzie Diaries, Diary of Frederick Mackenzie, 2 vols., II, 341.
12 Ibid., p. 243 ff.
13 Charles A. Moré, The Chevalier de Pontgibaud, p. 68.
15 New York Journal, September 14, 1778.
16 Ibid., September 15, 1778.
17 Rivista’s Gazette, October 3, 1778.
19 Ibid., p. 144.
20 General Grey was the commander at Paoli, where no quarter was given to the American forces. There were reports of American prisoners being killed at Tappan.
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(Continued on page 124)
QUERIES

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


Stoner: Need parents of William Stoner who married Caty Sicks tience Parsons, b. 9-2-1799 in N.H., could be Pelham, m. 12572.

Bradstreet-Cooke-Parsons-Sherburn-Wood: Want parents, birthplace-date: Elizabeth Bradstreet b. 12-1-1808 Rockport, Mass. m. James Davis 3-21-1827; Mary Cooke, birthdate not known m. Wm. Johnson 2-4-1793 Pelham; Dorothy Sherburn, b. 1745, d. 7-3-1825, m. Ebenezer Barker 1762; Henrietta Wood, b. 5-15-1802 Weatherfield, Vt. m. Daniel Kimball.—Mrs. Warren H. Coburn, 879 Eastland Ave., Akron, Ohio 44305.

Murphy: Desire information on Edward Murphy, Rev. soldier whose name appears on monument on Hamilton Court House grounds, Hamilton, Ohio.—Violet Brodusky, Box 3022, Rapid City, S.D. 57701.

Spencer: Need ancestry of John Spencer, b. 12-20-1820, La Rue Co., Ky., m. Mary Jane Toole 1-20-1842. Is he son of Joseph and Mary (Jackson) Spencer; and brother of Sarah Savissa Ann, Minerva, Ellen and Joel Spencer?—Mrs. B. Hynum, 513 South 4th St., Monroe, La. 71201.

Marsh: Joseph M. Marsh, Inf. in the Revolutionary War, Virginia. Please give me names of his wife and children.—Mrs. B. A. Hynum, 513 South 4th St., Monroe, La. 71201.

Broome: Need names and marriage dates of parents John Broom (Broome) b. 3-16-1763 Wake County, N.C. was brought into S.C. 1768 at age of five years, settled in Craven District on waters of Big Cedar Creek. Children: William, Susanna, John, Dorcas, Jane, Tabitha, Victor. He was Revolutionary soldier, died in Fairfield Co., S.C. 7-17-1842. Had brother William b. 2-3-1753, d. 9-5-1826. There was also a brother Charles who had a Royal Land Grant dated 1773, Fairfield Co. (Craven District). Some other family names: Thomas, Alexander, Jacob, Richard, Edward.—Mrs. Bessie Broom Richardson, Winnsboro, S.C. 29180.

Sanford: Want info on dates of birth, death, and place of Pierce (Pearce) Sanford and wife, Elizabeth; lived Orange Co., Va. ca. 1760-1826; exc. info his line.—Contact Irma Sanford Ben-digo, 4342 S. Pacific Cir., N. Fort Myers, Fla. 33903.


Daws-Leppere: Need information on Abbie Dawes Leppere, John F. Leppere, and/or Edward Leppere??—Mrs. Marian Toney, Box 63, Fort Bayard, New Mexico 88036.

Bugg: Need parents & siblings of the Sarah Bugg (b. 3-17-1750) who m. Wm. Bilbo (1747-1822) ab. 1768 in Va. and moved to Mercer Co., Ky. ab. 1786 with chil. Archibald, John & Elizabeth—others?—Mrs. Margaret Taylor, 104 1/2 W. Main St., Knightstown, Ind. 46148.

Oklahoma: Bible Records Ada, Oklahoma. Presented by: The Oklahoma State Society. The records below were copied by Mrs. M. P. Hatchett, Ada, Okla. from a photostatic copy of the old Bible that was in the possession of Mr. J. B. Hatchett, Attorney at Law, Wichita Falls, TX, in 1944. In his letter he made this statement, "I have set apart next Sunday morning to unwrap the fragile old Bible and to copy as you requested." July 12, 1944. Mr. Joseph Byrd Hatchett left a son Joseph
**Joseph Hatchett Bible**

**Births**

Joseph Hatchett son of Abraham Hatchett and Mary his wife of Nottoway County, Va., was born December the 8th, 1778

Elizabeth Hatchett daughter of Jacob Berger of Pittsylvania County Va was born May the 2 1781

Pliny Hatchett son of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born November the 20th 1804

Alalinda Persis Gale daughter of Polley F. Gale was born October 28th 1834

Sophia Hatchett daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born May the 20th 1806

Livy Hatchett son of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born March 3d 1808

Logan Hatchett son of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born January the 22 1810

Angeline Sophia Gale daughter of Polley F. Gale was born April 23, 1838

Mary E Hatchett born September 1843

Margaret Remey Hatchett born 13th November 1845

Polley Farley Hatchett daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born February the 5th 1812

Abraham ReMay Hatchett son of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born October 18th, 1815

Jacob Berger Hatchett son of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born November the 10th 1818

Mary Eliza Leona Gale daughter of Polley F. Gale was born October 26th 1840

Leroy Cole Downey Hatchett son of Joseph and Elizabeth his wife was born February the 23 1821

Harrison Pliny Hatchett Harris son of John and Sophia Harris was born June the 4th 1844

Mary Frances Harris daughter of Joseph and Sophia Harris was born December the 10th 1846

Martha Colésta Gale daughter of Polly F. Gale was born May 6, 1846 in margin

Louisa E. Hatchett born October 1848

**Marriages**

Joseph Hatchett and Elizabeth Berger were married February the 8th 1804

Sophia Hatchett and John Harris were married the 8th February 1827

Pliny Hatchett was married to Catherine Thornberry the 23rd February 1831

Polly F. Hatchett and Jarvis H. Gale were married the 11th day of July 1833

Livy Hatchett and Margaret Ann Conn were married the 10th day of August 1847

Leroy C. D. Hatchett and Maryann P. Adams were married December the 20th 1846

(The rest of the page is taken up with births of grandchildren)

Livy S. Hatchett born 31st August 1835

William F. Hatchett born December 19th 1837

Sophia Harris Children's ages

Joseph W. Harris born 16 day of August 1829

Emily J. Harris born 26th day of February 1831

Ann C. Harris born 5th day of April 1833

Nancy E. Harris born the 13th March 1835

Harriet A. Harris born March the 3rd 1837

James S. Harris born March 15th 1839

Livy H. Harris born May the 25th, 1841

Harrison P. H. Harris born June the 4th 1844

Mary F. Harris born December the 10th 1846 in margin

**Deaths**

William F. Hatchett born December the 19th 1837

Sarah A. Harris born 27th November 1849

Jacob Berger Hatchett departed this life October the 5th 1823

Abraham ReMay Hatchett departed this life July the 19th 1831

Logan Hatchett departed this life January the 1st 1835

Polly F. Gale daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hatchett departed this life the 18th September 1847

Elizabeth Hatchett wife of Joseph Hatchett departed this life October the 22nd 1833

and in a completely different hand-writing

Joseph Hatchitt died September 10th 1857 aged nearly seventy nine

Note: The name Hatchett is spelled every case with an undotted i instead of an i or e until the last item. Joseph's name is spelled with a dotted i.

**Oklahoma: Bible Records Ada Oklahoma. Presented by: The Oklahoma State Society.**

**Bible Records from the Hugh McGill Bible**

These records were copied by Samuel D. McGill from the Hugh McGill Bible and reads as follows:

"Hugh McGill, the Father of the McGill Family in Williamsburg County, South Carolina, was married to Sarah Gordon 10th June 1732 and departed this life 30 June, 1857 in the 50th year of his age and was married 23 years to Sarah Gordon his wife"

**Their Children:**

John McGill was born 1st April 1734

Mary McGill was born 20th January 1738

Jean McGill was born 12th September 1740

Roger McGill was born 28th August 1742

James McGill was born 28th October 1744

Samuel McGill was born 12th September 1747

Sarah McGill was born 15th August 1750

Sarah Dicky departed this life December 24th 1759 age 49.

This day July 24th 1794 taken a true copy and certified by Roger McGill.

