"Our Thanks to all our Loyal DAR Customers"

Due to the large amount of orders received by us daily, we sometimes become backlogged and are aware that you, our valued customer, do not receive the prompt service to which you are entitled.

Because we want to assure you of a quick and "problem free" delivery, may we offer the following steps as ordering guidelines to help us expedite this order for you.

1. When writing to us, please furnish the name of the recipient or the delivery name, not the name of the person doing the ordering ... the name of the individual is not necessary.

2. When returning items to us, please enclose a note within the package stating the reason or reasons for the return.

3. Please wait to be billed for your order --- do not submit payment to us before your bill has been issued.

It is our desire to keep our prices in line with the fluctuation of gold, and still maintain our same standard of merchandise.

We appreciate your business, and thank you for your understanding.
COVER STORY

Upon the completion of Memorial Continental Hall, the Washington Star said in 1911: “This Valhalla is unique. It is the costliest and most impressive monument of its kind ever built by women in this country or any other. Many other halls of fame have been erected and other grand monuments consecrated to the memory of some individual heroic figure in the history of the Nation, but this is the first building dedicated to all the recognized heroes of the American Revolution: men and women alike. From the artistic standpoint it is one of the finest buildings which the beautiful capital contains, from the utilitarian it is destined to become one of the most useful.”

In honor of the National Society’s 84th Birthday, the cover photo for October features an old print of Memorial Continental Hall, the first of the entire block of buildings that now comprise National Headquarters. In 1912, The Knapp Company of New York offered intaglio-gravure prints 11 x 15 inches with a mat 19 x 24 inches for sale, postage included, for $2.00. (See ad in February 1912 American Monthly Magazine.) Although many years have passed, the DAR buildings are still considered among the most beautiful in Washington.

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In Memoriam

ELEANOR WASHINGTON SPICER (MRS. DONALD), Honorary President General, NSDAR, passed away on September 13, 1974. Mrs. Spicer served as President General 1971-1974 and as Historian General 1968-71. A member of Oliver Wetherbee Chapter, Coronado, California, she was State Regent of California 1966-68 and State Vice Regent 1964-66. She was an associate member of the Army and Navy Chapter, Washington, D.C. Since completing her term as President General, Mrs. Spicer lived in McLean, Virginia.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

During this month of October, the National Society celebrates its 84th birthday. During these years the DAR has grown in strength and numbers and has earned its reputation as a great patriotic organization. The membership can take pride in the Society’s many accomplishments and the services rendered over the years. In all that we have done we have been guided by the objectives stated in our Bylaws, “To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom.” This is a continuing responsibility and goal.

As we approach the Bicentennial, the 200th anniversary of this Nation’s birth, it will be a time for every American to ask: How well have we preserved the “institutions of American freedom?” Can we project those freedoms into the future for another 200 years? Are we doing all in our power to assure the “blessing of liberty” not only for ourselves but for those who will come after us?

Before we try to answer these questions, let us remember the prophetic words of Alexis De Tocqueville, a French statesman and author of the classic, “Democracy in America.” He came to this country in the first half of the 19th century seeking an answer to what he called the “greatness and genius of America.” Later, he wrote: “I sought for the key to the greatness and genius of America in her harbors and rivers; in her fertile fields and boundless forests; in her rich mines and vast world commerce; in her public school system and institutions of learning. I sought for it in her democratic Congress and in her matchless Constitution. Not until I went into the churches of America and heard her pulpits flame with righteousness did I understand the secret of her genius and power. America is great because America is good, and if America ever ceases to be good, America will cease to be great.”

These are humbling words. What would De Tocqueville find if he could visit America today? Has our greatness been in anyway diminished? Do our pulpits still flame with righteousness? Can America still be called “good”?

The American people are among the most generous people on earth. We have been quick to provide assistance for countless other nations when catastrophe overtook them. But here at home we are beset by crime, an energy crisis and a menacing inflation which threatens our economy and, therefore, our freedoms. The Supreme Court has banished prayer from our schools and we have found no way to remedy this situation. In fact, there is no easy answer to any of our problems.

However, this is no time to be discouraged. We are the heirs of high ideals and great endeavor. As those who have gone before us have met the challenges of their day, so we, too, must meet our problems with courage and resolve. Now is the time not only to preserve but to revitalize all that is great and good in America. In such a program, the DAR must surely have a part as we look forward to our next birthday and all the birthdays that will come after it.

Let it, therefore, be our prayer and constant endeavor that America will never cease to be good. If America is to face the future bravely and with confidence, now is the time to breathe new life into the moral and spiritual and constitutional values which made this Country great and on which our freedoms are based. This is the task before us and, as our theme for the year suggests, “Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.”

Faithfully,

Sara E. Jones

Mrs. Henry S. Jones
President General, NSDAR
The British ministry had threatened our western frontier with the ravages of Indian warfare and John Connolly had been the emissary of Dunmore to engage their tomahawk in immediate massacre.—Edmund Randolph, First Attorney General of the United States Revolutionary History of Virginia 1774-1782.

It was an hour before dawn. On Monday, the tenth day of October, 1774, four men left camp for an early morning hunt. Heading off in one direction were Private Joseph Hughey of Captain Evan Shelby's Company and James Mooney, a scout with Captain William Russell's Company. The other two, taking a different route, were Sergeants James Robertson and Valentine Sevier, also from Shelby's Company. Behind them, at "the Point" where the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers joined, they left some 1180 of their still sleeping comrades; the command of Colonel Andrew Lewis.

The men had gone up the Ohio less than a mile when shots rang out. Joseph Hughey fell dead. Mooney turned and fled for camp, rushing in to say that there was "five acres of land covered with Indians!"

Sergeants Robertson and Sevier, arriving on the scene from a second point, witnessed the slaying but were, themselves, undetected by the enemy. They reversed their path, arriving back at the encampment just moments after Mooney’s arrival.

Private Hughey had been shot by two men; one red and one white. The Indian was Elinipisco, son of the noted Shawnee chief, Cornstalk. His white companion was Tavenor Ross who had been raised by the Indians after his capture as a boy up at Fort Cumberland.

This was the beginning of the Battle of Point Pleasant, the principal event of Lord Dunmore’s war of 1774. Where did the war have its origin?

The roots are to be found back in the summer of 1773. His Lordship, the Earl of Dunmore, who was the recently appointed Royal Governor of Virginia, had been out on a trip, inspecting “western lands” for speculation and development. On his return, he stopped over at Semple’s Tavern at Pittsburgh. It was there that he met the Pennsylvania-born John Connolly.

The two men found that they shared a mutual interest; land and power. And, each was in need of what the other could offer.

Lord Dunmore was anxious to press Virginia’s claims to the area in and around Fort Pitt. He had need of an aggressive man to serve as his agent, one who could carry out instructions and produce results.

John Connolly was easily the most intelligent and enterprising man on the frontier. He was in need of an official who could give him title to 2,000 acres of land at “the falls of the Ohio,” where he hoped to establish a new country. This was not a sudden whim on his part. Almost three years before, on the evening of November 22, 1770, at the same Semple’s Tavern, he had laid his plan before Colonel George Washington. The latter had been interested. But, he was already deep in his own undertaking of acquiring some forty miles of frontage on the Ohio River in anticipation of the new colony of “Vandalia” which was being planned by a prestigious group of London businessmen. Its seat of government was to be at “Point Pleasant.” So, although he listened attentively to young Connolly’s proposal, nothing con-
crete came from the meeting.

Then, in mid-1773, came the opportune meeting between Lord Dunmore and John Connolly. An understanding was reached, apparently, to the satisfaction of both. So much so, that Connolly dispatched a surveyor out to “the falls” to begin laying off his now-promised land.

It was finalized later that same year, on December 16, 1773, at the Governor’s Palace at Williamsburg, Virginia. On that day, John Connolly received two separate documents from his Lordship. One was a deed to his long-hoped-for 2,000 acres, making Connolly the first owner of what is now the proud city of Louisville, Kentucky. The second was a commission as Captain Commandant in the Virginia militia, charged with furthering Virginia’s interest and the Governor’s wishes in and to the area around Fort Pitt.

It was the granting of this commission which would lay the groundwork for Lord Dunmore’s War in 1774.

Ironically, it was that same evening, in far-off Boston, that the famous “Boston Tea Party” took place. This would lead to the closing of the Port of Boston in 1774, the formation of the Committee of Correspondence and bring on the meeting of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

The two events, the war and the Congress, would run concurrently, from September 5 through October 26, 1774.

By January 1, 1774, John Connolly was back at Fort Pitt. On that first day of the new year, he drew up a Proclamation which stated that Fort Pitt did not belong to Pennsylvania; instead, it was the property of Virginia. He followed this up with an almost endless series of events, including changing the name of Fort Pitt to Fort Dunmore and moving the official records of Augusta County, Virginia up there. He arrested the Pennsylvania magistrates, tore down houses and so disrupted affairs that it brought Virginia and Pennsylvania almost to the brink of civil war.

Connolly issued orders; then issued counter-orders. Whites began killing Indians and Indians began killing whites.

When on April 30, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, members of Chief Logan’s family were brutally murdered by a group of whites, terror swept the entire length of the frontier as bloody massacres became almost a daily occurrence. Families fled eastward, leaving behind their plantations, their crops and their livestock. The whole area was in danger of being abandoned.

The Governor, down at Williamsburg with his own problems, could no longer ignore what was happening through the actions of his agent. He was forced to take a stand against the Indians. This he did by calling for two armies. He would take personal command of the Northern Division and place Colonel Andrew Lewis in command of the Southern flank.

The original plan was for the two armies to meet at Point Pleasant, cross the Ohio and proceed on to the Shawnee towns and destroy them, thereby putting an end to the horrors on the frontier.

While Colonel Andrew Lewis recruited troops from Virginia’s three most western counties of Augusta, Botetourt and Fincastle, Governor Dunmore journeyed north by way of Winchester to raise his force. He sent instructions to Connolly up at Fort Dunmore that Connolly was to remain there, that he was not to accompany the Northern Division on the expedition to the Ohio.

But, by the end of August, when Dunmore met with Connolly, abrupt changes were made. Colonel Lewis was ordered to alter his original route. However, the Southern Division, already encamped at “Camp Union,” was too far advanced. Lewis sent back word to his Lordship that he was going ahead with the original plan and expected to meet the Governor’s party at “the Point.”

As the troops of the Southern Division struck out across the unbroken mountains, Dunmore moved down from Fort Dunmore to the Ohio. With him, serving as secretary to his Lordship and Commander of the West Augusta Battalion was Captain Commandant John Connolly. He had not remained at Fort Dunmore as the Governor had originally planned.

 Colonel Andrew Lewis arrived at “Elk” (now Charleston, West Virginia) in late September, fully expecting word from the Governor. There was no sign of him, nor were there any messages from him. After tarrying there for several days while canoes were built to float the supplies on up to Point Pleasant, the army moved northward. They reached “the Point” on October 6th. Again, there was no visible sign of his Lordship or the Northern Division. Instead, there was an “advertisement” posted on a tree, instructing Lewis to look for his instructions in a hollow tree. These orders from Governor Dunmore were for Lewis to cross the Ohio without the Northern Division, that Dunmore was encamped further up the Ohio and would join him at a more advanced position.

Colonel Lewis decided to wait at Point Pleasant until his rear guard, under Colonel William Christian, could overtake them. The troops were weary from the hard trek over the mountains, their supplies were running low and it seemed the best decision to await the arrival of the balance of the men before complying with the Governor’s orders.

Then came the morning of October 10th. What happened that tragic day can best be told by an eye-witness who was on the scene throughout the entire engagement, Lieutenant Isaac Shelby . . . The same Isaac Shelby who would later go on to become Kentucky’s first governor and the hero of the War of 1812. His original letter, written from the battlefield to his uncle, is now in the Draper Collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It reads as follows:

Camp Opposite To The Mouth Of Great Canaway
October 16th 1774

Dr. UNCLE - I Gladly embrace this opportunity to Acquaint You that we are all three yet alive thro Gods Mercies & I Sincerely wish that this may find you & your Family in the Station of Health that we left you. I never had any thing Worth Notice to quain you with since I left till now, the Express seems to be Hurrying that I Cant write you with the same Coolness & Deliberation as I would; we arrived at the mouth (of) Canaway Thursday 6th. Octr. and incampd on a fine piece of Ground with an intent to wait for the
Governor & his party but hearing that he was going another way we Contented our selves to stay there a few days to rest the troops &c when we looked upon our selves to be in safety till Monday morning the 10th Instant when two of our Compys. went out before day to hunt, To wit Val. Sevier & Jas. Robinson & Discovered a party of indians; as I expect you will hear something of our Battle before you get this I have here stated this affair nearly to you. For the Satisfaction of the people in your parts in this they have a true state of the Memorable Battle faught at the mouth of the great Canaway on the 10th. Instant; Monday morning about half an Hour before sunrise two of Capt Russels Compy. Discovered a large party of indians about a mile from Camp one of which men was killed The Other made his Escape & brought in his intelligence; in two or three minutes after two of Capt Shelbys. Compy. Came In and Confirmed the Account. Colo. Andrew Lewis being Informed thereof Immediately ordered Colo. Charles Lewis to take the Command of 150 men from Augusta and with him went Capt. Dickison. Capt. Harrison. Capt. Willson. Capt. Jno. Lewis from Augusta and Capt. Lockridge which made the first division. Colo. Fleming was also ordered to take the Command of one hundred & fifty more Consisting of Botetourt Fincastle and Bedford Troops Viz. Capt. Buford of Bedford Capt. Love of Botetourt Capt. Shelby & Capt. Russell of Fincastle which made the second Division. Colo. Lewis marched with his Division to the Right some Distance up from the Ohio. Colo. Fleming with his Division up the banck of the Ohio to the left. Colo. Lewis Division had not marchd. little more than a quarter of a mile from Camp; when about sunrise, an Attact was made on the front of his Division in a most Vigorous manner by the United tribes of Indians—Shawnees; Delewares, Mingoes, Taways, and of several Other Nations in Number not less than Eight Hundred and by many thought to be a thousand; in this Heavy Attact

Colonel Charles Lewis received a wound which soon after Caused his Death and several of his men fell in the spot in fact the Augusta Division was forced to give way to the heavy fire of the Enemy In about a second of a minute after the Attact on Colo. Lewis Division the Enemy Engaged the Front of Colo. Flemings Division on the Ohio; and in a short time Colo. Fleming recd. two balls thro his left Arm and one thro his breast; and after animating the Captains and soldiers in a Calm manner to the pursuit of Victory returned to Camp, the loss of the Brave Colonels was Sensibly felt by the Officers in particular, But the Augusta troops being shortly Reinforced from Camp by Colonel Field with his Company together with Capt. M'Dowel, Capt. Mathews & Capt. Stuart from Augusta, Capt. John Lewis, Capt. Paulin Capt. Arbuckle & Capt. M'Clanahan from Botetourt, the Enemy no longer able to Maintain their Ground was forced to give way till they were in a Line with the troops left in action on Bancks of Ohio, by Colo. Fleming in this precipitate retreat Colo. Field was killed, after which Capt. Shelby was ordered to take the Commd. During this time which was till after twelve of the Clock, the Action continued Extreemly Hott, the Close underwood many steep bancks & Logs greatly favoured their retreat, and the Bravest of their men made the use of themselves, whilst others were throwing their dead into the Ohio, and Carrying of their wounded, after twelve the Action in a small degree abated but Continued sharp Enough till after one oClock Their Long retreat gave them a most advantages spot of ground; from whence it Appeared to the Officers so difficult to dislodge them; that it was thought most adviseable to stand as the line then was formed which was about a mile and a quarter in length, and had till then sustained a Constant and Equal weight of fire from wing to wing. It was till half an Hour of Sun sett they Continued firing on us which we returned to their Disadvantage at length Night Coming on they found a safe retreat They had not
the satisfaction of scalping any of our men save one or two
stragglers whom they killed before the engagement many of
their dead they scalped rather than we should have them but
our troops scalped upwards of twenty of those who were
first killed; its beyond a doubt their loss in number far
exceeds ours, which is considerable.

Field officers killed Colo. Charles Lewis, and Colo. Jno.
Fields, field officers wounded Colo. Willm. Fleming; Capt.
McClanahan, Capt. Jas. Ward, Captains wounded Thos Buford,
John Dickinson & John Scidmore, Subalterns killed Lieutenant
Hugh Allen, Ensign Mathew Brakin Ensign Cundiff,
Subalterns wounded, Lieut. Lard; Lieut. Vance Lieut.
Goldman Lieut. Jas. Robinson about 46 killed & about 80
wounded from this Sir you may judge that we had a very
hard day its really impossible for me to express or you to
conceive acclamations that we were under, sometimes, the
Hidious cries of the Enemy and the groans of our wound
(Ed) men lying around was enough to shudder the stoutest
hurt its the general opinion of the Officers that we shall soon
have another engagement as we have now got over into the
enemies country; we expect to meet the Governor about forty
or fifty miles from here nothing will save us from another
battle unless they attack the Governors party, five men that
came in Davys company were killed, i dont know that you
were acquainted with any of them except Mrck Williams
who lived with Roger Top. Acquaint Mr Carmack that his
son was slightly wounded through the shoulder and arm & that
he is in a likely way of recovery we leave him at mouth of
Canaway & one very careful hand to take care of him;
there is a garrison & three hundred men left at that place
with a surgeon to heal the wounded we expect to return
to the garrison in about 16 days from the Shawny towns.

