Limited Edition Damascence Art

In commemoration of our Country's Bicentennial, this plaque, created exclusively for Caldwell's by the renowned silversmiths, Reed & Barton, is uniquely fine. A handsome Damascene insculpture of our beloved Independence Hall, it's a contemporary version of an ancient handcrafted art, richly blending silver, copper, nickel and brass—oxidized to achieve its dimensional effect. Mounted on walnut-finished solid mahogany, 12 by 10½", serially numbered on the back, its edition is limited to 500. A collector's treasure, a great presentation piece for home or office, $85.00.

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COVER STORY

In the winter of 1775, George Washington wrote to his brother John Augustine that he had decided: "it is my full intention to devote my Life and Fortune in the cause we are engaged in, if need be." Washington had fully made up his mind that the conflict with the Mother Country, England, would be inevitable.

What better pledge could each of us make for American History Month than to devote our lives and fortunes to the cause of our Country.

The cover for February features Mount Vernon, the estate and burial place of George and Martha Washington. The photograph is by Dennis Brack, Virginia from Black Star, New York, through the courtesy of Insurance by The Hartford.
President Washington and His First Cabinet, by E. P. Ottendorff, September, 1789. From the Continental Insurance Company Historical Collection.
DEAR MEMBERS:

The DAR long has sought to have February permanently designated as American History Month. Within this month the birthdays of two of our greatest Presidents fall. It is, therefore, doubly fitting that we should choose February to review the proud history of our Country as well as to sponsor the American History Month Essay Contest.

There are many lessons to be learned from the past, not the least of which is that next to love of God, love of Country is one of mankind’s noblest emotions. It was love of Country and the belief that liberty is God-given which inspired the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence to pledge their Lives, their Fortunes and their sacred Honor in order to secure that liberty. The dedication and glory implicit in their words have rung through our history.

Enshrined in our hearts are the heroes and statesmen who have contributed greatly to our destiny as a Nation. Our Founding Fathers gave us a matchless Constitution which, thus far, has secured to the American people an unparalleled degree of freedom. But freedom is a continuing responsibility. Each generation must guard and defend freedom if it is to preserve the blessings it bestows upon us.

Responsible citizenship is the great need of each generation. To achieve responsible citizenship one must first have pride in that citizenship and a thorough understanding of the Nation’s history. Moreover, how can America guard freedom unless it also understands the moral and spiritual and Constitutional values on which our freedoms are based. These are the bulwarks of our freedoms.

Only by studying American history and by encouraging our children in this study, can we hope to build responsible citizenship in the youth of this Nation. Thus, we cannot be too diligent in transmitting the glory of our heritage to our young people from whom must come America’s future leaders.

February, as American History Month, offers each Daughter and every American a time to remember and to rededicate themselves to all that is great and good in America. The DAR-sponsored American History Month Contest offers young Americans in grades 5 through 8 an excellent opportunity to learn more about their proud heritage. Let us help them make it a memorable and inspiring experience. From such efforts are future patriots nurtured and made strong.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones
President General, NSDAR
Martha Washington by E. F. Andrews. This familiar full length portrait, a copy by the artist of his original painting, commissioned by the Congress of the United States, and which hangs in the East Room of the White House, occupies the focal point in the DAR Museum Gallery.
BICENTENNIAL LADY

First in the Hearts of Her Countrymen

By MELLIE SCOTT HORTIN

Murray, Kentucky

After two hundred years, the name of Martha Washington still stands as a symbol of unswerving loyalty of a first lady to her husband-president embroiled in controversies of war and peace. She was no stranger to threats of impeachment of her husband by political enemies. And, through all the turbulent days, she was loyal not only to her husband, Gen. George Washington, but also to the men he led in the American Revolution.

"God bless Lady Washington," was frequently heard as Martha Dandridge Custis Washington tramped in deep snow from hut to hut carrying food, clothing, and sympathy to suffering and dying men.

It was the winter of 1777; the place, Valley Forge, Pa. During the cold, tragic days, when troops were tracked by the blood stains of their bare feet, the little lady was a familiar figure in her cloak and hood with her basket on her arm. Martha, bringing food and supplies from Mt. Vernon, had joined her husband when his army went into winter quarters.

When winter weather brought the American army to a standstill, or on other occasions, Martha would drive from Virginia with her coach filled with food cooked at the plantation. In springtime, she returned to Mt. Vernon to look after the home and farms. This was the pattern of her life for the six years of the American Revolutionary War, and for two more years before the peace treaty was signed.

(When the Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in May, 1775, after the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, George Washington, one of the Virginia delegates, was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. At Cambridge, Mass., on July 3, he took command of a group of men from all walks of life.)

Dark-eyed, beautiful Martha Dandridge, at fifteen, made her debut in Williamsburg, Va., one of the social centers of colonial America. When barely eighteen, she married the wealthy landowner, Daniel Parke Custis. After eight years of marriage, Daniel died leaving Martha with two young children, John (Jacky) and Martha Custis—and a sizable estate in pounds and land.

Standing chest high to her tall, stalwart husband, Martha and George Washington were married January 6, 1759, in a brilliant, mid-eighteenth century wedding. Wealthy planters, their wives and daughters dressed in satins and brocades, mingled with the military in colorful uniforms. In this setting, Martha began the forty years of married life with the husband who became first in the hearts of his countrymen. From that January day, never dreaming that she would one day be the nation's first lady, or the BICENTENNIAL LADY, the faithful wife was by her husband's side with courage and moral support whenever and wherever it was possible for her to be.

The happy days at Mt. Vernon were short. The Stamp
Act threats and other taxes began to stir strong sentiments in the colonies. Martha, as did other patriotic women, ceased to use tea in her home. She no longer bought items imported from England. Now, she kept at least sixteen spinning wheels and numerous looms going for the family and servants. Homespun took the place of imported satins and brocades.

Events moved rapidly to a head in 1774. Washington was elected one of Virginia’s delegates to the First Continental Congress. When George, Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton departed for Philadelphia, Martha’s parting remarks were typical of her faith: “I hope you will all stand firm. I know George will. God be with you.” The same year of ’74, when the Boston Port Bill threatened, Martha wrote to a friend: “... My mind is made up, my heart is in the cause.”

The proof of Martha’s loyalties began in the fall after her husband was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in May, 1775. George sent for his wife to join him in Cambridge. Never having been out of the Virginia Colony before, Martha, on the dangerous and difficult journey from Mt. Vernon to the eastern winter headquarters, soon learned of the respect and honor already attached to her husband. Drawn by four horses, her coach attracted attention along the way. Continental soldiers escorted her through towns, and everywhere she was greeted with cheers and ringing bells.

At Morristown, N.J., Headquarters, 1779-80, Martha nursed her ill husband until he recovered. The General’sLady organized sewing groups to mend and to make clothing for soldiers. She showed surprise Morristown callers, dressed in their best silks and ruffles, two dresses woven at Mt. Vernon from ravelings of silk stockings and old damask chair covers. In her homespun dresses and aprons, Martha continued to knit stockings when entertaining callers. Her example inspired other women to work for the American soldiers who always were in need of food and clothing.

Martha showed grief with other war mothers. Her own son, Jacky Custis, died of typhoid fever during the final Yorktown campaign. Both the mother and the General felt the loss keenly. George adopted Jacky’s children, Eleanor and George Washington Custis.

Even though large-scale fighting ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, the final peace settlement was not signed until September 3, 1783. On November 25th, the British evacuated New York City. Washington delivered his memorable address to the army nine days later, resigned his commission to the United States Congress, December 23, and retired to private life.

But again, the days at Mt. Vernon passed all too soon. Four years later, the General was elected president of the Philadelphia convention of 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States. Washington was then chosen unanimously the first president of the United States. Without Martha, he took the oath of office April 30, 1789, in New York City where Congress was then in session.

In May, Martha, accompanied by her grandchildren, Eleanor and George, set out for New York. The First Lady was now fifty-eight, and for the second time she was cheered and welcomed all along the journey. When entering most of the towns she was greeted by two long columns of cheering Revolutionary soldiers.

En route, a ball was given in her honor in New Jersey. Martha wore a very simple gown, and white handkerchief about her neck—thereby setting another example to the women of the new nation.

At the end of two years in New York, Martha moved to Philadelphia as the capital was moved there. After eight years as an army wife and eight more as the First Lady, Martha was overjoyed when President Washington refused the third term offer.

Martha was the first president’s lady who shared with her husband the agonies of riots, rebellions and threatened impeachment. The charge against George Washington was “A daring infringement of our Constitutional rights.” It came about when the Jay Treaty was negotiated with Great Britain in 1794 which dealt with the post-Revolutionary War problems.

William Roscoe Thayer, one of Washington’s biographers, said that a bitter struggle was precipitated when the President’s opponents in Congress demanded that he hand over the correspondence and exchange that led up to the signing of the Jay Treaty. This Washington resolutely refused to do, even though he had neither precedent nor legal landmark to guide him. Dr. Thayer stated that Washington clearly foresaw the danger of such a concession to his own administration and also the likelihood that it would be used against his successors in the Presidential office.

In spite of adversities in a new national government with heretofore unexperienced problems, two happy years were granted the illustrious couple at their beloved Mt. Vernon, Virginia, home. On a snowy December 14, 1799, George Washington died of a throat infection and other complications. Two years later, at age 69, the First Lady was placed in a tomb at Mt. Vernon, still beside her husband.

During the Bicentennial years, millions of grateful Americans, and people of many nations, are reverently walking about the Mt. Vernon tombs, the Washington Monument, other memorials, and paying their respects to the First Lady of the United States of America and her husband.

References
Flash! from the TOWN CRIER! Hear Ye, Hear Ye, all State Chairmen! The midnight hour approaches for your annual reports and questionnaires to the National Chairman. DO include brief summary of your major state Bicentennial project. Send before February 28, 1975.

Thanks to the courtesy of the United States Postal Service, a booklet on the History of the Postal Service may be secured free of charge. Address Mrs. Rita Moroney, Director of Research, Office of the Postmaster General, Room 10171, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20260. (Please add this information to the listing in FOCUS, page 49. Excellent for Bicentennial programs!

Where to wear the lovely Bicentennial pin? You may wear it either on or off the official ribbon, but not on the sash. If on the ribbon, it is below your service bars and above your ancestral bars. It may be worn in public at any time if not on your official DAR ribbon. Wear it proudly.

Bicentennial Program Manuscripts are rented for $1.00 for a 30-day period. Colored slide programs are rented for $1.00 and reservations are necessary. Make check payable to the Treasurer General NSDAR. BUT send the check and request to the PROGRAM OFFICE, 1776 D St., NW, Administration Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006.

NOTE: Bicentennial certificates are 50¢ each, not .10¢.

Correction: November "FOCUS", page 49: The dates for Fort William and Mary are 1632-1958.

By special arrangement, exclusive Bicentennial commemorative Extremely Our very own official Bicentennial Logo (designed by Mrs. E. Becker of New Jersey) are to be produced by J.E. Caldwell Company. Complete listing and prices will appear in the March Magazine along with advertisement illustrating the new commemorative.

Purchases may be made and orders placed during Continental Congress. Orders by mail will be accepted when announced by Caldwell. These are delightful pieces in a price range suitable for all.

Kanawha Valley Chapter, Charleston, West Virginia, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, Regent, is to be congratulated on their handsome Chapter Yearbook which focuses on the Bicentennial. Attractive design using Colonial and 1775 U.S. Flags, other American symbols are featured on the cover. Additional Bicentennial emphasis centers on Committee activities, programs...a full page is devoted to the NSDAR Resolution pertaining to the American Revolution Bicentennial. Excellent Chapter ACTION!

Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City, New Mexico is hard at work "Making Local History Live" writes Mrs. B.M. Hines, Bicentennial Chairman. A pioneer landmark, the Silver City Museum is a 93-year old building which will be restored and renovated to recreate 1881 elegance. Mrs. Harry McCauley, Regent, leads her Chapter in multi projects to assist in achieving the Museum project. "Many groups will contribute to Grant County, New Mexico's part in the big national celebration, but none with more fervor and patriotic zeal than the DAR", so writes the ALBUQUERQUE (N.M.) JOURNAL. Then-and-now displays, extravagantly patterned hand-quilted coverlets, are only part of DAR heritage emphasis. One of their projects is to complete documentation by 1976 on the history of schools, churches, cemeteries and genealogical records of Grant County.
It Takes Energy To Get Energy

BY WILSON CLARK

(Mr. Clark has written often in SMITHSONIAN about alternative energy sources. He is author of a book "Energy for Survival.")

In the mid-19th century, a British company launched the Great Eastern, a coal-fired steamship designed to show the prowess of Britain's industrial might. The ship, weighing 19,000 tons and equipped with bunkers capable of holding 12,000 tons of coal, was to voyage to Australia and back without refueling. But it was soon discovered that to make the trip the ship would require 75 percent more coal than her coal-storage capacity—more coal, in fact, than the weight of the ship herself.

Today the United States is embarking on an effort to become independent in energy production, and such a program deserves the kind of analysis that the British shipbuilders overlooked. Indeed, our civilization appears to have reached a limit similar to that of the Great Eastern: The energy which for so long has driven our economy and altered our way of life is becoming scarce, and a number of respected experts are suggesting that, without significant changes, our society will go the way of the ship that needed more fuel than it could carry.

In recent years, energy growth in the United States has expanded at a rate of nearly four percent per year, resulting in a per capita consumption of all forms of energy higher than that of any other nation. United States energy consumption in 1970 was half again as much as all of Western Europe's, even though Europe's population is one-and-a-half times ours.

As energy consumption has increased in this nation, our energy resources have drastically declined. According to M. King Hubbert, a highly respected energy and resource expert, the peak for production of all kinds of liquid fossil fuel resources (oil and natural gas) was reached in this country in 1970 when almost four billion barrels were produced. "The estimated time required to produce the middle 80 percent (of the known reserves of this resource)," Hubbert says, "is the 61-year period from 1939 to the year 2000, well under a human lifespan."

As available domestic oil and gas resources have declined, we have turned more and more to foreign imports—but, since 1973, the price of this essential imported oil has quadrupled. Recoiling from the specter of another embargo, federal officials and industrialists have suggested that the nation develop alternative energy sources such as nuclear power, and fossil fuels such as coal and oil shale, to bridge the energy gap and enable the nation to become self-sufficient.

According to John Sawhill, former chief of the Federal Energy Administration, "the repercussions of Project Independence will be felt throughout our economy. It will have a dramatic impact on the way 211 million Americans work and live." The price tag placed on pursuing the energy goals of Project Independence has been estimated to fall somewhere between $500 billion and $1 trillion. Raising such capital for energy development may prove to be the greatest financial undertaking in the history of the United States. A growing number of experts, however, say the goal of Project Independence may be unreachable.

The central problem is simply that it takes energy to produce new energy. In other words, in every process of
energy conversion of Earth, some energy is inevitably wasted. The laws of thermodynamics, formulated in the last century, might be viewed as describing a sort of “energy gravity” in the universe: energy constantly moves from hot to cold, from a higher to a lower level. Some energy is free for Man’s use—but it must be of high quality. Once used, it cannot be recycled to produce more power.

Coal, for example, can be burned in a power plant to produce steam for conversion into electric power. But the resulting ashes and waste heat cannot be collected and burned to produce yet more electricity. The quality of the energy in the ashes and heat is not high enough for further such use.

Numerous studies have indicated that the United States has enormous reserves of fossil fuels which can provide centuries of energy for an expanding economy, yet few take into account the thermodynamic limitations on mining the fuels left. Most cheap and accessible fossil fuel deposits have already been exploited, and the energy required to fully exploit the rest may be equal to the energy contained in them. What is significant, and vital to our future, is the net energy of our fuel resources, not the gross energy. Net energy is what is left after the processing, concentrating and transporting of energy to consumers is subtracted from the gross energy of the resources in the ground.

Consider the drilling of oil wells. America’s first oil well was drilled in Pennsylvania in 1859. From 1860 to 1870, the average depth at which oil was found was 300 feet. By 1900, the average find was at 1,000 feet. By 1927, it was 3,000 feet; today, it is 6,000 feet. Drilling deeper and deeper into the earth to find scattered oil deposits requires more and more energy. Think of the energy costs involved in building the trans-Alaska pipeline. For natural gas, the story is similar.

Dr. Earl Cook, dean of the College of Geosciences at Texas A. & M. University, points out that drilling a natural gas well doubles in cost each 3,600 feet. Until 1970, he says, all the natural gas found in Texas was no more than 10,000 feet underground, yet today the gas reserves are found at depths averaging 20,000 feet and deeper. Drilling a typical well less than a decade ago cost $100,000 but now the deeper wells each cost more than $1,000,000 to drill. As oilmen move offshore and across the globe in their search for dwindling deposits of fossil fuels, financial costs increase, as do the basic energy costs of seeking the less concentrated fuel sources.

Although there is a good deal of oil and natural gas in the ground, the net energy—our share—is decreasing constantly.

The United States has deposits of coal estimated at 3.2 trillion tons, of which up to 400 billion tons may be recoverable—enough, some say, to supply this nation with coal for more than 1,000 years at present rates of energy consumption. And since we are dependent on energy in liquid and gaseous form (for such work as transportation, home and industrial heating), the energy industries and the Federal Energy Administration have proposed that our vast coal deposits be mined and then converted into gas and liquid fuels.

Yet the conversion of coal into other forms of energy, such as synthetic natural gas, requires not only energy but large quantities of water. In fact, a panel of the National Academy of Sciences recently reported that a critical water shortage exists in the Western states, where extensive coal deposits are located. “Although we conclude that enough water is available for mining and rehabilitation at most sites,” said the scientists, “not enough water exists for large-scale conversion of coal to other energy forms (e.g., gasification or steam electric power). The potential environmental and social impacts of the use of this water for large-scale energy conversion projects would exceed by far the anticipated impact of mining alone.” In fact, the energy and water limitations in the Western states preclude more than a fraction of the seemingly great United States coal deposits from ever being put to use for gasification or liquefaction.

The prospects for oil shale development are not as optimistic as some official predictions portend. Unlike oil, which can be pumped from the ground relatively easily and refined into useful products, oil shale is a sedimentary rock which contains kerogen, a solid, tarlike organic material. Shale rock must be mined and heated in order to release oil from kerogen. The process of mining, heating and processing the oil shale requires so much energy that many experts believe that the net energy yield from shale will be negligible.

According to Business Week, at least one major oil company has decided that the net energy yield from oil shale is so small that they will refuse to bid on federal lands containing deposits. And even if a major oil-shale industry were to develop, water supplies would be a great problem as well: conversion of the deposits is in water-starved Western regions. The twin limiting factors of water and energy will preclude the substantial development of these industries.

Nuclear power is seen as the key to the future, yet an energy assessment of the nuclear fuel cycle indicates that the net energy from nuclear power may be more limited than the theoretically prodigious energy of the atom has promised.

Conventional nuclear fission power plants, which are fueled by uranium, contribute little more than four percent of the United States electricity requirements at present, but according to the Atomic Energy Commission, fission will provide more than half of the nation’s electricity by the end of the century. Several limitations may prevent this from occurring. One is the availability of uranium ore in this country for conversion to nuclear fuel. According to the United States Geological Survey, recoverable uranium resources amount to about 273,000 tons, which will supply the nuclear industry only up to the early 1980s. After that, we may well find ourselves bargaining for foreign uranium, much as we bargain for foreign oil today.

According to energy consultant E. J. Hoffman, however, an even greater problem with nuclear power is that the fuel production process is highly energy-intensive. “When all energy inputs are considered,” he says, such as mining uranium ore, enriching nuclear fuel, and fabricating and operating power plants and reprocessing facilities, “the net electrical yield from fission is very low.” Optimistic estimates from such sources as the President’s Council on Environmental Quality say that nuclear fission yields about 12 percent of the energy value of the fuel as electricity; Hoffman’s estimate is that it yields only 3 percent. That advanced reactors might have a higher net yield is one potential, but largely unknown at present, since such reactors have not yet been built and operated commercially. Other nuclear power processes, such as nuclear fusion, have simply not yet been shown to produce electricity, and so they cannot be counted upon. Even
the more "natural" alternative energy sources, such as solar power, wind power and geothermal power, have not been evaluated from the net energy standpoint. They hold out great promise—especially from a localized, small-scale standpoint. Solar energy, for example, is enormous on a global scale but its effect varies from one place to another. However, the net energy yield from solar power overall might be low, requiring much energy to build elaborate concentrators and heat storage devices necessary.

