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CHARGE IF YOU PLEASE
COVER STORY

From the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., is featured one of America’s foremost artists, John Singleton Copley (1738-1815). The painting, “The Copley Family,” is an oil on canvas purchased by the Gallery through the Andrew Mellon Fund in 1961. Copley is noted for his portraits of many of the figures prominent during the period of the American Revolution.

The National Gallery of Art houses collections from over 150 donors (none of the works were acquired with Government funds) which cover more than a dozen schools in the history of Western art from the 13th Century to the present. “The Copley Family” is on permanent display there. The cover photo is through the courtesy of the National Gallery.

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First Mother's Day Proclamation

WHEREAS, By a Joint Resolution approved May 8, 1914, "designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, and for other purposes," the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the government officials to display the United States flag on all government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country:

AND WHEREAS, By the said Joint Resolution it is made the duty of the President to request the observance of the second Sunday in May as provided for in the said Joint Resolution:

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Joint Resolution, do hereby direct the government officials to display the United States flag on all government buildings and do invite the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country.

The above proclamation was the first of such issued annually by the President. The first bill was introduced by Representative James T. Heflin of Alabama and Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. Mother's Day was the direct result of the efforts of Anna Jarvis who was never herself to be a mother.
Dear Daughters:

The deep feelings of accomplishment shared by this President General and Executive Committee are tinged with a bit of sadness and also a bit of envy. We envy the succeeding administration as they will know the peace of mind that we have not had. Freedom from financial worry brings a peace of mind like no other. You, the members of the National Society, have made all of this possible by your courageous action at the 82nd Continental Congress in voting an increase in the Society's dues. Your sagacious move has placed the Society on a firm financial footing. Future projects and goals, and those already established, will no longer be in jeopardy. Each member of the National Society has our sincere thanks and appreciation for making the Spicer Administration one of Vision, Courage and Strength. “A Gift to the Nation,” the Spicer ABC Fund, the personnel improvements, the accreditation of the DAR Museum, the emphasis on Youth, are all matters that stir our hearts with pride. The reports you heard at the 83rd Continental Congress should bear this out.

We also thank you for affording us the opportunity for such supreme and rewarding service to the National Society and to the Nation. Your support and encouragement have made it all possible.

Your new President General assumes office with all the enthusiasm, dreams and plans that were ours just three years ago. The entire Executive Committee and your new Honorary President General wish her the very best. If you, the members, give her the support you gave to us, she will be most fortunate.

It has been a privilege and pleasure to be your President General for three years. May you and your new Officers continue to uphold the three objectives of the National Society through Vision, Courage and Strength.

Faithfully,

Eleanor W. Spicer

Mrs. Donald Spicer
President General, NSDAR
On a warm morning in late September of 1780, the sun was just appearing over the horizon when Austin Roe of Setauket, Long Island swung into the saddle and started for Manhattan, New York. To all appearances he was embarking on a routine shopping trip for his store and tavern. However, on this day he hoped to have time to attend to some personal business and give his horse a longer rest than usual. In fact he thought that perhaps he might not leave the city until after the heat of the day, late in the afternoon.

In New York, he stopped first at a coffee house near Wall Street. It was operated by a merchant, Robert Townsend, a well educated young man who had a wide acquaintanceship among the British in the occupied city. Soon after Austin arrived he noticed the owner leave for his quarters and, after a cup of coffee, Austin followed him ostensibly to deliver a letter—a letter asking Mr. Townsend to send "by the bearer" a half ream of writing paper.

As the two men shook hands the merchant said, "I presume you are in a big hurry as usual to get back to your tavern."

The meaningful look that accompanied this seemingly casual remark caused Austin to stiffen. Instantly alert, he answered, "Yes, I must not tarry, today. Judge Stone's wife is having dinner guests and I promised to return early with supplies she ordered."

While Austin hastily packed his saddle bags with necessary purchases, Robert Townsend was busy preparing the half ream of writing paper that had been ordered. He carefully counted the sheets until he arrived at a number previously agreed upon. Taking out that sheet, he wrote a hasty message on it with ink that completely disappeared as soon as it was dry. The sheet was then replaced in its place and the package carefully resealed.

Austin's well planned day in the city lasted only one short hour. He realized that the message he was to carry back to Setauket was of great importance and, too, that time was precious. Without seeming to hurry (he did not want to give the impression of undue haste) he started for home across the Brooklyn Ferry. It was so early in the day that no sentries stopped him and he rode at a good steady pace, reaching Setauket before nightfall.

In the privacy of his office Austin removed the valuable message, crumpling the paper to make it appear of no importance. A little dirt rubbed into the edges gave it even more the appearance of useless scrap-paper. Slipping it into a well worn wallet he placed it in his pocket, picked up a milk pail and sauntered out to the Woodhull Farm. British soldiers were quartered there but they paid the
tavern keeper scant attention. Austin’s cattle were pastured on the farm and the soldiers were accustomed to seeing him often come and go. Farmer Woodhull was usually busy and Austin seldom sought him out but on this afternoon he felt that a friendly call was important. Casually, he mentioned that he had hurried home to bring needed supplies to Mrs. Stone. Abraham Woodhull nodded his head understandingly. “I noticed Mrs. Stone’s washing was out early, today,” he said. “No doubt she has had a busy day.”

Reassured by the farmer’s words, Austin returned to the tavern well satisfied that his day’s work would accomplish its purpose and that the urgent message would be on its way across the Sound that very night.

The Setauket Underground was one of the most efficient spy rings that operated during the Revolution. Major Benjamin Tallmadge, a native of Setauket, organized it in 1778 and most of its members were his Setauket neighbors. Reports of British plans were gathered by Robert Townsend, taken to Setauket by Austin Roe, and left at a secret hiding place on the Woodhull Farm. Abraham Woodhull turned the messages over to Captain Caleb Brewster who took them across the Sound in one of his fishing boats and delivered them to Major Tallmadge’s headquarters in Connecticut.

Ann Smith Stone was an important member of this spy ring. She not only gave Austin excuses for his numerous trips to the city but her clothesline told Abraham Woodhull when Caleb Brewster was in town and where he could be found. A black petticoat waving in the breeze, instead of the customary red one, announced Caleb’s arrival. And since he had numerous landing places (all of them privately numbered) the proper number of handkerchiefs on the line, told the exact location of the hidden boat.

On that warm September day in 1780, the Underground had performed an invaluable service to the patriots’ cause—one that is believed to have changed the course of history. Because of quick, efficient team work Major Tallmadge was notified in time to save West Point from being turned over to the British by Benedict Arnold. Arrangements between Arnold and the British officer, Major John André, were almost completed when Robert Townsend learned of the plot. Major André was captured, convicted as a spy, and hanged on October 18th. Arnold fled to the British and without West Point to bargain with, gained far less by his treachery than he had hoped for.

A successful spy ring was active for five years, until the war was officially ended in 1783. Even as late as 1790 the identity of spies was carefully protected. That year Washington, then President, made a trip east and stopped at Setauket to spend a night at Austin Roe’s tavern. There was no mention made of the fact that this visit was planned to purposely honor a faithful courier. But Austin Roe did feel honored. Hurrying home to welcome his distinguished guest that April night, Austin fell in a grassy bog and broke his leg. Undaunted, he dragged himself home and was on hand to act as host when President Washington arrived.

Now that the activities of these brave patriots are no longer a secret, the town of Setauket has proudly claimed and honored them. On the walls of the Setauket School Woodhull Auditorium is a mural painted by Vance Locke. It portrays the patriot courier, Austin Roe, on his spirited white horse, as he hastens away from Fulton Ferry with a message for General Washington, picked up in enemy-held Manhattan.

New Publication

WOMEN AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

This handsome booklet, telling the stories of selected women who have contributed to our history either by one brief incident or by inspiring and making it possible for others to give years of dedicated service to our country, and illustrated with original and authentic drawings, is offered at $1.50 per copy. Order from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Enclose check or money order made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

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MAY 1974 397
1974-1975 NSDAR NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, this report covers the period March 1, 1974 to March 1, 1975.

1. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1974, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1975? Deaths occurring during the 2-month period Dec. 1 to Feb. 1 do not count. All transfers count. (Oct. 1971 National Board approved "That the loss of a chapter member by transfer to membership at large for the purpose of becoming an organizer member of a new chapter not be counted against the chapter for Honor Roll, for the current year.")

2. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter:
   A. Admit by application at least one Junior Member (age 18 through 35) after Feb. 1, 1974 and including the Feb. 1, 1975 National Board Meeting?
   B. Sell Junior Jewelry and/or DAR Insignia (Nelson Studio) notepaper and submit a minimum of $5 profit, through your State Treasurer for the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

3. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Was your Chapter:
   A. Represented at Congress in 1974 or did it have a program on the Congress, including the Resolutions adopted?
   B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State Meeting the past year?

4. NATIONAL DUES: Were the National dues for ALL Chapter members on your roll received in the Treasurer General's office before Jan. 1, 1975? (Life Members/Members exempt due to admission or reinstatement after May 1, 1974 not included.) (Chapters paying dues for arrears members assume all responsibility for such obligations.)

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

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

7. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS: Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine made through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/1/75 membership, including subscriptions to public, church, and school libraries, doctors' offices, etc.? (Make checks payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR, and send with list of subscribers and their complete addresses to the DAR Magazine Office.)

8. DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between Feb. 1, 1974 and Feb. 1, 1975? (Minimum of $10.00, whether sent individually or as part of a group sponsored ad.) (Chapter reports and articles do NOT count as advertising.)

9. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your Chapter programs include a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories?
   Historical
   A. American History
   B. American Heritage
   C. American Indians
   D. DAR Schools
   E. Lineage Research
   F. Placing historical marker

   Patriotic
   A. Constitution Week
   B. American History Month
   C. DAR Schools
   D. The Flag of the USA
   E. DAR Manual for Citizenship
   F. Conservation

   Educational
   A. Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
   B. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
   C. Sponsor Junior American Citizens Clubs or contribute to the National JAC Prize Fund?
   D. Promote DAR Service for Veteran Patients?
   E. Promote DAR Service for Wounded Veterans?
   F. Promote DAR Service for Veterans-Patients?
   G. Encourage the showing of good motion pictures in your community?
   H. Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?
   I. Send requested microfilm to Seimes Microfilm Center?
   J. Contribute at least 5 typed pages of Genealogical data to your State Chairman?
   K. Tell the DAR story through press, radio, and/or TV?
   L. Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
   M. Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?
   N. Advance the DAR Good Citizens Program (through DAR Good Citizens Committee)?
   O. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
   P. Advance the DAR Good Citizens Program (through DAR Good Citizens Committee)?
   Q. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
   R. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
   S. Promote interest in American History in your schools?

10. YOUTH WORK: (Must check 5 out of 8) Did your Chapter?
    A. Make a substantial contribution to a C.A.R.?
    B. Cooperate in plans for community observances of U.S.A. Bicentennial?
    C. Sell Junior Jewelry and/or DAR Insignia (Nelson Studio) notepaper and submit a minimum of $5 profit, through your State Treasurer for the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?
    D. Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
    E. Promote DAR Service for Veteran Patients?
    F. Contribute at least 5 typed pages of Genealogical data to your State Chairman?
    G. Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?
    H. Encourage the showing of good motion pictures in your community?

11. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: (Contributions must be made to each fund to qualify.) Indicate amount to each.
    A. NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund
    B. Constitution Hall Maintenance Fund
    C. Investment Trust Fund
    D. Microfilm Fund for filming applications and library material
    E. Cataloging-Museum and Period Rooms Collections
    F. Occupational Therapy and Medical Scholarships

12. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must check 3 out of 7) Did your Chapter?
    A. Constitution Week?
    B. American History Month?
    C. DAR Schools?
    D. The Flag of the USA?
    E. DAR Manual for Citizenship?
    F. Conservation?
    G. Lineage Research?

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

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

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to all 14 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1975 Gold Ribbon.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to 13 questions (#11 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed) entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1975 Silver Ribbon.

HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed "YES" to 11 or 12 questions (#11 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed) entitles Chapter to Honorable Mention Certificate.
BRIEF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 83rd CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Opening Evening, Monday, April 15--Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, speaker. Presentation to NSDAR from The Franklin Mint by Rear Admiral William M. McCormick, U.S.N. (ret.), Vice President of The Franklin Mint. Tuesday Evening--National Defense Program, April 16--the Hon. Jesse A. Helms, Senator from North Carolina, speaker. Wednesday morning, April 17--The President of the United States addressed the Continental Congress. Thursday morning, April 18--address by Mrs. Anne Armstrong, Counselor to the President. Thursday afternoon--fourth annual Augustin G. Rudd Award, presented to Hillside School, Marlborough, Mass. (The first award was given to the American Heritage Camp at Beckley, W. Va., the second to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Grant, Ala., and the third to Tamassee DAR School, Tamassee, S.C.) Thursday Evening--presentation of NSDAR Memorial Book listing some individuals, Chapters, and States who contributed to the "Gift to the Nation," to National Park Service, Robert G. Cawood, Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park; two presentations to NSDAR, one by National Park Service, Ronald N. Walker, Director, and another by Philadelphia '76, Inc., Mrs. Mary G. Stoddart, Chairman, Advisory Committee of Patriotic Societies. (Apropos of this evening devoted to the Bicentennial, the U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee was extended through June 30, 1977.) Music on Thursday evening by the Jefferson Consort, Chamber Ensemble of The U.S. Marine Band. Friday, April 19--Final Report of the Resolutions Committee and Installation of Officers, followed that afternoon by the White House Tour. Evening--Banquet at Mayflower Hotel, with record-breaking attendance.

NSDAR HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN DEMAND: The Historical Research Library at National Headquarters recently received a request from Mrs. Barbara Geiger, Chief, Children's Division, D.C. Public Library system, for twenty copies of "George Washington As A Child" and of "George Washington As A Teen-Ager" to distribute to the twenty branch libraries in the Nation's capital. Mrs. Geiger also asked permission to make copies of these for teachers, etc., giving credit to the DAR.

MOTHER'S DAY: This commemorative day was first proposed in America by Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," in 1872. (Mrs. Howe was a DAR member from 1896 until her death in 1910.) Finally, in 1914, Mother's Day was established by the Congress of the United States, and the following year, the President proclaimed it as a day of national observance. Twenty-five years earlier, the NSDAR had taken action to pay homage to the Nation's most revered mother. A resolution adopted on October 11, 1890, the very day that the Society was organized, reads: "That...we should institute that important part of our work, the securing and preserving of the historical spots of America, and the erection thereon of suitable monuments to perpetuate the memories of the heroic deeds of the men and women who aided the Revolution and created constitutional government in America, by undertaking to do what we can towards completing the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington, and we hereby call upon every patriot to send in a contribution large or small...for this purpose.

At the dedication May, 1894 of the obelisk, in Fredericksburg, Va., first project of the newly-formed NSDAR, President Grover Cleveland spoke to the gathering that included the Chief Justice of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and representatives of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Korea, Hungary, Cuba, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, the Middle East—the presence of the Soviet Union has been felt in all these and many other places. In none of these places has the Soviet Union been a promoter of peace. Soviet space shots, Soviet missiles, Soviet invasions, and Soviet aid to other aggressive countries have all depended on their ability to produce weapons of war—dependent on their technology. But that is not quite true either. In a few words, there is no such thing as Soviet technology.

Perhaps as much as 90 to 95 percent of Soviet technology came directly or indirectly from the United States and its allies. Now this may sound incredible, but the facts substantiate this claim. Soviet aggression is dependent upon American-made and Western-made technology.

In effect the United States and the NATO countries have built the Soviet Union—its industrial and its military capabilities. This massive construction job has taken 50 years. Since the revolution in 1917, it has been carried out through trade and the sale of plants, equipment, and technical assistance.

By listening to Administration spokesmen—or some newspaper pundits—you get the impression that trade with the Soviet Union is some new miracle cure for the world's, and particularly America's problems.

That is not quite accurate. Peace through trade?

The idea that trade with the Soviets might bring peace goes back to 1917. The earliest proposal is dated December 1917—just a few weeks after the start of the Bolshevik revolution. It was implemented in 1920 while the Bolsheviks held power. They needed foreign supplies to survive.

Last year the Soviets needed wheat. They only had one place to purchase that wheat—the United States. Did our Government use that Soviet need to extract something for the United States in return? Our Government did not. Instead, the American taxpayers were forced to subsidize the Soviet wheat deal with several hundred million dollars of their tax money.

Seemingly not learning anything from the wheat deal, the Administration has now asked for most-favored-nation status and other concessions for the Soviet Union. When some have suggested that the Soviets should also give something in return, the State Department's reply has been that we cannot get involved in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. There seems to be no similar prohibition about getting involved in the internal affairs of Rhodesia or other friendly countries.

The American financial newspapers give accounts of further credits from the Export-Import Bank, American governmental agencies, and American banks. First National City Bank of New York still has $40 million in unsettled claims against the Soviet Union. An estimated $200 million in validated claims is owed by the Kremlin to U.S. citizens.

The history of our construction of the Soviet Union has been blacked out—much of the key information is still classified—along with the other mistakes of the Washington bureaucracy.

Fifty years of dealing with the Soviets has been an economic success for the U.S.S.R. and a political and economic disaster for the United States. It has not stopped war, it has not given us peace. It has given the Soviets increased industrial and military power and the ability to accomplish its never ceasing goal of world domination.

The United States is spending billions of dollars a year on defense. A defense that is made necessary by the threat and aggression of the Soviet Union and other communist countries. While we are spending billions on defense, we still help build that enemy we are defending against.

Let us take a look at a statement made by Stalin to Ambassador Averill Harriman. This is what Harriman told the State Department that Stalin said to him:

About two-thirds of all the large
industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union had been built with United States help or technical assistance.

That is right, in Stalin’s own words, two-thirds of Soviet large industry was made with U.S. help. By the way, today Harriman is still in favor of trade with the Soviet Union. Much of the other third was built by firms from Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and so on.

Stalin could have said also that explosive and ammunition plants originated in the United States.

From 1930 to 1945 only two major items—SK-B synthetic rubber and the Ramzin “once-through” boiler—and about a handful of lesser designs can accurately be considered the result of Soviet technology. Almost every other important technological advance and skill was transferred from the West.

At least 218 firms from the West were involved in the building of Soviet industry and military capability from 1930 to 1945. Of this number, 139 were American. The Western buildup of Soviet technology helped make possible Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe, the Berlin blockade, and Soviet aid to North Korea and Communist China while they were fighting the United States. The massive technical assistance continues right down to the present day.

Now the ability of the Soviet Union to create any kind of military machine, to ship missiles to Cuba, to supply arms to North Vietnam—all this depends on its domestic industry.

In the Soviet Union, about three-quarters of the military budget goes on purchases from Soviet factories.

This expenditure in Soviet industry makes sense. No army has a machine that churns out tanks. Tanks are made from alloy steel, plastics, rubber, and so forth. The alloy steel, plastics, and rubber are made in Soviet factories to military specifications, just like in the United States.

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Missiles are not produced on missile making machines. Missiles are fabricated from aluminum alloys, stainless steel, electrical wiring, pumps, and so forth. The aluminum, steel, copper wire, and pumps are also made in Soviet factories.

In other words, the Soviet military gets its component parts and materials from Soviet industry. There is a Soviet military-industrial complex just as in our Country. The Soviet military base depends on the Soviet industrial base just as in our Country. Steel can be used for consumer goods or weapons, just as in our Country when we build their industrial capacity. We build their military capacity, just as in our Country.

This kind of reasoning makes sense to the man in the street. The farmer in Ohio knows what I mean. The taxi driver in New York knows what I mean. But the policymakers in Washington do not accept this kind of commonsense reasoning, and never have.

So let us take a look at the Soviet industry that provides the parts and the materials for their armaments: The guns, tanks, aircraft.

**Soviet Industry—Western Made**

Advanced weapon technology relies on sophisticated computers. Between 1959 and 1970, General Electric (GE), through its European subsidiaries sold to the Soviet Union a number of medium capacity computers. Soviet computer technology has always been years behind that of the West. GE has been helping the Soviets progress. IBM and RCA through subsidiaries have also sold computers to the Soviets. Computers would be the main purchase in any Kissinger-promoted trade expansion with our enemy.

The Soviets have the largest iron and steel plant in the world. It was built by McKee Corp. It is a copy of the U.S. Steel plant in Gary, Ind.

All Soviet iron and steel technology comes from the United States and its allies. The Soviets use open hearths, American electric furnaces, American wide strip mills, Sendzimir mills and so on—all developed in the West and shipped in as peaceful trade.

The Soviets have the largest tube and pipe mill in Europe—one million tons a year. The equipment is Fretz-Moon, Salem, Aetna Standard, Mannesman, and so forth. Those are not Russian names.

All Soviet tube and pipemaking technology comes from the United States and its allies. If you know anyone in the space business, ask them how many miles of tubes and pipes go into a missile.

The Soviets have the largest merchant marine in the world—about 6,000 ships. I have the specifications for each ship.

About two-thirds were built outside the Soviet Union.

About four-fifths of the engines for these ships were also built outside the Soviet Union.

There are no ship engines of Soviet design. Those built inside the U.S.S.R. are built with foreign technical assistance. The Bryansk plant makes the largest marine diesels. In 1959, the Bryansk plant made a technical assistance agreement with Burmeister & Wain of Copenhagen, Denmark—a NATO ally—approved as peaceful trade by the State Department. The ships that carried Soviet missiles to Cuba 10 years ago used these same Burmeister & Wain engines. The ships were in the Poltava class. Some have Danish engines made in Denmark and some have Danish engines made at Bryansk in the Soviet Union.

About 100 Soviet ships were used on the Haiphong run to carry Soviet weapons and supplies for Hanoi’s annual aggression. I was able to identify 84 of these ships. None of the main engines in these ships were designed and manufactured inside the U.S.S.R.

All the larger and faster vessels on the Haiphong run were built outside the U.S.S.R.

All shipbuilding technology in the U.S.S.R. comes directly or indirectly from the United States or its NATO allies.

If you think that’s bad, let us take one industry in more detail: motor vehicles.

All Soviet automobile, truck, and engine technology comes from the West; chiefly the United States. Study each Soviet plant, its equipment, and who supplied the equipment. The Soviet military has over 300,000 trucks—all from these U.S.-built plants.

Up to 1960 the largest motor vehicle plant in the U.S.S.R. was at Gorki. Gorki produces many of the trucks American pilots used to see on the Ho Chi Minh Trail or would see now if they were flying there. Gorki produces the chassis for the GAZ 69 rocket launcher used against Israel. Gorki produces the Soviet jeep and half a dozen other military vehicles. These same vehicles were used this month in the Arab attack on Israel.

And Gorki was built by the Ford Motor Co.—as peaceful trade.

In 1968 while Gorki was building vehicles to be used in Vietnam and Israel, further equipment for Gorki was ordered and shipped from the United States.

Also, in 1968 we had the so-called
“Fiat deal”—to build a plant at Volgograd three times bigger than Gorki. Dean Rusk and Walt Rostow told Congress and the American public this was peaceful trade—the Fiat plant could not produce military vehicles.

Let us not kid ourselves. Any automobile manufacturing plant can produce military vehicles. I can show anyone who is interested the technical specification of a proven military vehicle—with cross-country capability—using the same capacity engine as the Russian Fiat plant produces.

**The Fiat Deal**

The term “Fiat deal” is misleading. Fiat in Italy does not make automobile manufacturing equipment—Fiat plants in Italy have U.S. equipment. Fiat did send 1,000 men to Russia for erection of the plant—but over half, perhaps well over half, of the equipment came from the United States, from Gleason, TRW of Cleveland, and New Britain Machine Co.

So in the middle of a war that at that time had killed 46,000 Americans and countless Vietnamese with Soviet weapons and supplies, the Johnson Administration doubled Soviet auto output. These are the uncontroverted facts.

In 1971, the Soviets received equipment and technology for the largest heavy truck plant in the world: Known as the Kama River plant. It will produce 100,000 heavy 10-ton trucks per year—that is more than all U.S. manufacturers put together.

This will also be the largest plant in the world. Period. It will occupy 36 square miles.

Will the Kama truck plant have military potential? The Soviets themselves have answered this one. The Kama truck will be 50 percent more productive than the Zil-130 truck. Well that is nice, because the Zil-130 truck is a standard Soviet army truck. It is used in Vietnam and the Middle East.

Who built the Zil plant? It was built by the Arthur J. Brandt Co. of Detroit, Mich.

Who is building the Kama truck plant? That is classified “secret” by the Washington policymakers. I do not have to tell you why.

The Kama River plant will be only a small endeavor though if reported negotiations between General Motors and the Soviet Union are successful. G.M. is negotiating to build a mammoth heavy truck plant in Siberia which some reports say will be twice as large as the Kama River plant.

The Soviet T-54 tank is in Vietnam. It was in operation at Kontum, An Loc, and Hue. It is in use today in Vietnam. It is being used against Israel.

According to the tank handbooks, the T-54 has a Christie-type suspension. Christie was an American inventor, not a Russian.

Where did the Soviets get a Christie suspension? Did they steal it? No, why should they. They stole our atomic secrets, but get our technology through the front door.

They bought it. They bought it from the U.S. Wheel Track Layer Corp.

In December 1971, I asked Assistant Secretary Kenneth Davis, of the Commerce Department—who is a mechanical engineer by training—whether the Kama trucks would have military capability. In fact, I quoted one of the Government’s own interagency reports. Mr. Davis did not bother to answer, but I did get a letter from the Department and it was right to the point. Yes. We know the Kama truck plant has military capability; we take this into account when we issue export licenses.

These files are all classified. I cannot get them declassified. The Government will supply military technology to the Soviets, but gets a little uptight about the public finding out. I can understand that.

Of course, it takes a great deal of self-confidence to admit in writing that you are building factories to produce weapons and supplies for a country providing weapons and supplies to kill Americans, Israelis, and Vietnamese.

Many people—as individuals—have protested our policies. What happens? Well, if you are in Congress—you probably get the strong arm put on you—not me, but most. I have personally sued the Pentagon for release of the Penkovsky papers.

If you are in the liberal academic world—you soon find it is OK to protest U.S. assistance to the South Vietnamese but never, never protest U.S. assistance to the Soviets. Forget about the Russian academics being persecuted—we must not say unkind things about the Soviets.

If you press for an explanation, what do they tell you? First, you get the Fulbright line. This is peaceful trade. The Soviets are powerful. They have their own technology. It is a way to build friendship. It is a way to a new world order.

This is demonstrably false. The Soviet tanks in An Loc are not refugees from the Pasadena Rose Bowl parade. The Soviet ships that carry arms to Haiphong are not peaceful. They have weapons on board, not flower children or Russian tourists.

Second, if you do not buy that line you are told, "The Soviets are mellowing." This is equally false.

The killing in Vietnam with Soviet weapons does not suggest mellowing, it suggests premeditated aggression. Today—now—the Soviets are sending more arms to the Middle East. For what purpose? To put in a museum?

No one has ever presented evidence, hard evidence, that trade leads to peace. Why not? Because there is no such evidence. It is an illusion. Our trade in the 1930’s with a war-bent Japan proved that.

It is true that peace leads to trade. But that is different than what is occurring today. You first need peace and then you can trade. That does not mean if you trade you will get peace.

Trade with Germany doubled before World War II. Did it stop World War II?

Trade with Japan increased before World War II. Did it stop World War II?

What was in this German and Japanese trade? The same means for war that we are now supplying the Soviets. The Japanese air force after 1934 depended on U.S. technology. And much of the pushing for Soviet trade today comes from the same groups that were pushing for trade with Hitler and Tojo 35 years ago.

The Russian Communist Party is not mellowing. Concentration camps are still there. The mental hospitals take the overload. Persecution of the Baptists and other Christians continues. Persecution of dissidents continues.

There is even a question whether trade with the Soviets is good for business. In 1926 a leading Soviet spokesman had the following to say about East-West trade and Western concessions in the Soviet Union:

On the one hand, we admit capitalist elements, we condescend to collaborate with them; on the other hand our objective is to eliminate completely, to conquer them, to squash them economically as well as socially. It is a furious battle, in
which blood may necessarily be spilled.

Immediately preceding Brezhnev’s recent visit to the United States, a leader of the Communist Party in Moscow stated:

In politics you may conclude alliances with the Devil himself if you are certain that you can cheat the Devil.

The Soviets, like Hitler in his book “Mein Kampf” are telling us their plans, but too many in the West refuse to believe the Soviets just as in the 1930’s many would not believe Hitler’s own words.

I have learned something about our military assistance to the Soviets.

It is just not enough to have the facts—these are ignored by the policymakers.

It is just not enough to make a commonsense case—the answers you get defy reason.

Only one institution has been clear-sighted on this question. From the early 1920’s to the present day only one institution has spoken out. Not the Chamber of Commerce. Not the manufacturers association. Only the AFL-CIO has been consistently right.

From Samuel Gompers in 1920 down to George Meany today, the major unions have consistently protested the trade policies that built the Soviet Union. Because union members in Russia lost their freedom and union members in the United States have died in Korea and Vietnam, the unions know—and apparently care.


And 100,000 Americans have been killed in Korea and Vietnam—by our own technology.

These are things not to be talked about. The professional smokescreen about peaceful trade continues.

The plain fact is that irresponsible policies have built us an enemy and maintain that enemy in the business of totalitarian rule and world conquest. The tragedy is that intelligent people have bought the political double talk about world peace, a new world order and mellowing Soviets.

I suggest that the man in the street, the average taxpayer-voter thinks more or less as I do. You do not subsidize an enemy.

When this story gets out and about in the United States, it is going to translate into a shift of votes. I have not met one man in the street so far—from New York to California—who goes along with a policy of subsidizing the killing of his fellow Americans. People are usually stunned and disgusted.

It requires a peculiar kind of intellectual myopia to ship supplies and technology to the Soviets when they are instrumental in killing fellow citizens.

What about the argument that trade will lead to peace? Well, we have had United States-Soviet trade for over 50 years. The first and second 5-year plans were built by American companies. To continue a policy that is a total failure is to gamble with the lives of several million Americans and countless allies.

You can not stoke up the Soviet military machine at one end and then complain that the other end came back and bit you. Unfortunately, the human price for our immoral policies is not paid by the policymakers in Washington. The human price is paid by the farmers, the students, and working and middle classes of America—and our fighting men in Korea and Vietnam.

The citizen who pays the piper is not calling the tune—he does not even know the name of the tune.

Let me summarize my conclusions:

**First.** Trade with the U.S.S.R. was started over 50 years ago under President Woodrow Wilson with the declared intention of mellowing the Bolsheviks. The policy has been a total and costly failure. It has proven to be impractical—this is what I would expect from an immoral policy.

**Second.** We have built ourselves an enemy. We keep that self-declared enemy in business. This information has been blacked out by successive Administrations. Misleading and untruthful statements have been made by the executive branch to Congress and the American people.

**Third.** Our policy of subsidizing self-declared enemies is neither rational nor moral. I have drawn attention to the intellectual myopia of the group that influences and draws up foreign policy.

**Fourth.** The annual attacks in Vietnam and the wars in the Middle East are made possible only by Russian armaments and our assistance to the Soviets.

**Fifth.** This worldwide Soviet activity is consistent with Communist theory. Mikhail Suslov, the party theoretician, recently stated that the current detente with the United States is temporary. The purpose of the detente, according to Suslov, is to give the Soviets sufficient strength for a renewed assault on the West. In other words, when you have finished building the Kama plant and the trucks come rolling off—watch out for another Vietnam.

**Sixth.** Internal Soviet repression continues—against national groups, and against dissident academics.

**Seventh.** Soviet technical dependence is a powerful instrument for world peace if we want to use it. So far it has been used as an aid-to-dependent-Soviets welfare program. With about as much success as the domestic welfare program.

Why should they stop supplying Hanoi? The more they stoke up the war the more they get from the United States. Not only do the Soviets get more goods from the United States, they get them on credit. The U.S. Export-Import Bank is providing credits to the Soviet Union with an interest rate of 6 percent. It costs the Export-Import Bank 7 ¾ percent to raise that money it lends to the Soviet Union. The U.S. Government subsidizes the Export-Import Bank, which means, of course, the American taxpayer is picking up the bill. While interest on mortgages are 9 ½ percent in many parts of the United States, the Soviet Union gets loans at 6 percent on materials that they will use to defeat us. If they get most-favored-nation status which this Administration foolishly pushes, they will set even lower interest rates.

Why did the war in Vietnam continue for over 4 long years under this Administration before it finally was ended?

We can stop the Soviets and their friends in Hanoi, in the Middle East, in Cuba or anywhere, anytime we want to, without using a single gun or anything more dangerous than a piece of paper or a telephone call.

But that has not been done. Instead, the U.S. seeks most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union, extends credits to that totalitarian country, and concludes commercial agreements. All this some want to give to the Soviets while we receive precious little in return.

We have Soviet technical dependence as an instrument of world peace.

(Continued on page 470)
First World War II Memorial

By BEULAH W. CHESNEY
Wichita Chapter
Wichita, Kansas

At the cross roads of America, in historic Abilene, Kansas where the Chisholm Trail first met the railroad, and where President Dwight D. Eisenhower grew to manhood, stands the first nationally supported World War II memorial.

The National Foundation to Honor General Dwight D. Eisenhower and the United States Armed Forces, Inc. was granted a non-profit corporation charter by the State of Kansas on July 23, 1945, after having been organized by a group of eminent persons not only from Kansas but extending across the nation.

The objects and purposes of the Foundation, as set out in the charter, are as follows:

"To recognize suitably the military achievements of that great American, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the victorious Armed Forces of the United States, particularly the men and women who served in World War II, to obtain a site, erect, and maintain thereon in General Eisenhower's home town, Abilene, Kansas, a war memorial to these ends: to aid worthy young persons in obtaining an education, with especial emphasis on the science of government as conceived and established by our fathers; to assist veterans of World War II, and to perform such acts incidental to the above as the Board of Trustees of the Foundation shall elect."

It could only happen in a democracy—only in America to be exact—and it is what can happen to a boy "on the wrong side of two tracks" who lived with a mother and father who made certain that the six boys in the family were instilled with the knowledge that they could have many of the things they wanted from life only by their own hard labor.

After the death of the mother in September, 1946, the heirs of the estate deeded to the Foundation the Eisenhower family home and all the ground adjacent thereto consisting of approximately one city block. One additional
block has since been purchased by the Foundation and
the greater portion of this two-block area already has been
incorporated into the Museum grounds. The Museum
building proper stands on a plot of ground that was once
tilled by the Eisenhower brothers for garden purposes.

The heirs likewise gave to the Foundation a Bill of
Sale for all of the personal effects within the family home,
the entire transaction being an outright gift to the Foun-
dation.

Visitors from all over the world have been impressed
by the simplicity of the Eisenhower home, the seat of
one of America’s outstanding families. From this humble
home and modest town surroundings came one of the
nation’s greatest generals and a President of the United
States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and his brothers, all of
whom gained prominence in their fields of endeavor:
Arthur, a Kansas City, Mo. banker; Edgar, an attorney
of Tacoma, Wash.; Roy, who until his death was a
druggist at Junction City, Kans.; Earl, an electrical engi-
neer at Charleroi, Pa.; and Milton, president of Pennsyl-
vania State College.

The home has been kept just as it was at the death
of Mrs. Eisenhower, who was acclimated the “American
Mother” of 1945. Amid quiet broken only by the ticking
of an old fashioned wall clock, the far-from-luxurious but
nice for their day pieces of furniture are in their same
places. On the floors are hooked rugs which Ike’s father
made as a hobby. On the beds are home made spreads
and coverlets. On the walls, in chest drawers and upon
tables are photographs, laces, souvenirs and mementos
of the full lifetime of Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower and their
boys.

