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COVER STORY

In 1775 Benjamin Franklin said: "I cannot but lament the impending Calamities Britain and her Colonies are about to suffer, from great Imprudencies on both Sides—Passion governs, and she never governs wisely—Anxiety begins to disturb my Rest . . ." Franklin, whose birthday is January 17th, worked long and hard to avert a war between the Colonies and the Mother Country, Britain. He spent 18 years abroad where he gained greater and greater influence with foreign leaders in furthering the cause of the Colonies. When he realized that war was likely to begin at any time because his efforts to prevent it were to no avail, he set sail for America. He arrived in May 1775 to find that the conflict he had predicted had begun.

The cover photo features the Benjamin Franklin Memorial in Philadelphia and is through the courtesy of the National Park Service.
The 1974 DAR School Bus Tour

Photos by Chase
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Happy New Year! This gladsome greeting rings throughout our land at the beginning of each New Year and brings joy to the hearts of all. Briefly we set aside old cares and worries and look to the coming year with renewed confidence and faith. So it is with the DAR.

We can and must learn from the lessons of the past but always, always, we must build for the future and prepare to meet its challenges. As we look to the days ahead, let it be our constant endeavor to bring new luster to our Historic, Educational and Patriotic objectives. With this in mind, our efforts will be directed toward bringing each DAR Committee to its peak potential to the end that the Society can exert a maximum and constructive force in the life of the Nation.

With the approaching Bicentennial, too much emphasis cannot be placed on our educational objectives. Our young people represent the future of this Country and it is they who must carry forward the banner of patriotism. Thus, to prepare them for responsible citizenship, to instill in them a love of Country which will not be dimmed by such vicissitudes as inflation, recession or other ills of our day, will insure that the "blessings of liberty" will be safeguarded.

Many years ago Lyman Beecher wrote: "We must educate! We must educate! or we will perish by our own prosperity. If we do not, short will be our race from the cradle to the grave. If, in our haste to be rich and mighty, we outrun our literary and religious institutions, they will never overtake us; or only come up after the battle of liberty is fought and lost. . . ."

This somber warning is a reminder that always, always, we must seek to project into the future the moral and spiritual and constitutional values on which our freedoms are based. We can only do so by a continuing program of education designed to underscore all that is great and good in America.

As a Nation, we have been rarely blessed, but no Nation can be allowed to forget that freedom is never free. It cannot be passed on from generation to generation like grandmother's teaspoons. Each generation must understand that it must earn freedom, if it is to enjoy it. Thus, the preservation of freedom is a unending challenge and responsibility which must be dealt with as part of our daily lives.

I wish it were possible to send each of you a greeting wishing you a happy year. Instead, I will say God bless you and keep you and may you be given the wisdom and courage to meet your responsibilities in the days to come with abiding faith in Him who notes even the sparrow's fall.

Faithfully,

Sara R. Jones

Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones
President General, NSDAR
The tenth triennial DAR School Bus Tour, sponsored by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was undertaken successfully from October 11-19, 1974. Once during the administration of each President General, the members of the National Society are offered the opportunity of taking such a planned bus tour. The first DAR School Bus Tour was held in the fall of 1948 during the administration of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General. The primary focus of the tour is on our two schools that are DAR owned and operated: Tamassee DAR School in Oconee County at Tamassee, South Carolina and Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in Marshall County at Grant, Alabama.

This year we also visited the beautiful campus of the Berry Academy and College at Mount Berry, Georgia and the interesting and unusual Boarding Area of the Crossnore School, Inc. The National Society "approves" of these two schools. An "Approved School" means the school has been endorsed by the State DAR where it is located; has been investigated by the National Chairman of this committee and finally "approved" by Continental Congress. To qualify, a school or college must offer schooling for underprivileged boys and girls who otherwise would not have an opportunity for an education.

It is of interest to note the Approved Schools Committee was authorized in 1932 during the administration of Mrs. William Russell Magna, President General, 1932-1935. In April 1960 the name of this Committee was changed to DAR School Committee, which is responsible for the Society's activities in behalf of the two schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee, and gives assistance to five approved schools, two of which are Berry Academy and College and Crossnore.

What a beautiful time of year for a trip through the Southeastern States! The brilliant hues of the mountains dazzled us with their radiant coloring, and the sun cooperated most of the time.

Melvin Martin and Harry Messimer, both of Roanoke, Virginia, were our capable and friendly Greyhound drivers this year. Mr. Martin has been with us on two previous Tours, but Mr. Messimer was a new driver to us this year, replacing Paul Robbins, our veteran driver since 1948. Mr. Robbins retired in February of this year.

On Friday morning, October 11, beginning at 7:00 A.M. friendly and cheerful voices were heard in the Mayflower Hotel at the De Sales Street entrance. Piles of luggage accumulated quickly and soon were lined up not only inside the hotel but along the curbing outside. When the buses arrived, the mountainous pile of luggage was carefully stowed away and boxes containing Tour Kits and maps were carried on board. The First Aid Kit was placed in position and the supplies carried by the Director and the Assistant Director were loaded in place.

Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General, and the tour members assembled in front of the buses for the official photographs. Then the two large deluxe Greyhound buses with 73 ladies on board, embarked on a nine day tour that covered approximately 2000 miles and six of our southeastern and southern states. With Mrs. Jones were the Director and Assistant Director of the tour: Mrs. Sherman B. Watson and Mrs. Eldred Yochim, eight members of the Executive Committee; five Vice Presidents General, 22 State Regents, eight Vice Regents, the National Chairman of the DAR School Committee with 10 members of this committee, and 18 other members of the DAR who serve the National Society in various...
capacities. These 73 ladies came from 32 states and Mexico. The ladies were happy and excited as they stepped aboard the buses on Friday morning. When we arrived back at the Mayflower Hotel on Saturday afternoon October 19th, they descended the bus steps with slightly wrinkled clothing and lugging innumerable shopping bags filled with their "shopping finds," just as happy and cheerful as when they started.

The buses rolled out of Washington City and headed toward Richmond via Interstate 95. This route allows limited views of the rolling wooded countryside. We were given only a quick view of this capital city of Virginia but we knew of its commercial importance as well as its historical significance. Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent, Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Vice President General, Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Chaplain General and Mrs. Eldred Yochim, State Vice Regent and also Assistant Director of this tour, all of Virginia, acted as our official hostesses as we traveled through this state. Luncheon was enjoyed at Petersburg, not only a large tobacco market but famed historically since it was here that Cornwallis gathered his British troops for the Yorktown campaign. This city also played an important part in the lives of the Confederate troops in 1864-65. While we were enjoying our buffet luncheon, names were drawn for our "Friendship" game that is so enjoyed on each tour.

As we resumed our trip, we noted the fields of peanuts being harvested and the "bright leaf" tobacco acres. Soon we crossed into North Carolina and Mrs. John Blount MacLeod, State Regent, and Mrs. Roy Cagle, Past Librarian General, bid us welcome to their state. We skirted Durham and Burlington on our way to Greensboro, our overnight stop. We enjoyed our stay at this historic city named for General Nathanael Greene, hero of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Dolley Payne Madison, wife of the President is also a native of this city.

Saturday morning, October 12th, following a delicious buffet breakfast, Tour members reboarded the buses to head southward through more delightful and historic country. Nicknamed the Tar Heel State, North Carolina has a tradition of being first. Among some of the "firsts" are: The first child of English parentage was born in the New World (Virginia Dare) August 18, 1587 on Roanoke Island; the first resolution for independence by a colony in this country was made on April 12, 1776 at Halifax; in 1785 the first State University was chartered at Chapel Hill; in 1799 the first gold was discovered in America in Cabarrus County; in 1903 the first powered flight was made at Kitty Hawk by Wilbur and Orville Wright and in 1914 Babe Ruth hit his first homerun at Fayetteville. We recalled the historic Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the battle of Kings Mountain (we could see the famed mountain) as we journeyed through the Piedmont section of North Carolina.

Soon we crossed into South Carolina known as the Palmetto State and we recalled some of this historic Revolutionary Battles. Cowpens came to our minds as we skirted Spartanburg. Also we were reminded that along the coast of this lovely state, Francis Marion became known as the "Swamp Fox" due to his manner of fighting. Soon we arrived in Clemson where we were met by Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, State Regent, Mrs. Drake H. Rogers, Chairman of the Tamasee DAR School Board, Mrs. Richard Lipscomb, past Vice President General, and other noted South Carolina Daughters. After lunch, the members of the Tamasee DAR School Board left for a Board Meeting. These included: Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General, Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal, National Chairman, DAR School Committee, Mrs. Richard M. Jones, Florida; Mrs. Ned L. Hiatt, Jr., Washington; Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Connecticut; Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman, Illinois; Mrs. Everett E. Jones, California; Mrs. Louis H. Renfrow, D.C. and Mrs. Herbert White, Missouri. About 4:00 P.M. the buses with the remaining ladies left for Tamasee and the first glimpse for many of this much beloved school. Tamasee DAR School is one of two schools owned and operated by the National Society. Tamasee is a Cherokee Indian name meaning "Place of the Sunlight of God." The school, established in 1919, is located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the northwest corner of South Carolina. Tamasee is a boarding and a day school. Boys and girls, first through twelfth grades, come to the school from remote mountain areas of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina as boarding students. Students are accepted from all of the 50 states. The boarding students pay a nominal monthly fee if financially able to do so. The yearly cost per child is approximately $1200 and is covered by scholarships from individual DAR members and chapters. Some children live at the school for a year or two . . . a surprising number for 10 to 11 years, and one called Tamasee "home" for 12 years. Students in the elementary grades attend classes on the campus and the older boarding students attend Tamasee-Salem High School at nearby Salem. Everyone works at Tamasee. The rising bell is at 6:30 A.M. and both girls and boys have work duties. The school is administered by a Board of Trustees who serve without pay and who travel at their own expense from all areas of the United States to attend board meetings held in January, June and October. All students attend interdenominational services each Sunday in the Gibson Chapel with its beautiful stained glass windows. Many acres have been added by gifts and purchase. Buildings have multiplied. The endowment has grown, largely through bequests. The Daughters of every state are represented by gifts of walks, lights and equipment. Hundreds of young men and women have been trained here, and have gone out into the world equipped to make good homes, to enter professions and to serve their country.

After visiting the various buildings and enjoying the children, the dinner bell called us to the Buffet Supper and then to the Open Meeting of the Tamasee Board and an entertaining program by the students.

On Sunday morning, October 13, we once again headed for Tamasee and Founders' Day. Exercises were held in the Talmadge Auditorium with Mrs. Drake H. Rogers, Chairman of the Board, presiding. The impressive list of gifts that were presented and dedicated is surely an expression of the love and affection our members feel for this school. The President General gave a timely address to the assemblage. Mr. James D. Marett, Retired Colonel of the U.S. Army, and graduate of Tamasee, was introduced as the new Administrator of the school. Mr. W. L. Jones, Business Manager since 1960, has officially retired. Following the luncheon held in the Ohio-Hobart Hall, our members boarded the buses and with many a fond, backward look, we left Tamasee. A long drive was now ahead before we would reach the Berry Academy and College at Rome, Georgia, our
next school stop. Soon we were sampling the apples and candy so thoughtfully placed on each bus by Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, State Regent, and Mrs. Richard Lipscomb, past Vice President General, both from South Carolina.

The stop at the Georgia welcome center was “welcomed” and Tour members enjoyed their refreshing “Coke” treat. This sparkling, refreshing drink is just one of the many products of which Georgia is so justly proud. Mrs. Luther Watson, State Regent, and other well known Georgia Daughters were on hand to greet the President General, and to make us all feel welcome in their state.

Packets of information were provided each tour member.

As we journeyed toward Rome, we skirted Atlanta, the commercial, industrial and financial giant of the Southeast. Did you know that Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi River? It reaches from the high Appalachians to the Atlantic Shore. It is the southermost of the 13 Original Colonies, was chartered by King George II and settled by the British in 1733 as a military outpost and an agricultural colony. We loved our travel through this lovely state and it seemed to us that indeed, “Georgia is an alluring Southern lady well worth knowing.”

We were soon at our destination in Rome, and were warmly greeted again by the gracious Georgia Daughters and Dr. Inez Henry, Assistant Vice President of the Berry Academy and College and Director of the Martha Berry Museum. Once again after being settled in our rooms, we enjoyed our Buffet Supper. At each place Berry College had thoughtfully placed a packet of colorful postcards and information about the College. Mrs. Watson presided at a short meeting and “Happy Birthday” was sung to Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, a tour member and Honorary Vice President General.

On Monday morning, October 14, we boarded our buses for a most enjoyable and informative tour of the beautiful campus of Berry College. Dr. Inez Henry added much to our tour with her delightful personal stories of her life with Miss Berry. Berry College and Berry Academy are a rare combination of environmental charm, intellectual attainment, opportunities for work experience and religion in life. Berry College is coeducational and offers the Associate of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Science plus Master of Business Administration and Master of Education degrees. Students may reside on the campus or commute from their homes. Berry Academy is now a coeducational, college preparatory school with grades 6 through 12. There are approximately 1300 students at the college and 250 at the Academy. They come from most of the states and several other countries. Berry was the first school to be placed on the DAR list of Approved Schools. The Berry students have the further distinction of learning and living on campuses nestled among 30,000 acres of forests, fields, mountains, lakes and streams. This college was founded by the late Miss Martha Berry in 1902. The holdings have increased through the years. There are 40 principal buildings, and other buildings and faculty homes are located throughout the campuses. As we toured the campuses, we noted the farm with its clean buildings and tall spires; enjoyed the breathtaking view of the tallest over-shot water wheel in the United States; and were most fortunate to see the old Possum Trot Church where Miss Berry had her first real school. As a special treat, we were invited to have refreshments at Oak Hill, courtesy of the Xavier Chapter of Rome, Mrs. J. B. Dodd, Jr., Regent. Martha Berry was born at Oak Hill and lived there all her life. The house is a fine example of the classic Southern Plantation home and is in excellent condition. How we did enjoy the privilege of wandering through the perfectly appointed rooms and the lovely gardens. It was our pleasure to again greet the Georgia Daughters who have served our National Society in various capacities and also to mingle with the members of the Michigan DAR Bus tour.

From Oak Hill it was just a short distance to the Martha Berry Museum and Art Gallery. Erected on the Oak Hill grounds at a cost of approximately $430,000 it is of Greek Revival architecture and included within are a visitor information and reception center, exhibits of memorabilia associated with Miss Berry, some fine paintings and other interesting mementos. Adjoining the Museum is the small log cabin in which Miss Berry began her life work by telling Bible stories to neighbor children on Sunday afternoons. Behind this beautiful Museum and Art Building, a short impressive ceremony was held to dedicate the Martha Berry Walkway that is bordered with many of her favorite quotations and sayings. Mrs. Arthur Hamilton Waite, immediate past State Regent of Georgia, cut the ribbon opening this walkway that was made possible during her administration. Two sketches of beautiful cabinets were also unveiled by Miss Martha Cooper, Vice President General from Georgia, who was instrumental in completing this project while she was State Regent. After enjoying the walkway and reading the “sayings” and after loving the interior of the Museum, the ladies were bused to Krannert Center for luncheon and a showing of the film on Berry. Dr. John R. Bertrand, President of Berry College and Mrs. Bertrand and Mrs. Ralph E. Farmer, Administrative Assistant at the Martha Berry Museum and Art Gallery, joined us for luncheon.

Following lunch we set off for the Kate Duncan Smith School. Mrs. Hollis Edwin Woodyard, State Regent of the Alabama Society, accompanied by a handsome Highway Patrol Officer, greeted the Tour and provided an escort to Huntsville, where we were soon gathered for the KDS 50th Anniversary Dinner. What a glittering array of guests filled the three-tiered dais! Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Kate Duncan Smith School, presided over this vast assemblage of guests who had driven thousands of miles to help the school celebrate its 50th Anniversary. Also present were Mrs. Richard Preston Geron, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Mrs. John B. Privett, Vice President General, and many other illustrious Alabama Daughters. Honorary Presidents General attending were Miss Gertrude Sprague Carraway, Mrs. Ashmead White, and Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. The entertainment for the evening was the presentation of an original play by the KDS DAR School Drama Club entitled, “Father of Hope.” This play depicted the part the DAR played in the founding of the school.

Every tour member was presented with a patio cloth and napkins made by the Alabama Daughters and also a delightful corsage made of a beautifully arranged “real Life” cotton ball with a blue ribbon.

Tuesday morning, October 15 the buses took us to Gunter Mountain and the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School we had come so far to see. Upon our arrival the ladies scattered to tour and to inspect the buildings their funds

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
had helped to build. At 10:00 A.M. the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium was filled to capacity for the Dedication Day Exercises. Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs presided during the program. After the introductions and greetings, Mrs. Jacobs presented the President General, who gave an inspiring address. The presentation and dedication of many wonderful gifts followed.

As the Dedication Exercises were in progress, friendly people had begun to arrive from the mountains around us, carrying baskets, bags and cartons of food for the traditional “Basket Dinner.” How can anyone ever forget the sight that greeted us when we stepped into the Helen Pouch Luncheon? Two long lines of tables loaded with a fabulous display of more dishes than your could identify or count. It is not possible to convey to you the magnitude of this magnificent basket dinner that has come to be a tradition at the school. The mountain people feel this is one way they can express their appreciation for the school and our ladies will never forget this day on Gunter Mountain. What a splendid climax to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School!

Kate Duncan Smith DAR School was officially opened February 26, 1924, but the efforts to establish the school were begun in 1910 by the Alabama DAR. The local residents of Gunter Mountain made the DAR a gift of 100 acres of land and contributed much “free labor” in the construction of the first buildings. The school is named in honor of the State Regent, Kate Duncan Smith (Mrs. J. Morgan), who has been such an inspiration to the Alabama Daughters. She was indeed a gifted lady and a devoted DAR who did much to further the educational, cultural and civic life of Alabama. The school is near the village of Grant, in Marshall County. When the school opened in 1924 there were 100 acres, one four room building, two teachers and less than 100 students. The campus has grown to 240 acres and there are now 33 buildings and an enrollment of approximately 889 students, along with 42 teachers. Kate Duncan Smith is a twelve grade school. Their enrollment is woefully inadequate amounting to about $370,000. There are 35 members of the KDS Board of Trustees, and all except the three men are DAR. A fine working relationship exists now and has for years between the KDS Administrators and county and state educators. The school is not only accredited by the Alabama State Department of Education but also by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Again the time had come for the buses to depart, and fond goodbyes were said to our Alabama friends and all the wonderful people at the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and Gunter Mountain. However, all the tour ladies felt the time was well spent visiting both DAR Schools. To help celebrate a 50th Anniversary is truly a privilege. Some of our tour members were also along in 1969 when the DAR Tour helped Tamassee celebrate its 50th Anniversary.

The buses headed toward the highways and Gatlinburg, Tennessee where we would spend two nights. Mrs. Joseph Curtis Matthews, State Regent, bid us feel welcome to her state, as did Mrs. Ray W. Mettetal, immediate past State Regent and now National Chairman of the DAR School Committee, and Mrs. H. David Hickey, State Chairman for Tennessee of this same committee. It is hard to believe that long before De Sota visited the site of Memphis in 1540 much of Tennessee was already civilized. There were hectic periods of Indian wars and also illustrious heroes such as Davy Crockett, Daniel Boone, William Blount and John Sevier are memorialized in shrines. We enjoyed the history surrounding Chattanooga and the miles flew by as we skited Knoxville and reached Gatlinburg.

On Wednesday morning at 10:00 A.M. the group enjoyed a most delightful coffee hour catered by the Tennessee Society in the Patio Room of our motel. We are indeed indebted to the Great Smokies Chapter in Gatlinburg. Chairman for the Coffee was State Librarian, Mrs. Carlyle C. Potter, Jr., along with other gracious Tennessee Daughters who were so kind. It was a pleasure to also visit with Mrs. Walter Hughey King, past Curator General, a Tennessee Daughter. The ladies then left for the Craftsman’s Fair held in the City Auditorium. The Southern Highland Handicraft Guild holds two Craftsman’s Fairs each year: one in July and the other in October. There were special craft demonstrations, exhibitions and many sales booths.

But Thursday morning, October 17 saw us once again headed for the lovely mountains that have to be crossed before reaching Crossnore School. A blue haze sometimes as dense as smoke almost always hangs over the Smoky Mountain peaks and this day was no different. The highest peaks in eastern North America, with the exception of Mount Mitchell, form the Smokies, the most massive mountain uplift in the East and one of the oldest land areas on earth. We crossed the mountain range just north of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and what an experience awaited us! The fall foliage was at its peak of gorgeous red and gold. Any season of the year would be lovely for a visit to this area, but this October was an especially rewarding time of year.

But, soon we pulled onto Interstate 40 and then sped to Asheville. After a short stop to accept a gift of delicious apples for each bus from Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cagle, we headed northward toward Crossnore School, Inc. There we were greeted by Robert L. Martin, Executive Director of the School, Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough, past Vice President General from North Carolina, and other Daughters from this state. Mrs. John Blount MacLeod, State Regent, was a member of our tour and presided at the luncheon in the school lunchroom. Mrs. Roy Cagle, past Librarian General and now State Chairman of the DAR School Committee, and a bus tour member, was also present.

The scenic mountains of western North Carolina provided the backdrop for Crossnore School. Children from North Carolina and surrounding areas provide the reason for Crossnore. It operates as a self-supporting child-care center, and provides a home for approximately 100 children. Crossnore School was founded by Dr. Mary Martin Sloop for the mountain children. It has grown from a one-room school to a 77 acre campus of 25 buildings. Crossnore children attend Avery County public schools. However, Crossnore School realizing its responsibilities, assists the local public schools by providing salary for a full-time teacher’s aide and half the salary for the elementary teacher who gives piano lessons, teaches music classes and provides additional music enrichment for campus students. The world “school” is retained as part of the name because of Crossnore’s strong educational and training programs on the campus. The Crossnore gymnasium and scheduled recreational activities
provide the opportunity for the physical development of each child. Medical services are provided at the campus infirmary by a full-time Registered Nurse unless admission to Garrett Memorial Hospital (adjacent to the campus) is necessary. The Crossnore Chapel provides the crowning component of good family life. Weekly services are held on Sunday. Students are also free to attend the various churches in the area after chapel services.