What about hydrogen as a replacement fuel? By itself, hydrogen is not at all abundant in nature, and other energy sources must first be developed to power electrolyzers in order to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. The energy losses inherent in such processes may result in a negligible overall energy yield by the time hydrogen is captured, stored and then burned as fuel. An indication of the magnitude of this problem has been given by Dr. Derek Gregory of the Institute of Gas Technology in Chicago, who points out that to substitute hydrogen fuel fully for the natural gas currently produced would require the construction of 1,000 enormous one-million-kilowatt capacity electric power plants to power electrolyzers—more than twice the present entire installed electrical plant capacity of the nation.

While much of this kind of analysis is apparently new to most energy planners, it also represents more than an analogy to the cost-accounting that is familiar to businessmen investing dollars to achieve a net profit. The net energy approach might provide a new way of looking at subjects so seemingly disparate as the natural world and the economy.

**Dollar values of natural systems**

An outspoken proponent of the net energy approach is Dr. Howard T. Odum, a systems ecologist at the University of Florida. In the 1950s, Odum analyzed the work of researchers trying to grow algae as a cheap source of fuel, and found that the energy required to build elaborate facilities and maintain algae cultures was greater than the energy yield of the algae when harvested for dry organic material. The laboratory experiment was subsidized, not by algae feeding on free solar energy—which might have yielded a net energy return—but by "the fossil fuel culture through hundreds of dollars spent annually on laboratory equipment and services to keep a small number of algae in net yields."

With his associates at the University of Florida, Odum began to develop a symbolic energy language, using computer-modeling techniques, which relates energy flows in the natural environment to the energy flows of human technology.

Odum points out that natural sources of energy—solar radiation, the winds, flowing water and energy stored in plants and trees—have been treated as free "gifts" rather than physical energy resources which we can incorporate into our economic and environmental thinking. In his energy language, however, a dollar value is placed on all sources of energy—whether from the sun or petroleum. To produce each dollar in the economy requires energy—for example, to power industries. The buying power of the dollar, therefore, can be given an energy value. On the average, Odum calculates, the dollar is worth 25,000 calories (kilo-calories, or large calories) of energy—the familiar energy equivalent dieters know well as food values. Of this figure, 17,000 calories is high-quality energy from fossil fuels and 8,000 calories low-quality energy from "natural" sources. In other words, the dollar will buy work equal to some mechanical labor, represented by fossil fuel calories, and work done by natural systems and solar energy.

Odum's concept of energy as the basis of money is not new; a number of 19th-century economists thought of money or wealth as deriving from energy in nature. The philosophy was expounded earlier in this century by Sir Frederick Soddy, the British scientist and Nobel Laureate, who wrote that energy was the basis of wealth. "Men in the economic sense," he said, "exist solely by virtue of being able to draw on the energy of nature... Wealth, in the economic sense of the physical requisites that enable and empower life, is still quite as much as of yore the product of the expenditure of energy or work."

Odum views natural systems as valuable converters and storage devices for the solar energy which triggers the life-creating process of photosynthesis. Even trees can be given a monetary value for the work they perform, such as air purification, prevention of soil erosion, cooling properties, holding ground water, and so on. In certain locations, he says, an acre of trees left in the natural state is worth more than $10,000 per year or more than $1 million over a hundred-year period, not counting inflation. Last year, he calculated that solar energy, in conjunction with winds, tides and natural ecological systems in the state of Florida, contributed a value of $3 billion to the state, compared to fossil fuel purchases by the state's citizens of $18 billion per year.

The value of the natural systems to the state had never before been calculated. "These parts of the basis of our life," says Odum, "continue year after year, diminished however, when ecological lands that receive sun, winds, waves and rain are diverted to other use." He is now developing a "carrying capacity" plan for the future development of the state which has attracted the interest of the state legislature.

Odum's work may lead to eminently practical applications, by indicating directions in which our society can make the best use of energy sources and environmental planning. One application is to use natural systems for treating wastes, rather than using fossil fuels to run conventional waste-treatment plants. "There are," he says, "ecosystems capable of using and recycling wastes as a partner of the city without drain of the scarce fossil fuels. Soils take up carbon monoxide, forests absorb nutrients, swamps accept and regulate floodwaters." He is currently involved in a three-year program in southern Florida to test the capability of swamps to treat wastes, and demonstrate their value to human civilization as a natural "power plant." The work, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Science Foundation, has drawn the attention and interest of many community and state governments.

According to Odum's energy concepts, a primary cause of inflation in this country and others is the pursuit of high economic growth with ever-more costly fossil fuels and other energy sources. As we dig deeper in our search for less-concentrated energy supplies to fuel our economy, the actual value of our currency is lessening. "Because so much energy has to go immediately into the energy-getting process," he notes, "then the real work to society per unit of money is less."

(Continued on page 198)
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S DESK: During the December meetings of the National Society, affirmative action was taken on the following items. (1) That the Curator General be allowed to proceed with the air-conditioning of the Museum Gallery, for which sufficient funds have been accumulated. (2) That 4x6 inch American Flags be sold by the gross to the DAR Chapters which desire this service; the price to be $45 without bases and $65 with bases. Order through the Business Office, 1776 D St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 with check made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General, noted a first-time-in-a-hundred-years event when she congratulated Mayor Walter E. Washington upon his election as mayor of Washington, D.C. For the century prior to this, the capital city's mayor had been appointed by the President of the United States.

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST: Last year there were 82,336 contestants in 5,586 schools participating in the American History Month Essay Contest. Over 1,100 of these schools entered for the first time, and the National winner, an 8th grade contestant, was a student in a school that had never before participated in this contest. The subject chosen for the essay contest this February is "A Patriot of the American Revolution." This may be a man, woman or child who rendered service to the cause for American Independence during the period 1775-1783—the dates from the Battle of Lexington to the Treaty of Paris. Last year's figures posed a challenge to this year's participants.

ANOTHER REAL GRANDDAUGHTER: An item on this page in November began with the question "Only Surviving Real Granddaughter?" Word has just been received that Virginia also claims a Real Granddaughter. She is Mary Bates Chapman (Mrs. William Holmes) of Blackstone, who is a member of the Colonel William Allen Chapter. Her grandfather was James Bates of Virginia.

LINCOLN TV SERIES: The second in this series on President Abraham Lincoln televised by NBC on February 12 is titled "Sad Figure Laughing." In it, Lincoln explains why he resorted to humor even in times of greatest crises. When rebuked by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton for joking, the President replied: "Mr. Stanton, if I could not get a momentary respite from the burden I am constantly carrying, I'm afraid my heart would break."

200 YEARS AGO: On February 1, 1775, Lord Chatham (formerly William Pitt) presented to the British Parliament a plan of conciliation between Great Britain and the American colonies, based on mutual concessions, but it was rejected. On February 20, Lord North made another effort toward conciliation but this, too, was unsuccessful. (Somerville)
Wilkes County
"Hornet's Nest"

Ceded Lands Map, 1773
Columbia County formed from Richmond Co. 1790

Kettle Creek Battleground
February 14, 1779
During the cold, early morning hours of February 14, 1779, at a little known spot in Wilkes County, later called Kettle Creek, American patriot heroes of “The Hornet’s Nest” put an end to a reign of terror and destruction and to the dreams of British and Tory domination of the upper region of the Province of Georgia.

Following the capture of Savannah and Augusta by the British under Colonel Archibald Campbell, a reign of terror began throughout the upper regions of the Province of Georgia. Although the advances by Colonel Campbell were made with great military skill that marked his character as a soldier, the Tories under his command were more intent upon looting and robbing than upon service to the Crown.

Georgia was in a pitiable condition, with no Governor, no Executive Council and no seat of government. Having suffered so many bitter and humiliating defeats, there seemed to be very little hope. Those who declined British protection found themselves insulted, threatened, in terror by day and night, their children slain in their yards, their stock slaughtered, their crops destroyed, and their houses burned. These acts of terrorism were designed for one purpose—to weaken men into submission and turn them against the American Cause.

During this period General Benjamin Lincoln had taken command of the American Southern Armies which numbered five hundred Continentals and seven hundred North Carolinians, but many of these were not to be counted upon as the states refused to come under Continental regulations. Military obedience was reluctantly yielded and discipline was feebly enforced.

In spite of the terrible conditions, however, there still was life in the Patriot Cause in Georgia. Colonels Benjamin and William Few and John Twiggs, attended by their Chaplain Silas Mercer (whose son founded Mercer University), led 250 Patriots to victory in Burke County. This was the first victory on Georgia soil.

In the ceded lands, that area in the upper region of the Savannah River, many settlers were taking up arms in small bands here and there to defend their land, and gallant men were found to lead them. Wilkes County, with its Wilkes Dragoons under the command of Colonels Elijah Clark and John Dooly, was such an area where, because many settlers had signed oaths of allegiance to the Crown and had turned Tory, the contest had become fratricidal and tempers had reached such a pitch that the area became known as “The Hornet’s Nest.” As signs of battle became imminent, all the women and children...
who could possibly do so hastily collected their household goods and cattle and fled across the Savannah River to South Carolina under the protection of Colonel Dooly. Hannah Clark, wife of Elijah Clark, declined to leave, deciding instead to remain and make the best of the situation. Another woman who remained was Nancy Hart who rendered invaluable service to the Patriot Cause through her many thrilling exploits.

While the Patriots were preparing for battle, the British and Tories were far from idle. In South Carolina Colonel Boyd was leading a band of 800 Tories toward the Savannah River and across to Georgia. Colonel Boyd was an Irishman by birth, but lived in South Carolina. He was a bold, notorious and dishonest renegade Tory. His followers were thieves, robbers and murderers who spread destruction of property and lives by fire and sword. No man’s life was safe from their murderous weapons, be he soldier or simple farmer. Women were treacherously brutalized and homes burned to the ground. The feeling of hatred for these men was different from that held for the soldiers of the king, bitter as were the feelings awakened by the trained armies of George III.

On the Georgia side of the river, Colonel Daniel McGirth was stationed with 300 loyalists near the mouth of Kiokee Creek, 20 miles north of Augusta. Colonel McGirth was also a notorious Tory, born in South Carolina. He was noted for his cruelty and his name became synonymous with terror throughout Georgia.

Colonel Dooly and his followers, now in South Carolina after having arranged for the safety of the women and children, joined Colonel Andrew Pickens and 250 South Carolinians and agreed to return to Georgia and attack a Major Hamilton, one of McGirth’s officers, at Carr’s Fort. They followed closely on the heels of the enemy, crossing the Savannah River at Cowen’s Ferry on the night of February 10. Major Hamilton was trapped and cut off from water and supplies. However, just before the final assault was launched, word was received that Boyd was nearing Georgia to the north. Colonel Pickens, realizing the importance of destroying Boyd and his followers, gave up his plans for attack and recrossed the Savannah, proceeding to Long Cane for reinforcements.

Boyd probably intended to cross the Savannah River about the mouth of Broad River, but fearing Pickens and Dooly, changed his route and crossed at Cherokee Ford some miles higher up, then crossed Broad River at Webb’s Ferry. Meanwhile, Pickens and Dooly had crossed the Savannah on February 12 at Cedar Shoal and advanced to Fish Dam Ford on Broad River, having been reinforced on the way by a body of 100 Wilkes Dragoons under Colonel Elijah Clark.

After shaking off his pursuers, losing a few of his men in the process, Colonel Boyd marched southwest and camped a few miles from Clark’s Creek, in complete ignorance that his pursuers were encamped only four miles away. Boyd broke camp very early in the morning and marched to Kettle Creek. His men had been on the march
and fighting for days with no rations; therefore, since he was within six miles of Little River where he planned to meet McGirth, he felt secure and decided to rest his men on a low land flanked by a cane swamp. The men turned their horses out to forage among the reeds in the swamp, killed several cows taken from farmers, then scattered to gather wood to cook the meat and parch corn.

The Americans, at a great disadvantage of numbers, now prepared to contest with the Tories for the supremacy of Upper Georgia. Much depended on this battle. If the Americans were successful, it would not only crush the Tory power, but would also give a stimulus to American courage and would help in eventually retaking Augusta and Savannah. If Boyd should succeed in driving back men such as Pickens, Dooly and Clark, then he could rest assured that the upper part of Georgia would completely yield to British power, thus securing Augusta and Savannah.

After only a few hours of rest, Colonels Pickens, Dooly and Clark also broke camp and resumed their march at a quickened pace, soon passing smouldering fires where Boyd had camped. Thereupon they began their advance in three divisions: the right under Colonel Dooly, the left under Clark and the center under Pickens, with orders not to fire a gun until within thirty-five paces of the enemy. They had to count on surprise, because the odds were seven to four against them. As they heard the beat of enemy drums and activity around his camp, the Americans' guns were examined and primed afresh, then they advanced. Boyd was caught off guard and he ordered a line of battle formed behind a fence and fallen trees. The Patriots opened fire, killing many of the Tories. Boyd fell with three mortal wounds. In the advance Colonel Pickens had gained possession of a large hill (later known as War Hill) toward the right and was thus able to outflank the left of the band of Tories who had been able to form into a battle line. For an hour the battle was bloody and obstinate.

After being somewhat impeded by his passage through the canebrake, Colonel Clark, with military genius, saw an opportunity to hem in the enemy, and called his men to follow him to a hill in their rear. Major Micajah Williamson and Archibald Simpson wheeled their horses and repeated the Colonel's command down the line to the baffled Dragoons. His faithful cavalry made a quick dash to join Clark, followed by Pickens and Dooly with their men. Colonel Clark had noticed a certain rising ground which he felt the enemy would choose as a rallying ground, so with about a fourth of his men he dashed through the creek and seized one side of the hill with Major Spurgeon securing his men on the other side. The battle continued again, until at last the enemy gave way in defeat and confusion. The masterly stroke of Colonel Clark with his few brave Georgians turned the scale and victory was completely theirs.

The enemy never again organized as a body during the remainder of the Revolution. They fled to their homes, some giving themselves up to the mercy of the American government, some to the Creek and Cherokee Nations, some to the Spaniards in Florida, and the remainder to the British in Augusta.

The Americans returned from the battle field and encamped for the night near where the town of Washington now stands and, on February 15, they recrossed the Savannah River near Fort Charlotte.

The enemy lost some six or seven hundred horses and a great part of their baggage and stores. Seventy of their men were killed and seventy-five were wounded and captured. The Americans lost nine killed and twenty wounded.

At the time of the battle, Boyd was within six miles of reinforcements of 500 men promised him at Little River by Colonel Campbell. Had this meeting taken place, the outcome of the battle would probably have been different. Too much credit cannot be given to the American leaders for their celerity of movement, the sagacity of their whole system of espionage, and their heroic bravery.

The victory at Kettle Creek was a turning point in the Revolution in the South. It was a battle between Americans—Tory against Patriot, neighbor against neighbor. It gave hope to those who were becoming weak in the hands of the Redcoats. It gave new vigor to the American Cause, and encouraged the Patriots to continue the fight. Many Georgians who had fled the Province now returned to their deserted homes and again began the cultivation of their devastated farms. Soon Augusta was retaken and Colonel Clark with his 200 Dragoons continued to hold the forts in Upper Georgia.

Throughout history major armies move and historians tell of their victories and defeats, but the real and lasting victories are won by the little-known and unsung heroes such as Elijah Clark and his Wilkes Dragoons.

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“I BELIEVE...”

By Genevieve Morse,

Chaplain General

The very essence of what Americans feel about their country is distilled into the one hundred words of “The American's Creed,” which members of the Daughters of the American Revolution customarily use at the opening of their National, State, and Chapter meetings.

For 22 consecutive years, the DAR had the pleasure of having the author of this Creed, William Tyler Page, lead the Assembly in its recitation on the Opening Night of Continental Congress. In more recent years, his son, William Tyler Page, Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. Harry W. Pierce, have led the Assembly in the Creed.

What were Mr. Page's antecedents and background, and how did he come to write this Creed? A native of Maryland, and a descendant of Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States; of Colonel Matthew Page, one of the founders of the College of William and Mary; and of John Page, Governor of Virginia and representative in the first four Congresses, William Tyler Page served on the staff of Congress for 61 years, starting as a page at 13, and later becoming Clerk of the House. He had access to important historical documents, such as the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, Washington's Farewell Address, The Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and used them in the formulation of “The American's Creed.” For years, he spent Independence Day reading these documents and the writings of Jefferson, Madison, Webster, and others.

The idea for this Creed came to Mr. Page one Sunday as he was returning home from church, where he had recited the Apostle’s Creed. He decided that a secular creed could be composed along the lines of the Christian creed. The history of the compilation is given in the book, the American’s Creed and William Tyler Page, by Dr. Myrtle Cheney Murdock, and it is this book which the author has used for reference. It was Dr. Murdock’s opinion that if Americans ever came to lose faith in their Nation, it would be due to a lack of knowledge of its history.

In 1917, a national contest was announced for the composition of a National Creed which should be the briefest possible summary of American political faith, and yet be based on the fundamental things most distinctive in American history and tradition. In March, the Mayor of Baltimore offered a prize of $1,000 for the winning creed—this offer proposed in the name of Baltimore as the birthplace of “The Star Spangled Banner.” There were about 3,000 entries, but “No. 384” was chosen by the Committee on Award. When the sealed envelope was opened, Mr. Page was found to be the author, and he was notified in March, 1918. Three days after receiving the prize, he bought the first of the Liberty Bonds of the Third Liberty Drive, on the steps of the Capitol Building.

According to the Congressional Record, “The American’s Creed” is: “The one great document which faithfully epitomizes the living spirit of America since its founding... crystallized within this patriotic Creed is the very spirit of a free people. It breathes freedom in every word...”

The words of this creed are well-known to all of us. “I believe in the United States of America, a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just...
powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a Republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States, a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

The opening phrase, I believe in the United States of America, expresses our faith in our national government.

The origin of the phrase, a government of the people, by the people, for the people, was the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States; Daniel Webster's speech in the Senate, January 26, 1830; and the well-known quotation from Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address: "that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed. This thought was expressed in the Declaration of Independence, in which Thomas Jefferson stated: "That to secure these rights—(life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness)—Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Representative government was inaugurated on the American Continent in 1619, at Jamestown, which the English had settled in 1607. Jamestown was also the site of the first Anglican church in the New World.

The Declaration of Independence justifies and gives reasons for the establishment of a separate government in America, and thus is a cornerstone of our constitutional system. Thomas Jefferson declared that: "the safest repository of the power of government is not with the political leaders but with the people themselves."

A democracy in a Republic. The basis for this phrase was No. 10 of the Federalist papers, by James Madison, and Article X of the Amendments to the Constitution. The latter provides that: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

The people are the source of sovereign power in both a democracy and a republic. Representatives are chosen to carry out the will of the people, and since the will of the people, through its elected representatives, is sovereign in our government, that fact justifies the expression, "a democracy in a Republic."

A sovereign Nation of many sovereign States originated in the phrase, "E pluribus unum"—from many, one—which is inscribed on the Great Seal of the United States of America, and on our coins. It is also based on the writings of the Founders of the Republic.

Article IV, section 4 of the Constitution provides that: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them from invasion."

Ours is a central government made up of many small governments. The State Governments are held to be "sovereign" whenever they do not conflict with the good of all as represented in the central Government of the Nation, whose power in the Constitution is derived from the people. It is a limited government of "delegated powers" but it is supreme or sovereign in the exercise of these powers. Our States have relinquished some of their earlier sovereign power in order to strengthen the central government, but "some powers are reserved exclusively to the States" and thus, they are sovereign in these areas.