There is the room outside which Edgar stood with a
club and refused to let anyone in when Ike was critically
ill and doctors wanted to amputate his leg. There is the
piano which Mrs. Eisenhower bought with her dowry
money and on which every one of the boys had to take
lessons (the lessons “took” with only two of them, Arthur
and Milton). There are the boys’ books—from a high
school Shakespeare to one on how to select a laying hen,
from children’s books to Ike’s West Point manual. There
is the bedroom where both Mr. and Mrs. Eisenhower died,
with her cotton dustcap still hanging on the back of a
piano which Mrs. Eisenhower bought with her dowry
money and on which every one of the boys had to take
lessons (the lessons “took” with only two of them, Arthur
and Milton). There are the boys’ bedrooms upstairs,
with pictures on the stair walls in the order of their ages
at high school graduation.

By April, 1952, the Board of Trustees concluded that
adequate funds had been acquired from voluntary con-
tributions to justify starting the west wing and lobby en-
trance of the museum building on the grounds adjacent
to the Home.

While President Eisenhower had a brief preview of the
Museum on October 16, 1953, official opening of the
Museum was delayed until appropriate casements and
placements had been completed for the thousands of items
received principally from the President himself. These
items consist of a great multitude of mementos, trophies,
medals, souvenirs and special displays from many states
as well as foreign lands. There are varied priceless
swords, flags, the President’s military uniforms, pictures
and paintings, his personal maps and map case from
World War II, an Ethiopian shield that dates back to
Biblical times, and many other items of interest. The
exhibits are arranged to offer much more than the surpris-
ing monetary aggregate in bringing into focus the intrinsic
historic and educational values.

The Eisenhower Memorial Foundation and the Kansas
DAR

One of the most interesting objectives of the Kansas
Society Daughters of the American Revolution in recent
years here in the middle west was their participation at
the Eisenhower Foundation at Abilene, Kansas. Evidence
of much work and enthusiastic planning, to add to the
premanent outdoor beauty at this great historic spot, took
the form of five inspiring marble pylons rising skyward
out of the main entrance reflecting pool.

The Eisenhower Foundation Organized to Promote Cit-
izenship and to Honor Veterans of America’s Wars is
compatible with the principal objectives of the National
Society DAR in that it is educational, historical and
patriotic. Beauty and dignity are combined here at one
of our State’s finest shrines. However, it was difficult
to visualize what we, as an organization, might do toward
participation in the Eisenhower Memorial, a new project
in Kansas. It was voted that the Daughters of the Ameri-
Revolution of the State of Kansas lend assistance to
the Eisenhower Foundation. Mrs. Robert Chesney was
appointed by Mrs. von der Heiden, presiding State Re-
gent, as chairman. It would be many months before a
decision would be reached as to what our participation
would be.

A Kansas DAR interim report summarized the changes
that were in 1962 in the location and appearance of the
Eisenhower Foundation pylons.

The pylons were constructed originally in the entrance
pool immediately in front of the Museum, as a part of
a three reflecting pool design. A large pool to the left
of the Museum entrance provided a shallow setting for
the great flag pole and flag.

The California architect who planned these decorative
pools seemed unaware of the force of Kansas winds, the
mobility of plowed wheat fields, and the carelessness of
the smoking public. When the wind blew the wheat field
to the south moved over—in the hot days of summer the
algae multiplied rapidly in the murky water that did not
circulate, and around the base of the great pylons bobbed
 cigarette butts. All three of the pools were discontinued.

In their new position mounted on a platform, the pylons
are enhanced with a white native stone distinctive outline
that adds to the massive effect, and further serves as
water-proofing. The afternoon sun reflects their polished
surface, and at night they are flood-lighted with stunning
effect.

The pylons are sixteen feet high, six feet wide and
fourteen inches thick with an exterior of polished Cold
Spring Carnelian granite. Mounted in the center are
bronze commemorative tablets 27 inches by 36 inches,
TO THIS HOMESTEAD
DIVINE PROVIDENCE
BROUGHT DAVID JACOB
EISENHOWER AND IDA
STOVER EISENHOWER.
THEY LIVED IN PIETY
AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE.
BROUGHT SONS INTO
THE WORLD AND TAUGHT
THEM THE WAYS OF
RIGHTEOUSNESS, OF
CHARITY TO ALL MEN,
AND REVERENCE TO GOD.

KANSAS DAR
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

weighing 110 pounds each, and beautifully inscribed with handsome lettering. They are a timeless gift of enduring beauty wherein we expended ourselves a little for something in Life which outlasts it.

The hours spent planning, hoping, working and worrying through the fund raising seem countless. It was high adventure, this embarking on a $20,000 objective for Kansas DAR. Ingenious and amazing the many avenues for funds—selling pecans, greeting cards, musicals, rummage sales, book reviews, food sales, white elephant parties, antique shows, Home Tours, Silent auctions, and most intriguing publicity wise was a Lemon Jelly Cake Party.

The Five Hundred Club accounted for thousands of dollars—Ten dollars was paid to have a name of an honored ancestor or relative, or service man or woman, expertly hand-lettered in an 8 x 10 inch handsome heavy green leather book and bearing the gold Seal of the President of the United States on its cover.

The book was placed in a special custom built glass topped cabinet in the Eisenhower Museum as a tribute to the 34th President of the United States, and in memory of Veterans of American Wars—THE GALLANT—THE BELOVED—AND THE REMEMBERED.

Most pleasurable was the sale of handsome navy and red leather folders with pictures of “Mamie” and “Ike” by special personal permission. The cover was a gold replica of the State Seal of Kansas. These were treasured mementos.

Finally, the KSDAR allocated from the State dues, 35¢ per capita for a period of two years.

In a State-wide or worldwide objective such as this, many shared in adding beauty and distinction. Holland sent over 20,000 tulip bulbs, and a marvelous rose garden was the gift of the Hershey Rose Gardens of Pennsylvania. The $50,000 murals for the Eisenhower Museum were a gift made possible by the bequest of Mary Gertrude Abbey in memory of her husband, Edwin Austin Abbey, famous mural painter and illustrator who died in 1911. The bequest was administered by the National Academy of Design in New York City, who selected two distinguished artists, Louis Bouche, of N. Y., and Ross Moffett, of Provincetown, Mass., to carry out this project. Mr. Moffett’s murals show Dwight Eisenhower from boyhood to the Presidency. Mr. Bouche’s two murals depict the military.

Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Kansas have established an every third year Pilgrimage to the Eisenhower Center.

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**DAR MAGAZINE**
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Credit Chapter

406 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL “FOCUS”

MRS. ROBERT LACY JACKSON
Chairman

PRE-VIEW 1974-1975 U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

THEME: "In Defense of Freedom That is Our Birthright"

...... from the Declaration on Taking Up Arms (See Focus page 9)

U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL ACTION

I. PROGRAMS:
(a) See Honor Roll Questionnaire, page 398.
(b) Take full advantage of 1974-75 theme to focus on events of the twenty-four months preceding the Declaration of Independence as program topics.
(c) See FOCUS and other approved sources for available materials. Check the Bicentennial Program File for ready-to-use programs; all approved. Be ORIGINAL!
Involving youth and children in national and local history in pageants, skits; re-enact local happenings. THINK PLAN!

II. ACTION: Theme: "MAKE LOCAL HISTORY LIVE"
Goal: "AWARENESS"
A. Emphasis for the coming two years (1974-1976) will be "SPEAK CHOICE" with the following focal points as suggestions. Your own locality will offer additional opportunities. FOLLOW NEWS MEDIA:
........ Continuous emphasis on CHURCHES and SCHOOLS.
........ Forts, bastions, military fortifications on land, at sea.
........ Battlegrounds, historic sites.
........ Residences, historic buildings, original town sites.
........ Cultural centers, cultural growth in your locality.
........ Historic roads, train routes.
........ People—those who have contributed to the growth of your locality.
B. Suggestions: (Refer to 1973-74 suggestions in Schools and Churches)
Initiate community involvement through "AWARENESS" program
Plan a two-year ACTION program to coordinate with other groups
Start NOW an all-year DAR-led Bicentennial Commemorative calendar, commencing with Patrick Henry, April 17, 1775 through July 4, 1976
Coordinate your ACTION with other AIR Committees (See FOCUS)

CONTEST: Chapter Chairmen send your ACTION REPORT (II) on any topic suitable to your State Chairman. State Chairmen, select ONE best report and forward to the National Chairman for national competition.

RULES: (1) All reports MUST clearly show this a DAR Chapter activity, and the Bicentennial MUST be indicated as the primary objective. Any report lacking this requirement will be disqualified. (2) There is no essay contest. (3) Do not send scrapbook items unless part of your report. (4) Published items must include newspaper name and date. No xerox copies of published items will be accepted. (5) Reports to be returned or acknowledged, please include postage and envelope large enough to contain materials.
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.


Beall, Robert: Imm., book mentions grandsons involved Rev. War: Robert, b. 1732; John, 1734; Mannam, 1738; Losson, 1758; Shadrack, 1745. Seek descendants. Mr. F. C. Beall, 7108 Westchester Dr., Holiday, Fla. 33589.


Newland-Harris: Desires information H.S. Newland, wife R.A. Newland, ante 1855. Went from Pocahontas, Tenn. to Nacogdoches, Tex. Information Parentage of Robert Beverly Harris, b. ca. 1828, Green County, GA. cue family names, Beverley, Walton.—Vida W. Harris, 1702 Devine Street, Jackson, Miss. 39202.


Ham-Clark: For possible DAR membership need names, dates on parents and hopefully grandparents of John Ham b Dec. 9, 1799, Canterbury, NH m. Sabrina Clark 1827, NH. She was b. 1802, Barnstead, NH. Mid 1830’s they moved to Brockport, N.Y. and from there to Mishawaka, Ind. 1837.—Mildred Cordier, 458 Ridge Rd., Mishawaka, Ind. 46544.

Hardy: Want to correspond with descendants of Miles Hardy, Washington County, N.C. John Hardy, Wayne County, N.C. also Henry Phelps descendants, Bertie County, N.C.—Mrs. Harvey Stanford, 1308 Alethea Dr., Hixson, Tenn. 37343.

Fitzpatrick: Need parents and place of birth in Ireland for Catherine Fitzpatrick, born 1830, married Daniel Carter, son of Isaac and Sarah (White) Carter, lived in Suffolk County, N.Y., died 17 Nov. 1887. Also any brothers and sisters of Catherine.—Mrs. Josephine M. Harris, 3228 Stuart Ave., Apt. 8, Richmond, VA. 23221.


Gribble-Clayton: Chester Co. Pa. ’Concord Monthly Meeting 9-10-1761 Margaret Gribble (formerly Clayton) complained of


Stapleton-Steepletin-Stobleton, etc.: Clearinghouse for data this family 1600's-1850. Free queries and gratis contributions welcome.—Mrs. C. P. Stapleton, Rt. 1, Bx. 413-H, Swansboro, N.C. 28584.

Poole: Josephine (Evans) Poole. When and where did she marry Jasper Newton Keeton?—Mrs. H. W. Larrabee, Sr., 414 B. & A. Blvd., NE., Glen Burnie, Md. 21061.


Ide: Need parents and grandparents of Oliver H. Ide, b. (?), d. Aug. 24, 1861 age 62, and his wife, Penelope Burr Ide, b. (?), died July 13, 1873 age 69. Both are buried on Tucker Hollow Road, Foster, R.I. Where from?—Mrs. T.A. Bowers, RFD No. 1, Box 37, No. Scituate, R.I. 02857.


Tabb-Williams: Want info. on James Williams and a Miss Tabb, both b. and m. in Va. They had several chil. probably all born in Va. The fam. later moved to Brandon, Rankin Co., Miss. Their daughter Mary D. Williams m. Henry F. Shelton in Brandin about 1839. Serv. yrs. after Mary's death Henry Shelton m. her sister Martha Wilmoth Williams. Especially want info. on James Williams and his wife, the Miss Tabb.—Mrs. Charles Huber, 560 Valleybrook Drive, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.

Newkirk: Want info. on anc. of Cornelius LeFevre Newkirk b. 1815 where (?) Lived at Binghamton, N.Y. m. 1846 Anna Hammond in Crawford Co., Ohio. Moved to Calhoun Co., Mich. in 1854 to Stark Co., Ill., later to Macon Co., Mo. d. 1886. He was father of Dr. Garrett Newkirk of Chicago, Ill. and Pasadena, Ca. Was father the Garrett Newkirk who m. Maria Bevier 1814? His grandfather was Garrett (sp.?) Newkirk of Hurley, Ulster Co., N.Y., b. (?), d. (?), where? He is a desc. of Elias and Sarah LeFevre Bevier. Was he desc. of Garrett Cornelisson Van Nieuwkircke from Holland 1659?—Mrs. Harry M. Hayes, 2907 Karnes Road, St. Joseph, Mo. 64506.

Maynard: Want date of death of Joel Maynard (period 1820) Louisville, Ky., wife Elizabeth (Flowers). Chil: Mary (Walker), Melia (Hosea), Lydia Alva (George W. Morrison) New Albany, William (?). Correspond with any desc.—Avesta L. Kirk, 2402 Baltic Ave., Long Beach, Ca. 90810.
INTRODUCTION

. . . I shall be the first recognized agent from a civilized power to reside in Japan. This forms an epoch in my life, and may be the beginning of a new order of things in Japan. I hope I may conduct myself that I may have honorable mention in the histories, which will be written on Japan and its future destiny.¹

Thusly did Townsend Harris, the first American Consul General in Japan prophetically express himself in his journal. Indeed, he, with little other than his great moral courage and strength of personal character, was enabled to establish diplomatic relations with the Japanese at a time when they were being forced by events to emerge from a period of two hundred years of barbaric, feudalistic, isolation.

The majority of historians have given Commodore Matthew C. Perry the bulk of the credit for the opening of diplomatic relations with the Japanese. Supported by a squadron of nine steam-propelled battleships, manned by well-armed landing parties of marines and sailors, Perry was able to make an effective impression by a stern show of basic force and modern naval power. These qualities, the daimyos and shogans of Nippon could readily understand and respect for in Japan, the profession of the warrior was held in highest esteem. This was evidenced by the existence of the warrior class, the proud Samurai. The Nippon-to, the Samurai sword, with its specially hardened steel blade and superb craftsmanship, symbolized perfectly, the character and ideals of the people with whom Perry was to hold council and Harris was to live and labor, alone, unguarded and almost forgotten.² Accurate knowledge of the Far East and its peoples, on the part of Westerners, was meager and piece-meal at the time Townsend Harris was permitted to establish himself at Shimoda. Much of the limited knowledge available to Harris had been gathered by the early missionaries and traders in their basic contacts with these people of mystery. His own early experiences as a trader in the Malay States and China were to prove invaluable. The Dutch had evidenced considerable skill in dealing and trading with the Japanese. However, Harris was to find that much of this success was due to the Dutch desire for commercial gain—not to any supposed, innate, characteristics of diplomatic skill or of determination or stubbornness. In their eagerness to gain and hold the business of the Japanese, the Christian Dutch traders were willing to accept untold humiliation at their hands.³ For centuries, Japan had treated with contempt and overt acts, such as torture and imprisonment, those western seafaring men, who had the misfortune to be shipwrecked and cast ashore on the forbidding coast of the Island Empire.⁴ Many crewmen of New England whalers were to learn to their sorrow that, although the early Christian missionaries had established a substantial minority of believers, the Japanese generally looked with disfavor upon Christians and Occidentals. Xenophobia, hatred of foreigners, was a national condition caused, no doubt, by past experiences with the suspected political activities of the Christian missionaries and by fear and ignorance of what lay, to the East, beyond the rolling waters. The Japanese had developed a high state of feudal civilization and government at the time of Harris’s arrival.⁵ Self-sufficient and vigorous as individuals, collectively, they had established a culture which was almost sui generis. Contact with the Western world had not been desired nor especially sought. In fact, Japan, as previously indicated, had been in a self-imposed isolation period for nearly two hundred years prior to Harris’s arrival. Chinese influence had been a basic source of Japanese cultural life.⁶ Painting, ceramic art, metal-working, in bronze and steel, generally followed the patterns obtained from across the East China Sea. The written language of Nippon had been boldly borrowed and adapted from the ideographs of the Chinese. Proud and intelligent, the leaders of the Shogunat believed...
in their way of life, according to the code of Bushido and the teachings of Buddha or the way of Shinto. That culture of the way of according to the code of Bushido and the teachings of Buddha or the way of Shinto. That the culture of the Western world had anything of value to offer they doubted. However, the giants from the West, with their modern methods of war and steam engines might be reckoned with, perhaps to the advantage of Dai Nippon.

Alone, in a pagan land, armed only with his great personal courage, high moral character, and unswerving determination, Townsend Harris quietly went about his business. His studied attitude of impeccable conduct, official and personal, was one calculated to win the respect of the Oriental mind. His intimate knowledge of the weak official and personal, was one calculated to win the respect with their modern methods of war and steam engines Nippon.

The diplomatic history of the American nation records numerous instances of individual achievement and moral victory over the forces of ignorance, suspicion, fear and hatred. No more outstanding example may be found therein than those that have meagerly mentioned the name of Townsend Harris, first American Consul General to Japan. Without the selfless, devoted, consecrated services of this little-known American public servant, the subsequent position of the United States in the Far East would have been weak, tenuous and uncertain.8

His long, patient, and determined struggle with the feudal Japanese bureaucrats to establish the prestige of the United States constitutes one of the brightest pages in American diplomatic history. His overcoming of the petty annoyance and major obstacles of protocol, calculated to delay him, and finally proceeding to Yedo and delivering in person, on his feet, his letter of credence to the Emperor, is a high point in the American conduct of international relations.

This paper is intended to recount in some detail, and to place in its proper perspective, the outstanding service, which Townsend Harris, American diplomat, rendered to his country. Overshadowed historically, by the feat of Commodore M. C. Perry in his opening of Japan and by his Treaty of 1854, Harris has been neglected and practically forgotten. Japan, as the recipient of both Perry's and Harris's diplomacy, is inclined to give Harris the credit for the opening of Nipon to the West.9

Townsend Harris, the first American Consul General to Japan, was faced by problems of protocol and diplomatic procedure which had not been adequately approached nor solved by anyone for over two centuries prior to his arrival. Xenophobia, fear of foreigners, suspicion, ignorance and, at times, stark fanatic terrorism in addition to complete personal isolation in an alien land, were to be the forces which he must meet and overcome if he would successfully execute his mission.10

Harris, a man of sterling Christian character, kindness and supreme patience, was from the viewpoint of diplomacy, the antithesis of Commodore M. C. Perry, the bluff, blunt seaman, whose personal character and professional ability were above reproach, but whose whole life had been subjected to the rigidity of naval discipline and the rough existence of the sea. Perry's basic diplomatic qualification for such a task would be a direct, peremptory, haughty and unyielding manner. In brief, Perry was an individual eminently fitted to secure a Treaty, but hardly one to live with.11 Merchant, Pacific trader, student of peoples and languages, man of affairs, Townsend Harris brought the personal qualities of consecration and patriotic devotion to duty to his self-imposed task.12

In view of our Nation's position in the world political situation, much interest is being evidenced by our citizens in the present conduct of American diplomacy. The diplomacy of today to be successful requires the same personal devotion to duty and patriotic selflessness that Townsend Harris wholeheartedly gave to it almost a century ago. Far from home and alone, on his own, without precedent and with but meager support of his government, he had a supreme belief in Japan's and his country's destiny, and unwavering faith in the correctness of his personal interpretation to others, of the American way of life.

EDUCATION OF A DIPLOMAT

Townsend Harris's outstanding contribution to the opening of Japan was based primarily upon his logical, patient, humanitarian treatment of every problem of diplomacy with which he was confronted. Harris's diplomacy was based upon an honest, logical solution of the problem at hand, on a basis of equality. Despite the differences of race, the language barrier, customs, religion and ethical code, or lack of one, he was able to convince the Japanese that he would not function—other than on the basis of equality. No threat of force, no ill-tempered warnings; only calm, dispassionate, intelligent reasoning, on the part of Harris, caused the Japanese to come into the family of nations.

Without doubt, Harris was as well prepared for his assignment as any American diplomat ever has been. His years of experience as a merchant trader in the East, gave him a profound understanding of the Oriental mind. Indeed, very few, if any, of his successors ever achieved so thorough a knowledge.

He was a man of the world, but not worldly, a student by inclination and, of necessity, a practical man of business. Patient, but demanding, kind but firm, Townsend Harris brought to his task the qualities of consecration and dedication to duty. The knowledge of the Orient and the Oriental mind which Townsend Harris gained, while engaged in the Far East merchant trade, was to be of inestimable value in his negotiations with and his life among the Japanese.

Such an experience, if successful, was admirably calculated to increase his knowledge of Malay, insular, and Oriental human nature, and to give him a wide practical knowledge of the laws of nations and of the conditions of trade and exchange. Above all, it would fit him to take part in the solution of that supreme world-problem of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—the harmony of Christendom with Buddha, and the reconciliation of Occidental and Oriental civilization.13

In order to clearly understand the character of Townsend Harris, it is necessary that his ancestry, background
and early educational and later business experiences be briefly mentioned. By virtue of his background, Townsend Harris was able to bring to his most important task—an intangible something, which gave him sympathetic understanding of and great power and influence over a people who for centuries had been self-inoculated with the virus of Xenophobia.

The student of Townsend Harris soon recognizes him as a decidedly self-reliant individual, who can keep his own counsel, one who can act without instructions. Many instances in his life among the Japanese indicate his sublime self-confidence and studied intolerance of any custom which violated his understanding of Democracy. Regardless of possible consequences, Harris, a lone man, stood up to the combined power of the Shogunate and won out by sheer force of character.

Contrasted to Commodore Matthew C. Perry, Townsend Harris, in the opinion of the writer, stands head and shoulders above the blust, bluff seaman. Perry had his purpose, the securing of a Treaty by a show of force and a veiled threat. Harris’s mission was to follow through on the actual ground and to keep America’s foot in Japan’s lately opened door. This, the merchant-diplomat did—at the same time forcing it to open ever wider. During one period, Harris heard nothing official from the State Department in Washington for eighteen months—yet his quiet, effective diplomacy moved irresistibly forward. The Shimoda Convention of 1857 and the ultimate American-Japanese Treaty of 1858 were among the direct, tangible results of his inspired labors.

Born in Sandy Hill, New York, October 3, 1804, Townsend Harris was the youngest of the five sons of Jonathan Harris, a hatter and the local village magistrate, whose ancestors served as officers in Washington’s army. The father of his mother was a cousin of British General Fraser who fell at Saratoga. As both his parents were persons of intellect and culture, the boy was encouraged in his early love of study. As in the cases of many of the world’s great men, his mother was Townsend Harris’s chief educator. The only formal education Harris enjoyed was at the local primary school and academy. In 1817, the young boy was taken to New York where he was to begin a mercantile career. After a few years, having learned the dry-goods business, Harris, joined by his father and elder brother, engaged in the importing of chinaware.

In the life of Townsend Harris, the attainment of culture was to play a predominant role. Using his mercantile trade as a means to this end, he was an avid reader and a critical observer of the works and manners of vicious ways or turbulent character. Harris sold his New York commercial interests, buying a half interest in a sailing vessel, he determined to learn something of the sea. Heeding further, the call to adventure and profit, he then planned a trading voyage to China and the Indies. This move was somewhat novel for a staid New York importer, yet the courses of the Yankee traders had been already set in the Pacific and along the China coast. The spices, brasses, ivories, silks and camphor wood of the Chinese Hongs of Canton and Hongkong were, even then, mingling with European cargo on the docks of Boston and New York.

The itinerary of the gentleman adventurer and trader for the period of 1849 to 1856 carried him to the following places and found him each Christmas Day for eight years: 1849, at sea in North Pacific Ocean; 1850, at Manila; 1851, at Pulo-Penang; 1852, at Singapore; 1853, at Hongkong; 1854, at Calcutta; 1855, at Ceylon; 1856, in Japan.

During these years, the merchant-navigator was learning diplomacy and studying especially the artifices to which men who are lacking in moral courage and convictions always resort. He was discovering that Oriental and insular human nature depends more upon cunning than on frankness.

While in China, Harris acted as a United States Vice Consul at Ningpo, thus gaining experience in the conduct of diplomatic and governmental business. As an indication of his intense interest in extending American commercial influence, his plan that the United States should acquire Formosa by purchase was significant. His report on his projected purchase clearly demonstrated his keen analytical powers and sound judgment. His appreciation of the political and commercial value of the Island was based upon his breadth of political vision and the knowledge gained while sailing the vast Pacific (thousands of miles from his beloved America). Deeper than this reason may have been the desire to see his America, as a participant in the Orient, with a comparable sphere of influence in China such as that possessed by the British in Hongkong. Fundamentally, his early home life may have had considerable influence in the promulgation of his Formosa Purchase idea.

Harris’s experiences in diplomatic procedures at Ningpo, China and his success in business, in the opinion of friends, who suggested his nomination, fitted him admirably for, either the post of United States Commissioner to China, or Consul to Japan. His decision to accept the latter appointment is clearly indicated in his letter of August 4, 1855 to Franklin Pierce, President of the United States:

William’s Hotel, Washington
August 4, 1855

Sir:

In consequence of letters which reached me last evening, I have postponed my return to New York, and remain at this hotel, anxiously awaiting your Excellency’s decision on my application.

I have told Your Excellency I have long had a strong desire to visit Japan; and so deep has this feeling become, that if I was offered the choice between Commissioner to China or Consul to Japan, I should instantly take the latter.

I have a perfect knowledge of the social banishment I must endure while in Japan, and the mental isolation in which I must live and I am prepared to meet it. I am a single man, without ties to cause me to look

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
the coveted appointment as United States Consul General to Japan, had already been signed by the President on the same day his humble letter of self-abnegation was posted. Townsend Harris sailed from New York October 17, 1855 for Japan.

Upon the accession of a new political party in Washington in 1860-1, Townsend Harris, ill and longing for his homeland, reluctantly submitted his resignation, which was accepted with regret by President Lincoln. He returned to New York where he led a life of great civic activity, as President of the Board of Education, founder of the College of the City of New York and a member of other important bodies. In 1878, Harris died quietly in his homeland, reluctantly submitted his resignation, which was accepted with regret by President Lincoln. He returned to New York where he led a life of great civic activity, as President of the Board of Education, founder of the College of the City of New York and a member of other important bodies. In 1878, Harris died quietly among his friends, far from the Japan he had served so well. In that sad hour, Japan lost one of her first and greatest friends and America lost the pattern of a man to diplomacy born.

THE SHIMODA CONVENTION

The arrival in Japan of Townsend Harris in August 1856 presented a considerable problem to Ii Kamon, the leader of the Shogun’s Council of State. Beset with a confederation of feuding nobles and clans in a struggle for power, Ii could not, without endangering his own position, deal with this man from the West. Harris’s appearance on the scene caused great consternation. The Japanese literally begged him to leave, but they had not taken accurately his measure. As far as Ii was concerned, Harris might well have been the Devil. Indeed, Harris’s determination to deliver, in person, a letter of friendship from the President of the United States to the Ruler of the Japanese at Yedo, and to amend the Perry Treaty of 1854, was a force that had even the Japanese, skilled in all the fine arts of circumlocution, could not deter.

In his desire to preserve the status quo until the Bakufu (Council of State) could be convinced that Nippon should open its doors more fully to the West, Ii Kamon, through the local authorities, implored Harris to leave. If the American stayed, as the first foreign consul-general to ever be in Japan, others would follow and then the entire country would be gradually upset by foreign ideas and influence. It was not against the opening of Japan, but his powerful enemies such as Lord Mito, were, and Ii believed that the time was not quite right for him to take the responsibility of extending the scope of Perry’s Treaty of 1854, which was Harris’s primary task.

For months, Harris encountered the most puzzling and heartbreaking obstructions on the part of the Japanese. Lacking any physical force to use as a threat, as had Perry used his warships, Harris must have had his moments of despondency and frustration. Indeed, it is in this period of hopeful waiting that Townsend Harris met the supreme test of a diplomat. With nothing more than his personal courage and determination, he set a pattern of conduct that would not break down under the Fabian tactics of the Japanese officials. His patience, moral character and great human understanding were able to accomplish what had heretofore been achieved only by the veiled threat of the guns of Perry’s frigates.

In order that the modus operandi of Harris in his contacts with the Japanese may be understood and evaluated, the following two extracts from his journal are included. It should be noted that each entry reveals succinctly, the character of Harris and his very human approach to his knowledge of the workings of the Oriental minds with which he had to deal. It should be emphasized that throughout Harris’s Journal, the repetitive situation of delay and frustration is recorded as having been successfully countered with patience, firmness and dignity—the only weapons he had available. That they were more effective than the guns of Perry’s black ships in establishing permanent diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States will become evident as additional facts of Harris’s life in Japan are revealed.

Monday, August 25, 1856. The officers came off at 8 A.M. with a message that the Governor would be ready to receive me at ten o’clock. At that hour, go on shore accompanied by Captain Bell and some ten others. I go in the Commodore’s boat, having my secretary with me. The three boats preceded me so that the officers could land and form in order before I landed. When my boat had pulled well off from the ship, a salute of thirteen guns was fired, waking up the grandest echoes among the hills. On landing, I found the streets thronged with persons collected to see us pass. I was conducted to a new building nearly in the center of the town. As I shall hereafter have both time and better knowledge of this building and of the manners and dress of the people, I shall not now describe anything beyond my interview with the governor. I was politely received by the Governor and Vice-Governor. Asked after my health, when I left the United States, etc., they asked in whose honor the salute was fired and were told that it was in mine, when I perceived that I instantly rose in their estimation. The Governor said that he should like to see some guns fired, whereupon Captain Henry H. Bell invited him to visit the ship on Saturday next, as they are now painting on board and he feared they might soil their clothes. Refreshments were served up in Japanese style. The cooking was excellent and served up with extreme neatness and cleanliness. I am much prepossessed in favor of their cooking. I asked the governor when I could see him on business. He said that I could enter on business then if I pleased. I replied that it would not be good breeding to enter on business on a visit of ceremony. He then said the Vice-Governor would attend me the next day at the same hour and place, and that the Vice-Governor could act as well as he, himself, etc.

Our visit lasted nearly two hours, and we were all much pleased with the appearance and manners of the Japanese. I repeat, they are superior to any people east of Cape of Good Hope.
It should be noted that this meeting actually began the negotiations between Harris and the Japanese. Its importance historically to the United States and to Japan is emphasized by the fact that, from this date, Japan began to enter the family of Western Nations.

Wednesday, August 27, 1856. On shore at ten A.M. by appointment, to meet the Governor or Vice-Governor, but neither of them made his appearance. Ten persons were present, including the Yedo official. They said the Governor was very ill the previous night with a violent headache, so they were unable to consult with him. They then said that the Treaty provided for a Consul, but not a Consul General; that the additional articles had not been sent out as ratified, that they expected the Government of the United States would send out an Ambassador with the ratified articles and then enter on negotiations about sending a Consul.

I told them I was surprised that the Vice-Governor should not appear after making an appointment with me: that I considered it as want of respect, and that I must decline entering into any conversation about my affairs with anyone but the Governor or Vice-Governor; that I would go on board the steamer and consult with Commodore James Armstrong, and then he would determine whether he would take me up to Yedo (now Tokyo) and there get satisfaction.

The officer from Yedo said he was of higher rank than the Governor and asked why I should object to negotiate with him. I replied that I could only know the official authorities of the place, and with them only have any official intercourse: that for himself I had a high esteem, based on what I had seen of him, but that personal feeling could not give him the status which my business required. They urged me to proceed in the matter, but to some questions they put, I said I had no answer to give them. They constantly renewed, and urgently, the request that I would proceed with them.

I, as constantly declined. They then said they would report on what had occurred, to the Governor, and requested me to meet them tomorrow at the same hour to meet the Vice-Governor. I told them that, as the Vice-Governor had broken his appointment with me, I could not consent to make another appointment until I had some explanation or apology for his absence of this morning.

That I wished the Governor or Vice-Governor to write me a letter and send it to me on board the steamer, stating whether they would receive me in Shimoda or not, and whether they would assign me a house to reside in; that I desired this letter to be sent to me either today or tomorrow morning.

They were anxious to know whether I was resolved to go to Yedo if not received here. I said that would be settled after consultation with the Commodore. They were greatly agitated when I mentioned the going up to Yedo.

Contemporary with Harris's personal struggle in Japan was a serious international situation in China, which culminated in the naval bombardment of Canton in 1856 by British and French squadrons, allegedly assisted by adjacent naval vessels. While the facts bear out the truth that the Americans did not attack Canton, they did, in self-defense, reduce the forts situated on the approaches to that city. This information came indirectly (through the interpreters), to the attention of the Japanese official at Nagasaki, who warned: . . . in this country also, if great care is not taken, war may result from some trivial incident.

In March 1857, Harris, after a most exasperating period of delay, heard from Washington the word which authorized him to warn the Nipponese officials that the United States would brook no further delay in the negotiations. Adding to this, the pressure of events in China, as narrated above, Harris's position was further improved by the timely action of the Dutch Commissioner, Jan Hendrick Donker Curtius, at Nagasaki. Curtius from his post at Nagasaki added fuel to the mounting flame of Japanese apprehension by warning the Bakufu against the evasive tactics being employed by its officials in the treaty negotiations at Shimoda. Thus, Harris had not only a doubly potent weapon much more effective than the veiled threat of military force, as did Perry, but also a fait accompli, in the naval action off Canton and the warning of Curtius, the meaning of which the Japanese could interpret only one way.

The point is not one that can be definitely settled, but it is at any rate certain that the Bakufu entered into negotiation with the Western countries decidedly a contre-coeur and would have taken a much firmer line had it not been as shourt of money as it was of true political wisdom. The history of its tergiversation becomes more intelligible if the emptiness of its treasury is taken into account. It was chiefly because it was solvent that it gave way to Perry's pressure in 1853, though this fact was not known to the country at large, and still less to Perry himself, who naturally took full credit for his own diplomatic skill.

In March 1857, Hotta Matatoshi, newly appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, issued a cautionary note in which he echoed the admonition of Curtius:

There must, he said in effect, be no more red-tape and sealing wax, no more discussions and delays over trifling points of detail. They (the Japanese officials), must show a genuinely friendly spirit in their dealings with foreigners.

By June 1857, Harris after over a year of stultifying negotiations with the officials designated by the Shogunate, was able to secure the agreement of Li Kamon to his proposal. The Shimoda Convention was duly signed on the seventeenth day of June 1857. Briefly, it was a document which provided the following: the port of Shimoda and Hakodate, settlement of the details of currency exchange, trial and punishment of American offenders (in Japan) by American consuls in accordance with American law. The Shimoda Convention was in reality a modest enlargement of the Perry Treaty of 1854.

The signing of the Shimoda Convention on the seventeenth of June 1857 by the Japanese Governor of the Shimoda and Townsend Harris was an act which caused the heavy door of Japanese seclusion to swing a bit more ajar.

**MISSION TO YEDO**

Harris, in his business-like approach to the problem...
of diplomacy, was aware that he must quickly arrange for his journey to Yedo and his presentation of his letter of credence to the Emperor (Tycoon). There must be no delay in facing his most difficult test as an American Consul, in meeting the august and, to all Japanese, the most fearful, all-powerful Ruler of Nippon. On September 22, 1857, Harris's Journal records the receipt of most welcome news from Yedo.

