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COVER STORY

On March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry made Old (1741) St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, one of American historic structures with his great oration which concluded: “I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me Liberty, or give me death!”

One of the few colonial frame churches surviving, St. John’s was built by a great-great-great grandson of Pocahontas. George Wythe, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, Edgar Allen Poe’s mother, two governors and other notables lie in the churchyard. The cover photo is through the courtesy of Virginia State Library.
The 1974 National Awards Jury from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has selected the DAR Magazine and its Editor, Miss Mary Rose Hall, to receive the Principal Award for Corporate and Nonprofit Publications. The Award, an Encased George Washington Honor Medal, was presented following dinner in the Grand Ballroom at the Sheraton-Valley Forge Hotel.
DEAR MEMBERS:

During the year in which she has been in office, your President General has given much thought to the National Project for this Administration which falls within the observance of the Bicentennial of the United States of America. Keenly aware that the DAR has been in the forefront in preparing for the Bicentennial, it was felt that the DAR would want to make a memorable contribution to the Bicentennial itself.

Thus, when the President of the United States Capitol Historical Society suggested that the DAR might provide a gift of ceiling murals for a corridor in the United States Capitol, here was opportunity, indeed. These murals, to be planned and executed by the famous mural artist, Allyn Cox, are to commemorate the “Spirit of ’76” and the deep blessings of freedom and American character which flowed from the Declaration of Independence, which the Bicentennial commemorates.

The United States Capitol is the most visited building in the Nation. Our Capitol stands as the symbol of our capacity for self government. Our Federal System has survived the vicissitudes of peace and war and has served this Nation well. Moreover, in the words of a former member of Congress, Rufus Choate, “We have built no national temples but the Capitol. We consult no common oracle but the Constitution.”

With this as a background, it seems specially fitting that the DAR should launch its Bicentennial Tribute to America in the Capitol of the United States. The DAR will have a guiding influence in the subject matter of the murals. Completion will take several years with a team of artists to execute Mr. Cox’s designs. The estimated cost in $150,000.00.

Endorsed by the National Board of Management at its January 31st Meeting, this project will be submitted for your approval at the 84th Continental Congress in April. If accepted by this body, financing of the project can be achieved by no more than a 50-cent contribution per member for each of two years, though many will prefer to make a single payment. Surely, we can accomplish this on a pay-as-you-go basis so that no loan or interest payments will be needed.

This project is a once in a lifetime contribution to the Nation’s Capitol. It is needed, timely, and will give the DAR a lasting place in the history of our Capitol Building. As you prepare for the 84th Continental Congress, please give this “Bicentennial Tribute to America” your serious consideration.

Faithfully,

Sara R. Jones

Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones
President General, NSDAR

MARCH 1975
Patrick Henry. This portrait, which hangs in the office of the Governor of Virginia, is an 1883 copy by George Bagby Matthews of an original by Thomas Sully.
Walk with one of the attractively costumed guides in Colonial Williamsburg and during the course of the day, some inquisitive, well-meaning visitor to that restored 18th-century city will invariably ask, "Where did Patrick Henry make the speech?"

"The speech," of course, is his famous address to members of the Second Virginia Convention on March 23, 1775, in which he assessed the options available to the colonies as being only two—liberty or death.

The fact is, however, Patrick Henry never uttered those immortal words in Williamsburg, although it certainly would have been more appropriate for him to have done so. But conditions of the times 200 years ago caused the delegates to remove themselves from Williamsburg and journey to Richmond, about 50 miles away, and continue to plan the Virginia colony's next steps in the ever-worsening relations with Great Britain.

In so doing, the burgesses moved closer to Henry's home territory, for he was born in the gently rolling farmland of Hanover County, just north of Richmond, and he knew that section of east-central Virginia better than he did the area of lower Tidewater.

The site where Henry spoke still stands. St. John's Church was already 34 years old when Henry's fiery rhetoric hastened the decision of the colonies to seek independence. And it continues to this day as an active place of worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the oldest wooden buildings still standing in the state.

Those interested in getting a good start on celebrating the nation's 200th birthday should consider a visit to Virginia this year, and those interested in the life of one of the firebrands of the Revolution could do no better than to visit several present-day sites in east-central Virginia associated with his life.

His birthplace in 1736 was a plantation estate in Hanover County known as Studley. He was named for his father's brother, a minister from Scotland, and he claimed lineage from both Scotland and Wales. Although he was not formally educated to the same extent as many of his later contemporaries, young Patrick did receive schooling, in the form of tutoring (primarily in Latin and Greek) from his father, a college graduate, and his uncle. He was not a brilliant student, reading perhaps only enough to get by, but he was developing a gift of vocal eloquence that few could match. He was neither illiterate nor extensively read (although his library at his death contained 225 fine volumes). His first occupation, in fact, was of a "blue collar" variety—managing a small store with his older brother. Perhaps sixteen was too young an age in which to engage in such enterprise, and by the age of 17, Patrick's store gave up the ghost. Undaunted by this failure, or so it seems, Patrick decided he was ready for a different kind of venture, and so he took another bold step—marriage at age 18 to 16-year old Sarah Shelton, daughter of a Hanover farmer who later owned Hanover Tavern.

The Henrys and the Sheltons placed the newlyweds in charge of a small farm near Studley, an arrangement that lasted about two years, and with no great success. Patrick tried his hand at a country store once more, but with about the same results as his previous venture into commerce. He also probably helped his in-laws manage the...
tavern. But neither commerce nor agriculture seemed to hold a future. So, at age 24, Henry turned to a profession that might use his talents of speech—law. He endured a rigorous examination in Williamsburg, presided over by four “giants” of the profession—George Wythe, John Randolph, Peyton Randolph and Robert Carter Nicholas—one of whom was particularly taken by the rather crude appearance and manner of the candidate from “the country.” But he passed.

His law practice, by most accounts, was busy and prosperous from the outset, although his reputation was confined largely to Hanover County at first. It was not until 1763 that his reputation advanced beyond the county and into prominence throughout a wider area.

The issue became known as “The Parson’s Cause;” the site was the tiny T-shaped Hanover Courthouse; the principal actor, a 27-year old lawyer chosen by the defendants in the case just before its conclusion. The presiding judge was Col. John Henry, Patrick’s father. The issue concerned a group of clergymen who were suing to collect additional money in exchange for tobacco, above and beyond the provisions of the so-called Two Penny Act, which had previously fixed the exchange rate at two pence per pound. One of the ministers sought funds in a jury trial at Hanover Courthouse. The case was near its conclusion (Col. Henry already had agreed that additional money could be awarded), the jury about to decide the settlement, when the defendants—the tax collectors—engaged Patrick Henry.

He practically leapt into the case. With very little advance preparation, Henry held sway over the proceedings and its participants, for about an hour. He chastised the clergy as “rapacious harpies,” he even elicited murmurs of “treason” by criticizing King George III for his remarks in time, but paid little heed to what could be seen as a deliberate attempt to undermine 157 years of representative government in the new world. Henry was especially infuriated, and on his 29th birthday, before a House of Burgess session that was being depleted of many of its members who were returning home to tend to their estates, he took action. He had been in the House less than two weeks.

Henry and two other “rural” Burgesses decided to make quite an issue of the Stamp Act and offered a series of five resolutions (drafted by Henry) to state the sense of the House, now assembled as a committee of the whole. Older more conservative members despaired at the upstart from Louisa, but the first four resolutions prevailed on 22-17 votes, declaring basic rights for citizens of the English colonies.

The fifth resolution went further, however, and precipitated considerable debate:

“Resolved:
“‘Therefore that the General Assembly of this colony have the only and sole exclusive Right and Power to lay Taxes & Impositions upon the Inhabitants of this Colony and that every attempt to vest such Power in any Person whatsoever other than the General Assembly aforesaid has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American Freedom.’”

That resolution passed 20-19, and on the following day, Henry argued before the whole House in words that rang throughout the Burgess’ chamber, settling indelibly on nearly all who heard them. Jefferson said Henry “appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote.” It was the Parson’s Cause all over, with Henry’s brilliant rhetoric holding sway over his awed audience:

“Tarquin and Caesar each had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third——”

In a further replay of his Hanover Courthouse speech, the chamber was filled with murmurs of “treason.” Henry paused, more likely for effect than for remorse.

“——may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.”

Henry’s role in the debate concluded that day, for on May 31, he, too, left Williamsburg and returned home. The resolution at the center of the uproar was rescinded in his absence, but copies of the five resolutions were soon in print, and residents of other colonies soon read the message Henry wished to convey to the Crown. The English government learned of Henry’s rather intemperate remarks in time, but paid little heed to what could be described as the dawn of colonial civil disobedience.

Only after realizing that the colonists were refusing to use the official stamps did Parliament repeal the measure. But no great lesson was learned, because the Stamp Act’s repeal was followed by passage of the Townshend Acts.
Scotchtown, in Hanover County, Virginia, was the home of Patrick Henry from 1771-1778. It is probably one of the oldest of Virginia plantation houses, having been built about 1719. Now restored, Scotchtown is open from April through October on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 am to 5 pm.

(1767), and many colonists continued to pledge adherence to non-importation agreements. The acts were repealed in 1770 on everything except tea. A threat then by the British government to require that a group of Rhode Island citizens who had attacked a British sloop to stand trial in London alarmed all colonial governments that certain “inalienable” rights guaranteed all English subjects under Magna Carta—such as trial by a jury of peers—were about to be withdrawn. The Virginia House of Burgesses promulgated a defensive move by suggesting that each colony create a “committee of correspondence” as a formal link to report further threatening actions by the British government. Thus did Virginians learn of the Boston Tea Party in the winter of 1773 and the subsequent blockade of Boston harbor in 1774. The House set aside June 7, 1774, as a day of fasting and prayer on behalf of the beleaguered Bostonians, and sent money, flour, wheat and corn as assistance.

During this time, Patrick Henry was doubling as lawyer and legislator, although his legislative duties soon outweighed his legal responsibilities. He moved from a Louisa estate called Roundabout, which he had purchased in 1768, to a Hanover estate called Scotchtown in 1771, and this would be his home until 1777, when he became the first governor of the commonwealth of Virginia and moved to Williamsburg. During this 1771-1775 period, his stature in the legislature increased. His position in the Stamp Act crisis, which incensed the older, more conservative George Wythe-Peyton Randolph-Edmund Pendleton segment of the legislature, now was generally accepted by most leaders in the colonies. Colonial leaders were beginning to sense a need to jointly discuss what their next steps should be, so a Continental Congress of colonial delegates was suggested by the Virginia Committee of Correspondence and scheduled for September, 1774. Henry was one of Virginia’s seven delegates, chosen at the first Virginia Convention in Williamsburg.

And Patrick Henry again found opportunities to use his particular brand of oratory, causing John Adams later to remark in a letter to Thomas Jefferson that no one else except Henry sensed the “precipice” which the colonies were approaching. Henry had declared at the convention in Philadelphia that there no longer were distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders:

“I am not a Virginian, but an American.”

He was an American who was becoming convinced that war with England was inevitable. After his return
from the convention, Henry even organized an independent militia company of young volunteers from the Hanover Area at Smith's Tavern.

Domestic affairs were not ignored during this critical time, and for 34-year old Henry, those affairs were particularly painful. His wife Sarah was seriously ill, some say she was plagued by insanity, and early in 1775, she died, leaving him with his Scotchtown estate and six children. If greatness is borne of adversity, then perhaps the greatest in Patrick Henry was yet to come. This greatness was indeed realized in March 1775, with the convening of a second Virginia Convention, an extra-legal gathering scheduled in Richmond, away from the worried and watchful eye of the colonial governor, Lord Dunmore, in Williamsburg. The delegates, most of them members of the House of Burgesses, were well aware of the fact that the Burgesses had been dissolved twice before, once by Dunmore only eight months earlier, and it might be tempting fate to meet in Williamsburg under such conditions.

The convention opened March 20 at St. John's Church, probably the only place large enough to accommodate all the delegates. Nearly all the luminaries of colonial Virginia's "golden era" were in attendance, from old Robert Carter Nicholas to young Thomas Jefferson. George Washington was there, as were Edmund Pendleton, Richard Henry Lee and Peyton Randolph. Procedural matters, including reports from the recently adjourned Continental Congress, consumed the first three days. The discussion heated up on March 23, however, and Henry provided the stimulus with a pair of proposals calling for the creation of a colonial militia and "immediately" putting the colony "into a state of defence."

Henry then began his defense of the resolutions, and the ears of the delegates were absorbing his every word. Henry declared that the presence of British ships and troops in the North meant only one thing—"to force us to submission." The "implements of war and subjugation" which the Crown was visiting upon the colonies represented "the last arguments to which kings resort." The colonies, meanwhile, are faced with no other choice, he continued. "We have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on."

And now, he pointed out, "There is no longer any room for hope . . . we must fight! . . . An appeal to arms and the God of Hosts is all that is left us!"

Undoubtedly, these remarks created some stir in those who were hoping that some solution short of conflict could be reached. But Henry was not through, and he galvanized his audience with what probably was the best oratorical performance that was now filled with a stunned, explosive silence. He had rendered the other delegates dumb and numb with his rhetoric. The resolutions received seconds from Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Nelson, Jr., in oratory that was eloquent, but which paled by comparison to the impassioned speech of a few moments before. The resolutions passed on a narrow five-vote margin, and Henry was named to head a committee to begin planning for Virginia's defense.

Less than a month later, at Lexington, Massachusetts, British soldiers and colonial militiamen started the Revolutionary War.