It was in Exeter, New Hampshire, then the (State) Capital, that the first state constitution drafted in any of the thirteen colonies, was proclaimed in January, 1776.

A perfect Union. In the words of the Preamble to the Constitution: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity . . ."

The Articles of Confederation under which the thirteen colonies had operated during the Revolutionary War, lacked the power to cope with the problems of peace. In order to have a stronger government it was necessary for these colonies—which had previously exercised complete sovereignty—to yield some of their sovereign powers to the new United States. The bonds between the States were strengthened during the years, thus giving America "a more perfect union" under the Constitution.

One and inseparable. Daniel Webster, in his speech to the Senate on January 26, 1830, used the words: "... dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. Page commented as follows: "The Union is one and inseparable because the people have determined that it is best for all the States to remain united, since, in this country, the people of the United States are 'governed by their own consent' through their duly elected representatives. The United States Supreme Court expressed this thought when it declared in 1868 that: 'The Constitution, in all its provisions looks to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States.'"

Established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for with American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

The Declaration of Independence contains the words: "... and for the support of this declaration with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

There were 55 signers of the Declaration, and many of them sacrificed a great deal for the cause of independence—some of them, everything. Death, imprisonment, financial ruin, and other ills befell these brave men who believed so strongly in liberty and freedom.

Note the reference to Divine Providence. From the time the Mayflower Compact was signed in 1620 by the Pilgrim Fathers on board the Mayflower, prior to landing at Plymouth Rock, through the first Charter of Virginia . . .
the Constitution of Massachusetts and other State constitutions and declarations and decisions of the Courts, America has had a heritage of faith and belief in God.

Many of the early colonists fled from their homes and came to America because of their determination to worship God in their own way. The word of God and the teachings of Jesus Christ formed the basis of their laws and government, and court decisions were expected to conform to God's word as found in the Scriptures.

How deeply the colonists believed in freedom is demonstrated by their courage and endurance through five years of war against superior forces, hardships and sufferings such as those experienced in the winter at Valley Forge.

Equality represents the equality of rights and opportunity enjoyed by American citizens; humanity, the dignity and worth of each individual.

In a speech delivered on March 5, 1774, John Hancock said: “I am a friend to righteous government, founded upon the principles of reason and justice, but I glory in publicly avowing my eternal enmity to tyranny.”

The words, “Equal Justice Under Law,” are carved over the entrance to the building which formerly housed the Supreme Court. On the new building are the words: “Justice the Guardian of Liberty.”

I therefore believe it is my duty to my Country to love it. The origin of this phrase was Edward Everett Hale’s book, The Man Without A Country, in which Nathan Hale declared: “I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country.” In addition there were statements made by George Washington and other leaders, and numerous examples of patriots who sacrificed all for their country.

No more inspiring demonstration of love of country and faith in God could be found than in the strength of character, sense of honor, and loyalty of our Prisoners of War in Vietnam, who suffered loneliness and torture beyond our comprehension.

To support its Constitution. This was taken directly from the Oath of Allegiance to the United States, and should be subscribed to by every citizen.

The Constitution was drafted in Philadelphia in 1787, and signed by George Washington and 38 other convention members on September 17 of that year. It is the only written constitution for civil government in effect in the world today, and has served as a guide for other nations.

In Daniel Webster’s words: “... the people’s Constitution, the people’s Government, made for the people, made by the people and answerable to the people. The people of the United States have declared that this Constitution shall be the supreme law.”

The Bill of Rights was adopted in 1791. This Bill, drawn up by George Mason, of Virginia, contained 10 amendments which many considered vital, such as Personal Freedom, the Right to Bear Arms, Protection Against Seizure and Search, Protection for Personal and Private Property, Trial by Jury, Powers Reserved to the States, etc.

To obey its laws. In Washington’s Farewell Address, he declared that: “The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.”

Article VI of the Constitution provides for the making of laws and treaties. There are Federal, State, and local laws which, as citizens, it is our obligation to obey.

To respect its flag. In substance, from the Salute to the Flag, and the National Anthem. Written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812, “The Star Spangled Banner” was declared the National Anthem on March 31, 1931. The flag is the best known symbol of the greatness of the American Republic, and stirs strong feelings of patriotism among its people.

And to defend it against all enemies. This commitment is contained in the Oath of Allegiance to our Country. We enjoy a great degree of liberty, and it is natural that every patriotic citizen should agree to defend this Nation.

“In Defense of Freedom That is Our Birthright,” adopted from the Declaration of Taking Up Arms (1775), is the theme selected by the Bicentennial Committee for the current year.

The Supreme Court affirmed that: “Our Constitution was written and developed by able and wise men, and it has garnered additional respect through many years by its manifold blessings to our great nation and to the world. Its proper defense is our highest patriotic duty.”

In our time, there are countless areas in which our influence as women can be felt, and in which we can render valuable service. We can also so live as to be examples of courage, integrity, and true patriotism in this land of ours—America the Beautiful—and to demonstrate that our faith in the principles upon which it was founded and grew into one of the great nations of the world, is a deep and abiding one. Surely, as proud descendants of patriots, we can do no less!
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, December 6, 1974

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, at 12 noon, Friday, December 6, 1974, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Baylies, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. La Cauza, Mrs. Helmbreck; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Vorous, Maryland; Mrs. Biscoe, Virginia; State Regents: Mrs. Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Renfro, District of Columbia; Mrs. Stark, Virginia; Miss Sharpless, Delaware; State Vice Regents: Miss I'Anson, Maryland.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Mason, moved that 160 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Renfro. Adopted.

Mrs. Mason reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 630; resigned, 962; reinstated, 160.

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

Report of Registrar General

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

Applications verified, 1,579; Supplementals verified, 256.

All applications submitted prior to November 14, 1974 have been examined.

All supplementals submitted prior to June 15, 1973 have been examined.

Mrs. Richardson moved that the 1,579 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General, be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Miller. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Mary Evans Hutchinson Moss, Heber Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. Gloria Vanderhoof Cookson, Bucksport, Maine; Mrs. Margaret Weyel Boatwright, Corrales, New Mexico.

The State Regent of Florida requests a change of location for the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Katherine Pratt deVlaming from Pinellas Park to Seminole.

The following Organizing Regencies have reached the end of one year and reappointment is requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Winnie Mae Vernon, Oelwein, Iowa; Mrs. Bernice Livingston Rieg, Rockville, Connecticut.

The State Regent of Indiana requests the authorization for a new chapter to be organized in Tipton.

Through the State Regent of New Jersey has come the request for the Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter to change its location from Pemberton to Mount Holly.

The John Day Chapter of Burley, Idaho, has been automatically disbanded.

The chapter, Mistress Mary Williams, of East Orange, New Jersey, is presented for official disbandment.

The following chapters have met all the requirements according to the Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Burleson Mountain, Hartselle, Alabama; Saguaro, Mesa, Arizona; Kachina, Sedona, Arizona; Pedernales, Fredericksburg, Texas.

JULIA SHEPHERD HUBBARD,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Hubbard moved the confirmation of three organizing regents; change of location for one organizing regency; reappointment of two organizing regents; authorization for one chapter; change of location for one chapter; disbandment of one chapter; confirmation of four chapters provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Miller and Miss Sharpless. Adopted.

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

The President General wished the members a Merry Christmas and a safe journey home.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

JEANNETTE OSBORN BAYLIES,
Recording Secretary General.
Who has not smiled at sight of the Count of Galvez on his prancing horse? The calligraphic portrait, painted on cloth, looks like a specimen of fancy penmanship. The original hangs in the Mexico National Museum of History, the castle of Chapultepec, built by the Count for his residence while Viceroy of New Spain. This picture was given a prominent spot in the Mexican Pavilion of the 1965 World Fair in New York. The Count, in ruffled jabot, knee breeches and tricorn, is as interesting as his likeness. He had great influence in shaping Spain’s policy toward the American Cause during the Revolution. In his time, he was as beloved as he was honored.

Born in Malaga, Spain, 1746, christened Bernardo, he was of a distinguished family. The Galvez name appeared in New Spain as the Adams name would crop up in the Federalist period. His uncle José was president of the Council of the Indies and his father, Matias, was Viceroy of Mexico.

Bernardo Galvez started as a soldier of Spain, while still a boy. He served in Portugal and Mexico. In 1776, he was made Colonel of the Regiment stationed in Louisiana and was sent to regulate this vast holding. Here, he proved a boon to the American Cause. He opened fringe areas around the vast bay that would be renamed for him, freeing it of pirates and fomenting settlement. He encouraged trade with Cuba and Yucatan and enriched his King’s coffers.

Vast forests, mountain ranges, and distances separated Louisiana from centers of Anglo-American foment. Louisiana would have been scarcely affected by war following the Declaration of Independence had Spain kept out of the controversy. France had ranged herself early with the side of the colonists. Spain offered to interfere amicably and was soundly snubbed by England.

The War was to be waged on many fronts. John Paul Jones made forays against British shipping in the Irish Channel. James Willing raided along the West Florida coast after his unsuccessful attempt to enlist settlers there for the “14th Colony.” The British land army moving from Philadelphia to New York were intercepted by the American Army. Indians around the Great Lakes had been stirred into bloody raids on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York. George Washington’s men would stand in the snows of Valley Forge. When the boy-general was
sent to Louisiana to take command, the lucrative colony was far removed from the little band to the northeast. The 5000 people in New Orleans flourished on trade.

By Royal Decree of the Spanish King, Don Bernardo Galvez was appointed Governor of Louisiana February 1, 1777. He was openly partisan toward the Americans and followed a policy of opposing British operations on the river and bay. He put into force, a decree of the previous October, that the bustling port be open to American commerce. He endeared himself to the people when natural disasters beset the area: the coldest winter on record; an August hurricane that demolished homes, granaries, growing crops and boats on rivers and lakes, followed by raging smallpox. He prevailed on his King for privileges heretofore withheld, and the Louisiana people stood by him in all his undertakings.

The dashing General married into the Creole aristocracy with all the pomp and extravagance of his time and taste.

While Great Britain was occupied with the fight at hand, Spain declared war on her in 1779. Galvez received orders to drive the British out of the entire Louisiana area. He seized and detained 11 of Britain’s frigates in New Orleans port, and set about his military task with vigor and relish.

He assisted the American cause with a loan of $70,000 to the merchant-trader Oliver Pollock, American Representative in the port. This money was for the purpose of outfitting George Rogers Clark’s campaign into the Illinois region. Ruthless counterattacks began against the Iroquois, Kaskaskia, Chaokia, Vincennes. Far to the north, Anthony Wayne was making his gallant charge on Stony Point. John Paul Jones, in his patched-up Bonhomme Richard, challenged the superior Serapis. When called upon to surrender, Jones fought on to capture the British ship barely in time to transfer his own men to her before his own vessel sank. Patriot guerrillas under the raider, Francis Marion, were fighting in the back country. At King’s Mountain, Oct. 7, 1779, Cornwallis’ men were defeated by Banastre Tarleton and his back woodsmen. A turning-point battle south of Saratoga saw General Gates hold the British advance on New York. That same October, Gen. Burgoyne surrendered.

As long, hard war progressed, many emigrants from English colonies, not caught with the freedom-fire and still faithful to their mother country, had moved to settle along the east bank of the Mississippi hoping to exempt themselves from the bloody, desperate struggle. Louisian nursed a hostility toward these settlers. It was openly nurtured by their Spanish masters.

When Great Britain went to war with France, that same love-of-mother country rose in hearts of the French Creoles of the bayou. They wanted to strike at their ancient competitors, the British traders. Bernardo Galvez was a well chosen governor and military leader.

In April, 1777, Col. George Morgan of the American Colonial Army in command at Ft. Pitt, had written to Galvez for leave to pass an army through Louisiana for the purpose of attacking Mobile and Pensacola forts, hoping to strike a telling blow where, and when, the British least expected it.

Galvez was too shrewd to permit this. Except by permission of his king, he replied, would he be able to grant such a request. He did not want to further disrupt the prosperous river trade.

In 1779, 400 emigrants sent by Spain from the Canary Islands, arrived in New Orleans. They were settled on the banks of Bayou Teche and formed the New Iberia settlement. At the same time, Galvez was authorized to treat the English as enemies and charged with getting into full military operation. He organized an army of 1400 men, enlisting Negro, French Colonial and Indian volunteers, and on Sept. 7, 1779, marched against Ft. Bute which surrendered. On heels of this first victory, he sent for 600 reinforcements and stormed Baton Rouge, most important British post on the Mississippi. It surrendered after a sharp fight of two hours.

The Spanish King, pleased, commissioned Galvez to attack all British posts within his reach. On the 25th of February, 1780, he set sail for Mobile with an army of 2000 men. In the Gulf, a severe storm tossed his little boats like match sticks. In due time, he sailed into Mobile river and landed forces on the eastern point of the river bank. Galvez marched boldly up to Ft. Charlotte at Mobile and opened batteries for the bombardment. The wall was breached and a white flag was hung out. Along this coast may still be seen the ancient drop forges which molded and formed hot cannon balls, used perhaps in this battle.

With a young conqueror’s fireball temperament, Galvez hastened back to New Orleans and asked the Capt. General of Cuba (whom he would replace shortly) to send reinforcements. These did not appear to his satisfaction so he sailed for Havana in person to superintend outfitting a fleet and army in the shipyards there. With this assembly, he set sail for Pensacola, the British stronghold, Oct. 16, 1779. Heavy storms broke up his fleet. After a month of regathering his scattered vessels, he returned to Havana to start over, demanding a new fleet.

On Feb. 28, 1781, he sailed again with men and formidable artillery. No less than the great Spanish Admiral, Don Jose Cobre Izrabel, came along as commander of the fleet while Galvez controlled the expedition. Galvez and the admiral had great differences over policy. However, his brash boldness of sailing his little vessel under heavy fire past the very wall of the fort, put the cautious old admiral to shame. The Admiral dallied no longer and helped bring down the fort.

For this victory, Galvez was made a Count. The great bay of Mexico was renamed for him as was its island city. His coat of arms bore the likeness of his little ship and its motto read "Yo Solo."

On the 20th of February 1783, the treaty of peace confirming Independence of the United States was signed. It also fixed boundaries of east and west Florida, these having been ceded by Britain to Spain. It fully stipulated that the Mississippi river would be forever open and free, from mouth to source for British subjects and American citizens. At the Treaty of Paris, Galvez held that Great Britain had no right to surrender Natchez to the Americans.

(Continued on page 189)
Major General Arthur St. Clair is not as well known or honored as he should be throughout the country, for though there is a wealth of material on his life, especially in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, much of it is kept in obscurity by his descendants (and there are many) who seem to emulate this great man in his modesty and desire to perform unselfish service for his country without credit or remuneration. It was probably this principle of noblesse oblige, for he came of noble Norman ancestry, that was his downfall in the material sense, since it was so thoroughly misunderstood by most of his compatriots. Yet there is no real tragedy here, since tragedy involves degradation of character. And Arthur St. Clair was a noble man all of his life, and a gentle man in the highest sense.

The twofold purpose of this article is simply to outline (I) the true history and nature of this man, and (II) because of many genealogical inquiries, to publish a correct listing of the children in his immediate family, their marriages and the locations of their early families, in order to separate at the root the possible and impossible descendants as far as can be done. This has been done with the help of Boucher's "History of Westmoreland County", Bomberger's "A Short History of Westmoreland County," John F. Meginness's "The Family of General Arthur St. Clair" (reprinted from Dr. Egle's Notes and Queries), and the long and patient searching of a few descendants through family Bible records, personal knowledge handed down through the generations, and even from a trip by a New York descendant to Thurso, Scotland, which was his birthplace.

For Major St. Clair, we find, was grandson to an earl, and was born in Caithness Castle in the northernmost reaches of Scotland. The present Earl, Robin St. Clair, received the family's American descendant graciously and allowed her to look at the family records. They showed that Arthur was a direct descendant of the original Earl James of St. Clair, brother to William the Conqueror, and that he would have become the Earl of Caithness.
had he remained in Scotland. So the family did not take kindly to his going off to America and fighting against the King. But Arthur had been indentured at an early age as a medical apprentice in London under the then famous Dr. William Hunter, and after the death of both of his parents, William and Margaret Balfour St. Clair, his grandfather the Earl being still alive, he purchased his time and obtained a commission in the Sixtieth Royal American Regiment of Foot and went with Lord Amherst to Quebec. There he fought under Wolfe and was present with him at his death and the fall of Quebec. At this time he was a lieutenant.

On furlough after this siege, he carried dispatches to General Gage, and during this trip he met and married Phoebe Bayard, the darling of Boston, a descendant of Chevalier Bayard and the family lines of Peter Stuyvesant and Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts. His wife’s inheritance of 14,000 pounds from an uncle (and later a larger inheritance from her mother) together with his savings, made him a wealthy man. He and Phoebe lived in Boston for four years, where the first three of their seven children were born: Daniel, John Murray, and Elizabeth. The other four: Arthur Jr., Louisa, Jane, and Margaret, in that order, were born in Pennsylvania.

After the four years spent in Boston, having resigned his commission in the British Army in 1762 (April 16), St. Clair moved with his family to Pennsylvania where in Bedford and later in Ligonier he was employed as agent of the Penn family in military and land affairs, and took title to large tracts of land in the Ligonier Valley and Chestnut Ridge. Here he built a lovely home which he called “The Hermitage” and made many improvements including an iron forge and a grist mill. He was an officer of Bedford County but did not become prominent until after the new Westmoreland County seat was established at Hannastown, where he served as justice of the peace and prothonotary and upheld the claims of Pennsylvania to this territory in the dispute with Virginia called “Dunmore’s War.” He was active in the movement which resulted in the adoption of the “Westmoreland Declaration of Independence” and was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of liberty at the famous Hannastown meeting, May 16, 1775. Megnness says, “He drew with his own hand the declaratory resolutions which were unanimously adopted.”

The Declaration preceded the actual adoption of our national one by fifteen months, since the National Declaration of Independence, though predated July 2, was not signed until mid-August, 1776.

His first duty in the field of the Revolutionary War followed a period when, as a Colonel in the Continental Army, he recruited, drilled, and provisioned volunteers (even then using his own money), in Philadelphia, following which he was sent to Canada to attempt to prevent British transports from reaching Quebec. Following this he was sent to Ticonderoga, at which time he was made a Brigadier-General in August 1776, after which he fought under General Washington himself.

He was with Washington at White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton, and was at this time made a Major General, having directed the details of this march; his brigade, composed of the New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts troops, with two six-pounders, marched at the head of the advancing army. He was then sent again to Ticonderoga where, with outnumbered and inferior troops, and inferior armament, he found himself in an untenable position, with the British overlooking him from Mount Defiance. Having held the fort for many days, he wisely abandoned it during the night, and like Washington, showed his finest generalship in timely withdrawal. Requested by himself, the ensuing court of inquiry gave him the chance to explain his strategy; pursuit of his retreating army by Burgoyne split the British forces and aided Gates in defeating Burgoyne with finality, besides saving men and equipment.

In speaking of St. Clair’s report, the United States Gazette stated, “His defense on that occasion ... exhibits a sample of profound generalship. Whilst the
English language shall be admired it will continue to be an example of martial eloquence." Subsequently St. Clair was selected by Washington to defend West Point after Arnold’s defection to the British.

Prior to and after the war, Arthur St. Clair served his country as a statesman, and this he did with distinction. He became a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1783, being then a Federalist at heart even before the party was formed. In 1785 he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1787 was made President of the Congress, which was then practically the highest office in the land. It was this Congress of ‘87 which provided for the Convention of 1787 by which the Constitution was formed.

In the meantime, when St. Clair first returned home at the end of the Revolution, he found his estate in ruins, and was advised to accept the Governorship of the Northwest Territory to recoup his fortunes. He had not sought this office, but felt obliged to accept from necessity. But the office did not bring him fortune, as the character of land entrepreneur was not in his line at all. His salary as Governor did not even pay his traveling expenses, and though another man might have become rich, it was somehow beneath his dignity to take advantage of his fellow man.