The above is a correct copy taken by me as left in this Bible (Roger McGill) this 20th day of April 1845 and retaken by me 2nd June 1878 from copies as above

**Samuel D. McGill**

Roger McGill, the son of Hugh McGill and Elizabeth Wesbury was married 23rd February 1767

**Their Children:**

Hugh McGill was born 30 December 1767

Jean McGill was born 8 September 1769

Martha McGill was born 8 August 1771

Mary McGill was born 28 May 1773 died young

Elizabeth McGill was born 14 January 1775 died young

Burr McGill was born 23 February 1777 died young

John McGill was born 2 January 1779

Samuel McGill was born 25 February 1781

Mary McGill was born 7 January 1783

Elizabeth McGill the wife of Roger McGill departed this life 24 July 1787 in child bed of two sons and they departed the same day. "Copied from Roger McGeills Bible—June 1878 by Samuel Davis McGill, grandson of Roger McGill. Roger McGill resided in the East side of Indiantown Swamp and he and his wife and most of his children are buried in the Indiantown Church Yard.

Hugh McGill married Jennet Thompson, whose family are all dead

Jean McGill married John Wilson whose descendants live at Indiantown
John McGill married Salina McClary and moved to Alabama.
Samuel McGill married Mary Ann Sanders and lived and died at Indiantown.
Mary McGill married Samuel Bradley of Sumter.
Samuel McGill, the son of Roger McGill, who was the son of Hugh McGill, the first, and the Father of the undersigned lived on the West side of Indiantown Swamp, was of an easy and quiet disposition, blue eyes and a fair complexion and of unassuming manners. Died 10th November A. D. 1840.

**Samuel Davis McGill**

Record of Samuel McGill’s Family

Samuel McGill, the son of Roger McGill was married to Mary Ann Sanders on 21 August 1806.

Their Children:
Elizahbeth Amelia McGill was born 12 August 1807.
John Sanders McGill was born 2 November 1808 died young.
Jennet Louiza McGill was born 17 January 1810.
Samuel Gadson McGill was born 21 January 1812 died young.
Drucilla McGill was born 12 February 1813 died young.
Mary McCottry McGill was born 7 October 1814.
Jane Caroline McGill was born March 1816.
Martha Emeline McGill was born 22 October 1817 died young.
Samuel Davis McGill was born 12 February 1819.
William Wilson McGill was born 5 March 1821 died young.
Mary Ann Sanders McGill was born 22 June 1822.
Sidney Spencer McGill was born 14 January 1824.
Amanda M. McGill was born 3 January 1826 died young.
Minto Witherspoon McGill was born 26 February 1828.
Elizabeth Amelia McGill married J. T. Scott 27 April 1826. They moved to Arkansas 1860.
Mr. Scott died on the way.

Mary McCottry McGill was married to J. G. Burgess 24 April 1834. Her husband died in 1855 and in 1866 she moved to Arkansas.
Jane Caroline McGill married W. R. Scott 24 April 1834. After her husband’s death she moved to Arkansas and died in 1863.
Samuel Davis McGill married L. E. Pressley 14 March 1844 and is the only direct descendant living in this county.
Mary Ann Sanders McGill married A. J. Murphy 13 December 1843, after her 1st husband’s death she again married and died in Arkansas.


Minto Witherspoon McGill married S. E. McIntosh 21 December 1848 moved to Arkansas in 1857 and is the parent of 10 children. Of those who died young:
Samuel Gadson McGill died 1st February 1812, buried in Indiantown Grave Yard.

John Sanders McGill died 3 October 1814, buried in Indiantown Grave Yard.

Martha Emeline McGill died 29 Sept. 1819, buried in Indiantown Grave Yard.
Drucilla McGill died 10 September 1823 in her 11.year, buried in Indiantown Grave Yard.
Amanda M. McGill died 13 December 1826 in her 1st year, buried in Indiantown Grave Yard.
Mary Ann McGill, the wife of Samuel McGill and the mother of the above 14 children was born at Muddy Creek on 12th December 1785. Died on 7th May 1850 and is buried in the Indiantown Church Yard.

### DAR MAGAZINE

**Change of Address**

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New Ancestor Records

(Continued from page 121)

Rudy, Henry..........................Lancaster Co., PA
Simmons, Silas.......................Woburn, Mass.
Simonds
Smick, William (Johann Wilhelm) ....N. J.
Smith, Ralph.........................York Dist., S. C.
Spicer, William......................Culpeper Co. & Wilkes, N. C.
Strickland, Sampson (Samson).......Wake Co., N. C.
Swasey, Joseph........................Exeter, N. H.
Swasey
Terrell, Richmond...................Lancaster Dist., S. C.
A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer, at 12 noon, Friday, December 7, 1973, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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

The roll was called and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heiser, Mrs. Ziesmer, Mrs. Westbrooke, Mrs. Morriss, Mrs. Lempenau, Mrs. King, Mrs. Jenkins; Vice President General: Mrs. Vorous, Maryland; State Regents: Mrs. Mason, District of Columbia; Mrs. Smith, Maryland; Mrs. Biscoe, Virginia.

The President General welcomed Miss Adaline Thornton to the National Board meeting, and expressed the National Society's appreciation of her dedication, efficiency and faithful service to the Society for the past 46 years.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Ziesmer, moved that 119 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Biscoe. Adopted.

Mrs. Ziesmer reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 576; resigned, 1433; reinstated, 119.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report:

Applications verified, 1705.

Supplementals verified, 136.

All applications submitted prior to October 24, 1973 have been examined.

All supplementals submitted prior to August 15, 1972 have been examined.

GILBERTA WOOD WESTBROOKE, Registrar General.

Mrs. Westbrooke moved that the 1,705 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Biscoe. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Heiser, gave her report.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Upon the death of Mrs. Alpha Gough Tate, State Vice Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Katherine Blackwell Elliott was elected to fill the vacancy and is hereby presented for confirmation as State Vice Regent.

Through their respective State Regents the following members are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Bernice Livingston Rieg, Rockville, Connecticut; Mrs. Sandra Wiggins Mitchell, Waynesville, Georgia; Mrs. Kathleen Mae Marsh Lane, Versailles, Indiana; Mrs. Sandra Gex Scott Thomas, Vevay, Indiana; Mrs. Winne Mae Vernon, Oelwein, Iowa; Mrs. Delpha Evans Kanes, Lebanon, Kentucky; Mrs. Doris Severe Bruffey, Potomac, Maryland; Mrs. Deann Faye Best Smith, Lee's Summit, Missouri; Miss Edwinda Denmark O'Brien, East Hampton, New York; Mrs. Julie C. Hicks, Florence, South Carolina.

Through the State Regent of Rhode Island has come the request for an extension of time for the Sarah Scott Hopkins Chapter which is below in membership.

The following chapter has been automatically disbanded: Summerville, Summerville, Pennsylvania.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Hutchins-Grayson, Compton, California.

The following chapters have met all the requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: General Edward F. Beale, Palmdale, California; Clay County, North Kansas City, Missouri; Abigail Ann Berry Chesley, Abilene, Texas; Michael Stoner, Dallas, Texas; Major James Kerr, Kerrville, Texas.

MARIAN ROWE HEISER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Heiser moved the confirmation of one State Vice Regent; confirmation of ten organizing regents; extension of time for one chapter; disbandment of two chapters; confirmation of two chapters; confirmation of chapters that had all necessary messages of organization were sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Smith. Adopted.

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

The President General thanked the members for coming, and wished them a very happy holiday season.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Kemper, offered the benediction. The meeting adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

ENID HALL GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary General.
NANCY CHRISTIAN FLEMING, (Roanoke, Virginia). The home of Colonel William Fleming and his wife, Nancy Christian Fleming, is one of the oldest houses in the Roanoke Valley. To help preserve this historic home the Chapter erected a bronze plaque on the house as its Bicentennial project. Colonel Fleming is well known as a Surgeon, Soldier and Patriot.

The Fleming family cemetery is near the site of the former home and in 1925 the Chapter constructed a stone wall around it and erected a plaque for the Colonel and his wife.

Mrs. L. P. Smithey introduced the speaker, Mr. Carl Andrews at the June 14 service. Mrs. Roger Martin, the State Chaplain, gave the invocation; the formal plaque dedication was by Mrs. N. W. Wellford, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. John Wentworth, Chapter Chaplain.

FRENCH LICK (Nashville, Tenn.). A DAR marker at the grave of Henry Bradford has been placed in the small Bradford family cemetery on General Electric property in Hendersonville, Tennessee. Also a new government marker was erected by the General Electric Company to replace the one which had been stolen.