I have nothing more particular to acquaint you with
concerning the battle. as to the county I cant now say much
in praise of any that I have yet seen. Dady intended writing
to you but did not know of the express till the time was
too short I have wrote to Mamy tho not so fully as to you
as I then expected the express was just going. We seem
to be all in a moving posture just going from this place
so that I must conclude wishing you health and prosperity
till I see you & your family in the meantime I am yr. truly
effectuante friend & humble serv.
ISAAC SHELBY

To Mr. John Shelby Holstons River Fincastle county favr.
by Mr. Genja. Gray

Christian, after a forced march, arrived in camp about
midnight. The battle was over and won. He was in time
to care for the wounded and, on the 11th, help bury the
dead.

Colonel Andrew Lewis had sent men up the Ohio to
Fort Gower, where the northern division was encamped,
begging Governor Dunmore to send aid to the stricken
Virginians. When the messengers returned, one, Willie
Mann, reported that he thought he had persuaded the
Governor to send help but that "Major Connolly
prevented it."

On the 15th, the Commander-in-Chief released an official
report of the battle so that the men might write home
and tell of it before they crossed the river on the 17th.
Colonel Christian, under orders from Lewis, also wrote
of the battle to Colonel William Preston and stated that the
Indians, on going into the affray that Monday, had
"made merry about a treaty."

It was this phrase, "made merry about a treaty," which
would arouse the suspicions of many of the key officers
in the aftermath of the battle. For, on the 10th of October,
there had been no mention made of a treaty, at least,
not in the camp of the southern division. Yet, the Indians
had gone into battle, fully apprised that there was to
be a treaty.

Exactly one week after the battle, Colonel Andrew
Lewis, with his army regrouped and his wounded secured,
crossed the Ohio in accordance to his instructions from
Governor Dunmore. As he proceeded on to the Shawnee
towns, he was advised by messengers from his Lordship
that a peace treaty was then in progress, that he was not
to come any closer. Not finding his present locale favorable
to encampment, he pressed on closer to the Indian
towns. Finally, he halted on direct orders from the Gov-
ernor who rode out to meet him. Dunmore advised him
that the peace treaty had been concluded . . . with John
Connolly serving as secretary . . . And that the presence
of Lewis' army would only deter affairs. Colonel Lewis
was thanked for his service and ordered to return his
troops to Point Pleasant and dismiss them. For the southern
division, Lord Dunmore's war had ended.

Epilogue

By the last day of October, 1774, the army of Colonel
Andrew Lewis had disbanded and the men were setting
off for their homes in small groups.

Many of the key officers took with them some very
serious suspicions, that they had been betrayed that day
at "the Point." That the Indians had, in reality, been
serving as allies of the British in an attempt to divide
the attention of the country just as the first continental
Congress was meeting in Philadelphia. It was a subject
which would continue on down through almost two full
centuries. Had Lewis been led into a trap that Monday
at "the Point"?

The officers also took home with them their official
reports. These were never filed in Williamsburg and so
escaped destruction when Arnold burned Richmond in
1781. Those of Colonel Andrew Lewis were all destroyed
by rats and mice by 1794. Some of the others would
never resurface until the next century; others, never.

As the years passed, the graves at "the Point" became
forgotten, many of them covered over with hog pens,
vegetable gardens and stable yards as civilization came
to the Ohio. Efforts to erect a monument at the site began
as early as 1848, but nothing concrete came of them.

It wasn't until 1840-41 that a young history enthusiast,
Lyman Copeland Draper, found the first official report
of the battle among some papers down in the little town
of Pontotoc, Mississippi. The document sent Draper off
on a life-time career of delving into what had really
happened that day at "the Point." He accumulated original
documents, took thousands of pages of hand-written
notes with the survivors or their next of kin and kept
up an almost endless correspondence across the country
in his everlasting search for information. When he died
in 1891, he left his massive collection to the state historical society of Wisconsin where he had long been em-
ployed as secretary. Today, it is known as the "Draper
Collection."

(Continued on page 826)
The topic for the 1974 American History Month Essay Contest was "A Child of 1774." On the following pages appear the imaginative winning essays chosen from the thousands submitted by 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th graders throughout the country and Mexico. The brush drawing pictured above was done by 6th grader Lauren Beth Sandler to illustrate her essay. The line drawings were executed by Pamela Morrison who did her entire essay, as well as the drawings, in berry juice with a quill pen.
My name is Sarah Allen, and I am ten years old. I live on a farm in Lowell, Massachusetts, near the Merrimack River, with my parents and my brother, Joshua. It is January, 1774.

It’s very cold and windy today, and snow has been falling for hours. I can’t even see the covered bridge or the church steeple. I guess I’ll write a story about my life. It’s very dark outside, and my oil lamp doesn’t give much light. I must be careful not to spill berry ink on my new dress or the pretty braided rug that Mama just finished.

I never liked winter very much, it’s so cold and so hard to go anywhere. I feel sorry for the animals out in the barn. We have six horses, two oxen, fifteen cows and one bull, seven sheep, twenty-four hens, three roosters and Daddy’s two hunting dogs. Four of the horses are used for pulling our wagon and sleigh when we go to town, or to church. The cows give us milk for ourselves, and to sell. The sheep are sheared for wool, which Mama spins on her spinning wheel. We get eggs from the hens, and sometimes have roast chicken for dinner. The oxen and other horses are used mostly for plowing the fields for planting, and for pulling the wagon when we do the haying, and collect the maple sap.

I’ll be so happy when spring begins! Daddy and Joshua will go out and put little wooden spouts in holes in the maple trees. The sap drips into the wooden buckets hung under the spouts. Then we’ll boil the sap to make syrup for pancakes, and sweet, soft maple sugar. The early settlers here learned about it from the Indians.

I love summer most of all, especially when Daddy takes us into town. First we take the horses to the blacksmith’s shop for shoes. It’s interesting to watch him make a fire with his big bellows, and hammer that black iron into many useful things. Then Mama and I go to buy cloth to make dresses, while Daddy and Joshua get food and other things we need at home. Sometimes we all go to the cobbler’s, so he can measure our feet for new shoes.

Joshua and I have to help with farm chores, and making candles and other things. Some men come to help too, and sometimes Daddy gives wool and food to the friendly Indians who come to work.

Mama has been very worried lately, she’s afraid Daddy will have to go away and fight in a war. There are a

(Continued on page 788)
The Boston Tea Party incident occurred in the year 1773. In 1774, England sent troops in to “watch” the city. 
Right, left, right, left... The shining boots of the “Lobsterbacks” moved swiftly as they proudly marched down the Main Street of Boston, Massachusetts. Their red coat-tails blew in the slight breeze and although they looked tall and handsome, I, and the rest of the town looked at them in utter disgust. They, in turn, looked at us as though they were ready to spit in our faces any minute, if we dared get too close. Just to see what would happen, I carefully scooped up some dirt from the road, molded it into a ball and threw it at one of them. The man instantly had his rifle and his long nose pointed at me. 
“Gloria!” Ma’s gasp arose from somewhere in the crowd, but before she could begin to scold me, I picked up my skirts and fled. I darted through what seemed like hundreds of bewildered people. I ran for all I was worth till I reached home, a small room in back of my father’s blacksmith shop. Safe, I stopped to catch my breath. They wouldn’t catch me, I knew, and even if they did, who would punish a thirteen-year-old girl just for throwing dirt? Besides, those old “Lobsterbacks” had no right to invade our town. Pa had said so.

“Gloria?” Pa’s voice broke the silence. “Is that you?”
“Yes, Pa,” I answered.
“Aren’t you supposed to be in town, helping your mother with the groceries?”
“Well, ah, I, well...”, I began.
“Now that you’re home, you might as well stay,” he said hurriedly. “Grey’s horse hurt his food so bad he can’t get him over here for a new fitting. Don’t let anyone in while I’m gone.”
“Yes, Pa,” I replied.

The door slammed behind him and it was quiet once more. I walked to the rocking chair near the fireplace and sat down. The late afternoon sunshine came pouring through the stiff ruffled curtains on the window and it warmed the whole house. A sigh, of something like relief, escaped me.

Suddenly, I stood up. Something had stirred. I ran to the window, but nothing was there. It must have been my imagination, but...

I had decided at eight-thirty the night before the assignment was due that I had better finish my reading. As usual I had postponed my history report until the last minute and prepared myself for the old one hundred and fifty pages in one night routine. I had started the book, Life and Times in Colonial Williamsburg, and was well on my way into the fifth chapter when the clock was edging around to the early morning hours. My eyelids felt like a ton of bricks. In no time at all I lost the battle and yielded to the weight of my lids and the softness of the goose down reading pillow.

In what seemed only a few minutes I heard my name being called from inside a gray weatherboard house. “Maggie, Maggie. Put your hoop on a hook in the smoke-house. Master Finafrock is coming to give you your pianoforte lesson and I know you aren’t prepared. Hurry and practice a spell for ye promised to lay the table for dinner and we are having your favorite—peanut soup and Sally-Lund.”

I quickly hung up my hoop, picked up my skirt and did as she bade, for I remembered that Mama said we were all going to the traveling juggling act tonight at the parish hall. Papa had even planned to close the Apothecary early for he, too, loved jugglers. Billy-John, my brother, was busy in the summer kitchen cleaning his Brown Bess musket because he wanted to have all his chores finished.

Master Finafrock, my music tutor, arrived punctually but breathless, relating that he had passed the town-crier who was already announcing tonight’s activities. He also had chatted with Mr. Mason who started earlier than usual to light the cressets on Duke of Gloucester Street. I had just begun to play when Papa arrived home, grumbling that he couldn’t close the shop as early as he had wanted to, because Widow Brown brought in her sick hound and Dr. Carter had stopped by for a medicinal leech for a feverish patient. His grumblings were just enough to divert Master Finafrock’s attention before he discovered that I did not know my scales. Just as I had hoped, it took them only a few minutes to become involved in a heated discussion of the unrest and strange activities of a band of rebels in our sister colony Massachusetts. My father was in complete sympathy with the colonists who disguised themselves as Indians and dumped the tea into
A Special Essay

Katherine Gets an Idea

By Donna Samson

This story takes place in Boston in 1773.

Boston was a colonial center at that time. The harbor was one of the main reasons, for that where the English ships came in to deliver manufactured goods from England, and to take the colonial products back. Boston was also important for being a political center of the colonies.

Boston was very well populated. It had many well-built homes and they were all quite large. The city had court rooms and taverns. The stores carried food, some clothes, and manufactured goods from England. There were no theaters because the New Englanders disapproved of actors and the stage in general for religious reasons.

Katherine was the daughter of John Lewis, who was a tailor. Following the death of Katherine's mother, they lived in the house of John's good friend, Samuel Adams. Katherine was a thirteen year old girl. She was well dressed and had blue eyes and blonde curly hair.

Samuel's house had seven rooms, four bedrooms, one for each person plus the housekeeper. A living room, dining room, and kitchen made up the rest of the house.

Samuel Adams was elected the head of the meetings to discuss all the complaints of the colonists. He was born on September 27, 1773.

Samuel would go to the meeting at a tavern every night. John was so interested in the things that Samuel would tell him that he asked if he could come and listen. Samuel said, yes.

Every night the two men would come home and discuss the colonists' problems together. Katherine would listen to the things they would say. Some were about the Stamp Act which they didn't like because they had to purchase stamps for everything.

On December 14, 1773 the meeting lasted for a very long time. When the men came home they talked about Parliament passing a Tea Act. It enabled the English East India Company to pay a tax and sell tea cheaper in the colonies than could the Dutch who had been smuggling it into the colonial ports. The American leaders felt that the people would buy English tea for its cheaper price, but then they would lose their argument of taxation without representation. They were going to organize a "Boston Tea Party." They would dress up as Indians and go to the harbor on December 16, 1773. Katherine decided she was going to go.

The next night the two men brought home three Indian costumes to see which two would fit best.

Katherine took the third one and fixed it to fit her.

On December 16, 1773 in the evening, Katherine sneaked out and went to the port and mixed in with the others. They got on the boat and when Samuel gave the signal they threw the tea into the water.

When they came back to port Katherine ran home and sneaked back in and removed her costume. When she went down the stairs the two men came in and were going to discuss the Tea party but told Katherine to go to her room for she was too young to listen.

Bibliography


Morrison

(Continued from page 786)

lot of British "Red-coats" soldiers over here bothering the colonists, and we have to pay too many taxes to the king. Daddy says he heard that some men in Boston have had fights with the "Red-coats," and last month some colonists dressed up like Indians and dumped a ship-load of tea into Boston Harbor. All the people want to have an independent country here, and be free from British rule. Daddy says we're sure to have a big war, and he'll have to go. I don't know how we'll manage without him. I wish Uncle Jeremy could go instead, but he's out on the ocean on a big whaling ship, and will be gone for two or three years. Maybe Uncle Ethan, who lives in Vermont, will go.

Mama is making a delicious-smelling stew in the fireplace for supper, and she just called me to go make some biscuits. I'll come back and write more later.

Sandler

(Continued from page 786)

urges me toward the shocking sight. There, suspended from "liberty poles," are the Tories, drenched in tar and smothered in feathers! Flour and eggs are forgotten for the moment, but I will get them later.

The shadow of new tension clouds our dinner tonight, and even the sweetness of mother's apple pie cannot soften the news father has to tell us. Passing his ivory-tinted handkerchief across his brow, he announces his decision to join the growing ranks of Minute Men, explaining that Isaiah Thomas, owner of "The Royal American Magazine," is losing interest in this tender publication, and has convinced him of the need for active protest. Courage is carved on my father's face. Our family is apprehensive and mother draws in her breath as father
lifts a package from his lap and hands it across the table to me—an early Christmas present—my first gun!

"Twelve-year-olds go a-gunning quite a bit these days," he reassures Mother. "Now hurry, Thaddeus! For Robert Feke is due any moment . . . ."

* * *

The artist has left now, and only you remain watching me. I am Thaddeus Barker in three-quarter length. Do my eyes tell the story? . . .

Bibliography


Living Ideas in America, ed. by Henry Steel Commager, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1951, pp. 18-21.


Barbath

(Continued from page 787)

Then I thought of something—of men who had thrown some snowballs at some "Lobsterbacks" only a few years before; of the fight it had started and the people who had died; of the Boston Massacre. A shiver went down my spine. Could that noise have been the man at whom I threw dirt, coming to seek revenge? What if he...?

"Stop it!" I cried aloud to myself. I immediately slapped my hand over my mouth. What if he had heard me? Now he would kill me for sure.

Slowly, I crept across the floor to the small trap door which led to the cellar. Carefully, I lifted it and stepped into a strange, dark coolness. I slipped on one of the steep steps but regained my footing. I closed the trap door and continued on in what seemed like unbearable blackness. It seemed the whole world had stopped breathing to listen. I finally reached the bottom of the stairs and stepped onto the cold clay floor of the cellar.

A small window sent a faint light streaming to the floor. I stumbled toward it. A rat scurried across the floor and I almost screamed, but stopped myself in time. Suddenly, I remembered why I was standing in the cellar. I decided to see if my "enemy" was still sneaking around. I groped my way back to the steps and slowly mounted them. The trap door above me now. I didn’t make a sound as, slowly, I lifted it open, expecting to see a "Lobsterback" pointing a gun at me. It was very quiet. I couldn’t stand the suspense any longer. With one great thrust, I threw open the door all the way.

"Gloria!" Ma cried.

I turned around and there was Ma, standing in the pantry and holding two bags of flour. She almost dropped them.

"Gloria Gorden, you step out of that cellar right this minute. Why look at you! You’re a mess!"

"I’m sorry Ma," I said. "But you see, I . . . ."

"Now I want you to get washed up for supper," she said, ignoring my reply. "And where’s that father of yours?"

"Father?" I asked. "You mean Pa?"

"Child, have you lost your wits?" Ma exclaimed. "Of course I mean Pa!"

"Oh, he’s at Mr. Grey’s."

I walked outside to the pump to wash my hands. Now that I could relax, I thought about the letter. Pa won’t be arrested, I assured myself. No one else had to know that Pa had been involved in the Boston Tea Party. It would be our secret.

The setting sun made the whole sky red. As red as . . . . as what?

"As red as a Lobsterback," I murmured.

Bibliography


Potts

(Continued from page 787)

Boston Harbor. Master Finafrock felt the malcontents were out of place by taking matters into their own hands and defying the British import tax on tea. Their heated discussion ended with Master Finafrock in a bit of a huff so that he hardly noticed how poorly I had played my scales.

The peanut-soup and Sally-Lund were devoured quickly and I helped Mama rinse the pewter bowls and mugs, for we all had to hurry and dress for our evening out. There was some consolation in knowing that I did not...
have to hitch up a farthingale like Mama. I dreaded the time that I, too, would have to wear those cumbersome supports under my skirts. It would be much more fun to wear a powdered wig as Papa did.

Later, as we walked to the commons, we caught sight of Colonel Washington, young Tom Jefferson and other representatives to the House of Burgesses entering the side door at Raleigh Tavern. Papa said they were meeting secretly in the Apollo Room of the tavern, since the Royal Governor had dissolved our House of Burgesses as a reprimand for our boycott of British goods. I was well aware of the boycott and my parents’ whole-hearted participation, for the dress I was wearing had been made of itchy, homespun lindsey-woolsey and the local tea we had for dinner was bitter and strong.

As we hurried on toward the commons, we were aware that Mr. Craig, the silversmith, and Mr. Barkley, the wigmaker, had not lighted their shop candles for they were probably coming to the show.

Mama told us not to look as we passed the stocks and pillory by the gaol, because, as she had predicted, our neighbor, Mr. Jones, had once again consumed too much ale from his barrel and had been encased in the public stocks.