Obliged to defend the Territory from the Indians, he proposed to raise an army against them and was commissioned by Washington to do so; was appointed Commander-in-Chief on March 4, 1791. Hastily gathered together and ill-trained, much of his army was composed of the dregs of society; these deserted almost immediately with a large amount of the equipment, and in a battle on November 4, 1791, his army sustained a crushing defeat by a huge horde of Indians. It is this defeat, and the one at Ticonderoga, for which he is remembered in text-books, if, indeed, he is remembered at all. Yet, here again when he asked for a court of inquiry in order to present the true story of the battle, he was not only completely exonerated, but complimented by Washington for writing up the affair in such a way as to make this warfare easier for his successor to conduct. A story of this battle is not a part of this paper; suffice it to say that his father, was commissioned an Ensign in the double log house of the western country, that a neighborhood would roll up in an afternoon. Chestnut Ridge was bleak and barren. There lived the friend and confidant of Washington, the ex-Governor of the fairest portion of creation. It was in the neighborhood, if not in view of a large estate near Ligonier that he owned at the commencement of the Revolution, and which, as I have at all times understood, was sacrificed to promote the success of the Revolution."

Meginness writes;

"Another great annoyance to General St. Clair in his old age was the constant abuse and misrepresentation to which he was subjected by his enemies regarding the ill-fated expedition.* And although a committee of Congress investigated the affair and reported that he was not to blame, still this did not silence the calumnies which were constantly kept in circulation. This induced him, only six years before his death, to publish a book giving a history of the expedition. It is a candid and interesting work but at this time (1897) it is almost impossible to obtain a copy."

*Battle with the Indians 11-4-1791.

He died on August 31, 1818, as a result of injuries suffered when he was jolled from his wagon while on the way to Youngstown to get supplies for his family. His wife, Phoebe, outlived him by only eighteen days. After many years their remains were transferred to St. Clair Park in Greensburg on North Maple Avenue where a granite monument 14 feet high now replaces an original one; both monuments were placed there by his Masonic brothers.

There are a few other monuments in the park but the St. Clair monument is off to itself, the plot being marked by a cement curbing and measuring about thirty feet square.

As previously stated, the children of Arthur and Phoebe Bayard St. Clair were as follows: (1) Daniel, (2) John Murray, (3) Elizabeth, (4) Arthur J., (5) Louisa, (6) Jane, and (7) Margaret Balfour. It may be stated here that Margaret died at the age of eleven of small-pox and measles in Marietta, Ohio.

(1) Daniel St. Clair, b. Boston 1762, was a soldier like his father, was commissioned an Ensign in the
2nd Pennsylvania Battalion 9-20-1776. He took part in a number of engagements and saw much hard service; he was retired in 1781 at the age of nineteen. Though fifty years old when the War of 1812 broke out, he was active in raising a company which he commanded for a short time. He married Rachel Shannon (1791) and lived at Pottsgrove (now Pottstown). They had twelve children, but out of this large family only one son, James, and two daughters, Phoebe (Boyd) and Margaret (Eddey) had children:

James, b. 1805 m. Julia Eddey of Barbadoes; they had two girls: Rachel b. 1841 m. Wm. Jacoby and 2nd James Miller and Julia b. 1842 m. the Rev. John Sedenham of Delaware.

Phoebe b. 1794 m. David Boyd; they had three children, of whom only her son David Boyd, who married Alida Visscher Knickerbocker, had children; they lived in Philadelphia.

Margaret b. 1803 m. Capt. Richard A. Eddey and had two children, surname Eddey; they lived in St. Louis.

(2) John-Murray St. Clair (b. 1764 in Boston) married Jane Parker in 1783. They had one son, Arthur, who d. unmarried. Murray d. 1844 and is buried at Ligonier.

(3) Elizabeth (b. 1776 in Boston?) married (1) Capt. John Lawrence in 1782 and lived with him at Pottsgrove where they had six children; Mary-Morris b. 1783, m. Samuel Colville Vance at age 17 in 1800; and the three Vance children were quite prolific; Catharine S. Lawrence b. Pottsgrove 1789, m. 1810 to Thomas Randolph and they had one daughter, Mary Skipwith Randolph; Thomas b. 1790 married Susan —-- and d. without issue; Elizabeth St. Clair b. 1791 d. 1864 Indianapolis unm.; John b. 1793 became a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, m. Maria Ferree 1824 and moved to Lawrenceburg, Ind. and they left two sons, Thomas and Arthur surnamed Lawrence, and Arthur b. 1832 m. Hannah Elizabeth Aldridge and they had issue -- While living in Pottsgrove some time after 1793 Capt. Lawrence and his wife became estranged and they soon separated; it has been presumed the cause of the estrangement was non-support. Elizabeth then took her six children to the home of her father at Ligonier; it was stated that she was keeping house for him in 1796. In 1799 Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence was a young woman of 31 with five children, one having died in 1795; and the same year that Captain Lawrence died in 1799 she married General James Dill, and soon after their marriage they moved to Cincinnati where their only son, Hamilton Dill was born. He married and had six children. James Dill survived his wife fifteen years.

(4) Arthur, Jr. (B. 1768 Pa. according to Bible Rec.) m. Frances Stall (Stahl?) and d. at Cincinnati 9-26-1820. Having studied law, probably in Philadelphia and located in Pittsburgh, he was called by his father to aid him in Ohio when he served his governorship of the Territory and was in 1796 appointed Attorney General for the N.W. Territory; he stayed in that capacity until 1802. He settled with his wife in Cincinnati, so named by his father who was a charter member of that Society. His children were:

Arthur St. Clair 3rd who also became a lawyer, b. 8-23-1803, d. 8-24-1842 without issue; m. Mary Lane. John b. 3-2-1806 d. 10-6-1834, m. Ana Crooker 8-26-1827. Left one son:

William H. St. Clair who was b. 3-23-1829 in the “St. Clair Mansion” in Cincinnati and became a doctor after having been a minister (Methodist) for a while. Twice married, he had a daughter Anna by his first wife Mary Jane Jackson whom he married 5-30-1850. Anna became Mrs. Anna Lane Pope. In 8-11-1857 Dr. Sinclair having become a widower, m. second Elizabeth Ann Jackson, by whom he had nine children: Mary, Laura, Carrie, Balfour, William H. Jr., Charles, and three who died: Arthur, John, and Fannie. Mary did not marry; Laura and Carrie married D. K. Torrance, a lawyer and B. F. Napier, merchant, respectively.

Eliza b. 11-23-1809, d. 2-28-1839 at Cincinnati; unmarried.

Frances b. 6-20-1812 m. A. F. Mayo and d. 11-3-1838 without issue.

Margaret Balfour b. 4-12-1815, m. Geo. W. Tappscott, d. 1-22-1873. Their daughter Laura m. Dr. Chas. E. Paddock; had 3 children; lived in Chattanooga.

Laura b. 4-5-1821 and d. 9-3-1858 unmarried, at Hamilton, Ohio. Dr. William H. St. Clair, son of Arthur Jr. and Grandson of Major General Arthur St. Clair was, on July 4, 1895, elected to membership in succession to and in right of Major General Arthur St. Clair, who was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati; this took place in Philadelphia at a meeting of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

(5) Louisa St. Clair, fifth child and second daughter of General St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard, was born 9-24-1773 at Ft. Ligonier, Westmoreland County. She appears to have been her father's favorite daughter, and except for the time when he was absent during the Revolution, fighting with Washington, at which the family was settled at Pottstown, Montgomery County, for greater safety, she remained with him and shared his fortunes and misfortunes. Hildreth, the historian, describes her in glowing terms. Having had the advantage of a few years of education in Philadelphia, she was better educated than most young women of her day, and was handsome, healthy, a fine equestrienne, huntress, ice-skater, and altogether remarkable.

One story they tell of her takes place at the time of her first visit to Marietta when the Indians of the Northwest were threatening an uprising, and all efforts at a peace treaty seemed to fail. It seems there was to have been a meeting at Duncan's Falls; this was postponed and young Brant, son of Chief Thay-en-dan-e-gea came down the Tuscarawas and Muskigum trail with 200 warriors and camped at these Falls, nine miles below Zanesville, and sent word to Governor St. Clair by runners that they wished to discuss the treaty there.

Suspecting a plot to abduct him, Governor St. Clair sent the runners back with the message that he would soon answer by a ranger; Hamilton Kerr was dispatched with a letter and orders to reconnoiter. He was intercepted
by Louisa and she, dressed in Indian style, rode the rest of the way with him on her pony, telling "Ham" that she would see Brant, whom she had met in Philadelphia when he had visited there as a student from college, and she also studied there. When she and "Ham" arrived at the Indian camp, she took the letter and delivered it herself. The upshot of it was that Brant fell in love with her, admiring her for her courage, and returned to St. Clair with her and Kerr, for protection. This was in 1788. In January 1789 Brant returned, taking no part in the Fort Harmar treaty, and asked St. Clair for his daughter Louisa's hand in marriage, but was refused.

Her father wanted her to marry a gentleman named Denny, the chronicles state, and to this she strenuously objected. In order to thwart this plan, she asked a fiddler by the name of Robb to marry her, one evening, when she was present at a dance where he was playing. He declared that it was impossible for him to do so because of her father's prominent position. She insisted, and had the ceremony performed at once in the dance hall by a justice of the peace, who happened to be present. This Samuel Robb was said to have been remarkably handsome and an experienced violinist; he had studied medicine as a young man, but had never practiced it. In this he was like Louisa's father who was also very handsome and high-spirited.

Six children were born to Samuel and Louisa Robb as follows:
(1) Margaret Balfour, b. 1798; m. William T. Baldridge;
(2) Arthur St. Clair, b. 1800. He left home 4-25-1828 and his parents never heard of him again.
(3) George Washington, b. 1803; m. Christina Palmer 1828 and d. 1858.
(4) Ellen Douglas, b. 1805; m. Robert Graham 1-29-1828.
(5) John Murray, b. 1807; volunteered in the war with Mexico, died at New Albany in 1847.
(6) Mary Louise, b. 9-10-1810; m. first John Sutton of Somerset 4-15-1828; he d. 5-23-1830 and she m. second, John Wineland of Derry township, Westmoreland Co., 3-27-1832 and d. 6-2-1887. Mary Louise's youngest daughter, Mrs. Ellen D. W. Remmy, lived in Youngstown, Pa. in 1897; was a widow at that time.

It was Mrs Louisa Robb who gave the family's consent for General St. Clair to be buried, with military and Masonic honors, in Greensburg, according to the Greensburg Gazette of September 5, 1818. Mrs. Robb lived for twenty-two years after her father's death, dying 5-27-1840 at the age of sixty-six years, eight months and three days. Her husband died in 1853 and they sleep side by side in the cemetery at Ligonier.

(6) Jane St. Clair, sixth child and third daughter of General Arthur St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard was born in 1772 at Ligonier. She married Samuel W. Jervis near Pottsgrove 12-25-1796 and they had one daughter named Phoebe who married Dr. David Baldridge. Jane d. 9-17-1857 and was buried in New Alexandria, Pa. in the Presbyterian graveyard. Her husband's burial place is not known. Dr. and Mrs. David Baldridge (Phoebe Jarvis) had two sons, William Todd Baldridge who married a Miss Hill, and Charles Baldridge who married (1) a daughter of (Robert Ramey, Esq., and (2) a Miss Hill who was a sister of his brother William's wife. Their descendants live in Indiana County, Pa.

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Pages

By Anne T. Jensen
National Chairman, Page Committee

Did you know that each year during the week of April 19th, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, that Continental Congress is held? From every part of our great nation come members, delegates and alternates. They come to vote, report and work on the many Congressional Committees.

Would you like a rewarding and exciting experience? Would you like to make new friends and meet old friends? Would like to really understand just what all the DAR activities are about? Then join us on the Page Committee.

Have your Chapter Regent submit your name to your State Regent, so she in turn may send it to our President General. Junior members (18-35) only are eligible to Page. All invitations are issued by the President General, as they are for all Congressional Committees, and only on the basis of quotas established by state in relation to the membership of each state.

Pages serve in many capacities such as guides, messengers, flag bearers, escorts, and work closely with the other Congressional Committees. They are divided into numerous units with a Chief and Assistant Chief heading each group. These young ladies have served before and by past performance are qualified to direct a particular area.

The tired feet and hard work are soon forgotten. The comradeship from paging lasts you a life time. A delightful experience and one you should not miss.

A letter of instructions outlining clothes and duties should have been received by those of you who have accepted their page invitation. If you have any further questions please contact me.

Hope you are planning to be with us at Congress this year.
Questions and Answers

**Question:** How often are Vice Presidents General elected?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article VI, Section 3. Seven Vice Presidents General shall be elected by ballot at the Continental Congress each year for a term of three years.

**Question:** What are the rights and duties of a Vice President General?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article VII, Section 14. The twenty-one Vice Presidents General may be assigned to direct committees and to perform such duties as may be requested by the President General or required by the National Society.

**Question:** Is a Vice President General an officer of the NSDAR?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article V, Section 1. The Twenty-one Vice Presidents General are officers, are on the National Board of Management but not members of the Executive Committee.

**Question:** Does a candidate for the office of Vice President General have to be endorsed by her State?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article V, Section 4. Each of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General shall have been endorsed for this office by majority vote by ballot of a state conference of the state in which she holds membership as a candidate for election at a Continental Congress which shall be designated in the motion for endorsement. No endorsement for Vice President General shall be made more than fifteen months in advance of the Continental Congress so designated. (Note: States should check bylaws to be sure the last sentence is included in their bylaws).

**Question:** Is there a NSDAR Bylaw that prohibits two Vice Presidents General being from the same State?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article V, Section 4. Of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, no two shall be members of the chapters of the same state or of the District of Columbia, or of any of country geographically outside of the United States of America.

**Question:** Who may be voting members of a State Conference?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article XIV, Section 2. The voting members of the State Conference shall be the State Officers as provided in the State bylaws, the National Officers and the Honorary National Officers whose membership is within the State; the Chapter Regent or in her absence the First Vice Regent or alternate and the elected delegates or alternates of each chapter of the state entitled to representation at the Continental Congress or special meeting of the National Society. The State bylaws may prescribe that Honorary State Regents by voting members of the State Conference.

**Question:** May a member hold two offices carrying a vote at the State Conference?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article XIV, Section 3. No member shall hold, at the same time, two offices carrying a vote at the annual State Conference.

**Question:** May an Honorary State Regent who cannot come to a State Conference appoint an alternate to serve in her place?

**Answer:** NSDAR Bylaws—Article XIV, Section 2. "The State bylaws may prescribe that Honorary State Regents be voting members of the State Conference.” The title of Honorary State Regent has to be conferred by election and the title may only be conferred upon a member who has held the office of State Regent. The vote comes to the Honorary State Regent by the State bylaws prescribing that Honorary

(Continued on page 146)
Built in 1767-71 as a British Colonial government structure, the old Exchange has been called “South Carolina’s Independence Hall” because of its important role in the events which shaped the American Revolution. It was also the scene of a sumptuous ball given by the citizens of Charleston in 1791, in honor of visiting President George Washington.

After several decades of ownership by the city of Charleston, the Federal Government acquired the Exchange in 1818 for use as a Custom House and Post Office. However, a new Custom House was completed in 1879 at East Bay and Market streets and a new Post Office was built in the 1890s at Broad and Meeting streets.

As an act of Congress had been passed authorizing the sale of the Exchange, the future of the historic building was a matter of concern. In 1899, Mrs. Jones, Regent of the Rebecca Motte chapter, appointed Mrs. Lee C. Harby as a committee of one to try to secure the Exchange as a gift from the Federal government. Mrs. Jones did not live to see her hopes realized—but as often is the case—the future is shaped by those who plan and cope with what seems hopeless odds. In 1912, a blue ribbon committee, headed by Mrs. Harby, finally was able to secure the building “to be held by (the Rebecca Motte Chapter) as a historical memorial in trust . . .”

The Exchange Building, as it is now known, has been called “the most important building on the Atlantic Seaboard—second only to Independence Hall,” by Albert Simons of Charleston, internationally recognized architect-historian.

Robert P. Stockton, historical and architectural researcher for the Charleston News and Courier, says that, “In a city which contains hundreds of beautiful buildings, the Exchange easily stands out as one of the most gratifying. Its Georgian splendor is a reminder of a period whose architectural grace has never been duplicated and seldom surpassed.”

Although the brick and Portland stone are wonderfully contrived into a handsome structure, the importance of the Exchange as the focal point for many historic actions and events makes it hallowed ground.

Perhaps the most important event in its history was the “General Meeting” of Charles Town’s residents on December 3, 1773, in protest against the tax on tea, imposed by the British Parliament against the will of the American people.

The “General Meeting” was the foundation of South Carolina’s present government and historians consider it the first session of the state’s legislative body, the General Assembly.

In commemoration of this event, the General Assembly met in special session on December 3, 1973, to celebrate its own 200th birthday and to officially begin South Carolina’s observance of the American Revolution Bicentennial.

The historic reenactment was presented with great pomp and ceremony. Many other Bicentennial events are scheduled through 1976 in Charleston.

The South Carolina Bicentennial Committee and the Charleston County Bicentennial Committee have established the restoration of the Exchange to its original appearance as a major Bicentennial heritage project.

Despite several remodelings when used as a Post Office, the Exchange remains a handsome edifice. Although such a fine structure requires maintenance and outlays of money—always at the wrong time—Rebecca Motte Chapter has preserved the building and been true to its trust, so much so that with a minimum of cost and effort the Exchange Building was made ready for the opening celebration of the Bicentennial.

The Rebecca Motte Chapter Room is well adapted to our purposes and contains many important artifacts from the past.

DAR members are invited to visit with us when in Charleston and tread floors and see sights our Founding Fathers knew and loved; many gave their lives for—so that you and I might enjoy the finest form of government God has enabled man to devise.
A Day To Remember

By CAPTAIN EDGAR K. THOMPSON U.S.N. (Ret.)

The surrender at Yorktown on 19 October 1781 of General Lord Cornwallis and over seven thousand troops, erased forever all hopes of a British victory in America. It was the last major battle of the Revolution. French troops, under the Comte de Rochambeau, and their fleet, under Admiral De Grasse, contributed substantially to this capitulation. With Virginia now free of British domination, De Grasse, long overdue in the West Indies, sailed from the Chesapeake on 5 November while General Washington traveled northward to increase the envelopment of the British in New York and Long Island.

The defeat at Yorktown was but a prelude to further British military reverses. When De Grasse reached the Carribbean, flushed with the Franco-American victory at Yorktown, he brazenly attempted to capture Barbados but unfavorable winds thwarted his ambitious plan. However, in conjunction with French land forces, he successively captured St. Kitts, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Nevis, Montserrat, Demerara and Essiquibo. De Grasse now made preparations to assault Jamaica. Prior to sailing the French West Indian Fleet to the York River, to blockade Yorktown, De Grasse had already subdued the British island of Tobago.

Yorktown and British defeats in the West Indies in late 1781 and early 1782, accelerated British desire for peace. The punitive policy of the North government was repudiated on 27 February 1782 when the House of Commons voted against further prosecution of the war, and on 5 March passed a bill authorizing the Crown to initiate peace proposals to the former colonies. Lord North resigned on 20 March and was succeeded by Lord Rockingham. The new ministry immediately decided to open direct negotiations with the American peace commissioners in Paris. One of the four commissioners was Henry Laurens, first president of the Continental Congress, who had been captured on the high seas by the British in 1780. After Yorktown, he was exchanged for General Lord Cornwallis who was invariably known to the troops under his command as "Old Corncob."

To facilitate early peace negotiations, General Sir Henry Clinton, who had been commander-in-chief of all British forces in the colonies since 1778, was relieved of his command. On 9 May 1782, his successor, General Sir Guy Carleton, arrived in New York with the imposing title of "Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces, within the Colonies, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive."

General Carleton was no stranger to America. He first came to the continent in 1758 and served under General Amherst in the second siege of Louisbourg and under General Wolfe in 1759 at Quebec. In 1766 he was appointed Lieut. Governor of Quebec. When the Revolutionary War broke out in 1775, he was commander of all British troops in Canada.