If Patrick Henry's life had ended then, it would have been considered full. But he continued to be a key element in the colonial cause. He even was declared an outlaw by Lord Dunmore, the Virginia governor, for leading a band of his Hanover militia to Williamsburg to demand the return of a sizeable quantity of gunpowder which Lord Dunmore had confiscated from the Williamsburg powder magazine. Henry received £330 instead from an infuriated (and terrified) governor. The word later went out that Henry was persona non grata, perhaps even subject to arrest, and his journey out of Virginia to attend a second Continental Congress in Philadelphia in May, 1775, was accompanied by Virginia militiamen.

Henry stayed in the forefront of colonial Virginia events during this time—he was a delegate to the third Virginia Convention in July, 1775; he became colonel of the First Virginia Regiment in August, 1775; and he was a delegate to the fourth Virginia Convention in May, 1776. This last convention was where the famous Virginia Resolution, proposing independence from Great Britain, was passed. Henry, of course, had a hand in its drafting, for he proposed one of three resolutions that eventually were blended into the final document. On May 15, the Union Jack was hauled down from atop the Capitol in Williamsburg, and it was replaced with a "Continental" standard. Henry was elected first governor of the commonwealth in 1776 and was re-elected in 1777 and 1778. He married a second time to Dorothea Dandridge (making him a distant in-law to George Washington). His first governor's mansion was the former royal palace vacated months earlier by Lord Dunmore, the man who thought Henry was persona non grata, perhaps even subject to arrest, and his journey out of Virginia to attend a second Continental Congress in Philadelphia in May, 1775, was accompanied by Virginia militiamen.

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After leaving the governor's mansion (this one was
called Salisbury, southwest of Richmond) in 1786, he returned to the practice that brought him fame—law—and he moved from Leatherwood to an estate in Prince Edward County. He was elected to the House in 1786 and served until 1790. His most active period was in leading the fight against Virginia’s adoption of a new federal constitution to replace the Articles of Confederation. Henry saw the new document as “squinting” toward monarchy, threatening to subjugate the rights of citizens to a strong central government. He soon pressed for a series of amendments, 10 of which later were adopted and have become known as the Bill of Rights.

Patrick Henry left the House of Burgesses in 1791, and after becoming active once again in the practice of law, he moved to an estate called Long Island, in Campbell County, in 1792. In 1793, he purchased Red Hill in nearby Charlotte County, and it was here that he lived his last six years, declining several important government positions, including one as Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was persuaded to run for the Charlotte County seat in the House of Burgesses one more time, and his one speech, urging national unity at a time when the young nation was in turmoil over the Alien and Sedition Acts, secured his election. But he never went to Richmond to serve. He died, possibly of a malignancy, in June, 1799, a few days past his 63rd birthday, at Red Hill.

Red Hill is one of several sites in Virginia associated with Patrick Henry that still stands. The home and its dependencies, and Henry’s burial site, were restored by the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation. The site is just north of the town of Brookneal, about 100 miles southwest of Richmond and 35 miles south of Lynchburg. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities now maintains Scotchtown in northwestern Hanover County, where he lived from 1771 to 1777. It was built about 1719, he sold it in 1778, and one of the later owners was, ironically, Peter Lyons, Henry’s opponent in the Parson’s Cause. Scotchtown is noted for its unusual architectural style—all the rooms are on one floor—and is about 30 miles north of Richmond.

Most of the other homes directly associated with Henry have disappeared—Roundabout in Louisa County, Leatherwood in Henry County, and the large Prince Edward County estate which is not named in most biographies. The town of Newcastle in Hanover, from where he left with his militia to demand the return of the stolen gunpowder, no longer exists, and even Salisbury, his governor’s mansion from 1784-86, located just southwest of Richmond near Midlothian, has been destroyed. Its site is part of a country club which bears its name. Studley, his birthplace, today consists of only some building foundations under private farmland.

But other buildings remain. The Shelton tavern which

Red Hill Plantation, Henry’s last and favorite home and burial place, near Brookneal, Virginia. The “big tree’ to the left is the largest known osage orange growing in the United States. It was already 100 years old when Henry lived here.
he helped manage just before he started his law practice, now houses a dinner theater, and its printed programs never fail to mention the historical significance of the structure. (The theater, called Barksdale, is itself the oldest of its kind in the country.) Directly across U.S. 1 from the tavern is the tiny Hanover Courthouse, built about 1735, where he entered the Parson's Cause. It is still the seat of the county government. Both the tavern and the courthouse are about 20 miles north of Richmond. Also located in Hanover is the house where Patrick Henry and Sarah Shelton were married, Rural Plains. The house dates from 1690-1700, has had its roofline changed considerably, and now is in private ownership. A short distance away from Scotchtown is Fork Church, the church of St. Martin's Parish in Henry's day. The church was built about 1735, is located between Scotchtown and U.S. 1, and remains an active Protestant Episcopal Church. Patrick Henry and Dorothea Dandridge probably were married by the church’s minister, and Henry is known to have worshipped there often.

In Fredericksburg is located the Rising Sun Tavern, built about 1760, where Henry and other patriots stopped on their way to and from their deliberations in Philadelphia. In Williamsburg, the Governor’s Palace he occupied between 1776 and 1779 has been restored to its former grandeur. And the Raleigh Tavern, where Henry, Jefferson, Dabney Carr, Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Lightfoot Lee planned the creation of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence, is a popular visitor attraction. The Raleigh also was where members of the House of Burgesses met after the House was dissolved by royal governors Botetourt and Dunmore.

And in Richmond, still commanding a splendid view of the city and its position on the James River, stands St. John’s Church. The building has been enlarged considerably over its original 1741 shape, but it still retains a near-rustic charm and simplicity of the colonial period. The church now has a congregation of about 300 persons, all of whom are well aware of the historical significance of the site where they worship. In recent years, the church has averaged about 80,000 visitors annually, but church officials estimate that perhaps as many as 250,000 persons may come during 1975. The churchyard, which is owned by the city, contains the graves of such notables as George Wythe, the lawyer who examined Patrick Henry prior to admitting him to the bar, and Edward Carrington, an officer in the Revolutionary War, who exclaimed after hearing Henry’s “liberty or death” speech at the church, “Let me be buried on this spot!”

Plans were underway in late winter to stage a re-enactment of the famous speech at the church on the afternoon of March 23. Later re-enactments by a troupe of professional actors in the city also may be scheduled. A commemorative ceremony near the site of Newcastle may be scheduled in May to mark Henry’s march to Williamsburg to get back the colonists’ gunpowder.

Patrick Henry’s legacy remains to this day one of a burning assertion of human liberties. He abided no less, was intolerant upon any infringement of those liberties, and on this principle his fame rests. Inscribed on his tombstone at Red Hill is “His fame his best epitaph.”

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The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:
Elizabeth M. Cox (Mrs. Henry A.) of Arlington, VA in January 1975. A member of the Arapahoe Chapter in Colorado, Mrs. Cox served as Corresponding Secretary General 1941-44.
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S DESK: In response to an invitation to attend a White House Briefing and Discussion on President Ford's State of the Union Message, Mrs. Wakesee R. Smith, First Vice President General, represented the Society. The meeting was conducted by the nation's top economic and energy advisors.

During the recent meeting of the National Board of Management, word was received that in Mexico the DAR is in the process of becoming a State organization. At this meeting of the Board, action was taken to amend the DAR Good Citizens Contest to include "senior high school boys." The Board also ruled that a signet ring incorporating the DAR insignia be authorized, as per the design submitted to the National Chairman of Junior Membership by J. E. Caldwell Co. The proceeds from the sales of the ring are to be paid to the National Society for allocation to the Helen Fouch Memorial Scholarship Fund until April of 1977.

250 TOUR HEADQUARTERS: The Women's Committee for the National Symphony Orchestra from the metropolitan Washington area, numbering 250 members, toured National Headquarters and enjoyed a tea in the Banquet Hall furnished by their members from Alexandria, Va. Glimpsed among the guests viewing the Museum and State Rooms was Mrs. James Biddle, wife of the president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Mrs. James Helmbreck, Curator General, greeted the members of the group and gave a talk on the Society and the activities of her office.

DAR MAGAZINE & EDITOR HONORED: Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge has selected the DAR Magazine and its editor, Miss Mary Rose Hall, as recipients of the Principal Awards, encaustic George Washington Honor Medals, made to Corporate and Nonprofit Publications for 1974.

NEW EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AT KDS: Mr. Charles Hugh Edmonds, a graduate of Kate Duncan DAR School and president of the Alumni Association, is the new Executive Secretary of KDS.

"ATLAS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION": This book, published by Rand McNally & Co., is to be offered for sale by the NSDAR to its members. Details will be sent to Chapter Regents shortly.

HISTORIC RESTORATIONS DAR MEMBER'S SPECIALTY: Mrs. Harry Clark Boden IV of Newark, Del., a member of Cooch's Bridge Chapter, has been promoted to the rank of commander, the second rank in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an 11th century honorary society founded during the Crusades, for her work in restorations. These have been mostly churches and, recently, the Mount Harmon plantation in Maryland, dating from 1658.

IN ONE FAMILY: The Turtle Creek Chapter (Ohio) has six sisters among its members.

WOMEN'S YEAR: By Executive Order, the President of the United States has established a National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, 1975. (Somerville)
NATIONAL OFFICERS
Chaplain General: Tour and Brunch:
Memorial Service: Sunday, April 13, 2:30 pm. Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 2:30 pm.
Organizing Secretary General: See Registrar General.
Treasurer General: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, National Officers' Club Hall, 2nd Floor, 1:30-2:30 pm.
Registrar General: Joint meeting with National Membership Commission, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, National Officers' Club Hall, 2nd Floor, 10:30 am. Membership Commission includes Librarian General, Organizing Secretary General, Genealogical Records Committee, Lineage Research, and Seimes Microfilm Center.
Historian General: Joint meeting with the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 9:45-10:45 am.
Librarian General: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Library Balcony East, 9:30-10:15 am. Joint meeting with the Registrar General 10:30 am.
Curator General: Joint meeting of all DAR Museum connected committees, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 8:30-9:30 am. Meeting to include Museum Advisors, Docents, National Vice Chairmen, Friends of the Museum and Special Museum Events.
Special Event: DAR Museum: Monday, April 14, Museum Gallery, Coffee and Reception, 11:00 am-12:00 noon.
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution: See Historian General.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES
American Heritage: Round Table, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd Floor, 10:00-11:30 am.
Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship: Meeting, Monday, April 14, American National Red Cross Building, Executive Committee Room, 17 & D Streets, NW, 10:00 am-Noon. National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen, Chapter Chairmen and State Regents welcome.
Children of the American Revolution: See information under C.A.R. Convention.
Conservation: Workshop, Wednesday, April 16, Review of current land use and energy problems; movie, "Forests are for People." Constitution Hall, National Officers' Club Hall, 2nd Floor, 7:45-9:00 am.
DAR Magazine: Joint meeting with Magazine Advertising, Wednesday, April 16, Administration Building,
DAR Magazine Advertising: See Committee Magazine.

DAR Museum: Reception and Coffee, Monday, April 14, Administration Building, Museum, 1st Floor, 11:00 am-Noon. See Curator General.

DAR Schools: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, $8.00, 12:15 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James E. McCormack, 3401 Alabama Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22305. Please send self-addressed stamped envelope. During Congress: KDS Booth, Corridor of Constitution Hall. Tickets will not be sold at door.

DAR Service for Veteran Patients: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 15, Army-Navy Club, Sky Room, 17th & Eye Streets, NW, $6.00, 8:00-10:00 am. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. W. O. Kerns, 2422 Ironwood Drive, Jacksonville, Florida 32216. During Congress: Mrs. Kerns, Mayflower.

Flag of the U.S.A.: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, Memorial Continental Hall, Library Balcony East, 8:00-9:00 am.

Genealogical Records: Meeting—See Registrar General. Workshop, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, National Officers' Club Hall, 2nd Floor, 2:30-4:00 pm. National Vice Chairmen, State and Chapter Chairmen and interested members invited.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, 10:00-11:00 am. Certificates may be picked up in the Lafayette Room, South, Constitution Hall, after 11:00 am on Monday, April 14 and all day Tuesday through Friday.

Junior American Citizens: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, 7:45 am. Contest and publicity exhibits will be on display in Assembly Room the entire week of Congress.

Junior Membership: Junior Forum Meeting, Monday, April 14, National Officers' Club Hall, Constitution Hall, 2nd Floor, 8:15-10:30 am. Junior Dinner, Monday, April 14, Hotel Washington, Ballroom, 15th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, $10.00, 5:00-7:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Send check payable to "Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR" with stamped self-addressed envelope by April 7, to Miss Caroline Bailey, 1033 Cecil Place, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007. During Congress: Reservations received after the 7th will be held for pickup at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Junior Executive Committee Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall Kitchen, 3rd Floor, 1:00-2:30 pm.

Lineage Research: See Registrar General.

Membership: See Registrar General.

Motion Picture: DAR AWARD DINNER OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Sunday, April 13, Motion Picture Association of America Building, 1600 Eye Street, NW, MPAA lounge and dining room, 5:30 pm. Dinner and Preview. By INDIVIDUAL INVITATION ONLY. Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd Floor, 8:00 am.

National Defense: Luncheon, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel Grand Ballroom. $8.50. 12:00 Noon-2:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Murray F. Rose, 3604 Pinetree Terrace, Falls Church, Virginia 22001.

Program: Meeting and Yearbook clinic, Tuesday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 7:00-9:00 am.

Public Relations: Joint meeting with DAR Speakers Staff, Tuesday, April 15, Constitution Hall, National Officers' Club Hall, 2nd Floor, 7:45-9:00 am.