Billy-John took particular notice of the condition of the grass on the bowling green when we passed by, for he loved to bowl there with his friends after lessons were finished for the day. Mother mentioned she much preferred him bowling on the green rather than competing in a pie-eating contest or a greased-pole climb for that meant boiling his breeches and blouse an extra hour.

The evening was a gay, fun-filled success, especially the surprise puppet-show, but I was quite willing, some two hours later, to have Mama and Papa hear my prayers and tuck me into my feather-bed.

The next sound I was conscious of was a familiar voice calling, “Maggie, Maggie. Wake up or you will be late for school! It’s almost seven-fifteen!” A few moments later at breakfast Mom noticed my sleepy eyes and asked if I had finished my book report. I told her that in a sense I had, for I had lived it in a dream last night. I also told her I made a startling discovery—that a child of 1774 is not really so different from a child of 1974. As children, we love to play, perhaps not the same games, but we experience the same challenges, the same goals. We learn to compete against ourselves, an object, a friend or a team. We have to learn, although sometimes grudgingly, to develop a sense of responsibility, a sense of self-respect and a lot of self-discipline.

My parents are concerned about preserving the freedoms that we enjoy, just as the parents of 1774 were concerned enough to struggle and sacrifice to win them for us. As a child of 1974, I’m willing to live and work to see that neither concern will be in vain!

Bibliography


Point Pleasant

(Continued from page 784)

The Battle Monument was finally erected in 1909, with funds coming from the State of West Virginia, the federal government and private subscription. It was unveiled on October 9th, with four-year old Charles Cameron Lewis pulling the cord to release the drapery covering the 84-foot granite shaft. He was the great, great, great grandson of that Colonel Charles Lewis who had led out the opening engagement on October 10, 1774 and had been mortally wounded while reloading his rifle on the battlefield. On October 10th... 135 years after the battle... a memorial service was held at the site to honor those who had fought and died there so long ago.

Now, on the very eve of the Bicentennial of the Battle of Point Pleasant, that same rifle, the one Colonel Lewis was loading that fateful day, has been located and is once more back at “the Point” where it will be a treasured display on October 10, 1974.

Identification of men in letter of October 16, 1774

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Lewis</td>
<td>Cpt.</td>
<td>Son of Thomas Lewis (elder brother of Andrew and Charles), commanded a company in the Augusta Regiment. He was a brother-in-law of John Pigg who also fell in the battle. He served during the War of 1812.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Lewis</td>
<td>Colo. in-Chief of the Southern Division of the army. His home was at “Richfield” which is now Salem, Virginia. In 1776, as brigadier-general, he drove Lord Dunmore from American shores. Died en route to his home in 1781, just weeks before the surrender at Yorktown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Harrison</td>
<td>Cpt.</td>
<td>Commanded a company from Augusta. His home was at Harrisonburg, Virginia; founded by his family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Wilson</td>
<td>Cpt.</td>
<td>Commanded a company from Augusta. His home was at Doe Hill; now Highland County, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lewis</td>
<td>Cpt.</td>
<td>Son of Thomas Lewis (father of Andrew and Charles), a sergeant James Robertson; Founder of Nashville, Tennessee. Was also a sergeant James Robertson in Capt. Shelby’s Company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Fleming</td>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>Born in Jedburgh, Scotland in 1729, he was a graduate of the school of medicine of the University of Edinburgh. In command of the Botetourt County Regiment in the battle. Later became temporary Governor of Virginia in 1781. His original Journal and Orderly Book of the Point Pleasant campaign are now in the Draper collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Love</td>
<td>Cpt.</td>
<td>In command of the Bedford County Volunteers; one of the four independent companies in the Southern Division. He was wounded in the battle and died several days later.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 826)
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S CALENDAR: During the final weeks of summer and early September, before leaving on the first State Conference Tour of her Administration, Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General, filled many engagements in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The President General, together with the Virginia State Regent, Mrs. Carl E. Stark, were the guests of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Honorary President General, in Alexandria, Va., on July 17th, Freedom of the Press Day, during the 10-day Virginia Festival of Independence. They attended the press luncheon sponsored by America’s oldest daily newspaper, "The Alexandria Gazette," (est. 1784). The President General awarded a special certificate, in recognition of the newspaper’s Special Bicentennial Edition, to Mr. William A. Collins, the associate publisher. That evening, the group attended the premiere performance of "We Believe in America," a musical comedy pointing up the political philosophies of George Washington and George Mason. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Treasurer General, were guests of the Women of the Legion of Valor at a coffee during their National Convention. Mr. Henry Hyde, director of commemorative sales of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, met with the President General in her office. Mr. Fred Schwenkel, president of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, also came to see Mrs. Jones, and was hosted at a luncheon for her; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, a member of the board of that Society, was a guest. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Weeks and their two children were at National Headquarters. He is head of the elementary school at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. On Sept. 6th, the President General was invited to the White House as one of the 28 heads of various women’s organizations to discuss the problems of the day with President Ford.

DAR LIBRARY USERS INCREASE: Despite the well-known comment, referring to the heat and humidity of the Nation’s Capital—“Nobody, but nobody, stays in Washington in the summer”—the outstanding collection of genealogical material in the DAR Library drew a record number of users this summer. Daily attendance has averaged at least 25% more than in past summers, and there is a greater number of men working in this facility than ever before.

ANNIVERSARY MONTH: The Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring) has resolved “that October 14, 1974, be proclaimed a Day of National Observation for the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the First Continental Congress and . . . calls upon the people of our Nation to fittingly observe and honor this important date in our country’s history.” Also, that “four Members of each House represent the Congress of the United States of America at ceremonies in Carpenter’s Hall, Philadelphia, on October 14, 1974, . . . .”

This October is NSDAR’s 84th birthday. The month figures prominently in the Society’s building commemorations: the first contribution to Memorial Continental Hall—$75—was made in October, 1892; the Hall was dedicated in October, 1904. Exactly twenty-five years later, the first event in Constitution Hall, a vespers service, took place. In 1948, the addition to the first section of the Administration Building was made, completing the solid H-shaped structure that is National Headquarters.

(Somerville)
Inflation

By Senator Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)

Today, every American family, every business enterprise, every professional practice, every man, woman and child in this Nation, stands in deadly peril.

Inflation threatens to destroy all that we Americans hold dear.

We are all familiar with the statement that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." It is equally true that the power to spend—if unwisely exercised—will destroy any nation, reduce its people to privation and want, and prepare the way for the establishment of a dictatorial, all-powerful central authority.

It was inflation in Germany after World War I which destroyed the Republic and led to the rise of Adolf Hitler.

It was inflation in Italy which created Benito Mussolini. And it is the Government's expansion of the money supply which causes inflation.

For almost 50 years wise men in the councils of government and commerce, and in certain of our universities, have warned us—and their warnings have gone unheeded.

Why? Because inflation is the great pretender, because inflation, like a tranquilizing drug, has given us a pleasant sensation of well-being.

Our pay checks are fatter, and we like that.

If we own property, it has increased in value, and we like that.

If we are unemployed, we can turn to the Government for support, and we like that.

If a tornado strikes, we turn to the Government in order to rebuild, and we like that.

When the chicken farmers had to destroy their birds because they constituted a threat to public health the Government covered their losses, and they liked that.

New money dumped into the economic system by deficit financing has helped us to indulge our appetites beyond our ability to pay, and we like that.

But, my friends, the day of reckoning is at hand.

The Federal debt stands at more than $438 billion. The interest cost amounts to more than $24 billion a year.

The Keynesian economists have controlled our national thinking since the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

What does it matter if we go into debt? We owe the money to ourselves, don't we? And all the money

is right here, except for the $150 billion or so we have sent overseas since the end of World War II. What is wrong with inflation?

I will tell you what is wrong. Inflation destroys real value.

And, I will tell you what else is wrong. The Congress of the United States, which is and has been dominated by radical-liberals, has continued to appropriate and spend money that we do not have. This is the real fuel under the fires of inflation in this country.

Once the paper currency of the United States was the standard of the world. It was backed by gold and silver. Franklin Roosevelt took us off the gold standard, and his successors have taken the silver out of our coins.

In the 24 years between 1948 and 1972 the American dollar lost 43 per cent of its buying power.

In 1945 you could buy grade A sirloin steak for 41 cents a pound. Today it will cost you a dollar and a half a pound.

In 1945 you could buy a pound of weiners for 29 cents. Today a 12-ounce package will cost you 69 cents.

In 1945 a Cadillac car cost less than $4,500, with all the extras you could put on it. Today that car will cost you
over $9,000.

But wait a minute, the defenders of inflation will say, wages have gone up, too. Profits are up—there is more money in circulation. The average per capita income has increased, and so it has, but not equally—not for everybody.

The increase in the paper money supply, printed by the Federal Government, has created a false sense of well-being. Money which is not backed by gold or silver has no intrinsic value, it is merely a convenient medium of exchange.

In Arizona's early days a gutsy pioneer by the name of Charles Poston presided over a colony of miners down along the Santa Cruz River. For convenience, he printed a medium of exchange. Because his employees were mostly illiterate, he identified his tokens with drawings of sheep and cattle and horses, and using these tokens in exchange for goods was more convenient than a pure system of barter.

Productive capacity determines a nation's wealth—not the amount of money in circulation. When the government increases the supply of money by $10 or $20 billion it merely reduces the buying power of the dollar—it robs every holder of dollars of a percentage of that value.

The price of anything we need or use or desire is determined by the amount a willing buyer will pay to a willing seller in exchange for those goods or services or property or whatever. But this is true only in a very limited sense.

The factory worker on the production line in Detroit cannot grow his own grain to make his own bread. His wife cannot spin cotton to make his clothes. Willing or not, he must pay the price the grocer demands for food, pay the price the clothier demands, pay the rent the landlord sets, buy gasoline for his car, hire a doctor to take care of his children, and pay the taxes the government demands.

In February of 1970, President Nixon proposed a budget of $202 billion. He projected spending of $200 billion, and a budget surplus of $1.3 billion.

This year the President is proposing a budget of $310 billion—a proposed increase in 4 years of more than 50 percent.

And where will this money come from? From the Government printing press—through the elaborate manipulations of the Federal Reserve System—we will borrow $20 billion, and perhaps more.

American productivity this year has increased at an annual rate of less than 3 percent.

If we are to control inflation before it destroys the American system, before it reduces all Americans to poverty and dependence, before it creates a crisis which will pave the way for a new dictator, Federal spending must be reduced, and productivity must be increased.

To be sure, there are other factors—union labor contracts with escalation clauses which require wage increases when the cost of living increases. These are self-defeating because when the cost of living increases and then the wages increase the cost of living merely is increased further. But the unions are not to blame. The working people of America are not to blame. They are entitled to a proper place at the table of our abundance.

To be sure, the increased world price of oil imposed by the oil-producing nations has tremendously increased our cost of transportation. But long before the Arabs raised the price of oil we had embraced inflation as a national policy.

Since 1933 the Democrats have controlled the Congress of the United States for all but 4 years, and the single major cause of the inflationary spiral is Federal deficit spending—borrowing money to pay for programs which the Congress believes will please the people.

One of the great beneficiaries of inflation is the Federal tax collector. If a family in 1945 had $6,000 in income, and paid $600 in Federal income tax, and now has a family income of $12,000, he pays at least twice as much in Federal income taxes. The respected economist Henry Hazlitt has said:

The politicians, and alas, the majority of the rest of us, have kept inflation going because of the false theory that monetary inflation is necessary to secure and maintain full employment. What we have not realized is that once we embark upon this course, the inflation must be accelerated exponentially in order to have the same stimulating effect. The inflation must always exceed expectations whatever they are.

A week or so ago Arthur F. Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, stated bluntly that:

Continued high rates of inflation are threatening to bring a significant decline in economic and political freedom for the American people. He said the increased influence of Government already is undermining private initiative.

The public nowadays expects the government to maintain prosperous economic conditions, to limit such declines in employment as may occasionally occur, to ease the burden of job loss through illness or retirement, to sustain the incomes of farmers, homebuilders and so on.

And then Arthur Burns said:

The growing Federal involvement was largely responsible for the current inflation which could lead to ever more government controls. Federal spending has increased 50 per cent in the past five years.

And Burns said the effect of excessive Federal spending is that wages and prices have become less responsive to the discipline of market forces and inflation has emerged as the most dangerous economic ailment of our time.

George Orwell's "1984" is closer than we think. Let me remind you what Alexis de Tocqueville had to say about the absolute power of government. In 1830 he wrote:

Above this race of men stands an immense and tutelary power, which takes upon itself alone to secure their gratifications and to watch over their fate.

What a perfect description of the welfare paternal state.

De Tocqueville goes on to say:

That power is absolute, minute, regular, provident and mild. It would be like the authority of a parent if, like that authority, its object was to prepare men for manhood; but it seeks, on the contrary,
Few if any Americans are opposed to detente, to the “relaxation of tensions” with the Soviet Union inherent in the traditional definition of the term, or even to the much broader range of possibilities—including expanded trade and cultural relations, an increase of trust and mutual good faith between the U.S. and Soviet governments, and eventually an end to the Cold War itself—implied in the more recent politically-expanded meaning of the word.

It can be taken for granted, moreover, that few if any of the great mass of the people of the Soviet Union are opposed to detente, either—even detente according to the Western definition.

But the policy of the Soviet people is not always the policy of the Soviet government, as history has proven on numerous occasions. And many discerning Americans, including not a few in Congress, would unhappily agree that the Soviet government’s real detente objectives—as spelled out in “Detente: An Evaluation,” a multi-authored article originally printed in International Review, Spring 1974, and reprinted on 20 June 1974 by the Senate Armed Services Committee’s Subcommittee on Arms Control—are approximately as follows:

“(1) To weaken the Western alliance by making it appear to be unnecessary, indeed, dangerous to peace.

“(2) To reduce the pace of the American defense effort and to eliminate the U.S. presence in Europe.

“(3) To secure from the West financial and technological assistance which would directly enhance Soviet military power by making easier the continuous build-up of the military sector of the economy.

“(4) To isolate China and to counter the political consequences of the fact that the Soviet Union is involved in a hostile confrontation with both East and West.

“(5) To legitimize its domination over Eastern Europe by making it appear as historically irreversible.”

It is somewhat ironic that the late June summit meetings between U.S. President Richard M. Nixon and Soviet Communist Party Chairman Leonid Brezhnev have already been termed a “failure” by some elements of the American press—ironic because any greater “success” in Moscow might, in the context of present world conditions, eventually have proven as disastrous for the West as did success in Munich in 1939.

The meager agreements, that were signed at “Summit III,” and the promise of additional summits on a steady almost-institutionalized basis, insure that evolutionary if frustratingly slow progress toward real peace may yet be achieved, even if more spectacular, but unenforceable, accords must be postponed.

Those, particularly on the U.S. side, not content with embryonic beginnings, who want “peace” to spring fullblown and fully grown from the womb of the summit, will inevitably be dissatisfied with the cautious approach.

There are many others, however—both within the Administration (Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger is usually singled out as leader of the Executive Branch “hawks”) and on Capitol Hill [a bipartisan coalition led by, among others, Senators Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Strom Thurmond (S.C.), and Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Va.)] who believe, not unreasonably, that Soviet leaders should be judged not by their words but by their acts.

And the record shows that the acts of Soviet leaders, even in the recent years of detente, can in no way be described as peace-loving.

Item—While the U.S. defense budget has been cut by $38.8 billion in constant dollars since fiscal year 1968, the Soviet defense budget has increased spectacularly, particularly in the critical Research and Development area.

Item—The United States has reduced its forces worldwide by approximately 1.4 million men from Fiscal Year 1968 to Fiscal Year 1975. During the same time frame the USSR vastly expanded and modernized the Soviet Navy, modernized and improved the Soviet Air Force, and, in Central Europe, according to published reports, added 9,000 tanks, 4,000 armored personnel carriers, and more than 1,000 additional guns to the already bulging Warsaw Pact inventory.

Item—During a decade in which the United States, among other things, pulled out of Vietnam, returned Okinawa to Japan, and cut its forces on Taiwan and elsewhere, the Soviet Union, among other things, invaded Czechoslovakia (to restore the Soviet equivalent of law and order), built up, to an estimated million men, its forces on the USSR/Peoples Republic of China border, and opened up a new string of naval/merchant marine bases in the Persian Gulf and northern half of the Indian Ocean.

Given the reality of such actions, not words, it is difficult not to agree
with the opinion expressed, in *Army* magazine, May 1974, by Dr. H. A. DeWeerd as to the real purpose of the Soviets in accepting detente as at least a temporary political tactic: "They may have wanted 10 or 15 years of relaxed tensions in order to build up Soviet military strength with Western help. This is the explanation reported to have been given to Warsaw Pact representatives by the Communist Party Chairman, Leonid Brezhnev, in a speech in Bulgaria shortly after the 1973 San Clemente meeting with President Nixon. It is also the basis of the warnings against the detente given to the West by such Soviet dissidents as Andreii Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn."

That the Kremlin’s rulers might so cynically use publicly-stated policies of peace for militaristic purposes undoubtedly would surprise those many Americans—long on ideals if somewhat short on history—who so frequently urge that the United States take the unilateral first step toward disarmament "as a sign of our own good intentions." The fact that United States good intentions have been proven repeatedly through the years by a long series of such first steps, many rather ill-advised, it would later turn out, is usually either not believed or is downgraded in importance.

A large part of the problem in a society in which political dissent is not only legal but distressingly popular is that many Americans accept the idea, assiduously nurtured by the Soviet Union, that differences between the United States and Soviet Union are more matters of degree than fundamental in nature. Neither system of government is perfect, runs the "fair-minded" argument.