Following the delicious luncheon, the ladies walked to the chapel where a short program had been planned. Chaplain Dean Bare and pianist Thomas Hartley along with Mr. Martin set the pace for the delightful program presented by the students of Belk Dormitory. The ladies were then taken on a short tour of the campus. Some went to the Weaving and Handicraft center, some wnet to the Country Store and many went to see the new Skills Center, of which they are so justly proud. The Center has study areas, a library and arts and crafts rooms. The Craft Centers, with full-time instruction, provide a creative outlet for individual artistic talents. The school plans additional instruction in arts and crafts as well as vocational studies as the budget will allow.

Once again, the clock could not be denied and it was time to proceed to our motel and the evening’s entertainment. As our members boarded their buses to leave Crossnore, they were each handed a packet containing information concerning Crossnore, a few sheets of notepaper, the book about Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, “Miracle in the Hills,” and a little hand woven pillow stuffed with aroma-laden balsam. With Mr. Martin showing us the way, we followed scenic roads to Banner Elk, passing the famed Grandfather Mountain and the high bridges across its top.

The “Tour Party” was held after the evening buffet, and, we were treated to the marvelous piano music provided by Mr. Thomas Hartley of Crossnore School. Mrs. Raymond Fleck, State Regent of Massachusetts, and a musician, could not resist joining him. It was with reluctance that we had to proceed with the scheduled program since we were so obviously enjoying the music of “Hartley and Fleck.” Mr. Martin, Executive Director of Crossnore School, Inc., acted as the Master of Ceremonies and a short program was presented for our enjoyment. The ladies loved every minute of it and we were so very grateful to those who participated. What good emissaries they are for the school. We were also gratified that Mr. Roy Armstrong, President of the Board of Trustees, and Mrs. Armstrong stayed for our entire program along with other members of the performers’ families. Mrs. MacLeod, State Regent of North Carolina, presented each tour member with a charming little dogwood pin made from the copper removed from the roof of the State Capitol during the restoration of the building’s exterior in 1972. The jewelry was handwrought in North Carolina by skilled craftsmen. The ladies then disclosed who their “secret friend” had been all during the week.

Friday morning, October 18 found us in Old Salem where we enjoyed a slide presentation concerning its restoration. Nestling in the heart of the progressive city of Winston-Salem, this restored Moravian Congregation Town has recaptured in faithful detail the serenity and simple beauty of the 18th Century. Founded in 1766 this city was the creation of devout Germanic people who believed that the work of their hands, no less than the stirrings of their consciences, was direct expression of the will of God. The treasurers of Old Salem were ours to explore and explore them we did. The ladies spread out over the area viewing the kitchen and buying the delicious home made Moravian Cookies. They viewed the Single Brothers House where unmarried men, fourteen years of age and over, lived and plied their trades. They saw the Miksch Tobacco Shop, the oldest tobacco shop still standing in America. The tour was climaxed by a typical Moravian luncheon served by costumed waiters and waitresses at the Salem Tavern.

The buses were waiting for us outside the Tavern and as we finished our luncheon, we boarded for our short ride to Eden, North Carolina and a delightful hour stop at the Fieldcrest store for towels and linens. What a beautiful store and how tour members loved shopping and looking at the gorgeous shades of hundreds of towels and beautiful sheets and pillowcases. The hour went rapidly and as we were boarding our buses, Mrs. T. S. Harrington, Director of District #5, N. C. and Mrs. Robert Harris, both of the George Reynolds Chapter of Eden, N.C., brought on board each bus trays filled with brilliantly hued hand towels for each tour member. This stop was so thoughtfully arranged by Mrs. MacLeod.

Again, our buses headed northward and we sped through new familiar Virginia cities, on our way to Colonial Williamsburg.

Saturday, October 19, our last day of the tour, we visited Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the New World, founded May 12, 1607. Mrs. A. Sidney Briggs, Mrs. William Massey, III, Regent of the Williamsburg Chapter, Mrs. Allan Soilers and Mrs. Elizabeth Callis, were our most competent guides. What a delight to listen to Mrs. Callis as she unfolded for us the history of early Jamestown. Our tour group owes much to Mrs. Callis and all the charming Williamsburg ladies who gave so generously of their time on this rainy Saturday. Jamestown no longer lives except in the pages of history and in your imagination. We stood before the statue of John Smith and looked out over the magnificent James River as he must have looked at this river. He was not always admirable but he acted when action was needed and he kept the colony alive. We viewed the Church Tower now only a shell and proceeded into the memorial Church to listen eagerly while Mrs. Callis told more of Jamestown. The historic and interesting old graveyard and the Memorial Cross that tells of a bleak time that is beyond the understanding of people accustomed to prosperity held our rapt attention. During the winter of 1609-10 only 60 lived to see the spring, 500 had seen the winter begin. The cross marks some 300 graves, graves dug hastily, perhaps at night, in an effort to conceal the colonists desperate plight from the Indians. We stopped for a moment at the charming statue of Pocahontus, daughter of the powerful chief Powhatan, who rescued John Smith and later married John Rolfe. We enjoyed the visit to the Glass House and were able to purchase glass pitchers and to watch the Glass blowers at work. On October 22, fire destroyed this interesting building. The Glasshouse, a conjectural design based on archaeological evidence and 17th century English building practices, was erected for the 1957 Jamestown Festival. It is known that eight “Dutchmen and Poles” made glass on Jamestown Island late in 1608 and in 1609. Glass blowing was one of the first attempts at industry in the

(Continued on page 45)
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General, took part in a special briefing on the economic situation and the WIN (Whip Inflation Now) Program that was held at the White House Executive Offices on November 20. Among the participants were the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William E. Simon, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Rogers C. B. Morton. On November 14, the President General attended a luncheon of the Military Order of the World Wars at which Major Edgar C. Bundy, former Chief of Research & Analysis, Intelligence Section of the Alaskan Air Command, spoke on the potential future of our Country. During the holidays near the end of 1974, Mrs. Jones's plans included visits with members of her family in Wisconsin, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

A REMINDER FROM THE CREDENTIALS CHAIRMAN: Mrs. William E. Schuyler (Jean H.), Chairman, Credentials Committee, reports that a great many Chapters do not return the Credentials Blank filled in with the very important information requested; i.e., the names of delegates and alternates qualified to represent the Chapter at the next Continental Congress. Mrs. Schuyler points out that this information must be included on the Credentials Blank when it is returned.

GENEALOGY TOUR TO BRITAIN: Last year, a number of DAR members joined the Genealogy Tour to Britain when the tour hosts were the director of the National Archives' Central Reference Division, Bill R. Linder, and his wife, Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Linder will be the hosts again this year for another such tour departing from Washington, D.C., on May 26 on the 22- to 45-day excursion plan. There will be three mornings of classes taught by leading British genealogists, visits to research depositories in London and Edinburgh, planned side trips by coach to the ancient cities of Canterbury and Oxford, a reception at the Society of Antiquaries, hosted by J. P. Brooke-Little, Richmond Herald, College of Arms, and a half-day coach tour of London. A Genealogy Tour to Germany is also under consideration. Mr. Linder, in addition to his work at the National Archives, also directs the National Institute on Genealogical Research held each year in Washington. For particulars write the Linders at 8306 Cottage Street, Vienna, Virginia 22180.

CENTENARIAN MEMBERS: Word has been received of the recent deaths of two DAR members whose lifetimes had spanned more than 100 years. Margaret Thompson Dove, (Mrs. W. K.), a member of the Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter in Caledonia, N.Y., died at age 103. In 1898, she had been a nurse in the Spanish-American War. Dr. Anita Newcomb McDee of the NSDAR initiated recruiting nurses for that war and, by so doing, founded the Army Nurse Corps of today. The John Edwards Chapter in Mexico reported the death of Frances McMillan, 106 years old. Dr. McMillan, whose National Number was 9859, joined the NSDAR in 1895.

SETTING A PRECEDENT: The State of Florida has recently acquired and staffed a house on Capitol Hill in Washington as a tourist center for Floridians. It is claimed to be the first of its kind in the capital city. (Somerville)
Will Russia Control The Indian Ocean?

by Margaret M. Andrus

In a Congress that has appropriated billions of dollars after only brief discussions, a request for $29,000,000 started a controversy that was still not settled eight months later. Although the amount requested was for military construction, and had the approval of the appropriate committee, it immediately became apparent that to some members this was an opportunity for the Congress to try to "exercise a responsible and independent voice in the making of foreign policy," an area from which it has been practically excluded.

The Navy asked for $29,000,000 to improve existing facilities at Diego Garcia. Diego Garcia is a small strategic island in the Indian Ocean about 4 degrees south of the Equator. It belongs to Great Britain. Six miles wide, twelve miles long, it is the largest island in the Chagos Archipelago. This group of islands is shaped somewhat like a large C, with Diego Garcia, the largest, at the lower tip. The other islands spread out in a large arc, separated by international waters. In a suitable space in international waters between these British-owned islands, the Russians have constructed a floating supply base for the convenience of their ships in the Indian Ocean. It in doubtful that the Russians really need this floating base, since they have access to shore facilities around the rim of the Indian Ocean. Russia, however, keeps a close watch on what happens everywhere in the world, and particularly when it involves any area of U.S. interest.

U.S. activity in the Chagos Archipelago is minimal. Under a 50-year lease with Great Britain, renewable for another 50 years, the U.S. operates a communications center on Diego Garcia. It has the use of an airstrip built as an emergency landing field for Australian pilots during World War II. In 1970, and again in 1971 and 1972, Congress appropriated money to improve Diego Garcia, but it remains a modest facility. By no stretch of the imagination could it be called a naval base. The landing strip is too short to accommodate large planes. The airfield terminal building is a typical wood temporary building, smaller, and certainly plainer, than an ordinary house trailer. There is a short pier and very limited storage. The $29,000,000 requested by the Navy was to lengthen the pier, increase the fuel storage, extend the runway, and make several smaller improvements. This still would not make Diego Garcia a naval base, not even a small naval base. Currently, 300 personnel are assigned to Diego Garcia, including some Seabees. The number could be increased to 600. This is the extent of the only U.S. installation in the Indian Ocean, now and as projected for 1975 should an appropriation finally be approved and the money allocated.

The House, where all money bills must originate according to the Constitution, has twice approved the Navy's request for $29,000,000 and also one from the Air Force for $3,300,000 for jet fuel storage and an aircraft parking apron off the landing strip. The Senate failed to agree and the bill was sent to a conference committee. With the conference action still pending, the outlook for the Air Force is good, but the Navy will do well to get even $15,000,000.

There are further restrictions written into the bill which explicitly state that "none of the funds appropriated with respect to any construction project at Diego Garcia may be obligated unless and until the President has (A) advised the Congress in writing that all military and foreign policy implications regarding the need for United States facilities at Diego Garcia have been evaluated by him; and (B) certified to the Congress in writing that the construction of any such project is essential to the national interest of the United States;" and such certification is "submitted to the Congress and approved by joint resolution of both Houses."

In order even to begin to understand
the furor over Diego Garcia, it is necessary to examine the Indian Ocean. Remote from the United States and not a prime tourist attraction, only an assiduous student of world geography would be familiar with this third largest of the world's oceans. There is, therefore, a map included which identifies areas which may well be widely discussed in the future.

For centuries, trading ships making the long passage from Asia to Europe around the Cape of Good Hope crossed the Indian Ocean, taking advantage of the few islands it contains. Except for Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) close to India, and Madagascar, about 500 miles east of Mozambique in Africa, these islands changed ownership several times before they finally fell under the control of France and England.

Madagascar is the largest of the islands. About 1,000 miles long and 350 miles or less wide, slightly smaller than Texas in area, it has a population of 7,200,000. After 75 years of French rule, in 1960 Madagascar achieved independence, self-rule, and membership in the United Nations. Now known as the Malagasy Republic, it remains a member of the French Community with a government far to the left. After a series of strikes, disorders, and trade union disputes, a military government, with emergency powers authorized until 1977, finally gained control. The opportunistic Soviets, always ready to help a new and floundering government achieve stability, find this situation much to their liking. Dependent on South Africa and unsettled Mozambique for its own needs and its prosperity through trade, the Malagasy Republic faces continuing problems. Its strategic importance cannot be ignored, because at the extreme north of the island—actually on a small group of islands close to the main island—France built a military base known as Diego Suarez. In addition to their natural geographical protection, the islands constituting this base are fortified, the channels mined; there are airfields and the necessary support facilities for planes and ships. Diego Suarez is the best defended base in the Indian Ocean. Early in 1974, the French government announced that it would abandon Diego Suarez.

Scattered small islands in the South Indian Ocean still belong to France. The chief one of these is La Réunion, east of Madagascar and close to the British island of Mauritius. La Réunion and Mauritius, both smaller than Rhode Island, lie on the main trade routes across the Indian Ocean and in the path of favorable trade winds. They once served as provisioning stops before the Suez and Panama canals were built. La Réunion is not a colony, but a part of France. It is African and Roman Catholic. The Communist party, though represented, is not now strong enough to more than demand independence, but La Réunion is an attractive spot for further communist attention.
British Mauritius outshines La Réunion in prosperity and importance. 2500 miles northeast from Cape Town, it early became important as a supply stop and later as a naval base. England acquired the island—often referred to as the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean—in 1810 after it had been owned successively by the Portuguese, Dutch, and French. Less than one per cent of the 850,000 inhabitants are Europeans; the rest are various non-white races, sufficiently distributed to prevent any religious or racial cohesion. When England granted it independence in 1968, Mauritius became the Mauritian Republic, but remained a member of the British Commonwealth. At first, a militant leftist group threatened the new government, but the danger seems to have subsided. Although the Communist Party strength is currently very small, it does exist and cannot be entirely ignored.

In spite of the happy indolence of its black inhabitants, Mauritius is prosperous. It has a profitable tourist business. The money profits from sugar and tea have been high. Small Japanese and Chinese industries thrive and an American assembly plant employs about 1800 people to make small electronic products. For a time, Russian fishing boats, which are found in quantity in the Indian Ocean, investigated the island and made overtures to the government toward use of the airport to bring in supplies for the trawlers and the accompanying factory ships. In this instance, the Russians were disappointed, for it developed that their trawlers could not operate profitably among the coral reefs. The Russian Navy has been able, however, to make some agreeable arrangements with the naval base. The Chinese Reds are also building a base there which is described as "large enough for anything that flies." With the Malagasy Republic leaning to the left, La Réunion and especially Mauritius are strategically valuable.

900 miles northeast of Mauritius and 1,000 miles south of India is Diego Garcia. The total area of all the islands of the Chagos Archipelago is less than 76 square miles; it has less than 1,000 inhabitants, all engaged in the peaceful harvesting and drying of coconuts.

When the British Navy was at its height, there was no doubt about who controlled the Indian Ocean. In the twenty years after India received independence (1947), Britain gradually retreated from its powerful position. In 1968, she finally withdrew entirely from any strong Indian Ocean commitment north of the Equator. The United States made no move to fill the power vacuum left by the departing British.

Russia had been interested in the rim of the Indian Ocean for some time and she was quick to take advantage of the situation. Having already established herself in Egypt and Port Said at the northern end of the Suez Canal, she was ready to expand her influence at the mouth of the Red Sea.

The Russians scored their first success when they outbid the Red Chinese in offers to assist the Somali Republic. In addition to supplying modern weapons to the Somali army, Russia offered to improve their ports and provide food and economic aid. The port of Berbera, close to the exit from the Red Sea, has been improved. Russian ships use the harbor for routine ship maintenance and crew rest. A communications center has been set up. Russian dependents have been moved to Berbera. At the port of Mogadisco, the Russians are building a modern airfield from which it is expected their reconnaissance planes will be able to monitor Indian Ocean activity.

Aden, on the other side of the Red Sea exit, was a major British naval base, with facilities for repair and replenishment. When the British left the area, Yemen and South Yemen established communist governments which welcome the Russians. In addition to the naval base, they use freely the RAF airfield which is now Aden's international airport.

Once both sides of the Red Sea, the Somali Republic, and a unified South Yemen were firmly in the Russian orbit, the next step was to secure the island of Socotra (1400 square miles). Berbera, Aden, and the island of Socotra form a triangle which together would make it possible for Russia to control at will traffic in and out of the Red Sea and the north-south oil route from the Persian Gulf to South Africa. Socotra belongs to the South Yemen People's Republic, which made no objections when the Russians landed forces there, built a communications station, and started an air base. The northern coast is used as an anchorage.

Writing in the magazine Sea Power, Lawrence Griswold calls Berbera, Aden, and Socotra a Red Triangle and has this to say:

"With that Red Triangle monitoring all ship traffic, east and west, north and south, in the western Indian Ocean, control of the Indian Ocean north of the equator appears to have passed to Admiral Sergi G. Gorkov's Pax Sovietica. The question now is whether the western democracies have the will and the wisdom to maintain their own tenuous toeholds elsewhere in that strategic area."

This view is shared by the former commandant of Britain's Royal College of Defense Studies, Alastair Buchan: "... there's the whole broad area of Southern Asia, where the Soviet Union has a dynamic policy of extending its interest and where, at present, it's not quite clear to what extent the United States is prepared to make an effort to retain its influence." U.S. News and World Report, July 15, 1974, p. 16.)

The appropriation for improvements at Diego Garcia was recommended by the House Sub-Committee on Military Construction. It has been twice approved in the House, once in April and again in August. During the summer, the Senate Sub-Committee on Military Construction held hearings on the Navy's request and the effect such a program might have on the future status of the Indian Ocean.

Senator Symington, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is chairman of this sub-committee. He called for testimony in open session from the Director of the Politico-Military Policy Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, the Director of the Center for Defense Information, and another member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Claiborne Pell. (This is the same Mr. Pell who visited Cuba for conversations with Castro.) There is no available record of their testimony, but that of the Director of the CIA, Mr. William Colby, was given in a closed session. Mr. Colby later declassified much of his presentation and it appeared in the Congressional Record of August 1, 1974, so that all members of Congress could read it.

In introducing Mr. Colby's testimony into the record, Mr. Symington explained that it was important because the project discussed (Diego Garcia) could have such far-reaching military, political, and economic consequences.
Mr. Colby began with some general introductory material:

"The Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean began in March 1968 when four ships from Vladivostok made a 'good will' visit to most of the littoral countries. In a little over six years since then, the Russians have maintained a nearly continuous presence in the Indian Ocean area.

"The Soviet naval presence has grown slowly but steadily during these years, and it has helped Moscow increase its influence in that part of the world."

"By mid-1973, the typical Soviet Ocean force included five surface ships, one gun-armed cruiser, a missile-equipped ship, two destroyers, or destroyer escorts, a minesweeper and an amphibious ship. There was also a diesel submarine and six auxiliary support ships. . . ." Today, these numbers have increased slightly.

"Recently a Soviet intelligence-collecting ship has been deployed in the Indian Ocean for the first time since the India-Pakistan War, and is apparently monitoring developments in the Persian Gulf area.

"It will probably also conduct surveillance of any major western movements in the Indian Ocean."

Mr. Colby listed some of the Russian activities in addition to those previously mentioned. They have an anchorage at Port Louis in Mauritius and another in the Seychelles. They helped Bangladesh clear the harbor at Chittagong. They helped India build a naval base and have equipped the Indian Navy with minor warships and diesel submarines. "Moscow has apparently made overtures to Sri Lanka for access to the port of Colombo, and has sent its research ships, support ships and an occasional warship—probably trying to accustom the Ceylonese to a Soviet naval presence."

"We have found no evidence that the Soviets have made overtures for naval access to littoral countries, other than Somalia, Iraq, Aden, India, Singapore, Mauritius and possibly Sri Lanka," said Mr. Colby.

It seems that the Russians have literally covered the waterfront!

"Russian growth as a naval power has been phenomenal. It maintains a Pacific fleet at Vladivostok and a western fleet. According to Mr. Colby, many of the Russian ships seen in the Indian Ocean are being transferred from the western fleet, but the warships and submarines come from the Pacific fleet. The Pacific fleet is being modernized with antisubmarine and antaircraft units.

"In addition to this de facto improvement in the quality of the Indian Ocean force, the length of time on station for the individual warships seems to be increasing. Some of the ships that just left the area were there for a year, as compared to five or six months for previous rotational tours. This added time on station is at least partially owing to improved Soviet support facilities in that area," Mr. Colby continued.

Support facilities are what the United States does not have, and the reason for the request to improve Diego Garcia. Our ships operating in the Indian Ocean are supplied from the Philippines, 4,000 miles away. This is both wasteful and inefficient.

In an appearance before the House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on the Near East and South Asia, Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., then Chief of Naval Operations, summed up the case for United States activity in the Indian Ocean:

". . . the geopolitical asymmetries between the U.S. and the Soviet Union must be kept in mind in assessing the relative importance to the two countries of the capability to operate naval forces in the region. The Soviet Union dominates the Eurasian land mass. It has borders with some key Middle Eastern and South Asian countries. Its land-based forces can be brought to bear in that region. The U.S., on the other hand, can only project its military power into the area by sea and air and over great distances. The Soviet Union, in sum, has the geographical proximity necessary to influence events in the Indian Ocean littoral, without the employment of naval forces if necessary. We do not. Limiting our capabilities to operate naval forces effectively in the region would not be in U.S. interest and would clearly put us at a disadvantage in the region."

Senator Pell (mentioned earlier) and Senator Kennedy do not agree with this military assessment. On April 3, 1974, they introduced in the Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 76 calling for talks with the Soviet Union towards an arms control agreement in the Indian Ocean.