With plans for continuing the war with the colonies abandoned, General Carleton dedicated all his efforts to concentrating all British forces along the Atlantic seaboard in New York. Wilmington, Savannah and Charleston were

(Continued on page 146)
QUERIES

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

MASSEY, MASSIE, MACEY, MACY: I desire any records or information on these families pertaining to the Civil War and during the years prior thereto which does not appear in my book "MASSEY GENEALOGY." The purpose is to include it in the Addendum under preparation as a supplementary book.—Judge Frank Massey, c/o Court of Appeals, Civil Courts Bldg., Ft. Worth, Texas, 76102.


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.


Compiling data on descendants of Samuel ALLEN, died 1779 in Northumberland Co., Pa.; married first Catherine LOGUE (1710-1752); second Agnes BOYD (1729-1799). Issue: Ephraim, Joseph, John, Robert (all served in Revolution); Samuel, James, Agnes (ROBINSON), Ruth (REYNOLDS), Margaret (RIPPEY), Maryann (ESPY).—William J. Allen, 1504 'E' Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

ALDEN: Reward for proof of parents of Henry Alden (about 1671, Duxbury, Mass. (?). Died Feb. 18, 1729/30 at Needham, Mass.—Mrs. L. M. Williams, 719 Hancock St., Abington, Mass. 02351.


HORN: Need name of father of the following ch.: George Horn, b. April, 1791 & sister, Sarah Jane Horn, b. October 26, 1793. In early 1800's the ch. left "Delaware" emigrating to Lycoming Co., Penn. (That is family tradition). Whether Delaware Co.; Penn. George, bur. State Road Cemetery & Sarah Jane, in Emery's Cemetery, both in Lycoming Co., Penn.—Ms. Margaret C. Horn, 905 W. Third St., Williamsport, Penn. 17701.

COOPER: I must contact descendants of Mary Jane Cooper, neice of Margaret Miller, deceased 1894, Philadelphia, Pa.—Liam Hogan, Keysville, Va. 23947.

FELLOWS-FARIS (FAIRES) (FARRIES): Desire of Jessie Fel-

CLARK: William W., b. 1835 Lycoming or Centre Co., Penn. Son of David and Elizabeh. Would like names of David’s parents and dates. —Mrs. Frederick Dubbs, 146 Pinnacle Road, Ocean City, N. J. 08226.


WOOD-HELM: I will pay for certified copies of parentage of William Helm, Jr., (1773-1848), place of marriage to Elizabeth (Betty) Helm (1778-1884) and places of b. and d. for each. Need parentage of a Daughter of William Helm, Jr., Elizabetha (Betty) Helm, b. 8-6-1804-1863, m. 10-13-1824 to John Wood 5-29-1797 and places of b. and d. for each. Need proof of parentage of Andrew Jackson Wood, b. 9-21-1839, d. Darlington, Wis. 8-27-1890 and place in Tenn. of his b. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Betty) Helm Wood, mentioned above and my great-grandparents. —Ina (Wood) Rice Pfeffly, 2316 Otranto Rd., Charleston Heights, S. C. 29405.

WAGGONER: Jan. 4, 1756, Washington ordered Capt. Waggoner with sixty men to build and garrison two forts on South Branch. Is this the same John Waggoner mentioned in BORDER OF WARFARE AND BORDER SETTLERS? Massacred in May, 1792 on Jesse’s Run of Hackers Creek, West Va. (Va.). —O. C. Waggoner, 103 West Maryland Ave., Crewe, Va. 23930.


O’NEAL-PRATT-WOMACK: Who were the parents of Silas O’Neal, Sr., born 1779 N. C. and died Carroll Co., Miss.? His wife, born 1779, died 1849 and is buried next to her husband. In 1820’s lived in Barnwell Co., S. C. Need parentage of John Pratt, Sr., born 6-16-1775, Augusta, Ga., died 1845 in Chickasaw Co., Miss., married 1st Sara Cole; 2nd Mary Ann Womack, born 12-10-1796, died 1887 and buried at the Crossroad Cemetery. Her father, William Womack, was born May 5, 1772. Was William the Son of Abraham and Judith Minter Womack? —Mrs. M. G. Fleniken, 900 Polk, Mansfield, La. 71052.

CONRAD: Desire infor. on Henry Conradt or Conrad. Did he have a daughter named Hannah Henrietta, born New York State, July 14, 1814? He was the Son of Peter Conradt and Elizabeth Staring. Would like any infor. on this family. —Mrs. Richard L. James, 1035 - 156th Ave., N. E., Bellevue, Washington 98007.


SCHUYLER: John David Schuyler, b. 1795 New York State, d. 3-1-1877 Huntley, Ill. Mar. 1st Hannah ?, ca. 1823; 2nd Martha Doty Stricklin, b. ca. 1803, d. ca. 1895, perhaps in Burdickville, Michigan. Enlisted War of 1812 in area of Little Falls, New York. Infor. needed about brothers and sisters. —P. Schuyler, 1719 North 32 Place, Phoenix, Ar. 85008.

NICHOLS: Any data this family. Father lived prior to and during Amer. Rev. in Old Rappahannock Co., Va. Had four sons in Continental Army. Father lived in N. C. as late as 1820, sons moved to Burke Co., Ga. prior to 1805, then moved west to Miss. river in 1820. —Mrs. Estelle Nichols, P.O. Box 348, Baxley, Georgia 31513.

STRAHORN: Need military record for Robert Strahorn, a Scotch dissenter, who came to America in 1775. Served at Valley Forge and elsewhere with Washington? Buried in Union County, Pennsylvania? Also birth, marriage, (to Hannah Green) and death (October 10, 1858?) records for Son Samuel. Family lived in Avondale, Chester County, Centre County and Union County, Pennsylvania. —Mrs. N. S. Anderson, 1827 B Street, Iowa City, la. 52240.

ALEXANDER: My ancestor, Capt. William (Black Billy) Alexander, was a Captain in the American Revolutionary Army from Mecklenburg County, N. C. He was born in 1749/50 in Burks County, Pa., and died in Mecklenburg County, N. C. on December 19, 1836. I want names, birth and death dates of: parents, wife and children. I also need to know more of his military record. This information is known to many persons, but I need more definite information than I have and shall appreciate hearing from someone who can supply some or all of it. —Mrs. Paul C. Cato, P.O. Box 65, Union Church, Miss. 39668.
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**DAR MAGAZINE**

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FEBRUARY 1975 135
Genealogy and Human Genetics

By Frank L. Loria, B.S., M.D.

President, Louisiana Historical Society

Every human being with enough intelligence and an acutely contentious disposition will, from time to time, think about and show a pardonable pride in his forebears and in his ancestry; particularly if among them was someone who became eminently illustrious and achieved enduring fame. This snobbish self-esteem, or mundane flattering vanity, frequently imbues one with a feeling of brash self-importance in such a fashion as to possibly influence his outlook on life very materially.

Ancestor hunting has developed into an interesting and bewitchingly fascinating hobby, especially among those in the upper levels of our society. Anthony Camp, an expert English genealogist, states that "a pedigree was once the sign of noble birth and distinguished ancestry, but now the fascinating hobby of 'ancestor hunting' is popular at all levels of society." Although I am not in full agreement with the phrase "all levels of society," I certainly am of the feeling that there has been a considerable increase in interest in genealogy during the recent past.

Frequently, an individual who has left his footprints indelibly imprinted on the sands of time possessed the necessary ingredients to have established a merited exceptional reputation. Occasionally the fame is not deserved. Some have been the beneficiaries of qualities which make for distinction or eminence, or even fame. Many are not endowed with those distinctive qualities required to reach a lofty height. Man continues to be faced in this area of thinking with the age-old question: Do men make events, or do events make men? This proposition is still debatable. It is a question that will continue to be controversial and unanswerable, and will always remain in need of a final and inflexible decision.

Until the relatively recent past even the world of intellectuals explained success or failure in human endeavors or efforts as depending upon "la forza del destino," or the force of destiny. Although many still subscribe to this kind of thinking and impression, the more informed public is showing a tendency to deviate from this type of inadequate archaic philosophy.

During the past twenty years the science of genetics has given the biologist new concepts as related to human potential. Geneticists are now able to explain more reasonably, and with better understanding, many of the variations in human behavior, some of the deviations from the normal of the various anatomical structures, and causes for differences in function of the body organs. Of these several considerations, at this time we are most interested in the subject of human behavior. We are interested in trying to understand why some people are more productive in their daily living than others and, in essence, why some groups of people, and some individuals, achieve much success in human welfare, whereas others seem to remain in a state of morbid drowsiness, and are relatively non-productive as regards human well-being.

Today the world, and especially the biologist, looks upon an individual's characteristics as being intimately connected with his progenitors, and that the basic traits and qualities are derived from his forebears. More recent research and studies have resulted in discoveries which seem inextricably related to man's psychic changes, and
changes in his physical well-being. All of the animal world’s hereditary attributes continue to vacillate and are dependent primarily upon the individual’s genes. Changes in genes can bring about inconstant and fluctuating traits which are particularly detectible in the human being. As a result of the continual changes and mutations in genetic activities man is endlessly changing, mentally and physically.

Of course the basic attributes and features with which an individual starts this life are influenced and modified by the environmental factors with which he comes in contact during his lifetime. These influencing factors vary in number and in degree. Some of these factors have a tendency to improve his success and happiness. Others can impair, deteriorate, or even destroy the traits and qualities which make for a successful and happy life.

This more modern kind of thinking has resulted from the studies which followed the discoveries of Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-84), the biologist, and the observations of Charles Robert Darwin (1809-82), the naturalist and anthropologist. Their discoveries and observations could not be advantageous exploited by future scientists until more positive methods for research and delicate studies became available. The main difficulties revolved around the many obstacles involved in the study of the individual animal cell and its life-giving nucleus, and especially as these studies applied to the human. The improved methods of scientific research that have become available since the last World War have resulted in a considerably increased knowledge of the animal cell and, particularly, of the intricacies of its life-perpetuating nucleus.

In his sojourn through the millennia of time man has perpetuated himself on this planet by those methods of human reproduction which the biologist refers to as inbreeding, or by consanguinity breeding, and by generalized breeding. Consanguinity breeding or reproduction in instances of close blood relationship has for centuries been looked upon as undesirable because of its being fraught with many possible types of dangers to the offspring. In general, although inbreeding can result in good strong offsprings showing dominant features, the generalized type of breeding is the kind which contributes more to a vigorous, more intelligent, and more productive race.

The rise and fall of nations and civilizations seem very intimately connected with the several methods and conditions of human propagation. The various types of mating in human reproduction are inextricably tied in with either progressive human developments, stationary or stagnant qualities, or regressive traits in a given group or race. The dominance of the various characteristics in a group of people will be reflected in their developments, their achievements, and their general well-being.

Some five thousand years ago the Chinese developed a civilization which many scientists feel was distinctive and extremely luminous. A series of twenty-seven dynasties during one era of Chinese cultural elevation is believed by many Oriental historians to have produced an outstanding culture.

The reasons for the deterioration and decay of this distinguished Chinese civilization are no doubt analogous to the causes for the decay and disintegration of all of the previous, and the succeeding civilizations. Many factors are doubtlessly involved. However, the most important of these deteriorating and destructive factors are connected with the genetic activities of the people in question. Whatever else is involved in the degenerative changes of a people, recessive activities in their genes are no doubt the most important of the many elements. It is quite possible that reproduction by inbreeding among the Chinese could have had much to do with the recessive tendencies that developed. It is also possible that some extrinsic or environmental factors, such as the use of opium and its derivatives, may have had much to do with the deteriorating gene mutations which took place in the people of relatively prehistoric China.

Man’s present knowledge of early history, most of which is based upon archaeological findings, gives the impression that improving human welfare travelled from China toward the southwest. Accordingly, it is possible that the early Persian, Assyrian, and Babylonian civilizations were in a manner relatively crude continuations of the Chinese culture.

It would seem that the civilization of Ancient Egypt is as old, and possibly even older than that of prehistoric China. As the Egyptian culture began losing its potency, its seeds of propagation were gradually transplanted to the Eastern Mediterranean, more particularly to the islands of the Aegean Sea from which there developed the noteworthy flourishing and fruitful historic Hellenic period of Ancient Greece.

Until the advent of the Ancient Greek civilization man’s written records were relatively minimal. Although written records and written history were not created by the Greeks, they certainly established their great importance, dependability, and indispensability in these areas of human knowledge. Today, these methods are the chief modes of perpetuating humanity’s memories of the past. It is because of recorded history that man has been able to improve his lot in the sphere of human knowledge during the past twenty-five hundred years. These improvements in man’s continually increasing achievements have resulted from the more fruitful mutations in his genetic activities.

The rise and fall of the Ancient Greek culture were the result of many contributing factors. The intellectual aspects of these contributory factors no doubt included improved elements in human genetics. Environmental factors of various kinds, including possibly excessive inbreeding and breeding by consanguinity, resulted in gene mutations with weakening or recessive consequences on the entire race.

Imperial Rome which had a demurely humble beginning, became vigorous, enlightened, and unconquerably strong. After first subduing and absorbing their neighbors the energetic Romans, over a period of several centuries, conquered all of the anciently known world. As they subjugated people the Romans assimilated them into their methods and their system of living. These assimilations resulted in descendants that comprised an intelligent,
The physical geography of Europe is perfectly ideal for human breeding of the generalized type. Archaeological and anthropological discoveries and studies give the impression that the adjacency and relative closeness of the various regions of Europe has been conducive to generalized breeding among its inhabitants. Although this was no doubt minimal during prehistoric times, the comingling and mixing increased after the dawn of history. It is reasonably doubtful that any of the numerous national and racial groups of people in Europe today represent a pure aboriginal aggregation. This fusing and blending of people of various ethnic groups is probably why Western man man seems to have advanced more mentally than his contemporaries in other regions of the world.

Archaeologists have found evidence in the British Isles that some prehistoric peoples came from the Mediterranean area of Europe, possibly as early as 3000 B.C. This is about 3000 years before the Romans established their culture in these same islands. As Rome was forced to withdraw her legions between 410 and 446 A.D. the British natives were unable to resist the invading Anglo-Saxons from Germany. During the last years of this invasion King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table seem to represent Roman Britain’s last champions. The success of the Anglo-Saxons may have prompted the raids by the Scandinavians, especially in 793. The continued invasions of the British Isles by various north European groups seem to have made it extremely difficult for the descendants of the invaders as well as the earlier natives to formulate and stabilize a native language. It was not until the reign of King Alfred (871-899) that a formal native language seemed to have become definitely important.

Meanwhile the newly forming British character was intensified, and became more sturdy and energetic following the Norman Conquest in 1066. This was the early beginning of a long era which was to give rise to productive and fruitful periods in several spheres of human endeavor. This genetically strengthened new race of people in the British Isles began explorations during the “Age of Geographical Discoveries” which were worldgirdling in their scope. These discoveries were followed by practical colonization of many of the newly discovered lands that culminated in a very extensive and formidable empire. Until relatively recently it was looked upon as an empire “upon which the sun never sets.”

This was the era in English history during which the conglomeration of ancestral, almost unintelligible, dialects were blending into an enriched and delicately refined appropriately flexible language. This newly-born euphonious and powerfully expressive language gave rise to, and stimulated, the “Golden Age of English Literature”, and encouraged the English scientists in their numerous philosophical activities to contribute considerably to a better life.

The increased mental prowess and vigorous physical ability of the sixteenth century English were carried to the newly-discovered lands which they settled. Their

(Continued on page 184)
**Indiana**

With the theme, "Freedom Bells Ring Out," the Seventy-fourth annual Indiana DAR State Conference was held in the Atkinson Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 1 and 2, 1974 with Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, State Regent presiding at all sessions. Each morning session was opened with the ringing of the Liberty Bell, a handsome replica of the Liberty Bell, 1776 that graces Independence Hall, Philadelphia, followed by a processional of twenty-two pages carrying the Flag of the U.S.A., the Indiana State Banner and Chapter DAR Banners followed by State Chairman, State Officers, Distinguished Honorary State Regents, out of state distinguished guests, the President General and State Regent.

The highlight of the Conference was the visit of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General, with other distinguished guests, State Regents: Illinois, Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman; Mrs. William Paul Hale, Kentucky; Mrs. Merritt R. Huber, Ohio; Mrs. James D. Eastin, Michigan; Mrs. Fitzhugh Hastings Pannill, Texas and National Chairman of Americanism, Mrs. George Herlihy, California.

Honorary State Regents attending throughout the week were Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Past Historian General and past Vice Presidents General, Mrs. John Garlin Biel. Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, both members of the National Bicentennial Committee and members of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith: Mrs. Thomas Werner and Mrs. Floyd Grigsby.

The business session opened with the DAR Ritual, Welcome from the State Regent and introductions of distinguished Daughters followed by the Officers Reports with the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Richard 0. Creeden taking the Chair while Mrs. Egan gave her State Regent's report. Highlights were the many fine awards at Continental Congress, an additional Bicentennial of the U.S.A. Project to publish in two volumes "A Roster of Revolutionary Ancestors of the Indiana DAR," the constitution of the Bicentennial "Participation in a Diorama of the Expedition of George Rogers Clark and the fall of Sackville" at the Indiana State Museum and the "Sale of the Reproductions of the Signers Platter of 1776." Two gifts of note was a bequest of the estate of Faustine Cook to Tamassee DAR School of $17,300.00 and the lovely gift of Miss Nellie Jane Blackmore through the West Fork Chapter for $1500.00.

In turn the State Officers reported followed by State and National Vice Chairmen as the Conference progressed.

The business session broke for an Americanism Luncheon when the National Chairman, Mrs. Herlihy gave an enlightening address to the capacity filled room on the "Import-of Implementing the Americanism Committee Program."

In the afternoon a moving Memorial Service for departed Daughters was conducted by Mrs. Kenneth Knight, as special Tributes were given to former National, State and Chapter Daughters white tapers in silver candelabra were lighted in remembrance. A special tribute was given for the beloved departed President General, Mrs. Donald Spicer by Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne. Honorary President General.

The decorations for the Formal Banquet continued to be dominated by the Patriotic Theme "Freedom Bells Ring Out."

The President General, Mrs. Jones, was the speaker using the title of her address, "America Is Great Because America is Good," which brought a standing ovation and lengthy applause.

Greetings were brought by all out of state Distinguished Daughters, Indiana's Distinguished Daughters, the Honorary President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary State Regents, the State President and Senior President of the Children of the American Revolution, the State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Indiana's winner of the East Central Division of the Outstanding Junior Contest. The twenty-two State Pages were introduced. The Banquet was followed by a Reception honoring the President General.

Wednesday morning's session opened with the DAR Ritual following the Processional continuing with reports and breaking for a second Patriotic luncheon presided over by Indiana's National Vice Chairman of Membership, Mrs. Frederick Richter presenting the Speaker, Mrs. Mary Lou Keiswetter, whose address was "Citizenship Responsibility."

Seven Resolutions were adopted. A Courtesy Resolution including all visiting Distinguished Guests, the State Regent and all participants in programming the Seventy-fourth State Conference was adopted.

After singing "America The Beautiful" and the Benediction, the Seventy Fourth Annual Indiana DAR State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan.— Mabel Huff.

**Correction**

In the December issue of the DAR Magazine, Public Relations Notebook, the ANNE PETTUS SHEL-BURNE CHAPTER of Rotan, Texas was inadvertently omitted from the listing of Public Relations awards presented at Continental Congress 1974. This Chapter was presented with the First Place award in the Bicentennial U.S.A. Single Feature Story Category, and Honorable Mention for Bicentennial U.S.A. Feature Series. The Magazine regrets the oversight.

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TOPSHAM-BRUNSWICK (Brunswick, Maine) celebrated its 50th Anniversary on September 16, 1974 with a Silver Coffee at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Frederick W. Hill, in Freeport, Maine. The Chapter was organized by Mary Pelham Hill on November 5, 1924. A history of the Chapter was read by Mrs. Edmund J. Starrett. Mrs. Ashmead White, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Albert W. Pratt poured.