Dedication of this marker and tombstone was held on Sunday, September 30 at 2:30 p.m. by the French Lick Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. Members taking part in the ceremony were Mrs. Aubrey White, Regent, and Mrs. J. M. Hagan, Chaplain, Mrs. A. R. Hewitt, Vice Regent. They were assisted by Mrs. Joseph A. Saunders, great-great granddaughter of Henry Bradford. Mrs. Saunders gave a brief talk on his life.

Henry Bradford, born November 1757 in Fauquier County, Virginia, the son of William and Mary Morgan Bradford, was bound out to a tailor at age 12. Before he had finished this service the War for Independence broke out. He entered the army at age 19. He served in Capt. John Chilton's Company, also known as Captain John Blockwell's Company, Third Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall. He was promoted first to Corporal, then to Sergeant and honorably discharged due to wounds December 23, 1777.

He journeyed to Tennessee with four or five hundred emigrants in the fall of 1784. In Tennessee he chose his land grant in northern Davidson County (now Sumner.) His first duty there was to help build a stockade and defend against Indian attacks.

Bradford received the title of Major in the Tennessee State Militia of Mero District. With other trustees he chose Cairo as site for county seat of Sumner.

Henry Bradford was Revenue Collector under Presidents Adams and Jefferson for the Ohio Territory.

In 1785 he married Elizabeth Payne Blakemore (widow of John Blakemore, Jr.). To Henry and Elizabeth Bradford were born Larkin, Ira, Henry, Priestley, Cecelia and Sophia.

Major Henry Bradford also traded with Indians at Wautauga in 1790.

French Lick Chapter DAR was founded October 26, 1938 at Edenwald, near Nashville.—Sara Bradford Saunders.

BEMIDJI (Bemidji, Minn.). The 50th anniversary of the organization of the Bemidji Chapter was held at the Fairview Nursing Home with Mrs. Martica Byrnes Huffman as honored guest. Mrs. Huffman was confirmed Organizing Regent April 19, 1920.

The Bemidji Chapter was organized October 8, 1923 at a dinner meeting held at the home of Mrs. E. W. Johnson with an attendance of thirty.

Mrs. Marshall Cooledge, Minnesota State Regent, installed the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Martica Byrnes Huffman, Vice Regent, Mrs. E. W. Johnson, Secretary, Miss Lucy Barrett, Treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Warfield.

During the past fifty years the Chapter has supported the NSDAR objectives by giving awards to high and grade school students for patriotic essays in History, awards to high school seniors home makers, for best efforts put forth in helpful lives, window displays on Constitution Week and American History Month, editorials in Newspapers, spot announcements, on radio, slides shown at schools from the National Museum of antiques, programs on rules and regulations of the flag, placing of antiques in the Pioneer building on the County fair grounds, support of DAR schools, subscription of DAR Magazine to high school, and public library and College, helping maintain Sibley House, donation of Patriot Index to public library, and many other activities. These activities receive much publicity over radio and in the Newspapers. Delegates are sent to the State Conference and Continental Congress.

As we begin the next half Century may we do all that we can to maintain our priceless National heritage transmitting to posterity the American tradition which has made our Country a great Country.

Current officers of the Bemidji Chapter are pictured at the 50th Anniversary Celebration.
LUCY JEFFERSON LEWIS (New Madrid, Mo.) and City officials sponsored the Voyageurs (Jolliet-Marquette Tri-centennial crew) visit to New Madrid in July. They were met at the rivers edge with City Officials, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Junior American Citizen members, Chapter officers and members. The American Flag and the old French Flag was carried by two boy scouts in the procession to the waters edge. Miss Dorothy Conway, State JAC Chairman, presented each voyager with a JAC pin and made them honorary members of the Junior American Citizens Clubs of New Madrid. The voyageurs were entertained with a dinner at the New Madrid Country Club and a crowd of 75 attended.

Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter has had a most successful year. They won 13 awards at State Conference in March and 44 National JAC awards in April at Continental Congress. Nine new members have joined and most are Juniors. We have 48 JAC Clubs and one JAC Club won a Bi-centennial National Award on Fort Madrid made by three JAC boys. Seven Good Citizen Pins were given, eight National Defense pins and six bronze history medals were also given with a total of 228 prizes and certificates. The Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter was honored to have been hostess to the Southeast District Meeting in Sept. 72.

EXETER (Exeter, N.H.) celebrated its 75th birthday on May 7 at Christ Episcopal Church, Exeter, N.H.

Mrs. Scott A. Bullard, Regent, presented and welcomed the large group of members and guests; Mrs. Kenneth L. Hoffman, wearing her grandmother’s black taffeta gown, read a prayer, especially written for the occasion, by Mrs. Nathan C. Morse, Chaplain. Mrs. Harry Parr, Vice President General, brought greetings from the NSDAR.

Mrs. Bullard introduced Mrs. Carl A. Chace, State Regent, as well as seven other state officers; DAR chapters represented at the meeting included: Granite, Ranger, Sally Plummer and Else Cilley. A paper on, “The Highlights of Exeter Chapter’s 75 Years,” written and read by Mrs. James W. Elton, told of the chapter’s organization and of the selection of the name of “Exeter,” since it had been the capital of New Hampshire at the time of the Revolution. She mentioned the many DAR markers placed on Revolutionary soldiers’ graves in Exeter and vicinity; she said that history and patriotism were stressed over the years and related outstanding activities and accomplishments of the members.

Mrs. Edward G. Wood introduced the speaker, Gilbert Center, Executive Director of the New Hampshire American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, who spoke on the plans to observe the country’s 200th birthday.

On May 9, Exeter Chapter made a presentation to the town of Exeter of two plantings of rhododendrons at Memorial Park honoring State DAR Officers and commemorating its 75th anniversary.

With Mrs. Fred E. Miller, Jr., in charge of arrangements for the social hour, the tea table was presided over by two past Regents (sisters!) Mrs. F. Leroy Junkins and Mrs. Charles O. Smith. The birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Sherman D. Bennett assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Jewell, a former Regent and member of the National Society for 46 years—Alice S. Elton.

COlONEL WILLIAM PRESCOTT (Newark, New York). Mrs. Hilda Ashford Buchanan, a long standing member of the Chapter, was honored this spring (1973) when the Senior Class of Lyons Central School, Lyons, New York, dedicated the Lyons Tale, the yearbook, to her. In the dedication, they cite her friendly advice, and remembering them as individuals. The final line says, “Now that our high school days are coming to an end, you will be our inspiration for the future.” Mrs. Buchanan is secretary to the Guidance Counselor.

Our Chapter feels she is living proof of the DAR ideals.

Her mother, Mrs. Iva Hosford Ashford, and her aunts, Mrs. Laura Ashford Bond, and Mrs. Leona Hosford Thomas, are also active members in our Chapter.

NACOGDOCHES (Nacogdoches, Texas) was organized in Nacogdoches April 9, 1926, with 23 members, one of which is still active. Today, there are 145 members.

At the October 1973 meeting the Gold Medal of Honor was bestowed upon Mrs. \(\text{Pictured left to right are: Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Allen Moss, Regent.} \)

Albert Thomas, who after the death of her husband, Congressman Albert Thomas, became the first Congresswoman from Texas. Mrs. Thomas established Milliards Crossing and for the past several years has brought in, restored, and furnished, typical of the age in which they were built, five old homes of early East Texas. The money received from the Museum is used for the Albert Thomas Scholarship Fund at Stephen F. Austin State University.

The Medal of Honor is awarded to those native born adult citizens who have exhibited qualities of outstanding leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism and contributed to the betterment of their communities. In presenting the medal to Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Robert McCandless said, “We feel you truly meet all the qualifications of a good citizen.”

PEMAQUID (Lincoln County, Maine). Mrs. Earl James Hembreck, Maine State Regent, presented DAR’s Continental Congress Award to Dr. Harold B. Clifford, East Boothbay, at the annual State Officers’ Day Meeting at the Boothbay Harbor Congregational Church, June 9, 1973. Mrs. Elliotte McIver Todd, Chairman of the National Society’s Junior American Citizens Committee, presented to Dr. Clifford this award in recognition of his “promotion of the principles of good citizenship in the youth of America.” Mrs. Todd wrote Dr. Clifford, who composed the Junior American Citizens Creed in 1939, that his work “has influenced the lives of millions of young people.” The Creed appears in the JAC Handbook.