STATES

Alabama: Meeting, Monday, April 14, American National Red Cross Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, 17th & D Streets, NW, 9:00 am-12:00 Noon—Tea, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 5:00-6:30 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, 107 North Houston Street, Athens, Alabama 35611. During Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, Mayflower Hotel.

Arkansas: Breakfast, Thursday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 7:30-8:30 am, $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil, Dermott, Arkansas 71638. During Congress: Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil, Mayflower Hotel or Mrs. J. A. Marmouget, Mayflower Hotel.

California: Tea, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 5:00-7:00 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Francis A. McKee, 772 West Ninth Street, Claremont, California 91711.

Colorado: Meeting, Monday, April 14, DAR Administration Building, Colorado Room, 3rd Floor, 9:30-10:30 am. Tea, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Herbert L. Mosley, 1645 South Josephine Street, Denver, Colorado 80210. During Congress: Mrs. Herbert L. Mosley, Mayflower Hotel. See Oklahoma.

Connecticut: Open House, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room, 7:00-10:30 pm. See New England States.

Delaware: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 14, Army-Navy Club, 1627 Eye Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, 12:30-2:00 pm, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Joseph Wolf, 223 North Star Road, Newark, Delaware 19711. During Congress: Mrs. Joseph Wolf, Park Central Hotel, 705 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Florida: Tea, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John Milton, 3916 Palmarito Avenue, Coral Gables, Florida 33134. During Congress: Mrs. Milton, Mayflower Hotel.

Georgia: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 2:30 pm. Dinner, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6:00 pm, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, 107 North Houston Street, Athens, Alabama 35611. During Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, Mayflower Hotel.
Congress: Mrs. L. J. Bahin, 1915 Rugby Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337. During Congress: Mrs. L. J. Bahin, Mayflower Hotel.

Illinois: Dinner, Sunday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 6:30-10:00 pm, $12.00. Reservations before Congress: Miss Edith Brook, Stronghurst, Illinois 61480. During Congress: Mrs. L. J. Bahin, Mayflower Hotel.

Indiana: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Indiana State Room, 2nd Floor, 10:30-11:30 am. Tea, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 3:00-5:00 pm, $6.95. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, 872 Sunset Towers, Evansville, Indiana 47713. During Congress: Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, Mayflower Hotel.

Iowa, Nebraska, North & South Dakota: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:00 Noon. $8.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. H. B. Wallace, 1915 Ashworth Road, West Des Moines, Iowa 50265. During Congress: Iowa Vice Regent.

Kansas: See Oklahoma.


Louisiana: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Louisiana State Room (Patio), Lower Floor, 9:30-11:00 am. High Tea, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 5:00-7:00 pm, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. M. Miles Snider, 704 North Main Street, Homer, Louisiana 71040. During Congress: Mrs. M. Miles Snider, Mayflower Hotel.

Maine: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Maine State Room, 3rd Floor, 10:00 am. See New England States.

Maryland: Reception, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Maryland Room, 10:15-11:15 am. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 12:30-2:00 pm, $9.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George A. Milroy, 9608 Southerland Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20901. During Congress: Mrs. Milroy, 9608 Southerland Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20901.

Massachusetts: See New England States.

Michigan: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd Floor, 8:30-9:30 am. See Tri-State Reception. Reservations before Congress for Tri-State Reception: Mrs. George F. Merwin, 43461 Cottisford Road, Northville, Michigan 48167.

Minnesota: Dinner, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 6:30-9:30 pm, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Miss Anne E. Quiggle, 1031 15th Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414. During Congress: Miss Anne E. Quiggle, Mayflower Hotel.

Mississippi: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Room, 7:30 am. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. D. C. Peaster, Quinalt Plantation, Tuchula, Mississippi 39169. During Congress: Mrs. D. C. Peaster, Mayflower Hotel.

Missouri: Brunch, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 10:00-11:30 am, $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Miss Sandra Johnson, Box 778, Camdenton, Missouri 65020. During Congress: Miss Johnson, Mayflower Hotel. Meeting following Brunch.

Nebraska: See Iowa.

New England States: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 7:30 am, $6.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, 100 Cottage Street, Nprwood, Massachusetts 02060. During Congress: Mrs. Fleck, Mayflower Hotel.

Benefit Hillside School


New Jersey: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Room, 12:30 pm, $9.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. E. M. Ballengee, 50 Hille Place, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey 07660. During Congress: Mrs. Ballengee, Roger Smith Hotel.

New Mexico: See Oklahoma.

New York: Board of Management Meeting and Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, New York Suite and Pennsylvania Suite, 4:00 pm. Open House, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, New York State Room, 2nd Floor, 9:30 am. Luncheon and Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 12:30-3:30 pm, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Vernon Goethe, 356 Ringgold Street, Peekskill, New York 10566. During Congress: New York State Room, Monday, April 14, am only.

North Carolina: Meeting, Executive Board, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, North Carolina State Room, Lower Floor, 10:30 am. Meeting, all members, Tuesday, April 15, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 2:30-3:30 pm. Tea, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Martha G. Robinson, P-7 Raleigh Apts., Raleigh, North Carolina 27605. During Congress: At The Door.

North Dakota: See Iowa.

Northwestern States: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:15-8:45 am, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Carroll P. Rank, 205 Chapel Street, Cashmere, Washington 98815. During Congress: Mrs. Carroll P. Rank, Mayflower Hotel.

Ohio: See Tri-State Reception. Reservations before Congress for Tri-State Reception: Mrs. John R. Williams, 3870 Rushmore Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43220. During Congress: None.

Oklahoma: Tea, Wednesday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Each State Regent. During Congress: Each State Regent, Mayflower Hotel. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico.

Oregon: See Northwestern States.
Pennsylvania: Meeting, State Board of Management, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 2:00-3:30 pm. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 12:30-3:00 pm, $9.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Betty Monteer Williams, Blair Mill Village East, 243 House, Apt. L, Horsham, Pennsylvania 19044. During Congress: Pennsylvania Foyer, Monday, April 14, 11:00 am-3:00 pm.

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Rhode Island State Room, 3rd Floor, 10:00-11:00 am. See New England States.

South Carolina: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 1:00-2:30 pm, $9.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Azalea Drive, Mullins, South Carolina 29574. During Congress: Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Mayflower Hotel.

South Dakota: See Iowa.

Tennessee: Meeting, Sunday, April 13, Memorial Continental Hall, Tennessee State Room, Main Floor, immediately following Memorial Service. Tea, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 5:00-6:30 pm, $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Robert Watkins, Northwood Drive, Parsons, Tennessee 38363. During Congress: Mrs. Oscar Noel, Jr., Mayflower Hotel.

Texas: Tea, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 4:00-6:00 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, 4635 Ivanhoe, Houston, Texas 77027. During Congress: Mrs. Claire McElroy, Mayflower Hotel.

Tri-State Reception: Reception, Sunday, April 13, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 8:30-10:30 pm, $7.00. Reservations before and during Congress, see individual states.

Utah: See Northwestern States.

Vermont: See New England States.

Virginia: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 15, Hotel Washington, Grand Ballroom, 1:00-2:45 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Cristabel Frost, 10711 Norman Avenue, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. During Congress: Mrs. Cristabel Frost, 10711 Norman Avenue, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

Washington: See Northwestern States.

West Virginia: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 16, 1975, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 12:00-2:00 pm, $7.00. Reservations before Congress only: Mrs. James H. Lemen, Summit Point, West Virginia 25546.

Wisconsin: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, C.A.R. Board Room, 2nd Floor, 8:30-9:30 am. Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, Madison Hotel, Dolley Madison Room, 12:30 pm, $8.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Dudley Pierce, 530 Third Street, South, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin 54494. During Congress: Mrs. Dudley Pierce, The Madison Hotel.

Wyoming: See Northwestern States.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Auditing: Meeting (members only), Thursday, April 10 and Friday, April 11, Constitution Hall, Lafayette Room South, 1st Floor, 10:30 am-12:30 pm.

Resolutions: Meetings, Monday, April 7 at 1:30 pm, Tuesday, April 8 through Saturday, April 12 at 8:30 am-5:00 pm, Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor. Monday, April 14 through Friday, April 18, 8:00 am, Memorial Continental Hall, Genealogical Records Committee Annex, 2nd Floor.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

American History Month: See Historian General.

Constitution Week: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, Memorial Continental Hall, C.A.R. Board Room, 3rd Floor, 8:00-9:00 am. Display table for Scrapbooks will be in Assembly Room, Administration Building, 2nd Floor, Monday, April 14 through Friday, April 18.

DAR Membership Commission: See Registrar General.

DAR Museum Docents: See Curator General.

Friends of the Museum: See Curator General.

Seimes Microfilm Center: See Registrar General.


U.S.A. Bicentennial: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Department of Interior, 18th and C Streets, NW, Interior Auditorium, 10:00-11:30 am.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS

DAR Executive Club: Dinner, Friday, April 11, Mayflower Hotel, Senate Room, 7:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Fred Osborne, Boonesboro Rd., Winchester, Kentucky 40391.

National Chairmen’s Association: Breakfast, Sunday, April 13 (Members Only), Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 8:00 am. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John V. Buffington, 7011 Clifton Road, Clifton, Virginia 22024.

National Officers Club: Meeting, Friday, April 11, Constitution Hall, National Officers Club Hall, 2nd Floor, 10:00 am.

State Vice Regents Club: Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:45 pm, $9.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Tate Thigpen, P.O. Box 327, Picayune, Mississippi 39466. During Congress: Mrs. Thigpen or Mrs. Fred W. Ellis, Mayflower.

Vice Presidents General Club: Meeting and Breakfast, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 7:00 am. Reservations before Congress: Miss Anne E. Gallaher, 150 West Main Street, Newark, Delaware 19711. During Congress: Miss Gallaher, Mayflower Hotel.
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

DAR American National Chorus:
Meeting, Monday, April 14, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd Floor, 1:30 pm. Tuesday, April 15, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd Floor, 1:30 pm. Wednesday, April 16, immediately following close of Congress Session, Constitution Hall.

Congress Program:
Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, Conductor’s Room, 1st Floor, 11:00 am.

Corridor Hostesses:
Meeting, Monday, April 14, outside President General’s Reception Room, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall, 1st Floor, 10:00 am.

Credentials:
Meeting, Friday, April 11, Administration Building, O’Byrne Room, Ground Floor, 10:00 am. For instruction of Committee Members.

Guest-Hospitality:
Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, Conductor’s Room, 1st Floor, 9:30-11:00 am.

House:
Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, Auditorium, 9:00-10:00 am.

Marshal:
Breakfast, Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room, 8:00 am.

Men’s Dinner:
Monday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, Pitcairn Room (lower lobby), $9.00, 5:45 pm refreshments, 6:30 pm dinner. Black or white tie optional for gentlemen attending Opening Night Ceremonies. Reservations with check before Congress: Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr., The Union League, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. No tickets mailed, but door list kept.

Pages:
Registration, Monday, April 14, for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs only, Constitution Hall, Pages’ Lounge, Lower Floor, 10:45 am. Registration of Pages only, Constitution Hall, Pages’ Lounge, Lower Floor, Monday, April 14, 11:30 am-12:30 pm. Orientation and instructions of all Pages, Constitution Hall, 12:45 pm.

Pages’ Ball:
Pages’ Ball, Tuesday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 9:30 pm-12:30 am. The Ball is given by the National Society for all Pages serving the Congress.

Platform:
Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall Stage, 11:00 am-2:00 pm.

President General’s Reception Room:
Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, President General’s Reception Room, 1st Floor, 10:00 am.

Press Books:
Thursday, April 10, through Friday, April 18, Press Books will be on display in Constitution Hall, Lafayette Room East, 1st Floor, 9:00 am-4:00 pm.

Registration Line:
Meeting, Friday, April 11, Administration Building, New Jersey Room, Ground Floor, opposite O’Byrne Room, 10:00 am.

Seating:
See Credentials Committee.

N.S.C.A.R. National Convention

April 17-20, 1975

Thursday, April 17—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day

Friday, April 18—Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel. Cotillion Room—8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 19—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m.
National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 20—Annual Pilgrimage

BANQUET: Friday, April 18, 7:30 p.m., Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom. Tickets, $14.00 each. Send all reservations and checks made payable to “Treasurer General, NSDAR”, to the Chairman, Mrs. Douglas G. Dwayer, 10204 Proctor Street, Silver Spring, Md. 20901. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General
and
Mrs. Earl J. Helmbrech, Curator General
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
on Monday, the fourteenth of April
at eleven o'clock
to preview the Exhibitions
English Creamware and Pearlware Made for the American Market
and
Massachusetts Silver
NSDAR Museum
1776 D Street, Northwest
Washington, District of Columbia
Governments have long recognized that an adequate food supply is important to internal political stability and to defense; accordingly, many countries have made self-sufficiency in food production the primary goal of domestic agricultural policy. For most of mankind, however, hunger and starvation have often threatened social order and life itself. Only during the 1950s and 1960s, with years of good harvests in the developed countries and a great increase of food production in less developed nations, did it seem possible that man could defeat hunger. Such hopes have faded in the 1970s as population growth has outstripped agricultural production in many nations, making net food importers of former exporters or self-sufficient countries. The disastrous consequences of poor harvests in 1972 and 1974 have shown that the world faces not abundance, but a long period of food scarcity at best and mass starvation and famine at worst.

As the world's foremost supplier of food and feed grains and the only major source of free food for nations in distress, the United States now occupies an exceedingly strong position. In spite of disclaimers by political leaders, it is clear that food will play an increasingly important role in foreign policy. Decisions to store, sell abroad, give away or retain for domestic consumption the principal agricultural commodities will have far-reaching social, political and economic effects both domestically and internationally. But to be most effective, the United States must now base its food policy not on the remembrance of abundance (the principal consideration in the design of earlier foreign aid programs), but on the realities of worldwide scarcity.