In the clouds of euphoria surrounding "détente," some of our leaders seem to have lost sight of the fact that Russians are shrewd traders, far superior to the Americans in making advantageous agreements. Their interpretation of a favorable pact is one in which the Soviets continue to get favors from the United States while remaining free themselves to expand Moscow's influence anywhere in the world, even to the disadvantage of the United States. The French have another expression, as significant in politics as "détente." It is "en garde."

The desire for trade with Russia has reached such proportions that it amounts almost to heresy to suggest that by easing Soviet domestic crises with long-term low-interest loans for commodities and improving their technology by sharing much of ours, we are making it possible for Russia to divert more money to improve its military position. This is especially evident in their Indian Ocean expansion, now further facilitated by the reopening of the Suez Canal.

The Indian Ocean is the connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. All oil tankers emerging from the Persian Gulf must cross it in one direction or another. Unless or until an alternate source of energy is available, the United States will continue to rely heavily on mid-eastern oil.

Can the United States afford to leave the Indian Ocean under unchallenged control of the Russian Navy?
The Life and Death
of
John Paul Jones

BY NORA G. FRISBIE

General Richard Gridley Chapter, Glendale, California

On April 24, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt, the Ambassador of France, and other distinguished guests gathered in the Armory of the Naval Academy at Annapolis to do honor to John Paul Jones, hero of the American Revolution. Jones had died in Paris, neglected and alone, 114 years before, and his body had been brought to the United States to receive belated homage and to be interred in a place of honor at the Naval Academy.

John Paul Jones was born plain John Paul on July 6, 1747, at Arbiglad, Scotland, the son of a local gardener. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain, and for the next nine years he made trading voyages to Africa and the West Indies. By 1786 he had advanced to the post of master and supercargo, and in 1772 he was placed in command of a ship. In October 1773, while in harbor in the Caribbean island of Tobago, he was faced with a mutiny of his crew, and when threatened by the ringleader he ran him through with his sword. The details of the affair have never been satisfactorily sorted out, but the man he killed was a local resident and Jones found it advisable to flee from the authorities. He disappears from the records for nearly two years after that; he next shows up in October 1775 in Philadelphia, and by then he had already added the Jones to his name.

In April 1775 the colonies found themselves at war with the mother country, their sea coast wide open to attack by the powerful British fleet, and they slapped together a makeshift navy of hurriedly armed merchant vessels. Jones made application for an appointment to this fleet and in December 1775 was commissioned a lieutenant on the Alfred, the flagship of Commodore Esek Hopkins. Jones had hoped to be made captain of one of the ships and he wrote sheaves of letters to Congress, the Naval Committee, and anyone else with authority, pointing out the desirability of naming him to a command. Congress was already at its wits’ end with getting the war effort into high gear; for the navy ships there were dozens of native applicants with naval experience and strong friends in the government, and the hopes of a foreign merchant captain were ignored.

Eventually Commodore Hopkins offered him the command of the schooner Fly, but this was a tiny ship—suitable only for a midshipman’s command, as Jones observed scornfully—and he turned it down. In May 1776, however, he accepted the command of the sloop Provi-
dence, still with the rank of lieutenant, in the meantime firing letters at the Naval Committee demanding the captaincy of one of the thirteen new frigates that were to be built for the Continental navy. He nevertheless performed brilliantly in the Providence, convoying supply ships, raiding the fisheries in the Canadian maritime provinces, and capturing sixteen British vessels.

In August 1776 he at last received his captain’s commission, but complained because it was not dated back to May, when he took command of the Providence. In October 1776 Congress drew up the official list of captains and to his chagrin Jones found himself No. 18. He was infuriated at what he considered unjust treatment—he thought he ought to have been at least No. 4—and was still complaining about it when he died.

He was placed in command of the Alfred and went out in her on a raiding cruise to Cape Breton; again he was brilliantly successful, capturing a number of merchant ships and armed privateers. In January 1777 he was relieved of his command for no discernible reason, and this brought on another spate of complaints to the Marine Committee.

On June 4, 1777, Congress suspended the captain appointed to the command of the ship Ranger, and the Journal of Congress reads: “Resolved, that Captain John Paul Jones be appointed to command the said ship Ranger.” The next entry in the Journal reads: “Resolved, that the Flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.” Much has been made by Jones’ biographers of the proximity of these two entries, one writer going so far as to make Jones say, “The flag and I are twins; born the same hour, from the same womb of destiny, we can not be parted in life or in death.” Actually their occurrence was purely fortuitous, and the one had no bearing on the other.

Jones went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the Ranger was building, to see to her completion and outfitting, but it was a frustrating experience. There were shortages of cordage, of sailcloth, of provisions, of guns and of men. Many privately-owned ships were being built at the same time and Jones suspected that much of the equipment intended for his command was being diverted to the privateers. Her outfitting took five months, but she was at last ready for sea and sailed for France on November 1, 1777. She flew the new “Stars and Stripes.”

Jones remained in France, and in February 1778 he set out in the Ranger on a raiding cruise that was to make his name ring in naval annals. In Quiberon Bay he saluted the French fleet with thirteen guns and received nine guns in return. This, too, was a source of grievance to him; he had hoped to receive “gun for gun,” but at least he had the satisfaction of exchanging the first such courtesy between French and American ships.

He sailed from France and proceeded northward around the western coast of Ireland, taking two large prizes and capturing and destroying a number of fishing boats. Continuing around the north of Ireland he headed for Whitehaven, on the coast of Scotland near his birthplace; there he landed, spiked the guns in the fort and set fire to several fishing vessels. He had hoped to destroy the whole fishing
fleet but his officers failed to follow his plans; he got
off in the last boat and was very nearly caught by the
enraged populace which swarmed down to the shore.

His next exploit was to land on St. Mary's Isle in
Solway Firth with the intention of abducting the Earl of
Selkirk and holding him hostage for the release of Ameri-
can prisoners in British hands. What followed was opera
bouffe: the Earl was away from home and Jones was
reduced to confronting the Countess and demanding and
carrying off her silver service. According to the practice
of the times, the silver was a prize of war and its value
was to be divided amongst the members of his crew, but
Jones bought it all back from them and in a gesture of
pure panache later returned it to the Countess. The next
day, off the coast of Ireland, he attacked and took H.M.S.
Drake, and sailed back with her to France, capturing
another prize on the way.

The actual destruction of property achieved on this
cruise was minimal, but its psychological effect on the
British was tremendous. No hostile force had landed on
English shores for more than a hundred years, and the
citizens demanded angrily what the British Navy was
doing. The British Navy was in fact searching feverishly
for the impudent Jones, but like the elusive Scarlet Pim-
pernel he seemed able to appear and disappear at will.

Back in France Jones sent the Ranger home in charge
of her lieutenant and waited for a new command. He
had been promised the Indien, a fine new ship building
in Amsterdam, but the intricacies of French diplomacy
were too much for him. She was sold privately to the
navy of South Carolina, renamed South Carolina, and
was captured by the British in 1782.

Jones spent thenext months bombarding the king, the
French Minister of Marine, and the American Commis-
sioners in Paris with demands for a replacement for the
Indien. In February 1779 he at last got his ship; she was
the Duc de Duras, a venerable East Indiaman already
well past her prime. For lack of better he accepted her,
renamed her Bonhomme Richard (in compliment to Ben-
jamin Franklin) and set about the task of readying her
for sea. The shortage of ship fittings was as acute in France
as it was in America and the fitting-out was a long and
tedious process. His greatest lack was guns, and he was
forced to accept a number which had been condemned
by the French government. For crew he rounded up an
assortment of French and Portuguese sailors, eked out
by about eighty Americans who had just been released
from the British prison in Plymouth.

Eventually other ships were placed under Jones’ com-
mand: the American Alliance, whose captain was the
half-mad Frenchman Pierre Landais; the French ships
Pallas, Vengeance and Cerf, and the French privateers
Monsieur and Granville, and as commodore of this motley
fleet he set out on June 19, 1779, on another raiding
*cruse. Again he sailed “northabout” around Ireland,
raiding as he went. The two privateers left him early in
the cruise and later Vengeance and Cerf parted his company, but he continued northward with Alliance and Pallas, rounded the tip of Scotland, and came down the east coast of England, capturing a number of ships on the way.

On September 23, off Flamborough Head, he came up with a convoy under the protection of the British ships Serapis and Countess of Scarborough; he engaged the Serapis, and in the stirring battle that made him one of our greatest American heroes, he captured her. Pallas engaged and captured the Countess, but Landais in the Alliance did not take part in the battle. In fact, in an action that has never been satisfactorily explained, he circled the furiously battling ships, fired into the Richard and Pallas, killing seven of their crew, and then retired out of cannon shot.

When the Serapis finally struck her colors the Richard was in a sinking condition; Jones reluctantly moved his flag to the British ship and watched his precious Richard sink beneath the waves. The Serapis was in scarcely better shape; her masts were shot away and her spars and sails were trailing overside, but she was afloat. Jones and his crew made temporary repairs, and with the Alliance (which by this time had returned to the fold), Pallas and the captured Countess, sailed to the port of Texel in Holland to refit.

France heaped honors upon Jones for his victory; the king created him a Chevalier of the Order of Military Merit and presented him with a gold-hilted sword. America did not give him comparable recognition until 1787, when Congress ordered a gold medal struck to commemorate the victory.

Another period of frustrating delays now commenced for Jones. Alliance was urgently needed in America, and he was ordered to return home in her, bringing a cargo of military supplies, but she required refitting, and by mid-1780 she still had not departed. Landais had been relieved of her command, but in July 1780 he seized control of her and sailed off for America. Jones was left stranded without transport, but was loaned the sloop Ariel by the French government and set out in her in October. He met with storms which forced him back to France during the summer of 1788 participated in several engagements with the Turks, but the situation was an unhappy one for Jones; the command was divided, the presence of a foreign admiral was resented by the Russian officers, and eventually he was relieved of his command. Catherine directed him to take charge of the fleet in the North Sea but before this could be effected he became embroiled in an unsavory case involving a young girl; it eventually proved to have been a put-up job engineered by a Russian officer whom he had offended, but the damage was done and his reputation was gone. Catherine granted him a two years' leave of absence and he left Russia under a cloud, although the Empress later tossed him the minor decoration of the Order of St. Ann.

In 1790, after several months of travel in England and on the continent, he returned to Paris, in poor health, old at 43, a brilliant naval officer with no prospect of another command.

He appears to have put in his time writing letters complaining of his neglect by Congress and justifying his activities in Russia. He called frequently on Gouverneur Morris, American Minister to Paris, but he had no interest in life except his consuming preoccupation with his own accomplishments. He developed into a prime bore, and Morris at last made it clear that Jones was no longer welcome.

One of Jones' few constructive activities at this period was his interest in the plight of the American sailors held captive by the Dey of Algiers, and he worked diligently to arouse Congress to take action. After months of discussion, on June 1, 1792, Congress appointed him commissioner to deal with Algiers on this matter, but the appointment did not reach France until after his death. There was talk of his receiving an appointment as an admiral of France, and on July 11 he attended a meeting of the National Assembly when the matter was discussed, but his time was now running out.

Jones' health had been steadily deteriorating (he was suffering from Bright's disease) and on July 18 he sent
word to Gouverneur Morris that he was dying. Morris called at his apartment and wrote his will. Colonel Blackden, a North Carolinian who had been visiting Jones daily, left after the signing of the will, but he was disturbed by Jones' condition and sent a physician to see him. The physician found that after the departure of his visitors Jones had walked into his bedroom and had lain down on his bed, and with his feet still on the floor had died.

Morris took charge of the funeral and, under the impression that Jones was not in the best financial circumstances, arranged that he should be "interred privately and at the least possible expense." However, Monsieur Simmoneau, French commissary of the section, was shocked that the great man should be bundled off unceremoniously to his final resting place, and himself paid for a public funeral at the cost of 462 francs (an ordinary funeral could have been had for 128 francs). Foreseeing the possibility that the United States would one day wish to reclaim her hero, Simmoneau had the body preserved in alcohol (the method of embalming then in common use) and encased in a leaden coffin. Jones professed no particular religion, but as he was not a Roman Catholic, French law required that he be interred in the Protestant cemetery. The burial took place on July 20, prominent Americans and Frenchmen were in attendance, a Swiss Protestant minister spoke the funeral oration, there was a volley of musketry, and the ceremony was over.

All of Jones' uniforms, decorations and medals were sold at auction by Morris and the proceeds turned over to Jones' sisters. The only relic preserved was the gold-hilted sword presented to him by the king of France in honor of his victory over the Serapis; this fell eventually into the hands of the descendants of Richard Dale, his lieutenant on the Bonhomme Richard.

Within a few weeks of Jones' death the Paris mob attacked the Tuileries Palace and the Reign of Terror commenced. Then followed the regime of Napoleon, his eventual defeat, and the restoration of the monarchy, and during these troubled times no one in France gave much thought to the final resting place of John Paul Jones. America was struggling with the problems facing a new nation, and her Revolutionary hero was forgotten.

In 1837 a Colonel J. B. Sherburne discovered that the Treasury Department was holding $50,000 in prize money due to Jones and his crews, and he secured letters of administration to permit him to disburse it. In 1845, George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy, asked Sherburne for permission to remove Jones' body to the United States, but received no reply. In 1847 Sherburne himself wrote to the American minister in Paris with regard to the removal of Jones' body, but before action could be taken revolution again erupted in France and the project was abandoned.

In 1899, General Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France, started a search for the body of the naval hero. The Protestant cemetery had been closed to burials shortly
after Jones’ internment and the property sold to private individuals, and its location, after the interval of more than a hundred years, had been forgotten. The site was finally located in the northeast section of Paris on a street now known as Rue de la Grange aux Belles, but the cemetery itself, some feet lower than the surrounding area, had been filled in and completely built over. The only way to search for the body was to excavate under the existing buildings, and permission to do so was secured from the owners only after great difficulty. Miners drove shafts through the fifteen feet of filled ground and into the original cemetery level, then dug lateral galleries which, due to the uncompacted nature of the fill, had to be shored up with heavy timbers. At one point a jumble of bodies was found which apparently had been tumbled unceremoniously into a trench; it was thought that they were the remains of the Swiss Guard which had been slaughtered by the mob during the attack on the royal palace in August 1792.8

Eventually five leaden coffins were found. Three bore identifying nameplates and none of the bodies could be that of Jones. One contained the body of a man six feet two and Jones was a small man, scarcely five feet seven. By elimination the fifth coffin had to be his. It was removed to the Paris School of Medicine and when opened it was found that the body had been perfectly preserved by the alcohol which over the years had been completely absorbed by the tissues. The face was compared with that of a life bust by Houdon, and it was clear that here in fact was the body of John Paul Jones. An autopsy was performed and the organs showed clear indications of the nephritis which had caused his death.

The body was repacked in cotton wool impregnated with preservatives, replaced in the leaden coffin, and then sealed into a walnut coffin, and on July 6, 1905, the anniversary of Jones’ birth, it was carried to the English Church where a memorial service was held. It was then placed in the crypt of the church to await transportation to the United States. Later in the year a fleet of four United States navy ships arrived to convey the body to America, and the Daughters of the American Revolution provided a silken flag which afterwards was hung in Memorial Continental Hall.9 Upon its arrival in America the coffin was placed in the vault of the chapel at Annapolis.

The memorial services were held on April 24, 1906, the anniversary of the capture of H.M.S. Drake by the American ship Ranger. Master of ceremonies was Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte who, by an odd quirk of history, was the American grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Napoleon Bonaparte who was rising to power when Jones died in Paris. The ceremonies coincided with the DAR Continental Congress of 1906, and a section of the armory was reserved for DAR members.

Following the services the body was placed in the crypt of the chapel at Annapolis to await provision by Congress of a final resting place. This was forthcoming at last in 1913, and John Paul Jones’ catafalque now lies in a splendid rotunda reminiscent of the burial place of Napoleon in the Invalides in Paris.

1In a letter of October 10, 1783, to Robert Morris, the Naval Commissioner, Jones said, “Was it proof of madness in the first corps of sea officers to have, at so critical a period, launched out on the ocean, with only two armed merchant ships, two armed brigantines, and one armed sloop, to make war against such a power as Great Britain?”
2Ranger was captured by the British in their attack on Charleston, South Carolina, in 1780, and was taken into the service of their navy. She was later sold, and the junior little ship that had terrorized the British coastal towns ended her days tamely in the merchant service.
3Indien was a beautiful ship, slim and fast for her day, and in the devoted hands of John Paul Jones would have performed miracles for the Continental navy. She was the prototype of Old Ironsides, the famous ship of the War of 1812.
4It is ironic that the Bonhomme Richard fought the greatest naval battle of the American Revolution with a non-American captain and crew. Of her complement of 207 men, only 79 were Americans.
5Landais was later court-martialed and removed from the service. Alliance seemed to lead a charmed life; she survived the war and, the last of the Revolutionary ships, was sold in 1785 because the government had no funds to keep her in repair.
6Morris comments in his Journal: “Paul Jones calls on me. He has nothing to say but is so kind as to bestow on me all the Hours which hang heavy on his Hands.”
7The sword was loaned to the government in 1906 and lay on Jones’ coffin during the funeral service at Annapolis. In 1936 it became government property and now lies on the catafalque in which Jones’ body was deposited.
8General Porter himself bore the entire cost of the search for Jones’ body. President Theodore Roosevelt, early in 1905, asked Congress for an appropriation of $35,000 to defray the costs and the appropriation was recommended but never made.
9The flag was preserved for some years in the museum at Continental Hall, but eventually disintegrated to the point that it had to be destroyed.

**The National Society Regrets To Report the Death of:**

- Mary Dewalt Hunter Wise (Mrs. Robert King) of Columbia, South Carolina. A member of the Columbia Chapter, she had served as South Carolina State Regent 1949-52 and as Vice President General 1952-55.
- John P. Tyson on November 27, 1974 in Grant, Alabama. Mr. Tyson was Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.
BICENTENNIAL COUNTDOWN . . . nineteen months remaining. . . . Ready or not, the Bicentennial is coming! 1975 is here bringing need for IMMEDIATE ACTION! We are paralleling those strategic months immediately prior to the historic summer of 1776. Chapters are urged to lose no opportunity to refresh with "Bicentennial Minutes" at each meeting a FACT which matches chronologically "Two hundred years ago. . . ." From this point forward there is daily occasion to observe! Let's make every day a special reason to remember . . . to renew historical knowledge . . . to rededicate.

A REMINDER to State Regents: January 15 is the deadline for receiving reports of your major Bicentennial state project. If for any reason your report will be delayed, will you please advise so that space will be saved for YOUR report? Kindly observe requests as stated in the letter referring to the State Regents Special Award dated October 1974.

STATE CHAIRMEN: Your annual reports and questionnaires are due NO LATER than February 28, 1975. In view of accelerated Bicentennial participation, please send ONLY the quantity of materials requested. Contest winners (one from each state to the National Chairman) will be judged strictly according to announced rules.

Thrilling reports of Bicentennial activities which "Make Local History Live" pour in from all states across our Bicentennial age, all Idaho Chapters received excellent coverage in the first issue of Idaho Bicentennial Review. A brief history of each chapter related the prominent role the plays in perpetuating Idaho's historic past. "Like an endless stream the descendents of Revolutionary times have woven themselves into the warp and woof of American life," to quote the first Chapter organization address in Idaho in 1908.

Congratulations to Hawaii State Society whose members are assisting in compiling an "Encyclopedia of Hawaii" which "tells through the history of Hawai'i's churches and schools resulted in extensive research. One of the Miss. was featured in the November issue of the DAR Magazine. Future plans include participating in the authentic recreation and documentation of a sailing canoe voyage from Hawaii to French Polynesia and back—in 1976!

"Cateechee Chapter, South Carolina" commemorates their Chapter namesake with a fine Bicentennial project based on the Choctaw Princess who befriended early settlers to that area. To warn of an impending Indian attack, Cateechee made a daring ride through difficult terrain which is now called "Cateechee Trail." Marked frequently to explain the historic sites, the Trail was fully researched by the Bicentennial Committee and a Trail Map published. The map contains a vast amount of local historic information and is well documented in addition to being attractively assembled. "Local History Lives" through "Cateechee Trail - Keowee Village to Ninety Six." The Trail map closes with the benediction "May the shadows of your moccasins spread happy thoughts across the rainbow of your life."

Don't forget . . . The DAR medals struck for the Bicentennial are exceptionally beautiful and are available through the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. DO take advantage and use these bronze medals for special purposes. (Silver may be secured on special orders.)

Watch the FEBRUARY DAR MAGAZINE for an important announcement! You'll be delighted!
John Trumbull (American painter, 1756-1843) portrayed The Declaration of Independence in oil on canvas. Photo through the courtesy of Yale University Art Gallery.
Women Behind The Men

By Nan Carroll, Arlington, Virginia

Who danced with him on the green in New Amsterdam, or at formal balls in Southern plantations? Who cheered his discouragements; heard him rehearse his speech; saw that he left home with a clean handkerchief?

Wives of the noble, grim-faced men painted by John Trumbull, the men who signed the Declaration of Independence often are mere footnotes in history books. An extraordinary gathering of men founded our new country ... and many contributed sons to the Revolutionary War.

But what of their "helpmeets?" Who were their wives?

Among those who stood on the margin of history was Sarah Hatfield who married Abraham Clark of New Jersey when he was 23 years old. She came from a family the Clarks had known for a generation. The pair lived near Elizabeth, N.J. They had ten children, four daughters and six sons; two of whom served as Captains in the Revolutionary army. They both were captured by the British.

Clark, a man of few words, said about the Declaration of Independence; "We can die but once . . . We are now embarked on a most tempestuous sea . . . It is gone so far that we must now be a free, independent State or a Conquered Country."

Sarah Clark directed the operation of their farm alone for nearly ten years after he died in 1794.

Look at John Trumbull's painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Thirty-six figures were painted from life; nine from portraits; one from memory, and one from a verbal description. See the dim figure seated next to the end on the first row of delegates on the left? That is Abraham Clark.