A Fifty-Year Membership Certificate was presented to Mrs. Pratt.

Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Curator General, a Maine Daughter inspired the members with her talk on “Our National DAR Museum.”

On October 15th, a marker was placed on the grave of Revolutionary soldier David Johnson in a Bailey Island Cemetery. Members of the Chapter, Mrs. Bertram E. Browne and Mrs. Guy Wilson, descendants of David Johnson, participated in the ceremony.

David Johnson, private, received blankets for his first enlistment in Captain James Curtis's Company. Later he served in various Companies in defense of the seacoast.

JOHN MARSHALL (Louisville, Ky.) observed Constitution Week with a luncheon September 14, 1974. The state officers of the Kentucky Society were the honored guests. The Honorable Julian M. Carroll, Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, spoke on “The Constitution—A Mighty Fortress.” Mrs. W. Paul Hale, State Regent, brought a challenging message in her greetings to the Chapter. Miss Darlene Thompson, Miss Kentucky, third runner-up in Miss America Pageant, gave the meeting a special Kentucky flavor by singing “My Old Kentucky Home.”

Miss Janet Marshall, Chapter Chairman, Constitution Week, gave a report which was indicative of the excellent publicity she had sponsored in apprising radio and television stations; shopping centers; special, school, and public libraries; large stores; and county and city schools of the date of the National observances. The cooperation of the community at large was gratifying as evidenced by the response made in the displays and by the publicity given by radio and television stations. Miss Marshall obtained official proclamations from President Gerald Ford, Governor Wendell Ford, Mayor Harvey Sloan, and County Judge L. J. Hollenbach, III, which she displayed in the large Oxmoor Shopping Center.

The rendition of “America, the Beautiful” by Miss Darlene Compton, Miss Kentucky, was a breathtaking part of the benediction.

September 14, 1974 was a red letter day in John Marshall’s long illustrious history of eighty-two years.—Mrs. Denton Ransdell.

CABARRUS BLACK BOYS (Concord, North Carolina) participated in service honoring early ancestors of Bost Families of North Carolina. This impressive service was held on October 20, 1974 at historic St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church. The program was arranged by Mrs. Howard E. West of Asheville. Over five hundred Bost descendants and friends from ten states attended this notable occasion and proclaimed it an important part of the nation’s Bicentennial Celebration.

Judge James G. Exum, Jr. of Greensboro presided during the memorial service in the beautiful sanctuary of the church. Welcome was expressed by Pastor Ted W. Goins. The ritual was led by Mrs. Olin Shinn, Regent. Invocation was given by Mrs. T. M. Wells, Chaplain. Color bearers were Mrs. Charles Edward Barrier and Mrs. Kenneth A. Shinn. Music was by the 71 voice chorus of the Concord Senior High School under the direction of Gary L. Shive. Grahame Thomas Smallwood, Jr. of Philadelphia gave an inspiring address on “Our Living Heritage.” Following this Judge Exum introduced Dr. Raymond M. Bost, president of Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory, N.C. Dr. Bost led the recessional to the cemetery where he conducted the dedication service.

During the dedication of two bronze markers and two granite stones, Dr. Bost spoke of the contribution of the Bost family to church, state and nation, noting the patriotism of its members. All five of the then living sons of the North Carolina 1754 pioneer couple, Johannes and Susanna Catharina Bost, served in the cause of freedom. Memorial markers and evergreen boxwood wreathes had been placed by descendants for three sons, Elias, Jacob and George Bost, who were members of the St. John’s congregation. The other two sons, William Bost of Catawba...
County, and John Bost, of Rowan and Cabarrus, will be honored at another time.

A plain, six foot tall granite monument honoring Johannes and Susanna Catharina Bost had been placed by descendants in Bost section of the beautiful, old, rock-walled portion of the cemetery. Inscription of the stone includes historical information. On the reverse side the fourteen children of the pioneer couple are listed. Following the unveiling and dedication ceremony, taps and echo were sounded by Lee and Lynn Sherrill of Conover, N.C.

After the service, several local Bost families assisted by the ladies of the church held an informal coffee hour for all in attendance. There were many expressions of happiness with the success of this unique project, which had afforded Bost descendants an opportunity for fellowship, sharing of family history and memories, and a chance to visit and show appreciation to the family’s first church home. Mrs. C. B. Barber, who served as treasurer for the Johannes Best Memorial Fund, stated that over $1300 was given to St. John’s Lutheran Church to assist with the continuation of its fine maintenance program that has preserved the old gravestones and large and beautiful cemetery through the years.

JACKSONVILLE (Jacksonville, Florida). To honor Flag Day, Mrs. Halle Cohen, Regent, took the flag of the United States to Sunday School at the South Jacksonville Presbyterian Church on Sunday, June 9.

Mrs. Robert McDowell visited each class in the elementary department, gave out leaflets, One Nation, One Flag; The Flag of the United States, Symbol of our Republic and the Story of the Pledge of Allegiance, a total of 148 leaflets. Each child was given a small 4" x 6" Flag. She also gave a very fine talk on the meaning of the Flag and the respect that should be shown for it.

The Sanctuary of the Church had a large arrangement of red, white and blue flowers on the Altar.

The minister, Dr. T. Robert Fulton, made an announcement of Flag Day asking all to fly the Flag and also that everyone should show proper respect for it at all times. The service was broadcast over radio station WPDQ-FM so the message reached many who did not attend church.

The program of the Church carried a line “Fly the Flag of the United States of America on Flag Day, June 14.”

On Friday, Flag Day, Mrs. Ann Anderson who is in charge of the children from the Church who are attending Camp Montgomery at Keystone Heights, used the inspiration time to stress the meaning and proper use of the Flag.—Mrs. Halle Cohen.

REBECCA STODDERT (El Paso, Texas) is enjoying a most rewarding year. The chapter has presented R.O.T.C. Medals for several years to High School units and the University of Texas at El Paso and this year, for the first time, we were able to present a Bronze Medal to a girl, Colonel Loretta Kudzman, Brigade Commander at Jefferson High School. This was the second time chapter had honored this young lady as she had also been the “Good Citizen” of her school previously. The picture shows Mrs. Wallace Brucker, immediate past-regent making the presentation at the Annual Review and Drill Meet.

At our spring luncheon, nineteen 50-year members were honored guests, two of whom had been chapter members for 65 years. The honorees sat at a reserved table at the Empire Club and each received a corsage from the chapter. Constitution Week observance was a notable success with patriotic displays in library and shop windows and a large attendance at the luncheon.

The chapter has presented a Medal of Honor to distinguished citizen Chris Fox, a man known as “Mr. El Paso” for his numerous and great contributions to community and country. Also, for the fourth time in the chapter's 73 years' existence, an Americanism Medal was presented to a naturalized citizen, Mr. Kurt Spier. Born and educated in Germany, Mr. Spier has been a citizen of this country for over forty years and the honors he has received from our city and the nation are many and varied.

The chapter plans a tea for over 20 Good Citizens from area high schools, a Bicentennial program, a Patriotic Tea and a special celebration for Flag Day. Mrs. Howard E. Moore is our enthusiastic Regent.—Alice Marshall Willis.

Mrs. Homer Snedden, Chapter Bicentennial Chairman; Mrs. Howard Hicks, Regent; and Joseph White, Superintendent of Allegheny County Parks Conservation Bureau, are pictured in front of the Peairs-Scott House.

QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA (McKeesport, PA) in cooperation with Allegheny County, is helping to furnish the Peairs-Scott House at Round Hill Farm, which in the future will become a museum. Furnishings of the 1820-1890 period are being used.

The Farm, owned by the County, is very unique in that it has been brought up to date as an exhibit farm. Complete working farms, around every large city, are fast disappearing into suburbs. This Farm is now a modern, small scale complete farm with new equipment and machinery. It retains its earlier character with old barns, outbuildings, etc. Each year 300,000 visitors are attracted to the Farm, including 125,000 school children. Visits are free of charge.

The original land grant was made to Elisha Peairs in 1790 and passed through six generations to the late Walter Scott. The 181 acres were acquired for Regional Park use by Allegheny County in 1958. The brick farm house was built in 1838 at a cost of $1,016.83.

When the House becomes a museum, Queen Alliquippa Chapter members will volunteer as tour guides. Also, one room in the House will be completely furnished by the Chapter for their use on special occasions.

WEA LEA (Logansport, Ind.) lost a member, Miss Mary Vanderplaat, who was a Charter Member of the Chapter.

Miss Vanderplaat was born October 30, 1885 at Ida ville where she resided all her life. She could rightfully boast of being a descendant of numerous Revolutionary Soldiers: James Currie, David Archibald, Charles and Jonathan Eldridge, Joseph Champlin, Dr. James Ramsey, Thomas Paxton, Andrew and John Gibson. From this list, she chose John Gibson to join DAR. John Gibson was born 1754 at Franklin
Co. Pa. to Andrew Gibson and Elizabeth Carnes. Andrew and son, John served as privates on the frontiers of Cumberland Co. during the Revolution. In 1773 John married Martha Parks. After the tour of duty the John Gibson family combated the many hardships of the pioneering of the west, traveling down the mountain valley through Virginia, North Carolina across to Blount Co. Tenn., then northward through Kentucky into the Miami Valley of Ohio where, John and wife Martha were laid in their final resting place in a quaint, peaceful picturesque cemetery in Green Co. Ohio. A government marker was dedicated by Cedar Cliff DAR Chapter.

From this point the seven children scattered in various directions, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

To Indiana in 1834 came William who was born 1781 in Pa. before the journey westward and on the sojourn at Green Co. Ohio he married 1808 to Mary Chambers who had also been born in Pa. After full, fruitful lives, William and Mary were laid in their final resting place in Cedarville Cemetery, Carroll County, Indiana.

On May 24, 1974 members of Wea Lea Chapter and Old Towne Chapter dedicated a DAR marker for Miss Mary Vanderplaat. Presiding Carmen Otto, Regent and conductor, Miriam Cooper, Chaplain. In attendance were: Joy McCall Kay, a niece and her grandchildren, Michael and Lisa Kay; and the Gibson Cousins: Beth Tobias, Florence Clark, Sarah Graham, Mae Johnson, Miriam Cooper and Carmen Otto.

GUILFORD BATTLE (Greensboro, North Carolina) finally decided on their combination Bicentennial and Birthday Project (Guilford Battle will be seventy-five years in 1976).

Guilford County National Battleground Park is being redesigned and will be officially re-opened in its beautiful setting by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1976. The gate to all four of the entrances will be given by Guilford Battle and will bear markers indicating the DAR participation. In addition, in the new Visitors Center a plaque will be placed with the names of those persons who contributed $100.00 or more. It is a thrilling undertaking.

Guilford Battle added to its long record of accomplishments by presenting ROTC Medals this year to all the ROTC units in Greensboro—college level Air Force and Army; high school level Army, Marine and Navy.

This Chapter is also the only chapter recognized at Naturalization Services as the donor of all DAR Manual for Citizenship booklets given prospective citizens.

Regent represents DAR on Chamber of Commerce Council arranging historical and educational tours for visitors in the area.

Seventy-Five years young in 1976 and still going strong!—Elise Turner Franklin.

CONSTITUTION (District of Columbia). A recent meeting was held at "Sotterley," Hollywood, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Sotterley is a working plantation situated on the Patuxent River approximately 55 miles from Washington, D.C. The mansion, the oldest part of which was built between 1717 and 1727, stands at the top of the old "rolling road" down which the hogsheads of tobacco were rolled to waiting ships in the harbor below. The land on which the house stands was originally part of Resurrection Manor, a grant from Lord Baltimore.

Aperitifs were served on the covered terrace, which commands a superb view of the river. Then a delicious luncheon was served in the dining room where the antique mahogany chairs with Chinese-lattice backs repeat the motif of the Chinese-trellis stair. The hostess was Mrs. Patrick Henry Loughran.

Willard Danielson, National Park Service with Mrs. J. J. Page, Mrs. K. C. C. Franklin and Mrs. W. M. York at the proposed gates site.

The business of the day was the election of chapter officers for the next two years: Mrs. E. Neil Patton was elected Regent. After the newly-elected officers had been installed and Mrs. Jerry B. Menefee, Ex-Regent, handed the gavel to Mrs. Patton, members and guests were taken on a tour of the mansion.

Seventy-Five years young in 1976 and still going strong!—Elise Turner Franklin.

ISAAC HULL (Salem, Illinois). The Honorable Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, took part in a Bicentennial ceremony held in the Marion County Courthouse, Salem, Illinois, on October 18th honoring the eight Revolutionary soldiers buried in Marion County. Mr. Albert expressed his pride in his Marion County heritage, his forebears going back to Salem's founding days. Samuel Young was Mr. Albert's great, great, great grandfather.

This ceremony was sponsored by Salem's Isaac Hull Chapter, Mrs. Earl Hanes, Regent, and the Marion County Bicentennial Commission, represented by Ret. Col. Clyde D. Smith. Mrs. Sally Jacobson, Regent, represented the Prairie State Chapter of Centralia, Illinois.

Mrs. L. T. Rick, Illinois State Vice Regent, from Wayne Prairie Chapter, gave the invocation. The ceremony was attended by civic leaders, descendants of the Revolutionary veterans, and many other interested people. At that time applications were signed asking the Veterans Administration to provide Federal grave markers for the eight Revolutionary War Veterans buried in Marion County.

The Hon. Carl Albert signed for Samuel Young, his Revolutionary War ancestor; Mrs. Earl Hanes, Regent, signed for Joseph Morrison; Mrs. Virgil Moore for Michael Luttrell; Virginia Telford Zupricht for William Gaston; Louise Finn Gooch for Peter Finn; Mary Temple Porter for Samuel Eblin; Frank Brinkerhoff, County Historian, for Thomas Ashe; and Dr. Roy Baldrige of Centralia for George Roper.

The Bicentennial Chairman of Marion County expressed the hope that the action of this group would be an incentive for
all DAR chapters to locate and properly mark with regulation U.S. Armed Forces grave markers all the Revolutionary War dead throughout the United States during the Bicentennial period.

The Hon. Carl Albert was presented with a Key to the City of Salem by the Mayor of Salem, Illinois, Charles Lincoln McMackin.

NATHANIEL GREENE (Greenville, South Carolina) on November 3, 1974, dedicated a marker to Revolutionary War Soldier, Lt. William Goodlett, at the burial site in the old Goodlett cemetery near Marietta, SC fifteen miles above Greenville.

Lt. William Goodlett was born in Virginia in 1760 and came with his family to South Carolina when he was twelve. He joined the Revolutionary forces as a young lad and distinguished himself in many battles.

William Goodlett served as a Justice of the Quorum of Greenville County as did his brother, David, and nephew, Spartan Goodlett. Oil portraits of Lt. William Goodlett and his wife, Nancy Hooper Goodlett, are displayed in the Greenville County Museum of Art.

The Revolutionary War Soldier marker was placed at the base of the original hand hewed stone marking the burial site which is on part of the original land grant of 400 acres made to Lt. Goodlett in 1784.

Mrs. C.B. Goodlett, past Regent of the Chapter, delivered the dedicatory address and a short history of the Goodlett family considered to be among the earliest settlers in the Greenville, SC area.

The marker was unveiled by Lisa Goodlett of Aiken, SC and James Barnett Jr. of Travelers Rest, SC. Dr. James Barnett, a fifth generation descendant, accepted the marker with these comments, “Today’s Americans should strive to preserve the ideals of integrity, hard work and fear of God laid down by the pioneers of this Country and which have made it the great nation that it is.”

Mrs. William E. Henderson, Chapter Regent, presided over the dedication ceremony. Patriotic music was provided by the Reedy River Church Choir and Boy Scout Troop 185 presented and retired the colors. A number of out-of-state visitors attended.

EDENTON TEA PARTY (Edenton, North Carolina) All members of the DAR, SAR, and C.A.R. attending the Pilgrimage of Colonial Edenton and Countryside, April 11-13, are invited to a Revolutionary Patriots Tea. The teas given by the Edenton Tea Party Chapter, will feature Yaupon tea and Penelope Baker Cookies.

During the three day tour historic public buildings and private homes nationally known for their fine state of preservation and authenticity are open to the public.

Included on the tour is the James Iredell House, built in 1759 and the home of Iredell, the first Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court appointed by President Washington. The Edenton Tea Party Chapter members in the 1940’s saved the house from destruction by purchasing it and later selling it to the State. The members remain custodians for the property. Members will also serve as hostesses at the house during the tour.

A major project of the chapter has been the furnishing of the house in period furniture dating from 1750 to 1825. In addition to the house the dependencies on the property will be on display including a kitchen museum, necessary and the Bandon School House, which was moved from Bandon Plantation and dedicated to Inglis Fletcher, historical novelist, who wrote the Carolina Series.

For information about the teas write Mrs. J. P. Ricks Jr., 121 West Eden St., Edenton, N.C. 27932.

CONSTANTA (Suffolk, Virginia) celebrated its 50th anniversary at a luncheon meeting at Main Street United Methodist Church with Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent, as speaker.

Mrs. Stark chose as her subject “Does Being a DAR Make a Difference?”, stressing the many factors accomplished by the organization, as well as the host of good deeds rendered mankind through history and present day interests. She also stated that one of the most popular and fastest growing hobbies in the United States today is genealogy. Americans more than ever seem to want to know not only their country’s history, but their own.

A highlight of the meeting was the presentation by Mrs. Stark of fifty-year certificates to Mrs. Clifford Cutchins of Franklin, Mrs. E. Kemp Duke and Mrs. Walter G. Gobbel of Suffolk.

Mrs. Thomas L. Woodward, Regent, presided and welcomed the guests and members present. She then gave the President General’s message.

Mrs. Charles T. Shotton gave the National Defense report.

ALEXANDER McCULLAR (Munford, TN). Mrs. Joseph Curtis Matthews, State Regent for Tennessee, installed Alexander McCullar Chapter, on October 6, 1974 at an impressive Ceremony at Southwestern College in Memphis. The United States Marine Corps Color Guard assisted.

The young Chapter was organized in the record period of four months following the appointment on June 7 of Mrs. Anthony Arthur Aspero of Memphis as Organizing Regent. It boasts of two three-generation groups and five mother-daughter groups, with eleven junior members, among others.

State Regent Mrs. Matthews welcomed the new Chapter and new members into DAR and described most interestingly our educational, historical and patriotic work. Vice-regent Mrs. Robert H. Espenshade presented the gold official pin of Organizing Regent to Mrs. Aspero as her personal gift. Four new members came from Chicago. One of them, Mrs. Kenneth N. Anderson, gave a handsome crystal gavel fashioned by her husband (also present) from plexiglas to which was attached a Certificate of membership to Mrs. Anderson. Other gifts were received from Mrs. Billy Ray Fields who flew in from Oklahoma City and Mrs. Douglas Wilson of Chicago, as well as an additional present from Mrs. Anderson. Senator Howard W. Baker has presented a large United States Flag to the Chapter with his congratulations.

A happy reception for the organizing...
members, new members and a large gathering of guests followed. Serving as chairman was Mrs. W. Milton Ross, assisted by Mrs. Roland D. Smith, her daughter, Mrs. Harvey W. Howze, Jr. and granddaughter-in-law, Mrs. Howze III, both of Sledge, Mississippi, and Mrs. Frances Holmes Peters.

Alexander McCullar, for whom the Chapter is named, served with distinction during the Revolutionary War in Georgia and in Florida. One of the settlers of McNairy County, Tennessee, his log cabin home built in 1825 still stands there. Many of his descendants are numbered among the organizing and charter members and one was born there—Nell D. Aspero.

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM
(Danvers, Massachusetts) joined with the town of Danvers on October 5, 1974 in opening the Bicentennial Celebration by observing Judge Samuel Holten Day. Members of the Chapter served a luncheon at the Holten House, the oldest DAR owned house in Massachusetts, to the speakers and honored guests. One of the speakers, Mrs. Raymond Godfrey, a DAR member for over fifty years, related the history of the Judge Samuel Holten House.