But those who are truly fairminded will recognize that the difference between United States involvement in Vietnam, and later withdrawal therefrom, and the Soviet Union’s permanent occupation of Eastern Europe is more than a matter of degree, that occasional aberrations such as the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—the act of an individual, not the government—cannot begin to compare with the wholesale slaughter, by government edict, of literally millions of the USSR’s own citizens, and that those infrequent instances in which various United States administrations have abused their authority (much to their own regret when, as has always happened so far, such transgressions have been discovered and reversed by the courts, the Congress, the press, and the American electorate) should not be confused with the deliberate, systematic, and continuous acts of aggression, physical as well as political, by the Soviet Union against its own people.

Those who do remember history know that Soviet policy in regard to detente has been consistent since the days of the October Revolution. And the USSR’s opportunism in such matters has also been consistent, as would seem proven by the following undated remarks by V. I. Lenin inserted into the 24 April 1974 *Congressional Record* by Representative Robert J. Huber (Mich.): "The capitalists of the whole world and their governments in their rush to conquer the Soviet market will close their eyes . . . and will thereby be turned into blind deaf mutes. They will furnish credits which will serve us for the support of the Communist Party in their countries and, by supplying us materials and technical equipment which we lack, will restore our military industry necessary for our future attacks against our suppliers. To put it in other words, they will work on the preparation of their own suicide."

The rush of world events and the rush of world capitalists have both vindicated Lenin’s judgment. Soviet agricultural failures led to the 1972 wheat deal—at considerable subsequent cost to American consumers. The Yom Kippur War, Arab oil embargo, and subsequent energy crisis in the West, which was brought about in large part because of the USSR’s repeated suggestions to Arab leaders that they use oil as a "weapon" to coerce the West into Mideast neutrality, led to United States purchase of oil from the Soviet Union. And the U.N. boycott of Rhodesia has made the United States now partly dependent on the Soviet Union itself for America’s supplies of chromium. The net result is that the Soviet and American economies have become intertwined—but the United States is buying, for the most part, raw materials, whereas, except for the wheat, the Soviet Union is buying technology which might one day, it is feared, be used against the United States and/or its allies. The two-way U.S./Soviet trade, reports *Time* magazine in its 1 July 1974 issue, "has jumped from $200 million in 1971 to $1.5 billion in 1973, with the dollar-ruble balance seven to one in favor of the United States, which buys Soviet vodka, platinum, diamonds and chrome ore and sells oil-and-gas-drilling equipment, machinery and electronic gear, including computers. The Russians have been eager for loans and technological know-how, and so far they have received some of both."

Not all the fruits of detente have been plucked by the Soviet Union, of course. And not all concessions have been made by the United States. The USSR is generally credited with an assist in the tenuous Mideast ceasefire, not achieved, however, until after a worldwide United States military alert had been called by President Nixon to halt a planned airlift of three Soviet divisions to Egypt. Soviet help in ending United States’ involvement in the Vietnam War is also acknowledged, but not too noisily, by leaders on both sides—once again, however, Soviet moves toward peace did not occur until well after several convincing demonstrations by President Nixon that the United States would not and could not be forced out of Southeast Asia by military means.

The question now is: should detente be pursued further? The answer would appear to be a most cautious "Yes." But it should be a realistic detente, not one in which Slavic smiles and paper promises are traded for unilateral disarmament. A mutual detente, in which neither side gives up a present advantage without a corresponding concession from the other side. And probably, therefore, a very deliberately ripening detente, in which confidence and trust are built up—by actions—slowly and solidly, step by step.

As Senator Thurmond said on the floor of the Senate of 10 April 1974: "All of us favor detente but we must have a true detente and not permit a screen behind which the Soviets would attempt to gain a military advantage. The Congress should remember the Soviets have broken agreements throughout the history of the Communist regime and there is nothing in the record to indicate they will not continue to do so if it would serve their purposes."

The problem for American policymakers, therefore, will be to insure that a continuation of detente, true detente, does serve Soviet as well as American purposes.

It will not be an easy policy to follow, for either side. . . .

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American Heritage Committee

MARJORIE STEPHENS HOWLAND (MRS. LYLE J.) is the immediate past First Vice President General, a past Recording Secretary General, past Vice President General, and past National Chairman of Personnel, DAR Good Citizens, DAR Schools, and member of the DAR Speakers' Staff. She boasts 33 years of continuous service to the National Society. Joining as a Junior, she is a member of Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York which she has served as Corresponding Secretary and Regent as well as in many committee chairmanships. For New York, she headed the DAR School and Credentials Committees before going on to become Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. Mrs. Howland is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R. and a Corporator of Hillside School.

American Indians Committee

JENNIE CARROLL MARTIN (MRS. DELMAS E.) has had a lifetime of exposure to Indian culture, and is very familiar with their needs. She is a member of the Reverend John Robinson Chapter, Tulsa, Oklahoma which she has served as Regent, Vice Regent, and as Chairman of American Indians, National Defense, American History, and the first chairman of JAC. Mrs. Martin has just completed a six-year term as Chairman of American Indians for the Oklahoma State Society.

Americanism and DAR Manual For Citizenship Committee

MILDRED RAMSEY HERLIHY (MRS. F. GEORGE) is a member of the San Marino Chapter, San Marino, California. She was first elected to Chapter office in 1956 and has continued to be active since that time. Her Chapter offices include Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent, Regent, Director, and Parliamentarian. Membership, Honor Roll and DAR Schools are among her committee chairmanships. She has served the State as Corresponding Secretary and is just completing a term as Parliamentarian. Mrs. Herlihy has been State Conference Chairman and Chairman of State Bylaws Revision. On the National level, she has been National Vice Chairman of Membership and has attended many Continental Congresses. A past Senior Society President of C.A.R., she has long been a National and State Promoter and Patron.

Children of the American Revolution Committee

MARY MARIE MEEK KRUEGER (MRS. FRED W.) joined the National Society as a member of the Schuyler Colfax Chapter, Indiana in 1956, and was active as Chapter Registrar and State Chairman, C.A.R. She is currently a member of the Roswell Chapter, New Mexico. A former member of C.A.R. for nearly 20 years, Mrs. Krueger is now serving as Senior National President, having held the offices of Senior Society President, Indiana Senior State President and on the Senior National level as Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Chaplain, First Vice President, and General Chairman of the C.A.R. National Convention. Her daughter is an Honorary National President, C.A.R.
Chairmen

Conservation Committee

MARY RODDIS Connor (Mrs. Gordon R.) is a member of a real DAR family—her twin sister is President General, and her daughter is currently serving as State Regent of Wisconsin. She was the Organizing Regent of the Gogebic Chapter, Ironwood, Michigan and is currently a member of the Wausau Chapter, Wisconsin, holding the office of Regent. Mrs. Connor is a member of the DAR Speakers' Staff and has served as National Vice Chairman of National Defense and Resolutions. She was Wisconsin National Defense Chairman for 12 years. In 1967 Mrs. Connor won the first NSDAR Program Award for her slide lecture on conservation.

DAR Good Citizens

JEAN PRINTZ has been a member of Jack Jouett Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia for 29 years. She has served the Chapter as Recording Secretary, 2nd Vice Regent and Regent, in addition to heading the Public Relations, Honor Roll and Finance Committees. For the State of Virginia, Miss Printz has served as Chairman of Junior Membership and Chairman of National Defense.

DAR Magazine Committee

IDA A. MAYBE (Mrs. Kenneth G.) has served as National Vice Chairman of DAR Magazine and as National Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising, as well as National Chairman of American History Month. While a member of the Tawasentha Chapter, Slingerlands, New York, which she served as Regent, Mrs. Maybe was State Corresponding Secretary of New York. In that State her Chairmanships included National Defense and Credentials. Currently, Mrs. Maybe is Regent of Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway, New Hampshire and State Recording Secretary. A Registered Parliamentarian, she is currently serving the National Chairmen’s Association in that capacity, a job she filled for both New York and New Hampshire.

DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

RACHEL McDaniel Biscoe (Mrs. John S.) an eighth generation Virginian, joined the DAR in 1942 as a Junior member of Hampton Chapter, of which her mother was a Past Regent. She later transferred to John Alexander Chapter, Alexandria, holding many Chairmanships and serving as Historian, Corresponding Secretary, Chaplain, Vice Regent and Regent. She served Virginia as State Chaplain and State Regent. Mrs. Biscoe has also been a member of the Congress House Committee, Library Expansion Committee, and the Advisory Board of Tamassee DAR School. A State and Life Promoter of C.A.R., she is currently serving on the Finance Committee and was elected Vice President General at the 83rd Continental Congress.
DAR Museum Committee

ADA BARR HELMBRECK (MRS. EARL J.) is a native of Maryland, resident of Maine, and living temporarily in Washington, D.C. in order to meet her responsibilities as Curator General. A former member of the Head of Elk Chapter, she transferred to the Maine Society in 1955 where she served the Old York Chapter as Regent for two terms in addition to her committee chairmanships. Before becoming State Regent of Maine, she held the offices of Curator, Chaplain, and Vice Regent. She organized a chapter-sponsored C. A. R. Society and is a State and National Promoter. Mrs. Helmbreck is Life Member of the Friends of the DAR Museum.

DAR School Committee

MATTIE LOWELL WARDLAW METTETAL (MRS. RAY WALLACE) Honorary State Regent, is a member of the John Sevier Chapter, Johnson City, Tennessee. In addition to serving her chapter as 2nd Vice Regent, Vice Regent, Regent and Registrar, she has served the Tennessee Society as Chairman of National Defense, Constitution Week, C.A.R., American Heritage, State Librarian, Treasurer and Regent. On the National level, Mrs. Mettetal has been a member of the Resolutions Committee for six years, Vice Chairman of National Defense and Junior American Citizens, Life Member of the Friends of the Seimes Microfilm Center, and has been an advisory member of the Tamassee DAR School Board. She was Senior Organizing President of the Robert Young C.A.R. Society as well as Senior State President and Senior National Chaplain.

DAR Service for Veteran-Patients Committee

MERYLE HOLCOMB KERNS (MRS. WILLIAM O.) was appointed in 1968 as National Chairman of the newly created Service for Veteran-Patients Committee. She also served as the first DAR representative to the National Board of Veterans Association of Volunteer Service. A member of the Jacksonville Chapter, Florida, she served on its Board for seven years before her administration as Regent. She has been a member of the State Teller Committee and held the office of State Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Kerns remains active in the Florida State Officers Club.

Flag of the United States of America Committee

DOROTHY BLANCHARD THWAITE (MRS. ROBERT M.) has been a member of the National Society and the North Riding Chapter, New York since 1956. At the Chapter level she has served as Flag Chairman, Public Relations Chairman, Historian, 2nd Vice Regent, 1st Vice Regent and Regent. On the State level, Mrs. Thwaite was DAR Magazine Advertising Chairman, and as Organizing Secretary she organized seven new chapters. She is currently serving as State Chairman of Honor Roll.
The Public Relations Committee sponsors an annual contest for the best single feature story and the best series of feature articles submitted by chapter chairmen to state chairmen. February 25, 1975 is the deadline for state chairmen to receive the entries from chapter chairmen. The winning state entries are sent to the Division Vice Chairmen for judging; Division entries are entered in the national judging.

Each entry must have a title page listing: Chapter name; Public Relations chairmen for chapter, state, and division and their addresses; name of newspaper or magazine; date of publication between March 1, 1974 and February 25, 1975.

Feature story themes will be focused on five areas of NSDAR work: Bicentennial U.S.A. (chapter, state or national activity); American Heritage; DAR Museum (special emphasis on artifacts housed in the museum from your area or one of particular interest to the reading public); Conservation; DAR Programs for Youth (JAC; Good Citizens; Good Citizenship; ROTC awards; Student Loan and Scholarship; American History Awards etc.). It may be noted for your future plans that the Bicentennial U.S.A. and American Heritage will be included as areas of focus in Public Relations for the following two years. Judging is based on how well the DAR story is told, with special emphasis on the five selected topics.

For the series contest, articles must be published in the same newspaper or magazine. (A "mini-scrapbook" of collected clippings from several newspapers is not acceptable) The series must have one theme and be written by one person, or several people, about one theme and published in one publication.

The prizes for the feature story contest are books for the DAR School Libraries, given in honor of the award winning chapters. Winners for the 1973-74 Feature Story Contest are:

**BEST FEATURE STORY AWARD 1973-74:**

**FLAGS FOR THE BLIND:** WINNER: Caleb Gilbert Chapter, California
Honorable Mention: Prudence Alexander Chapter, Texas

**AMERICAN INDIANS:** WINNERS(tie): Alamance Chapter, Alabama
Kik-Tha-We-Nund Chapter, Indiana

**DAR SCHOOLS:** WINNER--series--Vidalia Chapter, Georgia
single--Obadiah Taylor Chapter, Indiana

**DAR SERVICE FOR VETERAN PATIENTS:**

WINNERS(tie): Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio
Cherokee Outlet Chapter, Oklahoma

**BICENTENNIAL U.S.A.: WINNERS--series--Five-way tie:**
Sarah Hawkins Chapter, Tennessee
Peter Meyer Chapter, Illinois
Basking Ridge Chapter, New Jersey
Col. Archibald Lochery Chapter, Indiana
Broken Arrow Chapter, Alabama
Honorable Mention: General Joseph Martin Chapter, Virginia
San Antonio Chapter, California
Col. Arthur Forbis Chapter, North Carolina
Tulsa Chapter, Oklahoma
Longs Peak Chapter, Colorado
Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio
General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Kentucky
As the Bicentennial of the founding of the United States approaches, it is fitting for its citizens to recall the great men of the era who made independence possible and who implemented the new government. One of the most notable of these was John Hanson. It is surprising that history books rarely mention his name considering the importance of his contributions to the country at the time of the Revolutionary War. Moreover, he was elected to be "President of the United States in Congress Assembled" in 1781 while George Washington was still Commander of the Continental Army. He was chosen by the Congress that was established by the Articles of Confederation before our present Constitution was adopted. He should be honored as well for his long and successful fight to persuade those states which claimed lands west to the Mississippi, to cede them to the federal government.

John Hanson was born in 1715 in Charles County, Maryland where he grew up. He served three terms in the Maryland Provincial Legislature before moving to Frederick County. Here he became one of the spokesmen for those advocating firmness with the mother country and became known as a leader in patriotic causes. He was an active member of the "Association of American Free-men" whose object was to guard against any acts of oppression by the king's government. It was colonial organizations such as this that caused such an uproar in America that the Stamp Act and later the Townshend Acts
were repealed by England. However, the duty on tea was retained in order to establish and maintain the British government’s right to tax. This brought about the Boston Tea Party and soon the Port of Boston was closed by the British. Like the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, this last act aroused great sympathy in the other colonies. During all the controversy, Maryland made it plain that she would stand by the New Englanders. As a member of the Maryland Provincial Convention, John Hanson urged passage of the resolutions which put Maryland in the Revolutionary War. When Congress asked Maryland to send troops to help Boston, John Hanson personally organized two companies of trained riflemen. These were the first Southern troops to join Washington’s army.

It will be recalled that the First Continental Congress met in 1774 to discuss the relationship of the colonies to the mother country and to search for means to persuade her to respect the rights of the colonists. Before they adjourned, the delegated arranged for another congress to meet the following year. By the time this Second Continental Congress met in May, 1775, the colonists had taken up arms against the king’s soldiers. At this time the more conservative delegates still hoped for a settlement that would not break the ties to the mother country. Sentiment so changed during the next year, however, that the Declaration of Independence was signed and was proclaimed on July 4, 1776.

Independence had been proclaimed but it had not yet been won on the field of battle. It would take five more years of conflict before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Likewise the work of the Congress was far from done. It continued to conduct the war and to prepare a “plan for confederation.” This plan, the “Articles of Confederation,” was sent to the states for ratification in November of 1777.

By this time John Hanson was a member of the Congress and head of the Maryland delegation. From that hour forward he was a strong voice in the Congress. In October of that year, he offered a resolution of greatest importance to the future of the nation. This was that the western territorial claims of the states should be ceded to the federal government to be divided into new states at a later date. It took four years of pleading to persuade the other twelve states to agree to this vital plan. What would have happened to the nation if those claims had not been relinquished is hard to imagine. Had it not been for John Hanson, backed by the delegation from Maryland, there would be no Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and only a small Wisconsin! All of this territory was claimed by Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York.

Virginia had been granted by James I in 1609, land extending from “sea to sea, west and northwest.” This was considered by Virginia to include all of the Northwest Territory. For many years she had been sending explorers and settlers into this country. George Rogers Clark established the state’s claim to the area north of the Ohio River by his expedition of 1778. Under a commission of the Governor of Virginia, he not only captured the vital fort at Vincennes but also sent the Governor of Canada, who was holding the fortification, back to Virginia as a prisoner.

Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts had also been given large and often conflicting grants by the English monarchs. Naturally, these states liked the idea of western colonies. This virgin land could be sold to settlers or given to Revolutionary soldiers who had been mustered by the states, in lieu of pay. Other colonies claimed lands west of their present boundaries but this territory was small compared to the vast area claimed by the four states mentioned above. That they were persuaded to peaceably give up their western lands boded well for the unity of the infant nation which had barely finished fighting for its independence.

Maryland had forced the issue by refusing to join the confederation then being formed by the thirteen states in the Continental Congress until the western lands were ceded. The twelve other states agreed upon the terms of the Articles of Confederation by 1779, even approving a clause that no one of them should be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States. But Maryland stood firm. Her delegates used every form of argument and persuasion to uphold their stand that the western lands belonged to all the states. They maintained that “a country . . . wrested from a common enemy by the blood and treasure of the thirteen states, should be considered common property, subject to be parcelled out by Congress into free, convenient, and independent governments.”