Accustomed to abundant and relatively low-cost food, Americans find it hard to comprehend the size and severity of the world food crisis. The crisis is actually two problems. The first is an acute, hopefully short-run food shortage in less developed countries, resulting from weather-induced crop failures in those areas and in the major grain-exporting countries and made more painful by the virtual exhaustion of U.S. food stockpiles by the "Russian wheat deal" of 1972. The initial effects of the "energy crisis" and of rapid, world-wide inflation have also played a part. As a result, at least eleven nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America face famine, with a dozen more in slightly less critical but still serious condition. Worldwide, almost half a billion people (more than twice the population of the United States) are affected by hunger in some form, and in the famine-stricken regions an estimated...
10,000 are dying daily of starvation. By September, 1974, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations concluded that "history records more acute shortages in individual countries, but it is doubtful whether such a critical food situation has ever been so worldwide."

The other half of the crisis is a long-run problem: the difficulties of today are worsening with each tomorrow, with an annual world increase in population of 79 million and the prospect that the current world population of 3.8 billion will reach 6.4 billion by the year 2,000 having doubled in a mere thirty-five years. The reserves to meet the net annual increase in population are already vanishingly slim: at the end of 1974, world food reserves were down to a 26-day supply, having fallen from a 95-day level in little more than a decade. Although explosive population growth is the most important single cause of the long-run crisis, there are other factors involved. With increasing affluence, consumers in many nations (including the U.S.) have increased both the quality and the quantity of their diets, bidding up the prices of animal proteins and encouraging a shift from food grains (the basic diet of most of the world's people) to feed grains. In many developing nations, agricultural production has had less than an adequate share of political attention and capital investment. Few nations have accumulated grain reserves; the world in effect has relied upon the United States to hold its reserves, either in the form of government-subsidized surplus stocks or in cropland withheld from production. Thirty years of food shipments under foreign assistance programs (with $10 billion in food aid given under the Marshall Plan and an additional $20 billion provided under P.L. 480, the Agricultural Development and Trade Assistance Act, later renamed the "Food for Peace" program) has encouraged other nations to rely upon the U.S. for emergency relief and for at least a portion of their annual needs. Trade and tariff barriers against agricultural products have discouraged production in some countries. Finally, the most productive croplands have already been called into use; additional gains in output are increasingly expensive, since more intense exploitation of good lands and the use of marginal new lands depend on high inputs of expensive oil, fertilizer, water and other scarce resources.

Although the most severe consequences of the world food crisis have fallen on the less developed countries, even Americans have begun to feel the impact of world scarcity. U.S. retail food prices rose 40 percent over 1972-74, and were expected to increase at a 15 percent annual rate for the first half of 1975. Changes in agricultural and food policy were increasingly evident. The elimination of agricultural export subsidies in the fall of 1972 was followed by a temporary export freeze on soybean sales in the summer of 1973, limitation of grain sales to the U.S.S.R. in the following summer, mandatory reporting of prospective commodity sales by independent traders, and the removal of all restrictions on production from U.S. cropland in 1974.

Such events signaled a basic change in U.S. food policy: the country committed itself to all-out food production for the first time in decades. Still ahead, however, are more critical decisions. Will U.S. food policy attempt to deal with world food and energy problems as a whole, or merely respond to each new crisis on a piece-meal basis? Given more demand than supply, will sales be apportioned to various nations or prices allowed to rise indefinitely? Will food remain an important part of foreign aid? How much will be given, to whom and on what terms? Will the United States rebuild its domestic reserves (expected to fall to a three-month supply of wheat and a six-week supply of corn by the beginning of the 1975 harvest), contribute to an international reserve plan as proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the World Food Conference in 1974, or attempt to do both? If a system of international reserves is set up, who will decide the levels to be accumulated, who will pay for the foodstuffs, and where will they be kept? Will the U.S. resort to export controls in order to protect its domestic supplies of agricultural commodities from price fluctuations? Will the U.S. use its agricultural production to counter the demands of the oil-producing nations or to achieve other goals of foreign policy? (The urge toward détente, for example, was primarily responsible for grain sales to the U.S.S.R. in 1972; additional sales were authorized in 1974 and there seemed every prospect that the U.S.S.R. would either continue to seek U.S. grain whenever its domestic crop was less than satisfactory, or do without.)

With decisions on such questions still unclear, the world food crisis is already deeply entangled with other international problems, most obviously the energy crisis. U.S. consumers can see easily that their food prices are affected by foreign demand—that they are, in effect, competing with all other consumers of U.S. food (donated or purchased) for limited supplies. What few realize is the ultimate impact of the energy crisis on food supplies. To a great extent, the production, processing, preserving and distribution of food depends on oil products. Alternate sources of energy are expensive; many of these now proposed, such as extensive strip-mining of Western Coal and oil shales, may require more energy to produce than they yield (see Wilson Clark, "It Takes Energy to Get Energy," DAR Magazine, February, 1975). Americans may yet find that industrial and private uses of energy must be restricted in order to provide the fuel needed by agriculture. In addition, with U.S. food exports now paying most of the bill for imported oil, the ability of other countries to pay both for oil and for food imports becomes vital. As foreign ability to purchase food lessens, the U.S. will find it harder to finance its own oil imports.

If bankruptcy overtakes other countries as a result of the energy crisis, pressures on the U.S. to increase food donations will multiply. In a hungry world, the U.S. position as primary food supplier will not be comfortable. As Lester R. Brown of the Overseas Development Council pointed out to a Congressional committee, "... if the United States would have to decide who got food and who did not, it could be virtually life-and-death decisionmaking that we would be faced with. ... In a world
of acute scarcity it would be politically very difficult to come out ahead in that sort of situation."

Profound differences of opinion over the extent of U.S. responsibility to provide food to other nations are already surfacing. Consumer organizations protest that rising food prices seriously endanger the nutrition of many U.S. citizens. Some groups contend that Americans consume far more than their share of high-protein foods (with six percent of the world’s population the U.S. consumes about thirty percent of its meat), and urge individuals to cut back meat consumption in order to free additional grain for needy countries. Livestock producers reply that a drop in domestic demand would simply create additional shortages as producers reduced their herds. Various groups disagree over whether a food reserve should be created, how reserves should be financed and who should control them.

Religious and humanitarian organizations argue that the U.S. has a moral obligation to provide as much food as possible to as many nations as possible, as quickly as possible. In contrast, some individuals suggest harsh solutions to the problem of distributing inadequate food supplies. William and Paul Paddock, who foresee an even more devastating world food shortage before world population is brought under control, have advocated the use of “triage.” Under such a system, the U.S. would decide which nations to help on the basis of their likelihood for survival and in the light of their importance to the interests of the United States. Many countries could not be helped at all. An even more extreme position has been voiced by an ecologist, Garrett Hardin, who contends that the U.S. and other self-sufficient nations are in a position similar to that of a lifeboat: how many people can be let aboard without swamping the craft? Hardin argues that in a world of differing national rates of population increase, the creation of a world food bank, (to which the self-sufficient countries would contribute and from which needy countries would draw) would merely create a “ratchet effect” in the beneficiary nations. Their populations would grow in a series of steps far beyond the levels that could be permanently maintained, supported at each point of crisis by injections of food. Ultimately, the entire system would collapse.

Such arguments seem to overlook the increasing dependence of the United States on the rest of the world. If the U.S. can exert enormous power through its food production, it is also vulnerable to retaliatory action in a number of areas. Oil is, of course, the most easily recognized example. The U.S. now imports one-third of its petroleum needs, and unless demand trends alter, will import half its needs by 1985. Thirty important minerals must be imported in varying amounts to meet current U.S. requirements and in many cases, the imported materials are over 50 percent of the total consumed domestically. Several of these minerals are critical to U.S. defense (see Richard T. Ackley, "The Weak Link in U.S. National Strategy," DAR Magazine, November, 1974). The U.S. is also an importer of important fertilizer elements, including natural gas, ammonia, sulphur and potash. Moreover, with the success of the oil producers’ cartel, additional cartels are likely to appear, especially in copper, bauxite, tin, natural rubber and lumber. Foods imported by the U.S. may also be affected; coffee is already controlled effectively through a producers’ association and nations producing some 60 percent of the world’s sugar met recently to consider united action. To the extent that it lacks self-sufficiency in any commodity, the U.S. can be affected by withholding of supplies by other nations.

The United States is, moreover, deeply involved in international markets, depending on other countries to absorb many of its manufactured products, importing thousands of items, and looking increasingly to foreign sources for investment capital. Such relationships restrict still further the ability of the country to isolate itself without serious internal economic disturbances, and make it likely that U.S. food policy will remain responsive to international considerations.

What the United States is urging increasingly, however, is that other nations recognize that this Country cannot meet the world’s food needs, and therefore begin to work toward agricultural self-sufficiency and population control. Secretary of Agricultural Earl Butz has emphasized the need for world food relief to become "multinational" with other countries sharing responsibility for providing aid to the hungry. While committing the U.S. to help in the creation of international food reserves, at the World Food Conference of 1974 Secretary of State Henry Kissinger urged that the developing countries (where the most critical food shortages exist) give higher priority to developing agriculture and also cautioned that the doubling of population "cannot continue indefinitely." "... At some point we will inevitably exceed the Earth’s capacity to sustain human life."

Despite such indications, the revision of U.S. food policy to meet the economic and political realities of the world food crisis and the world energy crisis is far from complete. Congress has yet to respond to Executive recommendations and to the conflicting suggestions of its constituents. Internal and external pressures are just beginning; because the two crises are so intertwined and have such long-range impact as well as immediate effects, policies will have to be developed and adjusted over many years to come. What is certain, however, is the immense importance that food will have for our future as a nation.
JUNIOR EVENTS 1975

By ANN ARNOLD HUNTER
National Vice Chairman in Charge of Junior Events

MONDAY—APRIL 14
8:15 A.M.-10:15 A.M.—Junior Forum & Workshop Meeting—Mrs. E. Neil Patton, National Chairman, presiding. National Officers’ Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall (room is across from C.A.R. Headquarters). The Chairman of Junior Forum & Workshops urges all Juniors and interested Daughters to attend, as Junior Policy will be discussed and brief reports will be given by members of the National Junior Membership Committee.

The Junior Exhibit, Juniors—Shining With Our Might, designed by Mrs. George M. Harrell will be presented. During Congress Week, it will be displayed in the Assembly Room (second floor, Administration Building).

10:45 A.M.-11:30 A.M.—Chiefs’ Meeting & Registration—(assistants & chief pages only) Pages’ Lounge.
11:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.—Pages’ Registration—Pages’ Lounge.
1:00 P.M. -2:00 P.M.—Pages’ Instruction Meeting & Rehearsal—Constitution Hall.
5:00 P.M. -7:30 P.M.—Junior Dinner—Grand Ballroom, Hotel Washington, 15th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Send reservations to the Dinner Chairman, Miss Caroline W. Bailey, 1033 Cecil Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope and your check or money order for $10.00 made payable to the “JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, NSDAR.” If reservations are received after April 7th, tickets may be picked up at the Junior Bazaar Booth, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. State and Division winners of the Outstanding Junior Contest will be presented at this time.
8:00 P.M. -10:15 P.M.—Opening Session Eighty-Fourth Continental Congress—Announcement and Presentation of the National Outstanding Junior 1975!

JUNIOR BAZAAR BOOTH

MONDAY-THURSDAY—APRIL 14 -17th —8:00 A.M.-4:00 P.M.; FRIDAY—APRIL 18th —8:00 A.M.-12 noon. Located D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. The Bazaar Chairman and her staff will be glad to help you make selections from handmade items—made and donated to the Junior Booth by Chapters throughout the nation. Available also will be a plentiful supply of DAR insignia note paper; Bright of America color notes, Brightnotes, placemats; and Jewelart Jewelry including Page costume jewelry. The 1975 National Junior Doll, “Miss Dianne,” is being co-sponsored by Constitution Chapter, D.C. DAR and Mary Blount Chapter, Tenn. DAR in memory of a Junior, Mrs. Dianne Patton Galloway. “Miss Dianne” and her lovely wardrobe of clothes will be on display during the week at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Voices—$1.00—at the booth. All profits from Junior Booth sales go to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund which benefits our two DAR schools.

The new and exciting Eglomise’ paintings and mirrors may be purchased next to the Junior Booth, from a representative of Lee Bradley, Ltd.

TUESDAY—APRIL 15
9:30 P.M.-12:30 A.M.—Pages Ball—Grand Ballroom—Mayflower Hotel.

WEDNESDAY—APRIL 16
Afternoon—NATIONAL JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP REPORT—given by Mrs. E. Neil Patton, National Chairman of Junior Membership—Constitution Hall.

FRIDAY—APRIL 18
Approximately 10:00 A.M.—DRAWING FOR “MISS DIANNE”—NATIONAL JUNIOR DOLL 1975.
Fort Frederick, one of Maryland's oldest landmarks, is unique because it is the only pre-Revolutionary British Colonial stone wall fort in North America, an original example of the many forts built during the French and Indian Wars. Fort Frederick lies about ten miles west of Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, near Big Pool, and just off one of Maryland's newest and most modern highways, Interstate 70.

In the summer of 1755, Colonel George Washington, a young Virginian, having a military commission from the House of Burgesses, joined the staff of General Edward Braddock, head of a force of Colonial Volunteers and British Regulars encamped at Fort Cumberland, in the western province of Maryland. England and France were at war, and Braddock's objective was to capture Fort Duquesne, a French and Indian stronghold at what is now Pittsburgh.