Early records indicate that the lot of land on which the Judge Samuel Holten House stands at the junction of Holten, Collins and Centre Streets in Danvers, Massachusetts, was owned by Francis Weston from a grant by the Colonial Government. Prior to departing to Providence, Rhode Island, in the spring of 1638, he sold the land to Richard Ingersoll. Richard Ingersoll died in 1644, leaving the land to his wife, Ann, who later married John Knight. The property then went to their daughter, Sarah Knight, who married Joseph Holten. This was the beginning of Holten ownership. Holtens and their descendants retained the property until 1857, when the estate was sold at auction to Thomas Palmer for $1,535. Between 1689 and 1832, there were six additions to the original structure. In 1921 the General Israel Putnam Chapter purchased the house with one acre of land for $3,000 from Thomas Palmer. It is called the "Judge Samuel Holten House" to commemorate its most famous occupant.

The house had been cut up into living quarters for several families, so extensive renovation was necessary. Work went on through summer, fall and winter of 1921 and into early 1922. Behind a plastered wall a panelled fireplace and cupboard came to light. Even a door was discovered under clapboards. Six fireplaces were opened and a Franklin stove reset. By April 1922 the west side was ready for the occupancy of our first caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Porter and daughter Helen. Mr. Porter was a silversmith of note. With gifts and many fund raising affairs it was possible to pay off the mortgage in the spring of 1943. On May 19, 1943 with due ceremony the mortgage was burned in one of the old fireplaces.

We like to think that Samuel Holten, Doctor and Judge, would be pleased to have his home restored and cared for by the General Israel Putnam Chapter of the Daughters of The American Revolution. The Holten House is open to the public on Wednesday afternoons during the summer months and at other times by appointment.—Mrs. Raymond Duffill.

ANN POAGE (Houston, Texas), Mrs. Annie Mayo Straughan, born October 27, 1877, was admitted to Ann Poage Chapter at the June 1974 meeting of the National Board. She may be the oldest NEW member to join the DAR.

She is shown in the photograph with three generations of her descendants—all members of Ann Poage Chapter, having joined on the line of Mr. Straughan's ancestor, Abraham Womack, of Georgia. Mrs. Straughan was doing research on her Andrews and Mayo lines when her son-in-law, William Fordtran Thompson, died. She dropped the search and came to live with her daughter, Dr. Evelyn Straughan Thompson, and helped bring up her children while Dr. Thompson taught at the University of Houston. She was Regent of Ann Poage Chapter 1969-71.

Mrs. Straughan has always known who her ancestors were. It was locating proof that kept her from joining DAR earlier. Dr. Thompson has worked steadily for the past four years obtaining the necessary proof. In fact, four is the magic number here since Mrs. Straughan needed to go back only four generations to her Revolutionary Patriot ancestor. He was Athelston Andrews, born January 25, 1761, in North Carolina. After his father died when he was about twelve years old, Athelston Andrews was reared by a sea captain named Batman, of Salem, Massachusetts, an old acquaintance of his father. Two months before his fifteenth birthday, in the fall of 1775, this young lad enlisted in the Revolutionary Army "with the consent of my patron who was a great patriot," according to his pension declaration. He was captured by the British twice but managed to escape.

After the war, Athelston Andrews returned to North Carolina and married Polly (Jones) Hill. Their son, Churchill Andrews, born 1792 in North Carolina, was among the oldest of eight children. Most of the family moved to Tennessee with their parents. Following Churchill's death, his widow, Abigail Johnson Andrews, came to Texas with a widowed daughter and her youngest daughter, Sarah Elizabeth (Bettie), who married Elias Brown Mayo in Hardin County, Texas on May 7, 1867. Abigail died in 1876, a year before Annie Abigail Mayo Straughan was born.

The completion of Mrs. Straughan's papers adds a new name to the list of Revolutionary soldiers whose service has been accepted for membership in the DAR.

MAJOR JONATHAN LAWRENCE
(Jackson Heights, NY): A Bicentennial Memorial Plaque honoring Revolutionary War heroes interred in Lawrence Cemetery, Astoria was dedicated by members of the Major Jonathan Lawrence Chapter on October 17, 1974.

Mrs. John Kuhn, Vice Regent, introduced the Chaplain, Mrs. Palmer Jenkins, who conducted the ritual.

Mrs. William Smiddy, Chairman of the United States of America Bicentennial,
Regent; Mrs. Harold B. Ewoldt, State Treasurer; Mrs. John S. Devanny, State Séances Director.

and luncheon at Immanuel Lutheran Mr. Oliver Lawrence, the last living descendant of the Lawrence family, who spoke briefly. Mrs. William Greene, the Regent of the chapter, stated: “The DAR believe that it is right and fitting to honor those brave Patriots who served our country and secured for us the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

On January 11, 1966, the Lawrence Cemetery was declared an Historic Landmark by the City Landmarks Commission. The Queens Historical Society, represented by Mr. George Henke, includes this Landmark in its tours, which show not only the burial place of twenty-two Revolutionary War Heroes and Patriots, but also the nearby Lawrence Homestead dating from 1703. The large American Flag which flies over the Cemetery and the 20-foot flagpole was presented in 1965 by the Major Jonathan Lawrence Chapter. Among the members of the Lawrence family have been New York Representatives and Senators, a Justice of the Supreme Court, Civil War and Revolutionary War soldiers.

Major Jonathan Lawrence avenged vengeance upon the Tories of 1783 although he was in sight of his desolated home. He volunteered to join the fleet and served on the Hector. Mr. Oliver Lawrence served in the Navy in World Wars I and II; thus he could be buried in Arlington Cemetery. He has chosen to be buried with his illustrious ancestors. One of his aunts was a member-at-large of the NSDAR. The Major Jonathan Lawrence Chapter has placed a suitable marker on her grave.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Lincoln, Illinois) on May 17, 1974, held a reception and luncheon at Immanuel Lutheran Church honoring Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman, Illinois State Regent. Chapter members were introduced by Mrs. Edward S. Jones, Regent, to the honored guests: Mrs. Leaman, Mrs. Paul A. Adams, Vice Regent; Mrs. Harold B. Ewoldt, State Treasurer; Mrs. John S. Devanny, State Chairman, Seminars and Workshops; and Mrs. Leonard Kindred, State Public Relations Director.

The afternoon meeting with the Regent, Mrs. Jones, presiding, was held at the home of Mrs. Jerry Owings. Mrs. Adams presented Mrs. Leaman who gave an excellent talk entitled, “For Us, They Signed.” At the request of the Motion Picture Chairman, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Leaman read the letter from Mrs. Benjamin Phillips Mullen, State Chairman, Motion Picture, and a member of Chicago Chapter, Chicago, informing her that Abraham Lincoln Chapter won First Place Award in Illinois. During Continental Congress at the DAR Motion Picture Awards Dinner, Mrs. Mullen was presented a First Place Continental Congress Award Certificate and a $25 United States Savings Bond, designated for Abraham Lincoln Chapter, a gift from Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee.

Mrs. Leonard McCormick, Chaplain, conducted a memorial service for Mrs. Thelma Dasher Thomas. Mrs. Fred Lindstrom, nominating committee chairman, read the slate of candidates for election of officers: Regent, Mrs. Paul A. Adams; Vice Regent, Mrs. Kenneth Montgomery; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. Arthur K. Lawrence; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elmer Brown; Registrar, Mrs. Winifred Golden; Historian, Mrs. Wayne Lutz; Librarian, Mrs. Edwin J. Gleason; Directors—Mrs. Edward S. Jones, Mrs. Edgar Conklen and Mrs. H.F. Wilson. They were elected and then installed by the State Regent, Mrs. Leaman.—Mary Bird H. Jones.

CHIEF CATOONAH (Katonah, NY). Miss Mary Jane Kew, Flag Chairman of Chief Catoonah Chapter, was one of the relay riders recreating Paul Revere’s ride from Boston to Philadelphia to deliver the Suffolk Resolves to the Continental Congress condemning English injustices against Massachusetts two years before the Declaration of Independence was drafted. Appropriately, her horse is a Morgan, the only all American breed. Chief Catoonah Chapter celebrated its second birthday in October.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY (California, PA). A recent program featured a dedicatory service for the late Reverend James Finley who is buried in the Rehobeth Cemetery. Members and guests of the DAR and the American Legion of Belle Vernon gathered at 11 a.m. in the cemetery for the service.

Mrs. Charles Steele, chairman of the dedication committee, opened the service the early history of Reverend Finley saying the information had been gathered from a book “Old Redstone” which is in her possession and a valuable source of historical information of Western Pennsylvania.

Rev. Finley was a pioneer and the first minister to set foot in Western Pennsylvania with the exception of the chaplains serving in the Revolutionary Army. He served in Captain John Clark’s Company of Colonel Walter Stewart’s Pennsylvania Regiment. From the time he was called into the ministry to the end, Rev. Finley was a most successful preacher, missionary, and shepherd to his flock of pioneers. Through him and his efforts a congregation of sturdy pioneers was collected to form the Rehobeth Church.

He founded the Rehobeth Church in the afternoon and Round Hill Presbyterian Church in the afternoon of the same day in the year 1778, faithfully serving both churches until his death in 1795. He and his wife, Hannah Evans Finley, are both buried at Rehobeth.

Two acres of land surrounding the church which Finley purchased and deeded to the congregation forever shall remain so. Surely the old gentleman could not have foreseen what the Rehobeth Valley would become in 200 years but it is good that he did set up his will to so read to protect the church, cemetery and surrounding land. The original slab of stone has been replaced with a large one of granite and covers both graves and was erected this year by a great, great, great granddaughter, Margaret Finley Brown who now lives in Tennessee and Florida. Mrs. Helen Finley Hellein, gave the history of the Finley family from their Scottish history through the Revolution to Finley’s coming to this area. Mrs. Michael Herk, also a descendant, gave the latter part of his life and read the inscription on the tombstone.

The honor guard and firing squad of the American Legion Post of Belle Vernon under the command of the acting Sergeant-at-Arms Albert Frank, presented arms and gave the firing salute. Taps were presented the Honor Guest, Mr. Oliver Lawrence, Mrs. Helen Finley Hellein, gave the history of the Finley family from their Scottish history through the Revolution to Finley’s coming to this area. Mrs. Michael Herk, also a descendant, gave the latter part of his life and read the inscription on the tombstone.

The honor guard and firing squad of the American Legion Post of Belle Vernon under the command of the acting Sergeant-at-Arms Albert Frank, presented arms and gave the firing salute. Taps were

(Continued on page 164)
A Day To Remember

(Continued from page 127)

evacuated and all British troops in the south, began their slow trek towards New York. A skirmish at Combahee River, South Carolina, was the last land engagement on the seaboard.

General Washington, at his headquarters at Newburgh, New York, received a communication from General Carleton, proposing a meeting on board a British frigate in the Hudson River, to discuss the evacuation of New York City and withdrawal of all British troops from the territory of the United States. A meeting set for late April had to be cancelled because General Carleton was ill with the ague. Another date was set for 8 May 1783 and plans went forward to effect this meeting without delay.

In the spring of 1783, General Washington had moved into the De Wint house at Tappan, New York, which he used as his residence for the convenience of holding his meeting with General Carleton. This house, built in 1700, was the scene of the court-martial of Major André and, upon his conviction, was executed in its surrounding yard. Washington was residing in this house when he accepted the invitation of General Carleton to meet off Dobbs Ferry on 8 May 1783, to discuss the termination of the British occupation of America. On 5 May, Washington, accompanied by Governor George Clinton of New York and Jonathan Trumbull, his military secretary, drifted down the Hudson River in his barge, accompanied by a sloop with his house and table furniture. Five companies of light infantry and a small party of horse escorted General Washington and his party along the east bank of the river.

To keep his engagement with General Washington at Dobbs Ferry on 8 May, General Carleton, on a rainy Sunday, 4 May 1783, boarded in the North River, New York, H.M.S. Perseverance, 5th Rate, Captain Skeffington Lutwidge, R.N. At 4 P.M. the frigate weighed and came to sail but anchored one hour later because of variable winds. The following afternoon, Perseverance got underway and anchored off Dobbs Ferry at 7 P.M. on 7 May 1793. General Carleton's frigate was accompanied by the schooner Farrier which was used for the accommodation of General Carleton's staff. The afternoon of the next day was fixed for the first meeting between the two commanders-in-chief and the frigate's log recounts in succinct but ample words this auspicious occasion:

"Captain's Log H.M.S. Perseverance, 5th Rate, Thursday 8 May 1783, at anchor in Hudson River off Doby's Ferry.

P.M. middle parts light Breezes and cloudy, latter fresh breezes and hazy with rain at times. At 2 P.M. came on board General Washington, saluted him with 17 guns. At 6 P.M. His Excellency went on shore, saluted him with the above number of guns. ½ past 4 A.M. weighed and came to sail, General Sir Guy Carleton's schooner in company. ¼ past 8 came to in the North River off New York. Moored ship. At 9 saluted His Excellency, Sir Guy Carleton, om his going on shore."

The 17 gun salute fired by H.M.S. Perseverance to General George Washington, was the first complimentary salute fired by Great Britain in honor of the commander-in-chief of the American Army and virtually the first salute to the United States. It is indeed a day to remember.

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146 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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APRIL 1975

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**JOHN HUNTER CHAPTER NSDAR**
Organized October 1967
The Unincorporated "Village" of
HUNTERSVILLE
Jackson, R. R. #2, Madison County
Tennessee

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FEBRUARY 1975 153
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The Carter County Court House is seen in the background.

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SIMON HARRIS CHAPTER, DAR—Simon Harris, age twelve years, enlisted as a fifer in the Revolution, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.
ADIRAL DAVID FARRAGUT CHAPTER, DAR—Named for the first Admiral of the United States Navy, and son of Revolutionary War soldier, George Farragut.
SAMUEL FRAZIER CHAPTER, DAR—Samuel Frazier, an officer under Gen. Greene, was also with John Sevier at the Battle of King’s Mountain, and later on the commission to write the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.
ANDREW BOGLE CHAPTER, DAR—Andrew Bogle served loyally in the Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, Militia. He is the Revolutionary ancestor of the organizing Regent of this chapter.
LYDIA RUSSELL BEAN CHAPTER, DAR—Named for the wife of William Bean, pioneer in east Tennessee. She was captured by Indians, saved from burning by Cherokee Princess Nancy Ward.
CAVETT STATION CHAPTER, DAR—Named for the site of one of the most notable Indian massacres in the Knoxville area.

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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 145)

sounded by Jim Weaver and Michael Ceccarelli in a most impressive ceremony.

The members of the DAR then assembled at Sweeney's for a luncheon and a short business meeting. The memorable day ended with prayer by the Chaplain, Miss Elizabeth Madill.

ERASMUS PERRY (Silver Spring, Md.). Mrs. Guy R. Perry, Regent, presented the members with a chapter banner at a recent meeting. The chapter's history as quoted from its yearbook: “Erasmus Perry, for whom our chapter was named, was a patriot ancestor of two of the organizing members of the chapter. He was born in 1760 in Montgomery County, then called Lower Frederick. In 1778, he signed the oath of Fidelity and Support, and also enlisted as a Private, 1st Class, in Capt. Samuel Swearingen’s 5th Company, Colonel John Murdock’s County Militia. This regiment did not see active service during the Revolution, but was on guard on the home front.

“His home farm was part of the original Hermitage Tract, located on the Newport Mill Rd., south of Veirs Mill Rd., in what is now known as Kensington Knolls.

“Erasmus Perry died in May 1828 and was buried in the family plot on the farm. The site is now included in the Rock Creek Palisades Elementary School grounds. In 1953, when the chapter found that it could not mark his grave, a contribution was made to have his name engraved on a ‘Patriot Stone’ step in the DAR Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.”—Priscilla G. Bruns.

GENERAL RICHARDSON (Pontiac, Michigan) celebrated its 75th Anniversary with a Tea November 10, 1974 at the Fox Hills Clubhouse, Pontiac, Michigan. Special guests stopping by to offer congratulations to the chapter were Mrs. Ernest G. Clark, Mrs. Frank B. Gerls, Mrs. Lisle Echtinaw, Mrs. Lloyd Porter and Mrs. Bartlet Wager. Miss Donelson is the chapter's 39th regent.

Mrs. Charles F. Roush was chairman of the hostess committee assisted by Mrs. Garnet Birley. Mrs. Florence Arnett, Mrs. M. David Corbin, Mrs. George Vernot, Mrs. John Korte, Mrs. Wynona Fernand, Mrs. Robert W. Hill, Mrs. Hubert Hill, Miss Donelson, Mrs. Earl Oltesvig, Mrs. J. M. Lomerson, Mrs. Claude Lomerson, Mrs. Larry Howe, Mrs. Arno Hulet and Mrs. Fred Lee.—Eva Lomerson Collins.

(Continued on page 183)
Zion Church is a unique landmark located near Columbia, Tennessee. Descendants of John Knox migrated from Ireland and Scotland to South Carolina in 1731. In 1805-1806 eleven families moved westward to Maury County. They organized and built Zion Presbyterian Church in 1807 on their 5,120 acres of land purchased from the heirs of Gen. Nathanael Green. These pioneer settlers erected this church even before building their homes. The present brick building (3rd) was completed in 1849, constructed mainly by the labor of the members and their slaves. Zion Church has served as the religious and social center of the community to the present time.

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The Hampton-Preston Mansion was constructed in 1818 for Columbia Merchant Ainsley Hall.

The House is restored to the years 1835-1855 and stands as a reminder of the elegant ante-bellum society which existed in Columbia. More than three-fourths of the furnishings in the house belonged to the Hampton Family, with many personal possessions of the three Wade Hamptons on displays.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, lived in this house during three of his teenage years. The colors on the walls, the oak grained woodwork and the dark painted floors are the same that Woodrow Wilson's mother selected for the house. The house reflects the era in which it was built with its gas lighting, bay windows, arched doorways, and marbleized iron mantels.

Both of these historic homes are operated by the Historic Columbia Foundation, Inc. and can be seen Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. and on Sunday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Hampton-Preston Mansion is located at 1615 Blanding Street and the Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home is at 1705 Hampton Street. A small admission fee is charged.

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CORRECTION
In the December 1974 issue of the DAR Magazine, page 964, under “Report of the Registrar General,” next to the last paragraph should read: “All supplementals submitted prior to May 1, 1973 have been examined;” not applications as stated.

FEBRUARY 1975
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The Post Congress Session to Examine Supplementals will be held again this year. State Regents: Please recommend qualified members to work with us. Send names and addresses to the Registrar General's Office as soon as possible so that an invitation can be issued, and so that we will know how many to expect. Volunteer Genealogists who have verified ten (10) long form supplementals in this office, and who have given a week's work will be eligible to purchase the Volunteer Genealogist pin.
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The Samuel Bacot and Thomas Lynch, Jr. Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, Florence, South Carolina approve this program. Ministers of all faiths as well as patriotic and other organizations are urged to devote one minute a week (1974-1976) to remind Americans of our Founding Fathers' trying experiences and of their belief in a God who sustained them in their struggle for liberty.

Two hundred years have passed—again our nation is in trouble—morally and spiritually our people have forsaken the Godly principles that keep a nation strong.

We need not despair. Let us embrace again the Faith of Our Fathers as a birthday gift to our nation.

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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 164)

CALADESI (Dunedin, Florida). A new chapter named Caladesi was organized on June 7, 1974. Mrs. Melvin H. Taube was the organizing Regent. The chapter was formed with fourteen charter members. Caladesi is the oldest name in Dunedin. The state (Florida) was given the deed to Caladesi State Park Island west of Dunedin in 1921. It is listed in “Geographic Names of the United States.” The name was then changed from Hog Island to Caladesi.

On October 26, 1974, Mrs. Francis D. Campbell, newly elected State Regent, was honored guest and speaker at the first official meeting of the Caladesi Chapter. Caladesi is the first newly organized chapter under Mrs. Campbell’s term of office.