Of course, Maryland had her own reasons for desiring that Virginia, in particular, divest itself of its enormous western domain. She feared that she would always be small and weak, overshadowed by her large neighbor. This she frankly admitted in instructions to her delegation: “Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms, a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw into her treasury vast sums of money . . . and would be enabled to lessen her taxes (in comparison) with the taxes of the adjacent state, and would quickly drain this state of its wealth, and its consequence in the scale of the confederated states.”

For two years after the other states had signed the “Articles of Confederation,” the Maryland representatives, led by the uncompromising Hanson, hammer away on the theme of western lands. They argued that a far more effective union could be formed by eliminating this focus of future antagonisms. By this time, 1781, the need for unity had become acute. The Continental Congress had carried on the War and held the states together as best it could. However, once hostilities ceased, the impetus for cohesion would be lost. Furthermore, as the Revolution neared its end, it was apparent that a peace treaty should be signed by one nation, not thirteen separate states.

In an endeavor to break the deadlock, Connecticut suggested that the twelve signing states have their own government, leaving Maryland out of the nation. This offered no solution to the impasse since Maryland is located directly between the northern and southern states. Hence, she could not conveniently be lopped off. Of course, John Hanson and his fellow delegates were
blamed for blocking the formation of a permanent government and her delegation bore much invective from the other delegates. However, the steadfastness of John Hanson and his group wore the others down. For four years the Marylanders had been arguing their point of view until what had seemed radical in 1777, had come to seem logical and acceptable by 1781. The need for union was too great to be delayed and the benefits to the nation of Maryland’s plan were weighty arguments that could no longer be denied. One by one the land-holding states agreed to relinquish their territory in the West to the federal government; thereupon Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation.

The first meeting of this new Congress was held on November 5, 1781, two months after the Battle of Yorktown. John Hanson was held in such high esteem that the delegates elected him “President of the United States in Congress Assembled;” the first man to hold this title. It would be eight years before our present Constitution would be adopted and George Washington elected President. Some authorities state that John Hanson was only the presiding officer of Congress. However, since there was no executive branch of government under the Articles of Confederation, John Hanson acted in many ways with the authority of our later Presidents. Accordingly, Seymour Wemyss Smith entitled his book John Hanson with the subtitle Our First President.

As President, John Hanson supervised the launching of the new nation. Under his guidance a consular service was established; a post office department initiated; steps were taken to take the first census; a national bank was chartered; and a uniform system of coinage developed. During his term, Congress adopted the Great Seal of the United States. As President, John Hanson signed a treaty with Holland affirming the indebtedness of the United States for a loan from that country. He signed all laws and regulations, as well as official papers and letters. It cannot be doubted that his influence was great in all of these important steps toward a functioning government. It is remarkable that so much was accomplished in a single year in office. At the end of his term in 1782, Hanson was sixty-eight years old. He lived only one more year.

Perhaps because he died so soon after serving as President he has been almost entirely forgotten by history. Or, maybe his contributions under the Articles of Confederation were overshadowed by the strong new government adopted in 1787 with George Washington at its head. In any case, Maryland did not forget him. In 1903 that state placed his statue in the U.S. Statuary Hall. It can be seen today in the rotunda of the Capitol Building. Nor is he entirely ignored in our era, as the United States Postal Service honored him by using his picture as the postage mark on the recent six-cent postcards. This engraving is entitled “John Hanson, Patriot.” Perhaps, in the opinion of some historians, it should read “John Hanson, First President of the United States.”

Bibliography

A Look At Chapter Meetings

Basically, a business meeting is a game of ideas—ideas not of officers and chairmen alone, but of a cross-section of all the members that make up the meeting. This team can no more reach its goal of arriving at a fair and representative decision on any question, if a large number of those present keep their ideas to themselves, than a football team could make a touchdown if half of its players looked on from the sidelines.

A number of the causes that make for disappointment in business meetings are things, that you, the average member with little or no knowledge of parliamentary law, can correct. For example, few persons notice that a fidgety, restless meeting may be the result of the way in which the room was set up in advance of the meeting. Straight rows of chairs across a broad room mean twisting and discomfort. A possible feeling of ease is destroyed in the effort necessary merely to see the presiding officer.

Whether your Chapter meets in a hotel or in the homes of its members, you can become responsible for getting the meeting off to a good start by making sure that it has its best possible setting. Turning the rows of chairs at an angle facing the speaker’s table and staggering them with a little “elbow room” helps to reduce uneasiness and to give everyone a feeling of belonging. There must be space for movement and order on the Regent’s table. Too small a table means that papers and books must be piled high instead of arranged in the order in which they will be needed. The time while a Regent hunts for her papers is every member’s loss and, consequently, one step toward a boring meeting.

Many organizations overlook the importance of these factors. If the Regent has to work from a table little more than a foot square and the secretary, who should always be seated near enough to the presiding officer to exchange papers or low comments, writes her minutes on her knee from a sofa some ten feet away, this is awkward and creates confusion. Someone should see that the meeting room is set up in a way to meet the needs of each meeting.

One of the greatest single means of building up a sense of well-being in a meeting is that each member be able to hear what is being said. When members cannot hear, a feeling of strain springs up; whispering begins—little groups begin to talk; and time is wasted while the chair repeats much that others have said.

Stage fright often keeps a member of good judgment and excellent ideas from speaking, yet the meeting may need the very ideas that that member could give. The following suggestions have proved helpful to others. Let them help you to share more actively in your chapter meetings.

Recognize that a nervous reaction is entirely natural in doing something to which you are unaccustomed. Remember that every skilled presiding officer began exactly where you are as “just a member.”

Do not be discouraged at a mistake or at not doing as well as you would like. Just try again.

Think of yourself as talking not to a large audience, but to one or two people. Keep your eye on those in the far corners of the room. Speak as if your sole effort were to make the meeting interesting for them. This may mean turning your back toward the presiding officer after she has recognized you. There is no disrespect to the chair in doing what may be necessary for the greatest good of the meeting as a whole. Perhaps no single action can be more valuable because, if those on the back row remain alert, then all between you and them will have been reached also.

Remember, when asking a question to make every member hear it. It is annoying to hear an answer to a question without knowing what was asked.

In reading a paper, hold it with your elbows down and back toward the ribs. This position keeps the head up while the eyes look down. It is important that your voice carry out over the top of the paper rather than into it. Unless you have a high lecturn or reading desk, never read a paper while it lies on the table.

Try to help others to get from the meeting as much as you would like to get from it.
SANTA BARBARA (Santa Barbara, California) had a luncheon in honor of its 60th Anniversary with Mrs. Victor Whitman, State Historian; Mrs. Robert Giet, Chairman, DAR Service to Veterans-Patients; Mrs. Albert Allen, Chairman Constitution Week; Mrs. Emerson Stoskopf, District VII Director, attending. Mrs. Giet collected items for the Veterans' Hospital all over the State. Santa Barbara Chapter received special recognition for this "Santa Barbara Plan."

Miss Denise Wilkins, President, Santa Barbara Society, C.A.R. (sponsored by the chapter) and Miss Deborah Kelsey, member, dressed as colonial children to greet the guests. Mrs. Charles Kelsey, Chapter Regent, presided at the luncheon which marked the original signing of the Charter for Santa Barbara NSDAR, Nov. 30, 1912, by Mrs. Winfield B. Metcalf.

The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Earl C. Coons, Regent of Nanticoke Chapter and a descendant of Capt. Miles. Other descendants taking part in the ceremony were Mrs. William J. Hall, Jr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, former Regents of the Chapter; and Mrs. Robert Pennewell, Mrs. Paul Stevens and Mrs. Marvin Tawes. All are members of the Nanticoke Chapter.

LUXAPALILLA (Fayette, Alabama) organized October 30, 1952, Mrs. A. M. Grimsley, Organizing Regent, at a recent meeting, with Mrs. D. H. Wright, Regent, presiding, had the unusual pleasure of welcoming into their Chapter six new members of the same family: Mrs. Lucille Cannon Crowe and five of her nieces, Mrs. Stewart Lindsey, Mrs. George Bagwell, Mrs. Tyrone Oswalt, Mrs. James Cargile, all of Fayette, and Miss Kate Cannon of Atlanta, Georgia.

Although these six members have eleven proven ancestors in common, two from Connecticut, three from Virginia, six from South Carolina, they elected to join on the record of Johnson Strong, born Hanover County, Virginia October 28, 1958, son of William and Frances Johnson Strong, daughter of Isham Johnson, who was one of the signers from Goochland County.

Henry Miles (1752-1792) was married to Elizabeth McNamara, and they had nine children living in Somerset County, Md. During the Revolutionary War he was commissioned as a Captain in the 23rd Regt., Annapolis Co. Princess Anne Battalion of Militia in Somerset County, Maryland. He was appointed Justice of Peace for Somerset County March 25, 1777.

The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Earl C. Coons, Regent of Nanticoke Chapter and a descendant of Capt. Miles. Other descendants taking part in the ceremony were Mrs. William J. Hall, Jr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, former Regents of the Chapter; and Mrs. Robert Pennewell, Mrs. Paul Stevens and Mrs. Marvin Tawes. All are members of the Nanticoke Chapter.

BOTTONY CROSS (Bethesda, Md). Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, Regent, presented the DAR ROTC Medal to Cadet Colonel Glenn S. Podonsky, as the Senior Cadet who has demonstrated high qualities of dependability, good character, adherence to military discipline and leadership ability. The Air Force ROTC Day Ceremonies were held at the University of Maryland on April 25, 1974. The many friends and relatives of the Cadets were addressed by Colonel Duane H. Erickson, Commander 1100 Air Base Wing (HQ COMD), Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.
After the presentation of awards, Major J. J. Lighter, AS400, Instructor/Commandant of Cadets, University of Maryland, announced that Frederick D. Van Valkenburg would be the Cadet Group Commander for the Fall of 1974.

Bottomy Cross Chapter has presented these medals for several years. This year, in addition to the one awarded to Cadet Colonel Podonsky, the Chapter has given a medal for permanent display to the Air Force ROTC office at the University of Maryland.—Elizabeth A. S. Schuyler.

SHUKHOTA-TOMAHA (Columbus, Miss.). A contemporary style interview recorded by television camera and applauded by a record attendance of the Shukhota-Tomaha Chapter demonstrated anew the freshness and relevance of the political principles of Thomas Jefferson.

"An Interview With Thomas Jefferson," researched and written by Dorene Weaver Angeles, an award-winning journalist, as part of a series she is preparing on the Founding Fathers, was presented at the April meeting of the chapter, with Dr. Robert Gaines, director of the Readers Theater at Mississippi University for Women, in the role of Jefferson, and Mrs. Angeles as the interviewer.

The special program in the chapter's Bicentennial focus was dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Hal Furr, who, as a professor of philosophy and religion at the University of Mississippi, "believed with Thomas Jefferson that the future of mankind lay in the education of youth, and, like Thomas Jefferson, promoted that cause to the end of his days."

Mrs. Ray A. Furr, first Vice Regent and past Regent of the chapter, introduced the program and read the dedication to the memory of her late son. She is completing her three-year term as program chairman for the chapter at the end of this season.

Portraying Thomas Jefferson during his second term as President of the United States, Dr. Gaines invested the words of the great statesman with the wisdom, warmth and sincerity that made Monticello a mecca of hospitality and good conversation during the lifetime of its builder.

A Virginian who graduated from William and Mary exactly 200 years after Jefferson went out from that institution to immortalize himself in the service of his country, Dr. Gaines, imparted a convincing ring to Jefferson's unwavering affections of his faith in the ability of the people to govern themselves.

Presiding at a tea setting reminiscent of Colonial Williamsburg, Dr. Gaines quoted from Jefferson's own writings, as he answered in a captivating, conversational manner the interviewer's questions on such topics as presidential duties, constitutional principles, powers of state and federal governments, freedom of the press, religious freedom, education, and the annexation of territories.

During a business meeting following the program, Mrs. Orval Hammermeister was installed as Regent, to succeed Mrs. Hudson; and Mrs. William I. Rosamond was installed as First Vice Regent, to succeed Mrs. Furr.

Other officers installed by the Chaplain, Mrs. Herman J. West, were Mrs. John A. Corry, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. T. G. McCann, Chaplain; Miss Marietta Byrnes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Russell E. Hudson, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. L. L. May, Treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Eldredge, Register; Mrs. Don R. De Priest, Historian; Mrs. H. H. Brooks, Librarian, and Mrs. A. P. Miller, Parliametary.


FRANCES REBECCA HARRISON (Vivian, La.). During the recent Redbud Festival, which is celebrated yearly in Vivian, members of the Frances Rebecca Harrison Chapter decorated the grave of the pioneer for whom the chapter was named.

Miss Harrison was born in South Carolina, the granddaughter of Reuben Harrison of the Fairfield District, who served in the Revolutionary Army.

Frances Harrison was first married to William R. Myers and after his death she married James C. Harrell. They migrated to Terrapin Creek, La., which later became Vivian where they developed an estate of 1300 acres.

Pictured placing the wreath on the grave in the family cemetery are the Regent, Mrs. Sallie McFarlane, and two descendants of Frances Rebecca Harrison: Miss Wilmer Harrell and Mrs. W. C. Burr.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Los Angeles, Calif.) held a threefold celebration at the Assistance League in Los Angeles. More than a hundred guests and members attended a lovely luncheon party to honor our distinguished member, Mrs. Everett E. Jones, Calif. State Regent; to commemorate the 80th birthday of Eschscholtzia; and to celebrate Flag Day.

The Regent, Miss Dorothy M. Davison, introduced the guests at the head table and then presented Mrs. Jones who gave a most interesting resume of the activities of some of the early members of the chapter which was founded 80 years ago on June 16, 1894, the second in California, by such well known women as Jessie Benton Fremont, Susan Glassell Patton and Mary Hollister Banning. Mrs. Jones stated one of the primary projects during her term of office will be "Save the California Poppy"—the most beautiful, golden wild flower which blooms each spring throughout the state—for which our chapter was named. Interestingly enough there have been four California State Regents from our chapter, one of whom is Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, 1922-1924, who was 94 September 25, 1974. We are also proud of the fact that we had a State Vice Regent, Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms, who served for 12 years in the early period of NSDAR and whose grave will be appropriately marked with the DAR insignia and her title.

A beautiful three-tier birthday cake, decorated with poppies and topped with a large "80," was served and the song "Eschscholtzia The Beautiful" composed in 1914 by Mrs. Milford Melvin Maybury, a member, was sung.

Mrs. Margaret Hester presented the guest speaker, Col. James Warner Bellah,
Mrs. Walter G. Turnell, Eschscholtzia Regent, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, who is a well known author. His talk commemorating Flag Day was most warmly received and thought provoking.

The closing event of the day was the exchange of chapter pins by the outgoing Regent, Mrs. Ralph O. Smith, Maryland State Regent, and the incoming Regent, Mrs. Walter G. Turnell.

A sincere vote of thanks was extended to all who were responsible for making this a most enjoyable and unforgettable day. —Glenn M. Turnell.

HEAD OF ELK (Elkton, Md.) entertained the Maryland State Officers, Daughters of the American Revolution at the Madison House, North East, Maryland. Mrs. William Ray Baldwin, Regent, presided at the luncheon meeting.

Mrs. Baldwin, presented a fifty-year pin to Mrs. Lynn Gillespie. Mrs. Ralph O. Smith, Maryland State Regent, pinned the pin on Mrs. Gillespie and wished her another fifty years of service to the DAR and her chapter.

Mrs. Baldwin introduced the eight State Officers that were present at the head table. Other special guests present were Miss Susan Hilaman, Maryland State President, Children of the American Revolution and past President Elk Landing Society; Miss Carol Ann Nickle, Maryland State Librarian-Curator and Past Librarian-Curator Elk Landing Society; Senior State Treasurer, C.A.R., Mrs. William Funds; Senior National Recording Secretary, C.A.R., Mrs. William West; and Past Maryland State Chaplain, Mrs. John C. Kornetske, presently serving as 1st Vice-Regent for the Harford Town Chapter.

Mrs. Funds reported that the Maryland State C.A.R. hosted the Eastern Regional at Towson, Maryland. She also asked that members be patrons and contribute to defray the expenses of the Regional.

Mrs. Baldwin read a letter that she had received from Delegate Richard Mackie informing her that a bill had been passed (House Bill 1751) reaffirming that Cecil County’s official flag be crimson and that it be the same one authorized by Governor Frances Nickleson, October 17, 1694. Mrs. DiLaura, Flag Chairman, presented a very moving story of the Flag by Johnny Cash and passed around an original flag made by Betsy Ross given to one of Mrs. DiLaura’s ancestors who lived at Success Farm where Miss Ross got the idea of a five-pointed star from the five-sided room located on this farm. The Past Regents Club will sponsor a Flag Day Luncheon at the Green Spring Inn.

Mrs. Smith, Maryland State Regent, talked about the State Bicentennial Project the furnishing of a room at the home of Robert Long located on South Ann Street at Fell’s Point. Mrs. Baldwin presented Mrs. Smith a check for $25.00 to be donated in her name to the Fell’s Point project.—Ann D. Hevelow.

AUX ARC (Ozark, Arkansas). Pictured above is Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes Dalgety (Mrs. W.L.), a member of Aux Arc Chapter. Mrs. Dalgety is holding a Braille Flag that she designed while serving her Chapter as Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America. The background is white felt and is 15 inches long and 9 inches wide. The stripes are of red plastic tape, the field of blue contains the 50 silver stars. Since she designed the flag the Chapter has made them for the Children in the Arkansas School for the Blind at Little Rock. Last year we made them for the blind patients in the Veterans Hospital. The Flags have won first place in the State for the past three years as a Flag Project.