Mrs. Helmbreck brought the award from Continental Congress last April and the presentation was a well-kept secret prior to this meeting at which Dr. Clifford spoke briefly. Appropriately, the Chapter’s Good Citizen Girls and their mothers were present for the ceremony—Dr. Clifford wrote the JAC Creed especially for the special studies classes in the Boothbay schools where he was superintendent from 1925-1956. He has authored several social science textbooks and a history of the Boothbay Region.

Mrs. Helmbreck brought to the meeting an excellent report of Continental Congress and of the Maine State Conference. State officers present were Mrs. Thomas J. Peddle, State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick
For a marking by Pemaquid Chapter of the H. Beckwith, State Treasurer; Mrs. restored Old Harrington Meeting House, gent, announced that plans were complete Roscoe M. Jordan, State Finance Officer.

Coming issue of Reader's Digest en-

Harold W. Bates, State Registrar; Mrs. Bristol, which was begun in 1765. This meeting house was added to the National Register of Historical Sites in 1970 and will be included in an article in a forthcoming issue of Reader's Digest entitled "Treasures of America." Mrs. Edward Fertig began a drive for restoration of the building in 1960. Interior and exterior restoration now complete includes twenty-three rebuilt box pews, galleries with paneled rails and the pulpit itself as well as a second-floor museum of items from the town of Bristol. These include furniture, tools, cooking utensils, costumes and many historical documents and letters.

Rockfish Valley (Nelson County, Va.). The first DAR Chapter in Nelson County was organized February 23 at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Paul E. Hughes. The State Regent, Mrs. John S. Biscoe, installed the new officers. The new chapter will have the name Rockfish Valley Chapter. It was organized with 17 members who are descendants of Moses Hughes, son of Thomas Hughes.

Moses Hughes settled in the Beech Grove area where he and his wife, Elizabeth Ball Hughes, raised a family of five sons and five daughters during the period when the Indians were still using the Rockfish Valley as a trail to and from their hunting grounds crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains at the Rockfish Gap.

A most striking thing to be detected from the list of Nelson first American soldiers is the amazing number of fathers and sons who together fought for the freedom of their new homes. Rockfish Valley contributed most all of its male inhabitants for different durations during the war for American independence. Six companies of Minute Men raised from Albermarle, Amherst, Buckingham and Augusta counties went into camp three miles from Rockfish Gap which was then Amherst County. Nelson was formed in 1807.

Officers of the new chapter are Mrs. Hughes, Regent; Mrs. John L. Thomp-
THOMAS CARTER (Pittsylvania County, Virginia), a Gold Honor Roll Chapter, sponsors all National and State projects, and is actively engaged in Bi-centennial activities.

The Chapter mourns the loss of their organizing regent, Mrs. F. K. Perrow Sr., who passed away June 7, 1973, at age 91.

Mrs. Mary Smith Anderson published her history of the Smith Family and a copy has been sent to the Virginia State Genealogical Chairman, dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Perrow.

Since January, 1972 the Chapter has sponsored, for citizenship, Mr. Jacob Shomali, a native of Bethlehem, Israel Occupied Jordan. On July 24, 1973 Mrs. Shomali and five children arrived in America to join him, and the family now resides in Danville.

On August 24, 1973, the Shomalis were guests of honor at the Chapter picnic where each was presented the DAR Manual for Citizenship by the Chairman, Mrs. Odis C. Eaker. Each received a United States Flag, presented by Mrs. S. W. Swanson, flag chairman.

The Shomali family were also recipients of a linen and toy shower. For Mr. and Mrs. Shomali, there were the necessary household items. For the girls, Mary 15 and Sna 5, there were the feminine treasures delighting every girl's heart. For the boys, Ihsan 13, Riad 11 and Raouf 8, there were the pocket stuffers and games that boys just naturally accumulate, often take for granted, and find it very inconvenient to be without.

One of the highlights of the afternoon was seeing the male guests down on the floor teaching the Shomali boys how to play their games “American Style.” It was noted that whether 8 or 80 “Boys will be boys,” despite differences of age, national origin and language barriers.

The family is having difficulty translating their “Jordanian English” into “American English” and Mrs. Eaker is assisting with weekly lessons to make the transition easier.

The Chapter plans to sponsor this family of seven until each has received his or her citizenship.

ARMY-NAVY (Washington, D.C.) dedicated a marker at the grave of Colonel Thomas Blackburn, a Revolutionary War soldier. The ceremony was held at Rippon Lodge private cemetery on the Rippon Lodge Estate, Prince William County, Virginia.

One hundred and sixty guests and members were led in procession to the grave site by the colorful Mount Vernon Guards Fife and Drum Corps. The dedication service was conducted by Mrs. Joseph C. Lambert, Regent of the Army-Navy Chapter. Rear Admiral Richard Blackburn Black, USNR, Ret., owner of Rippon Lodge and direct descendent of Colonel Blackburn, gave a Historical Tribute. His daughter, Miss Debra Black, unveiled the Bronze Marker. Mrs. Ernest L. Janes, Chapter Historian, placed an American flag on the grave. Mrs. Martin A. Mason, State Regent, placed a red, white and blue flower wreath beside the headstone. A prayer was led and the benediction was given by Mrs. Alfred R. Peefley, Chapter Chaplain. Taps was sounded by the Mount Vernon Guards. Admiral Black fired volleys from old cannons which are relics of the Revolutionary War period.

MARY SILLIMAN (Bridgeport, Conn.) dedicated a marker at the grave of Lavinia Warren Stratton Magri at the close of the Silver Anniversary of the Barnum Festival. The impressive ceremony was conducted in Mountain Grove Cemetery by Miss Alaine Griswold, Regent, and Mrs. John Warren Richardson, Chaplain.

Lavinia Warren was one of the most famous women in the world during the 19th century. She was only 32 inches high, yet was a school teacher for several years. Then she was persuaded to join P. T. Barnum's circus, where she met and married internationally known “Gen. Tom Thumb” (his real name was Charles Sherwood Stratton) who was hardly three inches taller than Lavinia.

The wedding at Grace Episcopal church in New York was followed by a honeymoon trip which included a visit to President Lincoln at the White House. The famous couple was later entertained by much of European Royalty, and were special favorites of Queen Victoria. Lavinia gifts were bestowed upon them, including a miniature coach from the queen of England.

After being widowed for several years, Lavinia married another midget, count Primo Magri, whose title was conferred by the reigning Pope. It was during this marriage Lavinia joined Milingah chapter, DAR of Fisherkill, N.Y. She was a member of his staff.

The graves of Lavinia and Tom are side by side and a remarkable life sized marble statue of the general stands in the background.

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Attending the ceremony were many notables of Connecticut, including Miss Elizabeth Sterling Seeley, a relative of the families of both Tom and Lavinia.

Among the tributes was a floral Memorial, dedicated to the grave of Lavinia Warren Stratton Magri at the close of the Silver Anniversary of the Barnum Festival. The impressive ceremony was conducted in Mountain Grove Cemetery by Miss Alaine Griswold, Regent, and Mrs. John Warren Richardson, Chaplain.

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was both a 32nd degree Mason and a Knight Templar. A wreath was also placed on the nearby grave of Mr. Barnum, the Festival date of July 5 being his birthday.

King of the festival was Laurence McAndrews, and his Queen was Jane Noonan. Michael Hyatt and Janet Bensey were the children chosen to portray Tom and Lavinia.

The Barnum Museum houses many rare treasures of the Colonial period, the Revolutionary War and Civil War periods and, of course, the circus. One of the original papers required by DAR for membership was acquired last year by the museum, and is among Lavinia's personal relics.

Miss Gisswold succeeded Mrs. H. Wheeler Barret as Regent of Mary Silliman. The dedication of the DAR marker at Lavinia's grave was an auspicious beginning of the new Regent's regime. A letter of greeting and goodwill from Mrs. Fisher was read at the ceremony.

CONSTITUTION (Washington, D.C.). Recently, the Chapter had its National Defense Program honoring Captain William P. Lawrence, a former POW, at the home of Mrs. Frances Radulovic in Chevy Chase, Maryland, assisted by Mrs. Mathew J. Ramisch.

Mrs. Jerry B. Menefee, Regent, introduced Captain Lawrence, a native of Tennessee, who was the commanding officer of Fighter Squadron 143 on the U.S.S. Constellation. He was taken prisoner in 1967 and was released in 1973.

Captain Lawrence credited the pressure of world opinion as being instrumental in easing harsh conditions in prison and resulting in eventual release. Although he was wounded, was in solitary confinement for 18 months in a 7 by 7-ft. room, and was tortured at the grim Hanoi Hilton, the main thought that came across was the fact he did not consider himself a "hero" but just happened to have a particular job to do and did it. The patriotism and dedication of this humble officer was apparent.