During the period of the French and Indian Wars, from 1754 to 1763, the Northern and Western tribes of Indians, led on or incited by the French, fell upon the Colonists, all along the then western border of civilization, and a chain of forts became a necessity. General Braddock was on his way to attack Fort Duquesne, but he and his British forces were defeated on the Monongahale on July 9, 1755. This left the entire Western frontier wide open to the attack of Indians and hundreds of homes were burned and families were massacred in Indian raids within 100 miles of Annapolis.

Governor Horatio Sharpe left Annapolis for what was then Frederick County, soon after Braddock's defeat, and recruiting a force of militiamen along the way, built a chain of wooden block houses which might give some protection to the inhabitants.

Then returning to Annapolis, Governor Sharpe urged the General Assembly to appropriate money for the building of a fort. Sharpe had difficulty in securing the funds which he requested, but on May 16, 1756, an appropriation of 6,000 pounds was passed for the building of a fort on North Mountain.

Since "engineers were not to be had" and his troops were "raw and undisciplined," the Governor, himself, supervised the construction of the stone fort, which was named after Frederick Calvert, the Lord Proprietary of Maryland and the last Lord Baltimore.

Governor Sharpe arrived at North Mountain with a force of 150 men and cement to lay stone. The cement is important in the history of Fort Frederick because, with it, Sharpe built a stone fort that could withstand the elements as well as an attack. Stone for the fort was in supply in the area. The limestone was cut and placed in trenches that formed the foundations for the Fort, the barracks, and at least one well. The walls of the Fort were built 17 feet up from the foundations, four feet thick at the base and two feet thick at the top.

The Fort proper enclosed one and one half acres, wherein were built three barracks to quarter the troops stationed there. The fort was approximately 240 feet from corner to corner, with bastions projecting like spearheads beyond the four corners. The northeast and southwest bastions were larger than the other two as here the powder
magazines were dug into the ground. The bastions were filled with earth to strengthen the slanted walls. Around the walls, running from bastion to bastion, were catwalks for patrolling sentries and to permit rifle fire from all directions. In each bastion a six-pound cannon was placed thus affording cannon fire from at least two guns during an attack. The barracks could house about two hundred men and their supplies.

While Sharpe was supervising the building of the Fort, Colonel Washington, who was engaged in a similar undertaking at Winchester, Virginia, paid him a visit. Washington heartily approved of Sharpe’s plan for a stone structure. And shortly after the Fort was completed, the Governor wrote, “we have received advice that a party of French and Indians have reduced and burned Fort Granville (a wooden fort), on the Juniata, twenty miles from Susquehanna.” Later in 1756, Washington advised the abandonment of Fort Cumberland, a log fortification, as “useless as defense of the frontier.” By then, Washington reported that settlers had abandoned the entire valley west of the Shenandoah River. For about two years, Fort Frederick was a base for military supplies and a refuge for the inhabitants of the area.

In April 1757, a Cherokee Chief, named Wahachey, and sixty braves who claimed friendship with the British, appeared before Fort Frederick and camped there, sending envoys to Annapolis to enter into a treaty with Governor Sharpe against the western tribes, who were enemies of both. A treaty was entered into and a bounty was offered for enemy scalps.

The second expedition against Fort Duquesne under General John Forbes was planned in 1758 at Fort Frederick. Governor Sharpe was again there, as were Colonels George Washington and Dagworthy. The famous pioneer and ranger, Thomas Cresap, who once lived just north of present-day Hagerstown, was there training the troops in the arts of Indian warfare. Cresap’s training proved successful as Duquesne fell to the British.

After the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the Indian and French Wars came to a close. However, it did not stop Indian maurauding for shortly thereafter Chief Pontiac, conspiring with the powerful Ottowas and other tribes went on the warpath. Once again Fort Frederick became a bastion of defense.
Along the frontier, upward of 100 families were massacred and more than 20,000 people fled their homes. It was at this time that 700 men, women and children took refuge within the walls of Fort Frederick. Fortunately Pontiac was soon defeated, and once again the colonists began to push the frontier further westward. This ended the British control over Fort Frederick.

During the Revolution, the Fort was used by the soldiers of the colonies against the British and their Indian allies. The Fort was still the center of protection for the settlers against the Indian raids until the American victory at Saratoga in 1777. At that time, under the command of Colonel Moses Rawling, Fort Frederick served as a prison for British and German soldiers captured during the war. The first large group of prisoners were from General Burgoyne’s Army, captured at Saratoga. Smaller groups of prisoners were sent to the Fort during the war, the last to be quartered there were prisoners captured at Yorktown. Soldiers imprisoned there represented some of the finest regiments of the British and German armies: 42nd Regiment, Black Watch; 71st Regiment, Frazier’s Highlands; 17th Regiment; 33rd Regiment; and Hessian Troops. At one time there were more than 1,000 prisoners confined there.

When the Treaty of Paris was signed in Annapolis on January 14, 1784, those prisoners not already exchanged were set free. Many decided to begin a new life in America.

On September 5, 1791, the Fort was sold at public auction for $1800 to Robert Johnson. From this point until the Civil War, the Fort was allowed to fall into complete disuse. Barracks were stripped of windows, doors and floor planks, fireplaces were knocked down and the wood buildings set afire as a quick method of obtaining nails, a very costly item at this time.

During 1857, the Fort came into the possession of Nathan Williams, a freedman, whose grandmother as a slave had taken refuge in the Fort during the Pontiac uprising. Williams tore down one corner of the Fort to build a barn. The resulting enclosed walled-in area provided him with a barnyard.

With the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861 Fort Frederick was again occupied by an army. The First Maryland Regiment, U.S.A., under the command of General John R. Kenley, occupied the Fort. Because of its strategic point along the C&O canal and the B&O Railroad lines west, the Fort was a headquarters for the protection of the Potomac River boundary. A hole was broken in the South wall and a cannon placed there to control movements along the railroad and Canal. When the First Maryland Regiment was called back to defend Washington in 1862, the Fort fulfilled its last use as a military post.

An approximate 100 years after its sale to private ownership, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland in 1892, considered a joint resolution urging the recovery of this historic site. In 1912 the Legislature allocated $8500 to the State Board of Forestry for acquisition of the Fort Frederick area, but funds were found not to be sufficient. Finally in 1922, the State acquired the Fort with 190 acres; today the Fort encompasses more than 279 acres.

By the 1930s Fort Frederick was in a sad state of disrepair. The walls had crumbled and the barracks disappeared. During this period the National Park Service, with the cooperation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, moved in to restore the historic site. The walls and bastions were restored, the foundations of the quarters were uncovered.

The Daughters of the American Revolution established a Memorial Forest at the Fort Frederick site. Each group of trees which was planted was dedicated to a patriot of the State of Maryland. Forty-five white pines were presented in the name of the Children of the American Revolution, and each adult member of the Society in the State of Maryland, as of the year 1924, was represented in the donation of 1149 white pine trees. This is now a most impressive woodland.

In addition to the Memorial Forest, the Maryland State Society placed on the site four Civil War cannon which had been presented to it by Act of Congress, May 2, 1931, for prescriptive use at the fortification.

The reconstruction of Fort Frederick is the primary goal of the Washington County Bicentennial Committee. Research has failed to uncover the original plan of the Fort. However, a new discovery is a three and a half page letter written by Samuel Hughes to Governor Thomas Johnson, January 1778. Hughes was one of the men contracted by the State to refurbish the fort for use as a prison during the Revolution. This letter provides substantial information about the general size and shape of the barracks.

Archeological Investigation of the Northeast and Southwest Bastions of Fort Frederick were undertaken in October 1973. During the summer of 1974, archeologist Stephen Israel has been investigating the barracks foundations.

Under the leadership of William L. Brown, III, the First Maryland Regiment has been reactivated. Composed of volunteers, and after careful research, the men have reproduced the uniforms and equipment of the colonial period. During the summer, the Regiment presents Historic Pageantry and Music at Fort Frederick.

It is hoped that more extensive research may at some future date uncover the original plan of Fort Frederick, with additional information about its original construction. This would apply to the walls as well as the barracks.

Bibliography

- *History of Washington County, Maryland, by Thomas J. C. Williams, Hagerstown, Maryland, 1906*
- *Fort Frederick, An Historical Sketch, by W. McCulloh Brown, September 1, 1924 Address to DAR on presentation of four cannon of period of 1861 to the State on May 2, 1931 at Fort Frederick, by W. McCulloh Brown*
- *Fort Frederick, by Mary Vernon Mish, 1972*
- *Fort Frederick, Defender of Our Heritage, by Philip McLaughlin*
- *Fort Frederick, Bastion of the American Frontier, by Gilbert Crandall*
- *Fort Frederick by Gerald Sword*
- *The Reconstruction of Fort Frederick, The Primary Goal of the Washington County Bicentennial Committee, by David W. Hark*
- *Progress Report on the Pimimary Archeological Investigation of the Northeast and Southwest Bastions of Fort Frederick, Big Pool, by William H. Liesenbein, Archeologist***

232 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
INTERESTED IN THE U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL?? Then YOU ARE INVITED to attend the Bicen-
tennial Committee meeting during 1975 Continental Congress. Everyone who is
interested may attend! When? Monday, April 14, 1975 from 10 a.m. to 11:15 a.m.
Where? Department of Interior Auditorium just across the street from Constitution
Hall. There will be signs to guide you. Plenty of seating room for all who come.
You won't want to miss hearing the winners of the ACTION CONTEST and see awards
presented to outstanding participants. There will be "Bicentennial Extras" to help
you plan ahead for the Bicentennial year of 1976. Progress Report #3 will be distributed to
all those attending the Committee meeting. A real "plus" will be the PREVIEW for
1975-76 which outlines goals for all chapter Bicentennial activity. And there will
be a very special BICENTENNIAL gift to all who attend, so be there to get your Bicentennial gift!

Wanted!! Last call for State Regent and State Chairman reports. If delayed, send on
immediately for the information therein is badly needed. PLEASE HELP...and send.
Our PROGRESS REPORT cannot be complete without YOUR state information.

Here's MORE good news! Planned with DAR members in mind, are delighted to
announce new Bicentennial Commemorative which will be available at Congress at the
J.E. Caldwell booth. In keeping with your enthusiasm, participation and
many requests for MORE items, we have worked with Caldwell to EXCLUSIVELY FOR
the DAR several items using your own DAR Bicentennial Logo. (You recall the winner of the Logo Contest was Mrs. E. Stier of N.J. Jersey...and we all joy using
the logo in this special way it is designed.) Now! You may choose from several items,
each of which is beautiful. No doubt you will want one of each! Remember, we have
previously offered high quality commemorative, and these are of that same high
standard. With pride, we present these new items:

Logo designed silver teaspoon, after dinner coffee spoon,
baby spoon, baby fork, logo designed, silver plated chamberstick.
And more...charms using this logo will be available. Silver and gold.

Please watch Caldwell Company advertisement for these items, as well as how to order
by mail. Read advertisement for details of option (in addition to Congress sale).

To answer questions about the Bicentennial Medals. YES! These are currently
available, and we URGE their use. Bronze ($8.50) from Corresponding Secretary
General (Prepaid). Check the DAR Order list for details of all Bicentennial
materials, too.

More exciting Bicentennial Action which will "Make Local History Live"... Queen
Alliquippa Chapter, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, is cooperating in a very unique
project at Round Hill Farm in Allegheny County, so writes Mrs. Homer G. Snedden.
An exhibit Farm at Round Hill Park, the farm was begun in 1790 and now is a
favorite Sightseeing-Educational Center. Providing opportunities for leisure
activities and education is the purpose of Round Hill Farm today. The Chapter will
assist in furnishing the Farm home in keeping with the 1820-1880 period. The hand-
some red brick (locally made) structure has stood since 1838, with later additions
and restoration. In sharing in this project, Queen Alliquippa members are sure to
reap historical dividends in years to come. When completed, Chapter members will
serve as guides and hostesses to the thousands who come to Round Hill Farm.
New Records—December 6, 1974

ACKER, Philip Jacob ........................................ Northampton Co., PA & Shenandoah Co., VA

ADAMS, Joseph ................................................ Berkshire Co., MA

ALRICH, Ezekiel ............................................... NC

ALLDREDGE

ARMENTROUT, Johan Frederick ... Rockingham Co., VA

ARMANTROUT

ATHERTON, Uriah ........................................ Stoughton, MA

AUSTIN, Elizabeth .......................................... Camden Dist., SC

BALDWIN, Abner, Jr. ...................................... Litchfield, CT

BANKS, Gerard .............................................. Stafford Co., VA

BARBER, Bela ............................................... Hebron, CT

BARNES, Richard Weaver ....................... Montgomery Co., MD

BARRETT, Meliscent .............................. Concord, MA

BEALL, Nehemiah .......................................... Mendon, MA

BEALS

BOLLINGER, Rudolf ....................................... Callicico Twp., Lancaster Co., PA

BONNETT, Peter ............................................. Vandalva, Lewis Co., VA

BOSS, George ................................................. Mecklenburg Co., now Cabarrus Co., NC

BOYDSTON, George ......................... Westmoreland Co., PA

BROOKS, Mark ............................................. Chatham Co., NC

BROWN, John ............................................... Carolina Co., MD

BULSEN, Cornelius ....................................... New London, CT

BULSON

BUNNELL, Abner .............................................. Essex Co., NJ

BONNEL

Caldwell, Robert .............................. Lancaster Co., VA

CALHOUN, Thomas ........................................ SC

CARTER, Henry ............................................. Wilkes Co., NC

CARTER, Levi ............................................... VA

CARTER, Thomas .......................................... Lancaster Co., VA

CATHHER, Edward ....................................... VA

CHAMBERLAIN, Benjamin ....................... Sparta, NJ

CHERRY, Moses .......................................... KY

CLARK, Elias ............................................... Essex Co., NJ

CLARK, Joseph ............................................. Gloucester & Fairfax Co., VA