Already this year the Chapter Members have made 20 flags for the school and nine for the Veterans. Both the school and Veterans Hospital have written letters of appreciation and say it means so much to the children to have a flag of their very own.

This year a flag was given to a guest at the May meeting, who happened to be blind. The expression of her face when her fingers felt the flag was enough to make all the members know that their time had been well spent. This project will be continued each year. Mrs. Dalgety has served her Chapter as Chaplain and is a devoted member.

SARA DESOTO (Sarasota, Fla.). One of the happiest occasions of our chapter year is Student recognition Day which has been held the middle of May each of the past six years.

At this time, we invite to our chapter house the winners of American History Month Essay Contest. Citizenship designees from Jr. High Schools, Officers of the JAC groups we sponsor and the “Good Citizen” girls. These students are sent written invitations and asked to invite their family members, teachers, guidance counselors and principals.

The program is by and for the students. After a welcome by the chapter regent, a prayer by the chaplain, and pledge of allegiance to the Flag, the chapter chairman of each program tells its meaning and introduces each individual student who comes to the podium and introduces their families and their teachers. Essay winners read their essays. Jr. High School citizenship winners tell what American History means to them. The President of each JAC group tells of their programs and projects and the “Good Citizens” tell of their activities and future plans.

In closing, we sing, “God Bless America,” then gather for an informal social hour which affords a splendid opportunity for various groups, interested in the same objectives to become acquainted with one another.

Everyone signs our guest book and is given a blue-covered program tied with red and white yarn, holding a mimeographed sheet listing the events and names of participants. Displays of American and student work related to American History serve as focal points, in the house.

We believe this program serves, not only as a pleasant occasion, but as a fine public relations tool between DAR and the community.—Margaret G. Porr.

WILLIAM RUFUS KING (Selma, Alabama) met on May 9, 1974 in the Historic and Civic Center. At this meeting a handmade heirloom quilt in the Martha Washington Star pattern was displayed. Prints are in shades of pink, blue, yellow and green. All solid squares are the same...
shade of blue as the lining. Workshops were held regularly where members gathered to make this quilt as a Bicentennial Project for 1974. The committee in charge of this project was, Mrs. Y. K. Youngblood, E. W. Green, Vickers Allen, Clarence Petty, W. M. Turner, William Stephens, and T. Earl Morgan. The quilt will be placed in our Chapter Room in the Historic and Civic Center. This room is furnished in antiques, one piece being an original spinning wheel, upon which the quilt will be displayed.

The building which houses the Historic and Civic Center is steeped in local history. It has served twice as a hospital and once as a military school. Mr. Henry White Vaughan, a pioneer settler of this area and a great uncle of several prominent local citizens, made provision for the establishment of the first hospital under the terms of his will. Several years ago when the Vaughan Memorial Hospital felt the need of larger quarters, the city purchased this property. It has now been restored to its original beauty and elegance and is one of the tourist attractions in this area.

The younger members of the chapter were also honored at this time. Mrs. Holt Hamlett paid special tribute to them saying they were the ones who would carry the torch in the future. Mrs. N. L. Jones, Jr., a young member gave the program, "Our Flag Its Perils and Its Triumphs." Mrs. Frank Stevens, delegate to the Continental Congress, gave a comprehensive report of the meetings.

The meeting closed with a lovely tea.

JAMES BRIGHT (Bentonville, Arkansas). Mrs. T. J. (Jessie) Gilstrap is a woman of versatile qualifications. They range from those of educator and musician to lecturer, columnist, church worker, civic leader, business woman and graduate of University of Arkansas with B.S.E. and Bachelor of Music degrees. She was also a member of Kappa Delta Pi Honor Society.

To list her activities in full would make a roster of honors and offices comparable to what one finds after the name of some nationally known personage in Who's Who. A partial list would include being Secretary of building committee of new Methodist church and giving the Gilstrap Memorial Chapel in memory of her husband; being a fifty year member of the Order of the Eastern Star, serving two Chapters, Coffeyville, Kansas and Bentonville, Ark., as Matron; presently a member of the Bentonville Rainbow Advisory Board; serving as Vice-Chairman of the new Masonic Temple Building Committee; vice-Chairman of Masonic Temple Board of Trustees and was recently named to a new seven year term on that Board.

Her Lumber Lou Sez and Nail Keg Filosofy are widely read by all in the lumber industry.

She was an organizing member and later Regent of the Jane Dean Coffey Chapter, Coffeyville, Kansas; organizing Regent of Enoch Ashley Chapter, Rogers, Ark. She attended Continental Congress and received the Gold Honor Roll. She was organizing Regent of James Bright Chapter. This Chapter was named for her Revolutionary Ancestor and received the Gold Honor Roll two years plus several other awards.

She was presented with her Gold Fifty-Year Pin, May 30th, 1974 by James Bright Chapter Members. We, the members of James Bright Chapter offer this tribute to her and wish her success in whatever role she may next accept.

CARY COX (Clearwater, Fla.). A fourth grade of North Ward School in Clearwater, Fla. enjoyed a JAC program under the direction of Miss Sara Joan Abbey. The teacher is a member of Cary Cox Chapter.

The work involved was handled mostly by the children themselves who enjoyed the participation in establishing and carrying on, by discussion, a club in their classroom. They named this club, "The George Washington JAC Club.

Field trips were taken. The most outstanding was a visit to the Pinellas County Historical Museum. At the end of the year, the members decided to give a historical play. This representation, given on a hot June day, in the presence of parents, showed the actors and actresses in their best efforts to effect colonial attire. The play was made of vignettes depicting the life of George Washington from Continental Congress through the war years to the Presidency.

WILLIAM WITCHER (Cedartown, Georgia). In a program promoting all NSDAR objectives William Witcher Chapter finds youth work especially exciting and rewarding! When Cadet Colonel Stanley Hopkins received the ROTC award, Lieutenant Colonel James O. Good, Jr. wrote: "Stanley, our corps commander, was very proud. We thank DAR for making this award available to one of our deserving young cadets. Such recognition surely serves as an incentive for better performance within our corps. If we in ROTC can ever be of service in any of your community activities, please let me know."

Debra Willingham, winner of Good Citizens Award wrote: "We appreciate DAR interest in the young people. Your chapter has given future senior girls something to strive to attain. Words can never express the happiness this honor has brought me."

Steve Whitman who won the Good Citizenship Medal received a letter from U. S. Congressman John W. David reading: "Congratulations! The DAR award, I am sure, has been achieved through much hard work on your part. I commend you for this demonstration of your industry and ability. I hope that your accomplishments in the future will match your present splendid record."

And after a flag was presented to a Boy Scout troop in a local school for the mentally retarded several members wrote: "Our troop would like to thank the DAR for the U. S. flag. We certainly appreciate this thoughtfulness."

ANTELOPE VALLEY (Lancaster, California). The evening of June 6, 1974 was very inspiring and memorable when a program combining two well planned activities was executed. The Naturalization Class was entertained at a recognition program and reception. Mrs. Harold Richards, past Regent and Americanism Chairman, welcomed the class, their families and many friends, and expressed appreciation to the Elks Club, Rotary Club and American Legion Post 311 for their support of the program.

Judge George Kartozian acted as Master of Ceremonies. The guest speaker of the evening was Mr. Steven Szabo. Mr. Szabo addressed the group on what it means to be a new citizen and emphasized..."
The need to become involved in the community.

After Mr. Szabo's address, Mrs. LeRoy Kaump, Vice President General, was introduced, and surprised Mr. Szabo with the presentation of the DAR Americanism Medal. A letter of commendation from Congressman Barry Goldwater, Jr., which said in part "I support his courage, his strength and determination, and his leadership on behalf of freedom. He stands for all that is good in America, and he is making an immeasurable contribution to all that America has always stood for."

An American flag that had been flown over the United States Capitol was also presented Mr. Szabo by Mrs. Richards.

Mr. Szabo was a college student in Budapest, Hungary, when the communists took over. During the action, he was sent to a dungeon prison for six years and two months where he was beaten repeatedly. When he eventually escaped to Austria, his legs were so badly damaged that they were replaced with artificial limbs.

He arrived in the United States and became a naturalized citizen in November of 1962. He has since obtained his pilot's licenses.

He makes frequent visits to the Veterans Hospitals throughout the state to encourage patients there and speaks to various organizations in the Los Angeles area and the Antelope Valley. He urges Americans to value their free enterprise system and to actively oppose socialism. When not busy with his jewelry business, he is working for the betterment of his adopted country.

Prior to the program, the Chapter had a dinner meeting after which the newly elected officers were installed. Mrs. Kaump very graciously acted as installing officer. Mrs. Thomas H. Wall was installed as the new Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Lester Killey, Vice Regent.

TOMOCHICHI (Habersham County, Georgia). A dedication ceremony was held at the grave of Captain John McClain, Commander of a North Carolina Company in the War of the American Revolution sponsored by Tomochichi Chapter.

The bronze DAR marker was placed at the gravesite with a boxwood wreath by Mrs. Marjorie Wikle Coons, a 6th generation descendant of Capt. McClain.

Introduced by Mrs. Benjamin I. Thornton, former Vice President General, Bobby Wikle, a 7th generation descendant, read the 200-year-old story of Capt. McClain, which may be found in the book by Andrew Jackson Ritchie, Sketches of Rabun County History.

Capt. McClain served from North Carolina, married Mary McNaier, and settled in Rabun County, Georgia in 1821. They were the parents of eight children. One of their sons, Ephraim McClain, married there, and had a daughter who married the first John Wikle. Their son William married Tallulah Derrick of Clayton, Georgia, and they had two daughters, now living in Habersham: Mrs. Henry Pittman and Mrs. J. D. Sutton, and three sons, now deceased: Arthur, Ernst and Walter. These were parents of an extensive family forming the 6th and 7th generations, with the 8th generation now growing up to school-age, living in towns and cities of Northeast Georgia, some within four miles of the old cemetery.

Mrs. Coons places wreath as Miss Holcomb looks on.

A color guard of four of the 7th generation was trained by Mr. Ernest Nash, past Commander of the American Legion, State of Georgia. They held a large American flag during the ceremony. America the Beautiful was played by the South Habersham Junior High School Band led by Miss Helen Cannon, chairman of the Americanism Committee, Tomochichi Chapter.

Miss Gladys Hollcomb, Regent, assisted by Miss Mary L. Griggs, Chaplain, conducted the dedication ritual, which had been revised by past Chaplain General Mrs. Thomas Earle Stribbling, who was present at the ceremony.

Miss Missy House played taps at the close of the ceremony, after which the fifty or more Tomochichi members, guests, and descendants were received at the country home of Mrs. J. Ernest Wikle, Registrar of Tomochichi Chapter.

EAST HAMPTON (East Hampton, N.Y.) held its Organization Meeting Feb. 1, 1974 at "Home Sweet Home," the John Payne historic house in East Hampton N.Y., built in 1660 and the headquarters of the Chapter. Miss Edwina Denmark O'Brien is the Organizing Chapter Regent of the new chapter, the first in the history of East Hampton Township.

The Chapter was Organized and Confirmed by the National Board Meeting in February less than two months after its first meeting. Assisting Miss O'Brien in the organization were Mrs. Robert Thwaite, N.Y. State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Arthur Hauser, N.Y. State Membership, and Miss Helen Straun, N.Y. State Treasurer. Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Past Vice President General, installed the officers. Refreshment and cookies and Martha Washington's famed cake was served. Miss O'Brien will serve as a Chief Page at the 83rd Continental Congress in April. A special luncheon in honor of Mrs. George Baylies, N.Y. State Regent was sponsored by the chapter.

BUFFALO RIVER (Lawrenceburg, Tenn.). On March 10th, 1974, members of the chapter gathered at the grave site of their Vice Regent, Irene McBane Alexander, to dedicate a marker in her memory. Mrs. Alexander was a charter member of the chapter and her loyalty to the cause of DAR was outstanding. Her dedication will be a constant reminder to those who are left to carry on the work of the chapter.

Afterwards, the group moved from the cemetery to the lawn of the new Court house on West Gaines Street, Lawrenceburg, Tennessee to the bronze plaque that had been set which bears the names of thirty-two of the Patriots of the Revolutionary War who are buried within the bounds of Lawrence County, but whose grave sites are unknown. This project was selected three years ago as the Bicentennial ceremony and all descendents of all Revolutionary War Patriots were publicly invited.

Mrs. Wallace Berryman, State Registrar, represented the State Regent at both occasions, expressing her gratitude to the Chapter for her invitation.

Members of the 72nd Tenn. Air Force Junior ROTC Squadron conducted the flag raising ceremony and laid a wreath honoring the Patriots.

Names appearing on the bronze plaque were: Zacharia Belew; Reubin Belew; Richard Bearden; Jeremiah Bently; David E. Brown; John Evers; Matthew Gowen; Isaac Horton; Palmore Kendrew; Lewis Markham; John McAnally; James McCracken; Daniel Mclaren; William Paine; John Phillips; William H. Redding; Israel Roberts; Richard Robinson; Wilson Rogers; Joseph Spears; Moses Spencer; Fredrick Stricklin; Elijah Taylor; Joseph Thomas; Samuel Thomas; William Thomas; Robert Thompson; Erastus Tippett; Able Wakefield; James Water, Sr. and Hickman Williams.
Here it is! The final year for Bicentennial planning! Chapters lacking a major project will not want to delay longer. Already this final count-down year is well along, each month bringing historic anniversaries to be observed. Check your Bicentennial CHRONOLOGY for pre-Revolutionary War anniversaries which should not pass unmarked. PLAN special recognition at EACH Chapter meeting. Arrange public recognition through publicity, exhibits, joint and open meetings, school involvement. Materials for well-known events are easily available. The "Listing of Historical Articles in the DAR Magazine" offers abundant resource, as does the NSDAR Program file and the new Bicentennial programs in the special file.

For special recognition, remember that on October 10, 1974, the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Point Pleasant will be commemorated. This important engagement, part of Lord Dunmore's frontier war against Ohio Indians, is gaining nationwide recognition. A Bicentennial Seminar offered recently by Rio Grande College, Ohio, focused on this Battle. Miss Patricia Burton, noted historian was visiting lecturer. (See Miss Burton's feature article in this issue of the DAR Magazine.) Other dates and events for special emphasis during October are: Massachusetts Assembly in Salem, October 5, 1774; Colonist's Declaration of Rights, Oct. 14, 1774; "No Theatre Attendance!" October 20, 1774; First patriotic flag raised, October 21, 1774; Approval to organize Minute Men, October 26, 1774.

MORE BICENTENNIAL ACTION..... General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson, Kentucky, Mrs. Lucille Slinger, Regent is using "all out" in Bicentennial commemoration. Three major events spearhead ACTION and achievement: celebrating the 220th birthday of General Hopkins, the "Father of Henderson," the Chapter invited the community to attend ceremonies honoring the Chapter's namesake. The invitation was a full-page coverage headed "Bicentennial Project." Another full-page invitation announced a second Bicentennial Service when the Chapter placed a commemorative plaque in memory of 14 Revolutionary War soldiers known to have died in Henderson Country, Ky. County and City officials participated in dedicating the plaque which is located at the DAR Monument in Central Park, Henderson. A third well-publicized Bicentennial occasion was a Memorial Service at the gravesite of the Chapter's Organizing Regent, Mrs. Helen Gibbs McClain. A Bicentennial plaque was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. McClain. Congratulations to General Samuel Hopkins Chapter for "making local history live" through DAR leadership and initiative and community involvement.

St. Louis, Missouri area Chapters in cooperation with the National Park Service completed a most unusual and unique Bicentennial Project, reports Mrs. Eugene Schoetker, Regent of Cornelia Greene Chapter, sponsoring Chapter. Bicentennial Chairman of the joint project is Mrs. Bernard J. Huger, who made the following remarks on television atop the Gateway Arch on the Mississippi River at St. Louis: "The St. Louis area Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution are installing a 4000 candle power strobe light atop Gateway Arch. This light replaces the 400 candle power light installed by the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command as an anti-collision light which did not meet FAA requirements for a monument of this height. This is a joint project with the National Park Service who maintain the Arch, AVSCOM who installed the light and the DAR, to commemorate the U.S.A. Bicentennial. Since the Arch is the Gateway to the West, we are dedicating the light to the Pioneer Women who went West. A permanent plaque is to be placed in the V.I.P. Room under the Arch."
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired.

MILLER: Who were parents of John Willis Miller? B. 1787, Pennsylvania, married Penninah Evans, Spring Twp., Centre County, Pa. in 1811. They later moved to Lawrence Twp., Clearfield County, Pa. where she died in 1849 and he in 1873.—Mrs. Raymond Duquette, 5316 Thayer Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22304.


THOMPSON: Desire names of parents of one Benjamin Thompson, b. 10-?-1784, mar. Sarah (Sara?) ?, d. 6-20-1849, buried in Warrior’s Mark Cemetery, Penn. Lived in Huntington Co., Warrior’s Mark Twp., Penn. Had 3 sons: Jeremiah, Benjamin and Issac. Served in War of 1812, received pensions #’s WC 10575, SO 15573 and WO 13111.—Mrs. C. T. Glasscock, Saco, Montana 59261.