The only accurate information the prisoners received was from newly captured flyers. The prisoners were never told any good news. For example, they were not told of the moon shots, but they were told of the assassination of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. Frequently the first and only mail a man would receive would contain news of the death of someone in his family.

Captain Lawrence said that he concluded very early in his imprisonment that, although his diet was deficient in protein and he knew he was losing weight slowly, he probably could survive physically, but he was not sure he could survive mentally. He drew on his inner resources. His faith in God, country and a belief in the American people sustained him. At the conclusion of his remarks the chapter members gave the handsome flyer a standing ovation.

JACKSONVILLE (Jacksonville, Florida). During Jacksonville Chapter's 78th year, the membership of 239 implemented the work of all the committees of the NSDAR and received the National Gold Honor Roll recognition.

Jacksonville Chapter acknowledges with appreciation nine State Conference First Place Awards for its work on Constitution Week, Genealogical Records, Press Book, Motion Pictures, Radio Publicity, Newspaper Reporting, Flag of the United States and two National First Place Awards at Continental Congress for a Newspaper Feature Story and Motion Picture Committee Report.

Further community services included participation in two U.S. District Naturalization Courts, eleven public school programs for presenting DAR Good Citizen Pins, American History Medals and Certificates of Appreciation, Good Citizenship Medals, a program on the Bill of Rights and three editorials in the Florida Times Union on "Constitution Week," "The Bill of Rights" and "American History Month."


Sarah Franklin was born in Philadelphia on September 1, 1743. As she grew up her distinguished father saw to it that she acquired a much more extensive education than girls of those times normally received. Sarah became a woman with many fine talents and varied abilities. During his absences in Europe she served as her father's representative, and as his hostess from 1785 until his death in 1790. Sarah married Richard Bache on October 29, 1767. They had eight children.

During the rugged winter of 1780, it was her patriotism and eloquence that aroused the zeal of the Pennsylvania ladies to help the soldiers of the Continental Army. They collected $300,684 and, due to the ragged condition of the soldiers, used the money to buy linen for shirts which, to save money, the ladies made themselves. Much of the cutting was done in Sarah's home and more than 2,200 women were employed at one time, under her direction. In a letter dated January 15, 1781, General Washington thanked her for the "patriotic exertions of yourself and the ladies who have furnished so handsome and useful a gratuity for the army, at so critical and severe a season. . . ."

Sarah Franklin Bache died on October 5, 1808, and was buried next to her parents in Old Christ Church Burial Ground.

Mrs. Martin A. Mason, State Regent, opened the service with introductions.

(Continued on page 154)
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The Athenaeum Rectory in Columbia, Tennessee, is the last remaining building of the Columbia Athenaeum, a female school with a large patronage and a national reputation for quality education. It flourished from 1852 until 1903. The Moorish design of the house marks it as a unique landmark.

Established in 1852 by the Rev. Frank G. Smith, at the outbreak of the Civil War the grounds and buildings were valued at $100,000. There was a 10,000-volume library and $4,000 worth of scientific apparatus.

During the Civil War the Rectory was used by Federal generals James S. Negley and John M. Schofield as their headquarters. General Nathan B. Forrest of the Confederate Army was the honoree of a military ball held here in 1863.

The Rectory was built in 1835 by Nathan Vaught, noted builder, for Samuel Polk Walker, nephew of President James K. Polk. Today it is the property of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities and is currently being restored.

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

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The Davidson County Regents Council, NSDAR of Nashville, Tennessee, honors another historic house of worship. The First Baptist Church was organized in 1820 and moved to its present location in 1886 (the third). The present building’s first service was on March 29, 1970.

The tower, at the corner of Seventh and Broad in downtown Nashville dates from 1886, was the entrance to the church. The architecture is American Gothic, and has the distinction of being one of the few buildings to use all known arches.

The tower was kept intact during the demolition and rebuilding of the new and larger church, from October 1967 to 1970.
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presence seemed to excite gatherings and his person seemed to dominate the area.

At a time when the average American male was approximately 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighed under 150 pounds, Washington was substantially bigger than most of the people around him. He tended to select big men to serve as his closest senior military officers. For example, at one weigh-in, eight of the eleven officers tipped the scales at more than 200 pounds. But even in that exceptional company, he more than held his own in physical terms.

His physical appearance, by all accounts, was an important factor to increase his effectiveness. Time and again in stories of his life, references are made to the natural leadership appearance of this large, vigorous man. His physical mien inspired confidence and trust and admiration. It also indicated power and energy and strength—qualities that were very much needed during the difficult years of founding the new United States of America.

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Salutes

OBION COUNTY, TENNESSEE
1823 - 1973

Obion County is situated in the northwestern portion of West Tennessee. The original act establishing Obion County was passed October 24, 1823. It was given the name Obion, an Indian word signifying “many prongs” from the Obion River. Obion County, Tennessee has enjoyed 150 years of growth, progress, and development.

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Erected through the efforts of Union City and Obion County Citizens. The memorial was dedicated October 21st, 1869. The monument is located at the end of Edwards Street.

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Carson-Newman College, founded in 1851, is a four-year, coeducational, liberal arts college. The Tennessee Baptist Convention-owned institution has a wide-range of pre-professional programs in addition to offering majors in 22 fields. Located between two TVA lakes, the college is only a one-hour drive from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Carson-Newman College
Jefferson City, Tennessee 37760

The Peter Houston Chapter Honors Its Junior Members. Seated left to right, front row: Mrs. H. L. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Robert W. Watkins, Mrs. Carl B. O'Cain. Standing left to right: Mrs. Jimmy Jones, Mrs. James F. Evans, Mrs. Vernon Veazey. Courtesy of the following businesses:

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The Allen Harris Gymnasium was recently completed on the campus of Washington College Academy. The building is named in honor of Mr. Allen Harris who has given generously of himself and his resources to the Academy. Mrs. Harris is a member of the John Sevier Chapter. The gymnasium complex includes a student center, AAU sized swimming pool, and Student Industries area as well as a large gymnasium. Visitors are always welcome to tour the building and the entire campus.

Washington College Academy is a coeducational fully accredited high school located in the mountains of East Tennessee. Founded in 1780 by a Presbyterian minister, Samuel Doak, the school is reputed to be the first to have had George Washington's personal permission to use his name. Today, it offers a well rounded program which includes both college preparatory and vocational courses.

Although only historically related to the Presbyterian Church, the school still has a strong emphasis on religious life. The students attend chapel daily and Sunday services in historic Salem Church. Among extracurricular activities offered are ceramics, industrial arts shop, soccer, track, swimming, basketball, tennis, baseball, and an outdoor training program. Persons interested in applying should write President T. Henry Jablonski, Washington College, Tennessee.

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The Jefferson County Courthouse, erected in 1845, overlooking the beautiful French Broad River in view of the Great Smoky Mountains, is located in historic Dandridge, Tennessee, the only known town named for George Washington's wife, Martha Dandridge.

Records, including the original marriage license of David Crockett and Polly Findlay, have been carefully preserved here since the organization of Jefferson County in 1792. A county museum, containing hundreds of Indian artifacts and an excellent collection of American pioneer utensils, is also maintained in this building.

Jefferson County's only DAR Chapter, Mossy Creek, the original name of the town of Jefferson City, invites you to visit its historic scenes and thanks the interested parties named below who have made this page possible.

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Dyer County was established in the year of 1823. It was named in honor of Colonel Robert Henry Dyer who served valiantly under General Andrew Jackson in the Natchez Expedition, the Creek War, War of 1812, including the decisive Battle of New Orleans.

Dyersburg, Tennessee is located in the northwest section of Tennessee, seventy-seven miles north of Memphis, 167 miles west of Nashville, Tennessee and 250 miles south of St. Louis, Missouri.

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Please make your Congress Reservation early!
In 1870 the General Assembly of Tennessee approved the erection of Hamblen County; said county to be erected from portions of Grainger and Jefferson Counties. In 1871 a small portion of Hawkins County was added to the original boundary.

In April of 1871 the County Court of Hamblen County approved the purchase of a site for a permanent courthouse. It is interesting to note the site chosen was the one on which the present courthouse stands.

In April of 1872 the County Court of Hamblen County let the contract for a courthouse with guaranteed completion in 1874. In accordance with the agreement the building was completed in the year 1874 and 1974 marks its Centennial.