CLARK, Noah ................................................ Elizabeth Town, Essex Co., NJ

CLIFT, Joseph ............................................... Caroline Co., MD

CLOPTON, Waldegrave, Jr. ............... New Kent Co., VA

COLE, Nathan ............................................... Hancock, MA & Swazey, RI

COLLINS, David .......................................... Cumberland Co., PA

CONDY, Jacob .............................................. PA

CONDO

CONKLIN, Zebulon ....................................... Easthampton, NY

CONKLING

CRAPTON, James .......................................... VA

CRAFTS, Benoni ........................................... Whately, MA

CRANDALL, John .......................................... Tolland, CT

CROASDALE, Ezra ......................................... Bucks Co., PA

CROASDALE, Joseph ...................................... Bucks Co., PA

CRUTCHER, William .................................. Amherst Co., VA

CUPP, Valentine ........................................... Northampton Co., PA

DAYTON, Frederic ....................................... NY

DEES, DeWitt ................................................ Johnston Co., NC

DODSON, Thomas ........................................... VA

DUKE, William ............................................... GA

DURKEE, Moses ............................................. Shakesbury, VT

EDGELL, James ............................................. Caroline Co., MD

ELLICOTT, John .............................................. Northampton, MA

ELLIS, Nathaniel ........................................... Plymouth, MA

ELMER, Elijah .............................................. Amherst, MA

FINN, Peter ................................................ MD & NC

FISHER, William ............................................. Lunenburg Co., VA

FLETCHER, Sherebiah ....................... Chelmsford, MA

FLOWER, Cornelius ...................................... CT

FOSTER, William ............................................. Culpeper Co., VA

FRAZIER, William ......................................... Granville Co., NC

FRENCH, Joseph ............................................. Henry Co., VA

GARDNER, Caleb .......................................... New London, CT

GLAZIE, Benjamin ....................................... Granville Co., NC

GLAZIER, Levi ................................................. Willington, CT

GOULDING, William ..................................... 96th Dist., SC

GOLDING

GRAVES, Ezekiel ............................................ Litchfield Co., CT

GRIER, John ................................................. Washington Co., NC

HAM, Joseph ................................................. Portsmouth, NH

HANDY, Paul ................................................ Richmond, Cheshire Co., NH

HANNA, Robert .............................................. Guilford Co., Salisbury Dist., NC

HARRIS, Moses ............................................. New Gloucester, ME now, then MA

HATFIELD, Andrew ...................................... Big Stony Creek, Montgomery Co., VA

HAYDEN, Thomas ............................................. Spotsylvania Co., VA

HAYDON

HAYNES, Jonathan ........................................ Sudbury, MA

HEDRICK, William ...................................... Lancaster, PA

HEADRICK

HOOVER, Henry .............................................. Little Falls, Herkimer Co., NY

HOUGH, Abraham .......................................... Somerset Co., NJ

HUFF

HOUSSON, James .......................................... SC

HOYT, Timothy ............................................ Amesbury, MA

HULETT, John .............................................. Northumberland Co., VA

HUGHLLETT ..................................................... VA

HUNTER, Stephen ......................................... Louisa Co., VA

HUTCHINS, Samuel ....................................... Bennington, VT

JEAN, Philip ................................................ Warren Co., NC

JOHNSON, Aquilla, Sr. .............................. Spotsylvania Co., VA

JOHNSON, Henry ............................................ Spotsylvania Co., VA

JOHNSTON

JONES, Nimrod ................................................ GA
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By AUGUSTUS M. McMEKIN,  
A Great-great Grandson

High in the ranks of those who molded the future of the infant state of Georgia stands David Meriwether. Born in 1755 a few miles west of Charlottesville, Virginia, he was the great-great grandson of Nicholas Meriwether who came from England to America in the late 1640's and settled near Jamestown, Virginia. Among the descendants of Nicholas some of you will recognize Meriwether Lewis, leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the Gilmers and Taliaferros of Virginia and Georgia; some of the Matthews of Georgia; Mrs. Catherine Meriwether Goodlet, founder of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer, better known as Dorothy Dix; General Henry Benning for whom Ft. Benning is named; and, to add a touch of beauty, Lee Ann Meriwether, Miss America of 1955.

Spotted around David Meriwether’s birthplace were the homes of Thomas Jefferson; William Lewis and Lucy Meriwether, parents-to-be of Meriwether Lewis; the birth place of George Rogers Clark and the home of James Monroe. David grew up with a challenging heritage, amid challenging surroundings and facing this nation’s most challenging period of history.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he volunteered his services. During the first years he fought in the Northern arena. While fighting under Washington he came to personally know him. It was in those dark days when Washington’s small force of poorly equipped, poorly fed and poorly clothed men were forced to retreat through New Jersey into Pennsylvania and the ordeal of Valley Forge. It was then that only Washington's undaunted courage and unalterable will kept alive the spark of freedom’s hope in the hearts of his countrymen.

In 1779, now a lieutenant, David Meriwether was sent to fight in the unsuccessful siege of Savannah. The following year, under General Benjamin Lincoln, he was among those who occupied Charleston, South Carolina only to be captured when Lincoln’s force was surrounded by a larger British force. Paroled in a very limited area we are uncertain whether he was later exchanged or released before the end of the war.

Returning to Virginia after the war David Meriwether soon came to Wilkes County, bought land near the Southeast edge of Washington, Georgia and began farming, in 1785. Nearby or adjoining was the land of John Wingfield, Sr. David had been friends of this family in Virginia, and probably was the David Meriwether who had helped dispose of some of Wingfield’s property in 1784 after the Wingfields had come to Georgia. He married one of the daughters, Frances Wingfield, within a year or two after arriving in Wilkes. She was no doubt the magnet that had drawn him to Washington rather than to Broad River where many of his kin settled. Frances’ sister, Ann, married Hope Hull with whom David Meriwether became a fast friend.

David Meriwether was an earnest Methodist and donated a plot of land from his farm to Hope Hull on which Hull established Georgia’s first Methodist school. He was a Trustee for establishing Augusta’s first Methodist Church, the first in a Georgia town.

He was interested in education in general and was active in the affairs of the Academy of Wilkes County. In 1797 he represented that school and the town of Washington in an attempt to have the University of Georgia located there but a high hill overlooking the Oconee was selected. Around it has grown the lovely city of Athens.

At that time Meriwether was serving the first of three terms in Georgia’s lower house, the last two as Speaker. Also in 1797 he was made Brigadier General of the Third Georgia Militia and thereafter was known as General David Meriwether, a rather imposing title for the responsibilities involved.

In 1801 Franklin College of the University of Georgia opened its doors and David Meriwether began buying land in Clarke County. Two years later he and Hope Hull, now a trustee of the college, moved to Clarke County. He had sons to educate and if the college would not come to him he would go to the College.

About this time David Meriwether became involved in causes of wider scope and if he was less involved in affairs of Clarke County, he was more involved in affairs of his state and nation. While here he served two of his terms in the U.S. House of Representatives. As he had done in the State Legislature, he refrained from running for a fourth term. To him public office meant a service to be rendered, not an honor to be pursued. Having accomplished much of what he felt his talents permitted, it seems he decided that someone of different talents could better add to what he had done.

In the last twenty years of his life David Meriwether
was commissioned to help negotiate some six or seven treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees. In those he helped secure for Georgia many million acres of land. He was a friend of the chiefs and if at times the Indian was treated unfairly one should remember he had to work with other negotiators. One was Andrew Jackson who never hesitated to use threats of force. Several years after David Meriwether’s death, Jackson finally drove the Cherokees and Creeks at the point of a gun over the “Trail of Tears” to Oklahoma. Circumstances indicate that the Indian received better treatment in Georgia than he would have had it not been for David Meriwether.

David Meriwether died at his home on Cherokee Ridge on the west bank of the Oconee River in 1822, and was laid to rest beside his beloved wife in this old cemetery. David Meriwether had courageously played his role in the Birth of Our Nation. In so doing he had tasted the “Eternal Vigilance is the price of Freedom.”

He had learned well that great nations are conceived in ideals, are born in pain, are kept alive and made strong by the unremitting efforts of loyal citizens and that indeed “Eternal Vigilance is the price of Freedom.” He had paid that price and counted it cheap.

Five years after his death Meriwether County was named for him. During his 67 years he had been friends or acquaintances with at least five of our first seven Presidents. He had seen a young cousin, Meriwether Lewis, grow up to lead one of the most difficult and fruitful expeditions our country has known.

He had worked, probably with difficulty, with Andrew Jackson, the Hero of the Battle of New Orleans. He had been a long mutually respected acquaintance of the President who gave us “The Monroe Doctrine.” He had been a life-long friend of Thomas Jefferson, the writer of our Declaration of Independence and from him had reputedly received a gold watch as a token of esteem.

He had fought under the Father of Our Country in his darkest, yet finest, hour.

**GENERAL DAVID MERIWETHER**

The synopsis below will correct some known errors from early accounts, and will help to clarify his service, and to separate him from his cousin David, of the early Broad River settlement in Georgia.

1664-1665 Nicholas (1) Meriwether, David’s great-great-grandfather came to America from England.

1744 Nicholas (2) Meriwether died near Charlotteville, VA., the first death recorded in the newly founded Albemarle County. His grandchildren, inheriting his nearly 13,000 acres of land, made homes in that area.

1755 David, son of James Meriwether, born a few miles west of Charlotteville, VA.

1775 David enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

1775-1779 Fought in northern arena of war and received Lieutenant commission.

1779 Sent to Georgia to assist in unsuccessful siege of Savannah.

1780 With Gen. Lincoln’s forces, occupied Charleston, S.C., where Lincoln’s force was surrounded, captured and paroled to within small area.

1783 Was appointed attorney-in-fact by John Winfield, Sr. to sell some land he owned in Virginia.

1785 Bought tract of land in Georgia near or adjoining that of John Wingfield about 2 miles S.E. of Washington, GA. after marrying his daughter Frances in late 1774 or early 1775. The Wingfields were collateral descendants of Edward Maria Wingfield, a charter of the colony of Jamestown, an original settler and first President of the Council of VA. Frances’ sister, Asia, married Hope Hall.

1786 With or about the same time David came to Georgia, there also came five first cousins. Their daughters married into the Barnett and Matthew families and settled along Broad River.

1786 David used his house as a place of public worship. Bishop Francis Asbury made his home a stopping place in that area.

1788 Part of the meetings of Georgia’s first Methodist Conference held in Meriwether’s home. The others held in home of a Mr. Tate in Elbert County where a marker was placed as the exact location was known.

1795 Elected to first of three terms in Georgia Lower House. Speaker of the House for last two terms. Retired voluntarily after third term.

1795 Made brigadier General of Third Georgia Militia by Governor Irwin, and thereafter called General, a distinguishing title to identify him from his cousin David. In same year unsuccessfully sought to have Wilkes County Academy and Washington chosen as site of University of Georgia.

1796 Elected to first of three terms in U.S. House of Representatives from which he voluntarily retired. Hereafter his accomplishments were state and U.S. affairs.

1798 Made a trustee of plot of land in Augusta GA., to erect Augusta’s first Methodist Church, St. John’s. This was also first Methodist Church built in a Georgia town.

1801 Began buying land in Clarke County, near Franklin College of the University of Georgia. This was in 1799 or early 1800.

1802 Elected to first of three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from which he voluntarily retired. Hereafter his accomplishments were state and U.S. affairs.

1803 Became a citizen of Clarke County. During his life in Clarke County, he was twice re-elected to U.S. House and negotiated his most important treaties with the Creeks and Cherokee.

1804 Appointed “Assistant Commissioner” at specific request of Thomas Jefferson, seemingly because Jefferson felt Meriwether might be more considerate of Creek rights than Commissioner Hawkins. Treaty not approved by Congress but replaced with one essentially the same except increased remuneration to Creeks, indicating Jefferson’s judgment.

1809 Bought land and built home on west bank of Oconee River, few hundred feet from scene of dedication of marker in family cemetery.* (Elijah Clarke Chapter, NSDAR, April 28, 1973)

1816 Appointed by William H. Crawford to work with Andrew Jackson and Indian Commission to settle boundary dispute between Creeks and Cherokee.

1817 With Jackson and Tennessee Governor McMinn, developed a treaty with Cherokees and gained land concessions.

1818-1835 Chosen Presidential Elector to cast vote for old acquaintance, James Monroe.

1822-1823 Wife died and cemetery started.

1821 With Daniel Forney of North Carolina, made treaty with Creeks adding 5,000,000 acres of very heart of Georgia.

1822 Again appointed to deal with Cherokees but death on October 13, intervened. David Meriwether buried beside beloved wife, on Cherokee Ridge.

1827 Meriwether County named in his honor.

*Location of family cemetery. Leave Athens on Broad Street, Highways 78 & 29, westerly. Turn right on Huntington Road. Follow to 405 Cherokee Ridge Holiday Estate. Cemetery at back of residence inside old rock wall.

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Mrs. John Thornberry, Regent, and Mrs. Herbert H. White, State Regent, are pictured from the Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

ELIZABETH BENTON (Kansas City, Mo.). An interested group of persons gathered recently at the northeast corner of Westport Road and Pennsylvania Avenue in Kansas City for the dedication of a mini-park on the site of the old Harris House Hotel. Dedication ceremonies were jointly sponsored by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter and the Westport Historical Society in celebration of National Preservation Week, as declared by a joint resolution of Congress and the President.