At the Coyshi this morning at eleven o'clock, the Governor informed me that they had received letters from Yedo relating to the President's letter, that after many anxious consultations it was finally settled that I am to go to Yedo, in the most honorable manner; and after my arrival I am to have an audience of the Ziogoon (Tycoon), and then present the letter of the President.30

Here was Harris's opportunity to display the dignity and honor of the American Republic and its Flag to the hundreds of thousands of Japanese who could see for the first time, a foreign Consul General. With his keen knowledge of the Oriental appreciation of the importance of "face" and ceremony, Harris, assisted by the Prince of Sinano, personally supervised the multitudinous details of the organization, equipage, personnel and schedule of his Yedo-bound entourage. During this period, Japanese passive resistance against Harris's trip to Yedo continued to assert itself—only to be effectively countered by his direct, honest manner.

They wished me to agree to start and stop at certain hours and at certain places, saying that accommodations suitable for me could only be found at such places, etc., etc., I informed them that I should be willing to agree to such hours as might prove best, and to stop where I could be best accommodated, but I could not bind myself beforehand to any hour of march; that I must not only be free in my action, but that the escort attending me must be under my command, exclusively; that they would find me, as a reasonable man, quite ready to adopt any proper suggestions on these points on the road, but I could not be bound up to comply with their regulations before I knew what might occur, etc., etc. To which they at once assented. The manner in which I am to salute the Ziogoon (Tycoon) is to be in the same manner as in the courts of Europe—i.e., three bows. They made a faint request that I would prostrate myself and "knock-head," but I told them that mentioning such a thing was offensive to me.31

On the 23rd of November 1857, Harris with his retinue, left Shimoda for Yedo. Perhaps in our entire diplomatic history, there has never been a more carefully planned and conducted effort to win friends and prestige for the United States. It should be remembered that the desideratum of Harris's mission was the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Japanese Tycoon through the agency of President Pierce's letter which Harris treated as a sacred document.32

I started for Yedo on the 23d of last November with a train of about 150 persons composed of guards, bearers, cooks, grooms, porters, shoe bearers, cane bearers, carriers etc., etc. While a stout fellow bore the American flag for me—My suite had handsome new dresses, and most of them had the arms of the United States on the back, breast and sleeves of their dresses—The Vice-Governor of Shimoda attended me, in the character of a courier, and I was told that he would implicitely obey all my orders. I was also informed that the Emperor had sent special instructions to all the authorities on the route to Yedo to pay me the same honors and to observe the same ceremonies, as were used in the case of a prince of the blood. So I started on a fine morning, four lads kept some 300 yards in advance, acted as Harbingers, and sung, in musical tones the Japanese words for "clear the way, clear the way" "kneel down, kneel down."

I made the journey partly on horse back, and partly in a Noriman, which is the Japanese name for a palanquin.

The roads had all been repaired; bridges were laid over all the streams I had to pass; the road was carefully swept a short time before I passed; all the travel on the road was suspended, and in the towns and villages I passed through the shops were all closed, and the people, dressed in their holiday clothes, knelt on mats in front of their houses; strict orders had been given that no one should dare to raise their eyes, to look at me; but this was only partially obeyed, for the fair daughters of Eve, would have a peep, regardless of consequences; the most respectful silence was observed; I could not hear a laugh, shout or expression of wonder, only the cry of the Harbingers of "Sa-tu sa-tu."33

The triumphal entry of Harris and his retinue into Yedo was almost prevented on 26 of November by the invoking of an ancient Japanese custom at the Hakone Pass, which was the entrance to the Yedo district. The custom to be observed by Harris was to allow his palanquin (sedan chair) to be searched by the guards, at Hakone, before proceeding. This was the last obstruction to Harris's progress and he met and overcame it with his characteristic directness and force.

Here the Vice-Governor of Shimoda, after a vast deal of circumlocution, informed me that, when the great Princes of the Empire passed here, the door of the Norimon was opened and an officer looked into it, without stopping the bearers; that it was a mere ceremony, but that the ancient laws required it, etc., etc.

I replied that, as I was not a Japanese subject, and being as I was the diplomatic representative of the United States, I was free from any such search; that they knew it was my Norimon, and could inform the officers at the Pass that there was nothing forbidden in it. The Vice-Governor tried for some time to change my determination, and at last proposed that I should ride through on horseback, and then permit the search of my empty Norimon. I decidedly declined this, telling him that it was the search in any form that I objected to. He then said that we must stop until he could send to Yedo for instructions, which would only take five days, I told him I should not wait five days or five hours: that if the search was insisted on I should at once return to Shimoda. The poor Vice-Governor was in great tribulation and finally went to the guard house and after a delay of two hours returned with word that it was all settled and that I should pass unmolested.34

On his historic pilgrimage to Yedo, Townsend Harris must have reflected deeply, as he with his train of bearers...
and other attendants slowly wound their way northward. Here was a man entirely capable of estimating the importance of his task, not only in its immediate local effects, but in its historical impact upon the Western world, as well. That Harris took a deep personal interest, almost to the point of consecration, in his mission is evident from each entry in his journal. The fear of failure did not seem to count much with Harris. If there was any, it was minimized. Indeed, if Harris had never reached Yedo, he could, with candor, count his mere presence in Japan a diplomatic success.

I am the first diplomatic representative that has ever been received in this city; and, whether I succeed or fail in my intended negotiations, it is a great fact that will always remain, showing that at last I have forced this singular people to acknowledge the rights of embassy. I feel no little pride, too, in carrying the American Flag through that part of Japan, between the extremity of Cape Idu and into the very castle of the city of Yedo.

In one particular instance, at the end of the journey to Yedo, it is most interesting to note how the Prince of Sinano, Harris's official courier, began to succumb to the Oriental custom of "face gaining." Knowing full well that the Harris Mission would successfully meet the Tycoon, the Prince now had the human desire of sharing in the glory and credit, if any. This was, of course, understood by Harris, who met the situation tactfully and forcefully placing the whole matter on an impersonal basis and eliminating, once and for all, the idea of the prince that his personal favor had been a consideration of the arrangements. The American's journal has been extracted to show the masterly skill with which Townsend Harris handled this delicate bit of diplomacy.

... In my conversations with the Prince of Shinano today, December 1, 1857, he has enlarged on the difficulties that he had overcome and the great labor he had performed to enable me to come to Yedo. ... I told him that I came to Yedo as the representative of the United States and not in my private capacity; that the United States did not ask anything from the Government of Japan as a favor; that it only demanded its rights, and that nothing would be accepted on the ground of favor; that my mission had for its object the good of the Japanese Empire; and that it was no favor to me nor to my country that they should listen to my advice, but that it was the Japanese who should feel grateful to the President for the friendship he had shown to Japan by the messages with which I was entrusted.

That the Prince of Sinano had been of considerable service to Harris is evident from the detailed planning at Yedo for the American Consul's reception by the Emperor. Upon the success of this most auspicious and historical meeting rested directly the future of Japan, and indirectly, the future of the Western world. What a contrast between the arrival at Yedo of the free American, upright on his feet vis-a-vis the groveling Dutch, crawling and kowtowing, with downcast eyes before the dais of the Tycoon! The ceremony was simple, but impressive, especially so to the Japanese, who were overawed by Harris's great dignity and naturalness before the Emperor.

On the Monday Week after my arrival at Yedo, I set out for the Palace. My train blazed out in new silk dresses, and a new flag made of Japanese crepe was displayed—by the way, the American flag is the first foreign banner that was ever "flung to the breeze" in this great city. ... at the gate of the palace—I was received at the entrance by two chamberlains who having "knocked head," conducted me to an apartment, where I found a chair for my use. Tea, bon bons and other refreshments were offered me. A number of Princes came in and were presented to me. At length I was told the Emperor was ready to receive me. I passed through a large hall in which some 300-400 Japanese Nobles were kneeling, and as motionless as so many statues, and from this hall I entered the audience chamber; at this moment, a chamberlain called out in a loud voice "Merrican Ambassador" and the Prince of Sinano threw himself down, and crawled along as I walked in. Mr. Meusken, my secretary, who carried a letter from the President addressed to the Emperor of Japan, stopped at the entrance. I advanced up the room making three bows, as I proceeded, and halted at the head of two lines of men who were prostrate on their faces. Those on my right were the five members of the Great Council of State, with the Prince of State, with the Prince of Bittsu at their head, and those on my left were three brothers of the Emperor. His majesty was seated on a chair place on a dais some three feet higher than the floor of the chamber.

May it please your Majesty:

In presenting my letters of credence from the President of the United States, I am directed to express to your Majesty the sincere wishes of the President for your health and happiness and for the prosperity of your dominions. I consider it a great honor that I have been selected to fill the high and important place of plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of your Majesty: and, as my earnest wishes are to unite the two countries more closely in the ties of enduring friendship, my constant exertions shall be directed to the attainment of that happy end.

After Harris's successful audience with the Shogun (Emperor) at Yedo, Ii Kamon, Chief Minister, was convinced that the best interests of Japan would now be served by negotiation of Treaties of Amity and Commerce with other foreign nations. Harris, after the Yedo audience, turned to another difficult task, that of securing a more comprehensive treaty, which would greatly amplify both the scopes of the Perry Treaty of 1854 and The Shimoda Convention of 1857.

In general, the new treaty proposed by the American Consul General, was to provide for the following: (a) Full diplomatic and consular privileges, (b) The opening of more Japanese ports to foreign trade by dates to be agreed upon, (c) Private import and export transactions, subject to an agreed tariff, (d) Freedom of religion and extraterritorial jurisdiction. Specifically, The American-Japanese Treaty of 1858, as it was designated, provided for: (a) appointment of an American diplomatic agent at Yedo, and Consuls or Consular Agents at the treaty ports; (b) The opening of Kanagawa (in place of Shimoda); Nagasaki, Hakodate, Niigata, and Hyogo (Kobe) for
trade, and of Yedo and Osaka for foreign residence: (c) the right to collect customs duties and tonnage dues; (d) the prohibition of the importation of opium: (e) The extraterritorial rights of Americans in Japan in civil as well as criminal matters; (f) Freedom of religion; (g) Permission for the circulation in Japan of foreign coins

The Bakufu, in its desire to accomplish the new treaty, caused considerable apprehension among the more conservative Japanese, who were not above working against the idea, either in the open or underground. Individuals, who were resentful of the Tokugawa family control of the government, were especially active against Ii Kamon and his proposed new treaty of amity and commerce with the United States. The approval of the Shogun had not been obtained and a further difficulty was that the Court had refused to give recognition or sanction to the proposed agreement. Despite the fact that high ranking officers of the Bakufu had been dispatched to Yedo to explain the situation to the Emperor, their efforts were fruitless.

Unexpected assistance was received by Harris when the Shogun’s ministers were informed that British and French envoys were enroute to Japan to make new treaties for their respective governments. Using this item of news, as pressure, Harris warned the members of the Bakufu that they would be wise to sign the American Treaty first, less the worse befell.

Apparently, the advice of Harris was heeded by those of the Shogunate, who had learned to trust him. On July 29, The American-Japanese Treaty of 1858 was signed aboard the U.S.S. Powhatan by the representatives of the Shogun, and Townsend Harris. Within a few months, Japan concluded treaties with Great Britain, Holland, Russia and France. The isolation of Japan was over, after Christian missionaries, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Britain and France could not conquer, was met and put aside by the honesty, patience, skill and determination of a great American, Townsend Harris, Diplomat-Extraordinary.

4Wildes, op. cit., pp. 234-36.
5Benedict, op. cit., pp. 57-75.
6Ibid., p. 57.
7Cosenza, op. cit., p. 395.
8Sidney Wallach, Narrative of The Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan. (Coward-McCann, New York, 1952, p. XXXV.
11Wildes, op. cit., p. 283.
14Ibid., pp. 4-5.
15Ibid., p. 8.
16Ibid., p. 14.
17Griffis, op. cit., p. 16.
18Ibid., p. 17.
19Ibid., p. 18-19.
21Cosenza, op. cit., p. 208.
22Ibid., pp. 207-208.
23Sansom, op. cit., p. 286.
24Ibid., p. 266.
25Ibid., pp. 286-287.
26Ibid., p. 287.
27Ibid., p. 27.
28Consular Reports. Vol. 1, Department of State, Townsend Harris, March 17, 1855-1856, June 29, 1858, Archives of the United States.
31Ibid., pp. 436-7.
32Ibid., pp. 451-2.
33Ibid., pp. 481-82.
34Cosenza, op. cit., Letter 21.
35Cosenza, op. cit., p. 475.
36Sansom, op. cit., p. 920.
37Ibid., p. 290.
38Akagi, op. cit., p. 30.
39Sansom, op. cit., p. 290.

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Morse, H. B. and MacNaor, H. P. Far Eastern International Relations. (Boston, Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1931).
Sadler, Arthur Lindsay. The Beginner’s Book of Boshido. (Kokusei Bunko Shinkokai, Tokyo, 1941).
Sakakin, Some Unpublished Letters of Townsend Harris. (Japan Society, New York, 1941).
Wallahch, Sidney. Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan; under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, USB. (New York, Coward-McCann, Inc., 1932).
Third supplemental list of Marked Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots based on correspondence received in the Office of the Historian General since October 1969 when the printing of original list was started. Several States have printed booklets containing the names, place of burial, and references for Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots. These names may also be included on Historic Site Marker such as the Tablet on the wall of the Relic Room, Hamilton County Memorial Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. Such names have not necessarily been reprinted in our list in the Magazine, but may be referenced by writing to the State Historians in those States. For further information please contact Historian General's Office.

Cemetery—Cem.
Chapter—Chp.


Ackley, Samuel—Rumford Center Cem., Rumford, Me. SAR Society. Reported by: Aamariscoggin Chp., Me.

Adkins, Thomas—Family Cem., nr. Cane Creek, Ky. Descendants: Reported by William Whitley Chp., Ky.

Akers, Peter—Lindsey Moore Farm (Private Cemetery), Culleoka, Tenn. Tenassee Chp., Tenn.


Alexander, William—Zion Cem., on old Jonesboro Rd., Greenville, Tenn., Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.


Alward, Benjamin—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.


Ayres (Ayers), Ezekiel II—Hackettstown Cem., Hackettstown, N.J. Peggy Warne Chp., N.J.

Ayres (Ayers), John—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Ayres (Ayers), Nathaniel—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Bache, Sarah Franklin—Old Christ Church Cem., Philadelphia, Pa. Sarah Franklin Chp., D.C.


 Baird, John—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Banks, James—Presbyterian Church Cem., Bullock's Creek, S.C. Bienville Chp., Ala.


Bayles, John—Cherokee Baptist Church Cem., Jonesboro, Tenn. Bonny Kate Chp., Tenn.


Bennett, Henry—Elnwood Cem., Pike, N.Y. Mary Jemison Chp., N.Y.

Benson, Joseph—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Betts, William M.—Providence Methodist Church Cem., Providence, abt. 15 mi. west of Jackson, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by John Hunter Chp., Tenn.

Bissell, Reverend—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Bissell, Ozius—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Bissell, Russell—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Blackburn, John—Revolutionary Cem., E. of Courthouse, Dandridge, Tenn. Dandridge Garden Club: Reported by Samuel Doak Chp., Tenn.

Blackburn, Thomas—Private Cem., Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Va. Army and Navy Chp., D.C.


Blanchard, Solomon—Private Cem. (on farm formerly owned by Hon. Charles E. Allen), Dresden, Me. Fort Richmond Chp., Me.

Bochoven, George—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.


Bolman, Spurling—Zion United Presbyterian Church Cem., Greeneville, Tenn. Nolachuckey and Long Island Chps., Tenn.


Boylan, John—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.


Brandon, John—Mount Moriah Cem., Pulaski, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Buffalo River Chp., Tenn.

Breese, John Sr.—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Breese, Stephen—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.


Brownlee, James—Flat Rock Cem., Flat Rock, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.
Buckland, Elisha—Family Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Buckland, Peter—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Bryant, Ebenezer—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Bryant, Ebenezer Jr.—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Cadwell, John—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Cadwell, Matthew—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Carley, Joseph—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Carley, Jonas—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Carter, John—Carter's Station Cem., Greeneville, Tenn.-Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.

Casting, John—Raymond Hill Baptist Church Cem., North Raymond, Me.
Cassady, Thomas—Kelly Cem., Rush County, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.

Cooke, Felix—Ebenezer Cem., Greeneville, Tenn. Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.
Cox, Isaac—Cemetery on Matney Farm, Noble Twp., Rush County, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.

Crockett, Joseph—Joseph A. Baker Farm (Private Cemetery), on Catnip Hill, Va.


David, Nicholas—Hebron Presbyterian Church Cem., Jefferson County, Tenn. Mossy Creek Chp., Tenn.

Dickinson, Israel—Pitsfield Cem. (Terrace Grove Section), Pittsfield, Mass. SAR Society: Reported by Kenosha Chp., Wis.
Doty, Daniel—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Doughty, William—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Duff, John—Memorial Cem., Glasgow, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.

Earnest, Felix—Ebenezer Cem., Greeneville, Tenn. Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.

Ely, John—East Windsor Cem., Hightstown, N.J. Francis Hopkinson Chp., N.J.

Erwin, Joseph—Family Cem., (St. Louis Plantation), 1 mi. south of Plaquemine, La. Pointe Coupee Chp., La.

Evans, Abiah—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Evans, David—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Fall, George—Lutheran Church Cem., Churchville, Va. Paul Revere Chp., Ind. and Col. Thomas Hugart Chp., Va.

Farmer, Thomas—Mount Zion Church Cem., 3 mi. S. of Springfield, Tenn. Charlotte Reeves Robertson Chp., Tenn.
Farwell, John—Nelson Cem., (Formerly Packersfield), Nelson, N.H. SAR Society: Reported by Kenosha Chp., Wis.

Finley, James—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Fisher, Frederick—Liggett Cem., nr. Lewisburg and Berlin, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Robert Lewis and Beverly A. Williamson Chps., Tenn.


Floyd, William—Presbyterian Church Cem., Westerville, N.Y. Gen. William Floyd Chp., N.Y.


Frazier, Samuel—Highland Memorial Cem., Bearden, nr. Knoxville, Tenn. Reported by Tennessee State Historian.

Frieron, Robert—Zion Cem., 2 mi. from Columbus, Tenn. Thomas McKissick Chp., Tenn.


Fulkerson (Fullinson), John—Greenwood Cem., New Castle, Pa. Reported by Willows Chp., Calif.

Gaines, Simon—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Geer, Elihu—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

George, Yost—Solomon Lutheran Church Cem., 7/8 mi. south of Greeneville, Tenn. Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.

Gibson, John Sr.—Gibson Chp., Bight, Ind. Col. Archibald Lochy Chp., Ind.
Gilman, Solomon—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Gladehe, Richard—Gladehe Cem., nr. Monticello, 14 mi. from Winnsboro, S.C. Thomas Woodward Chp., S.C.
Goodrich, David—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Hite, Jacob Sr.—Richland Cem., Rush County, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.

Hills, Silas—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Hickman, Peter—Bethany Presbyterian Church Cem., Bridgeville, Pa.


Hill, Moses—Young Family Cem., Fairfield District, S.C. Thomas Wood.

Hill, Francis—Private Cem., nr. Clover, S.C. Kings Mountain Chp., S.C.

Hendrickson, Tobias—Old Yellow Meeting House Cem., Imlaystown, N.J.

Henderson, Samuel—Family Cem., S.W. of Jonesboro, Tenn. John Sevier Chp., Tenn.


Hall, John—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.

Hall, Samuel—Elizabeth Baptist Church Cem., 6 mi. north of Wartburg, Tenn. Rev. Philip Ausmus Chp., Tenn.


Hamlin, William—Richmond Cem., Richmond, Ohio. Steubenville Chp., Ohio.

Hansard, William—Hansard’s Chapel Cem., Maynardville, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Admiral David Farragut Chp., Tenn.


Harris, Benjamin—Family Cem., S.W. of Jonesboro, Tenn. John Sevier Chp., Tenn.


Hatcher, Henry—Memorial Cem., Glasgow, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.

Hayes, (Hays), Joel—Salmon Brook Cem., Granby, Conn. Sarah Whitman Hooker Chp., Conn.


Hazen, Moses—Pattapaug Hill Cem., Franklin, Conn. Reported by State Historian, South Dakota.


Hendrickson, Tobias—Old Yellow Meeting House Cem., Imlaystown, N.J. Francis Hopkinson Chp., N.J.

Hepburn, Thomas—Private Chp., n.r. Kennedyville, Md. Descendants: Reported by Old Kent Chp., Md.


Hickman, Peter—Bethany Presbyterian Church Cem., Bridgeville, Pa.

Hill, Francis—Family Cem. (Farm owned by Sellers), nr. Santa Fe, Tenn. Jane Knox and Thomas McKissick Chps., Tenn.

Hill, Moses—Young Family Cem., Fairfield District, S.C. Thomas Woodward Chp., S.C.

Hills, Silas—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.

Hinson, John—Punshire Corners Cem., Java, N.Y. Mary Jemison Chp., N.Y.

Hite, Jacob Sr.—Richland Cem., Rush County, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.
Lewis, John—Flat Rock Cem., Flat Rock, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.
Logan, Patrick—Flat Rock Cem., Flat Rock, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.
Logan, Thomas—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Marsh, Allen—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Marsh, Daniel—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Martin, Adam—Fee Fee Cem., Hazelwood, Mo. Webster Groves Chp., Mo.
Martin, Benjamin—Memorial Cem., Glasgow, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.
Massey (Massie), Thomas—Morgan Cem., Gardner Twp., Sangamon County, Ill. Descendant: Reported by Springfield Chp., Ill.
McAmis, Thomas—Old Harmony Cem., Greenwiche, Tenn. Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.
McClelland, Andrew—Battleground, Battle of Blue Licks, nr. Bryan’s Station and Lexington, Ky. Reported by Willows Chp., Calif.
McCoy, Gavin—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
McKissack (McKassack), Thomas—Mt. Moriah Cem., Pulaski, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Buffalo River Chp., Tenn.
Mckee, Joseph—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Mckee, Robert—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Mckee, Robert Jr.—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
McQuown, William—Memorial Cem., Glasgow, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.
McSpadden, Thomas—Private Cem., 6 mi. E. of Lebanon, Wilson County, Tenn. Cumberland Chp., Tenn.
Mead, John—Ferrisville Cem., Penn Twp., Mishawaka, Ind. SAR Society: Reported by Schuyler Colfax Chp., Ind.
Mecedaris, John—McAlpin Farm (Private Cemetery), Lewisburg-Petersburg, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Robert Lewis Chp., Tenn.
Miller, Henry—Guthrie Creek Cem., 6 mi. from Bedford, Ind. Descendants: Reported by William Oard Chp., Ind.
Miller, John—Burleson Cem., Walker Twp., Rush County, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.
Miller, John—Old Episcopal Church Cem., 10 mi. from Bordertown, Allenstown, N.J. Melicent Porter Chp., Conn.
Miller, Jonathan—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Miller, Martin—Family Cem., Maynardville, Tenn. Rev. Philip Ausmus Chp., Tenn.
Morrison, Peter—Morrison Chapel Cem., West Carter's Valley Rd., 2 blocks W. of the Gate City-Kingsport Hwy. 231, Sullivan County, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Long Island Chp., Tenn.
Mosley, Samuel—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Mullins, Gabriel—Pete Wallage Farm, (Private Cemetery), Boston Station, Pendleton County, Ky. Falmouth Chp., Ky. (now disbanded). Reported by State Historian, Ky.
Murphy (Murphy)—Family Cem., 2 mi. N. of Cooperstown, Robertson County, Tenn. Charlotte Reeves Robertson and Gen. Francis Nash Chps., Tenn.
Music, Thomas R.—Ferry Fee Cem., Hazelwood, Mo. Webster Groves Chp., Mo.
Nichols, John—Arcade Cem., Arcade, N.Y. Mary Jemison Chp., N.Y.
Northrup, John—Allenton Cem., Northington, R.I. Reported by Kenosha Chp., Wis.
Olcott, Elisha—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Olcott, Joseph—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Olcott, Josiah—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Olcott, Nathaniel—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Olcott, Thomas—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Ostrow, Henry—Libas Kill Dutch Reformed Cem., between Schenectady and Albany, N.Y. Descendant: Reported by Kenosha Chp., Wis.
Owenby (Owhtey), James—Koon Family Cem., nr. Gilkey, Rutherford, N.C. Griffith Rutherford Chp., N.C.
Parker, John—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Perrine, John—Rained Cem., Cranbury, N.J. Francis Hopkinson Chp., N.J.
Pittkin, Richard—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Pond, Abel—East Poutilney, Vt. Reported by Coshocton Chp., Ohio.
Pond, Dan—East Poutilney, Vt. Reported by Coshocton Chp., Ohio.
Post, Aaron—Hope Cem., Castile, N.Y. Mary Jemison Chp., N.Y.
Powell, Nathan (Richard)—Busse Farm Cem., Hagan Twp., Dearborn County, Ind. Col. Archibald Lochry Chp., Ind.
Prickett, George—Woodlawn Cem., Edwardsville, Ill. Edwardsville Chp., Ill.
Rankin, Samuel—Revolutionary Cem., E. of Courthouse, Dandridge, Tenn. Dandridge Garden Club: Reported by Samuel Doak Chp., Tenn.
Redman (Redmond), Benjamin—Carter’s Chapel Cem., Barloolomew, Ind. Reported by Willows Chp., Calif.
Reeve, Isaac Watts—Revolutionary Cem., Presbyterian Churchyard, Springfield, N.J. Descendants: Reported by Beacon Fire Chp., N.J.
Renfro, John—Memorial Cem., Glasgow, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.
Renfro, William—Cemetery, 2 mi. E. of Culleoka, Maury County, Tenn. Tennessee Chp., Tenn.
Rigolds, Samuel—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Rickey, Israel—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Riggs, Thomas—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Risley, Nathaniel—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Roller, Martin Luther—Roller-Cox Cem., nr. Kingsport, Tenn. Long Island Chp., Tenn.
Ross, William—Bethel Cem., Greeneville, Tenn. Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.
Round, Jabez Jr.—Steven’s Corner Cem., Rehoboth, Mass. Kenosha Chp., Wis.
Rowley, Nathaniel—Dutch Reformed Church Cem., Claverack, N.Y. De- scendant: Mrs. Dorothea Rushmore Egan. Reported by Hendrick Hudson Chp., N.Y.
Saunders, Philemon—Memorial Cem., Glasgow, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.
Sawyers, John—Washington Pike Presbyterian Church Cem., Knoxville, Tenn. Bonny Kate Chp., Tenn.
Sharpe, Anthony—Old Sharpe Cem., (now known as Lockridge Farm) 1 mi. W. of Franklin, Tenn. Old Glory Chp., Tenn.
Smith, Henry—Pleasant Run Cem., Noble Twp., Rush County, Ind. Rush- ville Chp., Ind.
Smith, Jehiel—Coventryville Cem., Greene, N. Y. Go-Won-Go Chp., N. Y.
Smith, Michael—Pleasant Run Cem., Noble Twp., Rush County, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.
Smith, William—Pleasant Run Cem., Noble Twp., Rush County, Ind. Rushville Chp., Ind.
Spencer, John—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Stickney, Jonathan—On Stickney Farm, (Private Cemetery) Concord, N.H. Reported by Sierra Chp., Calif.
Stillwell, Joseph—Fairview Cem., Middletown, N.J. Monmouth Chp., N.J.
Sussong, Andrew Sr.—Sussong Memorial Cem., SW of Greenville, Tenn. Descendants: Reported by Nolachuckey Chp., Tenn.
Symonds, Ashna—West Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Thompson, James—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Bask- ing Ridge Chp., N.J.
Thompson, Joseph—North River Cem., Colrain, Mass. Lt. George Farragut Chp., Idaho
Tubbs, Samuel—Forest Hill Cem., Dresden, Me. Fort Richmond Chp., Me.
Walker, Benjamin—Fullerton Park Cem., Havana, Ill. Pierre Menard Chp., Ill.
War, Nancy—Benton, Tenn. Nancy Ward Chp., Tenn.
Warder, Joseph—Memorial Cem., Glasgow, Ky. Edmund Rogers Chp., Ky.
Watson, John—Patriots Cem., Richmond, Me. Fort Richmond Chp., Me.
Wear, John—Shiloh Chp., 3 mi. S. of Sevierville, Tenn. Great Smokies Chp., Tenn.
Wheeler, Seth—Old Presbyterian Church Cem., Dryden, N.Y. Cayuga Chp., N.Y.
Whitaker, Jonathan Sr.—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Whitaker, Jonathan Jr.—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Willey, Ichabord—Private Cem., Cherryfield, Me. Fort Richmond Chp., Me.
Wilson, Stafford—Presbyterian Church Cem., Basking Ridge, N.J. Basking Ridge Chp., N.J.
Wilson, William—East Cem., Manchester, Conn. Orford Parish Chp., Conn.
Woolford, Stevens—Old Trinity Cem., E. of Courthouse, Dandridge, Tenn.
State Activities

New York

The 77th State Conference of the New York State Organization, NSDAR was held at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, September 26 to 28, 1973 with a reported registration of 549. Many of the members and guests remained for the entire week and visited museums, theaters, opera and historic points of interest.

Serving as hostesses were the chapter members from District IX and they, together with their State Director, Mrs. Henry Bollinger worked closely with Mrs. Joseph Vecchiarelli, State Chairman of Conferences, to plan all details. Members and guests were invited to a Hostess Tea in the Grand Ballroom on Tuesday afternoon after which there was a Welcome Dinner for those who had not accepted other special invitations.

At 9:30 on Wednesday morning, the 77th Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. George U. Baylies, who introduced The Hon. Walter J. P. Curly, Jr. who brought a greeting from the City of New York; also introduced was Mr. Dorgen Hansen who extended a welcome on behalf of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

New York State was privileged to entertain as its special guest, Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General. The Following Honorary State Regents attended: Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, First Vice President General, Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Past Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Past Vice President General, Mrs. James E. Clyde, National Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising. Also present was Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Past Vice President General. Out of state guests were: Mrs. Wakeloe Rowson Smith from Illinois, Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert of Michigan, National Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America Committee, Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson of New Mexico, National Chairman, United States of America Bicentennial Committee and Mrs. Dixon C. Peaster, State Regent, Mississippi. Also attending were: 5 National Chairmen, 2 National Advisers, 7 National Vice Chairmen, 20 State Officers and 35 State Chairmen. The State Regent extended a greeting to the 50 year members after which reports of the State Officers and the State Nominating Committee were given. Nominations for the seven member Nominating Committee concluded the morning session.

The guest speaker at the luncheon that followed was Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, National Chairman, United States of America Bicentennial Committee. Following this, the members attended the National Defense meeting which was under the direction of Mrs. William A. Egan, Jr., State Chairman. Later, the State Officers and State Chairmen presided at Round Tables which were scheduled at half hour intervals.

During the Banquet on Wednesday evening, Phil Bennett and his orchestra provided the dinner music; the guest of honor and speaker of the evening was Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General. For our added musical enjoyment, the West Point "Hellcats" presented a program "Marching Through the Wars" featuring precision numbers using bugles, drums and piccolos. Closing the evening, there was a reception honoring the State Regent, the President General and honored guests.

On Thursday morning the report of the Resolutions Committee as well as reports of the State Chairmen were given. In the afternoon at the Memorial Service at St. Bartholomew’s Church, tribute was paid to 387 departed Daughters in the Memorial Roll Call.

The Thursday Guest Evening musical program, "History of Military Music" featured the entire United States Military Academy Band of West Point, including the "Hellcats" and this stirring music together with the illustrative slides and commentary made it an unusually enjoyable program. Because the Army Band was still on the platform when the report of the tellers was given, the procession of the newly-elected officers to the platform was accompanied by an impromptu selection by the band. The slate of officers to be installed in Washington in April is headed by Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, State Regent, and Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, State Vice Regent.

The final report of the Resolutions Committee was given on Friday morning and the invitation to attend the 1974 State Conference to be held at the Lake Placid Club, October 2, 3, 4 was extended by Mrs. George J. Morgan, Director of District III. With hands joined, the session concluded with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" after which Mrs. George U. Baylies, State Regent, adjourned the 77th State Conference.—Margaret B. Whitford.

New Hampshire

The most outstanding event during any three year administration is the official visit of the President General, and New Hampshire has been honored on two occasions: first at the 24th Annual Vesper Service and 3rd Vietnam Citation Ceremony at the Cathedral of the Pines where Mrs. Donald Spicer placed

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Mrs. George Baylies, State Regent, and Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, are pictured with the Pages at the New York State Conference.
Iowa Mirrors The American Revolution

By MARTHA JORDAN SOLAND
Junior Member, Stars and Stripes Chapter
Burlington, Iowa

Pioneers, traveling by flatboat and by steamboat, by horseback and by iron horse, and by prairie schooner and by clipper ship, carried the saga of the American Revolution down the broad Ohio and up the mighty Mississippi, along the Wilderness Road, the National Road and the Santa Fe Trail, across the seemingly endless prairie, over the Rocky Mountains, and around Cape Horn. In the process of pushing westward, ever westward, these, sometimes hardy and sometimes foolhardy, individuals planted names reminiscent of the War of Independence across the face of the entire nation. Thus, states where no revolutionary battles were fought and where few or no veterans of the bitter struggle for freedom are buried have a rich revolutionary heritage, not only as sister states to the original thirteen, but also in their place names which mirror the war from which emerged a new nation and a unique people.

Iowa, situated on the sunset side of the Mississippi River, is such a state. Iowa, which some believe means ‘the beautiful place’ in the nomenclature of the Red Man, was almost completely unknown to the civilized world—both old and new—when shots broke the crisp Massachusetts air on the nineteenth of April in 1775. Iowa, at the time of Breed’s Hill and Bennington, was part of a vast, uncharted European political pawn—the Louisiana country—which encompassed unknown hundreds of thousands of acres of the western Mississippi watershed. Iowa, when the patriots’ victory at Saratoga may have turned the tide of the War for Independence, was inhabited only by Indians and visited occasionally by traders and trappers. Iowa, nicknamed the “Hawk-Eye State” by a grandson of a veteran of the Revolution, did not become United States territory until 1803. Iowa was part of the parcel of land, sweeping westward from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, between the Gulf of Mexico in the south and the forty-ninth degree of latitude in the north which Napoleon, hard pressed to finance his European campaigns, sold to the new nation. Iowa did not become a territory until over five decades after the Treaty of Paris which in 1783 ended the Thirteen Colonies’ desperate and dangerous bid for sovereignty. Iowa—built in large measure by grandsons of the American Revolution—did not become a state until 1846.

Iowa, nevertheless, mirrors the American Revolution. Pioneers from the Nutmeg State, the Green Mountain State, and the Buckeye State, from the shores of the Hudson River, the James River, and the Monongahela River journeyed to Iowa in the mid-nineteenth century. They brought their stock in trade—the gambler his crooked deck, the farmer his plow, the lawyer his books, the printer his press and fonts of type, and the priest his breviary and chalice. The merchants’ wares included everything from buttons to bullets. Men and women from every walk of life arrived in the new territory. Some were clad in buckskins and carried Kentucky rifles. Others wore the weapons of assault—the bowie knife and the deringer—as comfortably as their broadcloth, and some armed themselves with bogus currency. Individuals as uncivilized as the frontier appeared—men who drank red-eye straight from the jug and who allowed they were
tough enough to lick a wildcat before breakfast.