In sponsoring the presentation of this historical data Samuel Doak Chapter DAR commends the County Courts through the years for the meticulous preservation of the original structure as additions have been made.

This page of history is graciously offered to
SAMUEL DOAK CHAPTER DAR
and to our nation by
the Honorable County Court of Hamblen County.

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SEE THESE POINTS OF INTEREST IN KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE
1. GENERAL JAMES WHITE FORT: Founded by Gen. James White who built the first house in the city's present site in 1786.
2. SITE OF FORT ADAIR: Built in 1788 by John Adair, Rev. Soldier, used as a depot for supplies for the early settlers.
3. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: Founded in 1792 with James White, John Adair, and George McNutt founding elders.
4. BLount MANSION: The oldest frame house west of the Appalachian Range, built in 1792. Wm. Blount was a signer of the Constitution of the U.S. and Gov. of the Territory of the U.S. South of the River Ohio.
5. RAMSEY HOUSE-SWANN POND: Built in 1797 by Francis Alexander Ramsey, a prominent East Tennessean said to be the first stone house in Knox County.
6. MARBLE SPRINGS: Gov. John Sevier Farm—The farm home of Tennessee's first Governor, built before 1892.
7. UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE: Founded in 1794 as Blount College, the first Land Grant College.
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In 1775 a force of MINUTE MEN was organized by Colonel Patrick Henry. They were known as the CULPEPER MINUTE MEN, and one of them, Lt. David Jameson, was an ancestor of Sarah McKelley King.
after which Mrs. Alfred O. Davis, Regent, Sarah Franklin Chapter, dedicated the bronze marker, then placed an American Beauty rose on the tomb. She was assisted by Dr. Ernest A. Harding, Rector of Christ Church, and Mrs. Bernard S. Van Rensselaer, State Chaplain.

Also attending the ceremony were National Officers: Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; State Officers: Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, Director, Pennsylvania Southeastern District, Mrs. George B. Hartman, D.C. State Historian, and Mrs. Arthur E. Brown, Chairman, D.C. Bicentennial Committee. Mr. Charles Dorman of the National Park Service was a guest.

After the ceremony, Mr. Dorman guided the 100 members present on a tour of Independence Hall, including the upper two rooms which have been refurbished by the National Society, under the auspices of Mrs. Spicer, as "A Gift to the Nation."

PETER MEYER (Assumption, Ill.). Members and guests of the chapter enjoyed a Bicentennial program at the November meeting held in the home of Mrs. Mel Willey of rural Taylorville. Presented by Miss Dorothy Drenman and Mrs. Paul Rozanski, both chapter officers, the program was designed to develop an awareness of the fast-approaching Bicentennial and was a series of color slides, with narrative, titled, "Dresses of the First Ladies of the White House." The slides which were on loan from the Smithsonian Institution, show what is perhaps the most famous costumes collection in this country.

In another Bicentennial related project, members of the chapter, who are also members of the Christian County Historical Society worked with that organization in gathering histories and photographs of Christian County churches for a religious display in the county museum, in an effort to emphasize America's religious heritage.

Chapter members also took an active part in the two-day Autumn Festival and Open House sponsored in October by the Historical Society which was attended by an estimated crowd of 2,000 on the second day of the festival when the Society dedicated the newly restored first Christian County courthouse where Abraham Lincoln practiced law. Mrs. George McLeod, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Thelma B. Gardner, Genealogical Records Chairman, were in charge of the entire restoration of the old courthouse located on the

(Continued on page 191)
We proudly present Mrs. Susong, a Charter Member of the Nolachuckey Chapter of Greeneville, Tennessee. She is a prominent civic and social leader, owner and publisher of The Greeneville Sun, and highly esteemed throughout the State and Nation.
DISTRICT I CHAPTERS
South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution

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Mrs. Hugh Crawley, Greenville, S. C.
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Chapters in District V of the South Carolina State Society NSDAR pay tribute to the First State Regent elected by the National Board of Management, (1892) (1892-1893) Mrs. Julianna Augusta Manning Richardson, wife of Governor John P. Richardson. She is buried in the Quaker cemetery located in Historic Camden, South Carolina's oldest inland city, founded 1730.

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Visit South Carolina for our Nation’s Bicentennial. Our State Slogan is “The Battleground of Freedom.” Four of the twenty-one major battles (Charleston, Camden, Kings Mountain, Cowpens) the turning point in the Revolution, were fought on her soil.

(Samuel Bacot Chapter, DAR)
Sumter's Home Chapter-DAR, takes great pride in saluting The Williams-Brice Historical Home, Museum-Archives Complex, which has opened its doors to the public during 1973. The Complex is especially noted for its extensive gardens professionally landscaped by Robert Marvin, renowned landscape architect. The home is suggestive of "Greek Revival," a type of three-storied brick home popular in the 1820's. This home dates from 1840. Located in the heart of downtown Sumter, it was the home of Mr. O. L. Williams, founder of the Williams Furniture Company, and later the home of his daughter, Martha, (Mrs. Thomas Brice). The gardens are noted for their formal layout, including pools and fountains. Much of the history of Sumter County has revolved around this home and many national, state and county historical treasures are on display, including the original portrait of General Thomas Sumter, "Gamecock of the American Revolution," painted from life in 1796 by the renowned artist, Rembrandt Peale.

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SUMTER'S HOME CHAPTER—DAR

Sumter, South Carolina
"Congratulations to Sumter’s Home Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

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Compliments of
OLD 96 DISTRICT CHAPTER
Edgefield, South Carolina

in memory of those brave patriots who sacrificed their lives at the Battle of Cowpens on January 17, 1781.

BATTLE OF COWPENS CHAPTER

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(Mrs. C. W. Bauknight)
Organizing Regent
and charter member
of the Walhalla Chapter DAR
Organized July 7, 1916
Walhalla, S.C.
Presented by her son
Mr. J. E. Bauknight, Jr.

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In Memory of
LULAH AYER VANDIVER
(MRS. J.R.)

Organizing Regent of
Cateechee Chapter
Anderson, S. C.
January 28, 1899

Honoring Mount Aerial Chapter and its Registrar
MRS. A. C. COBB
Bank of Hodges
Hodges, S.C.
"The Little Giant"

---

General Thomas Sumter, Fighting Gamecock of the Revolutionary War, is one of the central figures in the historic mural located in NBSC's home office in Sumter.

The mural, conceived and executed on location by noted artist William Hankinson, depicts the history of Sumter and Sumter County from 1521 to the present. With this annual report The National Bank of South Carolina hereby dedicates this mural to the City of Sumter and Sumter County.

---

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166 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Charleston Exchange Building

Charleston’s Exchange Building, described in 1771 as the most elegant building in the country, stands proudly today at the foot of Broad Street, on ground set aside for a public building as early as 1680. Sometime between 1690 and 1705, a semi-circular sea wall, the Half-Moon Battery, was pushed out into the harbor at this site, helping to complete the city’s fortifications and to make Charles Towne one of only three walled cities in the New World.

Upon that sea wall, in 1704, a two-story Court of Guard, or Palace at Arms, was built. This structure, housing a council chamber on its upper level and a guard house below, served both as an administration building and as the Provost for the colony. In the damp and gloomy dungeon, the British imprisoned felons, mutinous soldiers, and colonial patriots, among the latter, Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, and Thomas Heyward, Jr., Charleston’s three signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1718, the notorious pirate, Siege Bonnet, was held in the dungeon until his execution.

On April 18, 1767, the General Assembly of the Province passed an act setting aside sixty thousand pounds currency “for the building of an Exchange and Custom House and New Watch Tower in Charles Town”. The architecture of the new building, erected on the walls of the Court of Guard, is attributed to William Rigby Naylor, and the construction was carried out over the next four years by Peter and John Horlbeck, masons who had come to the colonies from Saxony. Only the very finest materials available were used in the construction of the Exchange, and the best English craftsmen contributed their talents to complete the building in the grand Palladian style.

Originally, customs business was transacted on the basement level, with an open arcade on the entrance level, and meeting rooms for the colonial government on the upper level. It was to the Great Hall on the upper level that the inhabitants of Charles Town were summoned for an historic meeting on December 3, 1773. A shipment of tea had been received from England upon which Parliament had laid a tax in order to establish her right to impose duties on any goods imported into the colonies. The assembled citizens voted to refuse the tea shipment rather than pay the tax.