Wives of the signers were neither statesmen nor Generals, but they were just as active participants in the Revolutionary War and before that, in political events such as the Stamp Act and especially the Tea Tax.

Such wives included Lucy Grimes (or Grymes), wife of Virginia's delegate, Thomas Nelson, Jr. She married Nelson when he was 24 years old, and she loved the delightful social life of a Southern gentleman's existence in Yorktown, Va. She wore brightly colored silks and satins for entertaining; and with her husband she enjoyed frequent fox hunts.

She and her eleven children were to see their beautiful home virtually destroyed during the final battle for Independence in 1781.

In the painting, Nelson is pictured as the figure behind the desk, on the right before the door.

Neither foolish nor naive, wives of men throughout the Colonies made heart-rending adjustments. Elizabeth Annely whose husband, Francis Lewis, represented New York (seated behind the desk, to the right in the painting), was such a woman. She was the young sister of his former partner. She knew great anguish because of the Revolutionary War. She saw her husband suffer terrible retaliation from the British less than a month after he signed the Document. Their lovely Long Island home was destroyed and Elizabeth was imprisoned. Her health failed and hastened her death shortly after the War. Her eldest son was Francis and a younger son, Morgan, was a governor of the state.

Several signers of the Declaration of Independence
were related by marriage. Benjamin Rush, a doctor from Pennsylvania (the gentleman in the painting seated ninth from the left on the front row, with his finger alongside of his cheek), was married in 1776 to Julia Stockton. Rush was 30 years old and had first admired Julia when she was fourteen.

Three years later they married and raised four children. Julia was the daughter of Richard Stockton of New York. He is shown third from the left in the rear of the painting.

Mrs. Gertrude Ross Till, a widow, was the wife of austere George Read, delegate from Delaware. Though he once said men of ambition should not marry, he capitulated to the marriage vows at about age thirty. Read is standing at the right in the painting, with a firm profile and his hand on the Bible. Read and his wife had one daughter and four sons.

In 1777 as the British approached Philadelphia, he and his family escaped by a circuitous route across the Susquehanna river. Gertrude was sister of George Ross, a signer from Pennsylvania.

Mary Borden, daughter of influential Col. Joseph Bordentown, N.J., was married to Thomas McKean of Delaware in 1763. He is second from the left at the extreme right of the painting. They had six children, four daughters and two sons.

Five years after her marriage, her younger sister, Ann Borden, married Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey (seated at the extreme right on the left side of the painting).

After ten years of marriage, Ann’s older sister, Mary, died and in 1775 McKean married Sarah Armitage who bore him three daughters.

Henrietta Middleton, sister of South Carolina’s Arthur Middleton (across the room in the painting, standing bending over at the rear of the far left) married Edward Rutledge, another signer from that state. They had three children. Rutledge is in the foreground of the painting, standing with his hand on his hip at the extreme right.

Because her husband became the second President, the man standing in the foreground of the painting before the desk, much is known of Abigail Smith Adams, wife of John Adams; how she hung laundry in the great East Room of the still-unfinished White House. “Nabby” was a true helpmate and companion from the time John Adams, 29 years old, married her in 1764. They had three daughters and a son, John Quincy Adams, who became sixth President of the United States.

Elizabeth Checkley, daughter of a “New South Church” minister was married to Adams’ cousin, Samuel Adams, who is seated second from the left in the front row of the painting. Only two of their five children grew to maturity, a son, Samuel and a daughter, Hannah. Eight years after their marriage in 1749 she died.

In 1757 Samuel married another “Elizabeth.” Elizabeth Wells was a loyal, hard-working wife and, what Samuel needed, a strict economist. She and her step-daughter, Hannah, often did sewing and embroidery for money.

Samuel Adams had a Newfoundland dog named Queue, who had an antipathy for British uniforms. Queue suffered many cuts and shots from soldiers because of his sharp attacks.

Other signers married two different women with the same name. Elizabeth Mathewes was married to Thomas Heyward, Jr. (Heyward is seated fourth from the left in the painting, his face turned slightly upward.) Only one of their five children, a son named Daniel, lived beyond infancy. After the war began, their home was wantonly plundered and among other things, the British stole nearly 800 slaves valued at more than $50,000. She died several years later and in 1786 at the age of 40 he married Elizabeth Savage. She had three children, a daughter and two sons.

Anna Aylett married Richard Henry Lee of Virginia when he was 25 years old. In the painting he is seated on the end of the row at the left. A year after she died in 1768, leaving four small children: Thomas, Ludwell, Mary and Hannah, he married a widow with the same name, Mrs. Anne Pinckard, who also gave him four children.

Five of the signers married widows, either for the second time, or as Thomas Jefferson of Virginia (the tall, sandy-haired man standing beside Benjamin Franklin in the center of the painting) for the first time who, in 1772 married pretty hazel-eyed Mrs. Martha Skelton. She shared her husband’s love of music and accompanied him on the harpsichord while he played the violin.

The English influence was evident in names of the wives of signers. Anne (or Ann) was most popular. Fifteen of the fifty-six men married an “Anne.” Elizabeth was next most popular and Mary (or Maria) was a close third in popularity.

As was not uncommon in Colonial days, five signers married cousins. Mary Bartlett married her cousin, Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire when he was 25 years old. They had twelve children. He is third from the left in the group seated at the far left in the painting.

Average age of the signers of the Declaration of Independence when they married was 29.9 . . . almost 30 years old. This average includes nearly one-fourth who married twice (after their first wife died).

It includes Mrs. Ann Dill, a 24-year old widow who married 68-year old the Rev. John Witherspoon, delegate from New Jersey. He had five children from a previous marriage to Elizabeth Montgomery. A son, James, served as aide to Gen. Francis Nash and was killed at the battle of Germantown. John, a second son, was a doctor and served in the Revolution as 2nd Surgeon in the General Hospital.

Although the wives worked and suffered beside their husbands, they remain virtual footnotes to history.

Most of them were like 19-year old Mary White married to 35-year old wealthy, eligible bachelor, Robert Morris of Pennsylvania (the stout gentleman seated in the painting sixth from the left in the front row). Mary was described as her husband’s greatest blessing, a perfect partner and hostess; gracious in their fine house on Front street in Philadelphia, facing the river. As the British approached, they fled from there to Baltimore. Later they found refuge at the “Hills,” their 300-acre estate near Lancaster, Pa. Not as footnotes, but as women who committed them-
selves and acquitted themselves bravely during the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War, are other wives of the signers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Wife's Name</th>
<th>Age at Marriage</th>
<th>Signer and State Wife's Name Age at Marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Dorothy Quincy, also known as</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Connecticut Elizabeth Hartwell, who died in 1760.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Dolly,&quot; Ann Thompson, daughter of a New York merchant. Last living wife of a signer.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two years later he married Rebecca Prescott. They had eight children. Marthe Devotion Mary Trumbill, daughter of a Connecticut governor. Laura Collins, who had five children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Elizabeth Bassett, her husband's second cousin. Rebecca Taylor,</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Deborah Read, who only lived eight months. Then he married in 1755, Elizabeth Taliaferro. Judith Robinson, after her death, Elizabeth Corbin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Lightfoot Lee, 35</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maryland Ann Remington, who died after 14 years of marriage. He married Abigail Cary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benjamin Harrison, 19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia Abigail Bun, who only lived one year, then he married Mary Osborn. Button Gwinnet, 22, George Walton, 34, William Hooper, 23, John Penn, 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Lightfoot Lee, 35</td>
<td></td>
<td>New Jersey Deborah Scudder Christine Ten Broeck, who only lived one year, then he married Mary Osborn. Button Gwinnet, 22, George Walton, 34, William Hooper, 23, John Penn, 20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Carolina claimed one of the bachelors, Joseph Hewes, whose fiancee died before they could marry; and Delaware, whose Caesar Rodney never married.

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WOMEN AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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JANUARY 1975 25
Michigan

During an eighteen month period following the 73rd State Conference in March, 1973, the Michigan Society Daughters of the American Revolution made a successful transition to initiation of Fall State Conferences.

To accomplish the change and maintain contact with members of the 54 Michigan Chapters, a one-day State Wide Fall meeting was held in September, 1973 in Lansing, Michigan during which plans for the coming year were announced by the State Officers and State Chairmen.

In April, 1974, in Dearborn, Michigan, an Awards Day was held in conjunction with the annual recognition of the State Good Citizen finalists. In addition to those for the State Good Citizen and eleven runners-up, awards were given to chapters for performance and achievement. The meeting was successful and plans have been made to include a like meeting each year as a regular feature.

The speaker for the Good Citizen Luncheon at the Dearborn Inn was Dr. Weldon Petz, educator, noted authority on Abraham Lincoln, and outstanding collector of Lincolniana. Following Dr. Petz' speech, the NSDAR Medal of Honor was awarded him in recognition of his contribution to the Metropolitan Detroit area in many fields, primarily in sharing his knowledge of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

The first Fall State Conference, the 74th annual conference, was held in Flint, Michigan, September 25-26, 1974. A Regent’s Roundtable for the general membership was held the morning of September 25. A joint Genealogical Records and Lineage Research Workshop was conducted by the Chairmen of these committees. During the conference a Junior’s Bazaar was held, and an exhibit room was open.

At 2:00 P.M., September 25, 1974 the 74th State Conference was formally convened by the State Regent, Mrs. James D. Eastin.

Following the opening Ritual, the Regents of the hostess Chapters were introduced and gave greetings. Honorary Guests, State Officers, National Vice Chairmen, and National Appointees were introduced. The State Officers gave their reports.

Recognition was given Daughters who had achieved Fifty Year Member status during 1974. They were presented with ribbons printed with the NSDAR Insignia and 50 Year Member in gold on blue satin.

Following recess of the afternoon meeting an impressive Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain for Michigan members who had died during the past eighteen months. A special tribute was given for Mrs. Donald Spicer, Honorary President General. Special tributes were also given for eight past State Officers.

A formal dinner preceded reconvening of the conference at 8:00 P.M. The evening passed rapidly with a most unusual program of “Show and Tell” by Chapter Regents. At the request of the State Regent, Chapter reports were presented in an unbelievable variety of imaginative style: poetry, free verse of rhyming; prose, in story form or, if a unique program, as a formal report. One report was sung. Though much laughter ensued, the reports were impressive and the exchange of ideas rewarding.

The meeting was recessed until the following morning and a reception for members was held. The receiving line was formed of Honorary Guests, hostess Chapter Regents, and State Officers. The meeting reconvened on September 26, 1974 and reports of State Chairmen were given, with plans for the coming year, announcements of incentive awards, and the pointing out of areas of need in committees.

During the National Defense Luncheon that followed the morning session, greetings were given by Mr. Neil Murray, National Trustee SAR, for Mr. Lynn S. Gordon, President of the Michigan Society SAR, and from the Michigan Society.

The State Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Haskell W. Nichols, introduced the Honorable Mr. Robert J. Huber, Member of Congress from the Michigan 18th Congressional District, who addressed the assembly.

At the close of the program Michigan members joined hands to sing “Blest Be the Tie That Binds.” The Chaplain gave the benediction, the Colors were retired, and the State Regent declared the 74th State Conference adjourned. Mary E. Love.

Nevada

The Forty-Ninth Annual State Conference of the Nevada State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the State Regent Mrs. John S. Shane, in the Sierra Room, at the Holiday Inn, Reno, on Friday, March 22, 1974. Nevada Sagebrush Chapter was hostess to the one day Conference, honoring the President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer.

Mrs. Shane introduced the President General and she was presented with a medallion bearing the State Seal of Nevada by Mr. Bob Stewart, Administrative Assistant to the Honorable Mike
O’Callaghan, Governor of Nevada. Mr. Stewart brought greetings from the State of Nevada to the assembly.

The State Regent introduced other distinguished guests present, Mrs. Frank E. LaCauza, State Regent of California; Mrs. John L. Quinn, National Vice Chairman, Western Region, Genealogical Records Committee; Mrs. Harold B. Foutz and Mrs. Clarence J. Thornton, Area Representatives—DAR Speakers Staff Committee; and Mrs. William Johnston, National Vice President, South West District, Daughters of the American Colonist.

Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, Nevada Chairman, USA Bicentennial Committee, presented Bicentennial Certificates to the five chapters and to Mrs. Paul Hanes, Mrs. George Stafford and Mrs. John S. Shane in recognition of projects completed and contributions to the Gift to the Nation.

Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, State Regent, called the Conference to order. Following Roll Call, the Conference Rules were read and adopted. The resolution to be sent to the National Resolution Committee was adopted. The invited for the Fiftieth State Conference to be hosted by John C. Fremont Chapter in Carson City, was given by the Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Spicer installed the new officers and the Forty-ninth State Conference was declared adjourned after the singing of the Mizpah.

Minnesota

The 79th State Conference of the Minnesota State Society was held March 11, 12, 1974, at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Preceding the Conference, a Tea was given honoring Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, State Regent, hosted by her chapter, Captain John Holmes.

Mrs. Donald Spicer, President General, was honored guest the entire Conference. Other distinguished Daughters attending were Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin, Michigan Honorary State Regent and Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Maine State Regent. Miss Virginia Mayo, stage and screen actress, who was appearing at a local dinner theatre, was a guest speaker. She is a DAR in Missouri.

Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, State Regent, called the Conference to order, Monday, March 11 at 9:30 A.M., and presided over all sessions. After opening ceremonies a message of welcome was read from Minneapolis Mayor Al Hofstede. Serving as Conference hostesses were the eleven Minneapolis chapters. Mrs. S. J. Trelstad, Hostess Chairman, welcomed us. Mrs. Alvin L. Martinson, Conference Chairman, was introduced. The Honorary State Regents were presented and gave greetings. Mrs. Wolf introduced our honored guests. Others introduced were 10 National Committee Members, and 28 State Chairmen of National and Special National Committees.

Following Roll Call, the Conference Rules were read and adopted, recommendations from the State Board of Management and Executive Committee adopted, reports of State Officers, preliminary reading of the Resolutions, and report of the Nominating Committee.

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

At 4 o’clock, an impressive Memorial Service for 35 deceased Daughters was conducted by Mrs. Clelland A. Gibson, State Chaplain, Mrs. Edward J. Balduc, assisting. Vocal soloist was Mrs. Rodney Rasmusson, accompanied by Mrs. Alvin L. Martinson.

The dinner honoring Chapter Regents was at 6:30 P.M., Miss Anne E. Quiggle, Mistress of Ceremonies. Chapter Regents gave informative two minute reports. Awards were given for Honor Roll, History Book, Year Book, and Membership. Other reports given were the President General’s Project, District Tour Director, and the DAR Good Citizens Committee. Topping the evening was the presenting of “Gift to the Nation” certificates to the remaining Minnesota chapters by the President General.

The Conference reconvened Tuesday, March 12 at 9:00 A.M. Reports were heard from Chairmen of Special Committees, District Chairmen, final report of the Registration and Credentials Committee, and report of the Tellers. Mrs. Wolf declared the State Officers duly elected, with Miss Anne E. Quiggle, State Regent, and Mrs. Ira Dahlman, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, retiring State Regent, was unanimously elected Honorary State Regent.

With the singing of “‘Blest Be the Tie That Binds’” and retiring of the Colors, the Conference was declared adjourned at Noon. Mrs. Robert E. Warren, Sibley House Chairman hosted the Tuesday luncheon. A delightful style show of clothes from Sibley House was presented.

The Honorary State Regents hosted the formal evening banquet. Special guests were the seven District Winners of the DAR Good Citizens Contest, Mrs. Donald P. Egert, Chairman. The President General was introduced and presented the Medal of Honor to Mr. Rowland H. Bettles, American and Minnesota History Teacher, Blake School, Hopkins. The highlight of the memorable evening was the formal address, “‘They Go From Strength to Strength’” by Mrs. Spicer. A reception followed.—Mildred Olson.
Philadelphia's Great Treasures

The Colonial Mansions in Fairmount Park

By Geneva Aldrich Wright

Jeptha Abbott Chapter
Member of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Committee

It is true that for generations the old families of the City of Brotherly Love, founded by William Penn, lived chiefly in the section bounded by the Delaware and the Schuylkill Rivers and Market and Christian Streets. This is in reality the "Old City Proper" where Penn and his associates lived. In the settlement of Philadelphia in 1682 it is interesting to note that William Penn dedicated the first parks in North America providing for the pleasure of the people. They were what are now called Franklin, Washington, Logan, Rittenhouse and Penn Squares. This engendered in the people a love of open spaces and culminated in the development of Fairmount Park with the adjoining Wissahickon Valley.

In the "Old City Proper" Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and the Fathers of the Republic had their habitations. It was here that in 1774 the delegates from the colonies met in the City Tavern, located on the west side of Second Street above Walnut. Originally called the Merchant’s Coffee House, City Tavern was completed in 1773 in a fashion which made it resemble the London taverns. When it was first opened it was looked upon as the finest house of its kind in America, having several large club rooms. There was also every convenience and accommodation for strangers. The delegates from the colonies marched from the City Tavern to Carpenters’ Hall in 1774 to attend the First Continental Congress. The delegates met in Independence Hall in May 1775 to attend the Second Continental Congress, and again in July 1776 when the Declaration of Independence was adopted and then later on to draft the Constitution. Is it any wonder this section is known as the most historic square mile in America?

Cities, like people, have a way of growing up, developing and expanding. Philadelphia became the largest city in the colonies. The growth population and the demands of trade began to make inroads on the social aspect of the early City. This transition served to add to the charm and interest which attaches to its historic spots and the distinguished men and women who gave it a touch of colour and romance in the earlier days.

By the middle of the Eighteenth Century the prosperous merchants of the town were no longer satisfied without a country-seat. Recurring epidemics of yellow fever in the city made these places a cherished retreat. Thus, whether enlarged or newly built, arose the mansions of the Schuylkill, and to this day to an extent unmatched in any modern city in America, there survive in Philadelphia a large number of colonial mansions of the nearer environs chiefly within the immensity of Fairmount Park. On the east and west banks of the Schuylkill River and
the Wissahickon Creek, we find the second largest municipal park in the world.

The story of the development of Fairmount Park, which many consider the world's most beautiful public playground, is one of how about a dozen men, in response to their own love of nature and desire for natural gardens, took to themselves a section of an earthly Paradise, and held it for the needs of the future, though without knowledge of anything but their own desires and those of their family and friends. Here they found a matchless combination of wooded hills and leafy dells, of ravishing ravines; and of the placid river.

First, then, let us consider the saga of the men of long ago who sought these lands by the Schuylkill—and built their country-seats there. Along this lovely river each promontory of either bank had its mansion. Of those built before the American Revolution the greatest were Lansdowne (long destroyed), Mount Pleasant, Belmont, Cedar Grove and Woodford, which was purchased in 1756 by William Coleman. He was the first President of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and was a close friend of Benjamin Franklin. In 1759 he became Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and held that office until his death in 1769. Later on Woodford was confiscated. Thereafter it was held successively by a number of prominent men, and so was preserved for future generations.

Each of these houses had its special point of attraction: Belmont its magnificent plasterwork; Woodford its fine drawing room with richly carved overmantel; Lansdowne its double portico; Mount Pleasant its perfect symmetry with balanced outbuildings, as well as superb great chamber. The American Revolution filled these places with historic memories of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau—who were Judge Peters' guests at Belmont; of Benedict Arnold and Peggy Shippen and later Baron Steuben at Mount Pleasant and of Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution at The Hills. Morris was able to enjoy The Hills only a few years. The man who signed the Declaration of Independence and financed the American Revolution by his genius and self-sacrifice was not able to stave off disaster that came through gigantic real estate speculations. More and more he turned to the refuge of his beautiful gardens where he wandered under the trees and along the paths which led through the grounds, and he finally was forced to leave The Hills and take refuge from his debtors in the Prune Street prison.

In 1799 The Hills was sold to Henry Pratt and later it became Lemon Hill. He gave great care to the restoration and development of the picturesque gardens, as well as rebuilding the Mansion which had been burned by the British. One visitor remarked "Lemon Hill is a little Paradise."

After the American Revolution came the houses of a new generation: John Penn at Solitude; Henry Pratt at Lemon Hill; Samuel Breck at Sweetbrier, which mansion he built in 1797 and handsomely decorated in the classic Adams style. Here the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained in its south parlor; Judge William Lewis, a friend of Washington's, at Summerton (later called Strawberry)
and many others. The years around eighteen hundred were a second heydey for the great houses of the Schuylkill.

_Summerton_ was later purchased by Judge Hemphill, and subsequently it was owned by a Mrs. Grimes who ran sort of a restaurant in the old house, specializing in the fine strawberries planted by the judge. It was from these, dispensed by Mrs. Grimes, that the house became known as _Strawberry Mansion_. The old name of _Summerton_ passed with one of the last of the men who gave that part of the Schuylkill a tradition it can never lose.

Since all of the Fairmount Park houses have such interesting traditions, it would be a matter of difficulty to say which of these should be accorded first rank. It is probably, however, the grand old mansion, _Mount Pleasant_, that is best known; indeed, it has been described as "the finest historic seat in Pennsylvania." The mansion, situated high on the hill commanding a view of the Schuylkill, was originally built in 1762 by John Macpherson, a sea captain. The main house forms the focus of a group of stables and offices which bear a definite plan relation to the main house; the latter group of buildings, together with a hedge of English box, forming an imposing forecourt. In the same manner as the southern mansions, three terraces were carved out of the hill descending to the river on the west. In the interior there is a simple spaciousness of plan and proportion that forms an excellent setting for the delicately carved woodwork. This has been utilized in those places where it best accentuates the simplicity of the wood mouldings and cornices. It was built at a time when the rocaille or _"French taste"_ was fashionable and general. It was, too, at a time when the city was the metropolis of America, and when Philadelphia craftsmanship had reached a peak of brilliance.