GARN-SEIMANS-(SEEMAN)-CASTOR-MCDONALD: Need infor. on John Garns & wife Sarah Seimans (Seeman), mar. Phila., Sept. 15, 1792. Also infor. on John Castor, b. late 1750’s, mar. Hannah McDonald, lived Holmes Co., Ohio, d. 1822.—Mrs. L. L. Little, 1600 Renoir Lane, Creve Coeur, Mo. 63141.


LIBBY-STONE-GRAY-McKENNEY: Abigail-5, Daniel-4, Benjamin-3, John-2&1, mar. John STONE, June 1762. Need proof their child Levi STONE, b. 5-24-1774 Cornish, Me., mar. (1) Polly GRAY 2-15-1798. Their son Levi, Jr., b. 8-9-1804, mar. Elizabeth HAZELTINE & their dau. Martha F. STONE, b. 5-6-1843, Cornish, Me., d. 5-21-1895 St. Croix Falls, Wis. She mar. ca. 1864 Winburn Adams McKENNEY, b. 2-17-1844 Limington, Me.—Mrs. J. E. McCourt, Rt. 2, Box 454, Astoria, Oregon 97103.

WILLEY-PARSONS: Need parents of Albert Willey, b. 2-14-1839, Wolvesboro, N.H., mar. 12-2-1861, Somersworth, N.H. to Mary E. Parsons.—Mrs. G. E. Stroh, 8875 Manda Lane, Crestwood, Mo. 63126.


YOUNG: Want parents of Elder Winthrop Young, b. 5 July, 1753, Barrington, New Hampshire, d. 6 January, 1832, Canterbury, New Hampshire. Were his parents: Benjamin, b. Barrington, and Anna? Need their data & Winthrop’s Siblings. Also Benjamin’s and Anna’s parents with their data.—Bessie Whelan, 1112 Grand Avenue, Worthington, Minnesota 56187.

THOMAS - LACY - YOUNGER - COMER - GODBY - PERKERSON - CROWLEY: Need infor. on direct ancestors who went to Halifax Co., Va. bef. or aft. Rev. War, d. there. Henry Thomas, Sr. b. Amelia Co., d. 1815; Thos. Lacy d. 1802, dau. Christian(a) mar. 1791 Russell Godby; Thos. Younger, Sr. (was he son or gr. son of Alex who d. Essex Co.?) d. 1791, his son Wm. came with Patience & Wm's dau. Sarah mar. 1793 John, son of Henry Thomas, Sr.; Thos. Corner d. 1794, w. Frances, his gr.-son Nathaniel mar. 1815 Catharine, dau. of Russ. Godby; John Perkerson, w. Mary, prob. came aft. Rev., d. 1838, she d. 1859, dau. Rebecca mar. Wm., son of John Thomas; Crowley name Va. & Mo.—Mrs. J. C. Campbell, 211 No. Walnut St., Woodland, Ca. 95605.


ABSTRACTS OF WILLS FOUND IN FILE BOXES AT BEDFORD, PA. Captain William McKennan Chapter.

File box A:

John Armstrong Cumberland Valley 1770
Wife—Elenor Sons—John, James, William, Joseph, George.
Daughter—Mary Armstrong, Isabella.
Exec.—David Wallace, George McConnel.
Witness—David Hopack, David Moore.

Jacob Alexander July 19, 1778
Son—William, Hugh.
Daughter—Polly, Peggy, Isabel.
Exec.—Matthew Caldwell, James McConnell.

Robert Akers, Sr. Providence Twp. June 22, 1791
Grandson—Robert (son of my son Ralph)
Son—Abair, Ralph.
Daughter—Naomi (Joanes)
Grand daughter—Lillah Akers

File box B:

Jacob Beaker 1793
Kedey, Peggy, Jacob, George, Elizabeth, Jonathon, John. Admin. son John and Mother

Thomas Boyd September 4, 1794
Brother Samuel (living on Jacob's Creek, Fayette Co.)
Mother Janet Boyd
Sister Mary Henthorns, near Beason Town
After expenses, remainder to Mr. Thomas Cook and Mr. Francis Asbury, Bishops of the Meth. Episcopal Church of America.
Exec.—John J. Jacobs, Joseph Cresap.
Witness—Henry Levering, William Morton.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS FOUND IN FILE BOXES; AND NOT RECORDED IN THE WILL BOOK AT BEDFORD, PA. Captain William McKennan Chapter

File Box C:

Thomas Conaway Cumberland Valley Twp. 1783
Son—Thomas, John (land in Bean's Cove, Cumb. Valley, at headwaters of Flintstone Mountain).
Witness—Isaac Dolton, Isaac Plummer, Matthias Shitz.

William Clark 1794
Wife—Margaret
Sons—Stephen (land on Dunning's Creek, part of old tract); Samuel Thomas (land adj. Stephen to include house); William (rest of tract, adj. Samuel); Daniel Clark (tract on Dunning's Cr. warrant in his name 4 April 1787).
Balance to be divided among children viz. James, John, Mary
McCoy, Elizabeth Anecon, Margaret Gordon, Rachel Sappington.

File Box D:

Adam Dell St. Clear? (Clair)? Twp. 1800
Wife—Elizabeth.
Sons—Adam, Frederick, Peter.
Exec.—Wife—Elizabeth.
Witness—John Rickel, Adam Dell.

John Deeter May 2, 1790
Wife—Susanna and 9 children: Eldest son John; Eldest daughter Susanna; Elizabeth, Daniel, Abraham, Barbara, Hanna Catherine, Samuel.
Exec.—Brother Abraham Deeter
Witness—Conrad Broombach, Daniel Powell.

File Box E:

Moses Fisher 1783
Daughter—Elizabeth Beaty
Daughter—Mary
James and Margaret Cannon
Witness—Thomas Blair, Thomas Morgan.

James Foley Dublin Twp. September 13, 1775
Wife—Mary
Sons—James, John (eldest)
Daughter—Elizabeth, Elenor, Margaret.
To Henry Hackney
To Negro named Ham
Witness—John Darrington, Samuel Danele, Mathew Patton.

Paul Fisher Bethel Twp. November 5, 1793
Wife—Mary
Daughter—Elizabeth, Franks.
Exec.—brother John Fisher, William Hess.

Ludwick Freedline Milford Twp. January 9, 1784
Wife—Margaret
Sons—Peter, Ludwick, George.
Witness—Christopher Cooper and Christopher Bame

John France Colerain Twp. January 9, 1786
Wife—Mary Agnes
Son—John

File Box F:

William Goff July 16, 1794
Eldest daughter Katharine, Jane, Sara.
Sons—William, James.
Niece—Margaret Mitchell
Witness—Isaac Mair, John Stephnas.

Uli Ginglesberger April 13, 1783
Son—Albrecht (living in Quimehon Twp.)
Witness—Christian and Jacob Kauffman.

Robert Gibson Air Twp. November 19, 1785
Wife—Mary
Sons—John, Robert, William.
Daughters—Ann, Marthe, Isabella.
Exec.—James Gibson, Robert Rinedell, William Gaff.

Thomas Gillum June 9, 1799
Exec.—John Snyders, Elizabeth Gillum
Witness—Barbara Miller, Peter and Sara O'Neal

Thomas Green Turkeyfoot Twp. February 3, 1776
Wife—Elizabeth
Sons—John, Robert, William.
Daughters—Ann, Marthe, Isabella.
Exec.—James Gibson, Robert Rinedell, William Gaff.

Note: Susanna McNeary now Susanna Diver.
File Box H:
Nathaniel Hamill February 6, 1788 Air Twp.
Children—Martha, John, Sara, Nathaniel
Exec.—brother Robert
Witness—Barthlomen? (Roharty)?, Matthew Caldwell

Michael Hoover October 8, 1789 Air Twp.
Sons—Henry, Jacob, Michael, John Casper, George
Oldest son Philip, now in Germany
Daughter—Sarah Boyer
Son Henry's wife Barbara and their son David
Witness—Thomas Paxton and Daniel Bloom

Richard Houghland March 25, 1776
Wife—Elizabeth (horse brought from Austeen friend)
Sons—Jacabus, Isaac, Richard
Daughters—Susanna, Dorcas, Cateran, Ann
Tract of land named "Hunting Cabin" also 3 tracts in
Hampshire Co. Virginia Colony. One on creek between
Wm. Ramsey line and Charles Bruices; 2 south side
of new creek ridge, known as Rol -licks; 3 on division
ridge of little creek Capon and both sides if Isaac Ellis
path.
Exec.—Capt. Wm. Foreman, John Reed Sr.
Witness—Thomas Fouch, Elizabeth Houghland

File Box J:
Jacob John Farmer July 14, 1786
Wife—Mary
Children—David, Margaret, Jacob, Daniel, Samuel, Joseph,
Benjamin
To David Bowen and Joseph Powell, minister, for the use
of that branch of the Babtist church of Conoloway, a
place (now Tonoloway) to meet for worshipping in little
cove, two acres of land.
Witness—Thomas and Jean Harrod, Joseph Powell

James Johnston Dublin Twp. February 22, 1780
Wife—Rebecca
Daughters—Elizabeth, Mary, Sasa, Fennit
Sons—Christopher, John, Edward
Witness—James and Robert Galbraith

File Box L:
Jane Linn Bethel Twp. 1783
Son Addis my executor
Daughter—Mary Brown
Sons—Thomas, Isaac, Levie
Witness—David Beard, John VanBuskirk

John Louder Bethel Twp. March 22, 1800
Son—Henry
Daughters—Elizabeth Hull and Margaret Myers

George Leitberger July 5, 1780
Wife—Susanna
Son-in-law—Richard Baker
Witness—Michael Oswalt, Richard Baker

Bartholomew Longstreath 1778
To my mother a place to live and a good living.
To brothers—Martin, Philip, John
To sisters—Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth, Mary
Exec.—Martin and John Longstreath
Witness—George and Hannah Enslay

Abraham Lowry Air Twp. February 7, 1787
Wife—Mary
Sons—Stephen, John, Alexander Scott Lowry
Daughters—Martha, Sara, Ann Rebecca, Jean
Grand-daughter—Mary McClellan
Witness—Robert Scott, Edward Graham
Exec.—Alex. Scott Lowry and Wife Mary

Jacob Laman Brothers Valley Twp. December 13, 1972
Wife—Mary
Witness—Elizabeth
To care for children

File Box M:
Peter Markiale (Mearkle) Farmer Colerain (Coleran) Twp.
1781
Son—Petter, George, John, Henry
Daughters—Margaret, Elizabeth Christean, Mary
Exec.—John Shaver
Witness—Nicholas Keck, Robert Moore, John ———?

Jacob Muak March 6, 1791
Wife—Merie (Mary)? Dority (Dorothy)?
Daughters—Dority, Madlelene, Sarah, Mary
Sons—John, Jacob
Grand-daughter Elizabeth
Exec.—Valentine Oster, George Kauffman
Witness—George Gordon, Peter Fox

George Miller Bethel Twp. October 10, 1777
Wife—Ann Mary
Sons—George (if he returns safe from the war) John, Jacob
Daughters—Dorothy, Katherin, Barbara Hagar, alias
Miller
To my wife's daughter Mary Earhart
Exec.—Francis Reynolds
Witness—Benjamin Truax, John Stilwell

Peter Minney Bethel Twp. May 7, 1795
Brother Daniel Minney's Children—Phebe, Matthew,
John, Daniel and Rachel
Exec.—Thomas Moore, Joseph Warford

David McMurrtrie Banree Twp. Farmer May 3, 1782
Sons—William, David, Charles, James
Exec.—David and Charles McMurrtrie
Witness—Alexander Deane, Jacob Hall, John Davidson

Robert McConnell Londonderry Twp. April 8, 1800 (Cord
winder)
Brother—Andrew McConnell
Wife—Elizabeth McConnell
Exec.—Richard Baker
Witness—Jacob Devore, Sara Karr

Daniel McConnell Eyer (Air) Twp. August 11, 1800
Wife—Mary—two bound children named Isaac and Kate
Son—Daniel
Daughter—Mary (m. David Griffith)—Hannah Lemon
Sister Mary Beckworth to Martha Beckwith
To my sister's daughter Ann White
Exec.—Andrew Mock, John Davis
Witness—John Dickey, Wendel Ott, Martin Flunck

Michael McMullan October 24, 1784
Wife—Mary
Brother—Patrick McMullan
Uncle Petter McMullan Sr.
Cousin Petter McMullan Jr.
Witness—Hugh Morrison, Matthew Davlen

John McClellan Air Twp. July 5, 1786
Wife—Margaret
Sons—Benjamin, James
Daughters—Sara, Aegus (m. Benjamin Stevens), Ruth (m.
George Galloway), Eliza (m. Samuel Galloway)
Grandson John McClellan (son of John, that was killed
in Kaintucky)
Exec.—Son-in-law George Galloway
Witness—John Galloway, David Hunter

File Box O:
Peter Oster December 1, 1785
Wife—Elizabeth
Exec.—Wife Elizabeth and Henry Wertz
Witness—Felix Mullin, Peter Wertz

File Box P:
Will of John Stilwell Bethel Twp. Prob. November 7, 1823
Wife—Sarah
Sons—Joseph, Obadiah, John
Daughters—Elizabeth Graves, Abigail Charlton, Sarah Mellott
Witness—Benjamin and Joseph Truax

August 6, 1822 Petition of Uriah, Samuel, Ida, and Jacob T. Wink, minor children above the age of 14 yrs., of Jacob Wink, deceased, chose Andrew Mann, Esq., as their guardian.

Will of John Lake Belfast Twp. Prob. October 14, 1824
Wife Charity Children, some under age, James, Daniel, John, Polly, William, Christian, Peter, Eliz., Ephraim.

November 6, 1815 Petition of Uriah Akers, eldest son of Abiah Akers, late of Providence Twp., who died intestate, leaving 3 children; Uriah Akers, Daniel Akers, Sarah Akers, intermarried with Wm. Sams; Rebecca Akers (deceased, intermarried with Adam Wink) her children, Poebe Wink, intermarried with Benjamin Truax; Jacob Wink; Uriah Wink; Amos Wink; Daniel Wink; the last four under the age of 21 years.

Will Levi Linn Bethel Twp. Prob. September 9, 1826
Wife Mary
Sons—John, Wm. (debt due land office in Ohio), Andrew, Isaac (when 21 yrs.), Daniel
Daughters—Jane Truax, Mary Peck, Sarah Peck, Eliz.
Witnes—George Elder

John Royse March 18, 1776 Turke Foot Twp.
To wife Elizabeth
Father John Royse
Son—Simon
Daughter—Rachel (plantation where Richard Hall Jr. lives in Jockey Valley)
Witness—Gabriel Adams, James Dougherty

Elnurick Shrack Brothers Valley 1795
Son—John
Daughter—Barbara
Exec.—Michael Drayer—son John
Witness—Christian Yoder, Jacob Stutzman
Note—Ulrick signed his own name “Casper” Shrack

March 1, 1803 Petition of Stillwell Traux, Belfast Twp. Petitioner’s father Samuel Stillwell, died intestate having 219 acres in Belfast and one undivided moiety of another tract in Belfast containing 441 acres, leaving a widow, Sarah, 6 children and 2 grand children, to wit—Stillwell, Samuel, Rachel Reply. to Jacob Traux Jr., Elizabeth Reply. to Jacob Wink Jr., Jane Reply. to Uriah Acors (Akers), Meriam Reply. to John Cline, a grandson, Benjamin Mellott, son of Rebecca, who died before said intestate and a grandson, Jacob Wink, son of Mary, who died during life of said intestate. September 27, 1803 David Reiley, high sheriff of Bedford Co. returns writ which commanded him to value and divide said land. Came into court Stillwell Traux to ask that he be permitted to take land at the said valuation, and pay other heirs.

Will of John Stilwell Bethel Twp. Prob. November 7, 1823
Wife—Margaret to Jane Ward dau. Wm. Ward
To wife’s sister’s dau. Mary Friend
To James McMillan sister’s son to Patterson Cahoon sister’s son
To Elizabeth Stewart, wife’s sister daughter
To Banner Shields, wife’s sister’s son
To Margaret Haney, wife’s sister daughter
Witness—Elenor Friend and Ezekiel Worly
Margaret, widow of James Patterson renounces executorship and makes a division
To niece Elizabeth Rose
To Margaret Patterson Williams, daughter Henry Williams of Cumberland Valley Twp. residue of my estate.
Exec.—My nephew Henry Williams, George Elder

Laurance Slicker July 11, 1788 Bethel Twp.
Oldest son George, Laurance, David, Theophilus
Oldest daughter Elizabeth and husband land in the Jerseys.
Daughter Katherin and husband
Daughter—Amia and husband plantation
Exec.—Andrew Mann
Witness—Joseph Higgins, Benjamin Smith

Elias Stillwell Sr. Farmer August 13, 1785
Wife—Marion
Grandson Elias, land in Great Cove
Children of Obadiah Stillwell—Elenor, Susanna, Obadiah
Sons—Jeremiah, John
Daughters—Eliz. Graham (widow), Rebecca Combs, Sara Truax, Mary Pain, Rachel Wharfard
Grandson Elias Pain son of Samuel Pain
To Rev. Joseph Powell, Baptist Minister of this place
Note against James Graham not to be demanded
Land of 50 acres of more which I got from Maryland surveyor to be paid by son John
Exec.—Jacob Wink, John Wink
Witness—Jacob Hart, Joseph Truax, Benjamin Truax

Ulrick Shrack Brothers Valley 1795
Son—John
Daughter—Barbara
Exec.—Michael Drayer—son John
Witness—Christian Yoder, Jacob Stutzman
Note—Ulrick signed his own name “Casper” Shrack

March 1, 1803 Petition of Stillwell Traux, Belfast Twp. Petitioner’s father Samuel Stillwell, died intestate having 219 acres in Belfast and one undivided moiety of another tract in Belfast containing 441 acres, leaving a widow, Sarah, 6 children and 2 grand children, to wit—Stillwell, Samuel, Rachel Reply. to Jacob Traux Jr., Elizabeth Reply. to Jacob Wink Jr., Jane Reply. to Uriah Acors (Akers), Meriam Reply. to John Cline, a grandson, Benjamin Mellott, son of Rebecca, who died before said intestate and a grandson, Jacob Wink, son of Mary, who died during life of said intestate. September 27, 1803 David Reiley, high sheriff of Bedford Co. returns writ which commanded him to value and divide said land. Came into court Stillwell Traux to ask that he be permitted to take land at the said valuation, and pay other heirs.