It has been said that although the state legislature had a legal predecessor in the Colonial Assembly, the General Assembly of South Carolina as we know it today stems directly from this meeting. From the time of its completion, the Exchange Building became a hub of official activity in the port city. It was here that the citizens chose their delegates to the General Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1774. It was here that ninety-nine influential men were elected to form a Committee of Correspondence which would communicate with similar committees in the other colonies concerning restrictive acts of the British Parliament against the colonies. It was from the steps of the Exchange that the governors of the state were introduced to the people as long as Charleston remained the state capital.

About 1780, General William Moultrie secreted some ten thousand pounds of powder in a hidden vault in the basement of the Exchange. Although this vault was just beside their prison, the British never knew of its existence. A darker episode in the history of the Exchange and its Provost occurred at about this same time. In July, 1781, Colonel Isaac Hayne, who had served Charleston well during the British seige of the city, was captured, imprisoned in the Provost, and on August 4, 1781, executed by the British without benefit of trial.

When fire destroyed the State House in 1788, the Exchange Building served temporarily as the state capital building. On May 2, 1791, General George Washington, President of the young nation, arrived at Piboleos’s Wharf and, amid great excitement, was escorted to the Exchange where he was greeted by the city officials. Two grand balls were held in honor of the Exchange, the first on the evening of May 4; the second, given by the city’s merchants on May 7, was attended by over 300 people, including the governor, lieutenant governor, senator and representatives, and members of both houses of the assembly.

The Exchange became the property of the city of Charleston in 1783 and was sold by the city to the federal government in 1818 for the sum of sixty thousand dollars. From about that time until 1880, the building housed the United States Customs House. A post office was operated on the lower level from about 1820 until the present post office building was erected at Meeting and Broad Streets.

The earthquake of 1886 badly damaged the Exchange, the handsome cupola designed by Charles Fraser, the Charleston artist, being one of the victims of that catastrophe. The exterior of the building was probably altered when East Bay Street was put through in about 1885. This was only one of several often violent alterations which have taken place through the years. Today, the interior of the building probably looks much as it did when the building was primarily a post office but it would be hard to recognize it as the grand and impressive meeting place that it once had been.

The Great Hall—site of the historic 1773 meeting and the ballroom in which George Washington was feted—no doubt the finest meeting room in the city in its day, unfortunately no longer exists.

Although an act of Congress has provided for the sale of the Exchange as soon as the new post office was completed, the building was not sold but came under control of the Light House Department. In 1917, through the efforts of Mrs. Frances Matter Jones, Regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution with the Freedoms Foundation display.

For over fifty years the Chapter has faithfully maintained the building, using the first story rooms for meetings as well as for the display of historic artifacts. The Exchange has been recognized with a plaque as one of America’s historic customs houses and also recognized by the Sons of the American Revolution with the Freedoms Foundation display.

As Charleston is widely known for its unusually large concentration of fine colonial buildings, the Exchange building is the most outstanding. Well known architect, Albert Simmons, states “The Exchange building is the most important building on the Atlantic seaboard—second only to Independence Hall.” The Rebecca Motte Chapter in 1917 saved this historical building from destruction and are presently working with the Bicentennial Celebration for its complete restoration. Such restoration will involve a state-wide and perhaps even a national effort to secure the necessary funds for the project.
“Woodlands” - National Landmark, Bamberg County, S. C.
Home of William Gilmore Simms, 1806-1870. Poet, Historian and Author. The above picture dates back to 1852. Original house burned in 1862 and was later rebuilt embracing part of former structure.

CHARLES PINCKNEY CHAPTER, DAR, EXPRESSES APPRECIATION TO THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS:

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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Regent, Registrar, Historian,
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Philip Fithian

(Continued from page 116)

His natural curiosity about people, his sense of humor in describing their conservations and actions, most of all, their frailities, endear him to the reader. He has made a vital contribution to his country, and given a true picture of the colonies when history was in the making.

Once he implied that he was writing for posterity, and he would be delighted to know that over 200 years later his Journals, which have been preserved in the Princeton library, are now being read with interest by those who want the unvarnished story of our nation’s beginning.
CARSON HOUSE

Built about 1780 by Col. John Carson, Irish immigrant and pioneer to the Upper Catawba River Valley in 1773.

Spacious strength and beauty was built into the house which sets far back from the highway into picturesque creek-side setting.

Carson House is rich in historic associations. The early occupants were prominent in county, state and national affairs. Chief among them was the Colonel’s son, Samuel Price Carson. The Carson’s were friends of outstanding men at the national level who were guests in the home which was the center of social life in the Catawba Valley and Western North Carolina.

Colonel Carson was a representative to the Fayetteville Convention 1789, in which the United States Constitution was ratified by North Carolina. He also served in the House of Commons in 1805-1806.

Samuel Price Carson served three terms in the State Senate, United States House of Representatives 1825-1833. A member of the Constitutional Convention 1835 which made revisions in the State Constitution. The first Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas—member of the Convention and signed the Declaration which proclaimed Texas free from Mexico.

McDowell County was organized in the house in 1843, served as seat of government for two years. In early days Carson House was a stage coach stop and a fashionable inn. During the war between the states a small exclusive school for girls was conducted in the home.

The historic old landmark is a museum of history. It serves to illustrate life in the Upper Catawba Valley two hundred years ago. Space is given for exhibits of artifacts and appropriate furniture of the Carson, McDowell and other families that came early to reside in this area.

The Mary Greenlee Genealogical Research and Historical Library is given to a collection of local, state historical material and genealogical material.

Open daily May through October. Admission, Adults $1.00.

Located four miles west of Marion, North Carolina on Highway #70.

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John Hoyle
Col. Frederick Hambright
Ft. Grider
Jacob Forney
Rendezvous Mountain
Benjamin Cleveland
Colonel John Alston
Old Fields
Cox Mill

COX MILL was organized in the 1750's when the Cox Family first arrived in the area. It was located on Mill Creek, southeast of Ramseur, in Randolph County, about one-half mile upstream from where Mill Creek runs into Deep River.
After the Battle of Alamance, Governor Tryon got supplies here and during the Revolutionary War, David Fanning, a Tory, had headquarters here.

DISTRICT V NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Emphasizing local history presents a landmark in Randolph County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>REGENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asheboro</td>
<td>Colonel Andrew Balfour</td>
<td>Mrs. J. J. Croft, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Battle of Alamance</td>
<td>Mrs. Coleman Gentry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eden</td>
<td>George Reynolds</td>
<td>Mrs. L. H. Hance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Colonel Arthur Forbis</td>
<td>Mrs. George Courtney, Jr.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Guilford Battle</td>
<td>Mrs. C. A. King, Jr.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Rachel Caldwell</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry D. Kellett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Alexander Martin</td>
<td>Mrs. James Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Joseph Kerner</td>
<td>Mrs. T. C. Kerner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>James Hunter</td>
<td>Mrs. H. H. Awalt</td>
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<td>Reidsville</td>
<td>William Bethell</td>
<td>Mrs. H. G. French</td>
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Mrs. Albert J. Potter
District Director
MONTMORENCI

This free-standing staircase originally dominated the stair hall of Montmorenci, famous house built about 1822 by General William Williams at Shocco Springs in historic Warren County, North Carolina.

The spiral stair with several fine doors and well-designed pilaster cornices from Montmorenci are preserved at Winterthur near Wilmington, Delaware.

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General James Moore, Wake Forest
Warren, Warrenton

Mrs. J. L. Lassiter, Jr., District Director

“STONEWALL”

“Stonewall,” sometimes known as “The Old Lewis Home” is located just outside the city limits of Rocky Mount, N.C. in Nash County, on the banks of Tar River. It has been recently designated as a National Historic Site. It is thought to have been built in the early 1830’s, though positive records are not available. There are four huge rooms and a hall on each of the three floors, and all the walls are made of brick, 18 inches thick. The bricks were made in England and shipped to the Port of Wilmington each wrapped separately in tissue paper. The name of the house comes from a heavy granite wall bordering the front lawn. The outstanding architectural details indicate the work of master craftsmen. The property is now in the process of being turned over to the Nash Historical Association, which hopes to restore and repair the building and grounds.

We gratefully recognize our heritage by presenting a restored symbol of the life style of our patriot forefathers.

The Boggan-Hammond House

Wadesboro, North Carolina

Built about 1787 by Captain Patrick Boggan, a leader in the War of The Regulation and The American Revolution.

Honoring

George Reynolds Chapter

Eden, N. C.