Mrs. Campbell conducted the formal installation of officers and presented the chapter a gavel at the 12:30 p.m. luncheon held at the Concord House in Dunedin. Prior to the installation ceremonies Mrs. Campbell told of the October Board meeting held in Washington, D.C. and of her tour of the DAR schools in North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama.

(Continued on page 196)
Genealogy and Human Genetics

(Continued from page 138)

settlements along the Atlantic seaboard in due time came in contact with other national groups settling nearby. Hence, the Dutch in New York, the Germans in Pennsylvania, and the French Huguenots on the southern Atlantic seacoast were soon being amalgamated and assimilated. Smaller numbers of other European races were also absorbed as they came to live in the English colonies.

This genetic mixing of the several ethnic groups in the English colonies produced the race which soon developed the stamina, the fortitude, and the courage, not only to declare itself independent from the mother country, but also to fight and win the inevitable rebellious war which followed. Although England was intent on winning her American colonies back with the War of 1812, she failed as the final blow of that dying struggle was struck on the Plains of Chalmette to end hostilities.

Since the Battle of New Orleans, America has grown and prospered. Although our Country has been through a number of bitter wars, and has had to solve internal problems of discord and dissension, our wisely adopted laws and constitution have made it possible for these domestic disagreements to be solved. The United States is today the most powerful nation the world has ever known. It is powerful because it has provided its people with the most optimum way of life that has ever been available to mankind.

It is my belief that America has reached this greatness because our forefathers provided the impetus to achieve independence, and to provide the new country with the instruments for self-government which had never before been known. America has reached this greatness because other groups of people who came later have joined with the descendants of the more early settlers to produce inhabitants with a remarkable potentiality. This generalized breeding among Americans of different racial origins has produced a notably improved breed of people, the latent qualities of which have shown themselves to be much beyond human expectations.

I should call your attention to the fact that in the light of the scientific world's present knowledge, one could possibly develop the impression that throughout the aeons of time man has been perpetuating his likeness on this planet through the activities of his genetic chromosomes. These genetic chromosomes carry his genes which represent the biologic units of heredity, and which are self-reproducing in character. Man's evolutionary changes affect both, his physical and his mental states. These evolutionary changes show themselves at varying times and in succeeding generations, as varying in diverse individuals, and in different groups of people, as being dominant in type, or as being recessive in their potential, or static in their quality.

The dominant traits show man as advancing his welfare in his daily living, especially through improvements in his mental processes. The recessive mental and physical activities of his genes produce subnormal and inferior mental efficiencies, and variations and even aberrations in his physical well-being.

I shall end this brief discussion by again calling your attention to the fact that the study of human genetics is giving us a relatively new and somewhat improved concept as related to the mysteries of life. This new concept may lead mankind to a better understanding of his destiny on earth. Then again, it may lead us into another blind alley.

Bibliography
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The development of the XIT Ranch was the ultimate outcome of an idea to exchange land for a new Texas State Capitol. In 1879 the Legislature set aside the 3,000,000 acres in the semi-arid Panhandle that would be the exchange.

In the 1890s after development was well underway, the ranch became the largest in the West to be enclosed, using a total of 1500 miles of barbed-wire fence. The extensive size of the XIT—over 200 miles in length—necessitated cutting the ranch into seven operational divisions, a headquarters in each. Las Escarbadas, named for a nearby site in Tierra Blanca Draw where Comancheros had obtained water by scraping holes in the sand, was the 5th Division headquarters, a southerly division. Located largely in Deaf Smith County, it extended westward to the New Mexico state line. The headquarters site contained a ranch house, barn, bunkhouse, cooler, and cistern.

When work began in 1887 there was only earth and stone, locally, with which to build. The Ft. Worth and Denver railhead was 100 miles away in Amarillo.

Situated on the north side of the draw, on a south slope, below the brow of the hill, the house was protected from the cold “blue northers.” A long, narrow structure, with its broadside to the prevailing southwest winds, it had efficient cross ventilation during hot seasons. To allow good circulation, the small windows were removable while the large ones were double hung. The full length south porch provided a sheltered outdoor area. Built on a slope, both floors had ground level entrances. Stairways within provided access between floors. Massive two-foot thick walls, constructed with limestone from Tierra Blanca Draw set in mud beds, insulated against winter cold and summer heat. The hollow columns supporting the porch and the exterior walls were stuccoed. These were painted with lines to represent running-bond masonry. Over the openings the pattern of lines represented the voussoirs of flat arches. The exterior walls on the lower level were plastered, those above were finished with tongue-and-groove boards with beaded moldings. The fireplaces have been vandalized. Function was the form determinant of the roof, the high rise provided head-room space in the second story where stone walls end three feet above floor line.

These aspects of design, along with the unique history of the Escarbada house and its kinship to the Capitol, certainly establish it as a work of state significance. But the place of the Escarbada house in the American architectural scene, as a representative example of a regional adaptation and unique functional type, must be accorded national significance.

Las Escarbadas headquarters house is being restored on the grounds of Texas Tech Ranch House Headquarters Museum, a gift of the Reinauer family. Dedication date, 1976.

Los Ciboleros Chapter gratefully acknowledge our sponsors, “First National is the BEST of all possible BANKS” and Mrs. Joe Reinauer, Sr., Chairman Deaf Smith Co., and Hereford Bicentennial Committee.

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(continued from page 117)

and ordered expulsion of the Georgia Commission who had gone to set up Bourbon county.

On January 1, 1785, young Count Galvez succeeded his father, Matias Galvez, as Viceroy of Mexico. In his short "reign," he rid the Gulf of pirates, encouraged trade, industry, emigration, offered peace to the Indians and enforced sanitary measures in Mexico City. He lived in his castle on Chaputlenec (Grasshopper) Hill that later would be a military academy. Its parapet has bronzes of the Five Boy Heroes, military students who died by suicide and bullets during the campaign of Winfield Scott, 1849.

Jealousies and intrigues flourished in European courts during the years revolutionary feelings swept the western world. The great popularity of Count Galvez with his Mexican people seemed to make enemies abroad for the Viceroy. At court whispers to the king declared he wanted an Independent Mexico. Perhaps he did. Who knows? Coming events cast their long shadows ahead. He coped with two terrible calamities during his reign: the August freeze that destroyed the food supply and brought famine, remembered still as 1785, year of hunger. An epidemic followed, called the year of pestilence. Galvez resigned the Viceroyalty Oct. 5, 1786 and retired to his handsome country house in Tacabuya, now a part of Mexico City. The following month, he was stricken with the current "plague" and died November 30.
“Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.” Ecclesiastes 9:10

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May 20, 1775

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MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF MAY 20, 1775

Replica of Mecklenburg County's first Courthouse which stood at the intersection of the crossroads in Charlotte. It was in this building that the Declaration was signed and from the steps read to the citizens assembled.


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Liberty Hall—Charlotte
Mecklenburg—Charlotte
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—Charlotte
Piedmont Patriots—Charlotte

FEBRUARY 1975
In the Western Carolinian, under date of December 9, 1823, this ad appeared:

"This institution was incorporated during the session of the General Assembly in 1822. It is now open to all who wish either to pursue a course in liberal education or study English Grammar and Geography. All branches of education required for admission into college will be taught. We are happy in stating to the public that a new and commodious Academy will be completed in a few days. This Academy is in a rural situation, six miles from Statesville, so that students will be measurably free from temptations to vice. It is convenient to church, where there is preaching statedly.

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Since September of 1969 Ebenezer Academy has served as the Chapter House of Fourth Creek NSDAR.

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VISITORS' CENTER—Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, Greensboro, North Carolina. On March 15, 1781, Britain's Earl Cornwallis won a costly victory over General Nathanael Greene's American forces at Guilford Courthouse. So costly was this victory that the weakened British army soon marched off to Yorktown and final surrender.

Mrs. George C. Courtney, Regent Col. Arthur Forbis Chapter; Mrs. T. S. Harrington, District V Director; Mrs. K. Cabell C. Franklin, Regent Guilford Battle Chapter; Mrs. C. L. Hoke, Regent Rachel Caldwell Chapter, in front of present Visitors' Center to be replaced in Bicentennial plans.

Included in new facilities of Park, new entrance gates will be erected by Guilford Battle Chapter as Bicentennial project. At site of gates W. W. Danielson, Supt. Battleground Park; Mrs. J. J. Pace, Mrs. K. Cabell C. Franklin, Regent; Mrs. W. M. York.

**CHAPTERS**

Alexander Martin
Battle of Alamance
Col. Andrew Balfour

Col. Arthur Forbis
George Reynolds
Guilford Battle

James Hunter
Joseph Kerner
Rachel Caldwell
William Bethell
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 183)

Officers of Caladesi Chapter for 1974-1975 are: Mrs. Melvin H. Taube, Regent; Mrs. Edwin A. Perry, Vice Regent; Mrs. Henry M. Weber, Chaplain; Mrs. Wayne E. Miller, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles H. Schafer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George E. Cheatle, Treasurer; Mrs. Emery J. Simmay, Registrar; Mrs. James M. Haswell, Historian; Mrs. Edgar O. Munger, Librarian; and Mrs. Frederick H. Gaunt, Parliamentarian (Appointive).

Forty-three members and guests were present. Special guests of Caladesi Chapter at the luncheon and installation besides Mrs. Campbell were: Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey, State Second Vice Regent and Mrs. Mathon B. Dunn, State District VII Director, and Mrs. Cornelis deVlaming, State C.A.R. Chairman.—Mrs. Edwin A. Perry.

ANNE WOOD ELDERKIN (Willimantic, Conn.) celebrated its 80th anniversary Nov. 12, 1974 with a luncheon at Altenheigh Inn. The chapter was organized Nov. 25, 1894 four years after the organization of the National Society, with 17 charter members.

25 members have served as regents during the years. All living past regents who are still members of the chapter were present and were introduced by the current regent, Mrs. J. Homer Hawkins. They are Mrs. Hattie Hall Hill, Miss Marian Tiffany Taft, Mrs. Louise Lind Hitchcock, Mrs. Ruth Viles Clark, Miss Frances Hunt Stearns, Mrs. Elizabeth Pendleton Hawkins, and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Jacobson.

The chapter has had in its membership two “real daughters” and Mrs. Eden C. Cook, great great grand-daughter of Anne Wood Elderkin is currently serving as chapter chaplain.

Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Connecticut State Regent, was a guest and spoke on the plans for her administration. The Connecticut State DAR owns two historic homes—Gov. Jonathan Trumbull Homestead in Lebanon and the Oliver Ellsworth Homestead in Windsor. The current administration plans renovation and repairs of the latter.

Miss Florence Macfarlane chairperson of the Windham Bicentennial Commission was the speaker. Looking forward to July 4, 1976 she gave both historical background and plans for the future stressing “Heritage, Horizons and Festival” as primary themes.

ROSSELL (Roswell, New Mexico) has been focusing a great deal of attention toward our youth, the leaders of tomorrow.

Therefore, in recognition of their qualities of character, citizenship, scholarship and patriotism, we honor one representative of each of our two local high schools at our monthly meeting. As a final act of appreciation, they and their mothers, are invited to our George Washington Tea. The local newspaper, The Roswell Daily Record, has been most cooperative in publishing a photo and a worthy article on behalf of our DAR GIRL OF THE MONTH.

This not only shows our interest in these outstanding girls, but, in turn, enlightens them as to the true meaning of the DAR.—Joyce S. Taute.

BROKENSTRAW VALLEY (Corry, Pennsylvania) observed its 55th anniversary at a dinner at the Corry Motor Inn August 23rd. Two organizational members, Mrs. Ora Loveland and Miss Florence Pond, were present.

(Continued on page 204)

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Old Trinity, located on highway 258 just north of Scotland Neck, was built in 1854. It was the first Gothic church in this part of the country. This is the third Episcopal church in this area, the first having been built around 1738. Some of the bricks in Old Trinity are from an older church. The oldest monument in the cemetery is that of Colonel Whitmel Hill (1743-1797), a colonel in the Revolutionary War and a member of the Continental Congress.

Chapters
Edenton Tea Party, Edenton
Betsy Dowdy, Elizabeth City
Major Benjamin May, Farmville
Elizabeth Montfort Ashe, Halifax
Outer Banks, Manteo
Micajah Pettaway, Rocky Mount
Halifax Resolves, Scotland Neck
Colonel Alexander McAllister, Snow Hill
Miles Harvey, Tarboro
Major Reading Blount, Washington
Thomas Hadley, Wilson

Mrs. J. P. Kramer, Jr., District Director

FEBRUARY 1975
National Defense

Economists, who generally resent intruders on their turf, have not embraced this equation of energy and money with much enthusiasm, but it is gaining adherents in several quarters. According to Joel Schatz of Oregon’s energy planning office, Odum’s work leads the way toward effective government planning in this age of economic uncertainty. “The more successful the United States is in maintaining or increasing its total energy consumption,” he says, “under conditions of declining net energy, the more rapidly inflation, unemployment and general economic instability will increase.” Many people currently consider this disruption only an economic instability will increase.” Many people currently consider this disruption only an economic crisis, says Schatz, rather than what he believes it really is: a symptom of a continuing and deepening energy crisis.

There are signs that the net energy approach is being taken seriously even by the architects of Project Independence. Eric Zausner of the Federal Energy Administration says that net energy is a “useful concept” which is under investigation. “Net energy flows,” he adds, “have practical implications in the new and exotic fuels, such as oil shale. With coal, there is no issue, since there is a net output of energy. But some of the new processes, such as shale oil processing in situ, net energy flow is a very important consideration in whether we should do it or not.”

Congressman George Brown Jr., a physicist from Southern California and one of a bare handful of scientifically trained members of Congress, goes much further. He believes that the new Office of Technology Assessment in the Congress should undertake a broad energy analysis, encompassing the net energy approach, of the widespread implications of the administration’s plans for Project Independence. “We must start with the assumption that the energy available to do work is declining. This one assumption, which is firmly based on the laws of physics, will revolutionize economic policy once its truth becomes known. . . . The implications of the limits to growth of our economic systems are just beginning to be understood,” says Congressman Brown, pointing out that the net energy approach indicates the inevitability of a national shift of emphasis toward a steady-state economy. “While this view is not yet widely held in Congress, the ranks of advocates are growing.”

Since the Industrial Revolution, the Western world has been engaged in a great enterprise—the building of a highly complicated technological civilization. The Western “growth” economy (which today also characterizes Japan) has been made possible by seemingly endless supplies of inexpensive energy. One implication of the net energy approach is that a vigorous and wide-reaching conservation program may be the only palliative for inflation.

Another implication is that the days of high growth may be over sooner than most observers have previously thought. For it is increasingly apparent that today’s energy crisis is pushing us toward a “steady-state” economy: No one yet knows what such an economy will look like or what social changes will result. But it would seem to be about time to start thinking seriously about it.

Leave Early for
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
April 14-18, 1975

VISIT
Edenton, North Carolina

Colonial Edenton, located on Albemarle Sound, is noted for its historic charm and beauty. Rich in history its citizens played important roles in defying the British Parliament, including the signing of the Edenton Tea Party resolutions by the ladies in 1774. Among the immortals are Joseph Hewes, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Hugh Williamson, signer of the Federal Constitution; James Iredell, Associate Justice of the First U.S. Supreme Court, and Samuel Johnston, early Governor and first Senator from North Carolina.

Limited edition lithograph by Jerry Miller of Chowan Courthouse and Edenton Teapot.

Pilgrimage of Colonial Edenton and Countryside—April 11, 12 & 13
A Bicentennial Event Sponsored By
The Edenton Woman’s Club

Edenton’s historic buildings and private homes are nationally known for their authenticity and fine state of preservation. In addition to the public buildings every two years the owners of a number of private homes open their doors for the tour. In addition to their architectural interest the visitor will view period furnishings and stroll through beautiful gardens. Included will be the Chowan Courthouse, ca. 1767, the finest Georgian Courthouse in the South, and the Cupola House, ca. 1725, an outstanding example of Jacobean architecture, both National Landmarks. Others on the tour are Greenfield, ca. 1752; James Iredell House, ca. 1759; Mulberry Hill, pre-revolutionary; Beverly Hall, ca. 1810; Wessington, ca. 1850; Woodhall, 1853, and others.

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April 25, 26, 27, 1975

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Watertown, Conn.

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 196)

Mrs. Loveland gave the account of the
Chapter's organization and related that the
gavel was made from the wood of the first
flagstaff on Continental Hall and presented
by Mrs. Anthony Cook, State Regent. She
also recalled that the Chapter planted trees
in Cook Forest and a maple tree in Corry
Park, during her regency.

Mrs. Florence Pond named the persons
who attended the organizational meeting
at the home of Hon. G.D. Heath with
Mrs. Elizabeth Heath Olmstead presiding.
Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes was the first Chap-
ter Regent.

Chapter history read from the 1920 year
book reported contributions to Corry High
School Reference Library, to the General
Washington monument, Fort LeBoeuf
site, Waterford, and to making poppies for
the American Legion.

Chapter members take pride that the
American History Essay Contest still con-
tinues and that Good Citizenship Awards
are given, after 55 years.—Mrs. J.K.
Evans.

MARY ROLPH MARSH (Bay City,
Texas), organized in 1971, accomplished
three firsts this year: Presentation of its
first Medal of Honor, Americanism
Award, and a prize winning Bicentennial
float.

Frances Vaughn Parker was presented
the Medal of Honor for her volunteer work

among the youth and her contribution to
the musical heritage of our state and na-
tion. A former editor of the Texas State
Historical Association's Junior Historian
magazine, she has assisted youth through
the Bay City Folk Fair, museum, library,
and gun safety. In addition, she re-
searched and produced three outstanding
musical programs on "Music of the Revo-
lutionary Period," "Confederate
Music," and "Texas in Music," and pre-
troduced through lecture and video
tape to chapters and school children
throughout the area.

Mrs. Mary Baca, a native of Czecho-
slovakia and chosen the outstanding
woman of the El Campo community in
1972, was presented the Americana
Award in October. Throughout her life,
hers concern has centered around the needs
of others, especially the orphan, handi-
capped, and elderly. Founder of the Czech
Catholic Home at Hillje, Texas, she has
been an inspiration to others in working
ward their high school diploma and U.S.
citizenship.

In the annual Rice Festival parade, the
chapter's winning float carried out a Bi-
centennial theme "Let Freedom Ring." The chapter's lovely queen contest,
Debra Arnold, was surrounded by ten
young children of members, all dressed
in colonial costume. Two rang a historic
bell throughout the parade, one repre-
sented Betsy Ross, two wove on a hand-
loom, two knelt at the prayer altar and
three boys dressed as minute men stood
by a handrail fence. McAllister Junior
Historians were flag bearers carrying the
U.S. flag, Spirit of '76, and the Bicen-
tennial flag designating Bay City as a
national Bicentennial city.

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February

American History Month
May we reflect on the many historical events and famous patriots as we approach the 200th birthday of our country. Let us take the time to learn more about those brave Americans who fought for our freedom and gave us our American heritage.

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Our gratitude this month goes to three states of the Southeastern Division:

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In February: paintings of Abraham Lincoln; nineteenth- and early twentieth-century paintings of the Arctic; furniture, pictures, and artifacts of frontier America; pastel portraits; eighteenth-century embroidered pocketbooks at the Winterthur Museum; English stoneware gin flasks.

In coming months: American furniture at the Rhode Island School of Design; Boston Empire furniture; Living with antiques in North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and New York City; a private collection of early American glass; Libbey cut glass; historic preservation in Texas and South Carolina; History in towns: Marshall, Michigan; Litchfield, Connecticut; Tappan, New York; and Temple, New Hampshire; Canton China Trade porcelain; Dutch Delftware; New London County, Connecticut, furniture; portraits of John Marshall; History in houses: Mount Clair in Baltimore, Maryland; Gore Place in Waltham, Massachusetts; and Kingscote in Newport, Rhode Island; silver made in Chicago and Sheffield; American and English needlework.

In every issue: News of current and coming exhibitions in the art world, recent museum acquisitions, calendar of antiques shows, and reviews of the latest books in the field of antiques.

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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: Dept. Eagle D, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.