To his place John Macpherson gave the name of _Clunie_, after his clan in Scotland, but later changed it to _Mount Pleasant_. John Adams visited him at _Mount Pleasant_ in 1775 and remarked, "He (Macpherson) has the most elegant seat in Pennsylvania, a clever Scotch wife and two pretty daughters. His seat is on the banks of the Schuylkill. He has been nine times wounded in battle, is an old sea captain, made a fortune by privateering, had an arm twice shot off, shot through leg." This describes the original owner most accurately.

Captain Macpherson apparently spent his money in much the same impulsive manner in which he gained it, for by 1770 he had to rent the house. At various times after that it had other occupants, but we will here concern ourselves with its most famous owner. It was purchased in the Spring of 1779 by General Benedict Arnold when he was at the height of his power. His intention was to present it to his wife, but after his treason the property was seized by the State of Pennsylvania and confiscated. Later it was sold at Sheriff's sale to pay off a prior mortgage. From this time on it has often been misnamed the "Benedict Arnold Mansion."

Whatever degree of odium might have been attached to Arnold's political and military life, there is no doubt about the sincerity of his love for Peggy Shippen. Peggy, the daughter of a prominent Philadelphia, was not yet
eighteen when they met at a social function in Philadelphia. He maintained a coach and four servants in livery, and he gave entertainments that were the talk of the town. He was some years the senior of the fair Peggy at the time and was a widower with two children. He wooed and won his bride in a whirlwind fashion. The wedding was a brilliant function. They made a handsome couple and everybody wished them well. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is certain that Arnold was in good standing at that time. No one suspected that treason and tragedy were to blight what was so evidently a love match. That Peggy loved Arnold with all the earnestness of a strong nature is a fact that cannot be denied. It is certain that she was in absolute ignorance of the great treason which he meditated. Benedict Arnold has been painted blacker than any character in our national history—but his love of romance was sincere and honest.

Across the river we find Belmont. There is probably no other colonial house in Philadelphia that can boast as delightful dinners, as colourful a pageant of Revolutionary social life and as quiet a charm of intimate companionship, as Belmont in Judge Peters’ day. The gracious and generous hospitality of the man has become legendary. And as a setting for this, the lovely mansion in the eighteenth century aspect reflects the character both of its owner and his guests. The small house was owned by Judge Peters’ father, William Peters; then in 1755 the large mansion facing the river was built as an addition. Most of the additions Richard Peters saw in the making—slowly and by stages, as houses were then created. All of his early life he had been in contact with influential men whom his father entertained at Belmont. After his admission to the bar, his rise to prominence was rapid. He became judge on the bench of the United States District Court, succeeding his neighbor of Summerton (Strawberry Mansion) Judge Lewis. Aside from the elegant entertainment of distinguished guests, Peters could be the easy interesting friend of the same great figures who graced his table on the more ceremonious occasions. Just such a friend he was to Washington. “When a morning of leisure permitted that great man (Washington) to drive to Belmont . . . it was his constant habit to do so. There sequestered from the world, the torments and cares of his business, Washington would enjoy . . . a wholly unceremonious intercourse with the Judge, walking side by side in the beautiful gardens of Belmont . . .”

All of these structures express a certain gracefulness of living and thinking that it is difficult to achieve amid the modern complexities of existence. The houses radiate a simplicity of thought, whether they are of the early period of Cedar Grove, or the later sophisticated days of Sweetbrier. It is difficult to disassociate them from the people who built and inhabited them. And charming as the houses were, so were their occupants.

A strange fatality overtook these houses in their prime. The houses even then valued for their associations, sank into base casual uses, but not into decay. They escaped such constant remodelling in new fashions as houses suffer in prosperous domestic occupancy. The authorities (Continued on page 88)
January 7, the first free day after the 12 days of Christmas, was a notable one among our ancestors. They called it St. Distaff’s Day because the women resumed spinning using their distaffs. The young men, not eager to return to their work in the fields, often tried to burn the flax and the tow which the young women were trying to spin. This hindered their work and virtually turned the day into a frolic. The women often tried to even the score by dousing pails of water over the men.

The distaff, the earliest instrument of spinning, had a staff on one end on which the wool or flax was rolled. The spinner held it under her left arm against her body, or fixed it in the waistband of her skirt. The left hand was busy at the tip of the staff, feeding and distributing the fiber as it was drawn off by the spindle. The spindle, a round stick of wood about 12 inches long with a whorl of clay or a stone at the upper end to give it momentum and steadiness when in rotation, had a slit or notch to which the yarn was fixed.

In the early centuries spinning was the occupation of almost all the women and the distaff became the symbol for woman herself. Solomon in Biblical times spoke of woman “laying her hands to the distaff” and Chaucer, 500 years ago, classed the art of spinning among the natural endowments of the fair sex. No rank was above the use of the spindle. Homer’s princesses used them as well as farmers’ wives and maids in general.

The change from the distaff and the spindle to the spinning wheel came gradually although the wheel is supposed to have been invented in Brunswick in 1533. At that time the use of the word spinster, which referred to a single woman of a certain rank, disappeared.

The distaff, an emblem of industry and womanhood, was incorporated in the DAR insignia in 1891. The golden wheel represents the spinning wheel and the platinum or white gold distaff represents flax. The blue rim and the distaff carry the colors of the society while the stars represent the original thirteen colonies.

As the name indicates, some special sewing is undertaken at the meeting to fulfil some local need such as day nurseries, children’s homes, hospital or Care Center.

“Our Emblem is a golden wheel
Banded with the deepest blue
Each shining spoke tipped with a star
The distaff shining through.”

Washington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution has been celebrating St. Distaff’s Day on January 7 since 1937. It is the first and perhaps the only chapter in Iowa to do so although chapters in Georgia and Florida are known to have observed the day. A chapter near Chicago often appoints a Distaff committee that is charged with carrying out sewing projects.
ALERT—CHAPTER REGENTS

Annual national dues of each member of a chapter are $7.00 which must be sent by the Chapter Treasurer to the Treasurer General.

Members are in arrears if annual dues of $7.00 are not received in Washington before January first.

Members cannot resign or transfer if in arrears.

Members cannot represent their chapter as a delegate or alternate if dues are not received at headquarters on or before February first.

Members whose dues are not received in Washington by July first are automatically dropped.

The thirty days' grace to February first is allowed to provide for emergencies and for circumstances beyond the control of chapters. The Regent should check with the Treasurer and be sure that dues have been paid and forwarded to Headquarters as the chapter may lose its rightful representation, and after January first send all dues as soon as received. A Regent, Vice Regent, Delegate or Alternate whose dues have not been received in the office of the Treasurer General on or before February first cannot represent the chapter at any meeting of the National Society.

The Regent should prepare an order of business for each meeting, checking off each item as concluded. Unfinished business, election of members, or anything remaining from the preceding meeting should be included. Business meetings should be timed. One or two persons should not be permitted to monopolize the discussions. The Regent should, tactfully but firmly, hold the members to the subject under discussion, and, should not herself digress.

Meetings should begin on time. Tardiness in members is too often encouraged by starting late.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Call meeting to Order
Scripture and Prayer
Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America
American’s Creed
National Anthem
President General’s Message from DAR Magazine
National Defense
Reading and approval of Minutes of the Previous Meeting
Reports of Officers
Reports of Standing Committees
Reports of Special Committees. Special Orders
Unfinished Business. General Orders
New Business
Program
Adjournment

Note: Program may be placed where desired in adopted Order of Business. Opening ceremonies may include any desired opening exercises.

Your Parliamentarian is Mrs. Harry E. Dixon, 1411 West Drive, S. W. Roanoke, Virginia 24015 and is anxious to be as helpful as possible but refers you to the 1972 DAR Handbook page 129—All questions pertaining to National, State and Chapter Bylaws should be referred first to the State Parliamentarian. If there is any doubt the State Parliamentarian should refer questions to the National Parliamentarian. Return postage must be enclosed with all inquiries.
The Descendants of Catherine DuBois

BY NATALIE WARE

Camden, New Jersey

About the year 1660 Louis and Catherine DuBois, with their two sons, Abraham and Isaac, began life anew in the region of modern New Paltz, Ulster County, N.Y., which is between Kingston and Lake Mohonk. With them were other French Huguenot families and some Dutch Reformed families from Holland. They fled from France to Manheim, Germany, and Holland, to escape religious persecution, and they were seeking freedom and peace in the wilderness of the world. A third son, Jacob, arrived in the home of Louis and Catherine shortly after their arrival. Later a daughter, Sarah, was born. These were deeply religious people who knew their Bible well, as the naming of their children clearly indicates.

The settlers built a sturdy fortified village, called Esopus, and farmed the fields outside the village. Relations with the Indians were fairly good, so on an afternoon in June of 1663 when Indians came into the village to sell maize and beans, and visit among the houses while most of the men were at work in the fields, no one was alarmed.

But, on a secret signal, the Indians turned from friendly visitors to ghastly murderers, using axes, tomahawks, guns and pistols on their unarmed victims. They took all they could find of value, set the village afire and escaped with about forty-five women and children as captives, including Catherine and her three sons. A change in the wind saved part of the village from the flames.

We do not need to describe the anguish of the wounded survivors and the homecoming of the men from their labors. Strange to say, the trail could not be followed, but hope was not given up. Each night at the fort the pastor led in prayer for the safe return of the captives.

In early September, three months later, a friendly Indian gave a clue as to the whereabouts of the captives. A rescue party was formed under the leadership of Louis DuBois.

Meanwhile, food supplies were running low, winter was approaching, so the Indians were becoming desperate concerning their charges. They placed Catherine DuBois on a pile of wood and were preparing to burn her alive when she began to sing in a soft, minor chant, the French words of the 137th Psalm. We quote the English words because they are strangely fitting to the situation. "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows, in the midst thereof. For there they that carried us away captive, required of us a song; and they that wasted us, required of us mirth, saying, sing us one of the songs of Zion. How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

The Indians were enchanted by her singing, and signalled her to continue singing. As the rescue party from the fort approached, they heard the singing, and slowed their pace to study all the circumstances, but the dogs with them went ahead into the clearing. When the Indians saw the dogs they shouted, "White men's dogs! White men's dogs!" and fled. Strangely enough, the captives started running too, but Louis DuBois, who was in the lead, called his wife by name, and soon the captives were all reunited with their families and friends. What saved Catherine—her sons and her friends? Was it her singing—was it the nightly prayers at the fort—or was it both?

This story was told in pageantry each year in New Paltz for quite some time, but the principal actors moved away, no one else wanted to try their parts, so the pageant is no longer given. But the first Saturday in August each year is Stone House Day, and the several stone houses on Huguenot Street built in the 1600s, the old cemetery, the 17th Huguenot church and other attractions are open. It is different, and most worth while to visit the old part of New Paltz.

Some time after the captive episode, the farmers of Esopus heard there was good farmland along the northern boundary of Salem County, in the area of what is now Upper Pittsgrove Township, land that was less rocky, easier to farm, and located in a milder climate. In 1714 Catherine's son, Jacob DuBois, his sister, Sarah, and John and Isaac VanMeter purchased 3000 acres from Daniel Cox of Burlington, N.J. Sarah DuBois married John VanMeter.

It was Jacob's son, Louis and his wife, Margaret, who in 1741 deeded two acres of ground to the Presbyterian Congregation at Pilesgrove for a house of worship, a school, and a burying ground for 40 shillings. In 1761...
they sold fifty acres more for a parsonage. In addition, the church had purchased fifty acres in 1744 from Abra-
ham Newkirk.

These French-Dutch settlers were young and eager for religion and education. Records are vague, some were destroyed by fire, but it is rather evident there was a church building and a school before the ones built in 1742. Girls were taught to read and write at home by mothers and older sisters, or sometimes they were sent to a "dame school" where a lady who knew a little more than her neighbors would instruct a few girls in reading, writing, and the arts of home-making, such as spinning, weaving, sewing, baking, etc.

The log school, erected on the grounds of the Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church came to be known as the Pittsgrove Log College. Until after the Revolutionary War, the church served as teacher, and made a specialty of preparing young men for further education in the ministry, medicine and law. No girls attended this school.

Students at Pittsgrove College in whom Salem County residents would likely be most interested were John Moore White, Col. Robert Gibbon Johnson, and the brothers, Dr. James and Dr. Robert VanMeter.

John Moore White, born in 1770 in Bridgeton, lost his mother while he was still an infant, and his father was killed in the battle at the Chew House in Germantown during the Revolution. His grandfather, Alexander Moore, of Bridgeton, took charge of John and his two brothers. John became an expert in laws concerning surveys and boundaries. He was involved as early as 1801 in the project of the Salem Canal Meadow Company because he was joint owner of several acres of lowland and meadows bordering Salem Creek. He became state attorney general and a justice of the supreme court.

Col. Johnson, born in 1771, completed his education at Princeton College under the presidency of Rev. John Witherspoon, the only clergyman who signed the Declaration of Independence. He was an early Salem County historian, the largest landowner, and a most important and distinguished man in Salem County. His favorable and generous attitude towards the building of a Presbyterian Church in Salem meant a great deal for the cause, especially because he was really from an Episcopalian family. The religious influence of the Pittsgrove school and of Princeton College doubtless led him to turn to the Presbyterian faith.

The VanMeter brothers were the sons of Benjamin VanMeter, a ruling elder in the Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church. Dr. James received his preparatory medical training in the office of Dr. Isaac Harris, of Pittsgrove, quite a famous local practitioner who was one of Salem County’s representatives on the Committee of Correspondence which did so much to unite the Colonies in their determination to fight for independence, and who was an army surgeon during the Revolution. Dr. Robert Hunter VanMeter received his preparatory experience in the office of his brother in Salem. Both completed their medical training in the University of Pennsylvania. The certificate of Dr. Robert, the younger brother, was signed by Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Both the brothers were widely known and both were surgeons in the War of 1812. The farm where the VanMeters grew up was owned by the Presbyterian Church of Salem for several years, a legacy to the church from the VanMeter family. Presently, it is owned by a family belonging to the Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church—back from where it started.

Col. Johnson and the VanMeters were instrumental in organizing the Salem Presbyterian Church, the oldest of Pittsgrove’s three daughters, Salem, Woodstown and Elmer.

The Log College gave way to another log and frame school built on the church grounds about 1803. This was called "Union School." The foundation was uncovered about 1935, and it took a lot of researching to prove this building was not the Pittsgrove Log College. Young ladies were allowed to attend this interdenominational school, but the rules of conduct were very strict. Girls were seated on one side of the room, and boys on the other, and there could be no exchange of seats, books, notes, or even glances, during school hours.

The trustees of the church met in Union School, and it was also the headquarters of the Pittsgrove Library Company organized in 1813. The list of books on the shelves of this library, which was financed by subscriptions from community residents, would almost stagger today’s college students, and some of the books were valued as much as from $10 to $18.50. A few titles, picked at random, included Newton’s Works, Modern Europe, Cooper’s Works, Milner’s Church History, Rollings Ancient History, Bignal’s View of the World, Scott’s Bible, American Revolution, Encyclopedia, Johnson’s Lives, Adam’s Philosophy. Imagine those hardy farmers, millers, blacksmiths, woodsmen, reading these. Apparently the men were the readers, because only about two women’s names appear on the list of borrowers, but then maybe the women at home read them too when they had an opportunity. In November of 1833 the books were sold at public vendue in charge of Jeremiah Foster and James Coombs. No reason for this is given in the records.

During the 1870s an exclusive "finishing school" for young laides was conducted in a large upper room in the manse by Mrs. Olivia Frnch, mother-in-law of the pastor, Rev. William Ferguson. A number of the students boarded with the Fergusons and with other families in the neighborhood.

The schools we have mentioned and the library were all supported entirely by private funds. Education at public expense began in New Jersey in 1816, but the first school built with public funds in Daretown wasn’t built until 1867. It was across the road from the Old Presbyterian Church, and was used until it burned in 1919.

Many people have asked why the Presbyterian Church in Daretown is called "Pittsgrove" instead of "Dare-
town." The church was organized in 1741, many years before there was any village. It was organized as the Presbyterian Congregation of Pilesgrove because then it was in Pilesgrove Township. It changed its name to Pittsgrove when Pittsgrove Township was formed from (Continued on page 89)
From the DESK of the National Chairman:
A Happy New Year to each of you—and please accept the grateful thanks of this Committee for your valuable contributions sent in this year. Hopefully, your records now are all turned in and it's time to start work on our second year's program.

As a special Bicentennial Project, the Genealogical Records Committee is asking each DAR to copy one of her own unpublished records (a will, a Bible record, a deed, etc.) as her personal Bicentennial gift to the National Society. This is something only you can provide and just think what a treasure such a contribution would be! Almost 200,000 documents never before available! Check with your Chapter Genealogical Records Chairman for details on preparation and SEND YOUR BICENTENNIAL GIFT NOW.—Jane Carfer Theobald.

QUERIES


BRUCE: Wm., m. Margaret Ferguson. Ch.: Vinson, George (Oct. 5, 1812-1872), Eliza, A. Jack, Amaziah, Mary A., Wm. Jr. Wm.'s parents "Vint or Dick" mar. 1st Electa Paul, 2nd Ann, ch.: Julia, Alonzo, Emma, Wm. and one unknown. Earlier ancestry needed also.—Mrs. O. B. Schug, P.O. Box 524, Theodore, Alabama 36582.

RANDOLPH: We need your help in planning a Great Reunion of the descendants of the pre-revolutionary Virginia family of RANDOLPH. If you are of this family contact Randolph Reunion, c/o 5091 S.O.M. Center, Willoughby, Ohio 44094.

PRATT-PRATTE: I would like any information about one NOAH PRATT-PRATTE. Lived in Connecticut until 1811, then moved to Pennsylvania that same year. Send any information to Lois R. Rae, 12 Chester Road, Derry Village, N.H. 03038.

EARLY-EARLEY: Patrick Early in 1790 Census, Pendleton, now Anderson Co., South Carolina. Will 6-10-1798, recorded 9-16-1799. Wife Pheby, chn: James, Enoch, Ruth, Lettie. Was he the Patrick Early in 2nd Batt., 2nd Estab., 2nd Reg., New Jersey? Bounty land warrant iss. 4-12-1790 to Jonathan Nichols assignee.—Mrs. Karl T. Wilson, 804 Brookdale Drive, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30315.


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Note: The name was originally spelled Carskaden, but soon from Orange County, New York, it was changed. Early deeds in Wilkes-Barre show Carskaden. Those who remained in Luzerne spelled surname Skadden. It was spelled three (3) different ways by three brothers in Huron County, Ohio, to where they moved—Skadden, Skadden Carskaden. Often the C. was used and some living Skaddens relate that when a "Last Will and Testament" was settled for Absalom, above, his sons had to sign for their settlement "Carskaden."

CLARKSON SKADDEN'S FAMILY RECORD Clarkson Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was married the Twenty-fifth of December A.D. 1882. William Woodward of Rutland, Wis., and Rebecca Skadden of Lehman, Pa., were married on the Second day of January A.D. 1855. A.D. Johnnie D. Skadden of Lehman and Jennie Winslow of N. Mornoeville, Ohio, were married the Twenty-fifth of December A.D. 1882.


HUTCHINSON: Jud or J. D. (spelling varies) m. Eunice Almeta (Mattie) Terrell in 1898, Gainesville, Ga. Chyz. Gladys and Grace—Div.—Remarried?—Mrs. O. B. Schug, P.O. Box 524, Theodore, Alabama 36352.


Bible Record of Anson Skadden

Births
Anson C. Skadden, Borned Oct. 15, 1779
Sally C. Skadden, Borned Oct. 16, 1785

Deaths
James C. Skadden, son of Anson and Sarah Skadden, died January 7, 1849
Gilbert C. Skadden, son of Anson and Sarah Skadden, died July 16, 1852
Anson C. Skadden, died December 5, 1855
Henry C. Skadden, son of Anson and Sarah Skadden, died June 23, 1856
Cynthia Wharram, Daughter of Anson and Sarah Skadden, died January 14, 1867
Sarah, the wife of Anson Skadden, died April 17, 1871
Charles Skadden, died January 17, 1894
William Skadden - no date shown
Absalom Skadden - no date shown
Amelia Lamoreaux, daughter of Anson and Sarah Skadden, died March 31, 1902, Monday

Marriages
Anson C. Skadden and Sally Case married November 15, 1802
John H. Skadden and Emma Perry married September 17, 1874
Sarah A. Skadden and Peter Epp married August (no day or year)

Note: The name was originally spelled Carskaden, but soon after the family arrived in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, it was changed. Early deeds in Wilkes-Barre show Carskaden. Those who remained in Luzerne spelled surname Skadden. It was spelled three (3) different ways by three brothers in Huron County, Ohio, to where they moved—Skadden, Skadden Carskaden. Often the C. was used and some living Skaddens relate that when a “Last Will and Testament” was settled for Absalom, above, his sons had to sign for their settlement "Carskaden."