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DAR MUSEUM ROOM
IN HISTORIC COURTHOUSE
BICENTENNIAL PROJECT

District IV of the North Carolina Society Daughters of the American Revolution salutes the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury, North Carolina, upon the occasion of their Diamond Jubilee Anniversary. The chapter received its charter on December 29, 1898. Mrs. Lyman Cotton, a charter member now resides in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

As a bicentennial project, the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter has furnished a room in the newly-restored, historic, old Rowan County Courthouse in Salisbury, North Carolina with an original table and chairs used in the courthouse. The room, now known as the Museum Room, will be used for small executive group meetings and will house DAR records and artifacts. This is the only room in the building furnished with original furniture. Other furnishings in the room are of the period, or earlier than 1857, date of the courthouse's completion.

Abandoned as a courthouse in 1914, the Community Building, today in splendid restoration, has a large beautifully-appointed meeting room and houses county offices.
MRS. WALLACE BRYAN HEISER

Chapter Regent—1952-1954
State Chairman Honor Roll—1956-59
State Chairman DAR Schools—1959-1962
Organizing Secretary General—1971-1974

District Director—1962-65
State Vice Regent—1965-1968
State Regent—1968-1971

Candidate for the Office of PRESIDENT GENERAL
April 1974
Shelter Island Landmark Restoration

JAMES HAVENS HOMESTEAD—Built 1743
Shelter Island, L. I., New York

This homestead was acquired by the Shelter Island Historical Society in 1968. Capt. James Havens, a member of the Provincial Convention of New York 1775-6, resided there as did other members of the Havens family for seven generations. Restoration by the Historical Society is well under way. The southeast bedroom on the second floor is being renovated and furnished by Shelter Island Chapter NSDAR as their Bicentennial project.

Regents’ Round Table, District X, Long Island, N.Y., present the Havens Homestead Restoration in observance of the Bicentennial of our country.

CHAPTERS

Anna Smith Strong  Matinecock
Anne Cary  Nathaniel Gardiner
Benjamin Romaine  North Riding
Col. Aaron Ogden  Oyster Bay
Col. Gilbert Potter  Rufus King
Col. Josiah Smith  Ruth Floyd Woodhull
Elizabeth Annesley Lewis  Saghtekoos
Jerusalem  Seawanaka
Ketewamoke  Shelter Island
Lord Stirling  Southampton Colony
Major Jonathan Lawrence  Suffolk
Major Thomas Wickes  William Dawes

Mrs. Lois H. Starrett, Director, District X
With Great Admiration and Affection
THE DISTRICT IX CHAPTERS OF NEW YORK STATE

Honor
MRS. GEORGE U. BAYLIES
STATE REGENT
1971-1974
and
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL
on the slate of
MRS. HENRY STEWART JONES

JEANNETTE LAWRENCE OSBORN "J.O." BAYLIES

Mrs. Baylies has been unanimously endorsed by the chapters in her own district and by the New York State Organization NSDAR as Candidate for the office of Recording Secretary General. She has given outstanding service for three years as the State Regent of New York. She is a third generation DAR and has an enviable record for her more than 30 years of service to the State and National Society.

NEW YORK STATE DISTRICT IX CHAPTERS
Director—Mrs. Henry Bollinger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regent</th>
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<th>Regent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anne Hutchinson</td>
<td>Mrs. Gregory Camillucci</td>
<td>Mahwenawasigh</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Wunderly</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mrs. John B. Tieder</td>
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</tbody>
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FEBRUARY 1974
JANE McCREA CHAPTER
Glens Falls, N.Y.

Honors
The following Chapters, who have attained in this year 1974 their respective years of Organization and Anniversaries.

80th Anniversaries—1894
Cayuga #1-022, Irondequoit #1-073, Mahwenawsigh #1-094, Mohegan #1-109, Ondawa-Cambridge #1-118, Otsego #1-125.

75th Anniversaries—1899
Benjamin Prescott #1-012, Captain Israel Harris #1-017, General James Clinton #1-057, Gouverneur Morris #1-065, Jane McCrea #1-077, Johnstown #1-079.

70th Anniversaries—1904
Fort Oswego #1-048, Kayendatsyona #1-083.

65th Anniversaries—1909
Champlain #1-023, Col. William Feeter #1-034.

60th Anniversaries—1914
Corning #1-037, Cunahunta #1-039, Kanaghsaws #1-080.

55th Anniversaries—1919
Anne Hutchinson #1-007, Ellen Hardin Walworth #1-042, Gen. Winfield Scott #1-063, Mount Pleasant #1-110.

50th Anniversaries—1924
Lenni Lenape #1-090, Pierre Van Cortlandt #1-131.

45th Anniversary—1929
Col. Aaron Ogden #1-029.

30th Anniversary—1944
Ruth Lyon Bush #1-137.

5th Anniversary—1969
Jerusalem #1-173, Peter Minuit #1-174, William Mills #1-175.
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Marshfield, Wisconsin

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MORE MASSACHUSETTS DAR 1973 HIGHLIGHTS

1) Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent, left, and Mrs. Leslie Irwin, right, check final details of State DAR’s first published Directory of Members and Their Ancestors, 1974, dedicated to Bicentennial. 2) 200th Anniversary of Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1973, saw Mrs. Houser as guest at U. S. Post Office’s Samuel Adams Stamp Program and Luncheon, Boston. Here she converses with Mr. Irving Shear, Public Information Officer of Boston P. O. 3) State Regent, left, photographed with Mrs. Donald M. Guiler, State Finance Chairman, in front of Hancock-Clarke House, Lexington, where Paul Revere warned Samuel Adams and John Hancock in time to escape the British, April 19, 1775. 4) Mesdames Houser and Guiler at original fireplace of Hancock-Clarke House, reproduced in State DAR Room, National DAR Museum. Mr. S. Lawrence Whipple, Historian and Archivist, Lexington Historical Society, shows original house andirons obtained and donated, 1897, by Hannah Goddard Chapter, DAR, Brookline.

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museum grounds, which is the most historically significant building in the county. Miss Drennan planned and supervised the restoration of the old bee castle, also on the museum grounds, which is the only one of its kind in the state of Illinois. Mrs. Glenna Bass and Mrs. Willey were co-chairmen of the festival and Mrs. McLeod was in charge of the chuck-wagon dinner.—Verna Rozanski.

LOS ANGELES (Los Angeles, Ca.). Mrs. William R. Gibbon, former Los Angeles Chapter Regent, was hostess for a luncheon at the California Club following the dedication of a bronze plaque in memory of her late mother, Mrs. Cassius Clay Cottle by Los Angeles Chapter at Forest Lawn Cathedral, Glendale, California. Mrs. Cottle was a Vice President General, California Honorary State Regent and an Honorary Regent of Los Angeles Chapter. She died June 26, 1937.

At the family's request, a small private ceremony was held at the crypt where the plaque was unveiled by the State Regent, Mrs. Frank E. La Cauza of Monterey and Mrs. Willard Galbraith, Regent of Los Angeles Chapter. Also participating were Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Mrs. LeRoy Conrad Kaump; the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Everett E. Jones; the State Historian, Mrs. Victor S. Whitman; and the State Assistant Chaplain, Mrs. Harvey B. Kinkead. Mrs. Cottle's twin granddaughters, Mrs. Owen W. Strange and Mrs. Karl H. Bergman, together with Mrs. Wilbur A. Beckett, their godmother, represented both the family and the local DAR chapter.

Other hereditary groups in which Mrs. Cottle held office include the Daughters of Founders and Patriots (State President); Knights of the Garter descendants; Americans of Royal Descent; Daughters of Colonial Wars in the State of California; New England Women; the U.S. Daughters of 1812; and the Daughters of the Union 1861-1865. She was Organizing President of the California DAR Past State Officers Club.

Mrs. Cottle and her mother had joined the DAR in Marshalltown, Iowa in 1891 and her daughter, Mrs. Gibbon and the granddaughters represented four generations of loyal DAR members.

After the California Club luncheon, the State Officers of the DAR accompanied by Mrs. Galbraith drove to Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, for a similar but public ceremony honoring Mrs. William Wallace Stilson, Jr., Honorary State Regent, member of Eschscholtzia Chapter, and Organizing Regent of Cabrillo Chapter, all of Los Angeles.

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'Tis Washington's health—our hero to bless,
May Heav'n look graciously down!
Oh! long may he live our hearts to possess,
And freedom still call him her own.

Our National Society supports the teaching of American History through scholarships; American History Month Committees, and through its two great DAR Schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee. Through the years the DAR Magazine has honored the heritage of America on its pages, made possible by the contributions of our members and the advertising by our Chapters.

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