Mrs. John Thornberry, Regent, conducted the program and gave a history of the hotel. The original building on the site was an old log trading post constructed about 1833 by Isaac McCoy, first settler of Westport. This was sold in 1844 to John A. Harris, who had just come overland from Kentucky by covered wagon with his family, his household goods and several slaves. About 1850 the old log structure burned and John Harris built a thirty-room, three-story brick hotel in its place—known henceforth as the “Harris House.” It was a building rich in history. Being a good day’s ride to and from Independence, it was host to many traveling along the Santa Fe and Oregon Trail. In the Civil War it served as Union headquarters for Gen. Samuel E. Curtis during the Battle of Westport. As the marker states, the old Harris House Hotel was “famous for its hospitality and as the Western outpost of civilization on the Santa Fe Trail.”

In 1926 the Elizabeth Benton Chapter had placed a bronze marker on a building later erected on the site of the Harris Hotel. This building was razed too but the marker was retained and it was not until 1961 that Mrs. Herbert H. White, then Regent of the chapter, installed the marker on a standard at the site of the Harris House. The marker disappeared, assumed stolen by vandals, during the past year. So it is a bronze duplicate of the original that is now attached to a large boulder in the center of the 25 foot square mini-park. The park is decorated with a rock garden, three young young maple trees, a brick walkway and wooden benches in contemporary design.

At the close of the ceremony, Mrs. Herbert H. White, now State Regent of the Missouri, unveiled the marker and Mrs. Claud C. Craven, Chaplain of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, gave the benediction.

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PRESQUE ISLE (Erle, Pa.). Mrs. William D. Loose, Regent of Presque Isle Chapter, with her father, Mr. Paul Wood Cleveland, are pictured at the grave of Elizabeth Plater who is buried at Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.

Elizabeth Plater, born 7 August 1742, was the daughter of George and Rebecca Addison (widow of James Bowles) Plater. She married Colonel Rodham Kenner, a descendant of Hannah Ball Fox and a great-great-grandson of Colonel William Ball I. He was the tenth signer of the Westmoreland Protest and several times a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Northumberland County, Va. They had two daughters: Susanna Opie Kenner, wife of John Tayloe Thornton; and Rebecca Plater Kenner, the wife of Charles Turner. Elizabeth Plater and Rodham Kenner were married at “Rosegill,” the home of her half-sister, wife of Ralph Worneley. She (Elizabeth) married secondly, the Reverend Thomas Davis, Rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va. He conducted General George Washington’s funeral service and participated in the burial at Mount Vernon.

Her brothers and sisters were: Governor George Plater, of Maryland; Thomas Plater, died young; Rebecca, the wife of Colonel John Tayloe of “Mount Airy,” Warsaw, Va.; Anne, the wife of Colonel Edward Lloyd, of “Wye House,” Maryland. Her half-sisters were: Elenor Bowles, wife of William Gooch, son of the Governor Sir William Gooch, of Virginia; married secondly, Warner Lewis; Mary Bowles married (1) William Armistead and (2) Thomas Price. One of her descendants, Colonel George Armistead, was the commander of Fort McHenry when another relative wrote the “Star Spangled Banner;” a sister Jane, from Colonel James Bowles first marriage to Jane Lowe.—Ethel S. Cleveland.

SCHUYLER COLFAX (South Bend, Indiana). Clarence E. Manion, former Dean of the College of Law at Notre Dame University received the NSDAR Medal of Honor, the first of its kind to

Mrs. Titsworth, Dean Manion and Mrs. Omacht are pictured left to right.
be presented by Schuyler Colfax Chapter at their annual National Defense Dinner at Morris Inn, Notre Dame, Indiana November 1, 1974.

Mrs. Jerry M. Titsworth, Regent and Outstanding Junior of the east central division for 1974, made the presentation.

Mrs. George W. Omacht, Vice Regent and National Defense Committee Chairman, arranged for the award and chaired the event.

In an address given in the presence of five state officers, Mrs. Richard O. Creech, Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert Welker, Chaplain; Mrs. F. Elwood Allmon, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Kenneth Knight, Registrar and Mrs. Arthur F. Beineke, Northern District Director, Dean Manion stated that the 1976 bicentennial celebration is becoming a struggle between those forces,” who seek to radically restructure America” and those who seek to revive the spirit of America “through God’s guidance.”

The noted speaker, author, historian is also Director of the Manion Forum Radio Network. He warned of the threatening movement of radicals who point to 1976 as a target date for the overthrow of the United States of America government by the People’s Commission. Manion made several references to their plans as outlined in a book entitled “How to Commit Revolution-American Style,” labeling it a blueprint for the overthrow of government.

In conclusion Dean Manion asked his audience of more than a hundred, “We have heard of social responsibility, white responsibility but what of personal responsibility?” emphasizing the mark of the individual fingerprint to illustrate his point.

During a lighter moment following the Medal of Honor presentation, the honored guest speaker and patriotic American referred to the Indiana Daughters as “DAR-lings,” praising them for their high morals, their fervent love of country with its rich heritage and their enduring faith in God. Mrs. Manion was also present.—Tede Allmon.

FRENCH LICK (Nashville, Tennessee). A DAR marker has been placed on the grave of Major John Buchanan by the chapter. This is located near Elm Hill Pike in Nashville, Tennessee. The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Aubrey White, Regent, assisted by Mrs. Edythe Whitely.

Mrs. C. W. Briley, a great-great-granddaughter of Major Buchanan and a member of the chapter, placed a wreath on the grave. Mayor Beverly Briley, great-great-great grandson of Major Buchanan was speaker at the dedication marking the grave site. He spoke briefly of his ancestor who with General James Robertson founded the city of Nashville. Major Buchanan, Revolutionary War and War of 1812 soldier, settled at Buchanan Station. Briley said, in part, that the system those pioneers set up is alive today in spite of Watergate.

Buchanan Station was attacked about midnight by a band of Creeks and Cherokee. An outpost first discovered the 300 or more Indians and gave the alarm. Fifteen gunmen in the fort repulsed them with considerable loss. Indian Chief Chiachtalla was killed.

Mrs. Buchanan and other women played the part of soldiers, firing repeatedly and molding bullets. The calmness of Mrs. Buchanan that night has made her a heroine of tales which have been passed down from generation to generation.

Buchanan Station was built in 1780. Mayor Briley said each of these stations which were built around Fort Nashboro eventually became Nashville. The brave men and women who built these stations and lived there amid much hardship were the founders of Nashville.

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

SEMINOLE (West Palm Beach, Florida). Mayor Fred Easley of West Palm Beach is shown signing the Constitution Week Proclamation as Mrs. William G. Wallace, Seminole Regent (left), and Mrs. Ruth Bishop, Constitution Week Chairman (right), look on.

RUSSELLVILLE (Russellville, KY) celebrated its Golden Anniversary with a Tea at the Russellville Woman’s Club. State Officers and Chapter Members from surrounding districts were invited.

Mrs. W.C. Clark, Program Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Charles Bowles greeted members and guests at the door. At the head of the receiving line, which consisted of Chapter Officers was Mrs. J. Wells Vick. She is Historian of the chapter and has been a diligent and active worker in Genealogical Records for many years, having placed countless books in the DAR Library and State Archives. Bible and cemetery records have been copied and preserved along with the writing of family histories. Mrs. J.P. Glenn, a member of the Organizing group of the Russellville Chapter, was also in the receiving line.

During the 50-year period the Russellville Chapter has located the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, a number have been marked with plaques; a few unmarked graves have had tombstones given by the War Department.

Several hundred have had membership in this Chapter, some are deceased, some have been transferred, others resigned. Scrapbooks documenting the accomplishments of the Russellville Chapter have been placed in the local Logan County Library.

PRUDENCE ALEXANDER (Dallas, Texas) has for the past three years introduced and focused local attention on Constitution Week by using the unusual event of the ascension of a colorful hot air balloon with a 17’ x 23’ banner proclaiming the dates of Constitution Week.

The Star of Texas, an S-50 type Raven balloon, belonging to the Robert A. Mayo family, is a beautiful red, white, and blue balloon decorated with stars and stripes. Commander Mayo is a retired U.S. Navy officer and a commercial licensed hot air balloonist. Mrs. Mayo, who is one of the few licensed women balloonists, is the Regent of the Prudence Alexander Chapter.

An ascension ride in the balloon has been the reward for the winners of the Constitution Week poster art contest sponsored by Prudence Alexander Chapter in the Dallas area schools. At this event which took place this year on September 15th on the campus of the Richland Junior College flag pins and literature were distributed to those persons attending by members of the chapter.

For the past two years an American flag and stand has also been given to a Boy
is situated on an original land grant and who is the last surviving member of the original Moore family to live at the home, will serve as a resource person in the research, along with Mrs. Oscar F. Noel who, with her late husband, were the first owners when the place was sold outside the Moore family, and others knowledgeable about the place.

Chapter programs of particular historical value include perpetuating the spirit of "Women and the American Revolution," compiled by Mollie Somerville and recently published by the National Society. Mrs. Joseph Zahalka of the local chapter treated this subject through illustrated charts and costuming combined with the voices of two readers.

An educational program on "The American Indian's Contribution to the Early Settlers" combined with a report on the Indian Schools which have long received substantial support from the DAR was given by Miss Dorothy Primm.

National Defense Chairman, Mrs. R. Barker Stamps, apprises the group monthly on current government actions and trends which affect the economy and life styles of all the citizenry.

KETTLE CREEK (Washington, GA). On October 7th at the historical Kettle Creek Battleground, the Kettle Creek Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution held a memorial and reinterment of Major John Lindsey, American Revolutionary patriot.

Posting of the colors was presented by John Singleton III, carrying the Star Spangled Banner, and John Lindsey, a young descendant of Major Lindsey, carrying the Betsy Ross flag. The National Anthem was sung by Miss Miriam Singleton.

Miss Clara Lewis Mckmekin, Mrs. G.B. Newsome and Mrs. John Singleton, members of the Kettle Creek Chapter, gave the rededication and reinterment. Other members participating were Mrs. Addison Burt and Mrs. McWhorter Thornton. Dr. Turner Bryson gave a quotation from Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

This was a preface to Dr. Bryson's explanation of the purpose of the reinterment of Major Lindsey, one of Col. Elijah Clark's men known as the Wilkes Dragons.

Major Lindsey was born in Halifax County, Virginia in 1750. At about the time of the beginning of the War he moved to Wilkes County. He fought with Col. Clark in the Battle of Kettle Creek on February 14, 1779. He also fought with Col. Clark in the siege of Fort Augusta. He was wounded in one of the battles and later received a pension. He died in Wilkes County in 1804. He has many descendants now living in Wilkes County.

Rev. William O. Boyd, Vicar of the Episcopal Church of the Mediator, gave the closing prayer. Taps were played by Duane Higdon, a member of the Washington-Wilkes Comprehensive High School Band. The retiring of the colors ended the memorial service.

Among the many visitors attending the memorial service were Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lindsey. Mr. Lindsey is a direct descendant of Major Lindsey.

BEVERLEY MANOR AND COLONEL THOMAS HUGHART (Staunton, VA.) honored Dr. Marshall Moore Brice at the annual joint luncheon meeting at Ingleside Hotel. Dr. Brice was presented with an engraved pewter plate as a token of esteem and gratitude for his contributions to Shenandoah Valley history.

In making the presentation on behalf of both chapters Mrs. Joseph R. Nutt, Jr., Regent of the Beverley Manor chapter, said: "Today we are happy to honor a man who represents so well the three-fold objectives of the NSDAR. As a patriot, he spent more than 30 years in the Army of the United States, in peace and war, and retired in 1956 with the rank of colonel. As an educator, he taught at Staunton Military Academy and at Mary Baldwin College, retiring in 1968 as professor of English at the college. As a citizen of the Valley for more than half a century, he has become a historian of the Valley in his well-known books, "Conquest of a Valley," "The Stonewall Brigade Band" and "Daughter of the Stars." We are proud to honor Dr. Brice who has preserved by his well-documented and lively writings the heritage of Augusta County.

Presiding at the luncheon was Mrs. W. T. Francisco, Regent of the Colonel Thomas Hughart Chapter, which hosted the meeting.

Pictured left to right are Mrs. W. T. Francisco, Dr. Marshall Brice and Mrs. Joseph Nutt, Jr.
ROBERT ROSAMOND (El Dorado, Arkansas) adopted three new Bicenntenial projects at its opening meeting in September. The projects are: (1) placing DAR markers on the graves of deceased members; (2) publishing two volumes of Union County genealogical records (cemetary and Bible); and the offering of scholarships to the DAR schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

The genealogical records are being prepared by Mrs. Spencer Dickinson, a chapter member.

As a Bicentennial project in observance of Constitution Week, the Williamsburg film "The Story of a Patriot," was shown to the fourth through twelfth grade pupils of the El Dorado schools. It was estimated some 1200 pupils saw the film. Plans are being made to show other patriotic films during the Bicentennial years.

The Junior Members of the Chapter were hostesses for the annual luncheon held in October. The theme of the luncheon "Our Schools" was emphasized in the decorations.

The speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Mel Gabler of Longview, Texas, nationally recognized critics of textbooks has recently returned from Charleston, West Virginia where they took part in the controversial discussions about textbooks. They chose as their topic "What Happened to Our Textbooks?" A large number of objectionable textbooks which are in current use were displayed. The speakers illustrated points in their talk by reading excerpts from the books.

Guests of the chapter were the Superintendent and Principals of all the El Dorado schools.