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William Woodward of Rutland, Wis., and Rebecca Skadden of Lehman, Pa., were married on the Second day of July, 1855 A.D. Johnnie D. Skadden of Lehman and Daisy Rendleman of Jonesboro, Illinois, were married on the Twenty-first day of February, A.D. 1890 Frank A. Olmstead of Monmouth, Illinois and Carrie L. Skadden of Lehman, Pa., were married on the Eighteenth day of January, A.D. 1893 Lorenzo F. Skadden of Lehman, Pa., and Mary C. Deitsch of Edgerton, Ohio, were married on the First day of January, 1873

Clarkson E. Skadden and Elizabeth A. Moss were married August 20, 1904

Births
Clarkson Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., born November 27th, 1839
John Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born May 6th, 1861
William Henry Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was
born June 11th, 1866
Rebecca Jane Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born 27th Nov., 1868
Lorenzo F. Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born 9th Aug., 1871
Carrie Louisa Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born 13th January, 1875
Rachel Blanch Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born Dec. 4, 1878
Edith Skaden of Waco, Nebraska, York County was born March 31, 1889
Jane Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born February 9, 1829
Casper Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County was born Sept. 22, 1830
Sarah Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born Oct. 13, 1832
Elizabeth Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born Aug. 27, 1833
Laura Miranda Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born Feb. 18, 1835
*Anson and Cintha Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born February 16, 1835 *(twins?)*
Joel Skadden of Jackson, Luzerne County, Pa., was born March 9, 1836
Clarkson E. Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born Nov. 24, 1839
Catherine Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born May 6, 1842
William H. Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born July 10, 1844
Chester H. Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., was born May 10, 1846
Lydia A. Skadden of Lehman, Luzerne County, Penna., was born Feb. 14, 1842
Draper S. Skadden of Leh., Luz. Co., Penna., was born Jan. 1, 1850
Aner C. Skadden of Leh., Luz. Co., Penna., was born Apr. 29, 1852

Deaths
William Henry Skadden died in Lehman, Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 3d, 1867
Edith Skaden died in Waco, Nebraska, York County, Apr. 3, 1889
Mary Ellen Skadden died Waco, York Co., Feb. 13, 1904
Edith Skadden (Moss) died March 11, 1919, second wife of Clarkson Skadden

Bragg Family Cemetery, Ouachita County, Arkansas.
Material presented by the Asa Underwood Chapter of Texas. Compiled by Kathleen Sullivan Sechrist. Location: About one mile west of Camden, on George Russell Farm, Harmony Grove Community.
William, Peter Newport
16, Sept. 1800
7, March 1855
Son of Peter N. & A. B. Bragg
Born Spartanburg Dist., South Carolina
Bruton, Abigail
15, July 1776
8, January 1817
Mother of Peter Newport & Ira Daniel Bragg
Bragg, Ira Daniel, M.D.
12, June 1812
8, October 1854
Born Spartanburg Dist., South Carolina
Complete listing of marked burials.

Black Family Cemetery, Ouachita County, Arkansas.
Location: Six miles north of Camden on Highway 79, on Russell Farm.
Black, Cicero S.
31 January 1842
11 February 1900
Black, Leo
1 August 1872
20 August 1907
Black, Miriam Agee
1847
1927
Black, Montrose
30 Sept. 1877
13 July 1882
Child of C. S. & Minnie Black
Black, Sidney
11 July 1875
31 August 1877
Child of C. S. & Minnie Black
Black, Walter
27 January 1870
8 May 1870
Child of C. S. & Minnie Black
Complete listing of marked burials.

Broughton Family Cemetery, Ouachita County, Arkansas.
Location: About ten miles north of Camden, on George Russell Farm, Harmony Grove Community.
Agee, Mary A.
10 April 1823—Sumpter County, Georgia
17 July 1898
Consort of Jacob Roughton & Phillip Agee
Agee, Phillip
8 February 1802
18 February 1875
Black, Walter C.
27 January 1870
8 May 1870
Son of Cicero & Minnie Black
Broughton, J. H.
20 October 1847—Troup County, Georgia
14 August 1900
Broughton, Jacob L.
1813—Green County, Georgia
1 May 1861
Hawkins, Georgia
24 February 1835
29 August 1892
Pittman, Claude W.
10 September 1886
7 June 1887
Son of D. G. & N. L. Pittman
Pittman, Minnie
26 September 1890
21 July 1893
Complete listing of marked burials.

William Vanlandingham Family Bible, of Wilkinson Co., Georgia 1802-1933, now owned by the family of Mrs. John Cottier, 150 Woodfield Drive, Auburn, Ala., copied by Mrs. Homer S. Swingle, Genealogical Records Chairman of Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Alabama.

Family Record
William Vanlandingham was born Dec. 19, 1802
Elizabeth Deans, his wife, was born Nov. 30, 1808
William Vanlandingham and Elizabeth Deans were married March 18, 1826
Wesley C. Vanlandingham was born Jan'y 27, 1827
Samuel Vanlandingham was born June 22, 1829
Anna S. Vanlandingham was born June 17, 1832
Francis Vanlandingham was born Dec'r 1, 1834
Maxey J. Vanlandingham was born Mar. 16, 1837
John T. Vanlandingham was born Nov. 25, 1839
Celia Vanlandingham was born Sept. 7, 1842
Jethro D. Vanlandingham was born Jan. 21, 1845
Permelia E. Vanlandingham was born Oct. 21, 1847
Wm. N. S. Vanlandingham was born Nov. 9, 1849
Lewis Vanlandingham was born Aug. 28, 1854
Patience Deans was born Apr. 27, 1857
Epsy Deans was born Apr. 5, 1859
Celia Deans was born Dec. 12, 1860
Cora Edna Hall born Feb. 10, 1869
Maya Elizabeth Hall born June 28, 1871
Flora Leila Hall born Jan. 14, 1874
William Ira Hall born July 9, 1876
Emma Rosalyn Hall born July 12, 1880
Alma Hall born Jan. 27, 1883
John Marvin Hall born Nov. 6, 1886

Deaths
Maxey J. Vanlandingham died June 7, 1843
Samuel Vanlandingham died May 9, 1856
John T. Vanlandingham died May 28, 1864
Frances Harvill died Apr. 29, 1868
William Vanlandingham died Aug. 19, 1881
Elizabeth Vanlandingham died Jan. 17, 1891
Wm. N. S. Vanlandingham died Jan. 4, 1898
Anna S. Lord died Aug. 1906
Celia V. Freeman died April 1925
Lewis Vanlandingham died Feb. 11, 1910
Coria E. Hall died June 21, 1931

McKEES of Virginia & Kentucky. Bible belonging to JOHN T. McKEE and now in possession of Mr. O. B. Dunlap (August 1890).

John T. McKee b. 1707, Married Jane Logan January 29, 1744

Jane Logan McKee d. July 17, 1763
b. April 14, 1783.

T. McKEE and now in possession of Mr. 0. B. Dunlap (August 1975 39

Children of this marriage

John Telford McKee d. December 12, 1765
Married December 12, 1765

John McKee, Jr. d. December 1, 1815
James Logan McKee and Mrs. Nancy Scott, his second wife, were married in the year 1807.

James Logan McKee d. Aug. 14, 1832, aged 80 yrs. 5 months
John Telford McKee and Nancy Hanna (b. May 9, 1779) were married Nov. 18, 1806

Children of this marriage

Jane Telford McKee b. Aug. 25, 1807

Samuel W. McKee b. Apr. 30, 1809
Martha Hanna McKee b. Aug. 5, 1811
Mary Susan McKee b. Mar. 7, 1815
John Telford McKee d. Apr. 30, 1857; His wife, Nancy
Hanna McKee d. Apr. 23, 1847
Samuel W. McKee and Polly Ann Davidson were married Aug. 20, 1834

Children of this marriage

Nancy Hanna McKee b. Sept. 4, 1835
Polly McKee b. Sept. 18, 1837
Lucinda J. McKee b. Oct. 4, 1839
John T. McKee b. Oct. 21, 1841
Martha Davidson McKee b. Oct. 6, 1843
Sally Gilmore McKee b. Sept. 11, 1845
James Gilmore McKee b. June 15, 1848
Elizabeth Samuela McKee b. June 5, 1850
Samuel Madison McKee b. May 4, 1853
Polly Ann McKee, wife of Samuel W. McKee d. Jan. 23, 1860
Samuel W. McKee in 1883
Matthew Hanna Parry and Jane Telford McKee married June 5, 1831

Children of this marriage

Mary E. Parry b. May 1, 1832
Martha L. Parry b. Jan. 20, 1834
Nancy M. Parry b. Nov. 24, 1835
Susan B. Parry b. Sept. 22, 1837
Emma W. Parry b. Sept. 12, 1839
Charlotte E. Parry b. Oct. 1, 1841
John McKee Parry b. Aug. ...., 1843
Jane T. Parry b. Sept. 4, 1845
Charles E. Parry b. Nov. ...., 1852
Willis Richardson Parry b. ....

Deaths
Rev. T. C. Young 1886
Rev. B. Lowe 1859-1
James Scott 1856-1858:

J. Wesley Hammer 1856-1858:

Marriages of North Prairie alrea, beginning with the first recorded minister. North Prairie is in LaMoille Twp., Bureau County, Illinois. The marriages may not have been performed by Minister of the time indicated.

Rev. J. S. Baird 1856-1858(?):
Barton Jay Rebecca Julian Febr. 1, 1856
W. B. Garten Sarah J. Stevenson Mar. 19, 1856
Samuel Hancher Sarah Lee Apr. 2, 1856
Charles Mead Rebecca Woodward Jan. 1, 1857
Oscar Mead Lucy A. Chase Jan. 27, 1857
Daniel M. Jay Lucy M. Hayden Feb. 19, 1857
Thomas Lewis Maria A. Chambers Feb. 19, 1857
Azaiah D. Garten Fanny E. Browning Mar. 26, 1857
J. Wesley Hammer Almeda Corey July 4, 1857
Samuel Stevenson Maria Bigelow July 16, 1857
James W. Kiser Sarah J. Hancher July 26, 1857
Henry Kiser Martha A. Carico Sept. 3, 1857

Rev. P. S. Lott 1856:
Aaron Stevenson Ardilla Isaac Feb. 18, 1858
Evan Stevenson Elvira B. Blakely Feb. 22, 1858
Perry Raynor Elsa Corey Feb. 23, 1858

Rev. B. Lowe 1859-1860:
Thomas Pinlot Sarah J. Kiser Oct. 4, 1859
Abraham Hildebrand Elsey Acker Jan. 25, 1860
James Scott Charlotte Hammer Mar. 9, 1860
George Hammer Elizabeth Butts Sept. 13, 1860

Rev. T. C. Young 1861:
Aaron Kiser Sarah E. Smith Feb. 28, 1861
George H. Hammer Lydia Chambers Sept. 18, 1861
Marion Hite Nancy Ann Isaac Oct. 25, 1861

(Continued on page 94)

JANUARY 1975 39
NAHOULA (Laurel, Ms). Left to right are pictured June Crumbley, Besty Clark, Cindy Scoper, Stephanie Boteler, Debbie Lightsey, Center: Robin Beasley. Not pictured, Richard Mulloy and Cameron Diket. Members of Three-Chopped-Way Society of the Children of the American Revolution. This Society is sponsored by the Nahoula Chapter.

This group of young ladies acted as Hostesses at Rosalie, the DAR Shrine at Natchez, Miss., recently. Their colorful antebellum dresses were very authentic and blended beautifully with the 150-year-old home. Mrs. M. E. Diket, Jr. was the Senior President in charge of the project.

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COLONEL THEUNIS DEY (Midland, Texas) presented the Medal of Honor to Mrs. Richard Anderson, Gail, Texas at an event hosted by the Borden County Historical Society in Gail. Mrs. F. Hastings Pannill, State Regent, representing the National and State Societies conferred the medal before a large gathering of citizens.

Mrs. Anderson was chosen by the Colonel Theunis Dey Chapter as its first nominee for this high award for a full prospectus of community services so freely given over the years. Mrs. Anderson, the former Barbara Clayton, is a daughter of a prominent New Mexico rancher and now resides on the Muleshoe Ranch, Borden County, operated by her husband.

Her devotion to community service was confirmed when she realized that the only means of local newspaper communication in Borden County would cease because of financial troubles of the one paper serving the area in which she lives. She persuaded a group of women to join her in purchasing the depleted assets of the paper, and to gain their support she agreed to serve as editor which she has done since 1971. The services of the editor and staff are contributed freely as a means of public communication to link families on ranches in the area.

In addition to her duties with the newspaper, Mrs. Anderson is involved in other activities such as school-parent programs of the one consolidated school in the county, health programs, parish duties of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of Big Spring, American Cancer Society and Borden Country Historical Society and Museum. She also is interested in the political events in her area, state and nation. She was selected for Who's Who in Texas for 1973-74.

Mrs. Solon P. Crain, Vice Regent of the Colonel Theunis Dey Chapter led the DAR ritual with the audience participating.

Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Crain, Chapter Vice Regent, and Mrs. Pannill, State Regent.

SUSANNA RUSSELL (Lima, Ohio). Following a week of rain and cloudy weather, bright sunshine heralded the first Bicentennial and Constitution Week Celebration ever held in the Allen and Auglaize Counties area between Wapakoneta and Lima, Ohio on September 14th.

Setting for the festivity was the Elm View Shopping complex and 12 merchants co-sponsored the event with the year-old Susanna Russell Chapter. Featured were a covered wagon train, Revolutionary War Soldiers (ninth Virginia Regiment of Dayton, Ohio), a local patriotic singing group, the Lima Area Concert Band and many demonstrations of crafts and handiwork from the 18th century.

Every merchant flew the flag and a spirit of patriotism permeated the sunny autumn day.

An historical pageant, based on happenings in the area in 1832 when the Shawnee Indians were forced west by the government, was written and directed by Regent Mrs. Billy (Terri Crider) Leffler. A cast of 11 pantomimed the drama, pre-recorded in stereo sound by radio station WTGN-FM, which also presented the half-hour play on the air.

Constitution Week Chairman Mrs. Ronald (Sandra Thomas) Powers made sure displays appeared throughout the area. Highlighting these were posters and essays submitted by students of all grades from two nearby elementary schools. Themes for the contests were "Benjamin Franklin Supported the Constitution," and "What the Constitution Means to Me." The winning essay, written by a fifth grader, was published in the newspaper. Her award was a five dollar check. Other winners received parchment copies of The Declaration of Independence, which along with 500 copies of the Declaration of Independence, which along with 500 copies of The Declaration of Independence, which along with 500 copies of the Constitution, distributed to students attending the celebration, were supplied by John Hancock Insurance Company.

Initiated on the eventful day was the Cast for the Allen County Historical Play.
Our Constitution Week committee also arranged for a display of antique items of the revolutionary period at a local jewelers. Among the items displayed was a letter signed by Benjamin Franklin in 1786, a patterned cotton quilt made in 1820, an arithmetic arithmetic from 1734, a China plate with a picture of George Washington and his mother as well as other interesting items. Sacramento Mayor Richard Marriott signed a proclamation commemorating Constitution Week.

During the week the chapter displayed signs commemorating the Constitution at 75 banks, libraries and stores. Mrs. Herbert H. Matthews and Mrs. Robert G. Daniell appeared on local television and radio programs. Mrs. Harold Hook is Regent.—Peggy Daniell.

WILLIAM FRENCH (Bellows Falls, VT). A new American flag was presented to the YMCA of Bellows Falls, Vermont by the members of William French Chapter DAR. The flag had been flown over the United States Capitol at the request of Senator George D. Aiken, of Vermont and Mrs. Herman Weston, Honorary State Regent.

Pictured at the day camp in Saxtons River, Vermont are (left to right): Mrs. Hunter Krantz, Regent, who made the presentation; Matthew Blunt (rear); Mrs. Richard Howe, DAR Magazine Chairman; Mrs. Matthew Blunt, Vice Regent; Mrs. Irving Polley; Miss Ethel W. Hill, past Regent and Defense Chairman; Mrs. Leonard Drake, Secretary and State Auditor; and Allen Halberg, Director of the YMCA.

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Mrs. Daniell and Mrs. Coffroth during Sacramento's Constitution Week Celebration.
Raymond, accepted the Marker for the Town.
As her last official visit as State Regent before becoming Curator General, Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck brought inspirational greetings from the State. Mr. Ernest Knight of Raymond-Casco Historical Society told the information he has gleaned from much study and research about John Cash, the Revolutionary Soldier who once owned most of the land on top of the hill. Several descendants of John Cash were in the audience—Mrs. Trueman Moy of Old York Chapter; Mrs. Robert Brooks of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter and daughter, Lesley, a C.A.R. member.
After the Ceremony, refreshments and coffee were served by the Ladies of Raymond Hill Church headed by Mrs. Augustus Plummer and aided by Mrs John L. Gordon, of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter and State Publicity Chairman; Mrs. E. Joel Bois, Chapter Vice Regent; Mrs. Clifton M. Hamm, Chapter Historian.

KATE WALLER BARRETT (Alexandria, Virginia). Guest speaker at the Oct. 2 meeting was Virginia State Vice Regent Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim of Falls Church. Mrs. John Chase was hostess to the Chapter in her home at 903 Chalfonte Drive, Alexandria. Mrs. T. Patrick Hen- son was co-hostess. Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Ames, presided.

 "Americans should speak up for America," Mrs. Yochim said, "refuting the unpatriotism that seems rampant. Ours is the freest and finest political system so far devised upon this earth. It has a stronger appeal than foreign isms. If the principles for which our ancestors fought were followed faithfully by all Americans, there would be no doubt of the nation's welfare, and our country would be preserved for posterity. But, many young Americans know little or nothing of American history. In only a few States is the study of American history mandatory by law. In some States a student may enter college without ever having taken a single course in American history. It is well to be informed about Communism—but we do not hear enough about Americanism. How can we expect our boys and girls to know our country's history if it is not sufficiently taught? Soon our nation will be transmitted to the care of the rising generation. If they love it, it will be safe in their keeping."

Mrs. James G. Somerville, serving on the DAR Committee on National Defense, warned that billions of dollars of foreign money are being invested in the United States, in land and in businesses, and that nobody anywhere is keeping track of the full extent of this.

Chapter Bylaws booklets, newly revised and reprinted, were presented to members as a personal gift from Mrs. Paul Barry Darsey, immediate Past Regent of the Chapter.

Public Relations and Press Book Chairman, Miss Hazel Harper, asked members to mail or hand to her every newspaper or magazine mention they see of DAR—National, State, or this Chapter; the entire page, please, with no writing, marking or staples.

Mrs. Emmett E. Tucker presided over coffee and tea at the very attractive refreshments table.

BENJAMIN CLEVELAND (Shelby, North Carolina) was organized in 1924 with thirty-six members. The three remaining charter members, pictured, left to right, are Miss Ollie Hamrick, Mrs. Yates McSwain, and Mrs. Penny Owen.

The chapter was named after Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who was one of the most colorful characters in the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Members of the chapter have met all the requirements for the State and National Honor Roll, besides doing many other interesting, historical, and educational things. This past year we donated to Crossnore School in North Carolina, red bed spreads and a color TV. Our Historian compiled a book about Revolutionary soldiers' graves, telling where, a little history of the soldier, and a picture of the grave stone. This book was placed in our public library. We are now working with the Cleveland County Historical Society to help establish a museum in Shelby.

The 50th Anniversary was celebrated with a luncheon to honor our charter members, who were presented with 50-year pins, and the fourteen other members who had been in the chapter twenty-five years or more. Miniature flag arrangements as well as the decorated anniversary cake, carried out the patriotic theme of the luncheon. A summary of important events of the chapter's fifty years was presented. Tributes were paid to the fifty-year members and the twenty-five and over members. These members responded by telling what they remembered when they first joined the NSDAR. We are proud to be a member of NSDAR.

BEULAH PATTERSON BROWN (Newark Valley, N.Y.) is exceedingly proud of Miss Grace Kirk, DAR Magazine Chairman, who was given an award of $10.00 by the New York State Organization for securing the greatest increase in subscriptions, 11, to the DAR Magazine for a Chapter of 50 members or less. She gets about with a cane or walker, and so had to do all her solicitation by phone, repeating some calls many times to reach members not always at home.

Miss Kirk has served the Chapter over the years as Secretary and Chairman of Genealogical Records, and will be eligible for a 50-Year Membership Certificate. Her patriot ancestor was John Jacob Ford, a Captain of Militia. He was one of the three men who captured Col. Andre, when that British officer was returning from his meeting with Benedict Arnold.

The Chapter honored Miss Kirk, who is camera shy and would not permit a photograph, at a recent meeting, and made her a gift of a Sweetheart Rose in a bud vase.

PITTSBURGH (Pittsburgh, PA). The first project of the Bicentennial Committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter was the publication of a book of collected biographies of forty-nine of Pittsburgh's Revolutionary Heroes. The book is a library bound volume and is entitled Pittsburgh Patriots. The names were gained from a bronze plaque placed on the Oliver Avenue wall of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. The plaque had been placed by Pittsburgh Chapter in 1915. Today Pittsburgh and Allegheny County memorialize these early families in names of streets and townships and Pennsylvania also remembers them in county and city names elsewhere.
As Mrs. Gregg L. Neel, Chairman, states in the Preface for the book, "A more intelligent, brave and resolute class of men never settled any country than the settlers of Western Pennsylvania. . . . Their loyalty to the church whose foundations they silently cemented with unceasing labors and prayer and love, have made secure the very foundations of Pennsylvania. Thus the reminder to 'Remove not the landmark which thy father hath set,' is a Biblical injunction that we have endeavored to heed in our memorial to our heroes who were once a integral part of the life of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania."

Limited information hampered efforts to gain as much knowledge as could be wished for some of the heroes, and only limited space could be given. The Bicentennial Committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter has endeavored to present some salient facts for posterity to remember, concerning the early patriots noted in the book.

To earn money for the publication of the book, the Committee commissioned and sold glass paperweights with a Bicentennial theme. In their continuing effort to make local history live for the Bicentennial, the Committee has set itself the task to find and document all the markers placed by Pittsburgh Chapter in a tricounty area since the Chapter's founding in 1891.—Mrs. W.J. Singley, Jr.

WHITTIER (Whittier, CA.) At the age of 87, Theodore Fred Kuper of Whittier is working on a crusade to spread through the country's high schools a new understanding of what the Declaration of Independence means.

He told members of the Whittier Chapter of his work when he accepted the DAR Americanism Award at a luncheon at the William Penn Hotel.

"I want to sow the seeds in the high schools so that our students will learn the real revolution of which 1976 will be the 200th anniversary," said Kuper, who came to this country as an immigrant child from Russia. "The real revolution was the immortal paragraph in which Thomas Jefferson wrote that all men had been created equal and had been given inalienable rights by their Creator." Kuper said that "from the home town of the President this crusade of understanding and devotion to our ideals and heritages can move out and reach the whole country."

Kuper cited the heresy laws of the colony of Virginia, under which Quakers could be jailed or put to death for their beliefs, as one of the motivations that led to the religious freedom guaranteed in the Constitution.