Some came to the Middle Border, that peculiarsome, ill-defined region of rural America which sprawls beside the Upper Mississippi, to make the law. Others came to break it. In the process of cultivating the rich Iowa soil and of counterfeiting money, of raising churches and of robbing neighbors, and of building communities and of bilking the unwary, these pioneers also wrote reminiscences of the spirit of '76 on the map of the Hawk-Eye State—on counties, towns and townships, streets, parks, and gravestones. Marion County honors General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, who “Lived without fear and died without reproach.” Fayette County and the town with the same name pay tribute to “the boy” as George Washington termed LaFayette, the dashing, aristocratic volunteer from France.

Warren County carries the name of a Boston physician, Joseph Warren, who neglected his practice to stir the pot of revolt which had simmered ever since the Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the French and Indian Wars. As early as 1770 the pot threatened to boil over when patriots tangled with Red Coats in the incident incorrectly termed the Boston “Massacre.” Warren, a friend of John Adams—after whom Adams County was named—not only wrote inflammatory newspaper articles and contributed a list of infringed colonial rights to A State of the Rights of the Colonists, but also dispatched Paul Revere and William Dawes to spread the news of the British threat to invade Canada. At Three Rivers, the Pennsylvanians encountered the main force of the British Army commanded by General Sir William Howe—no military experience prior to 1775, proved himself to be “tough enough to lick a wildcat before breakfast.”

Carroll County remembers Charles Carroll, a patriot from the Maryland colony. Not only a member of the first Maryland Convention, of the provincial Committee of Correspondence, and of the Committee of Safety, Carroll was also among the commissioners appointed by the Continental Congress “to promote or form a union” between Canada and the rebell ing colonies. A delegate in 1776 to the Maryland Convention, he was instrumental in the drafting and the passing of a resolution which severed the bonds between Maryland and the British Empire. Carroll’s name is written not only on the face of the Hawk-Eye State, but also on the Declaration of Independence.

Greene County and Wayne County carry the names of prominent revolutionary generals. Nathaniel Greene, expelled in 1773 from the Society of Friends for attending a military parade, began his soldiering, a year later, as a private in the Kentish Guards—a Rhode Island militia company. Although he was instrumental in organizing the company, his companions felt that his stiff knee disqualified him from a position of command. However, after the skirmish of the 18th of April wrote a new place name across the map of America—Lexington—his knee no longer stood in the way of his new trade—the organization and waging of armed rebellion. The following May, Greene was appointed the commander of 1,500 hastily levied Rhode Island troops. A month later, he was a brigadier-general in the Continental Army. His name looms large in the military history of the Revolution. Not only did Greene command the American troops who occupied Boston and lead Washington’s left column during the 1776 surprise Christmas Eve assault on the British at Trenton, but he also served as supreme commander of the Continental Army during 1780, when Washington absented himself from his headquarters to confer with the French admiral, Rochambeau. Greene, who had virtually no military experience prior to 1775, proved himself to be one of Washington’s most capable officers.

Anthony Wayne, a man who could “fight as well as brag,” marched to Canada with the Pennsylvania troops dispatched in 1776 to reinforce the disastrous rebel attempt to invade Canada. At Three Rivers, the Pennsylvanians encountered the main force of the British Army and were thoroughly routed. Wayne and his men covered the American retreat south to Ticonderoga. After commanding the garrison there, Wayne’s name was conspicuous at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, where he held down the defensive center, at Paoli, a couple of weeks later, at which time the British surprised and licked him, and at the battles of Germantown, 1777, and Monmouth, 1778. The Continental Congress struck a medal in honor of his 1779 surprise attack on and capture of Stony Point—the northern most British garrison on the Hudson River. Commenting on this, his crowning military achievement, Wayne, called “Mad Anthony” by the British, said he would storm hell if Washington would plan it. In addition to negotiating with Congress for the redress of the grievances of the Pennsylvania troops, Wayne also distinguished himself as an expert in the techniques of forest fighting and was able to conclude
peace treaties in 1782 and 1783 with the Creek and Cherokee Indians. He was, indeed, an individual with boastworthy accomplishments.

Some confusion surrounds the origin of the name of Floyd County situated in northcentral Iowa. In contradistinction to local lore, it was not named for Sergeant Charles Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who in 1804 sickened and died, and whose grave is marked by a hundred-foot obelisk in Sioux City on Iowa's western border. This county honors William Floyd, a New York patriot, whose estate on Long Island was devastated by the British. Floyd served as a delegate to the Continental Congress between 1774 and 1777 and between 1778 and 1783. Essentially a practical man and certainly not brilliant, he was, nevertheless, an excellent committee man and made his contribution to the foundation of the new nation as a member of the committee on clothilg, and as a member of the admiralty and treasury boards. Floyd's name, like that of Carroll, is written not only on the map of the Hawk-Eye State, but also on the Declaration of Independence.

Jasper, Shelby, and Montgomery counties also mirror the colonists' audacious gamble for political sovereignty. Jasper County remembers Sergeant William Jasper, who, in the company of fellow South Carolinians, rescued the flag at Fort Moultrie. Shelby County honors General Isaac Shelby who not only served in the Revolution, but was also a veteran of the War of 1812 and twice governor of Kentucky. Montgomery County pays tribute to an Irishman, General Richard Montgomery, who distinguished himself by capturing Montreal in November, 1775, and who lost his life a month later outside the walls of Quebec.

Although they carry the surnames of veterans of the War for Independence, Lucas and Webster counties, like Boone, commemorate the sons rather than their patriotic fathers. The first was named after Robert Lucas, a combatant in the War of 1812, governor of Ohio, first territorial governor of Iowa, and a member of the Iowa Constitutional Convention. The second honors Daniel Webster whose father served as a New Hampshire Militia captain, and who sat in the legislature of the newly-formed state and in the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution.

The city of Fort Madison, situated on the site of the fort and trading post established in 1808, commemorates an individual who not only served as the fourth president of the nation born of the Revolution, but who also was active during the War of Independence and in the organization of the United States of America. A delegate to the Virginia Convention in 1776, James Madison worked diligently on the committee which drafted the state constitution and the bill of rights. Two years later he served on the governor's council. Between 1780 and 1783 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress where he took copious notes which supplement the official Journal between November, 1782 and June, 1783. He early realized that the Articles of Confederation, under which the sovereign states were loosely joined, were inadequate, and he tried to strengthen them by obtaining for Congress the power to regulate commerce. A close student of political philosophy, history, law, and ethics, Madison was, according to Max Farrand—an authority on the Federal Constitutional Convention—"unquestionably the leading spirit" in the group which instead of amending the Articles of Confederation wrote the Constitution.

Pulaski, a small community in the southern part of the state, bears the name of a Polish nobleman who, after leading an unsuccessful revolt in his native land, arrived in the war-torn colonies with a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin to Washington. His passage from Paris, where he had met the American diplomatic party, was paid by Silas Deane when he was in France purchasing supplies for the Continental Army. Joining Washington as a volunteer, Pulaski in 1777 won distinction at the battle of Brandywine. His name, however, fell under a cloud when he was accused, apparently without just cause, of falling asleep in a farmhouse during the battle of Germantown—thus contributing to the American defeat. Pulaski, who not only had difficulty getting along with his brother officers and his subordinates, but also refused to serve under Wayne and wrote bitter letters to Congress, resigned his command in 1778. He raised an independent cavalry unit and was ordered to join General Benjamin Lincoln in the south. During the siege of Savannah, in 1779, he imprudently lead a wild charge directly into the enemy lines and sustained a serious grapeshot wound. Three days later, he was dead.

Situated in central Iowa, the city of Fort Dodge indirectly mirrors the Revolution. Like Webster County, Fort Dodge—named after the old military post—pays tribute to a son of a veteran of the War for Independence. The fort was named in honor of Henry Dodge, a veteran of the Indian wars on the Middle Border, and the first governor of the Wisconsin Territory, which included the present state of Iowa. Henry Dodge, the son of Israel Dodge, also represented Wisconsin in the United States Senate. Israel Dodge, according to his son's biographer and his grandson's friend, the distinguished nineteenth-century Iowa historian, Dr. William Salter, served as a second lieutenant at the battle of Brandywine, where, "In a hand to hand fight, knocking off the Bayonette of his assailant with his sword, he received a wound in the chest. It was on the same field where LaFayette began his military career at the age of twenty and was shot through the leg." After recovering from his injury, Dodged served in the western theatre of the war at Fort Jefferson and Kaskaskia. Three generations of Dodges forged their brand and made their mark on the Middle Border—the first, Israel Dodge, served bravely in the little-remembered battles which secured the eastern bank of the Mississippi for the new nation—the second, Henry Dodge, played a dominant role in the history of the state of Wisconsin—the third, Augustus Caesar Dodge, pioneered Burlington, the capital in 1838, of the newly created Iowa Territory, and represented the new state in the United States Senate.

Grimes, a small community a score of miles northwest of Des Moines, is another indirect reflection of the War of Independence. Commemorating James W. Grimes, the
third governor of Iowa and the United States Senator whose vote in 1868 saved President Andrew Johnson from being found guilty on charges of impeachment, this town also carries the surname of a participant in the colonial struggle for freedom. Francis Grimes, J. W. Grimes' grandfather, in company with David Wilson, J. W. Grimes' maternal grandfather, and fellow citizens of Deering Colony, New Hampshire, signed in 1776 the following declaration:

To show our determination in joining our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies, we the subscribers, do here by solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies.

In Burlington, a town which J. W. Grimes helped organize, one reads the surnames of both his patriotic ancestors on the facade of James Wilson Grimes School. Iowa cemeteries also mirror the War for Independence, reflecting the revolutionary heritage of the Hawk-Eye State not only in the names of patriots carved into stone, but also in the surnames they passed on to their descendants. According to Mrs. Stanley B. Shepherd, Historian, Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, who has spent many years in research and searching for veterans' graves, as many as sixty-six combatants may have been laid to rest in Iowa soil. Mrs. Shepherd's records indicate that thirty graves are marked or commemorated. She has conclusive proof that an additional six soldiers are buried in the state.

Beautiful Aspen Grove Cemetery, situated in Burlington, an historic Mississippi River port named after Burlington, Vermont, is a good example of the mirror image laid to rest in Iowa soil. Mrs. Shepherd's records indicate that thirty graves are marked or commemorated. She has conclusive proof that an additional six soldiers are buried in the state.

Iowa cemeteries also mirror the War for Independence, reflecting the revolutionary heritage of the Hawk-Eye State not only in the names of patriots carved into stone, but also in the surnames they passed on to their descendants. According to Mrs. Stanley B. Shepherd, Historian, Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, who has spent many years in research and searching for veterans' graves, as many as sixty-six combatants may have been laid to rest in Iowa soil. Mrs. Shepherd's records indicate that thirty graves are marked or commemorated. She has conclusive proof that an additional six soldiers are buried in the state.

The Corse Mausoleum commemorates another distinguished Burlington family descended from revolutionary stock. Captain John Corse served, with honor, in the War for Independence. His son, a Burlington pioneer, John Lockwood Corse, paid his civic rent handsomely as mayor of the frontier community. Mayor Corse's son, General John Murry Corse, held the pass at Alatoona, Georgia, in 1864. After the encounter with the Johnny Rebs, General Corse reported to General Sherman, with bluster worthy of General Wayne, "I am short a cheekbone and one ear, but am able to lick all hell yet." A handsome equestrian statue of General Corse stands in Burlington's Crapo Park—a grim reminder of the awful war which came close to wrecking the nation "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

The stone marking the grave of Iowa's "first private citizen," Dr. William Salter, Burlington's remarkable Congregational minister, who as an historian, as an humanitarian, as a man of letters, as a member of The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, as a Son of the Colonial Wars, and as the chaplain of Stars and Stripes Chapter, became a living legend in his own time. He bore the surname of Captain Titus Salter who commanded a store of British gunpowder which was subsequently used to throw shot into Red Coats at Bunker and Breed's hills. The relationship between William Salter and Captain Titus Salter was a genealogical puzzle which the Congregational minister was unable to solve. He, therefore, joined The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Iowa as a proven great-grandson of Captain Mark Fernald. "In the Privateer Service out of Portsmouth," Fernald died in defense of the new nation in 1779.

The town of Burlington, itself, mirrors the patriotic heritage of its early settlers. In 1837, the trustees of what was then a slovenly, jerry-built frontier community—where pigs rooted in refuse heaps situated behind almost every dwelling, where merchants habitually tossed dead rats out of store doors and windows into the streets, where the levee was filled with manure, and where pedestrians walked carefully to avoid dung, rotting vegetables, and garbage in its infinite variety—decided to name the "new" street Jefferson and the "next" Washington.

In the seventh decade of the twentieth century, Burlingtonians drive not only on Adams and Franklin streets, and on Grimes, Corse, and Dodge, but also on DeKalb, Steuben, and LaFayette streets. Johann DeKalb, born of peasant background in Bavaria, rose to the rank of major in the French Army and came to the New World with LaFayette. He was wounded eleven times in 1780 at the battle of Camden, South Carolina, before he was captured. DeKalb died three days after this shattering colonial defeat. Baron Von Steuben, trained in the tactics and discipline of Frederick the Great's Prussian Army, joined Washington during that awful winter at Valley Forge. He not only trained a model company out of the discouraged and disorganized men, but also wrote a book of military instruction—a work popularly known as the Bible of the Continental Army. Unlike Pulaski, who lost his life in an heroic, but perhaps foolhardy, wild charge, Von Steuben realized that Washington's rag-tag rabble had to be organized into an effective fighting unit which could stand up to the professional Regular British Army. He did much to accomplish this end.

Thus Iowa, as do other states throughout the Union, mirrors the glorious Revolution not only because Iowa came into being as the result of the conflict, but also because its citizens, recognizing their debt to the patriots of 1776, memorialized them in place names.
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Sarah Childress Polk, wife and First Lady of the eleventh President, James K. Polk (1845-1849).
Who is Polk? shouted the Whigs when the Democrats announced their nominee for President of the United States back in 1844. After all the Whig's choice, Henry Clay, was quite well known. This was the third time he had tried for the job.

Of course Polk had never planned to be in the Presidential race. The set-up had been for Martin Van Buren, who was seeking revenge for his defeat by William Henry Harrison in 1840, to run for President and for James Knox Polk to be Vice President. However, Lewis Cass of Michigan, Van Buren's opponent for the Democratic nomination proved a bit stronger than anyone expected. After the seventh ballot the two men were hopelessly deadlocked, and a compromise candidate was brought forth to break that deadlock. Polk's name appeared on the eighth ballot and on the next he was the only contestant left in the field.

This was the first time a "dark horse" had won a party's nomination and gone on to become President of the United States. The short, slightly built, grey eyed, inconspicuous Polk had produced a "first" and was to go on and produce a few more.

Who was Polk? He was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1795, the son of a Scotch-Irish farmer. The family moved to Tennessee in 1806. James Knox was studious and industrious, but considered too frail to work on the farm. However, at the age of seventeen he did survive a gallstone operation performed without anesthesia or antiseptics. In 1818 he graduated in law from the University of North Carolina at the head of his class.

Polk was a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1823-25, and it was a good thing because there he became a staunch supporter and friend of Andrew Jackson. Later, when he served Tennessee for fourteen years (1825-1839) in Congress, he endured the heckling of Davy Crockett and other anti-Jacksonians to aid "Old Hickory" in his Bank war. Polk did not miss a sitting in Congress the whole time except for one day when he was confined to his bed by illness, a record that would be found newsworthy in any day and age.

By the time Jackson had persuaded Polk to leave Congress and run for Governor of Tennessee, the people were already calling him "Young Hickory." He hated to leave Congress because after all he had been Speaker of the House, but being a good party man he did as he was told and won the Governorship (1839-1841). He ran two other times and tasted the bitter brew of defeat each time. That was Polk's record when the Presidential nomination was handed to him.

Sarah Childress of Murfreesboro was destined to become Sarah Polk. She was the daughter of Elizabeth and Joel Childress, who moved from North Carolina and built the first house in Murfreesboro. Since her father was considered a wealthy man, he saw fit to send his daughter...
first to Nashville to a private school and later to the Moravian Institute of Salem, North Carolina, where she graduated.

It was in Nashville that Sarah first met Polk in about the year 1816 and although it was clear James Polk was quite taken by the lovely young lady, he didn’t get around to marrying her until January 1, 1824. It has been said that Mrs. Childress didn’t think he would ever pop the question and took a hand in the affair. How big a hand, nobody knows.

Sarah was well read, cultured, religious and musical. She was described as being a handsome woman with very black hair, dark eyes and a Spanish donna’s complexion.

On March 4, 1845, the day Polk was inaugurated as President, a cold heavy rain was falling in Washington. Uniforms were ruined and plumed hats were soaked. The worst thing was that people in the plaza could hardly see the President. As John Quincy Adams described the scene, the new President spoke “to a large assemblage of umbrellas.” Sarah thought the rain was the Lord’s affair so she saw no reason to complain. The day didn’t bother Polk; he said his piece and that was that.

There were two inaugural balls when Polk took office, and he and Sarah attended one for a short time. It was well known that they did not dance, so out of politeness, the dancing stopped during their visit. Sarah’s dress was a gorgeous blue gown; all her dresses were made of beautiful colors and magnificent fabrics.

One wonders how the Polks felt and how well they slept their first night back in Washington. Polk was only forty-nine and the youngest President to date, while Sarah was forty-one and ranked with Dolley Madison in youthful bloom.

The President believed that hard and continued toil could accomplish almost anything. He made his Cabinet sign a pledge that they would stay with the job, not look around for any other office, and hardest of all, forsake all vacations. In return he promised to do the same and not to seek reelection. Despite the dire predictions and frowns of his doctor, he kept his promise with the exception of one short enforced rest, he worked around the clock.

Polk had made four promises during his campaign for the Presidency and he was the first to keep all four. He was probably the last, too.

First was the reduction of the tariff, which became a reality with the passing of the Walker Tariff Act in 1846. Second, the forming of an independent treasury, was accomplished by the Independent Treasury Act, also in 1846. The third, the settlement of the Oregon boundary and the fourth, the acquisition of California took a bit more time, effort, and action.

As far as that boundary dispute in Oregon was concerned, the people thought Polk was taking a very strong stand. It’s true the Extremists had already proclaimed “54°40’ or fight” as had the Democratic platform. Happily neither Polk or the British really wanted to fight, so they offered proposals and counterproposals. Polk always said the only way to treat John Bull was “to look him straight in the eye.” Sure enough he was right, and the British did settle for the 49th parallel which Polk, the government, and the Oregon settlers wanted. The treaty was signed in 1846.

When it came to California, that was another story altogether. The President sent an envoy to Mexico to offer as much as $20,000,000 plus the settlement of damage claims owed to Americans, in return for California and New Mexico. No Mexican leader with a wit in his head could cede half his country and hope to remain alive, much less remain in power. General Zachary Taylor, old “Rough and Ready,” went down to the disputed area, and the Mexicans attacked him.

So Congress declared war, and the American forces won repeated victories and even occupied Mexico City. But the Mexicans still refused treaty offers. Finally in 1848, Polk’s envoy, Nicholas P. Trist, made an agreement with Mexico in which the United States received New Mexico and California in return for $15,000,000.

A few other things happened during Polk’s four years that he had not promised.

The first demonstration of the use of ether took place in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, on October 16, 1846. Dr. John C. Warren removed a tumor from the jaw of his patient, Gilbert Allen.

In 1847 a new dress style in protest against the cumbersome hoop skirt was the talk of the country. Amelia Bloomer of New York designed a short full skirt about mid-calf with long bloomers covering the limbs (legs were never mentioned) to the shoe tops. As sometimes happens in the fashion world even today, this revolutionary idea didn’t quite make it except with a very few suffragettes.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 resulted in the greatest mass migration in American History. In two years time some 100,000 gold seekers stampeded to California, traveling cross country via Panama, or round Cape Horn by ship.

Big news for baseball fans was that the very first baseball game on record was played on June 19, 1846, at Elysian Fields, a summer resort in Hoboken, New Jersey. It was played between two amateur Manhattan teams, the Knickerbockers and the New Yorks. The still-existing scoreboard shows that the New Yorks won the contest, 24 to 1.

Meanwhile, back at the White House, Sarah Polk had not been idle. She was her husband’s confidential secretary, the first working-wife First Lady. The stately Sarah could often be found in the inner sanctum editing speeches and helping write them so that her husband could go right on working at night. The Polks had no children so they relied on each other.

Sarah was not a policy maker, although she could have been the power behind the throne that urged the President to speak at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. It was a Women’s Rights Convention. However, there is no indication that Sarah was an exponent of women’s rights—or ever felt a need to be.

Despite the fact that many people claimed the first Lady knew more about politics than her husband, she never discussed them. Real ladies, and Sarah was certainly that,
did not discuss politics. Her philosophy of life, which she never changed, was to stay in the middle and not take sides. Her conversation, and she was said to be quite good at it, ran to sentences such as “Sir, I’ve never known it otherwise!” If conversation lagged, Mrs. Polk would mutter her come-on phrase, “How so, Sir?”

Due to Sarah’s strict Presbyterian upbringing, she stopped serving wine at the White House, did not permit dancing nor card playing, and when the crowds at her receptions grew much too large, she cut out all refreshments. Not even a cookie, mint, or nut was served!

As everyone knows, a party without either food or entertainment can fall “flatter than a flitter.” Sarah’s fell flat until she called in Dolley Madison, who by then was an old lady, but still “the Great Lady of Washington.” When President Polk walked in the East Parlor with Dolley on his arm, the crowd knew it was getting its money’s worth.

After the Polk’s New Year’s Day receptions, many of the people would rush over to Dolley’s house, where there was always something to eat or drink. The former First Lady had to watch her pennies at times, but her friends loved her so much they would have come for a glass of water and a crust of bread.

At the end of his four years as President, Polk kept his word and refused to run for re-election. Their trip home from Washington was one of triumph. Nashville gave them a huge homecoming.

The Polks had bought a large house on a hill overlooking the State Capitol. They planned, after they had enlarged the house and made other changes, to take an European tour. The ex-President had already hired a courier, who could speak both French and German, to go with them. Unfortunately, James Knox’s health was so run down from the strain of the Presidency that he was unable to throw off a slight illness.

On June 9, 1849 Polk was baptized by a Methodist minister, thus fulfilling a promise he had made. He had always favored the Methodist Church. Polk died on June 15th after having left office in March. His last words were: “I love you, Sarah, for all eternity, I love you.”

After her husband’s death Sarah made Polk Place into a museum piece which she presided over for forty-two years. Any visitors who came to Nashville always went by to see Polk’s widow.

During the War Between the States Sarah stayed on in Nashville although the State Government fled. Nashville was located in a state which was successively occupied by the South and the North. At Polk Place she received General Beauregard, who wore the grey, and later General Sherman, who wore the blue.

As the wife of a former President, she refused to take sides and no one questioned her right to do so. Her relatives were from the South and perhaps her heart was too. Her friends used to say that Sarah was so fair-minded that she probably prayed for the North in the morning and for the South in the evening.

When she died in 1891 she was almost eighty-eight years old.

If judged by his success in fulfilling campaign promises, “Young Hickory” was one of the most notable of Presidents. He ran on an expansionist platform and by the time he left the White House the Stars and Stripes flew from San Diego Bay to Puget Sound. One man raised his voice against Polk. Old Sam Houston once said, after he had had one dram too much, that the only fault with James Knox Polk was that he was “addicted to the drinking of plain water.”

---

Dress worn by Sarah Childress Polk made of light blue satin brocaded with a poinsettia design and trimmed with blue satin ribbons and lace.
THE INSIGNIA
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Insignia Committee
MRS. GEORGE HAY KAIN, JR.
Chairman

Official Jeweler
J. E. Caldwell Company
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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

Reminders on Proper Use or Abuse of Our Insignia

PROPER USE

√ wear IT on left breast—the place of honor—only at functions or representation of the Society.
√ the Recognition Pin may be worn at most any occasion (on left breast), IT may be worn on a smaller ribbon—attached to a bar with other miniature insignia of other organizations (as men do their service medals).
√ place IT in the upper middle or left corner of year books, programs, and stationery. Check 2 dots on the wheel—they should be horizontal to paper.
√ 12” (inches) is the proper length of ribbon for Insignia, Bars and Pins. Use a second ribbon if the initial one does not accommodate all of these to which you may be entitled to wear.
√ use DAR stationery for DAR correspondence only.
√ contact National Headquarters if in doubt about IT for either State or Chapter purposes other than those specified in the ByLaws of the NSDAR or DAR Handbook.
√ State and Chapter Flags are the only items which may bear their name above the Official Insignia.
√ furnish complete information when ordering IT from J. E. Caldwell Co.—(name, address, National Number, dates of service, i.e. State-National appointments).

ABUSE

× costume jewelry, flowers above IT.
× do not wear IT on the streets.
× wearing IT with other patriotic organizations at the same time.
× seeing IT in antique or second-hand shops. Notify proper DAR authorities.
× used in material for commercial or semi-commercial projects.

PROUDLY WEAR IT * CAREFULLY PROTECT IT * DISCREETLY USE IT
**A Gift to the Nation**

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

**Governor's Council Chamber**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Purchased by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Facsimile Oval Council Table with Green Baize Covering</td>
<td>$750.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $461.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Reproduction George II Silver Candlesticks (8)</td>
<td>$2,600.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $2,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Silver Inkstand</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Glass Inkwell</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Supply of Quill Pens, Rag Paper, Blank Ledgers, and London Newspapers</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Philadelphia Mahogany Side Table</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Pair Mid-18th c. Terrestrial and Celestial Globes</td>
<td>$7,500.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $12,526.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Reproduction Mid-18th c. Tri-cornered Hats (3)</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Walking Sticks (3)</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Stick Barometer</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $3,650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Mahogany Flat-top Writing Table</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $810.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Pewter Circular Inkwell</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>18th c. Wooden Pounce Pot, Steel Quill Cutter, Tin Sander, Pen Kiffer, etc.</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>Mrs. James E. Clyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Philadelphia Walnut Tea Table or Decanter Stand</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English red Lacquered Tole Tray</td>
<td>$275.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Pair Mid-18th c. English Glass Wine Decanters</td>
<td>$275.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Stemmed Wine Glasses (2)</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Maple Cellarette with Complement of Bottles, Philadelphia @ 1760</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Walnut Queen Anne Armchair with Upholstered Slip Seat</td>
<td>$8,500.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $8,541.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Pa. Walnut Queen Anne Side Chairs (8) with Upholstered Slip Seats</td>
<td>$28,000.00</td>
<td>Six of eight chairs acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Reproduction of the above (4)</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $2,764.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Repupholstering of 18th c. Philadelphia Armchair in INHP Collection</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $496.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Reproduce Armchair (Spec. No. 6.024)</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Reproduction 18th c. Backlass Benches (4) with red upholstered Cushions</td>
<td>$780.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $1,046.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Estimated Cost</td>
<td>Purchased by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Philadelphia Mahogany Slant-top Desk</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. Junior Membership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Brass Inkstand</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. N. H. Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>18th c. English or American Leather-covered Dispatch Box</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. Fort Augusta Chp., Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Brass &amp; Tole Two-branch Reading Light</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. Lady Washington Chapter, Texas. In Memory. Mrs. Edward R. Barrow Gift of Piety Hill Chapter Birmingham, Michigan (Not yet acquired) Actual Cost: $820.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Pre-1775 English Court Calendar</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>George 3rd Silver taper-jack Made London 1765 by John Langford &amp; John Seville</td>
<td>9,500.00</td>
<td>California State Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Pa. Mahogany Tall-case Clock</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. John McKnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English or American Walnut Nest of Drawers</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>Alexander Chp., Tx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Mahogany Pigeon Holes on Stand</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. N. H. Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Mahogany Breakfront Bookcase</td>
<td>8,000.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Selection of Mid-18th c. Books Broadside, Pamphlets, etc.</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Ten titles thus far acquired at Cost: $2,044.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Reproduction of Armor Portrait of William Penn with Frame</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Reproduction of Portraits of Thomas Penn, Richard Penn &amp; John Penn, with Frames</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Pair Mid-18th c. English Silver Double Arm Sconces of George II period</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Evans Map of Pennsylvania, 1749</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Print: “Penn’s Treaty with the Indians,” 1775</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. Mrs. Raymond D. Maxson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Blue Damask Window Hangings (3 sets)</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $1,775.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Large 18th c. Caucasian Oriental Carpet</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $8,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Pair Reproduction Mid-18th Pennsylvania Anichurs</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Substituted Original Pair of Philadelphia Chippendale Brass Andirons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Reproduction Mid-18th c. Cast Iron Fireback</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $7,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Pair Mid-18th c. English Shovel and Brass Shovel and Tongs</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>1747 American cast-iron fireback accepted as gift of Delaware County Chp. Media, Pennsylvania with appraisal value of $300.00 Not yet acquired. Letitia Green Stevenson Chp., Ill. Not yet acquired—Mr. &amp; Mrs. Raymond D. Maxson Not yet acquired—St. Louis Chp., Mo. Honor, Mrs. Claude W. Rolland Not yet acquired Donated by: Mrs. John G. Miller and the Thomas Leiper Chp., Pa. Gift of: Madelon Kimes Halverson in honor of her Mother, Edna Nuzum Kimes, Sara DeSoto Chp., Fl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Reproduction American 18th c. Ten-plate Stove</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Iron and Brass Boxed Seal Press</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Selection of Woolen Blankets, Knives, Military Clothing, etc., representing &quot;gifts&quot; for Indian delegations</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Reproduction Wooden Newspaper Racks and Sticks</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Two volumes of Lord Chesterfield’s letters to his son, published in London, 1775</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Philadelphia Pewter Sugar Bowl (1760-1790) Ap. Value $1,000</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Committee of the Assembly’s Chamber**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Purchased by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reproduction mid-18th c. Fine Stretcher-base Table</td>
<td>$ 700.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $684.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Walnut Gate-leg Table</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. Mrs. George A. Small In memory of Mrs. Mabel Willson, Gen. Asa Danforth Chp., N.Y. Actual Cost: $140.00. Gift of Gen. Asa Danforth Chp., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Green Baize Table Covers (2)</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Estimated Cost</td>
<td>Purchased by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Large Circular Pewter Inkstands (3)</td>
<td>375.00</td>
<td>One gift of Miss Helen J. Malmstead, Providence, R.I., Appraised Value: $160.00. Two-Miss Adele Stine in memory of her sister Miss Janet Harper Stine, Webster Groves Chp., Mo. Four acquired. Actual Cost: $435.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English Brass Candelsticks (8)</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $5,200.00 — Georgia State Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Philadelphia Fanback Windsor Side Chairs (set of 6)</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
<td>Set of five Delaware Valley ladder-back side chairs and two armchairs accepted as gift of Delaware County Chp., Media, Pa., total valuation of $7,000.00 Not yet acquired. Note: The New Mexico State Society had pledged $925.00 for items Nos. 8 and 9, based on old estimated costs. This may yet prove sufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Philadelphia Ladder-back Side Chairs (4)</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
<td>Order partially completed. Cost to date: $30.00. Germantown Chp., Pa., honor: Mrs. Thomas R. White, Regent Actual Cost: $1,317.00 Twenty-four acquired to date. Actual Cost: $6,000.00 Order partially completed, Cost to date: $2,807.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. English or American Joint Stool</td>
<td>425.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired — David Hudson Chp., Oh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mid-18th c. Pennsylvania Pine-top Stretcher-base Work Table</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. Mrs. Edgar Vail, N.J., Honor: Mr. Edgar Vail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Ordinance Materials—Gun-wrench, Oil Jug, Barrel, Cleaner, etc.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>Original mid-18th c. English Book Press substituted. Actual Cost: $1,500.00 Some titles acquired. Approximate Cost to date: $500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Reproduction Wooden Gun Racks</td>
<td>1,750.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $2,207.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Reproduction Regulation Eighteenth Century British Muskets (40)</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Reproduction Military Accoutrements, including Slings (40), Bayonets (40), Wooden &amp; Tin Canteens (20), Scabbards (12), Shot Pouches (12), Cartridge Pots &amp; Boxes (24), Powder Horns (12), and Knapsacks (6)</td>
<td>3,205.00</td>
<td>Gift of Piety Hill Chp., Birmingham, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Reproduction Pine Storage Boxes (2)</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>Actual Cost: $126.00. Spirit of '76 Chp., La. — Mrs. Alva John Groth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Small 18th c. Wooden Bookpress (2)</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>Not yet acquired. Letitia Green Stevenson Chp., Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Reproduction mid-18th c. Painted Pine Paper Presses (2)</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>Supplied by Independence National Historical Park. No charge Gift of Mrs. Earl J. Jacobs, Independence Hall Chp., Pa. Actual Cost: $231.00 Gift of Miss Marion B. Mullins, Texas $1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Selection of pre-1775 Books—Titles taken from original Pennsylvania Assembly Library</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>Added to Furnishings Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Reproduction Painted Pine Press mid-18th c. Wire-grilled Bookcases</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Added to Furnishings Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Window Hangings (3 sets)</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>Added to Furnishings Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pair Reproduction mid-18th c. Andirons</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>Added to Furnishings Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Reproduction Cast Iron Fireback</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>Added to Furnishings Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pair mid-18th c. Steel and Brass Shovel and Tongs</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>Added to Furnishings Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Reproduced Painted Floor Cloth</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>Added to Furnishings Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 24      | Map of New York, New Jersey and part of Pennsylvania 1776                  | Added to Furnishings Plan | Now available **Stereo album**

“History of the American Revolution”, which has been endorsed by the National Society as an educational tool. It is available to members for $5.00. It will be sold retail to the public for $6.95 with proceeds going toward educational endeavors of the NSDAR. Chapters may use proceeds from sales of the album for their projects, especially “A Gift to the Nation.”
"A Gift to the Nation"
States, presented 100% Certificates 83rd Congress

Alaska
Mrs. J. W. Jurgensmeyer, Regent

Arizona
Mrs. Richard E. Regent

Arkansas
Mrs. Silas E. Corvin, Jr., Regent

Colorado
Mrs. Herbert Mosley, Regent

Connecticut
Mrs. Ben Sasportas, Regent

Georgia
Mrs. Arthur H. Waite, Regent

Iowa
Mrs. Flourney Corey, Regent

Louisiana
Mrs. John A. Luster, Regent

Minnesota
Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, Regent

Montana
Miss Marjorie A. Stevenson, Regent

Nebraska
Mrs. Ray K. Hunter, Regent

New Jersey
Mrs. John P. Griffin, Regent

North Carolina
Mrs. John B. MacLeod, Regent

Oklahoma
Mrs. Joel A. Kelley, Regent

Oregon
Mrs. Orin K. Burdell, Regent

South Dakota
Mrs. Francis E. Mundell, Regent

Tennessee
Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal, Regent

Washington
Mrs. Lee J. Adamson, Regent

West Virginia
Miss Lucile Stutler, Regent

MAY 1974
Questions and Answers

Question: Should a parliamentarian serve on the nominating committee and take part in the election of an organization?

Answer: No. Robert says that "during the deliberations of a board or a committee no one has the right to be present, except members of the board or committee." A board is classified as a committee. (R.O.R. p. 212).

Members or chairmen of committees may be asked to come and give reports to the board, and under certain circumstances they may ask to come, but as soon as their reports are made they should leave the room immediately.

Question: A resolution was referred to a committee for consideration and action, to report at the next meeting. The committee was opposed to the resolution, and in the report of the committee recommended that it not be adopted. How should the chair present this report to the assembly?

Answer: After repeating the recommendation and the resolution, the chair states the question thus: "The question is on the adoption of the resolution, the recommendation of the committee to the contrary notwithstanding." Then, the vote is taken. (R.O.R. p. 225; P.L. p. 271).

Question: How should a committee's report be signed?