Will of John Stilwell Bethel Twp. Prob. November 7, 1823
Wife—Margaret to Jane Ward dau. Wm. Ward
To wife’s sister’s dau. Mary Friend
To James McMillan sister’s son to Patterson Cahoon sister’s son
To Elizabeth Stewart, wife’s sister daughter
To Banner Shields, wife’s sister’s son
To Margaret Haney, wife’s sister daughter
Witness—Elenor Friend and Ezekiel Worly
Margaret, widow of James Patterson renounces executorship and makes a division
To niece Elizabeth Rose
To Margaret Patterson Williams, daughter Henry Williams of Cumberland Valley Twp. residue of my estate.
Exec.—My nephew Henry Williams, George Elder

File Box S:

John Plowman March 2, 1790 Baltimore Co., Md.
Wife—Elizabeth
Daughter—Mary

File Box R:

John Royse March 18, 1776 Turke Foot Twp.
To wife Elizabeth
Father John Royse
Son—Simon
Daughter—Rachel (plantation where Richard Hall Jr. lives in Jockey Valley)
Witness—Gabriel Adams, James Dougherty

Witnes—Joseph Truax and

William Linn Bethel Twp. Prob. September 9, 1826
Wife Mary
Sons—John, Wm. (debt due land office in Ohio), Andrew, Isaac (when 21 yrs.), Daniel
Daughters—Jane Truax, Mary Peck, Sarah Peck, Eliz.
Witnes—George Elder
Witness—John Perren, William

David Scott Air Twp. May 25, 1779
To the support of the Gospel in the Cove
Son John money to be used in son James schooling
Son William
Son George
Son Robert
Grand daughter Martha Scott dau. of William
Grand daughter Mary Lowery
Grand daughter Mary Lowery
Daughter-in-law Rebecca Scott, relict of James Scott
Exec.—Sons John, Robert and George Scott
Witness—William Gaff, Barthe. Roharty, James White
My trusty friends Col. John Allison of east Concoacheage and Rev. Patrick Allison of Baltimore to be guardians.

Richard Stephens May 17, 1791
Wife—Peggy
Daughters—Hettie, Sara
Sons—Thomas, Benjamin, Abendengo, William
Son Richard’s widow to have his share
Witness—Samuel Bachtel, George Galloway

John Snider Providence Twp. January 17, 1793
Wife—Shusana
Children—David, Catherina, Jacob, Abraham, John
Sons David, Abraham and John to be bound out to a trade
Exec.—Jacob Snider, John Hendericks
Witness—Jacob Fletcher, Baltser Hess, Jacob Studebaker

John Silver Hopewell Twp. April 9, 1792
Wife—Elizabeth all the pewter, iron pots etc.

Typed as recorded in VOL. XIII OF DELAWARE BIBLE

Ellie Moynihan b. May 1, 1879
Julia M. Moynihan b. 1870
Katie Moynihan b. July 8, 1882
Abbie Moynihan no date given
Maggie Moynihan b. 1878
Hannah Agnes Moynihan b. Feb. 18, 1876
Bridget Moynihan no date given
Michael Joseph Moynihan b. Feb. 1872
Eryine Moynihan b. 1874
Hannah Agnes Moynihan b. Feb. 18, 1876
Maggie Moynihan b. 1878
Ellie Moynihan b. May 1, 1879
Abbie Moynihan no date given
Katie Moynihan b. July 8, 1882

MOYNIHAN: Copied from a Bible at an auction sale in Hockessin, Delaware, September 1970. Published in New York by Murphy and McCarthy, 84 Duane St. 1886. Submitted by the Captain William McKennan Chapter.


FINDLAY: Bible Record from a page removed from a small old bible, the page in possession of Mrs. Hugh MacDonnell, Old Public Rd., Hockessin Delaware, 19707. FINDLAY (FIN-

Deaths:
Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Hiriam and Mary born March 20, 1847

Some records of Bedford Co., Pa.
Will Francis Shives February 15, 1808 Bethel Twp.
Wife Mary, Eldest son Jacob, youngest (under age) Andrew, Daniel, Sarah, John, Peter
Witness-Joseph Jerey, Moses Gordon Jr., Benjamin Pitman


Records from a Philadelphia newspaper found pasted to the bottom of a trunk dated April 1843. Submitted by the Captain William McKennan Chapter.

Married by George W. Bartram, esp. on the 18th instant in Chester.
Mr. Isaac Watkins to Miss Edith S. Horne both of Bir-


Deaths:
Mary, wife of Samuel July 26, 1850
Hiriam, son of Samuel and Mary Nov. 7, 1882
Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Hiriam and Mary Nov. 10, 1862
Mary Ann, daughter of Hiriam and Mary born Feb. 16, 1836

Births
Samuel Findlay was born April 18, 1785
Mary, his wife, was born Nov. 15, 1790
Hiriam their son was born Jan. 11, 1811
Mary Ann daughter was born Feb. 8, 1812
Nancy their daughter was born Oct. 1, 1814
Delilah their daughter was born Nov. 4, 1815


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OCTOBER 1974
The Pennsylvania State Society

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Wyoming Valley Chapter
Point Pleasant
(Continued from page 790)

Col. John Field: Commanded the Culpeper troops. Earlier that summer, his son had been taken by the Indians while out on the Ohio. Field was brother-in-law of George Rogers Clark.

Capt. Samuel McDowell: Commanded a company from Augusta. Later, he went out to Kentucky and became a noted judge. Father of Dr. Ephraim McDowell who performed the world’s first abdominal surgery.

Capt. George Mathews: Commanded a company from Augusta. Later became a brigadier-general in Continental Army. Was Governor of Georgia 1787-89 and 1793-96.

Capt. John Stewart: Commanded a company from the “levels of the Greenbrier” in the Botetourt County Regiment. He was a blood relative to the Lewis’. His daughter, Margaret Lynn Stewart, married Andrew Lewis; second son of Colonel Charles Lewis.

Capt. John Lewis: Son of Andrew Lewis, he commanded a company in the Botetourt County Regiment. Was later murdered by his Negroes.

Capt. Henry Pauling: Commanded a company in the Botetourt County Regiment. Later moved to Kentucky and became prominent in politics.

Capt. Matthew Arbuckle: Commanded a company in the Botetourt County Regiment. Settled Lewisburg (now West Virginia) in 1780. Killed the following year in a storm.

Capt. Robert McClenahan: He and John Stewart resettled the “levels of the Greenbrier” in 1769 after it was cut off for six years due to Indian raids. Commanded a company in the Botetourt County Regiment.

Capt. John Murray: Commanded a company from Botetourt. He was the full brother of Mrs. Charles Lewis and half-brother of George Cameron (killed) and Lieutenant Charles Cameron.

Capt. James Ward: Commanded a company from Botetourt. Earlier, in the winter of 1776-78, one of his sons had been taken by the Indians while Ward was living at Fort Dinwiddie (now Bath County). On October 10, 1774, at the battle of Point Pleasant, that same son was fighting with the Indians in the engagement where his father lost his life.

Capt. John Skidmore: Commanded a company in the Augusta Regiment. His home was near present-day Franklin, West Virginia.

Lieut. Hugh Allen: His home was in Staunton where he left a widow and small children.

Ensign Mathew Brocken: He was from the “levels of the Greenbrier.”

Ensign Jonathan Cudliff: He was from Bedford County. Many of his descendants now live in the St. Charles, Missouri area.

Lieut. Lard: Nothing is known.

Lieut. Samuel Vance: He later built VANCE’S FORT which still stands in Bath County, Virginia.

Lieut. Edward Goldman: Nothing is known.

Lieut. Jas. Robison: Nothing is known.

Sources:
American Archives; 1774
Battle of Point Pleasant by Livia Nye Simpson-Poffenbarger; 1909
Col. John Connolly by Frank R. Diffenderfferl 1903
Draper Manuscripts; State Historical Society of Wisconsin
History of the Battle of Point Pleasant by Virgil A. Lewis; 1909
John Connolly, a Tory of the Revolution by Clarence Monroe Burton; 1909
The Life Adventures of Lieutenant Colonel John Connolly by Percy B. Caley; 1927
Vital Statistics by Patricia Burton; 1969
Washington-Crawford Letters, Edited by C. W. Butterfield; 1877

National Defense
(Continued from page 793)

to keep them in perpetual childhood. It is well content that the people should rejoice, provided they think of nothing but rejoicing. For their happiness such a government willingly labors, but it chooses to be the sole agent and the only arbiter of that happiness. It provides for their security, foresees and supplies their necessities, facilitates their pleasures, directs their industry, regulates the descent of property and subdivides their inheritances—what remains but to spare them all the care of thinking and all the trouble of living?

The will of man is not shattered, but softened, bent and guided; men are seldom forced by it to act, but they are constantly restrained from acting. Such a power does not destroy but it prevents existence. It does not tyrannize, but it compresses, enervates, extinguishes and stupefies a people, until each nation is reduced to be nothing better than a flock of timid and industrious animals, of which the government is the shepherd.

My friends, what is the answer? What is the solution? It is time to pay the piper. Deficit spending must be stopped. Federal expenditures must be reduced. Productivity must be increased before the threatening short-ages engulf us. We need a Congress with the courage and the determination and the understanding to act now. There is work to be done.

Reprinted from The Congressional Record

826 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Providence Athenaeum, designed by William Strickland, a noted Greek Revival architect, was completed in 1838. This historic proprietary library had its beginning in 1753 when Stephen Hopkins (later a signer of the Declaration of Independence) was one of the founders of the Providence Library Company which later merged with the Athenaeum group formed in 1831 by Moses Brown and other prominent citizens. The library, now housing 150,000 volumes, was the setting for the courtship of Edgar Allan Poe and Sarah Helen Whitman, a Rhode Island poetess.

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OF PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY CHAPTER
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

Mrs. Mitchell has been an ardent DAR member for ten years, serving both the DAR and the C.A.R. She is vice regent of her chapter and just completed a highly successful term as National Defense Chairman, presenting 16 NJROTC medals in a 2 year period. She has served as a State Page and National Page many times.

She is the Sr. Vice President of Cavalier Society C.A.R. and was an Organizing Officer in 1971.

As a Military Wife, she has traveled extensively and held membership in three states. Gaviota Chapter: Long Beach, California, Louisiana Chapter: New Orleans, Louisiana and Princess Anne County Chapter: Va. Beach, Virginia.

The following Friends and Businessmen have honored Mrs. Mitchell, with this page.

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OCTOBER 1974
Pictured above is Historian Robert Powell, Branson, Missouri. You can tell from that look on his face he is Patrioticly proud of his newly published book, OUR UNITED STATES HERITAGE...commemorative publication of our Nation’s 200th BIRTH-YEAR.

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Somerset, Kentucky DAR Monument Relocated

The DAR and the CAR's jointly relocated their war monument which was located on the Pulaski County Court house property, until demolition crews began dismantling the century-old building several weeks ago. Participating in the project were, from left, front, Lauri Smith, Libby Langford, rear Kim Weddle, Mrs. Adrian Roth, Mrs. H. D. Noe, Mary Vance Day, Carol Wyatt, Mrs. Starling Evins, and Tony Roth. Lauri Smith, lower left points out one of her ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War. The monument was relocated on the Pulaski County Library grounds.

Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution are again selling a reproduction of the "Signer's Platter" that was first made in 1875. This platter is made over a complete new mold, is perfect in detail. It is made of clear glass and bears the names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. This is one of our State Bicentennial projects. Profits are sent to Bacomb and St. Mary's for Indian Scholarships.

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Left to right: Mrs. Fred M. de la Houssaye, Historian; Mrs. Merrill Smith, Registrar; Mrs. J. B. Bratton, Treasurer; Mrs. Clyde Guthrie, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Eric N. Turnbull, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John M. C. Gaffron, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Alva M. Gregg, Chaplain; Mrs. Joe Mott, Jr., Third Vice-Regent; Mrs. Julia M. Arnold, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. E. R. Burr, First Vice-Regent; MISS FRANCES FLANDERS, STATE REGENT.

Officers not appearing in picture are: Miss Marion Taylor, Librarian; Mrs. J. Rucker Smith, Curator, and Mrs. Crawford Rose, Parliamentarian.
First row, left to right, name and respective Chapter of each Daughter: Mrs. M. T. Hornsby, Loyalty; Mrs. Joseph A. Tobin, Galvez; Miss Lucy Jane Burr, Frances Rebecca Harrison; Mrs. Kenneth R. Goodwin, Louisiana; Mrs. Leonard E. Fresh, Francois de Lery; Mrs. Owen Gauthier, Avoyelles; Mrs. Earnest E. Bahm, Tangipahoa; Mrs. John P. Zoll, Fort Miro; Mrs. J. L. Holt and Mrs. E. R. Burr, Frances Rebecca Harrison. Standing: Mrs. James Wyche, Miss Alice Ann Gates, Miss Nina Gates, Mrs. Southwell Fisher, New Iberia; Mrs. and Mr. John Redfield, Shreveport; Mrs. V. M. Woodward, St. Dennis; Mrs. Culbert Lee, Fort Miro; Miss Juanita Foster, Tangipahoa; Mrs. A. K. Deason, St. Dennis; Mrs. James F. Terrell, Jr., Metairie Ridge; Mrs. Merrill Smith and Mrs. Charles J. Smith, Spirit of '76; Mrs. Francis Marion Seale, Tangipahoa; Mrs. T. H. Martin, Alexander Stirling; Mrs. Clifford J. Schexnayder, New Iberia; Miss Catherine Barham, Abram Morehouse; Mr. Charles Shackleford, our Continental Bus Driver from Alexandria, Louisiana. Daughters no present for picture: Mrs. N. L. Germany, New Iberia, and Mrs. Alva M. Gregg, Attakapas.
A Bicentennial Gift to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

The Bicentennial Gift by Massachusetts DAR members to their state has been completed. Proposed by Mrs. George C. Houser, state regent 1970-1974, and approved by members, it concerned the building of a picnic shelter and fireplace as improvements in the DAR State Forest, Goshen, a 1020-acre tract given by Massachusetts DAR’s in 1929 to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and currently valued in excess of $500,000.

Mrs. Houser, now a Vice President General for 1974-1977, made an inspection tour of the forest with Miss Claire A. Eames, a 50-year DAR member and donor of the commemorative plaque in honor of her ancestor, Luther Rice, and her late brother, Luther Rice Eames, 2nd. Mr. Eames, for 28 years an outstanding government electronics and aerospace project engineer, had been also assistant spacecraft manager at Cape Kennedy launches, worked on radio interference measuring devices, Cheyenne weapons, noise meters, and was recipient of a NASA Achievement Award for his significant contribution to the success of the first Tiros Operation Satellite.

Photos shown here are: top left, a close-up of the commemorative plaque; next, a view of the DAR “Long House” (picnic shelter) showing commemorative boulder in rear near the DAR fireplace, latter donated by E. Porter Dickinson and Family in memory of Fanny Dickinson Morgan, DAR. Then a photo of the new beach section on lake opposite the shelter; and, lastly, Mrs. Houser, right, with Miss Eames by the commemorative boulder and plaque.

An Expression of Appreciation

Mrs. George C. Houser wishes to thank all the delegates who voted for her at Continental Congress, April, 1974. She appreciates greatly their kind and generous support which elected her to the office of Vice President General for term 1974-1977.
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THE DAUGHTERS captures the dynamic spirit of the DAR, an organization that is changing to meet the demands of the modern world. It includes the rich tradition the Daughters share and looks ahead to the challenge of the Bicentennial. The problems and the opportunities of the DAR are treated fairly and honestly in this remarkable book about an equally remarkable subject.

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• Up scenic highway 11 to Tamassee school, one of the favorite projects of the DAR and one of the most successful. You'll hear from the teachers and Daughters who make it work and the grateful children who are getting a fresh start in life.

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Mississippi and the Bicentennial Celebration of the American Revolution

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OCTOBER—1974
Stars for October

* Georgia with a total of $835.00.
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GRAND TOTAL FOR BIRTHDAY ISSUE—$6,475.00

With the fall season, there should be renewed activity within all the chapters in DAR work. Let's be sure this activity includes advertising in our DAR Magazine.

Gratefully,

Rachel M. Biscoe
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For over 100 years, this Dakota land has been the site of the largest concentration of wintering bald eagles outside of Alaska. The great birds return here year after year to roost in the ancient cottonwoods and to feed from the nearby Missouri River and its flood plain.

To protect this historic area from man’s encroachment, the National Wildlife Federation will set the land aside as the first national bald eagle refuge. It will be managed by the Department of the Interior as a part of the Federal Refuge System.

The National Wildlife Federation (largest non-profit, non-government conservation organization in the world) is acting to help save our national bird . . . and your support is needed. The new eagle refuge is being financed through public donations. You can help by mailing your tax-deductible contributions to:


National Wildlife Federation
1412 16th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036