DACOTAH (Fargo, ND). Mrs. Anna Stevens of Dacotah Chapter was honored by the North Dakota State Society by receiving an National Certificate of Appreciation for her valued and faithful service to her local chapter and the State Society for over 53 years. Anna has been a member of the DAR for 65 years. The framed certificate was presented by Mrs. Charles Collins, retiring State Regent.

Mrs. Stevens has served her local chapter as Recording Secretary Treasurer, Vice Regent, and Regent. She has served the State Society as State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent, and State Regent. In addition, she has served as State Parliamentarian for 40 years, as well as acting as local chapter parliamentarian for over 50 years. Mrs. Stevens has rarely missed either a local or state meeting.

Mrs. Stevens has won other honors for her many activities in addition to DAR. In 1967 she was named North Dakota Mother of the Year. In 1973 she was chosen one of two Women of the Year for continuing service to the Fargo Community in a competition sponsored by the YWCA. Also in 1973 she was named one of the seven North Dakota Women as "Trendsetters in the Status of Women" competition.

SHENANDOAH (Shenandoah, Iowa) presented the painting, "Portrait Of A Lady," to the Iowa State Room at the 1974 Continental Congress honoring the late Mrs. J.C. Rapp, State Chairman of the Iowa Room Committee 1966-1973 and a member of the Shenandoah Chapter for many years. During her term of office the Iowa room was completely refurbished and received special recognition at that time.

PAINTING: Tempora on artist's board, of the Prior-Hamblen School, c. 1850. The sitter is believed to be a young lady of the Cyrus Young family of Provincetown, Mass. She is posed, to bust length in the center of the board, gazes forward, head tilted slightly to her right. Brown hair parted in the middle falls to earlobe length, right ear peaks out from beneath hair; brown eyebrows; blue-grey eyes; pink cheeks; lips curved upwards in slight smile. Black dress with white embroidered collar, the collar held together with a gold diamond-shaped pin. The background is grey-green color; there is a black drape in the upper right hand corner with a red edging and a red and black double loop cord.

This presentation was made by Mrs. Ermal McMichael, Honorary State Regent of Iowa.—Marie McMichael.

PASADENA (Pasadena, CA). Several Chapters of NSDAR in Southern California cooperated with the City of Hope Medical Center in celebrating the 198th birthday of our Nation, not with fireworks, but in presenting the history of our country through historic pictures and give-away patriotic literature.

The scene for this event which began on July 3 was the spacious cafeteria, the focal meeting place on this over ninety-acre hospital campus, for the eleven hundred employees, the out-patients and guests of this facility.

DAR patriotic literature and magazines were donated by members of the Martin Severance and Pasadena Chapters of Padres and the Santa Anita Chapter of Arcadia. Assisting members were given a tour of this well-known cancer and heart center followed by luncheon.

Inviting the DAR to participate, Mrs. Shifflet, coordinator of displays at the City of Hope, felt that patriotic displays and literature would challenge employees and friends to pause and re-evaluate the true meaning of July 4, add to their knowledge of history, and bring further appreciation and reverence for the great men and events of the past in bringing freedom to us all through their great vision which necessitated untold sacrifice and privation, but resulted in the birth of a great democracy heretofore unknown to mankind. This was a most meaningful way to celebrate July 4th in preparation for the Bicentennial.—Mrs. Max Beeler Alcorn.
COLUMBIA (Washington, D.C.), fifth chapter in the District of Columbia, recently celebrated its founding eighty years ago, in the new Chapter House.

Historical memorabilia featured the portrait of Mrs. Charlotte B. Poucher, a member born 1821 and a real daughter of the Revolution, with her husband on their wedding day. Her sister, Mrs. Catherine H. Coon, our second real daughter member, born 1817, had the unique distinction of having a father, grandfather and great grandfather, all fight in the same Regiment. Columbia’s origin.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH (Statesboro, GA). The highlight of the year for the Archibald Bulloch Chapter was the organization of the Martha Stewart Bulloch Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The organizational meeting held in November 1973 hosted approximately one hundred guests including state officers, members of the local DAR Chapter and twenty-five children who were initiated into the Society at this first meeting. Six applications have since been approved, and fourteen are pending in Washington, making a total of 45 charter members.

With outstanding leadership on the part of both the C.A.R. office and DAR senior advisers the group has made remarkable progress following closely the National Society’s plan of action.

Martha Stewart Bulloch Society was represented at the Georgia state meeting on Jekyll Island in February, and although only about three months old the four members and two senior advisers came home with five state awards. Five members attended the National Convention in Washington, D.C. in April, and two C.A.R. members and four DAR advisers were present at the Southeastern Regional meeting in Savannah in August. They were second in the number attending the state workshop in Vidalia.

Members of Martha Stewart Bulloch were invited by the Senior State President, Mrs. Gerald Fling, to participate in the Georgia Day pageant in Savannah. This was a gala occasion for the new members.

Archibald Bulloch is honored to sponsor such a fine group of young people who are busily at work promoting the goals of C.A.R.

FORT MASSAC (Metropolis, Ill.). On August 4, 1974, two years of effort were culminated in a service dedicating markers placed at the graves of three Revolutionary War veterans who were buried in St. John Lutheran Cemetery in Union County, Illinois. These veterans were Peter Meisenheimer, Adam Clapp and Christopher Lyerle. Of the one hundred people attending the service thirty were descendants of Peter Meisenheimer, seventeen from Christopher Lyerle, but we found no descendants of Adam Clapp.

Participating in the program were members of the Carroll P. Foster Chapter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (Anna, Illinois) who conducted military rites; Mr. Orris Vick, Cemetery Board President; Miss Patricia Sayers, Seventh District Director DAR; and from our chapter, Mrs. John Oldham, Vice Regent, Misses Crystal Fowler and Virginia Trousdale, and Mesdames Oliver Hill, Edward Hiners, Hubert Lingle and Elbert Maddagh.

The St. John Cemetery is one of the oldest in Illinois. The pine trees visible in the background of the picture grew from pine cones planted by early settlers and brought by them to this area from North Carolina soon after the Revolutionary War.

LAFAYETTE-LEXINGTON (Lexington, Missouri). On Sunday, June 16, 1974, a Revolutionary War marker was dedicated at the grave of Phoebe Briscoe Warren, a Real Daughter, at the Dover (Missouri) Cemetery. The dedication was sponsored by the Lafayette-Lexington and the Carrollton Chapters DAR.

Phoebe Briscoe Warren was the daughter of Jeremiah Briscoe who served as a private in Capt. John Allen’s Company under Col. George Rogers Clark. He was also a major in the War of 1812 and a member of the Kentucky Senate.

She was born in Mercer County (now Boyle County), Kentucky, Feb. 20, 1784. Her mother was Elizabeth (Harlan) Briscoe. She was married on Feb. 25, 1802 to James Warren who died May 22, 1819 in Perryville, Kentucky, leaving her with six children and one stepdaughter. She later came to Lafayette County with a son, George Briscoe Warren. She died in Dover June 8, 1856.

Taking part in the ceremony were Missouri State Senator Ike Skelton of Lexington, Mrs. Herbert H. White, State Regent, Mrs. Tom Woodward, Carrollton Chapter Regent, Mrs. Leroy R. Lewis, Lafayette-Lexington Regent, and Elizabeth Lacy, State President, United States Daughters of 1812.

State Senator Skelton, in his remarks at the cemetery, said, “We should keep our eyes fixed on the greatness of America and be ever mindful that this greatness was won by men who accepted the challenge of the Western wilderness frontier. They were a hardy people, filled with (Continued on page 60)
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Gwaltney salutes the Colonel Francis Mallory Chapter of the NSDAR.

School Tour

(Continued from page 8)

new world. How fortunate that our tour members could observe this ancient art of glassblowing and that we were able to see this old type A-frame structure with the thatched roof!

Following lunch, with Mrs. Johns S. Biscoe, Vice President General from Virginia, on the lead bus, we were quickly guided onto the route to Gunston Hall and another delightful tour of yet another beautiful area was underway. The Gunston Hall Plantation is the colonial home and gardens of George Mason, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. Like its builder, George Mason, it is typical of a great period in the history of Virginia and of the nation. Virginia was represented by such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, the Lees and George Mason. Mount Vernon, Monticello and Gunston Hall are noted as much for their architectural beauty as for their historic associations. The magnificent twelve foot tall boxwood planted by George Mason is found on the river side of the house.

But now comes the sad time of the tour. This time, when we boarded our buses, some of the ladies were headed for the National Airport and their trips homeward and the other ladies were headed for the Greyhound Bus Depot and then on to the Mayflower Hotel. Fond goodbyes were said, there were tears in many eyes and old and new friends fondly kissed each other goodbye. Once again we had proved to our satisfaction that 73 ladies can live together, play together, laugh together and love each other for 9 days on two Greyhound buses.
Relationships don’t just happen. They have to be built. Day by day. Promises have to be kept. Expectations lived up to. Understandings reached. And then they have to withstand the test of time. Can you count on the same things today that you counted on yesterday? Will you be able to count on them again tomorrow? If the answer is yes, you’re on your way to establishing a lifetime relationship. With a bank. Or with a friend. First & Merchants National Bank. Member FDIC. F&M Your lifetime bank

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And those locks from the old James River and Kanawha Canal — we're mighty proud of them, too.
WILLIAMSBURG in the REVOLUTIONARY DECADE 1774-1784

AN ATTRACTIVE COLOR EDITION of this 200-year old REVOLUTIONARY WAR MAP, the work of Desandrouins, Cartographer to General ROCHAMBEAU, is now in printing, for sale at popular prices during the BICENTENNIAL YEAR.

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As a Bicentennial Project, Commonwealth Chapter is contributing $2,500.00 toward a humidification system for the house to help protect its many valuable and original furnishings. Commonwealth Chapter is proud to be a part of this historic landmark.

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Houdon's Statue of George Washington

Jean Antoine Houdon's Statue of George Washington is considered America's most valuable marble sculpture. This life sized statue in the rotunda of the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond is the best likeness of George Washington that exists.

Authorization for the statue came in a resolution passed by Virginia's General Assembly in 1784. Even though the Revolutionary War had nearly emptied the state's treasury, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin were chosen to select the sculptor.

The French artist Jean Antoine Houdon was the leading sculptor in Europe and he had agreed to undertake the work. Jefferson noted that though Houdon would be paid only about half of his usual fee, he was "unwilling to commit the work to an inferior hand".

The sculptor and three assistants spent two weeks at Mount Vernon taking accurate measurements and creating a life mask of Washington, and work was begun in 1785.

The statue is made of white Carrara marble from the same quarry that Michelangelo used. It presents the Revolutionary hero exactly as Houdon studied him at the age of 53. Standing 6 feet, 2 inches tall in the dress he wore in the service of his country. The stern General is seen in the view at left; from the right there is a glimpse of social personality.

Legend has it that the Father of his Country demanding an exact resemblance for posterity, called attention to the button missing from his coat.

Twenty-two copies of the statue made in bronze are located around the country, in South America, England and France. The first and most colorful copy stands at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia.

Mrs. Leonard R. Graves, Director

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William Byrd
Williamsburg

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Amherst County, Virginia lies “Winton Cemetery.” Herein is located the gravesite of Sarah Winston Henry, mother of the illustrious patriot and outspoken statesman, Patrick Henry. The final resting spot of her son, Lieutenant William Henry and her son-in-law and daughter Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Garland Meredith are also situated within this hallowed area along with other relatives of the Henry family.

In recent years this hallowed spot has been restored and enclosed with a most attractive brick wall. The erection of this wall and perpetual care of this National Historical Site has been made possible through the efforts of the Sarah Winston Henry Branch Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, The Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution of District III and The Amherst County Board of Supervisors.

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D2. GREENE, KATHERINE GLASS, Winchester, Virginia, and its Beginnings . . . Strasburg, 1946. 441pps. $10.00
Includes correspondence of the Woods. Of Revolutionary War interest. Very good. Another copy, covers stained. $6.00
D4. (WYTHE COUNTY) PRESGRAVES, JAMES S., Wythe County Chapters . . . Wytheville, 1972. 356pps. $17.50
A compilation of scarce and unavailable printed material about Wythe County. Civil War rosters, iron industry, churches, over 30pps. index.
D5. (VIRGINIA) (SMYTH COUNTY) Presgraves, James S. (compiler) Smyth County Families and History . . . Pulaski, Va., 1974. 70pps. Introduction by Dr. Goodridge Wilson, and w/excerpts from Hardesty’s encyclopaedia (N.Y., 1884) prepared by R. A. Brock. Lt. bds. Mint condition. $8.50
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VIRGINIA STATE REGENT 1974 - 1977
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 44)

visions, determination, high ideals, and courage."

Mrs. R. W. Bricken of Waverly, Missouri, Mrs. Groves Wheeler of New York City, and Mrs. R. D. Pittsenbarger of Seattle, Washington, three great-great-granddaughters of Phoebe Briscoe Warren, attended the dedication and spoke of family traditions and memories of the Southern hospitality for which the Warrens were noted.

GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER (Harrison, Ohio). On November 22, 1974, the chapter will celebrate its sixteenth anniversary. The name of the chapter honors Othniel Looker, the only Revolutionary veteran who ever became the Governor of Ohio. His term began in 1814.

Mrs. Herbert was the organizing regent. Under her leadership and the fine regents who followed, the chapter has achieved many worthy accomplishments. What busy, happy years these have been!

Our National Society was built upon three broad areas of interest: historic, educational, and patriotic. Those aims covered many phases of our work, and our programs and activities were planned accordingly.

Annually, our chapter has taken a trip to some point of historical interest. We have visited the Conner Prairie Farm near Noblesville, Indiana, and the home of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, at Greenfield, Indiana. The old glass factories and glass museums at Elwood, Indiana, were charming places. We traveled in a group to Shakertown, Kentucky, home of the famous pioneer religious sect, the Shakers, who literally shook sin from their bodies. The William McGuffey Museum, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, was a high point of interest. Here, McGuffey compiled his famous readers that shaped the culture of nineteenth-century Americans. In New Trenton, Indiana, we were welcome guests at the Rockefeller Tavern, which has been restored. In historic Brookville, Indiana, we visited the birthplace of Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur. Not far from the Wallace home, we saw the old seminary, where young Hoosiers were educated. The father of Booth Tarkington, Indiana author, was a student there; One of the projects which we visited was the new conservation dam at Brookville, Indiana. This is the largest inland lake in the state, and a beautiful testimony to conservation.

In the field of education, our programs covered a variety of interests: we have featured programs on Currier and Ives, American glass, wild flowers of our area, decoupage, Indian culture, historic Christmas cards, and DAR schools.

We have co-operated with the Village Historical Society, near Harrison, in its endeavor to restore the home of Othniel Looker, which was built in Harrison, ca., 1804. Several of our members sewed flags for the historical society, which is making a collection of historic American flags. In the spring of 1973, we planted a buckeye tree on the Looker lawn, in memory of our deceased members.

Our chapter has participated in local Memorial and Fourth of July parades. We

(Continued on page 66)
The history of Pohick Church, located six miles from Mount Vernon, (Intersection of U.S. Route #1 and Telegraph Road) traces back to the very early colonists in what is now Fairfax County and Northern Virginia. A place of worship first established near Occoquan Creek in the late 17th century became in 1732 the parish church of Truro Parish, created by the Virginia General Assembly in that year.

This church, presumably a wooden structure, was located some two miles southeast of the present church but the exact site is not known. Among its vestrymen famous in history were George Washington, George Mason and George William Fairfax. The old church deteriorated in the 1760s to the point where it was decided by the Vestry to erect a new building. The present site was selected largely at the urging of George Washington, because it was nearer Mount Vernon.

Construction plans were drawn by Washington and a contract was made with Daniel French to erect the new building on approximately three acres of land purchased from him. French began the work in 1769 but died before it was completed.

George Mason took over the job of "undertaker" which was the 18th century term for a contractor. Services were first held in the new church in 1774.

The walls of the building as it stands today are original. The interior is a close reproduction of the original, recreated to replace the interior destroyed during the Civil War when the church was successively occupied by Confederate and Federal troops.

Pohick Church is an active congregation of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia. Three services are held each Sunday.

There are no governmental contributions of any type to the church. The doors are open to visitors. (9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.) No charge is made but donations are accepted to help pay the costly upkeep of the church buildings.

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DISTRICT VI VIRGINIA

Presents A

BICENTENNIAL GIFT

TO THE

DAR MUSEUM

SILVER TEA URN

Mrs. H. T. N. Graves, Director of District VI congratulates Mrs. G. E. Honts, Jr., former Director, as they view the silver tea urn on display at the District Meeting in Syria.

The silver tea urn by Curry and Preston (circa 1815-1830) was presented to the DAR Museum by the members of the chapters in District VI and the Regents Club in honor of Mrs. Honts, who was their Director 1971-1974.

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RAINBOW RIDGE CHAPTER
ROCKFISH VALLEY CHAPTER
SHADWELL CHAPTER

VIRGINIA FRONTIER CHAPTER
"Bellevue" was built by Major John Redd in 1783 and is located south of Martinsville, Virginia, in Henry County. Its front porch commanded a long view of the famous "Carolina Road", which took early settlers into Carolina. The front of the house is typical two story wood structure with a wide center hall, two rooms upstairs and two down. An additional wing has been added at the south and another at the rear. The house was restored in the mid 1950's by the late Justice Kennon C. Whittle and Mrs. Whittle, who still own it.

When Major Redd was about twenty years old he travelled with Captain (later General) Joseph Martin into Poyell's Valley for one of the first attempts at settlement west of Blacksburg.

Major Redd was in charge of supplies for General Greene's troops at Guilford. He was present at the seige of Yorktown.

"Bellevue" has been designated as a Virginia Historic Landmark and has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

**DISTRICT VII—VIRGINIA DAR**

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have presented flags to Boy Scout groups and to the local high school. Because of efforts to follow the programs of the National Society, we have received the Gold Honor Roll certificate several times.

Our membership has grown from the required twelve, to the present membership of thirty-seven.—Elizabeth Turret.

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA and NORTHAMPTON COUNTY (Eastern Shore, Va.). As a part of their Bicentennial observance, the Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter planned a tour to Independence Historical Park in Philadelphia and invited the Northampton County Chapter to join them. After picking up members along the way throughout the two counties, the bus arrived before noon in front of Independence Hall. Mr. Charles Dorman, chief curator, met the group and escorted them to the second floor, where he explained the furnishings of the two meeting rooms given as the DAR Gift to the Nation. Although not quite complete, the restored chambers are magnificent. Mr. Dorman told of the very extensive research done to authenticate each item before it was accepted, and it was indeed a special privilege to have this very knowledgeable expert as our guide and host.

The group then split up and during the early part of that beautiful October afternoon, the ladies toured the various buildings preserved around Independence Hall in the heart of the old city. Of course, everyone saw the Liberty Bell; then most went to Carpenters’ Hall; some strolled past the tomb of Benjamin Franklin; and some on to the Betsy Ross House. The Bishop White House was especially interesting because practically all of the furnishings are original—handed down through generations in the family of this first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. It stands as a fine example of a Colonial upper-class home. More modest, but completely charming, is the Todd House occupied in the early 1790’s by lawyer John Todd, Jr. and his wife Dolley Payne, who after he fell victim to the yellow fever epidemic, married James Madison. There was not time to tour many more of the handsome buildings and gardens in the restored area.

A bit tired but not too weary, the group gathered for the trip home and dinner in Smyrna, Delaware. Some waited at the foot of the statue of George Washington which stands before the entrance to Independence Hall—“the State House of Pennsylvania and the Birthplace of the United States of America.” A few stood on the plaque which reads “Abraham Lincoln stood here when he raised the flag on Independence Hall, February 22, 1861;” while others clustered near the marker which states “John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, stood here when he delivered his address on the interdependence of nations, July 4th, 1962. Thus is perpetuated the nation which was founded in Philadelphia and governed during the difficult formative years between 1774-1800.—Jean M. Mihalyka.

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JANUARY 1975
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BRADFORD CHAPTER

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FORT LEBANON CHAPTER

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FORT McCLURE CHAPTER

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GEORGE TAYLOR CHAPTER

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JACOB STROUD CHAPTER

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LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER

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MAHANTONGO CHAPTER

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MOSES VanCAMPEN CHAPTER

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SCRANTON CITY CHAPTER

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TIOGA POINT CHAPTER

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WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER

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Bucks County Chapter

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Shepherd, David
Alison, Francis Jr.
Dodge, Capt. Thomas
Cole, Matthew
Renear, Thomas
Caldwell, Hugh
Stagg, Gen. John
Stagg, Pvt. John
Pruett, William
Struthers, Sgt. John
Wright, Sgt. Asahel

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Mr. Evan P. Zlock
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Mr. Marion Elizabeth Whitman Monaghan

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Alison, Francis Jr.
Butterfield, Nathaniel
Callwell, Hugh
Cole, Matthew
Conklin, Nicolas
Diller, Adam
Diller, Adam
Drummer, Peter Shumway
Dutsey, Samuel
Eargute, Pvt. Sebastian
Eichholtz, Leonard
Henry
Hewitt, Thomas
Howell, John
Knowlton, Sgt. Joseph
Lapch, Sgt. Jacob
Levering, Capt. John
Lincoln, Pvt. Samuel
McCullor, John
Philips, Joseph
Sawyer, Messaiah
Shepherd, David
Zabrugs, Henry Jr.