Answer: Unless the committee authorizes the chairman to sign for the committee, in which case the word "chairman" follows the name, the report should be signed by each member of the committee and the word "chairman" omitted and the chairman's name appears first on the list. (P.L. pp. 558-559). Do not use the words "respectfully submitted" preceding the signature when signing a report or at the end of the minutes. It is no longer considered good form. (R.O.R. p. 216.)

Question: Would you please answer this question in the Magazine? Is it ever in order for a member to call out "Question" to stop debate and bring the assembly at once to a vote on the question when she thinks that debate has reached the limit?

Answer: No, it is not in order. The member should call for the subsidiary motion, "Previous Question" which closes debate immediately, terminates any further amendments and calls for the vote to be taken at once. The motion is "I move the Previous Question." It is seconded, stated by the chair, and the vote taken, which requires a two-thirds vote in the affirmative to order the "Previous Question." (R.O.R. p. 115, lines 9-25; pp. 111-118).
Inheritance

I think no one can say just when it starts—
The love of country, and the glorious pride
We feel, to know we are a special part
Of our America, so free and wide.

But this I know—the smallest child will laugh
With joy to see the bands go marching by
On Independence Day. Red, white, and blue
Are everywhere. Our flag is waving high!

For years in school we learn our country's past:
Columbus, Plymouth rock, and Pilgrims brave,
George Washington and honesty, courageous deeds
Of pioneers, Abe Lincoln—all to save
This precious land for you and me. We learn
That words like freedom, justice, liberty,
Equality for all—have been, and are
And will, God grant, be our democracy.

So you might say, we've always loved our land
Unconsciously, in a take-it-for-granted way.

But just try visiting in a foreign place.
And soon it seems you cannot wait the day
To get back home where you are truly free!

Get in a plane and see it from above—
This gorgeous country is a gift to you,
Gift to all our nation, this land we love,
From the shadowy blue Grand Canyon's depths,
And far off misty mountain tops of snow,
To the waving fields of yellow grain,
And great green forests of pine—these I know
Are all mine, and yours, to keep and endear.
Inheritance beautiful, year after year!

Anita McLean Willison
Fort Dearborn Chapter, Illinois
MARICOPA (Phoenix, Arizona) had for a program on the American Indian with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kabotie, Hopi artists from the Second Mesa. Mr. Kabotie is well known throughout the United States for his paintings and his work with young men and women on the Hopi Reservation. After World War II, Mr. Kabotie established the first school for young veterans in art and silver overlay at Oraibi, one of the oldest villages in Northern Arizona. Oraibi is reputed to be the oldest continuously inhabited town in the United States, and Hopi people have lived on this high arid plateau for over 800 years.

Hopi people of today are proud of the Hopi Cultural Center on the Second Mesa where jewelry, flat silver, baskets, Kachina Dolls and paintings are brought to be sold. Mr. Kabotie discussed the making of pottery, baskets and silver overlay, a design which is used by Hopi artists. He brought several exquisite pieces in silver and they were purchased by members of Maricopa Chapter DAR.

The members of the Chapter brought their own collections of Kachina Dolls, silver and jewelry for display. Each piece is marked and it was interesting to see Mr. and Mrs. Kabotie find a piece made by an old friend or a painting which he had done. Mr. and Mrs. Kabotie spent six months in India at the New Delhi Fair as a representative of the American Indians. He is a member of the Tiffany Foundation.

We, the DAR in Arizona, are very proud of the Hopi Indian people.

REBECCA CROCKETT (Gainesville, Tx.). Mrs. Gordon B. Smith, Regent, honored the offices of Rebecca Crockett Chapter, at a Christmas Luncheon at Curtwood Dining Room. The head table held place cards in ceramic rose holders for. At each place the Regent placed a Christmas Card on which was pictured the American Flag, the Dove, a symbol of Peace, and the Holly Branch, a symbol of the Season.

The meeting was opened with prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of our Country. Reports of committees were received. Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Curtis presented a Christian Evangelist Group “Liberation suite,” who gave a musical program.

Mrs. S. G. Staniforth reviewed The National Defender, and introduced the program for the day. Mrs. C. R. Amis’ program presentation was based on her 18 years experience in Mexico. She stressed that Mexico means different things to different people and that she has a fondness for the Country.

Tables were decorated with holly and Mexican candle holders with red candles. Mmes. Ralph Donnell and V. W. Redman arranged decorations. Mrs. Curtis assisted in serving a salad buffet to the members present.


Mrs. Albert J. Allen, DAR California State Chairman of Constitution Week, and Honorary Regent of Hollywood Chapter was assisted by Mrs. John M. Reed, Regent of Hollywood Chapter, Miss Alice Sturdy, Past Regent of Hanna Bushrod Chapter, and Mrs. Walter H. Young, Regent of Rodeo de Las Aguas Chapter.

Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, California State Regent of DAR, and Mrs. Everett E. Jones, State Vice-Regent, gave welcoming remarks stressing DAR goals.

Hollywood Chapter announces with justifiable pride the achievement of their long-cherished goal of officially marking the gravestone memorial tablet of their beloved member, Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge (Virginia Law Hodge), Honorary State Regent, California Society, DAR, 1938-1940, with the DAR insignia and her title “California State Regent” embossed thereon, in compliance with the California State project to so mark the graves of all past honorary state regents.

The unveiling ceremony, conducted by Mrs. John M. Reed, Regent of Hollywood Chapter, took place at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale. A beautiful floral arrangement of blue and white carnations, dyed especially in the DAR colors, appropriately marked the gravesite for the occasion.
Mrs. Hodge's daughter, Mrs. Lewis H. Reid, also a member of Hollywood Chapter, was granted the honor of unveiling the tablet, in the presence of about 40 chapter members and officers from the California State Society who were special guests for the occasion. They were Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, Calif. State Regent; Mrs. Everett E. Jones, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Victor S. Whitman, State Historian; and Mrs. Harvey W. Kinkead, Assistant State Chaplain; all of whom recounted Mrs. Hodge's past achievements in DAR work and her other patriotic activities.

After the dedication ceremonies, those in attendance and their guests retired to the home of Mrs. Albert J. Allen, Honorary Regent and Chaplain of Hollywood Chapter, for afternoon tea and refreshments. The project to pay for this commemorative tribute to Mrs. Hodge had been started during the chapter regency of Mrs. Irving L. Stevenson, and was carried to completion under the present regent, Mrs. John M. Reed, with the patient persistence of Mrs. Carl W. Johnson, director, whose fund-raising efforts brought this achievement to its happy realization.

JOHN BELL (Madison, Wisconsin). At 10 a.m. on December 14th, 1973 John Bell Chapter formalized the landmarking of one of Madison's oldest and most charming structures. This Greek Revival home, located at 3402 Monroe Street, was known as "Plough Inn" during the pioneer era of Southern Wisconsin when it served as a stage coach stop and tavern, for travelers on the post road between Madison and the lead mines and wheat fields to the south. In 1939 Emeritus Professor and Mrs. Roland S. Stebbins of the University of Wisconsin chose this site as their retirement project. They restored the house and added their own warm touch of gracious gardens and flowering shrubs.

Plough Inn had long been a topic for potential landmarking in Madison. John Bell Chapter voted the project as its first Bicentennial endeavor. Landmarks Chairman and Past Regent, Mrs. Francis Lamb, researched the lore of Plough Inn. Past Regent, Mrs. Gordon E. Harman, as PR Chairman, obtained exceptional publicity from two newspapers and two radio and TV stations to highlight the occasion. Sixty Madisonians attended this DAR Bicentennial ceremony and the Christmas Coffee Klatsch that followed in the tavern level of the old inn.

Honoring the occasion was Wisconsin State Regent, Mrs. Earl E. Janikowsky, who traveled from Milwaukee to make formal presentation of the bronze plaque. At a Christmas luncheon following the ceremony, Mrs. Janikowsky spoke to a large group at the Edgewater Hotel on the focus of "Today's DAR." Guests who joined in greeting Mrs. Janikowsky were members of Wisconsin's new Blackhawk Chapter of Richland Center, including Regent, Leona Cavins, Vice Regent, Dorothy Gault, Treasurer, Lona Johnson and members, Beulah Clarius, Phyllis Hansen and Mary McCorkle.

For John Bell Chapter it was a splendid day of Bicentennial accomplishment, the best of "DAR Inspirations" by our sparkling State Regent and a venture in "Project Friendship" between chapters with our Richland Center friends.

HENRY CLAY (Arlington, Va.) celebrated its fifteenth anniversary at Sully Plantation, Chantilly, Virginia. Our honored guests were Organizing Members—Mrs. Lewis R. Hulfish, Mrs. George F. Coomer and Mrs. William J. Tolard, and State Regent, Mrs. John S. Briscoe, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. John Victor Buffington, and State Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Gordon DeShazo. Following a tour of the mansion and grounds everyone enjoyed refreshments in the beautifully appointed dining room.

During the past 15 years Henry Clay Chapter has provided 56 flags to schools and civic groups; and 93 history medals, 31 good citizenship medals and 10 good citizen pins to area elementary, intermediate and high schools.

This past year three schools entered the Junior American Citizens Contest and won 20 State and 6 National prizes. One school organized the Chapter's first JAC Club—the John F. Kennedy. Further, this school's PTA presented the school with plaques on which will be engraved the names of the students who earn the DAR history and Good Citizenship medals.

A fifteen year Chapter history, showing officers, members, and achievements by year was developed and issued.

SAMUEL BACOT (Florence, S.C.). About seventy-five people witnessed the unveiling ceremonies of an historical marker to Samuel Bacot, revolutionary patriot, on May 9, 1973. The Samuel Bacot Chapter planned this special occasion to commemorate the country's Bicentennial, its own sixty-fifth anniversary, and to honor the memory and deeds of the person for whom the chapter was named.

The marker, a joint project of the Darlington County Historical Society, Joe G. Cothran, president, and the Samuel Bacot Chapter, Mrs. Charles T. Johnson, Regent, is on the McVer Road east of Darlington, S.C., about a half mile from the grave of Samuel Bacot, in the Bacot family cemetery. It gives his birth as March 3, 1745 and his death in 1795. Twenty-one descendants from Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina stood at the marker when it was unveiled by descendants Louise Rudisill and Robert Jewett. Dr. G. Wayne King, of Francis Marion College faculty and President of the Florence County Historical Society, introduced Horace Rudisill, a local historian, who spoke on Samuel Bacot, The Patriot. Taps, sounded by Sandy Middleton of the 246 U.S. Army Band, concluded the impressive ceremony, after which many visited Bacot's tomb.

All present were invited by Mrs. S. Brunson, incoming Vice Regent and descendant of Samuel Bacot, to a lovely reception at her ancestral home nearby. Honored guests for the occasion were South Carolina State Regent, Mrs. Olin Karl Burgdorf, and her husband of Springfield, South Carolina.—Amelia M. Wallace.

MARY LITTLE DEERE (Moline, Ill.) observed the 80th Anniversary of the founding of the chapter, January 19, in Butterworth Center, Moline.

Mrs. Ray Schofer presented an excellent, outstanding program, "Our American Heritage," and all Past Regents were honored. Hostesses were Mesdames Kenneth Fritz, William M. Samuelson, and Kenneth H. Smith. Mrs. Ben F. Jarvis is Regent of the Chapter.

Eighty years ago, on January 6, 1894, 11 prominent Moline women gathered in the home of Mrs. W. H. Gilmour, to form a group known as Moline Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The chapter, the third organized in the state of Illinois, was formed four years

At the John Bell dedication are pictured: Mrs. Francis Lamb, Mrs. Theodore Erickson, Regent, Mrs. Earl Janikowsky, State Regent, Mrs. Mildred Paddock.
after the National Society of DAR was established.

Mrs. Charles H. Deere (Mary Little Dickinson) was elected as first Regent of the Moline Chapter. Her husband was the son of John Deere, founder of Deere & Co. During her term as Regent, Mary Little Deere entertained members of the group in her mansion, Overlook, Moline. The home is now the residence of Mrs. Charles Deere Wiman.

Mrs. Deere enthusiastically supported the organization until her death April 18, 1913. At that time members of the group changed the name to Mary Little Deere Chapter. Mrs. Deere's daughter (Katherine Deere) succeeded her in 1902 as Regent and also worked diligently for the organization.

Katherine Deere Butterworth died December 18, 1953, leaving her home, Hillcrest, now Butterworth Center to the city of Moline. Mary Little Deere Chapter meets regularly in the center.

The chapter is active in all projects of the National Society and participates in local service projects as well.

Guests and new members attending for the first time were welcomed. It was a happy, successful 80-years celebration.

—Marie W. Jarvis.

FRANCIS BROWARD (Ft. Lauderdale, FL). It was about five years ago that the Francis Broward Chapter became interested in preserving the records of the Evergreen Cemetery. Nearly all the pioneer residents that made Fort Lauderdale their permanent home are interred here. This was the only cemetery in the area until 1946 when the Lauderdale Memorial Park was organized. The Francis Broward Chapter, thought that it was very important to preserve many of these names and the respective available data, because these were the people who helped create the history of Fort Lauderdale. This organization then copied the office records of the Evergreen Cemetery as well as the inscriptions on all the tombstones. This was the only way to obtain all the available data for each interment. Deterioration of stones due to the elements and the inability of many people to afford stones left the cemetery records as the lone source in many cases. The loss of some office records in the 1926 hurricane as well as the loss of others in the 1936 fire that destroyed the maintenance building sometimes left the tombstone inscriptions as the only source. Of course, some records may be missing forever since there is the possibility that both of these sources were unavailable. The office records did not include birth dates and family relationships until after 1964. Much of this data was discovered as a result of copying the older tombstone inscriptions. The Chapter typed and bound in an attractive hard cover book all of these Evergreen Cemetery records which they copied. This original book of the Evergreen Cemetery Records was placed in the DAR Library in Washington, D.C. by the Francis Broward Chapter just before their twentieth anniversary celebration. Copies of this book were also placed in the Florida Room of the Main Public Library in Fort Lauderdale as well as in the main libraries of Orlando and Melbourne by the Francis Broward Chapter so they may be available to the community.

Historically interesting, this very land on which the Evergreen Cemetery is now located was owned originally by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida. It was deeded to Dennis O'Neill, keeper of the House of Refuge on November 6, 1890. Mr. O'Neill later deeded the property to Sue Clifford King in August of 1895. As the population of Fort Lauderdale increased and the town grew, people realized the need for a platted cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. King decided that a portion of their original tract of ninety acres would be desirable for a cemetery, and Mrs. King platted the cemetery. The Hutton & Gladden Co. dug rock out of the rockpit area, creating the lake known as Cliff Lake. Mr. and Mrs. King named the cemetery the Evergreen Cemetery, and the name has never been changed. Chas. Pratt filed Plat of the Evergreen Cemetery in November of 1910 with the clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Dade Co., Florida. It was at this time that many of the bodies that had been buried in the original burying ground, which was the present site of the South Side Elementary School, were moved to the new Evergreen Cemetery. This original burial ground was used between the period of 1895 and 1910.

The cemetery grew in a haphazard way since there was no perpetual care provided. Many of the families that owned lots were no longer residents of the city. Since there is no hope of establishing perpetual care for the cemetery, the City of Fort Lauderdale has assumed the cost of maintaining the Evergreen Cemetery. There have been extensive beautification projects by Mr. Porter Reynolds in 1944, and again during the past three years by Mr. L.M. Pointer, Cemetery Manager of the Cemetery Division. Now that the Francis Broward Chapter, has placed a permanent record of the Evergreen Cemetery in various parts of the country, it is sincerely hoped that the City of Fort Lauderdale will continue to preserve this pioneer cemetery in a manner worthy of the dedication, love and life that many pioneers interred here gave to their new home, the City of Fort Lauderdale.—Mrs. Donald Jappen.

TOCCOA (Toccoa, Ga.) was hostess at a tea at Traveler’s Rest Thursday afternoon October 4, 1973 in commemoration of their 50th anniversary.
Traveler’s Rest is one of the oldest houses in the state of Georgia and the land on which the house is built was included in a land grant to Revolutionary Soldier Jesse Walton in 1785. It is now owned by the Georgia Historical Society and has been restored.

Mrs. Wallace Bruce was chairman of the affair and Mrs. George Bagwell and Mrs. H.W. Meaders registered some 225 guests as they arrived.

The chapter members dressed in colonial attire and assisted by members of the Currahee Society, C.A.R. entertained the guests and escorted them on a tour of this historical site.

Greeting guests in the reception room were Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ernest Wright, State Regent, Mrs. Arthur H. Waite of Atlanta, State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Wysong of Atlanta, and Hostess of Traveler’s Rest, Mrs. W.B. Wilbanks.

Music on an old fashioned organ was provided by Mrs. Lou Ella Barendse and Mrs. Pinky Ware. The receiving rooms were decorated with flowers of the colonial period.

Four charter members were present at the tea. They were Mrs. J. W. Marks, Mrs. E. F. Chaffin, Miss Mabel Ramsay and Mrs. Humber Patterson of Atlanta. Attending from out of town were members of the Winder, Elberton, Commerce and Hartwell Chapters.

Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Hackbarth, Toccoa’s newest Naturalized American Citizens, were honored and presented a Flag of the United States of America. The Hackbarths made and decorated the lovely three tiered anniversary cake which graced the tea table.

SANTA ANITA (Arcadia, California) has designated 1973-1974 as the first of its “Bicentennial Years.” Each month’s program has been designed to highlight one of the aspects of this year’s overall Bicentennial Theme: The Rights of Man.

In September our Constitution Week Luncheon, held jointly with the thirteen other chapters of California’s District X, emphasized the theme: The Right to Liberty Under Law. Pictured are Mrs. Herbert D. Anderson, Chapter Registrar, and her daughter Carol, President of Mark Hopkins Society, C.A.R., receiving his Constitution Week Proclamation from Arcadia Mayor C. Robert Arth. Santa Anita Chapter has always sponsored Mark Hopkins Society. We are happy to claim its President, Carol Anderson’s, grandmother, Mrs. Carl Ritchie, past State Vice Regent of Illinois, as an Associate Member. At this September Constitution Week Luncheon the Bicentennial Medal was presented to State Senator John L. Harmer by Santa Anita’s Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Johnson, on behalf of District X.

Bicentennial emphasis is continuing throughout the year under the leadership of Chapter Chairman, Mrs. Kenneth Hackman. Chapter members participated in the project to “Make Local History Live” by joining in tours of the historic Lopez de Las Adobes at the San Gabriel Mission, and of El Adobe Flores in South Pasadena, Headquarters of General Jose Maria Flores before the capitulation to General John C. Fremont January 13, 1847 at Cahuenga. In April, Mrs. Priscilla Warren, Curator of the Los Angeles County Arboretum Museum, spoke on famous and colorful women in Southern California history. In June incoming officers will be installed by Mrs. Carl Ritchie at a Flag Day High Tea at Pasadena Historical Society Museum. This mansion, which served as the Finnish Consulate for eighteen years, retains the lovely furnishings and atmosphere of a gracious turn-of-the-century California home.

PONCA CITY (Ponca City, Ok.) held the dedication for the hand carved bird bath which they repaired and restored to its original location in the gardens of the Ponca City Cultural Center, formerly the home of Governor E. W. Marland. Gov. Marland was the founder of the Marland Oil Company, later The Continental Oil Company with headquarters in Ponca City. The bronze plaque at the base of the structure has the inscription: “Originally located in E. W. Marland Gardens 1923/Restored by Ponca City Chapter DAR 1973."

The dedication was held on the 66th Birthday of the State of Oklahoma. On the same occasion Mrs. Joel A. Kelley, State Regent, presented the Chapter program on the DAR Schools.

AURORA (Aurora, Illinois) donated a piano to the Illinois Dormitory at Tamassee, DAR School which houses fourteen boys.

It was through the efforts of our Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman, that the donation came about. We are proud to have had her appointed this year as a Board Member to the DAR School at Tamassee, S.C.

During the Illinois bus tour to the DAR Schools in the fall, Aurora Chapter’s Mrs. Flossie Henson, DAR Good Citizens Chairman of the Chapter, visited the Illinois Dormitory with the tour and it was pointed out by Mrs. Leaman that a new piano would be a great pleasure to the boys there. Upon returning home Mrs. Henson, enthusiastic over the tour and the idea of the piano in the Illinois Dormitory, gave a report to the Chapter. A piano was donated by Mrs. Wm. D. Vanderwater of the Chapter. A collection was taken at the December meeting to ship the piano to Tamassee. We of the Aurora Chapter are very glad to have been able to do this.

The first DAR School to be established was Tamassee, in 1919 by the South Carolina Daughters. It became a National project in 1920. Tamassee is a boarding and day school, co-educational, grades one through eight, with an average enrollment of 450. Nearly all the housework, manual labor in construction and maintenance work is done by students and are for sale at the school. The school receives financial assistance from the county and state for teachers’ salaries and transportation; otherwise they are entirely dependent upon DAR support. The NSDAR appropriates the sum of $5,000 for the school in its annual budget. This is true also in regard to the other DAR School, Kate Duncan Smith at Grant, Alabama.

Aurora Chapter was organized in 1912 and celebrated its 60th birthday in October 1972. It also sponsors the Wabonsie Society, Children of the American Revolution.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL (New York City). On December 8, 1973, following a special showing of the film "The Man Without a Country," Mary Washington Colonial Chapter presented its First Annual Television Awards of Merit to Norman Rosemont, producer,
Cliff Robertson, star, Eastman Kodak Company, sponsor, and the American Broadcasting Company, for its April 24th presentation of the film on television.

Mrs. J. Frank Wood, Regent, presided at the ceremony which was held at the Park Lane Hotel in New York, from 5 to 8 p.m. The program, designed to provide a positive statement for "quality" television, as well as an opening ceremony for our Bicentennial recognition, began with the singing of "A For America" by Barbara Hoffman, a Chapter member, as well as a member of the New York City Opera Company. Each recipient was presented with a specially designed "Tamy" using the bronze NSDAR Bicentennial medals. In addition, each block of lucite bore an engraved bronze plaque inscribed as follows: "Presented to . . . . . . . . . by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, NSDAR, for 'The Man Without a Country,' 12-8-73" Accepting the award for the Eastman Kodak Company was Mr. Roger K. Morrison, Director of Media, and for the American Broadcasting Company was Mr. Edwin T. Vane, Vice President and National Program Director. Each recipient responded with appropriate comments.

Presenting the Chapter awards were Mrs. Clare McVickar Ward, Chapter Registrar and Co-chairman of the Awards Ceremony, to Norman Rosemount; Mrs. Stanley Scott, First Vice Regent and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to Cliff Robertson; Mrs. Peter J. Unger, Co-chairman of the Awards Ceremony and DAR Schools Chairman for the Chapter, to Eastman Kodak Company, and Mrs. J. Frank Wood, Regent, to the American Broadcasting Company.

The Chapter was honored to have the following among those present: Mrs. Edwin T. Vane, Mrs. Cliff Robertson, Mrs. John F. Morgan, State Librarian, and Mrs. George U. Baylies, N.Y. State Regent, who brought greetings from the State Society.

This was a most ambitious undertaking for a DAR Chapter, and the first of its kind in New York State. Proceeds from the evening will be used to further the Chapter philanthropies. The ceremony itself was taped, and will be placed in the Chapter archives.—Ann Budd Wood.

SCHUYLER COLFAX (South Bend, Ind.). Discovery and documentation of Revolutionary soldiers’ graves is not new to the 62 year old Schuyler Colfax Chapter, but a recent joint grave marking ceremony of Private John Mead and his wife Elizabeth as a Bicentennial Project by the Alexis Coquillard Chapter SAR, DAR and Pierre Navarre Society, C.A.R. was new to all organizations participating.

At two o’clock October 23, 1973 in Ferrisville Cemetery on the Bremen Highway south of Mishawaka, Indiana, approximately 100 local citizens gathered to view a “first” event in the area. William A. Welsheimer, SAR President dedicated the grave of John Mead, Revolutionary enlisted man born April 10, 1761 in New York, whose death occurred December 21, 1845 in his son, Eli’s home on the property adjoining the cemetery.

Grave marking ceremony for John Mead, and his wife Elizabeth.

The same Sunday afternoon Schuyler Colfax Chapter DAR Chaplain, Mrs. Odell Whitaker, and Historian, Junior Member Mrs. A.J. Paul performed the ritual of the National Society for marking the grave of Elizabeth Mead, John’s wife. Ann Bennett, Pierre Navarre Society President, placed wreaths on both graves.

Mrs. Ralph W. Michael, State Chairman, Membership Commission, and a member of the local chapter discovered the graves after years of research. Mrs. Michael, author of “Don’t Cry Timber” a paperback course in genealogical research, and a teacher at Indiana University South Bend, presented a history of the John Mead family from Private John’s enlistment in New York during the Revolution from 1782 through 1784 down to the present day fact that there are no known living relatives.

Indiana State Officers attending the event were Mrs. Robert Welker, State Chaplain; Mrs. F. Elwood Allmon, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Arthur F. Beineke, Northern District Director and Mrs. Leland S. Winch, Central District Director. State SAR Historian George Earl Carroll was also present.—Ted Allmon.

AMERICAN LIBERTY (Washington, D.C.). Presenting the Elsie Janis Loving Cup to the Navy Memorial Museum at the Washington Navy Yard is Mrs. Clarence Woodhead, Past Regent, assisted by Mrs. Carl Schulten, Regent. The Director of the Navy Memorial Museum, Captain Roger Pianu, is shown receiving the gift on behalf of the Museum, for a World War I exhibit. This cup was originally presented to Elsie Janis in 1919, by a Hollywood Chapter of the American Legion in remembrance of her distinguished patriotic World War I service in entertaining our service men in France. After the death of Elsie Janis, her relatives sent this cup as a gift to American Liberty Chapter.

The DAR Museum in Washington, D.C. having a cut-off date of 1830 for its exhibits, the Museum at the Washington Navy Yard was selected the recipient of the Elsie Janis Loving Cup for its permanent home, with the understanding the cup could also be displayed at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis as part of a World War I exhibit. In this manner the patriotic work of American Liberty Chapter is being continued.

Elsie Janis, born Elsie Janis Biebower, changed her name to “Elsie Janis” when she went on the stage. A long standing member of American Liberty Chapter, she was on the books as Elsie Janis, Mrs. Gilbert Wilson, Beverly Hills, California until her death February 26, 1956. On the tomb of Elsie Janis at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, California, there is a bronze DAR marker. A memorial tribute to Elsie Janis was presented on Washington’s WRC-TV Channel 4.—Miriam Walter Woodhead.

MAJOR JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD (Bloomfield, N.J.) had the honor and pleasure to entertain at tea on December 3, 1973, for four members who have been active in the Society for 50 years!

The members—Miss Isabel H. Rayner joined Major Joseph Bloomfield and Pictured with the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr. (center), are Mrs. Liverance, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Ryoner, Mrs. Lassiter and Mrs. McCormick, Regent.
served in many capacities, climaxing as Regent from 1938-1941; Mrs. Richard Lassiter joined Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pa., transferred to Fort Washington, N.Y.C., and then to Major Joseph Bloomfield where she served as Publicity Chairman; Mrs. Wallace B. Liverance joined in Enid, Oklahoma, transferred to Lynbrook, New York where she served as Treasurer, and then to Major Joseph Bloomfield; and Mrs. Thomas E. Murphy joined in Peoria, Illinois, was Regent of the Fort Washington Chapter, New York City, transferred to Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, N.J. and then to Major Joseph Bloomfield; and Mrs. Thomas E. Murphy presently serving as Chairman of the American Indians Committee.

Tea was served at the Bloomfield, N.J. Civic Center—Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., Recording Secretary General was a guest and was asked to pin orchids on our honored members. Mrs. Kenneth I. McCormick Regent, asked Mrs. William C. Moodie, Treasurer and Past Regent, to present each with a Certificate from the National Society for “fifty years of loyalty and devotion to Home and Country.”

Pictures were taken at the Tea and at the next chapter meeting, Mrs. McCormick presented each of the fifty year members with a picture of the group and the Certificate which she had framed for them—Harriet Dean.

**GRiffith Rutherford (Rutherford, N.C.).** Every year on the first Sunday in May a memorial service is held at the Koon Family Cemetery located near Judson Koon’s Dairy in the Gilkey Community of Rutherford County, N.C. As part of this Memorial Service, a bronze plaque was dedicated to James Ownbey, Revolutionary War Soldier, by the Griffith Rutherford Chapter, Mrs. Ray Anderson, and Mrs. T. Walker Smart, Chaplain.

More than 150 people attended the memorial program conducted by Jack Koon of Rutherfordton. Rev. John Petty, pastor of Gilkey, Gilboa and Thermal City United Methodist churches, gave the memorial service address and Mrs. Charles Nance sang “America the Beautiful” and “Faith of our Fathers.”

COL. THOMAS REYNOLDS (Mt. Holly, N.J.). Prior to the February Bi-centennial celebration in Burlington City on February 7, 8 and 9, Burlington County Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented a Bicentennial Certificate of Appreciation to Mayor Herman Costello in his office at Town Hall for "standing in the forefront to provide leadership and inspiration to all in planning New Jersey's first Bicentennial celebration." The Chapters urged that the Bicentennial commemoration be directed toward a powerful revival of the Spirit of the American revolution as well as celebrating it.

The New Jersey Historical Commission, the Burlington County Cultural and Heritage Commission, and the Burlington City Bicentennial Committee jointly sponsored New Jersey's first official observance, commemorating the creation, in Burlington on February 8, 1774, of New Jersey's Committee of Correspondence.

Pictured are Mrs. E. Becker, Regent, and Mrs. Richard Pawlak, Public Relations Chairman, Col. Thomas Reynolds Chapter; Mayor Costello of Burlington City; and Mrs. Albert McCay, Regent, Moorestown Chapter.

The three day observance included the reading, in the N.J. State House, of a proclamation written by the Rancocas Valley Regional High School Jerseymen, and a re-enactment of the event in Burlington on February 8, followed by a colonial luncheon and fashion show in which the Col. Thomas Reynolds DAR Chapter participated. Members also presented slides of historical Burlington City and made available DAR material. The DAR was well represented and encouraged attendance and participation in this first New Jersey Bicentennial celebration.

CUYAHOGA PORTAGE (Akron, Ohio) celebrated its 77th anniversary with a luncheon at the Akron City Club. Seventy-five members and guests attended the birthday party. Two fifty-year certificates were presented to Mrs. W. P. Keith and Miss Gladys Chamberlain. Eleven of the twenty-three new members were welcomed into membership in the chapter.

The Honorable John F. Seiberling, Congressman spoke on the bill establishing the "Cuyahoga Valley National Historical Park and Recreation Area." He is one of the sponsors of this bill in House Resolution 360, which will have hearings on February 28th and March 1st. The primary purpose of this bill is to preserve for the present generation and all future generations this magnificent scenic and historic open green space that is the Cuyahoga Valley—the only major open space remaining between the highly industrialized cities of Cleveland and Akron. This section is the botanical crossroads for the North, South, East and West. White tailed deer, possums, raccoons and all kinds of birds are to be found here, even snowy owls.

The Valley, is historically prominent also since between 600 BC and 800 AD it was occupied by Indian tribes. George Washington surveyed this territory from the Portage Trail to the Cuyahoga River. Cuyahoga means "Crooked River." This was the gateway to the Northwest Territory. Portage Path was the Eastern Boundary of the Indian Reservation and the Western Boundary of Whitemans, land or the United States.

The Valley is within a one half hour drive of four million people and should be preserved as a National Park.—Dorothy Taylor.

EZRA PARKER (Royal Oak, Mich.). Last Spring, Regent, Mrs. B. F. Sheets, became fascinated with the wealth of little known information hidden between the fragile pages of Chapter scrapbooks. After thought, a way evolved to use this source material and present a new and different program at the 46th Birthday Luncheon in November. Mrs. Wilson Shook, a talented artist and photographer, consented to make a short film. Mrs. John Fleming, a charter member, was consulted so historical data might be noted and human interest items included.

The film begins with pictures of Revolutionary War Battles and soldiers. The story of the formation of NSDAR is told when Mrs. James H. McDonald invited eligible women in the area to her home. Shots were taken at the beautiful old Lone Pine Inn where the organizational meeting was held on November 15, 1927. Included is footage of graves of three Revolutionary soldiers from the area whose names were considered when a name was being selected for a chapter, and a simulated unveiling of the bronze marker placed on Ezra Parker's grave in July 1928, filmed. Many historical chapter activities are included. Ladies who served ably at State level were filmed in relaxed scenes, including Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, past State Regent, Mrs. Hessel Tenhave, Mrs. Charles Sutton, Mrs. A. Richard Meacham and Mrs. George W. Love, present State Recording Secretary.

The New Jersey Historical Commission, the Burlington County Cultural and Heritage Commission, and the Burlington City Bicentennial Committee jointly sponsored New Jersey's first official observance, commemorating the creation, in Burlington on February 8, 1774, of New Jersey's Committee of Correspondence.

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Members of the Chapter's Board of Management who were in charge of the party had arranged a table of memorabilia, including the Charter. The Vice Regent and Secretary presented highlights in the Chapter's history in an unusual way. On an easel was placed a cardboard railroad locomotive marked "Pierre Van Cortlandt #50." As the Vice Regent and Secretary read the history, poster-size pages, of which the engine was the cover, were turned, giving highlights in large letters.

At the close of the presentation, all past Regents of the Chapter were asked to come forward. With the engine at the head, each attached poster was held by an Ex-Regent, and the train was complete.

The Regent, Miss Sarah T. Baker, who presided, was an Organizing and Charter member and Charter Secretary of Pierre Van Cortlandt Chapter. She was Regent when the Chapter celebrated its 25th birthday in 1948. The Chapter presented her with a 50-year pin and Mrs. Baylies, State Regent, gave her a 50-year certificate. One hundred and two members and guests attended the celebration. It was a perfect June day and the view of the Highlands of the Hudson was superb.

PEGGY WARNE (Phillipsburg, N.J.). As a continuing project of honoring the memories of Revolutionary War soldiers, Peggy Warne Chapter placed a bronze marker on the grave of Ezekiel Ayers, II. Ayers lies in the church yard of the old Presbyterian Church, Main Street, Hackettstown, New Jersey. Thirty-three descendants and nineteen chapter members and other guests attended the service.

The Chapter Historian, Miss Yvonne Folkner, introduced one of the great, great grandchildren, Mrs. Russell H. Shires, chapter member, who gave the history of the Ayers family and a tribute to the patriot.

The first of the Ayers to emigrate from Scotland to America was John who landed at Newburyport, Massachusetts in 1635 with the Massachusetts Bay Colony. One of his sons, Obadiah, with his wife, Hannah Pike, came to Woodbridge, New Jersey in 1667. Two generations later, in 1754, a grandson, Obadiah, II, and his family came to Hackettstown. They were the first settlers in this community. The members of this Obadiah's family were his wife, the former Annetka Stark, his two daughters, Patience and Elizabeth, his sons, Ezekiel who was later to be a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and Obadiah 3rd.

The son of Ezekiel was the Revolutionary Soldier whose grave was marked by the chapter. The bronze marker was dedicated by the Regent, Mrs. Edward C. Price.

Ezekiel Ayers, II was born November 25, 1754 in his grandfather's log house, the earliest home in this locality. He was the first child to be born in Hackettstown. In 1776 when young Ezekiel was but twenty-two years old he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Father and son fought side by side for the same cause of liberty. They both saw much service and served their country well.

Ezekiel II became Ensign of the Militia and was engaged in the battles of Millstone and Bound Brook. It is claimed that at one time he found himself in a very dangerous situation and had to use his sword in killing three British soldiers to save his own life. This sword has been passed down through the family.

Upon being honorably discharged on October 10, 1778, Ezekiel II and his family moved to Rockaway, Morris County. His pension claim was allowed in 1832. He married Lena Eich and their children were named: Robert, Mary, Sarah, Abraham, John and Ezekiel 3rd.

Ezekiel II died at Rockaway, August 21, 1835. His body was brought back to Hackettstown and was buried here.

AMERICAN CHAPTER (Washington, D.C.). To celebrate the 75th anniversary of its founding, American Chapter held a tea at the new District of Columbia Chapter House, 3000 Tilden Street, N.W.

The celebration was attended by over fifty members and guests to commemorate the establishment on January 31, 1899, of American Chapter, whose first Regent was Mrs. P. M. Stocking. Mrs. Mary Saylor, Regent of American Chapter, and Mrs. Virginia Genau, the chapter's fifty-year member, received the guests among whom were National and State officers, regents of other chapters of the District of Columbia and former members.

Mrs. Olivia Schmidt, Mrs. Joy Middleton and Mrs. Lois Sterne poured at a table where the centerpiece, a tier cake topped with a golden 75 and surrounded by blue and white flowers and candles, symbolized the occasion of the celebration.

TAMPA (Tampa, Florida). Mrs. William T. Martin, Chaplain of Tampa Chapter and her daughter Trudi, a C.A.R. member, journeyed on a beautiful autumn day to the old Walton Family Graveyard in Columbia County, Georgia, ten miles west of Martinez. There they were met by almost 100 Walton descendants and friends, and DAR members to dedicate a monument and marker placed at the grave of William Walton, Mrs. Martin's great-great grandfather. She and her sister, Mrs. Willis E. Howard, of Augusta, Ga. unveiled the monument. The inscription on the monument reads:

Revolutionary Soldier
William Walton 1754-1818
Presented by Tampa Florida
Tampa Chapter DAR

The Augusta Chapter cooperated in the service, with Mrs. Edwin Johnson, Regent, presiding, and Mrs. Joseph Campbell, Chaplain, Dedicator Speaker.

William Walton was born to Joseph and Mary Walton, February 11, 1754 in Kent County, Virginia. Later he moved farther inland to Prince Edward County. When the Revolutionary War started William went across the border to North Carolina and joined North Carolina Troops as a private at the age of 21. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1777 and to Captain in 1778. He married Sarah Grinage, Dec. 22, 1792 and they settled down in Columbia County, Ga. in a 2 room log cabin. He became a large land owner, with holdings of 7000 acres, and a 26 room house. He was buried in a family gravesite near his home. Mrs. Martin was instrumental in locating his grave more than 150 years after his burial. A rock wall had been built around the cemetery by slaves in the early 1800s.

Enthusiasm was great and the cooperation of the whole area ran high in this historic restoration. County officials, schools, and churches aided in the work. Tampa Chapter DAR is very proud that we could in a small way support this very important contribution to Revolutionary War history.
BEACON FIRE (Summit, N.J.). Members of the Chapter and descendants participated in Dedication Ceremonies of the Marker at the grave of Revolutionary War Soldier, Capt. Isaac Watts Reeve.

The ceremony was held at the Revolutionary Cemetery of the Presbyterian Church, Springfield, N.J. The welcoming remarks and history were given by the New Jersey State Regent, Mrs. John F. Griffin, a member of Beacon Fire Chapter and a 6th-generation descendant of Capt. Isaac Reeve. Mrs. Griffin’s two year old granddaughter, Kerri Lynn Griffin, placed the memorial flowers on the marker for her ancestor, of whom she is an 8th generation descendant. Mrs. P. Henry Mueller, Chapter Regent, conducted the Dedication Service, assisted by Mrs. William Sederlund and Mrs. Allyn Von Neida. Flag Bearer of the Thirteen Star Flag was Mrs. Harvey W. White. Mrs. Robert M. Sutton, N.J. State Corresponding Secretary, was among the guests.

Capt. Isaac W. Reeve was born in 1745 and lived in Springfield, Essex County, N.J. He served in the Essex County Militia from 1776 to 1780 in Newark and at the Battle of Connecticut Farms and died in 1783 from wounds received in combat. He is buried beside his wife Catherine Parsel. Descendants of this family have lived in the Springfield-Millburn area to this day. His grave in the Springfield Cemetery had been unmarked for many years after the original tombstone had been removed during renovation of the cemetery grounds.

That the gravesite of this Revolutionary War Soldier be known and recorded, and to honor his service to our country this Marker was placed and dedicated—Margorie W. Sederlund.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (Valparaiso, In.). The schools and churches serving early Porter County residents were reviewed for an American Heritage program of the William Henry Harrison chapter Daughters of the American Revolution who met last week at the Woman’s Club.

Mrs. William Johnston displayed pictures of the old schools of Morgan Township. A frame school was built in 1854 for District #1 by Timothy Johnson on the Dille farm. It was known as the Dille School. It was later replaced by a brick school. The Adams School and Adams Church were built along the same lines.

Farmers in those days set aside plots for schools to be built in neighborhoods where they were needed and they were known by the name of the farmer from whom the land was received. There was a church known as the White Church named for the family of that name, according to Mrs. Johnston.

Miss Ruth Robbins told of the first school built in Portage Township in 1840 at the corner of what we know as Robbins and McCool Roads. It was still standing in 1882 according to Goodspeed’s history of Lake and Porter Counties.

Later on, another Robbins School was built across from the Robbins Cemetery on the north side of the road. The first eighth grade class in Portage Township graduated from this school. The three class graduates were Joseph Robbins and his two cousins. The graduation exercises were held at the McCool Methodist Church.

Mrs. Josephus Blacly displayed pictures of old schools in Valparaiso and the rural area that are still standing and have been converted into residences.

Mrs. William Swanson’s reminiscences are applicable to almost any school in early Porter County or the Middle West. There were 106 schools in the 12 townships.

Most of them were one room buildings on one acre plots as only small playgrounds were needed for 15, 20 or 30 pupils. Recess periods were 15 minutes and noon time was one hour. Anti Over, Dare Base, Pump Pump Pull Away and Old Maid Base Ball were some of the favorite games.

There were usually three or four rows of desks with the largest in the back and the smaller ones in front of the teachers desk for the smaller pupils. Seating was double with two pupils at a desk. A large round oak stove furnished heat. There were three windows on each side of the room with a large blackboard across the full width of the front wall back of the teacher’s desk. A large dictionary was on a shelf built for that purpose for all to use.

The water bucket and the common dipper were used to quench thirst. In most cases water was carried from some neighboring home. About 1897 someone along the line of Indiana education learned the sanitation dangers of the water bucket and the community drinking cup. A change was made. Huge covered stone corks, similar to the old dash churn, but with a spigot in the bottom were introduced and used for a time. Each pupil was to have his own drinking cup.

Gwynedd (Gwynedd Valley, Pa.). Mr. Alton B. Chamberlain of New Britain, past president of the Philadelphia Continental Chapter, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Society Bicentennial Committee and a member of the Bicentennial Committee, NSSAR, conceived the idea for a medal to commemorate the coming Bicentennial. His daughter, Mrs. Dolores C. Tietzworth, Chalfont, a Junior and Member of the Gwynedd Chapter NSDAR did the final drawings.

The medal, which will measure one and one half inches in diameter, will be minted in bronze and silver. The front view of the medal depicts a Minuteman and his son at Plymouth Rock and indicates that the Sons of the American Revolution was created by an act of Congress in 1906.

The reverse side depicts two hundred years of progress, from the time of the Indians through the clearing of land by the first settlers, to the age of moon rocketry.

Mr. Chamberlain holds a copyright for the medal but has offered to let the National Society use it if they so desire.

Gwynedd Chapter has adopted the marking of 30 unknown Revolutionary Soldiers at the Bethel Methodist Church, Worcester Twp., as their Bicentennial project.

ELEANOR WILSON (Washington, D.C.). On a breezy sunny Thursday morning at Alta Vista Elementary School, the Old Guard Color Guard from Fort Myers presented the colors and ten flags were given in pomp and circumstance with all honors.

It was the Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial Flag Ceremony honoring Mrs. Lula Weiss, past teacher, and a Regent of Eleanor Wilson Chapter from 1970 to 1972. Mrs. Weiss passed away in January 1973.

Ten children, one from each classroom, marched two by two, with their flags, following the Old Guard and presented the colors. The Pledge of Allegiance was given by the District of Columbia State Regent, Mrs. Martin Mason. Chaplain, Mrs. Bernard S. Van Rensselaer, offered
a prayer and Eleanor Wilson Regent, Mrs. Donald Cyphers led "America."

All flags were presented, including a banner flag which was given to Mr. Clay Brooks, Principal of Alta Vista.

The featured guest speaker was Mrs. James Leon, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Leon gave a fine talk on the flags of America, and particularly the history of Old Glory, its respect and care.

After a brief recess, the band from Walter Johnson High School, under the baton of Mr. Gilbert Muir, gave a concert under the trees. — Mrs. Thomas McKillip.

LUCY JEFFERSON LEWIS (New Madrid, Mo.) received a special DAR Award for a flag made by "Keep On Truckin'" JAC Cub members, Neil Edwards, Ben Ashley and Bob Recker. The flag was a replica of a fort of Revolutionary times entitled Fort Madrid and was displayed during Continental Congress in April.

The Chapter received 43 National Awards in April and 11 Awards and a Gold Honor Roll Ribbon at State Conference. Many projects were worked on during the year. One which was especially dear to the Daughters was the dedication of a new flag purchased through the efforts of the Flag Chairman, Mrs. Scott Ruby, for the Immaculate Conception School. Another was the work done when the Voyageurs stopped in New Madrid during the Jolliet-Marquette Reenactment Expedition. The Voyageurs were met at the river bank by the Daughters, City Officials, JAC Club Members, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Citizens of New Madrid where the State JAC Chairman, Miss Dorothy Conway, presented each Voyager with a pin (JAC) making him an honorary member of the Junior American Citizens Clubs. A dinner was given for the Voyageurs by the Daughters and City Officials and a crowd of over a hundred and twenty-five were present.

JONATHAN HATCH (Falmouth, Massachusetts) placed a bronze plaque on the Nimrod Club, designating the building as a Town Historical site.

A portion of the building, now located on Gifford Street, was originally a home which stood on Shore Street, near Vineyard sound. During the War of 1812, a cannonball fired from the eighteen (18) gun British sloop Nimrod struck the building. The hole can still be seen. A cannonball from the Nimrod is on display at the Falmouth Historical Society. Mrs. James A. Stevens, Regent of the Chapter, presided. Others attending were Mrs. George C. Houser, State Regent, Mrs. Donald Atkins, State Recording Secretary, Mr. Dudley Hallet, President of the Falmouth Historical Society, and Mr. George Allen, owner of the Nimrod Club.

HARRISBURG (Harrisburg, Pa.)

Once upon a time, the City of Harrisburg had a nasty, smoky, smelly dump. This dump was on ground adjacent to, and part of, the area set aside for the building of an Area Community College, a long-time dream of the City.

As dreams sometimes do come true, action began and one handsome building was added to another until a beautiful campus became a reality through grants from many sources. It was adjoined by Wildwood Park on the outskirts of Harrisburg, and much of the trees and beauty of the park was preserved. The admissions grew by leaps and bounds, serving many young people in the Harrisburg area, and other near-by communities which voted to become sustaining members of the college.

But, there on one side was the "nasty, smoking, smelly dump." Another project of the City was an incinerator, which finally was built. The dump was closed and the area filled in, so that now there was a barren, muddy expanse beside the College, whose holdings also included part of this ugly expanse.

Then the Harrisburg Chapter of the DAR decided to serve the school, the area, and the community by planting a pine grove in honor of the Bicentennial. The Regent contacted the President of the College, with the suggestion that the fraternities there do the planting if the chapter furnished the trees. After his initial surprise, Dr. Blocker was most enthusiastic. The Forestry Department of the State was contacted about cost and species of trees, plans presented, approval received, trees ordered, and in April of 1974 the representatives of the College will attend the Spring meeting of the Chapter and officially accept this Bicentennial gift. But that time, the trees will be in place and growing, turning the "muddy, barren expanse" into a place of beauty.

It gives our members pleasure to know that our chapter has accomplished this for our community, the College, and generations of young people attending there in the future, and also bringing honor to the Bicentennial and the DAR. This is the "happy ending" to our story.

RENDZEVOUS MOUNTAIN (North Wilkesboro, N.C.) was organized Jan., 1928 and named for a nearby mountain on whose crest was a training camp for Revolutionary soldiers under Col. Benjamin Cleveland. The accompanying picture was taken at the graveside marking ceremony for Richard Allen, Sr., Colonel N. C. Militia, and participant in the American Revolution who was born Nov. 26, 1741 and died Oct. 10, 1832. He served in the Cross Creek expedition of 1776, commanded a company in 1780 for the relief of Charleston, led his company at the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780, also served under Gen. Nathaniel Greene in 1781.

The ceremony was sponsored cooperatively by Boy Scouts, by Mrs. Myrtle Lauder Zahn (descendant, and DAR member in Beaumont, Texas), and by Rendezvous Mountain Chapter in Wilkes county, N.C. Those pictured above are (left to right): Ivey Moore, Scout leader, Mrs. Zahn, Texas, descendant, and Miss Elizabeth Finley, Regent Rendezvous Mountain Chapter. The location of the ceremony was the old, discarded cemetery of the Allen family near the town of Roaring River. When the Allen family sold the tract of land the cemetery area was reserved and not sold. A fence around a few graves is planned to protect them.

DONA ANA (Las Cruces, New Mexico) combined a history and education theme for its September meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Lloyd Briggs. The family room was set up as a one-room school of the early days. A flag with thirteen stars in a circle on a blue field hung in front of the room. The teacher's desk, blackboard, a recitation bench, a high stool, and a dunce's cap added to the school-room atmosphere. A number of the students wore period costumes.

When the school-bell was rung by the teacher, Dame Edith Welsheimer, the children picked up their lunch boxes, tied with red and blue cord and bearing the pictures of Presidents of the United States as well as numbers to be used later.

After lunch the class, a fourth grade, was called to order by the teacher. Following roll call, the teacher stated the rules of behavior, punishments, and other school regulations. Opening exercises consisted of the pledge of allegiance, a Bible reading by Ethel Heinzman, and the song "School Days" by all students.
Students called to the recitation bench read a poem "Try, Try, Again" from McGuffey's *Fourth Electric Reader*. The arithmetic lesson was reciting the multiplication tables; the geography lesson consisted of questions about the geography of the colonies.

Betty Wolle entered late, unprepared, reported she had been to a singing lesson which was more important than school and more fun. She was placed on the stool, given the dunce cap and a book to study, which she proceeded to read upside down.

Following general questions on American history, the pupils were lined up according to the numbers on their lunch boxes, told to name the President whose term of office corresponded to the number, and required to tell something about him. Betty Wolle, unable to read her lesson, was permitted to sing "Yankee Doodle" instead. The spelling lesson was a spell down; the last eight standing were given the word "asafetida", which all missed; Thelma Gilbert, already down on another word, spelled it correctly.

Mrs. Briggs, the school trustees, presented a gift to the teacher to be opened after she read to the class "The Price They Paid," an article which told what happened to the signers of The Declaration of Independence. The gift proved to be a plastic apple and a rubber worm. The trustee announced that the teacher was being let out—fired—without pay, and school was dismissed.—*Edith Welchsimer*.

**GENERAL NATHANIEL WOOD-HULL (Brooklyn, N.Y.), Miss Doris McQuivey, Regent, celebrated Constitution Day with a Dutch Treat Luncheon at Stouffer's Restaurant on Fifth Avenue, New York City. After luncheon the group went to the Morris-Jumel Mansion, West 160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue, for the Formal Opening Ceremonies and Commemoration of the Battle of Harlem Heights. The Mansion, which is one of New York City's oldest and most historic houses, is owned by the City of New York and is under the custodianship of the Washington Headquarters Association. It was built in 1765 by Colonial Roger Morris, an Englishman, and his wife, Mary Phillips, as a summer home. In 1776 George Washington established his headquarters here.

Mrs. J. Frank Wood, President of the Association, presented a very interesting program for all the guests who were seated on the lawn in front of the Mansion. Among the speakers were Dr. James J. Flynn, Chmn., Historical Comm. New York City Bicentennial Corp., Mr. Robert J. Stackpole, Pres., New York Chapter, Inc., Sons of the American Revolution, Board Member, New York City National Shrine Association, Mr. Joseph J. James, President, Jumel Area Association, Inc., and Lt. Gen. William A. Knowlton, USA Commandant, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Music was furnished by the 26 U.S. Army Band, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y. Presentation and dedication of paintings of holly and forsythia bushes were given by Mrs. Alexander Patterson, Chairman, Regents Round Table of Greater New York, Miss Ursula Nornabell, Regent, Washington Heights Chapter, and Mrs. Julian Rice, Chairman, Unit Overseas.

At the conclusion of the outdoor ceremonies, the guests were invited to see the rooms of the newly decorated Mansion. Refreshments were served in the garden.

**ROCHAMBEAU (Paris, France).** At a recent luncheon of the Rochambeau Chapter are pictured Comtesse de Puyse La Fayette, Corresponding Secretary; Madame André Dubois, past Regent; Madame Alain Maitrot, Chapter Regent; Madame de Coudekerque-Lambrecht, State Regent, and Mr. William Brewer Connett, Jr., the American Consul General in Paris.

**HARMONY MISSION (Butler, Missouri)** dedicated a marker at the gravesite of the Rev. Amasa Jones in Montrose Cemetery, Montrose, Missouri. The Montrose Community Betterment Club furnished the marker and co-operated in making arrangements for the formal ceremony presided over by Harmony Mission's Regent, Mrs. Sydney F. Eckert. The service was attended by members of both organizations, friends and distinguished guests, about 85 being present. The Colors were presented by the Montrose Boy Scout troop number 435. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, Chaplain General, the pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of The United States of America was led by Mrs. T. Seddon Dickinson, Director of the S.W. District Missouri DAR. Mrs. William C. Boney, Missouri State Regent, gave the afternoon's address. She stressed the three-fold purpose of DAR. Mrs. J.V. Kennish, Chapter member read a history of Harmony Mission, and the tribute to Amasa Jones from the Montrose community was given by Mr. Wilfred Dugan. The memorial wreath for Mr. Jones was placed by Mr. Don Eads, Butler, Missouri.

Amasa Jones, a daughter of Asa Jones, a Revolutionary Patriot, and Mary Martin Jones was born April 28, 1796, in Rindge, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. He married Roxanna Stearns, daughter of William Stearns, also a Revolutionary Patriot, and Lydia Davis Stearns, February 15, 1821. They came to Bates County, Missouri in August 1821 with a group of missionaries sent to the request of the Osage Indians and established the mission called Harmony near Papinsville, Missouri. Amasa Jones and his wife were both teachers and while at the Mission he became an ordained minister and also studied medicine under the Mission doctor and became a physician. When the mission was closed in 1836 he lived and worked in the Germantown-Montrose area until his death April 17, 1871.


Several exhibits covering the Colonial period were on display at the tea, including a model of Arkansas Post; the antebellum period and pioneer period, which were represented with displays of literature, music, hooked rugs, quilts, glass, silver, china, pottery and other artifacts.

Members of the Union quilting club gave a demonstration on quilting, which the DAR is emphasizing as an American Folk Art for the next three years as part of the Arkansas State Bicentennial celebration.

Special guests of the chapter were Miss Lily Peter, poet laureate and past Regent of the Arkansas State Society; Mrs. Silas E. Carroll, State Regent; Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil of Dermott, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Edwin D. Gregory, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. James S. Pol-

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
lard, State Historian; Mrs. Carl Dean Miller, State Program Chairman; Mrs. R. S. Herron, State American Heritage Chairman. Over 300 attended the tea which is described as a most lovely affair.

Assisting Mrs. George A. Campbell, Jr. Regent of the Pine Bluff Chapter in serving at the tea table were Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Iryt Dunklin, Mrs. E. C. Watson, Mrs. Carl Purnell, Mrs. Chester List, Mrs. Virgil L. Payne, Mrs. W. A. Rucker, Mrs. G. T. Weaver, Mrs. T. J. Blewster and Mrs. Leon Frances of Pine Bluff.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT (Fredonia, New York). The 75th anniversary of the chapter was celebrated at the Llama room of the Vineyard Restaurant. Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Ryder, presided. The birthday cake, a gift of Mrs. Floyd Melvin, was cut by Mrs. Howard Cranston and served by Mrs. Stewart Dudley and Mrs. Melvin, all past Regents.

At the meeting special recognition was given to daughters of charter members, Mrs. Harry Peters and Miss Louise Belden. Mrs. Peters is second generation of a family of four generations in DAR.

A tribute was read to Miss Ruth Colburn, past State Vice Chairman of Public Relations and past Chapter Regent, summarizing her great contributions to the work of the chapter.

Miss Elizabeth Crocker, past state officer and Chapter Registrar, was introduced to present a message of The Role of the Crocker Family in DAR in Fredonia and in New York State. Her resume covered details of early achievements of Benjamin Prescott Chapter.

Mrs. Morley K. Evarts, Chairman of Good Citizens, presented four girl students from local high schools accompanied by their mothers who pinned the DAR Good Citizens pin on their daughters.

Program Chairman, Mrs. Dudley, presented Charles S. Collesano, attorney, who spoke on the subject Looking Ahead with an Appreciation of Our Past. Mr. Collesano was accompanied by his wife, a long-time member of the chapter, and their two daughters. Mr. Collesano’s address outlined the American history background of the period that the chapter was founded. He gave interesting highlights of life in the Village of Fredonia in the year 1899, covering professional, business, political and religious life of the community in vivid detail. Mr. Collesano, a native Fredonian, is a veteran of World War II and had been a prisoner of war.

Genealogical records chairman, Mrs. Lester Lawson, has copied complete burial records of several cemeteries including some small, abandoned cemeteries in Chautauqua County and forwarded them to the state chairman. Also, 1825-1835 census records of Chautauqua County have been copied and forwarded by Mrs. Lawson.

Mrs. Charles W. Ryder, Regent, and Miss Ruth Colburn, past Regent, participated in a ceremony of the unveiling of five new markers of Revolutionary soldiers’ graves in the Pioneer Cemetery for a project of town historian, Miss Elizabeth Crocker.—Alice N. Ryder.

SANTA ROSA (Santa Rosa, Ca.). January 24, 1974 was a memorable day for the chapter when Dr. Irene Becker (Mrs. Lamp). prominent surgeon and gynecologist, was presented the Americanism medal by State Regent, Mrs. Frank E. LaCauza.

Dr. Becker was introduced to members and friends at the Northern California Council Meeting by Mrs. Harry C. Stevenson, Regent of Santa Rosa Chapter, and a long-time friend of Dr. Becker, who also presented a brief résumé of the many accomplishments and activities of the award winner.

Dr. Irene Becker was born in southwest Germany, received her Doctor of Medicine degree from Heidelberg University and became surgical resident there during World War II. In 1949 she was chosen an exchange surgeon to Zurich where she found time to complete medical papers on gynecology and obstetrics which were published in Swiss and German medical journals. After a year in Zurich she returned to Heidelberg to assume charge of sixty pediatric beds at Heidelberg University.

She realized America had more to offer a woman in the medical field so migrated to California in 1954 and after many trials and tribulations was admitted to internship at Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles. She found time to complete another paper in 1957 which was published in the American Medical Journal. After opening her office in Santa Rosa she became Medical Consultant to the Consul General for the Republic of West Germany and in this capacity has given much assistance to prospective American citizens. Between 1957 and 1965 she translated French, English and American medical literature for submission to German journals. She has shown heartfelt interest in assisting many of her countrymen in becoming United States citizens—many of them financially—and has truly become a noteworthy American.—Harriet Foster.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MOORE (San Marcos, Texas). George Washington’s Birthday luncheon honored Mrs. F. Hastings Pannill, State Regent. Mrs. Pannill described the NSDAR gift to the nation’s Bicentennial, the President-General’s “Gift to the Nation” in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The $200,000 project to furnish the Governor’s Council Chamber and the Assembly Room for the nation’s 200th birthday is nearing completion and has been officially acknowledged by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Mrs. Pannill urged all DAR members to visit Independence Hall and see it now as it was in 1775. She acknowledged San Marcos Chapter’s 100 percent participation in “Gift to the Nation.” She also spoke of the Texas State Room in the DAR Museum and its need for Texana antiques. She described plans for the March TSDAR State convention held in Austin in the historic Driskill Hotel with closing banquet featuring Dr. William Seal of the Smithsonian Institution speaking on the Bicentennial.

* Mrs. Thatcher Gary, Regent, presided at the program which was arranged by Mrs. Walter B. Preston, Vice Regent. Hostesses, Mrs. Bert Miller, Mrs. Marion Mcgee, Mrs. Clinton Spragins, Mrs. Bryan Baldridge used the city’s Bicentennial logo in decorations. A display of the chapter’s NSDAR and TSDAR citations were on exhibit. The press books for 1971-1973 preserve the history of the chapter’s participation in Bicentennial action in San Marcos, a city which was among the first eight in the nation designated a National Bicentennial Community by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Three chapter members are on the city Bicentennial Commission.

(Continued on page 529)
The French Expeditionary Force, under the command of Count Rochambeau, arrived off Newport, Rhode Island in early July 1780. It was a day of heavy fog of the kind well-known to today’s pleasure sailors between Block Island and Point Judith. The squadron of ten ships commanded by Admiral de Ternay cast anchor and waited for clearer weather. In the words of Mathieu Dumas, a member of Rochambeau’s staff:

Fortune favored us, and, after four days of thick fogs, calms, and faint and contrary winds, we descried the American shore. Pilots from the island of Martha’s Vineyard conducted the squadron to the anchorage of Rhode Island. The mist having cleared away, we did not perceive on the horizon any suspicious sail. The sky was serene, the sea beautiful; we admired the summit of the hills gilded by the last rays of the sun, which set in an ocean of fire. At length, on the 11th of July, after a voyage of seventy days, the squadron and the whole convoy anchored . . .

General Rochambeau immediately went ashore, followed in the succeeding days by over 4000 men of whom 680, ill primarily with scurvy, were the last to leave ship to be settled in infirmaries ashore.

The General quickly set about establishing his position and fortifying it against the possibility, believed imminent, of attack by the English fleet. His men were to occupy these fortifications into the following June and the start of the long march to Yorktown.

Rhode Island had seen several years of military occupation by both rebel and enemy troops. The young Count de Fersen, an aide-de-camp to Rochambeau, wrote to his father in Sweden:

. . . The supply of forage has been neglected and left to the care of an intendent, who has relied upon contractors: they have not taken a military view of the situation, but have consulted only their own interest, and instead of holding in reserve the forage of the island and for 30 or 40 miles around, which was of easy transport, they consumed them in the first place, and kept for the winter that further distant. God knows how we shall obtain any; we have already been without forage, and for two days obliged to purchase each what he could find.

A shortage of such dimensions made other arrangements mandatory. The army having gone into winter quarters at Newport on the first of November, the cavalry was separated from the legion of the Duke de Lauzun and sent together with the artillery horses to Lebanon. But let the Duke tell it in his own words:

Monsieur de Rochambeau put his army into winter quarters at Newport. Lack of forage obliged him to send me into the Connecticut woods, 80 miles away. As I spoke English, I was charged with the countless, deadly boring details. I did not leave Newport without regrets: I had surrounded myself there with very agree-
It isn't too difficult to find some sympathy for the gay the heart of that "very agreeable society" at Newport and frivolous Duke who had to leave the Hunter family, where he had found so much pleasure.

But leave for Lebanon he did, being irreplaceable in that arm of the service, stopping at Windham where Chastellux found him:

... Lauzun's hussars, who were stationed (there) for a week, until their quarters were prepared at Lebanon.

I dined with the Duke de Lauzun...

Their quarters were to be barracks originally built for the Connecticut militia.

The Baron von Closen, in his Journal of the Yorktown Campaign, tells us the "Monsieur de Fersen had permission to accompany the Duke de Lauzun... (a) close friend, who had the same inclinations and political opinions."

Of his friend we find a word-picture in Souvenirs et Portraits by the Duke de Levis who says that Count Axel de Fersen was a Swedish aristocrat... (a) tall, with regular features, whose manners were noble and unostentatious. His words were measured, more judicious than brilliant. Circumspect with men, reserved with ladies, serious but not sad, his face and air were perfectly suited to the hero of a novel, but not a French novel as he displayed neither sparkle nor levity...

Young Fersen wrote glowingly of the Duke, his friend:

I cannot repeat to you often enough, my dear father, how much I am attached to the Duke de Lauzun, and how fond I am of him; he is the noblest soul and most straightforward character that I know... I should never end if I were to tell you all the kind and delicate acts I know of him.

and again,

You will hear good and bad reports of him. The first are right, the second are wrong. If those who say them knew him, they would change their minds and do justice to his heart.

Lauzun confided to Fersen his desire to leave military service and spoke of transferring to him the legion which consisted of 1000 infantry, 500 hussars and some small pieces of artillery. He declared: "I do not sell men, though I have sometimes bought them. I, however, would myself pay to find a man to whom I could leave my corps, whom I love as my children, with such confidence as to you..." The transfer did not take place.

On January 5, 1781, Lauzun was visited at Lebanon by the Marquis de Chastellux—author, philosopher, academician—of whom the Duke wrote in his memoirs: "his active brain cannot fasten itself for long on the same ideas." Chastellux' account of this interlude brings to life the Lebanon of 1781 and a group of the inhabitants, of whom only one was truly at home there:

The Duke de Lauzun entertained me with a squirrel hunt, which is much in fashion in this country. These animals are large, and have a more beautiful fur than those in Europe; like ours, they are very adroit in slipping from tree to tree, and in clinging so closely to the branches as to become almost invisible. You frequently wound them, without their falling: but that is a slight inconvenience, for you have only to call or send somebody, who applies the hatchet to the tree, and presently knocks it down. As squirrels are not very rare, you will conclude very justly that these trees are very common. On returning from the chase, I dined at the Duke de Lauzun's with Governor Trumbull and General Huntington—the former lives at Lebanon, and the other had come from Norwich. I have already painted Governor Trumbull, at present you have to represent to yourself this little old man, in the antique dress of the first settlers of the colony, approachingi+a tablo .611 of rounded by 20 Hussar officers, and without stiffness, Pronouncing in a loud voice, a long prayer in the form of a blessing. Let it not be imagined that he excites the laughter of his auditors: they are too well-brought up; you must, on the contrary, figure to yourself 20 amens issuing at once from the midst of 40 moustaches and you will have some idea of this little scene. But Monsieur de Lauzun is the man to relate, how this good methodical Governor, didactic in all his actions, invariable says that he will consider: that he must refer to his council; how of little affairs he makes great ones, and how happy a mortal he is when he has any to transact. Thus, in the 2 hemispheres, Paris alone excepted, ridiculousness must not imply inaptitude to govern: since it is by the character men govern, and by the character men make them ridiculous.

In marked contrast to this word picture of Trumbull stand the admiring portraits of General Washington whom all the French officers described in the most glowing terms. They were anxious to make his acquaintance and took advantage of every circumstance which allowed them to do so. He, in turn, seems to have been affable and generous with both his company and his invitations to dinner. In each instance there was a very congenial relationship.
A week after the visit from Chastellux described above Lauzun received word of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line and rode at once to Newport to apprise Rochambeau of the turn events had taken. Washington's situation was sympathetically understood, although the cause of some worry. Rochambeau was unable to send him money as the French were also in a precarious state financially at that time.

On other occasions Lauzun made trips out of the hinterland to Hartford, where he stayed at the home of Jeremiah Wadsworth, appointed by Washington to aid Rochambeau in the buying of supplies. Colonel Wadsworth was much appreciated, liked and admired by the French.

Of one mid-winter trip to General Washington's winter headquarters at New-Windsor on the North River Lauzun has given a graphic account:

I stayed two days at headquarters and I thought I was going to drown, recrossing the North River; it carried much ice, which the tide took with such speed that my boat was unsteerable; it turned sidewise and filled with water: it was going to go under when a great piece of ice passed along the length of the boat; we jumped on it, and from ice floe to ice floe we took about three hours to gain the shore, after having thought that we were finished twenty times.

His personality permeates his memoirs as a man of action and a wit, a raconteur, worldly, frustrated and impatient in the Connecticut woods. When the army started for Yorktown Lauzun with his corps left Lebanon and marched a parallel course 15 miles to the south of the main body of troops. This was a precaution against possible attack from the sea.

All these men with whom there is some connection with Lebanon went on to distinguish themselves in the Yorktown campaign. After their eventual return to France, Rochambeau narrowly escaped the guillotine and Chastellux died before the Terror. Fersen planned and arranged for the attempted escape of the royal family from Paris during the French Revolution: an ill-fated attempt which had such tragic consequences for the Queen he loved. He left France and died in Stockholm years later under violent circumstances.

The Duke de Lauzun inherited the family title of Baron and it is by this name he is found commanding troops for the Republic during the French Revolution. In the early years he was engaged in the northern campaigns where he also found an opportunity to exercise his well-known taste for political intrigue against the enemies of France, aided and abetted by Talleyrand. His plots came to naught. He was placed in a military situation in the Vendee campaign that proved to be impossible from the Republic's standpoint and suffered the consequences of Royalist victories. Such consequences were severe for the commanding general; deprived of his command he was summoned to Paris and cast into prison. Months later he was taken before the Revolutionary tribunal and condemned to death and executed a month later, following other unsuccessful generals to the scaffold.

The home of Governor Jonathan Trumbull in Lebanon is owned by the Connecticut Society DAR and is open May 1 to November 1, Tuesday through Saturday. The stable from from the Wadsworth family home in Hartford was moved to this site in Lebanon where it too can be seen. Governor Trumbull's store or War Office, as it is widely known, sits on an adjacent property and is owned by the SAR in Connecticut.

Sources:
Dumas, Mathieu: Memoires of His Own Time. Phil. 1839.
Rochambeau, Count: Memoires Militaire, Historiques, et Politiques MDCCCIX.

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DEDHAM, Massachusetts’ ancient landmark, built in 1636, the Fairbanks Homestead, stands today on its original site. It is a cherished and dignified reminder of those early years when “Home” meant struggle and sacrifice, and fierce determination.

Its venerable old roof sags a bit here and there, but nine generations of the same family lived under it for 267 years, and never had a penny of mortgage over their heads. It is unquestionably one of the oldest houses in North America. In 1961, the Federal government designated the house as a “Registered National Historic Landmark.”

At the ripe age of 337 years the Fairbanks House is constantly being visited by historians and architects. The Library of Congress, for example, has revealed her innermost secrets on 24 large architectural blueprints.

Jonathan Fayerbanke (later Fairbanks), with his wife and six children, came on “The Griffin” in 1633 to New England, and three years later he took a homestead in the community, then known as Contentment. He had come from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and like the true Yorkshireman he was, brought with him a ship’s beam, that he might have a seasoned framework for the home he intended to build. His property was on the highway that later became the first national highway which extended from Portsmouth, New Hampshire to Williamsburg, Virginia.

With pride and great satisfaction the house was built. The fine handwork of its panelling and oaken beams is today a testimony to that fact.