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Mrs. Ellis E. Stern
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Mrs. I. Landis Haines
Mrs. Batelle Rutledge
Mrs. Luther L. Meloy
Mrs. Edwin S. Hope
Mrs. Paul F. Duttonhofer, Jr.
Mrs. W. S. Hartman
Miss Margaret Knowlton
Mrs. Elmer D. Matthews
Mrs. Elmer D. Matthews
Mrs. Ellis H. Virebush
Mrs. Frank Abraham Stouff
Miss C. Helen Hoffman
Mrs. W. Sidney Newan, Jr.
Mrs. Thomas D. Roberts

Del. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Delaware County Chapter

Ancestor
Eichelholtz, Leonard
Matthews, Amasa
Moline, John
Osgood, John
Search, William
Stagg, Pvt. John
Stagg, Gen. John
Struthers, Sgt. John

Member
Miss Janice E. Rodriguz
Mrs. Leroy T. Wolf
Mr. John J. Reeder
Mrs. Edward L. Cochrane
Mr. Andrew F. Ferrari
Miss Margarette Flanders
Miss N. J. Hill
Mrs. John A. Petroskas

North. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Flaghouse Chapter

Ancestor
Fogelsanger, Pvt. David
Townsend, Capt. Henry Young

Member
Mrs. W. Albert Sanders
Mrs. William H. Clark

Mont. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Germantown Chapter

Ancestor
Dowling, Capt. David
Hinns, Capt. Samuel
Jenkins, John
Kirby, Abraham
Rennar, Thomas

Member
Mrs. Edward D. Brava
Mrs. Samuel L. Reed
Miss Dorothy Jenkins
Mrs. James W. Wiley
Mrs. Anna A. Concor

Del. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Independence Hall Chapter

Ancestor
Mercer, Pvt. Casper
Mendenhall, Pvt. John
McClain, Thomas
Irwin, Lt. Andrew
Fulmer, Col. John
Foster, Capt. Reginald
Berliner, George
Dare, James

Member
Mrs. Esther A. Jones
Mr. Earle F. Jacobs
Miss Emma L. Buckly
Miss Dorothy Irwin
Mrs. John B. Coates
Mr. Elmer H. Weber
Miss Jane E. Johnston

Ky. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Jephtha Abbott Chapter

Ancestor
Hammond, David
Sedgwick, Capt. Samuel

Member
Mrs. Joseph J. Klumppf

Mont. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Landowswe Chapter

Ancestor
Mahantawky

Member
Mrs. Carl J. Bickel
Mrs. Emily Bushnell Riley
Mrs. Robert Hertzell
Mr. Martin E. Peter
Miss Malcom M. Carver
Mr. John Jacob
Mrs. O. A. Maske

N. J. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Mahantawky Chapter

Ancestor
Brown, Edmund
Hunter, Pvt. Joseph
Mr. Francis C. Brown
Miss Emily Bushnell Riley
Mrs. Robert Hertzell
Mr. Martin E. Peter
Miss Malcom M. Carver
Mr. John Jacob
Mrs. O. A. Maske

Va. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

Merion Township Chapter

Ancestor
Brown, John C.
Bieber, John Jacob
Hitchcock, Iamuel
Huber, Michael
James, Col. Jonathan
Kettner, Johannes
Levy, Capt. Thomas
Rapp, Barnett
Rave, David
Walker, Jacob
Walker, Capt, Peter

Member
Mrs. Earl S. Yohn
Mrs. Curtis C. Bickel
Miss Emily Bushnell Riley
Mrs. Robert Hertzell
Mr. Martin E. Peter
Mr. Malcolm M. Carver
Mr. John Jacob
Mrs. O. A. Maske
Miss Josephine Bickel
Mrs. Joseph Calebrose

Pa. Mrs. Anna B. Sandt

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Miss Rebecca Harvey
Mrs. Althea T. Edelstein
Mrs. William Davidson
Mrs. Ernest M. Binkley
Mrs. John L. Fike
Mrs. Benjamin Shortkoff
Mrs. Joyce Mary Joyce Shortkoff
Mrs. Pamela Shortkoff
Mrs. John W. Stanfield
Mrs. Marv Frank
Mrs. Patricia W. Bradford Armstrong
Mrs. William H. Darnell
Mrs. Donald B. Johnson, III
Mrs. William R. McGoldrick


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Anderson, Capt. George
Elliot, Capt. William
Ellison, Major Robert
Lewis, Col. Charles Jr.
Riddle, James
Wycuff, Martin

Member
Miss Beulah Harvey
Mrs. Clarence V. Steffen
Mrs. Harry P. Gorman
Mrs. J. J. Leonard

Va. Mrs. James G. Harris

Thomas Lieder Chapter

Ancestor
William Penn

Member
Miss Ethelyn Owen Burks
Mrs. John S. Book, Jr.
Mrs. John S. Book, Jr.

Va. Mrs. John B. Spencer, Jr.

Del. Mrs. John S. Book, Jr.

Mrs. Evan P. Zlock

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Va. Mrs. Jared M. Martin

Mrs. Nelson D. Downes

Mrs. Louis H. Book

Mrs. Nelson D. Downes

Mrs. John G. Stewart

Mrs. John B. Spahe

Miss Emily Bushnell Riley

Mrs. Harold H. Martin

Mrs. Henry M. Clarke

Miss Margaret D. Gurnett

Miss Henry M. Clarke

Miss Elizabeth Warner

Mrs. John L. Miller

Mrs. John L. Miller

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Mrs. John L. Miller

Mrs. John L. Miller

Mrs. John L. Miller
Bicentennial Salute to Our Revolutionary Ancestors
Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Regent
North Central Division

BELLEFONTE CHAPTER

ancestor
Alexander, James
Asbury, Ensign George
Bloom, William
Cooke, Jacob
Georg, Johan George
Gilliland, Lt. James
Gilliland, Lt. James
Glenn, John
Mulliken, Capt. Thomas
Pletcher, Henry
Reese, John Christian
Smyser or Schmeisser, Col. John Michael
Swartz, Phillip Michael
White, Col. Hugh

Member
Mrs. Clarence Thompson
Mrs. F. L. Bentley
Mrs. Frank L. Withrow
Mrs. Elinor McDowell
Mrs. Samuel V. Meckes
Mrs. Robert A. Everhart
Miss Eliza Gilliland
Mrs. John K. Covey
Mrs. Allen L. Baker
Mrs. Martin L. Kauffman
Mrs. Leroy Wagner
Mrs. David Herr Rank
Mrs. J. T. Leathers
Miss Mary Delinda Potter

COLONEL HUGH WHITE CHAPTER

Fehr, Pvt. Johannes
Kieffer, Capt. Abraham

Pa.
Pa.

Mrs. Trevette A. Rhoads
Mrs. Frank Sente

DUBOIS CHAPTER

Batchelor, Thomas Freeman
Chambers, Elijah
Reitz, Andrew

Pa.
Pa.
Pa.

Mrs. Sack M. Hopper
Mrs. Thomas Reitz
Mrs. Wesley Marc Bundy

JAMES ALEXANDER CHAPTER

Alexander, Brig. QT. Mas. James
Alexander, James
Alexander, James
Alexander, James
Bell, Arthur
Bell, Arthur

Pa.
Pa.
Pa.
Pa.

Mrs. Franklin W. Rue
Mrs. Clair J. Lewis
Mrs. Lawrence Miller
Mrs. David F. Decker
Mrs. Dean S. Love
Mrs. Jack L. Marshall

LYCOMING CHAPTER

Alden, Lt. Elisha
Donaldson, Sgt. John
Roll, Pvt. John
Tenbroeck, Lt. Samuel

Conn.
Pa.
Pa.
N.Y.

Mrs. Don Lincoln Larrabee
Mrs. Marion H. Benson
Mrs. William DeNeill
Miss Helen G. Tenbroeck

MOSHANNON CHAPTER

Beackley, Christian
Bloom, William Sr.
Elias, Henry Sr.
Fleck, George
Hunter, Andrew
Locke, David
Johnson, Artemus
Maxwell, Col. Hugh
Morgan, David
Patterson, William
Peirce, Gainer
Simler, John Henry
Simler, John Henry
Simler, John Henry
Wagan, Jacob
Wynne, Johathan

Pa.
Pa.
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Pa.
Pa.
Pa.

Mrs. Lorenzo G. Runk
Mrs. Roy H. Schreffer
Mrs. George E. Humphrey, Sr.
Mrs. Luther L. Wasing
Mrs. Edward J. Grundy
Miss Ivie G. Johnson
Miss Frances A. Houck
Mrs. Robert A. Bailey
Mrs. William Knapper
Mrs. Robert A. Bezilla
Mrs. J. Maxwell English
Mrs. Howard Moore
Mrs. Melwin Renwick
Mrs. John B. Graffius
Mrs. Rembrandt Bair Rickard

PENN ELK CHAPTER

Houser, John Martin
Morey, Ephriam

Pa.

Mrs. George L. Bell
Mrs. Fred Martin, Sr.

RENOVA CHAPTER

Clendenin, Capt. John

Pa.

The Misses Clendenin
Bicentennial Salute to Our Revolutionary Ancestors

South Central Division

**BEDFORD CHAPTER**

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**GETTYSBURG CHAPTER**

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**HARRISBURG CHAPTER**

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**LEBANON CHAPTER**

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**MONTGOMERY CHAPTER**

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**OCTORARA CHAPTER**

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<td>Askey, Capt. Thomas</td>
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<td>Mrs. George B. Householder</td>
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**QUEMATIONING CHAPTER**

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**YORKTOWN CHAPTER**

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## PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY NSDAR

Bicentennial Salute to Our Revolutionary Ancestors

Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Regent

Northwestern Division

### COLONEL CRAWFORD CHAPTER

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### GENERAL RICHARD BUTLER CHAPTER

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### LAWRENCE CHAPTER

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### VENANGO CHAPTER

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### GENERAL HUGH MERCER CHAPTER

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When the Revolution came to an end, the Legislature ordered court houses built in both Bedford and White Plains, the two towns to share county government functions. The Board of Supervisors met every other year in the Bedford Court House until 1829. County Court sessions alternated between the two court houses until 1870, by which time the railroad had made two county seats unnecessary.

By the time of the Revolution, Bedford had grown to be the most important community in northern Westchester. After the Battle of White Plains it was the wartime county seat until the British burned the village in 1779.

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Keskeskick
Knapp
Larchmont
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Pierre Van Cortlandt
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FAIRMOUNT PARK

(Continued from page 31)

of the Park remained ever watchful against any substantial modification. A marvelous field of cultivation lay fallow. Beginning in 1926 the Pennsylvania Museum of Art took the initiative in restoring to them their original beauty, for the public enjoyment. A whole chain of colonial houses were preserved in situ, constituting a museum of history and art unique in America in its scope and relations. The late Charles H. Ludington came forward with a generous spirit to begin the work with the rehabilitation of Mount Pleasant. Many Philadelphians placed there their treasures of old Chippendale furniture. It truly is a museum in the sense of containing examples of colonial art, but to all intents and purposes it is a perfectly appointed house of the Georgian style of architecture. Lovers of rare old furniture will rave over the furnishings of this house. Aside from the interest in the rare things it contains, the house attracts many visitors from the fact that it was once owned by Benedict Arnold.

The preservation of these colonial mansions was not merely a movement to preserve the architectural achievements of a past period—but also an expression of appreciation for an era in American society which the people had come to believe was not only notable, but enviable. Letitia Street House, first brick building erected in Philadelphia, was selected for the association for an era in American society which the people had come to believe was not only notable, but enviable. Letitia Street House, first brick building erected in Philadelphia, was selected for the rehabilitation. Today not only these mansions are in the Park, but the furnishings of this house. Aside from the interest in the rare things it contains, the house attracts many visitors from the fact that it was once owned by Benedict Arnold.

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Fairmount Park

(Continued from page 88)

Pennsylvania, stand close to the other old mansions. They were removed stone by stone to their present setting.

The glory of Fairmount Park is its situation, its broad expanse and gardens, the circumstances of its acquisition and the particular history attached to the many places within its boundry. True to Penn's original design that open spaces be preserved for the enjoyment of the people, Fairmount Park and its Mansions are indeed preserved for the enjoyment of the people and for posterity, being open daily to the public.

Bibliography

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Catherine DuBois

(Continued from page 35)

Pilesgrove in 1770. The name was in honor of Sir William Pitt, the English friend of the American colonists.

We tried to establish the date that the name "Daretown" began to be used for the little cluster of houses that had grown up not far from the church. First, we were told it was after the death of Samuel Dare in 1838, in memory of his service to the church as trustee and to the community as storekeeper and all-round good citizen. Then, we were told it wasn't until a name was needed for the railroad station and the post office in 1862. Finally, we found a map dated 1834 on which Daretown is marked with a few remarks about the village, and we found another map dated 1820 on which Daretown is not marked, so apparently it was between these dates, and during the lifetime of Mr. Dare that the village was named in his honor. Mr. Dare's first wife, and the mother of his children, was Amey DuBois, a descendant of Catherine DuBois. She is spoken of as very pretty, sprightly,
a great reader, a good singer, and a smart, intelligent woman. Mr. Dare's home and store property is still standing at the end of the village near the present Daretown School. Some changes have been made, but it is in fine condition. So far, we haven't been able to establish a date for the house except that it belongs to the Federal Period, the years from 1783 to 1815, when American architecture, furniture and decorations threw off affinity to anything British and developed their own ideas. The eagle motif was used extensively during this period.

The part that Pole Tavern and Pittsgrove Church played in the Revolutionary War is a story in itself, so we'll simply say the many descendants of Catherine DuBois were leaders in the Revolution because they believed in the freedom of each individual to worship in peace and to share the responsibility of self-government.

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The Original Declaration of Trust and Bond of Performance, signed by representatives and the pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation at Pilesgrove, 1742
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Historical papers and notes of the late Louella DuBois Reime of Daretown
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STEVEN, TRAIN, VER PLANCK, WHATLOCK, WHEELER, WORTH,
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With the marriage of Sarah Bryan to the Rev. John Rutgers Marshall (Of Woodbury) enter another English family that came through the Barbados to New York. Traditional linkage with the Virginia Marshall family is discussed. With this ancestor's distaff lines come a fascinating array of early New Amsterdam people and stories about whom our schoolbooks told us all too little—the Rutgers, Blancks, Breestede, de Hooges, Roosevelt, Meyers, Hendriks, Bosch, Jansen and others more briefly described.


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Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 39)

Rev. A. S. W. McCausland 1862-1863:
Benjamin Chambers R. Jane Hammer Feb. 13, 1862
John Bonnell Lucretia Hayes Mar. 1, 1862
John H. Williams Hannah Hammer Oct. 15, 1863

Rev. M. H. Plumb 1864-1866/67:
Lyman N. Pratt Carrie Goddard Oct. 19, 1864
Jefferson Malergan Carrie Lamb Jan. 15, 1865
George Traillor Mary Butts Feb. 10, 1865
Jesse McDaniel Amelia Hall Feb. 11, 1865
William E. Lyons Lou. Brombach Mar. 19, 1865
J. Pollans S. E. Smith Mar. 30, 1865
William Smith Elizabeth Cole June 1, 1865
Thomas B. Hanna Sarah E. Chambers Aug. 17, 1865
John H. Corey Phoebe Raynor Sept. 12, 1865
Winfield Scott Nancy C. Cochran(ron) Oct. 15, 1865
Allison Wilson Maria L. Ary Dec. 7, 1865
R. G. Miller Martha Weller Dec. 19, 1865
Horace T. Plumb Eliza Smith May 24, 1866
Matthew Hight Lydia Huffman July 3, 1866
James Chaney Alice Morgan Dec. 30, 1866
William J. Hoover Anarphy Huffer Jan. 31, 1867
Theudas W. Palmer Catherine Brock Feb. 28, 1867
William H. McCulloch Ellen S. Allen Mar. 2, 1867
William S. Seguin Barbara E. Seavens Aug. 18, 1867

Rev. Philo Gorton 1867-1868:
George Chaney Bertha A. Sequine Nov. 20, 1867
William Williamson Caroline Hite Feb. 26, 1868
Edmond Markom Sarah Chaddock Mar. 22, 1868
Albert Scudder Melissa Smith Apr. 1, 1868
John Gilchrist Amanda Henderson June 28, 1868

Rev. George Lovesey 1868-1870:
Malcolm Miner Annie Lovesey Dec. 6, 1868
C. Morrison Josephine Hutchins May 25, 1869
M. M. Kenfield Mary E. Stoner Sept. 12, 1869
William Carver Hester Akers Oct. 13, 1869
Eliajah Bailey Emma Smith Jan. 7, 1870
A. M. Mutchmone M. A. Stevenson Feb. 2, 1870
Francis Beard S. A. Haney Feb. 23, 1870
Edmond Wicks Mrs. Nancy Riley Mar. 7, 1870
William Brown Mrs. Lydia Lupton June 7, 1870
William H. Carey Mary Ellen Gerten Oct. 2, 1870
Theodore Nodime Barbara Wade Oct. 4, 1870
George W. Taylor Melissa Henderson Nov. 15, 1870

Rev. G. H. Hazelteine 1871-1877.(47):
Lester McDonald Rachel A. Clark Feb. 26, 1871
Orrin Zabel Sarah James Nov. 14, 1871
W. Ravenscroft Rachel Miller Dec. 6, 1871
Thomas Mayne Martha Baird Dec. 14, 1871
Henry A. Clough R. Luella Towner June 4, 1872
Calvin Woodard Phoebe Moger (Moyer?) Aug. 17, 1872
Charles W. Palmer Elizabeth Ames Sept. 12, 1872
Oscar Chamberlain Sarah A. Grufft Oct. 27, 1872
George W. Cole Ellen Warson Jan. 26, 1873
Samuel T. Connor Margaret James Mar. 5, 1874
Charles Stevenson Ella Stoner July 4, 1874

Rev. M. L. Averill 1874-1877:
Hamilton F. Corey Rachel Martin June 17, 1874
G. S. Stevenson Nellie J. Marriott Apr. 26, 1875
George W. Smith Hattie Brown Aug. 29, 1875
Abram L. Jones Ida P. Shifflett Dec. 16, 1875
Irwin F. Kiser Frances E. Corbin Jan. 31, 1876
Frank Carver Ellen (W/Q?)arksins Aug. 17, 1876
Wilbur E. Kiser Mary A. Boggs Sept. 17, 1876

Rev. P. S. Lott 1877-1879:
Chester Mead Anna Hubbard May 3, 1877
James B. Neibourg Marion Hite July 4, 1877
Marion Hite Olive Ellis Jones Jan. 19, 1879
Albert N. Stevenson Susan Mallonie Mar. 20, 1879
Martin R. Zearing Pannie E. B. Garden Apr. 3, 1879
T. Watson Palmer Louisa Gruber Sept. 16, 1879
Charles Terry Rachel McDonald Dec. 11, 1879

Rev. J. L. Backus 1880-1881:
John P. Smith Viola Lewis Jan. 27, 1881
Marion White Elizabeth Barrett Sept. 14, 1881
Nicholas Kessler Alice M. Hawks Dec. 22, 1881
Frederick Hammer Nancy J. Clark Sept. 29, 1881

Rev. James Bush 1882-1884:
William H. Shearburn Etta M. Clark Feb. 2, 1882
Wilbur Keith Lizzie Castelins Feb. 16, 1882
Enos B. Johnson Mary A. Lewis Mar. 2, 1882
Daniel Rapp Amy Lewis Sept. 7, 1882
Israel Heater Rosa Rohr Jan. 3, 1883
Charles O. White Ella Taylor Jan. 18, 1883
James B. Shirk Ida M. Burress Feb. 13, 1883
Walter Armstrong Mary P. Seavens Mar. 29, 1883
LaMonte Perkins Alida White Sept. 5, 1883
George P. Kiser Laura E. Burress Sept. 26, 1883
Clinton King Hattie Jones Nov. 10, 1883
Samuel Mohler Jane Seger Dec. 9, 1883

The following three marriages are by Rev. J. Nate:
Joseph Clark Etta Keel Jan. 31, 1884
Charles N. Keith Elizabeth Edwards Nov. 26, 1884
Charles Bowls Helen Keith Dec. 4, 1884

Rev. A. B. Mettler 1885-1888:
Ira L. Beason Mary M. Brown Jan. 7, 1885
G. Matson Clark Laura Bryan Feb. 19, 1885
Charles Lenihan Adah Speake Sept. 13, 1885
Charles Baird Margaret Splain Nov. 5, 1885
Henry B. Shifflett Della Keel Dec. 27, 1885
William Fishel Emma A. Gerten Sept. 29, 1887

Rev. F. B. Hardin 1889-1892:
LaMonte White Estella Root Jan. 26, 1892
Lincoln H. (C/S?)ass Minerve Williams Dec. 28, 1892

Rev. L. Piner Warrington 1894:
Melchert Garten Emma A. Compton Feb. 1, 1894
Clark Bonnell Ada (F.?) Johns Dec. 2, 1894

Rev. (I.?)(J.? ) Thomas:
Geo(?)/ge McDonald Alice Anderson Jan. 1, 1895

Omissions:
Garten Jay Lydia J. Harding Oct. 15, 1866
Graville Epperson Matilda Kind Jan. 1, 1867
George W. James Elizabeth Acker Oct. 30, 1867
John Acker (Aker?) Elmarinda Norman Jan. 14, 1868
S. M. Acker (Aker?) M. E. German July 6, 1870
Charles L. Headlee Priscilla Winkler Nov. 17, 1872
Charles James Amy Mallonie Dec. 25, 1872
Frank O. Burress Alice Kiser Dec. 16, 1874
William J. Sutton Dora Lupton Oct. 7, 1875

The above material titled “Marriages of North Prairie area, beginning with the first recorded minister” was sent in by Mrs. Allan W. Cass, Treasurer, Princeton-Illinois Chapter, Princeton, Ill.
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State Chairman—Mrs. William R. Windle

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State Regent—Mrs. Coray H. Miller
State Chairman—Mrs. Edwin Glenn Olds

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National Vice Chairman
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(April 1898 - April 1974)
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DAR Resolutions Committee
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— and —

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Shrewsbury Towne Chapter
Shrewsbury, New Jersey 07701
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Location of National Wildlife Federation Bald Eagle Refuge

The bald eagle, living symbol of our country since 1782, might one day be found only in captivity.

Less than 200 years ago, bald eagles nested in all 49 of the mainland United States. In 1973, only eight states were found to contain more than 25 nests, and researchers estimated that only about 1,000 pairs remained.

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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