This picturesque house is recognized far and wide as (Continued on page 496)
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Henry Frederich was born in 1800 in Santa Domingo. Both parents were massacred in 1803. His Aunt, Catherine Pin-tard brought him safely to New Iberia, where she acquired many acres of land which was part of an original Spanish Land Grant. In 1820 she died, leaving all her property to her nephew, Henry Frederich Duperier, who was to become the founder of New Iberia. In 1825 Henry Frederich married Marie Hortense Berard; they built and moved into their home (which is now the Convent) around 1828. Their first child, Alfred, was born in 1826. When he was 22 years old, in 1848, he married Mathilde Loisel. The elder Mrs. Duperier gave the family home (now the Convent) to her eldest son, Alfred, and his wife, Mathilde. In 1853 Mathilde died. By 1856 Alfred Duperier had become a doctor and was spending a vacation at the Great Hotel Trade Wind at Last Isle when the fatal hurricane and tidal wave struck. In spite of tying himself to a heavy armoire, Alfred was washed out into the Gulf of Mexico, but finally drifted ashore in the morning. He was indeed very weak, but, being a doctor, he was needed to help those more seriously hurt. Among the 250 survivors of the original 400 that were on the island, there was a young girl of 19 years named Emma Mille. When Dr. Duperier was treating her, he learned that her parents were both lost and that she was now an orphan. Dr. Alfred proposed marriage. In December of that same year 1856, just four months after the hurricane, they were married and came to live in the Duperier Home (the Convent). Upstairs, in the old cloistered part of Mount Carmel, is a window, and in the window is a pane of glass, the kind that blurs the trees when you look out of it because it is so very old. On this glass, etched from Emma's diamond, is the name Emma. Emma and Dr. Alfred lived in the family home for about 13 years. In 1870-72 Dr. Alfred sold the Duperier home to the Sisters of Mount Carmel for a convent for $12,000.00. A Bayou winds through South Louisiana; in its water are reflected one hundred years of service to a community. New Iberia, rendered by the Sisters of Mount Carmel. Mount Carmel on the Teche began as a boarding and day school; it was the fifth of the many branches established in Louisiana by the Sisters of Mount Carmel, who came to New Orleans in 1833 from Tours, France. Mrs. A. P. Lyon of Lafayette graduated in 1903 and is the oldest living alumna, being closely followed by Mrs. Anna Schwing, who graduated in 1907. Mrs. Schwing is a direct descendant of Henry Frederich Duperier and resides in New Iberia. The first girls to graduate from Mount Carmel were from the Class of 1890, Marie Gouaux and Caroline Blanchet. The Centennial Senior Class of 1970 consisted of 59 young ladies. Today in the High School are 237, in the Elementary 504. Mount Carmel can boast of a Superior Debate team for over two decades.
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Louise Bingham Brown and Ellen Marie Brown hold up a piece of the wrought iron fence which once enclosed the grave site of their ancestors. The girls are the daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Kennell Brown.

It was once a cemetery and it soon may be a subdivision—but one of those whose ancestors is buried there is doing everything he can to short circuit that transformation by turning the once-beautiful spot into a park.

The bayou front land in Jeanerette contains the grave of Nicholas Provost, who in the late 18th and early 19th century was one of the parish’s largest landowners and whose descendants include many of the area’s prominent families—Daigre’s, Moresi’s, Yeutter’s, Trappey’s and Gonsoulin’s as well as numerous Provost kinfolk.

The Illinois native died in 1816. Over the years, others of his descendants joined him at rest behind the wrought iron fence that came to enclose some of Jeanerette’s earliest citizens. Aged oak and pecan trees shaded the lily-carpeted burial ground which looked out peacefully on the bayou.

Even after burials ceased there around 1850, the grounds were kept up and older townsfolk remember the land as “the Estave Grove”—one of the most beautiful spots in Jeanerette.

With the arrival of the 20th century, however, the iron fence around the cemetery crumbled, the land changed hands several times and a subdivision grew up near the site.

Now Dr. Kennell Brown of Jeanerette—a sixth generation descendant of Nicholas Provost—has decided to do something about what he describes as “the overgrown and sort of forgotten” condition of the grave site of his ancestors.

The doctor envisions restoring the small family cemetery and making it into a park with winding paths, a boat landing and museum. The project, he says, is one he became interested in several years ago when he wrote a geneology of the Provost family.

Turning the land into a park would involve using private funds to lease the land from its owners, who have indicated that they are amenable to the idea, Dr. Brown says.

“I hope to help the family get together and restore the cemetery as a monument to the pioneers of Jeanerette,” Dr. Brown explains. His goal, he adds, is to see the project complete in time for the bicentennial year of 1976.

And, judging from the voluminous list of Nicholas Provost’s descendants—most of them members of old families who still live in the area—Dr. Brown’s project should have plenty of help.
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MRS. WILL H. TODD, SENIOR

SENIOR VOTER? Mrs. Ellen Stewart Todd, of 416 Todd Street, was born on December 16, 1867. She is still alert, and as this photo attests, is registered to vote. Morehouse Parish Registrar of Voters, Mrs. Margaret M. Larche (right) is shown registering Mrs. Todd, who will be listed at the State level. She is the oldest, or “most senior” registered voter in the State, at age of 106. (Copied from Bastrop Daily Enterprise)

She was born in 1867 on the Eastern Shores of Maryland in Princess Ann, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Stewart. Though not as active physically now as she has been in the past, she is still very active mentally and can quote dates and places that her daughters don’t remember. She is as fragile looking as a Dresden doll but there’s a flash to her eyes, her speech is clear and precise and her mind is amazingly keen. She also carries a mantle of dignity on her shoulders and is a very charming person.

Mrs. Todd received her education in a private school, the Hannah Moore Academy in Resisterstown, Maryland and attending the school at the same time was a native of Rayville, Louisiana, Miss Virginia Jordan. Mrs. Todd came to Louisiana in 1889 and met her future husband, W. H. Todd, Sr., in Rayville, while visiting Miss Jordan, after having been employed as a tutor for the Montgomery children of Lake Providence, Louisiana. She went back home and subsequently she and Mr. Todd were married and moved to Bastrop in the same year, 1899, having lived for short periods in Rayville, New Iberia and Gretna, Louisiana.

She has always made her home in the same house, one built by Dr. Buatt, which is reputed to be over one hundred years old. When she isn’t visiting with friends she watches television and reads as much as her eyes will permit. She is happy. Her family is in constant attendance and this may be one of the contributing factors to her longevity, along with her natural good health, good living habits and a determination to live. If you haven’t met her—you should.

Mrs. Todd’s five daughters, Mrs. Frank Gibbes (Ruth); Mrs. Boysie Spear (Helen “Nell”); Mrs. Ancel Ard, (Roberta); Mrs. Malcolm Butterfield (Marguerite), and Mrs. Duncan Buford (Katherine), are members of Abram Morehouse Chapter, as is a granddaughter, Mrs. James McCormack (Helen Boyce Spear), all of whom live in Bastrop. Mrs. Todd is the proud progenitor of thirteen grandchildren, twenty-four great, grandchildren and fifteen great, great, grandchildren. Her two sons, Will Harvey Todd, Jr., and Stewart Todd and her husband are now deceased.

Mrs. Margaret M. Larche, Registrar of Voters, is also a member of Abram Morehouse Chapter.

These Bastrop Residents and Businesses were happy to sponsor this page honoring Mrs. Todd, for whom they have the greatest esteem, and are proud she “belongs to Bastrop”:

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The addition of a new enterprise, combined with the preservation of an historic landmark, was accomplished by St. Mary Bank and Trust Co. when it opened a branch bank in Baldwin in 1970. Known as "Darby House", the early Louisiana dwelling is believed to have been built in the late 1790's. The Bank entrance is located on the left lower side of the house.

The old home remains as it originally appeared from the front. Walls of hand-made brick twelve inches thick surround the first floor. The second story is constructed of hand-hewn cypress. The flooring is made of eight inch cypress boards. This and many other antebellum homes have been shown in the annual St. Mary Chapter, Louisiana Landmarks Society Tour held each Spring.

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Daughters of the American Revolution

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<td>Department Store</td>
<td>Thibodaux, LA</td>
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<td>ASSUMPTION ACTIVITY CENTER</td>
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<td>Complete Marine Facilities</td>
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MAY 1974
STATE CAPITOL, BATON ROUGE

The capitol was completed in March, 1932, and is truly a Tower of Progress rising in dignity 450 feet above the Mississippi River. The capitol grounds encompass a twenty-seven acre area steeped in history. Indians, Spanish, French, Englishmen and Americans fought for it and from this Zachary Taylor was called to serve as president of the United States. Until 1927 Louisiana State University was located on this sight.

The architects have expressed in stone and granite, bronze and marble the history of Louisiana recounting alike the trials and triumphs of its people.

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Early in 1907, Andrew Carnegie and S. S. Bryan offered the City of Alexandria $10,000.00 each for construction of a free library with the understanding that the city set aside $1,000.00 per year for maintenance and that a free site be provided. The Board of Aldermen at its monthly meeting May 7, 1907, appropriated and set aside the money and a site to be used FOREVER as a free public library. The site was located in the center square.

The Alexandria Public Library operated as such until the Parish Library was established with main offices in the Parish Courthouse until the present Rapides Parish Library building was erected in 1961-65.

In 1966 representatives of 6 patriotic service organizations were granted use of the Alexandria Public Library building for a Historical and Genealogical Library. These organizations placed costly and limited editions of books which are a valuable reference resource and the Library was opened to the public, thus preserving the heritage for future generations. Plans are now underway for the building to also include a museum, thereby enabling preservation, not only of books but documents and objects significant to this area.

When Alexander Fulton laid out the original plan of Alexandria, two squares were dedicated for public use, the public square and the center square. This library is located on the center square, the only one of the two remaining in public ownership. Further, this was the first building erected in Alexandria solely for advancement of learning and culture.

At the City Council Meeting, June 14, 1973, $50,000.00 was appropriated for renovation of this building.

LOYALTY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA
WALKER-ROEMER DAIRIES, INC.
Pictured above are books on the shelves of the Annie Laurie Moody Library of the Louisiana Society DAR. The library contains over 1100 genealogical books and related materials. It has been developed over 30 years through the donations of individual Louisiana Daughters, the 49 Chapters, and designated budget funds of the Louisiana Society. The books are available for the reference use of DAR members and other persons interested in genealogical research. It was named in honor of Mrs. Thomas F. Moody, a State Regent.

The Moody Library is located in Alexandria, in the heart of the “Pelican State,” at the RAPIDES PARISH LIBRARY, one of 64 county-type public libraries in Louisiana. Both libraries are administered by Miss Marion Taylor, a member of Loyalty Chapter, and State Librarian, Louisiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

LOYALTY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS OF ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA:

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MAY 1974
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The beautiful and imposing Guinn Auditorium and Religious Education Center on the Louisiana College Campus in Pineville, La., is the climax of a long-range building program originating in the mind of President G. Earl Guinn when he became president in 1951, and the dedication on Sept. 25, 1973, in the name of the man whose dream it fulfills, fittingly closed a strenuous effort to improve the physical plant of the College.

The most imposing part of the interior of the building is the Guinn Auditorium. Seating approximately 2,000 people, it is beautiful, comfortable and equipped for various types of events, with a wide range of stage facilities making it suitable for religious services, assemblies, dramatic productions, musical presentations and other programs. A five-Manual Moller pipe organ was given by the H. O. West family of Minden. It is one of the largest and finest organs ever to be built in the south. A concert grand piano is also in place on the stage. Both instruments are mounted on platforms that can be adjusted to suit the purpose of a particular program. The stage and auditorium are fully equipped with the latest lighting and sound equipment.

The outstanding feature of the lower floor is the Francis S. Bolton Chapel. The 300 seat Chapel, equipped with a Wicks pipe organ is used for devotional services and programs presented to audiences smaller in size than those using the larger auditorium.

The Guinn Auditorium and Religious Education Center symbolizes the spiritual unity of Christian Education at Louisiana College. Whether studying religion, history, chemistry or any other course, the student is taught not only the facts of the universe and man's life, but the truth that all these are summed up and held together in Christ, the originator of the universe and man.

LOYALTY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO THE FOLLOWING BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT OF PINEVILLE, LOUISIANA:

BAKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Baker

MAY 1974
BOEUF RIVER CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Rayville, Louisiana

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Joseph Daughtry, Soldier, North Carolina
Capt. Jonathan Hanby, Virginia
Col. Samuel Watson, South Carolina
Josiah Stovall, Patriot, Virginia
Capt. Henry Smith, North Carolina
Capt. Thomas Cary, Virginia
William Strother, Patriot, North Carolina
Gen. James Robertson, Virginia
Pvt. Elijah Pugh, Georgia
Ensign Daniel Avery, Connecticut
Joseph Daughtry, Soldier, North Carolina
William Strother, Patriot, North Carolina
Samuel Duval, Patriot, Maryland
William Strother, Patriot, North Carolina
Gen. James Robertson, Virginia
Moses Jones, Soldier, North Carolina
Thomas Hamilton, Jr., Soldier, North Carolina
Col. Samuel Watson, South Carolina
Joseph Daughtry, Soldier, North Carolina
Joseph Daughtry, Soldier, North Carolina
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Mrs. J. S. Anderson, 4654 Westdale Dr., Baton Rouge, La. 70808</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>Nicholas Joseph Godfroi</td>
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Vivian, Louisiana

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Daughters of the American Revolution
Vivian, Louisiana
**LONG LEAF PINE CHAPTER**

Daughters of the American Revolution

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<td>Mrs. Melissa Temmins (C. C.) Crowley</td>
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**MAY 1974**

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FORT MIRO CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Monroe, La. 71201
PROUDLY HONOR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

Regent: Mrs. W. J. Veazey
First Vice Regent: Mrs. L. G. Crowe

Name & Address of Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ackel, Jeannette Peck (Mrs. Carter)</td>
<td>1009 K St., Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Irene Page (Mrs. W. L.)</td>
<td>2600 Beloit, Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfrey, Maurine Linguist (Mrs. C. P. Jr.)</td>
<td>12134 Rip Van Winkle, Houston, Texas 71201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, Ruth Whetstone (Mrs. R. T.)</td>
<td>1315 N. Third St., Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernstein, Lois Jouvenat (Mrs. A. M.)</td>
<td>1810 Island Drive, Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biedenharn, Elizabeth Eason (Mrs. B. W.)</td>
<td>Route 6, West Monroe, La. 71291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonin, Louise Henry (Mrs. P. J.)</td>
<td>2146 Maywood Dr., Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brice, Elmes Lynn (Mrs. R. C.)</td>
<td>1312 Forsythe Ave., Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookings, Bonnie Lynn (Mrs. R. E.)</td>
<td>2119 Dogwood Dr., Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drew, Annette Brown (Mrs. J. S.)</td>
<td>1900 Island Dr., Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckworth, Margaret Mosley (Mrs. T. E.)</td>
<td>724 Pecan Ave., Bastrop, La. 71220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliott, Caro Webb (Mrs. Kenneth)</td>
<td>1901 Pargoud Blvd., Monroe, La.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulk, Nell Hayes (Mrs. R. T., Jr.)</td>
<td>1404 Forsythe Ave., Monroe, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flanders, Frances Vivian (Miss)</td>
<td>1703 N. Third St., Monroe, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freudentorf, Mary Edith Thurmon (Mrs. C. M.)</td>
<td>3812 Woodside Dr., Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Goodlett, Dovie Edna (Miss)</td>
<td>106 Laurel St., West Monroe, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurst, Frances Michie (Mrs. R. H.)</td>
<td>2504 Indian Mound, Monroe, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John, Audrey Riddle (Mrs. Mike, Jr.)</td>
<td>Box 1152, Monroe, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kellogg, Joyce Siegle (Mrs. R. D.)</td>
<td>1801 Pargoud, Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Leigh, Louise Grisham (Mrs. T. W.)</td>
<td>1401 S. Grand St., Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Lewis, Marion Grisham (Mrs. O. R.)</td>
<td>1908 Riverside, Monroe, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linquist, Izora Alexander (Mrs. F. J.)</td>
<td>2218 Marie Place, Monroe, La.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lusk, Martha Raines (Mrs. F. E.)</td>
<td>133 Lakeview Park Dr., Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Middleton, Margaret McLain (Mrs. J. E.)</td>
<td>601 K St., Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Moore, Billie Sue Hopson (Mrs. Lamar)</td>
<td>3713 Rapids, Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Morland, Agnes Bizer (Mrs. Howard)</td>
<td>12 Elmwood Dr., Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Mosley, Lucille Hays (Mrs. C. H.)</td>
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<td>Oliver, Ivy Causey (Mrs. Courtney)</td>
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<td>Passman, Willie Batemen (Mrs. Otto E.)</td>
<td>2705 Oak Dr., Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Pobst, Alma Jean Linquist (Mrs. D. F., Jr.)</td>
<td>2218 Marie Place, Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Rader, Frances Reitzell (Mrs. C. W.)</td>
<td>Route 3, Box 69-Y, Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Roane, Lillian Ervin (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
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<td>Short, Hazel Smith (Mrs. M. B.)</td>
<td>1516 Dawnview Lane, Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Ussery, Ruth Simpson (Mrs. Roger)</td>
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<td>Vaughan, Marie Wooten (Mrs. M. C.)</td>
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<td>Veazey, Taunton Wilkes (Mrs. W. J.)</td>
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<td>Washburn, Geneva (Miss)</td>
<td>1311 Emerson St., Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Whitfield, Vera Allen (Mrs. W. A., Jr.)</td>
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<td>Wooley, Frances Leah Shell (Mrs. J. B.)</td>
<td>2205 Valencia, Monroe, La.</td>
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<td>Zoll, Katie Mae Moore (Mrs. J. P.)</td>
<td>2608 Wilshire, Monroe, La.</td>
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Ancestor & State

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<tr>
<td>John Peck</td>
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<td>Pvt. Isaac Lazell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pvt. John Mcknitt Alexander</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Graves</td>
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<td>Ptl. John Lowe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ptl. William Kilbourne</td>
<td>Connecticut &amp; Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt. Samuel High</td>
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<td>Lt. Henry Hardin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Mark Hardin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Pope</td>
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<td>Hugh Ector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Casper Gallman</td>
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<td>Lt. Lacon Ryan</td>
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<td>Ptl. Robert Corry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Archibald</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ptl. Arthur Shuffield</td>
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<td>Corporal John Lumsden</td>
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<td>Thomas Meredith</td>
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<td>Pt. David Goodlett</td>
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<td>Ignatius Flowers</td>
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<td>Capt. Peter Robert</td>
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<td>Lt. Philip Terral Burford</td>
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<td>Ltl. &amp; Capt. Thomas Buckner</td>
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<td>Robert Parish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. William Wright</td>
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<td>Pvt. John West</td>
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<td>Pvt. Moses Shelby, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maj. Benjamin Catching</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>1st. Lt. John Foil</td>
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<td>Ptl. John Mcknitt Alexander</td>
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<td>Pvt. Abraham Riggs</td>
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<td>Pvt. Paul Razor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sgt. Timothy Wadsworth</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Redwine</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Neal</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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POINTE COUPEE CHAPTER

Honoring

MRS. WILLIAM W. MONK

LSDAR Outstanding Junior Member

New Roads, Louisiana

Compliments of

Pointe Coupee Farm Bureau Co-op Bachelor, La.
Main Street Service Station New Roads, La.
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY in SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, which added the junior year this Fall in its first step to become a degree-granting university, is located along a four-lane stretch of Highway 1 in south Shreveport.

Under the guidance and leadership of Dr. Donald E. Shipp, chancellor, LSUS has grown more than 60 per cent since it first opened its doors in 1967 with 807 students. This Fall more than 2,400 students were greeted by approximately 100 faculty members.

Complementing the school's science and library buildings is a newly completed $2.5 million, four-story liberal arts building that can seat 2,900 students.

In the Fall of 1974, LSUS will add the senior year and graduate its first class in the Spring of 1975.

CADDO CHAPTER Expresses Appreciation to the Following for Their Gracious Support:

CITY OF SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SHREVEPORT
SOUTHWESTERN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY
ARKANSAS LOUISIANA GAS COMPANY
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COMMISSIONER GEORGE A. BURTON, JR.
COMMISSIONER GEORGE W. D'ARTOIS
COMMISSIONER WILLIAM A. COLLINS
COMMISSIONER DONALD E. HATHAWAY
RILEY-BEAIRD, INC.

492 MAY 1974
### SHREVEPORT CHAPTER CODE #6-046-LA

**Shreveport, Louisiana**

**HONORS REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<th>Member</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Allen</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Gimbrea, Caroline Frost (Mrs. Mareom M.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elisha Battle</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Person, Lucy Mae</td>
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<td>Thomas Bradford</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Hibbun, Ivy Neil Baker (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
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<td>Jacob Brasleton, Sr.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Bond, Maree Brasleton (Mrs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Byram</td>
<td>Mass. and Tennessee</td>
<td>Redfield, Maudie Stacy (Mrs. John S.)</td>
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<td>Col. John Bryan</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Hearne, Mary Fowler (Mrs. Geo. M., III)</td>
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<td>Pvt. Benjamin Camp</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Row, Lalon Nelson (Mrs. William S.)</td>
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<td>Col. William Candler</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Mulkey, Dora Harris (Mrs. F. D.)</td>
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<td>Sgt. Jacobark</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polk, Miss Lillian</td>
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<td>Edward Carter</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Bays, Lillian Snyder (Mrs. Robert Payne)</td>
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<td>Benjamin Catchings</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Hammond, Laura Collins (Mrs. R. C.)</td>
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<td>John Cloud</td>
<td>Ga. and North Carolina</td>
<td>Henry, Deborah Cloud (Mrs. J. E.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Coffee</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Fowler, Mary Colquitt (Mrs. Sanders)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pvt. Henry Dinkins</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Colvert, Katherine Chinn (Miss)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Paul</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Mulkey,818 Prospect Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Collins, Georgia (Mrs. A. Lloyd)</td>
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<td>Edwards</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Jones, Mary Sue Harrist Carter (Mrs. Mason, Jr.)</td>
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<td>Pvt. James Endley</td>
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<td>Jackson, Mary Sue Harrist Carter (Mrs. Mason, Jr.)</td>
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<td>William Joseph</td>
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<td>Bonner, Miss Ruth</td>
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<td>Samuel Flournoy</td>
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<td>Whitson, Isabelle Tollman (Mrs. J. A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elias Fort</td>
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<td>Bravene, Virginia McDade (Mrs. J. S.)</td>
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<td>Elias Fort</td>
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<td>Lee, Miss Virginia Loretto</td>
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<td>Elias Fort</td>
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<td>Lee, Mrs. Virginia Martin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jarvis Greene</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Gillispie, Sarah McCuan (Mrs. E. Allen)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pvt. Thomas Gresham</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>502 Forest Avenue 71104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Haynes</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>4020 Independence Street 71109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Chas. Heard</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Buffalo, Mary Eliza White (Mrs. Jack)</td>
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<td>Lt. Chas. Heard</td>
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<td>O'Neal, Nancy Elizabeth White (Mrs. J. C.)</td>
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<td>John Hendrick, Sr.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Keene, Jane O'Neal (Mrs. Bingham Trigg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hendrick, Sr.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Susan Abernathy Hendrick O'Neal Deceased</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplain James C. Holmes</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Rogers, Minnie Jewel Thomas (Mrs. James G.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Bib Key</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Davis, Annie Lou Goolsby Holmes (Mrs. Samuel B.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francis Kittedge</td>
<td>Mass. (Surgeon)</td>
<td>Boyd, Emma Sims (Mrs. C. E.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Logan</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Merklein, Josephine Dale (Mrs. E. A.)</td>
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<td>Lt. John Mahan</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Harper, Elizabeth Pryor (Mrs. Herbert A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt. Ralph Manis</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Brannon, Emma Collins (Mrs. J. R. Sr.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac McLendon</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1508 Carmel Drive 71106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Mitchell</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Goss, Kathryn Eugenia Wolfe, (Mrs. James B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Mitchell</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>3236 Sarah, Bossier City, LA 71101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Scott</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>250 Kings Highway 71106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruben Seay, Sr.</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Rogers, Mabel Brannon Porter (Mrs. William L.)</td>
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<td>Col. Samuel Smith</td>
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<td>Harrison, Jennie Moore Lane (Mrs. O. D.)</td>
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<td>George Edward</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>John Tayloe</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>5020 Fyrtia St., New Orleans, La. 70113</td>
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<td>Lieut. Edward</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>3133 West College 71106</td>
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<td>Col. George</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Knighton, Roy (Sec. of House of Burgesses)</td>
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<td>Thomas Whiters</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>939 Linden 71104</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Wood</td>
<td>Penna.</td>
<td>Walker, Henrietta Gilbert (Mrs. Ben W., Jr.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mrs. C. E. Boyd**

**Ancestor List**

- Prohibiting Ancestor State Member
- Ancestor State Member

**Ancestor State Member**

- Provincial Congressman Joseph Hinds
  - U.S. Congress, N.C. 228 A Street S.W., Ardmore, Okla. 73401
Southeastern Louisiana University’s new $2.5 million Teacher-Education complex under construction almost two years, houses offices and facilities for the university’s School of Education. Included in the sprawling structure are facilities to house students from four years of age through graduate-level education. The complex is labeled by educators as perhaps the most uniquely different facility of its kind in higher education.

The 89,000 square-feet structure was designed and constructed to promote the concept of openness in education for laboratory school-age level children as well as university students. Special areas are provided for a reading clinic, guidance clinic, research center, faculty-student commons, graduate student study carrels, lounge areas, records and work rooms, conference rooms, and especially designed areas as model environments for secondary school students.

The handsome complex, dedicated April 15, 1973, was occupied during the 1973 Summer Term, beginning the regular educational purposes for which it was constructed.

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Central Progressive Bank
Hammond and Amite
Louisiana

Community State Bank
Hammond, Independence
and Loranger, Louisiana

Citizens National Bank
Hammond, Ponchatoula
and Amite, Louisiana

First Guaranty Bank
Hammond, Ponchatoula
Amite, Louisiana
SPIRIT OF '76 CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
New Orleans, Louisiana

Proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors and their Regent, Mrs. Alva John Groth. Correspondence is invited. Direct inquiries to the Regent, 4003 Carondelet St., New Orleans, Louisiana 70115. 70115.

Carolyn Lucy Gwin Groth
Capt. Alexander Kelly, VA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<th>Member</th>
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<td>Abbe, Capt. Thomas</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Mildred Faulkner Wogan (Mrs. Rene S.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baker, Thomas</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Virginia Dove Weaver (Mrs. Walter A., Jr.)</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
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<td>dela Ronde, Pierre Denis II</td>
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<td>Florence Ducros Guarino (Mrs. Anthony)</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Schmidt, Miss</td>
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Fairbanks House

(Continued from page 457)

among the finest of its type. It was built in the Elizabethan style. Two older carpenters who came with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and who had exceptional experience, were hired by Jonathan to help build his house. The house has never been remodeled, which adds to its historical value.

The house is furnished completely with Fairbanks’ antiques. Dr. Abbott L. Cummings, a nationally recog-
nized authority on New England antiquities, has made a study of the house, making scientific tests for authenticity of its age. He considers it one of the most important structures in America. It is also so considered by many other professionals. He complimented the family for keeping the house unspoiled by good management.

The Fairbanks Family Foundation was established in 1903, by a descendent, Irving Fairbanks of Boston. Thousands of visitors come to the old house each year when it is open from May to November, since it is one of the greatest New England landmarks.

State Activities

(Continued from page 423)

the National Purple Heart Wreath, and secondly when Mrs. Spicer attended the first Fall Meeting of the administration of Mrs. Carl A. Chase, held at The Eastern Slope Inn, North Conway.

The 71st State Conference Theme entitled “YOUTH” was appropriately carried through with an address by Mr. Richard Whittemore, Headmaster of Hillside School, and a concert by the Hillside School Chorus. The youngsters were then taken on a tour of the N.H. State House to visit the Governor. Mr. Whittemore thanked the NHSDAR for the weather instrument given in honor of Mrs. Chase. Mrs. Elliott Todd, National JAC Chairman, spoke at the JAC luncheon. Later during Committee Reports, it was announced that a ten thousand dollar contribution had been given to St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls. Continuing the accent on Youth, the State Banquet honored Junior Members and the State DAR Good Citizen Girls. Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, Hon. State Regent, addressed her “Youth Thoughts,” which included the reading of original poems by children ages five to eleven, to the American History luncheon honoring the state winners of the American History Month Essay contest.

After a summer of preparation at board meetings and chairmen’s workshops, N.H. Daughters met for the Fall Meeting at the Mountainview, Whitefield. Here State Chairmen were honored, and Education was the luncheon topic discussed by Mr. Sanborn, Headmaster of the White Mt. School.

The 72nd State Conference theme was “Americana.” Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, National Chairman of American Indians, spoke at the American Indian luncheon. Dr. Thomas Fisher of the University of N.H., whose topic was Conservation, addressed the State Banquet honoring the State DAR Good Citizen winners. It was announced that N.H. chapters had participated one hundred percent in the President General’s Project, a “Gift to the Nation.” Following the luncheon honoring the American History Essay winners, the state winners received their medals and were invited to read their essays. A delightful exercise by the JAC group of kindergarten children from Warner, N.H. was another outstanding highlight of the conference, especially since only two years ago NHDAR had no JAC clubs and now there are 30 clubs with membership of 712!

Fifty-Year members were honored during the Fall Meeting at the Eastern Slope Inn, and the Bicentennial theme was colorfully illustrated with the State Officers appearing in period costumes. During the morning session Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, National Chairman of Conservation, explained how Conservation can play its role in the Bicentennial Commemoration. Mrs. Robert Lacey Jackson, National Chairman of the U.S.A. Bicentennial, presented an inspiring talk which was a forerunner for a skit put on by members of Ranger Chapter, “Helen Seavey’s Quilting Party,” about the making of the flag for John Paul Jones’ vessel, Ranger.

During Mrs. Chase’s administration three Bicentennial projects have been undertaken: first, a Work Scholarship for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, a living memorial in memory of Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange; second, a bronze marker which was placed in an impressive dedication ceremony at the site of the oldest continuous church fellowship in New Hampshire at Hampton; third, the restoration of the Portcullis at Fort William and Mary, where the first overt act of the American Revolution occurred.—Janet D. Hammond.
DUGDEMONA CHAPTER  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Jonesboro, Louisiana

Proudly present Louisiana’s Advertising Bicentennial project, honoring their Revolutionary Ancestors. We invite your correspondence.

Magazine Advertising State Chairman—Mrs. Clifford Schexnayder

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<td>Maryland</td>
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COLONEL THEUNIS DEY
and
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BREWER CHAPTERS
MIDLAND, TEXAS

Honor

THE STATE REGENT
Mrs. Fitzhugh Hastings Pannill
and
Her Executive Board

On the Occasion of Texas' Diamond Anniversary
1899-1974

State Board Texas Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Seated: from left to right—Mrs. Bernie C. McCrea, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Fitzhugh Hastings Pannill, State Regent; Mrs. Claire C. McElroy, State Treasurer; Mrs. Karl E. Wallace, State Chaplain; Back row, from left to right—Mrs. Jay M. Norwood, State Curator; Mrs. William A. Burgett, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Horace J. Kittrell, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert H. Parkinson, State Registrar; Mrs. Walter K. Henry, State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. William H. Doom, State Historian; and Mrs. Quincy W. Bynum, State Librarian. Not shown is Mrs. Lewis Patrick O'Neill, State Parliamentarian.
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DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

honors

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Texas State Regent, 1973-1976

for her conscientious administration of Society matters

MAY 1974
ARREDONDO CHAPTER DAR

Celebrates the 75th Anniversary of the TEXAS SOCIETY
And Their Own SECOND Anniversary

Regent: Mrs. Tom Upchurch, Jr.
Rt. 1, Box 342, Amarillo, Tx. 79106

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Texas is fortunate in having as Governor a man who appreciates the DAR and knows it well, not only through his wife, our First Lady, who was an organizing member and former Regent of Uvalde de las Encinas Chapter, but also through his own many family connections as well. Uvalde, their home, and Austin, their official residence, are both in Division 7 of the Texas Society. The following chapters of Division 7 proudly honor Governor and Mrs. Briscoe:

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James Tull Chapter, Humble
Organized Feb. 1, 1972
**JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER, DAR**

Dallas, Texas

Proudly honors its Revolutionary ancestors

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504 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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Houston, Texas
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Texarkana, Texas  
Mrs. James H. Thomas, Chapter Regent

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Bicentennial Project: Proudly Honor Their Revolutionary Ancestors

To Our Subscribers . . .

The Office Staff is aware of the fact that your DAR Magazine may be late. Due to paper shortages and erratic postal service, we are experiencing delays in printing and delivery. We ask your understanding and cooperation until we can find a workable solution for this crisis.
SAN MARCUS BAPTIST ACADEMY

Salutes

CAPTAIN THOMAS MOORE CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

San Marcos Baptist Academy

May 26, 1973. The Robinson Christian Center is primarily a house of worship.

In keeping with its continuing program for progress, San Marcos Baptist Academy dedicated the John Harvey Robinson Christian Center.

Salutes

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Honoring all Charter Members

of the

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National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Brownsville, Texas
Organized April 21, 1936 by Mrs. Harry C. Groom

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Mrs. E. E. Dickason
Miss Stella E. Dickason
Mrs. C. G. Foster
Mrs. Harry C. Groom
Mrs. Mike Groom

Mrs. George T. Hamilton
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CHAPTER MEMBERS
WCTU BUILDING, CANADIAN, TEXAS

Comancheria Chapter, Canadian, Texas proudly presents this photograph of the building in which our organizational meeting was held on April 14, 1973. This building is one of the most historical sites in the Panhandle of Texas. It is the only structure in the nation built, owned and still operated by a local chapter of Women's Christian Temperance Union. Built in 1911, it was financed and has been maintained by income from annual holiday bazaars held since 1906. It houses the Hemphill County Public Library and is used by civic and social groups as a meeting place. It was recorded as a Texas Historical Landmark in 1966.

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Best Way Market
Canadian Pharmacy Family Center
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City Drug
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Schafer Services
Bob Ward Butane
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George Hand's Texaco Service Station
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C. R. Anthony Company
Miller Thriftway
Et Cetera Arts & Crafts

MAY 1974
### SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR
### CHAPTER
Organized December 11, 1902
by Miss Mary Eleanor Brackenridge

**Mrs. Richard J. Mason**  
Regent 1972-1974

**THESE MEMBERS HONOR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS**

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Fearlessly!
Yes! In deserts sun, Polar cold,
Cities smog, Rolling plain,
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Beneath my folds I shelter—
The forlorn,
The hopeless,
The oppressed.
And offer honor to—
The toiler,
The scholar,
The daring.
And justice to those who would—
Besmirch me,
Exchange me,
Vanquish me.
But, I am invincible,
None can supplant me—
UNLESS
You betray me!
Deride me!
Ignore me!
I am YOUR Flag!
Honor me!
I demand it!
—Commander James Kelley Cowling
U.S.N. (Ret.)
11 November 1973

This epic poem, composed by Com. Cowling of Charles Town, West Virginia, at the request of his sister, Mrs. T. Fred Hale, was made a part of the dedication ceremony when the William Findley Chapter DAR of Palestine, Texas, as a U.S.A. Bicentennial commemoration presented a flag and flag pole to the Harvey Woman's Club in April, 1974. Mrs. C. C. Cowling, mother of Com. Cowling and Mrs. Hale, was a charter member of the Texarkana Chapter DAR, Texarkana, Arkansas.

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ALL 89 CHAPTERS WERE 100% PARTICIPATION IN THE “GIFT TO THE NATION”

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Mrs. T. Seddon Dickinson
Director

All eleven chapters attained Gold Honor Roll status and were represented at District Meeting, hosted by Taneycomo at School of the Ozarks. Elizabeth Carey Chapter will present awards to twenty-four winners of the American History Essay Contest. Several chapters are compiling genealogical, cemetery, and marriage records. Harmony Mission dedicated a bronze marker at the grave of Rev. Amasa Jones, one of the founders of Harmony Mission in 1821. Niangua Chapter presented an Americanism Medal.

EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Mrs. David B. Ferrenbach
Director

Many outstanding accomplishments were reported by sixteen of eighteen chapters at District Meeting, hosted by Columbian Chapter in Columbia. Seventeen achieved Gold Honor Roll status. Webster Groves Chapter marked five Revolutionary soldiers’ graves. John Sappington submitted eight volumes of cemetery and Bible records. Charity Stille Langstaff has published an 843 page, 3 volume set, Mexico won second prize in the NSDAR Chaplain General’s contest. The Missouri Junior Directory was compiled and published in this District.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Mrs. E. A. Pence
Director

The Northwest District has thirteen chapters and a membership of 806. Six chapters attained Gold Honor Roll status. Many pounds of clothing are sent to St. Mary’s Indian School; numerous articles are sold with profits going to Helen Pouch Fund. All chapters planted trees and assisted in Conservation and Ecology and gave contributions to the DAR Schools. A contestant from this District was the Missouri State winner of the American History Scholarship, offered by NSDAR.

WEST CENTRAL

Mrs. Herbert A. Page
Director

West Central District is the largest with twenty-six chapters, three organized this year. Twenty-two chapters attended District Meeting, hosted by Lafayette-Lexington Chapter. Fifteen chapters attained Gold Honor Roll status. State Conference was held in Kansas City, Fort Osage Chapter gives substantially each year toward maintenance of historic Sibley Cemetery. Elizabeth Benton Chapter presents American Flags to all naturalized citizens at Naturalization Court and DAR Manuals for Citizenship.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Mrs. Jackson Hunter
Director

Seven of the eight chapters attended District Meeting at Jackson, hosted by Guild. Five attained Gold Honor Roll status. There are fifty-two JAC Clubs with 1600 members. A bronze plaque inscribed with important Madison County dates and placed near the Court House is the first Bi-Centennial project. All chapters will sponsor their first ROTC Awards Program and give a gold medal to the outstanding Senior Cadet at Southeast Missouri State University.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT

Mrs. Bruce Daniels
Director

Northeast District has sixteen chapters with 589 members. Three chapters attained Gold Honor Roll status. There were thirteen chapters attending District Meeting, hosted by Continental Congress Chapter. Chapters work with local high school students, offering prizes and awards, giving talks to the students and presenting Flags of the United States of America to the schools and libraries in an effort to stimulate interest and love for American History.
MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution
PRESENTS WITH HONOR 1972-1974 STATE OFFICERS

Seated Left to Right:
Mrs. Robert L. Macy, Sr.—Chaplain—Mrs. William C. Boney, Regent
Mrs. Herbert H. White, Vice Regent—Miss Sandra Johnson, Corresponding Secretary

Standing, Left to Right:
Mrs. Arthur King, Organizing Secretary—Mrs. Edward E. Koeneman, Treasurer
Mrs. Michael Zuk, Registrar—Mrs. Russell Stokes, Historian
Mrs. John H. Swetnam, Librarian—Mrs. Kenneth D. Kennison, Parliamentarian
Mrs. William P. Spangler, Custodian of Flags
Not Pictured—Mrs. E. George Cassis—Recording Secretary.

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| 526 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Capitol of the State of Missouri in Jefferson City
Located on Bluffs overlooking the Missouri River

1673-1770 French controlled Territory
1770-1804 Spanish controlled Territory
1735 Ste. Genevieve first permanent settlement
1764 St. Louis founded by LaClede and Chouteau
1804 Lewis and Clark Expedition up Missouri
1805 St. Louis—Seat of Government—Louisiana Territory
1808 First school in Ste. Genevieve
1821-1826 St. Charles, temporary Capital of Missouri
1821 Missouri Admitted to the Union
1821 Permanent Capitol located in Jefferson City
1837 State Capitol building burned
1841 University of Missouri Opened
1850 Town of Kansas (Kansas City) Incorporated
1853 First public High School in St. Louis
1911 State Capitol again destroyed by fire
1918 New Capitol, as pictured above, completed

STATE EMBLEMS
1822—Great Seal of State established
1913—State Flag adopted
1923—Hawthorne named State Flower
1927—Bluebird adopted as State Bird
1949—Missouri Waltz is State Song
1955—Flowering Dogwood, State Tree

Picture—Courtesy Missouri Tourism Commission
"Wealth and Beauty, Challenge and Inspiration—of such is the Heritage of Missouri". From "The Heritage of Missouri—A History" by Duane Meyer, President of Southwest Missouri State University.

Picture—Courtesy Missouri Tourism Commission
Greetings from
WHITE ALLOE CHAPTER
Parkville, Mo.

In Memory of
LOLA Pritchett Hostetter
NANCY ROBBINS CHAPTER
Frankford, Mo.

Happiness is
being a member of
LITTLE BLUE RIVER CHAPTER
Grandview, Mo.

Compliments of
MEXICO CHAPTER
Mexico, Mo.

Honoring
THE PAST REGENTS
ALLEN-MORTON-WATKINS CHAPTER
Richmond, Mo.

For Sale, Vital Historical Records
Jackson County, Missouri 1826-1876
Mrs. E. O. Hammond, Librarian, K.C. Chapter, DAR
9704 Jarboe St., Kansas City, Mo. 64114

Honoring
Nodaway's Charter member
ALLIE STINSON
Active In DAR 61 years

MISSOURI
NATURAL GAS COMPANY

Honors

SARAH BARTON MURPHY CHAPTER
Farmington, Missouri

for its interest in
Conservation

"Live Better with Gas"

William Boydston Chapter of
Gladstone, Mo.
Honors their Organizing Regent
MRS. CARROLL L. BARRETT
On their 10th Anniversary
December, 1973

Greetings from
ELIZABETH CAREY CHAPTER
Missouri

Compliments of
BANK OF NEOSHO
the bank on the move

CENTRAL MISSOURI
STATE UNIVERSITY
Established 1871
Warrensburg, Missouri 64093

A State University, located 50 miles east
of Kansas City, with a century of distin-
guished service in education offers
some 1,800 courses in:

- Liberal Education
- Teacher Education
- Technical-Vocational
- Pre-Professional Curricula

Six undergraduate degrees are offered:
A.B., B.S. In Education, B.S. In Business
Administration, Bachelor of Music, and
Bachelor of Music Education.

Four advanced degrees are offered:
M.A., M.S., M.S. in Education, and Specialist.

Summer Session starts June 5
Fall Term starts September 5
Catalog sent on request

Dr. Warren C. Lovinger
President

ANN HAYNES CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Kirksville, Missouri 63501

Honoring our Regent
MRS. JAMES M. McCarthy
MARGUERITE McNAIR CHAPTER
Raytown, Missouri

Honoring the Junior Committee
SARAH BOONE CHAPTER
Kansas City, Missouri

PLATTE PURCHASE CHAPTER
Platte City, Missouri

RHODA FAIRCHILD CHAPTER
CARTHAGE, Missouri 64836

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 453)

Mrs. Jack Stovall as chairman; Mrs. Will-
liam A. Wyatt, Sr., Heritage chairman
and Miss Virginia Hightower, Festival
USA committee. The press books also
record the 50th anniversary celebration of
the Captain Thomas Moore' chapter ob-
erved with a Golden Jubilee tea in May

COUNCIL COTTONWOOD (Frank-
lin, Neb.) met in the dining room of the
Lincoln Hotel for a luncheon in observ-
ance of the 45th anniversary of the chap-
ter's organization. The two charter mem-
bers remaining, Mrs. Logan Clapine and
Miss Ruth Douglass, are active in the
chapter and were honored.

Regent, Mrs. Amil Trambly, presided
at the regular meeting which followed.
The President General's message was
read. Mrs. A. B. Muckel gave a program
on Armistice-Veteran's Day.

Mrs. Veda Clements, Mrs. Muckel and
Mrs. Trambly accepted appointment to the
chapter's Bicentennial Committee. They
will concentrate on the Franklin County
Museum so that it will be ready to ent-
tain the 1976 visitors.

This museum is a native stone structure
in the City Park. It was built on the
 campus of old Franklin Academy, now
marked by a monument. In 1939 Council
Cottonwood members were instrumental
in building the Museum. It is a long one
story room with fireplaces. Several years
ago it was necessary to add a frame addi-
tion as chapter members still collect, cat-
alogue and display historical and pioneer
articles. It is open from Memorial Day to
Labor Day on Sunday afternoons. —
Mable E. Trambly.

ESTERO ISLAND (Fort Myers Beach,
Fla.). Mrs. Richard M. Jones, Florida
State Regent, installed officers and mem-
ers of the newly organized Estero Island
Chapter following a luncheon at the Holi-
day Inn. Mrs. Helen Brand, Regent of the
new chapter, welcomed the members and
guests, gave a brief history of Estero Is-
land, and presented Mrs. Jones. Preceding
the installation, Mrs. Jones gave an
inspiring talk on the value to each member
of true participation in patriotic chapter
activity.

At our Christmas meeting, Mrs. David
Clymer, DAR Good Citizen Chairman,
presented the Good Citizenship Award to

(Continued on page 535)
FROM THE MODEST HOME
BUILT ON THESE ACRES
CAME ONE DESTINED
TO LEAD IN BATTLE
THE MIGHTIEST ARRAY
OF FIGHTING FORCES
EVER TO WAGE WAR
IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE.
THE VICTORY SECURE,
AS PRESIDENT HE LED
THE EFFORT TO ENSURE
A CONTINUING PEACE
FOR ALL THE WORLD

KANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THIS PAGE, WITH PRIDE, IS PRESENTED BY THE FOLLOWING
KANSAS CHAPTERS:

ABILENE
ATCHINSON
BETTY WASHINGTON
CAPTAIN JESSE LEAVENWORTH
COUNCIL OAK
COURTNEY-SPALDING
DODGE CITY
EMPORIA
ESTHER LOWREY
EUNICE STERLING
FORT LARNED
FORT SUPPLY TRAIL
FOUR WINDS
GENERAL EDWARD HAND
GOOD-LAND
HANNAH JAMESON
HENRY DAWSON
ISABELLA WELDIN
JAMES ROSS
JOHN ATHEY
JOHN HAUPT
KANZA
MARTHA LOVING FERRELL
MARTHA VAIL
MARY WADE STROther
MINISA
MOLLY FOSTER BERRY
NATHAN EDSON
NEODESHA
NEWTON
OCEANUS HOPKINS
OLATHE
PELEG GORTON
PHEBE DUSTIN
POLLY OGDEN
SAGAMORE
SAMUEL LINSCHOTT
SUSANNAH FRENCH PUTNEY
TOMAHAWK
TOPEKA
WICHITA
WYANDOT

530 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
KANSAS
State Society

presents

INSCRIPTION ON PYLONS AT EISENHOWER CENTER, PLACED BY THE KANSAS DAUGHTERS

To this homestead divine providence brought David Jacob Eisenhower and Ida Stover Eisenhower. They lived in piety and Christian service and brought sons into the world and taught them the ways of righteousness, of charity to all men and reverence to God.

Six Eisenhower brothers grew to manhood, giving honor to their parents, to God and to the cardinal principles of our free society. Their names were:

ARTHUR
EDGAR NEWTON
DWIGHT DAVID
ROY JACOB
EARL DEWEY
MILTON STOVER

Sustained by faith in the cherished ideals of true democracy each American works in his daily task at plough or forge or machine or desk, knowing this nation will forever stand one and indivisible in devotion to the cause of liberty for all mankind.

Pictured on opposite page is bronze tablet on last pylon.

Miss Pauline Cowger, Chairman of the Eisenhower Pilgrimage Committee, is shown in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library with Dr. John E. Wickman, Director of the Eisenhower Center in Abilene, Kansas since 1964. Miss Cowger, Honorary State Regent and former Honorary Vice President General, has planned the Kansas DAR Pilgrimage to the Center since 1969.
This marks the site of the Picurie Indian Pueblo 1604 which became an outpost of Spanish civilization and a rendezvous for French traders prior to 1720. Erected by the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1925
EL Cuartelejo

importance of the mound as he watched the ground squirrels carrying parched corn around the site. Mr. Steele contacted a K.U. professor about the mound in 1898, and that same year, Miss Clara Francis (later Mrs. John Shelton) moved at the DAR State Conference that the organization acquire the site. The actual acquisition took place in 1922 when Mr. Steele deeded five acres with the pueblo site to the Kansas Society with the stipulation that the site would be preserved and properly marked.

In 1925, a granite shaft 12 feet high was erected with DAR inscriptions and insignia.

Throughout the years, the El Cuartelejo Committee of the Kansas Society has cooperated with the Scott County Historical Society and the Kansas State Historical Society in the effort to develop and preserve the site while making it accessible to the public.

A manuscript, “Fifty Years of Stewardship,” compiled under the supervision of the Kansas State Archaeologist and accompanied by pictures is available from the El Cuartelejo Committee for Chapter use. The text details the history of the pueblo from its construction in 1624 through a mingling of Indian cultures revealed by artifacts up to the present day.

Recent excavations required the removal of the DAR marker. In May of 1972, fifty years after the acquisition of the site, Mrs. Elmer Huffman and Mrs. Robert Chesney made the trip to Scott City to arrange for the resetting of the DAR shaft and to view the restoration of the pueblo. Of this visit, Mrs. Chesney wrote, “...I've been intrigued with this place and its history from the first time I saw it years ago - 1959.

Mrs. Elmer Huffman, an Honorary State Regent of the Kansas Society, is Chairman of the El Cuartelejo Committee.

In Scott Lake State Park, twelve miles due north of Scott City, is one of the state's most fascinating historic sites, El Cuartelejo the northeastern most Indian pueblo ever found in the United States.

Herbert and Eliza Steele were the first settlers of the area in 1893, and it was Mr. Steele who recognized the archaeological

Accompanying pictures show the DAR shaft as it now stands and a view to the west of the reconstruction in the spring of 1971.

Mrs. Jerome F. Parenteau, Public Relations; Mrs. John W. McGuire, Jr., State Reporter; Mrs. C. Ted Mallder (seated), State Chairman of Magazine Advertising, meet to discuss advertising and publicity material for the Kansas State Conference, being held this year in Kansas City, Kansas.
KANSAS
SHAWNEE MISSION
PILGRIMAGE

This year Kansas refurbished their two rooms in the East Building of old Shawnee Mission, as the Bi-Centennial project. Mrs. Lewis Hanford Kessler, is State Chairman of Shawnee Mission and in charge of the Pilgrimage. Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, and Mrs. Ralph M. Casey, State Regent, are admiring the recently presented marble-topped Commode, presented by Mrs. Theodore H. Voegtil, and the eight piece Pitcher and Basin set presented by Mrs. Ruby Graf. A third gift, an antique lace handkerchief, was presented by Miss Caroline Walbridge.

Mrs. Francis Johnson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Bertram James Lempenau, Librarian General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Donald Spicer and Mrs. Ralph M. Casey are in the receiving line at the Reception Tea honoring the President General. The tea was held at the Mission Hills home of Mrs. Gerald L. Dickey.

Pages assisting during the Pilgrimage are (left to right) Mrs. Michael Torrence, Mrs. James Lewis, outstanding Junior member of the National Society for 1973-74, Mrs. Franklin Huffman, Mrs. Woodrow Dew, and Mrs. John Oakleaf, outstanding Junior member of the Kansas Society in 1965 and again in 1973.

The centerpiece on the Tea Table was an Eagle, surrounded by red, white and blue carnations (apropos Spicer Campaign).
"THE STORY ON THE ONE DOLLAR BILL"

By JAMES B. DeMASTERS

This is a story which every citizen should know and cherish as a jewel of wisdom. On the back of the U. S. one dollar bill is our country's motto, "In God We Trust" and a representation of The Great Seal of the United States.

The first committee on the Great Seal was formed July 4, 1776, and consisted of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. These were great scholars, versed in foreign languages and familiar with ancient history and philosophy.

The face of the Great Seal is on the right of the dollar with the American bald eagle, our nation's symbol. As the eagle lives nobly and majestically on high cliffs, so should our ideals be high. As the eagle's breast is protected by a shield, so are our individual rights, which we hold dear, protected by our Congress.

Clutched in the eagle's right claw is an olive branch and in the left claw are thirteen arrows. This signifies that our government has the power of peace or war. The head of the eagle always turns toward the olives indicating a desire for peace, even in war. In the eagle's beak is a ribbon with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum" meaning "Out of Many, One." Above the eagle is a heavenly burst with 13 stars, which indicates the spiritual above the material.

On the left is the reverse of the Great Seal with an incomplete Egyptian pyramid representing "Solid Strength and Duration." The unfinished pyramid means that the United States will always build, grow and improve. The thirteen layers of the pyramid refer to the Thirteen States and the separate stones represent local self-government. At the bottom are the words "Novus Ordo Seclorum" meaning the "New Order of the Ages."

Above the pyramid is an eye within a triangle. Since ancient times this has been the "All-Seeing Eye of God." And last, "Annuit Coeptis" means "God has favored our undertakings."

Compiled in the hope that our great American Heritage will never be forgotten, this story was entered in the Congressional Record on Thursday, May 31, 1962, by Congressman Robert F. Ellsworth.

JAMES B. DeMASTERS, long has devoted his free time to patriotic projects, and is a member of SAR. His home is at 9545 Parallel, Kansas City, Kansas 66109.
Greetings from
JEREMIAH HOWARD CHAPTER
Kansas

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 529)

Deborah Kay Brandon, Cypress Lake High School senior. Miss Brandon is co-captain of the varsity cheer leaders, member of the Student Council, the Pep Club, Keyettes and Letterman’s Club, and will rank in the top 25 percent of her class academically and in the top one percent of students giving fully of themselves for the betterment of school and community relationship.

Two boxes of clothing were collected and donated to the Indian School, Bacone College at Bacone, Oklahoma.

The combined chapters of the Caloosa Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution, the Estero Island Chapter and the Lawrence Kearney Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a George Washington Birthday Banquet at the Fort Myers Country Club.

Four new members have been added to our organizing group of twenty members, and several are awaiting approval and acceptance of their applications for membership.

We have as our goal for the coming year the encouraging of several young members to join our chapter as we feel the need for more patriotism and involvement in civic affairs from this group.

INDEPENDENCE HALL (Philadelphia, Pa.) celebrated Constitution Week in the Delaware Valley with the first combined meeting of Chapters in the Southeastern District of the Pennsylvania State Society and Philadelphia—Continental Chapter, SAR. The Speaker was Mr. James Calhoun Humes, Director of Office of Policy & Plans, U.S. Dept. of State. The Regent, Miss Irwin, presided.

The State Conference was attended by the Regent, Miss Dorothy Irwin, with the Delegates and Alternates.

The October meeting was held in the private dining-room of Strawbridge & Clothier’s Philadelphia store. Mrs. Walter Lucas, in costume and using colored slides, spoke on “Penn’s Greene Towne”, the lesser known part of Colonial Philadelphia.

Independence Hall Chapter held its first reception for 100 “New” citizens in the Betsy Ross room of the Ben Franklin Hotel. A member hostess joined our guests at each table. Greetings were ex-
HISTORICAL MARSHALL CO. KANSAS
Sponsored By
ARTHUR BARRETT DAR CHAPTER
MARYSVILLE, KANSAS
MRS. LAVONNE (BRUCE) UNGERER
Advertising Chairman & Regent Elect
Marysville, Kansas

VISIT OKETO PIONEER MUSEUM
Located on the banks of the Big Blue River
Town of Oketo named for the OTOE TRIBAL CHIEF
ARAKAKETAH
Near site of 1859 Overland Stage Crossing—on Oketo Cut-Off of the St. Joseph branch of the Historic Oregon Trail.
Town is adjacent to Otoe Indian Reservation 1854-1882 near site of first Marshall County School—Otoe Indian Mission established 1857 by Presbyterian Church.
Chapman-Guittard Grist Mill established 1870.
Museum features pioneer families, homes and equipment.
This advertisement sponsored by Oketo State Bank, Joe Bortinger, Pres., Oketo, Kansas who also sponsor "Flash Back In History," KNDY Radio station.

THE STATE BANK OF BLUE RAPIDS
Established 1871
Blue Rapids, Kansas 66411
Member FDIC
Blue Rapids Public Library was established in 1874, and is the oldest continuous library in Marshall County, Kansas.
Honoring
MELISSA J. BACHMAN
NSDAR No. 574340
Youngest Member of Arthur Barrett Chapter DAR

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CENTRALIA
CENTRALIA, KANSAS
Founded 1882
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
DAR Magazine
SUBSCRIPTION $5.00

KOESTER HOUSE MUSEUM
Marysville’s Newest Historical Attraction
Corner of Broadway and 10th Street
House Tour 1874-1876
FEATURING ELEGANT VICTORIAN LIVING
BY PIONEER BANKING KOESTER FAMILY
These lions together with the unique brick walls—famous landmarks designate the house and three lots of property deeded to the city of Marysville by heirs, Mr. & Mrs. Charles W. Koester, Kansas City, and Mrs. Julia Koester King, Salina, Ks. Restoration began April, 1973; 8 rooms now open to the public.
Open six days a week: 2:00-5:00 p.m. during Tourist Season; closed Wednesday. Admission: $1.50 adults; 50 cents children 14 & under.
Mrs. Sylvester Schmidt, Chairman Restoration Committee
Mrs. Melvin Kraemer, Assistant
Mrs. Frances R. Williams, Curator in residence
Other attractions: 1870 kitchen, woodshed, Icehouse, Carriage House, fountain, statuary, landscaping.

MARSHALL COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.
Organization underway April, 1971 with 16 paid up members
February 1974
MEMBERSHIP TOTAL—1045 every community, many out of state, former residents on ROLL.
PURPOSE
LOCATE, RESTORE, PRESERVE AND MARK HISTORIC SITES
COLLECT, DISPLAY AND PRESERVE RECORDS OF EARLY SETTLERS
CONDUCT TOURS TO CREATE LOCAL INTEREST IN COUNTY AND STATE
1974 Officers
President—Mrs. Dan Musil, Frankfort, RFD, Ks.
Vice-President—Wm. Westermann, Bremen, Ks.
Secretary—Mrs. Maisie Lesslie, Vermillion, Ks.
Treasurer—Mrs. John Mentgen, Marysville, RFD.
ACTIVE COMMITTEES: Genealogical, Bremen, Ks.
Historical Sites, Publicity, Museum, Membership, Historical Tours.
HONORING
Mrs. Francis R. Williams, NSDA #343594
Organizer & Honorary Director

BEATTIE MILO FESTIVAL
AUGUST 24, 1974
Courtesy of FIRST NATIONAL BANK BEATTIE, KANSAS

CUMRO CERAMICS
The World’s Most Fascinating Hobby
Located in old historic rock house
Highway 36—2 miles East of Marysville, Kansas
Souvenirs—unusual gifts—ceramic supplies

WEAVER HOTEL
Serving Family Style
Famous For Kansas Farm Style Fried Chicken
Home Made Ice Cream
Reservations Necessary
Phone 785-9971
WATERVILLE, KANSAS

536 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Kansas Society Honors their Revolutionary Ancestors

**BETTY BONNEY CHAPTER, ARKANSAS CITY**

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<td>Verna Stuteville (Miss)</td>
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<td>May Snyder (Mrs.)</td>
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<td>Edna Wheatley (Miss)</td>
<td>Lt. William Wheatley</td>
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<td>John Denness</td>
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<td>Benoni Paine</td>
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<td>James Glover</td>
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<td>David Chadwell</td>
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**DESIRE TOBEY SEARS CHAPTER, MANKATO, KANSAS**

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<td>Josiah Hale</td>
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<td>Capt. James Horrell</td>
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<td>Maxine Jacobs Fair (Mrs. F. R.)</td>
<td>Matthew Gant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kathleen Gunn Kramer (Mrs. A. T.)</td>
<td>Capt. Henry Sweetser</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjorie Eilene McDill (Mrs. Marvin)</td>
<td>Capt. Henry Sweetser</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOUR WINDS CHAPTER, GARNETT, KANSAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genella Gay Benjamin (Miss)</td>
<td>William Ross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Bible Benjamin (Mrs. Earl)</td>
<td>William Ross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauline Bailey Benjamin (Mrs. Eugene)</td>
<td>Daniel Newton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy Lea Carr (Miss)</td>
<td>George Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Earles Carr (Mrs. Vernon)</td>
<td>Adam Ulrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ella Mae Gerhold (Miss)</td>
<td>Abraham Leedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxine Steward Gordon (Mrs. Roy A.)</td>
<td>Martin B. Dreibelbis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arlene Dreibelbis Hiner (Mrs. Lewis)</td>
<td>Captain James Holmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris Lawellin Jackson (Mrs. Clarke)</td>
<td>Captain John Coffeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juanita Tyler Kellerman (Mrs. Lawrence)</td>
<td>Jacob Loesch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Hills Kennedy (Mrs. James M.)</td>
<td>Ebenezer Stow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juanita Hunt Moody (Mrs. Austin)</td>
<td>Peter Stevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velma Baldwin Powers (Mrs. R. H.)</td>
<td>James Chapman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilma Lesh Rogers (Mrs. Guy G.)</td>
<td>Cornelius Eoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loretta Hiner Scott (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>Mathew Terrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berenice Stow Carter Stith (Mrs. Don)</td>
<td>Jesse Angell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazel Coghill Spradlin (Mrs. C. B.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laura Bea Stevens (Miss)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Nelle Siel Talbot (Mrs. Thomas T.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margery Officer Thomas (Mrs. Raymond)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Lathrop Titus (Mrs. George)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avis Lucille Bottrell Tyson (Mrs. James)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irma Larson Velthoen (Mrs. Vernon)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
that 14 Flags have flown over Oklahoma — Flags of Great Britain, Spain, France, Confederacy, Choctaw, Texas, and that the first State Flag was the 13th of the group in 1907? The present flag, the 14th, was made from a DAR's winning design.

that Oklahoma had three FIRST Regents — Mrs. C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma Territory in 1894; Mrs. W. A. Duncan, Indian Territory in 1896; and Mrs. M. E. Reeves, Oklahoma State Regent in 1904.

that the first Chapter organized in Oklahoma Territory was the Oklahoma City Chapter, December 14, 1904; that the Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter was organized in 1907?

that the First State Conference was in Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1909 and we have had one every year since? We have just finished our 65th State Conference.

that Oklahoma has had five Real Daughters and Wives* of Revolutionary War whose graves have been marked by DAR Chapters? —

Free Cyrene Wood
Ann Orr Worcester*
Mrs. Sarah Barnes Ellis
Nancy Thompson
Sophia Fulsom Pitchlynn*

that the Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter erected a monument at the grave of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, the only Revolutionary Soldiers known to have died in Oklahoma at Old Fort Gibson? He had been appointed by President Jackson to the Indian Commission and in 1836-37 was agent for the Cherokees, Seminoles, Chickasaws, and Quapaws.

that the Duncan Chapter is building an Indian Base Line monument with stone from the Initial Point which was established in 1870 by Ehud N. Darline, Surveyor of Choctaw and Chickasha land? It is the initial point of all state surveys of Oklahoma.
that the Bicentennial Gift to Oklahoma initiated by the Oklahoma Society DAR is to purchase all of the microfilms containing the complete files of all of the Revolutionary Soldiers' applications for pensions and bounty lands? This microfilm M 804 series is the copy of the original records contained in these files which have now been retired from public use. The microfilm will be placed in the Oklahoma State DAR Library—participation is on an individual voluntary basis. The microfilm will be presented as a memorial to Revolutionary ancestors or as honors to living persons.

that “Indian” Spring, a natural spring near Chandler, Oklahoma and an important watering place for Indians, travelers and cattle drivers in the Sac and Fox Country is covered by a steel Teepee resembling buckskin with an aluminum painted mesh for safety? It is guarded by a larger than life Indian Statue and was erected by the Indian Springs Chapter NSDAR.
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 535)

tended by the Regent and the Chairman.
Each new citizen was given a copy of the
Constitution, the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, the Flag Code, the Pledge of
Allegiance and the DAR Welcome card.
The Chapter celebrated its 73rd Charter
Day Luncheon with a bicentennial pro-
gram having Mrs. Ann Hawkes Hutton as
guest speaker. She is a member of the
American Revolution Bicentennial Com-
mision, appointed by Pres. Nixon. She
is chairman of the Board, Washington
Crossing Foundation.

American History Month was cele-
brated by entertaining ten girls and boys
who were awarded prizes, together with
their sponsors and parents.
The annual card party and fashion show
by “The Carriage Trade,” Strafford, Pa.,
was held in the ballroom of the Academy
of Music, with Chapter members acting
as the models. This party provides the
funds for our DAR School support, and
other Chapter projects.
The Regent, Delegates and Alternates
attended the 82nd Continental Congress in
Washington.

Independence Hall Chapter met at In-
dependence Hall and Mr. Charles G.
Dorman, Curator of Independence Na-
tional Historical Park, took us on a tour
of the second floor of Independence Hall,
to see the rooms which the DAR has
furnished as our “Gift to the Nation.” He
gave a splendid talk and answered our
numerous questions. We then assembled
at the Holiday Inn, for luncheon, Chapter
reports, and the reports from the Con-
tinental Congress.

Miss Arrah Lee Gaul presented a beau-
tiful oil painting entitled, “Lake Chau-
tauqua,” to the Philadelphia Veteran’s
hospital, with the following notation, “It
gives me great pleasure to present this
painting of Lake Chautauqua, New York,
in the name of Independence Hall Chap-
ter, NSDAR.” The Chapter is most ap-
preciative to our very generous Artist
Member.—Esther Jones.

NIKUMI (Blair, Nebr.). The chapter
sponsored a tea and an old time quilt and
coverlet display as a pre-bicentennial af-

fair. The event took place at the Congre-
gational Church, which has just celebrated
its centennial year. The committee has
some very interesting quilts to display. An
out of town friend has a friendship quilt,
which belonged to her deceased aunts,
who lived in Blair years ago. This quilt

(Continued on page 543)

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MAY 1974 541
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Clarence Manion

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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 541)

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has many embroidered names on it by
older local ladies both living and deceased
and is a very interesting conversation
piece.

We had a very wonderful program last
fall on Historical Markers in Nebraska.
One of our members and her family trav-
eld over the state and took slides of
markers and historical sites of interest. It
made a very interesting program and one
we all enjoyed.

In February we had our American His-
tory awards meeting. There were twenty-
three entries this year. We had winners
from the 5th, 6th and 7th grades. They
each read their essays for us and we en-
joyed them very much. We also enter-
tained the winners’ mothers and teachers
at this meeting. The essays were sent to
the state historian to be judged.

ANN POAGE (Houston, Texas). As we
approach the United States of America
Bicentennial celebration our Chapter pre-
sented a program on the History of the
Unites States. Introductions were made by
our Regent, Mrs. Jerome Peschke.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, Committee
Chairman of Junior American Citizens,
had a 100% JAC School, Horace W.
Elrod Elementary, Houston, give a recital
by the Boys and Girls Chorus, under the
direction of Miss Patricia Neff, Musical
Director of the School.

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songs, interspersed with stirring recita-
tions, including background music, cov-
ering the time of American history. The

(Continued on page 548)
The contemporary vitality of the Chautauqua Institution is a result of the soundness of its original purpose as stated by its two founders, Lewis Miller and Bis. John H. Vincent, in 1874 and as recorded in its New York State charter, thus: "The purpose and objectives of said corporation shall be to promote the intellectual, social, physical, moral and religious welfare of the people. To this end it may hold meetings and provide recreation, instruction, health and comfort on its grounds at Chautauqua; conduct schools and classes; maintain a library, museum, reading and study clubs and other agencies for home education; publish books and serials and do such things as are heedful and proper to further its general purpose."

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Mrs. Gordon P. Oates, District Director

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Gilbert Marshall
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excellence of their performance was equalled by their enthusiasm for their subject. The JAC participation of this school is credited to the present principal, Mrs. Judith Matthews, past principal, Mrs. Loraine Hunsaker, and Mrs. Estelle Cheek, JAC Director. This group lives up to the beliefs of JAC—principles of good citizenship, its privileges and responsibilities, loyalty to the United States, respect for its Flag, the history of our great country and of its government. Any citizen would be privileged to hear this group which is highly recommended to you.—Frances Lindveit.

PRESQUE ISLE (Erie, Pennsylvania). Elaine Tyson Cleveland Loose, Regent, presented the DAR Medal of Honor to Captain Paul Joseph Weitz, Skylab I Astronaut at a testimonial given in his honor. Capt. Weitz is a native of Erie, Erie County, Pa. The dinner was held at Harbor Creek High School, his alma mater.—Elaine Loose.

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Kathrine Kennelly Bullion
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Clare D. J. Helmick
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Since we go to press many weeks before you receive this issue, this message is written by your past National Chairman.

These three years in the Advertising Office have been ones of complete cooperation by members, States and Divisions. The total revenue for this period has exceeded any previous three years—After all, we may brag about money, for this is why we have this Committee.

As always, when the need is known, the members of this Society respond with alacrity, the need is met, and the crisis departs. This National Chairman will ever be grateful for the response given to this Committee. You are, and always will be, beautiful people!

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MRS. JAMES E. CLYDE, National Chairman
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
POUNCE ON POLLUTION!
The Way It Was

“In the early days of the Society it was determined that the Board of Management should send out, from time to time, the report of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, and monthly, the reports of the Minutes of Board of Management. To have a perfect understanding between the Board of Management and the chapters and individual members of the Society was imperative. Those in authority found upon investigation and consultation with the officials of the Post Office that it would incur an expense, far beyond the young Society’s means, to send out these reports as third class matter. The fact appeared, also upon investigation, that a monthly periodical could be issued as second class matter, mailable at one cent a pound, in which all the reports could appear, as well as much historical matter of value to the members, including the work of the chapters; genealogical records; and all matters of interest to the organization. The subscriptions and advertising would help in defraying the expense.

“The Board of Managers did not undertake the publication of a magazine to make money, but to save money for the Society, which is plainly evident they are doing. The Magazine is one of the strong links in the chain that binds the Society together. It is the monthly visitor that goes into the chapter and the home, keeping the members in touch with all the details of the organization . . .” (From The Story of the Records by Mary S. Lockwood and Emily Lee Sherwood Ragan—published 1906.)

The Way It Is

Spiraling costs, shortages and inflation have become a way of life for each of us—you are aware of this each time you visit a grocery store, a gas station, or when you contract for services of any kind. Although the expenses of producing the DAR Magazine are being held to a minimum, inflation has finally caught up with us.

For example, in the 1890s, when the Magazine was first published, the cost of printing an issue was $600; in the 1960s the average cost per issue was $13,000; in the 1970s it is over $21,000. Printing costs and other costs will continue to increase. Our current unusual increase is due primarily to the extreme paper shortage facing the printing industry today. The DAR Magazine, through the efforts of its printer, has been fortunate in having enough paper so far without cutting pages or issues. The cost in dollars, however, has been high. Now that price controls have been removed entirely from paper, the end is not yet in sight.

Postage is another great factor in the uphill battle of rising prices. In 1973 we began paying a 40% increase that will be continued over three more years. This does not include general increases of lesser amounts from 1965 to date.

As you can see, the National Society, as publisher of the finest Magazine of its type today, was faced with three choices: drastically reducing the quality of the Magazine; reducing the number of issues per year; or raising the subscription rate.

After due consideration and deliberation, the National Board of Management at its April 13, 1974 meeting, voted unanimously to increase the subscription rate from $3.00 to $5.00 per year, effective May 1, 1974. It was the only action possible to insure the same quality publication that has characterized DAR through the years.

New Subscription Rate—$5