ROCK RIVER (Sterling, Illinois). Miss Laura Chalmers, Regent, presented, at the November meeting, the DAR Americanism Medal to a most deserving naturalized citizen—Mr. Gunnar A. Benson of Sterling, Illinois. Mr. Benson has been an outstanding citizen of the community for many years, and is well qualified to receive the honor. He has demonstrated superb ability in trustworthiness, leadership, service, and patriotism.

Gunnar Benson came to the United States as a small lad with his parents from Traslov, Sweden. He has been an enthusiastic, devoted teacher and administrator in the public school system of this city for years. He has been active in the Lutheran Church in many capacities. He has served as President of the local and Illinois State Historical Societies.

At present Mr. Benson is serving as Chairman of the Illinois State Historical Bicentennial Committee; Co-chairman of the Sterling-Rock Falls Bicentennial Committee; and is a member of the Whiteside County Bicentennial Commission.

In 1969 he was invited to represent the Governor of Illinois and the State Historical Society when Olaf Kraus' paintings of Bishop Hill (a National and Illinois State Historic Site) were exhibited in the Historical Museum in Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Benson was privileged to be presented to King Gustav Adolf of Sweden; and personally brought back gifts and best wishes from the King to Governor Ogilvie.

The recipient is humble, reserved, respected by all; and a dedicated, loyal, patriotic American.

WATER TOWER (Maplewood, NJ). During this administration Water Tower Chapter has held an annual Colonial luncheon, with a program on Colonial cookery. Each member brings a dish used in Colonial times, and judging from the variety, our founding fathers ate very well indeed. The food is donated, a fee is charged, surplus food sold, and a nice sum added to our Treasury, in addition to a most interesting day.

This administration has also initiated the practice of awarding twenty-five year membership certificates, and our April meeting was devoted to special awards to members. The State Regent, Mrs. John F. Griffin, our honored guest, made the presentations, assisted by the Regent, Mrs. William L. Rhoades, who presided at the meeting. An Honorary Chapter Regency was bestowed on Mrs. G. Rodney Foster for her years of outstanding service, the Chapter having previously so honored Mrs. Herbert A. Laffer and Mrs. R. Kenneth Mackenzie. Four new members were welcomed, and twenty-five year membership certificates awarded to fifteen members, eight of whom were present.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Walter F. Harrie of Chatham, Ex-Regent, Corresponding Secretary and Flag Chairman. Her decorations carried out the DAR colors of gold and blue. The Watch Tower, our Chapter emblem and treasured possession, made almost fifty years ago by the late Mr. James M. Stoll, husband of a charter member, was displayed with toy soldiers standing on the tower, watching for the British.

In November the Chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with luncheon, at which time a fifty-year membership pin will be presented to Mrs. Charles R. Smith, such pin having early in this administration been presented to Mrs. Walter C. Flower.—Myrtle S. Rhoades.

FORT LOUDOUN (Winchester, Virginia) Keystone Chapters held a memorial service October third, at the Old Stone Presbyterian Church, Winchester, Va., and dedicated a marker at the Mt. Hebron

(Continued on page 269)
From the desk of the National Chairman . . .

There is a need, it seems, for several reminders to all members sending material to the Genealogical Records office for binding:

Please send only the original copy. Carbon and photo copies will not be credited. The cost for binding is now $7.00 per book, utilizing a standard format of lettering on the spine only.

All material to be bound should include an index. The page count should be kept by the State Chairman.

All material should be sent to the Genealogical Records office in Washington, not to the home of the National Chairman.

Not related to binding, but important—you are reminded that all microfilms now go to the Seimes Microfilm Center, not to Genealogical Records.

For all of you attending Congress, a Genealogical Records Workshop is being planned which we hope you will attend. Please check the Congress schedule in this issue of the Magazine for the details on place and time. It is designed not only for National Vice Chairmen, and State and Chapter Chairmen, but also for those especially valuable members—the faithful workers who copy our records. It is hoped this will provide an opportunity to answer questions, clarify procedures and to report progress.

In addition, you are urged to visit the Genealogical Records office during Congress. The Staff and the National Chairman look forward to meeting you.—Jane Carfer Theobald.

QUERIES

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

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 in the Addendum under preparation as a supplementary book.—Judge Frank Massey, c/o Court of Appeals, Civil Courts Bldg., Ft. Worth, Texas, 76102.


“Documentary evidence is needed to show places of birth for John V. Laroe & Harriett A. Francisco; places of birth & death for the following: James Jacobus LaRoe & his wife, Elizabeth Paulison; John LaRoe & his wife, Hannah Chrinis. All from N.J. Also proof of residence of John LaRoe during Rev. Period.”—Ineva Cudd Bowen, Box 843, Wellington, Texas 79095.


CHAMPLIN-GREENE: John Aldrich Champlin, b. May 10, 1795, d. New London, Ct., Apr. 17, 1879, mar. Lucy Ann Greene (1798-1846); had 12 ch. Was his father Daniel Champlin, b. Oct. 31, 1773, New London, Ct.? Want any info. on Daniel’s mar., death and ch. Also want parents of George

MOORE-FULLER: Need desc. of John Moore, b. 1752, d. 1843 & Thomas Fuller, b. 1782, d. 1875.—Mr. Denis Edeline, 1085 Buttermilk Lane, Arcata, Ca. 95521.

WHITSON-VANCE-HALL: Need proof that Celia Whitson, b. South Kingston, R.I., Sept. 15, 1815, d. bef. 1850, Hickman Co., Tenn., mar. Thomas J. Hall, was the dau. of George & Priscilla Vance. George was the son of William & Anne Elizabeth Story, Jan. 28, 1804; d. 1812 S. Brunswick, N.J.; Priscilla Brank Whitson of Buncombe Co., NC.—Mrs. Joe CARLISLE: Albert M., b. 1803 Va.; 1st mar.: Flora Fish son Daniel, b. May 5, 1905.—Mrs. Edward G. Lee, 518 South 13th Street, Lexington, Missouri 64067.

CARLISLE: Albert M., b. 1803 Va.; 1st mar.: Flora Fish b. 1828, one Son Lilborn E.; 2nd wife: Hannah Reynolds, aunt of John G. Carlisle the Statesman. Albert had records of transaction in Campbell and Kenton Co.'s, Ky. from at least 1825, also lived Boone Co. Land near Grassy Creek. Area near Wilmington Baptist Church may be burial grounds. Have names of children, also ancestry of Hannah. Wish parentage and relationship to other Carlisles of Va. and Ky.—Anna B. Harvey, Center, Mo. 63436.

JORYN KYN (KEEN) came came with his son to Christina, New Sweden, New Chester, Pa. in the "Fama" in 1643. Elizabeth Kyn (Keen), dau. of Peter Kyn (bur. in Old Swedes Church, m. Daniel Hartung on 11/4/1790, in St. Paul's, Phila., Pa. Would like inform. on her mother and on her descent from Joran Kyn.—Mrs. Clarence Henrickson, P.O. Box 85, St. Paul, Arkansas 72760.

WORRELL-FOBES: Margaret Worrell Fobes m. James V. Patterson, M.D. in Germantown, Pa. 6/16/1859. Would like information on her mother's Worrell family and on her father, George E. Fobes' family.—Mrs. Clarence Henrickson, P.O. Box 85, St. Paul, Arkansas 72760.

LATHAM: Ca. 1685, Mary Latham m. Andrew Meade from Cork Co., Ireland. Desire info. on her father Joseph Latham of Flushing, L.I. and on her mother.—Mrs. C. Henrickson, P.O. Box 85, St. Paul, Arkansas 72760.

WALKER, Alice, b. 1755, m. Lt. Caleb Sipple, b. 1755, Kent Co., Del. Who were her parents? Where did they live? Who was his mother?—Mrs. C. Henrickson, P.O. Box 85, St. Paul, Arkansas 72760.

HAVALOW, Mary m. William Gray 3/2/1785, prob. on Eastern Shore. Who were her parents? Where did they live?—Mrs. C. Henrickson, P.O. Box 85, St. Paul, Arkansas 72760.

CURTIS-KITCHEN: Ruth Curtis, dau. of John and Priscilla Kitchen Curtis of New Castle, Delaware, m. Wm. Rodney in 1643. Who were the Curtis' and Kitchens? From where did they come?—Mrs. C. Henrickson, P.O. Box 85, St. Paul, Arkansas 72760.

Cass County Cemetery Records:

Eight Mile Grove Cemetery, Cass County, Nebraska. Submitted by Goldenrod Chapter.

**Southeast**
- Robert Matier
- Robert Matier
- Henry Englemier
- Harvey Gregg
- Zacariah Fergerson
- George D. Amick
- George Amick
- Mason Beaver
- M. M. Archer
- Joseph Gilmore
- John W. Rice
- Zacariah Burrows
- Zacariah Burrows
- D. S. Draper
- James Mullen
- A. H. Archer
- John Dickenson
- Hiram Marks
- L. Rusterholtz
- David Talman
- Mary E. Allen
- John Amick
- Cal Amick
- Earl Coolman
- Rhomas Rankin
- J. W. Ruby
- Doc Carey
- Andrew Kearn
- Minerva Slocum
- Ruth M. Amick (Mrs. David)
- Hiram Phelps
- Benjamin Ruby
- E. S. Howard
- Stephen Smith
- Sam Frazzel
- B. H. Berryman
- Mrs. Etta Barker
- B. H. Berryman
- J. T. Thomas
- John West
- Otto Puls
- George Hanes
- John Carney
- Charles Beverage
- Harry Copping (Klopping)

**Northeast**
- Walter Jenkins
- Calvin Crabtree
- Walter Jenkins
- J. W. Jeffers
- George Jeffers
- George W. Jeffers
- Mr. Bates
- George D. Amick
- Amanda Kearney
- Walter Jenkins
- Walter Jenkins
- T. J. Rhodes
- Benjamin Austin
- Benjamin Austin
- Jerusha Page
- A. C. Sybert & P. Bahyhart
- J. J. Young
- William Rhodes
- William Rhodes
- A. L. Root
- William Wetenkamp
- Samuel McConkey
- J. & S. Elair
- R. J. Minford
- George S. Ruby
- George S. Ruby
- Peter Perry
- Peter Perry
- Lewis Cauking
- Lewis Cauking
- William Colyin
- William Colyin
- Samuel Richardson
- Samuel Richardson
- Thomas Thomas Rankin
- John Mutz
- John Mutz
- W. A. Mutz
- Charles Boedecker
- Charles Boedecker
- Bob Young

GOE-HALSTED-WARD-PATTERSON: Hon. John Coe, b. Newton, L.L., 1719, d. Haverstraw, N.Y., 1782, m. Hannah Halsted in 1741. Who were her parents? Where did they live? Halsted Coe, of Haverstraw, Orange Co., N.Y. m. Abigail Ward, ca. 1788. They both d. in Newark, N.J. Who were her parents? Sarah Coe m. Rev. James Patterson in Springfield Pres. Ch. on 2/3/1813. They both d. in Phila., Pa. He was b. in Bucks Co., Pa. in 1779. Who were his parents?—Mrs. C. Henrickson, P.O. Box 85, St. Paul, Arkansas 72760.
The Clemmons Cemetery is one of the oldest and very first Pioneer private cemeteries in Cass County. It is located in Cass County, Nebraska. He lived with his son, John County, where he resided two years, then removed west and then went to Tennessee. While a resident of Tennessee, he married Miss Phobe Travis and later removed to Jackson County, Virginia in 1771, where he lived and grew to manhood, age 8 years, 7 months & 1 day.

The first burial in the cemetery was John Clemmons, Sr., b. July 15, 1848, d. Oct. 17, 1869. Lizzie, adopted Daughter of Daniel & Elizabeth Clemmons, b. May 9, 1804, d. of December in the year of our Lord 1836.

Mary Blaker the wife of John Blaker was born the fift Day of September (?) 1767/9? John B. Holmes, b. 1831, d. 1895, Co. D 101, New York Infantry

Sarah blaker a Daughter of john and Mary blaker was born the twenty first Day of July in the year 1800.

John Blaker son of Peter and Sarah Blaker was born the first Day of September in the year 1801.

John Blaker Daughter was born the Seventeenth Day of July in the year 1803.

John Blaker a Son of John & Mary Blaker was born the first Day of September in the year 1810.

John Blaker a Son of John & Mary Blaker was born the eighteenth Day of December in the year of our Lord 1798. (677)

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Births

John Blaker and Mary Dutton was Married on the Ninth Day of December in the year of our Lord 1805.

Mary Blaker the wife of John Blaker was born on the Twelfth Day of April in the year of our Lord 1807.

John Blaker a Son of John and Mary Blaker was born the Twenty first Day of July in the year 1800.

Sarah blaker a Daughter of john and Mary blaker was born the first Day of September in the year 1801.

Mary Blaker Daughter was born the Eighteenth Day of July in the year 1803.

James Blaker a Son of John & Mary Blaker was born the Fourteenth Day of December in the year of our Lord 1805.

Mary Blaker A Daughter of John and Mary Blaker was born the Nine Day of May in the year of our Lord 1810.

Jane Blaker a Daughter was Born the sixteenth Day of October in the year of our Lord 1811.

Harriat Blaker a Daughter was born the Seventh Day of May in the year of our Lord 1813.

Deaths

Mary Blaker a Daughter of John blaker and Mary Deseed on the 9th Day of August 1804.

John Blaker a Son of John and Mary Blaker was born the First Day of September in the year of our Lord 1819.

John Blaker Laycock a Son of Samuel and Matilda Laycock Deseed on the 19th day of may 1845.

Family Record, Page 680

Susanna Blaker a Daughter was Born the eighteenth Day of December in the year of our Lord 1798. (677)
John Blaker Laycock, A Son of Samuel and Matilda Laycock, was born December 26th, 1844.
Martha Lake Laycock, A daughter of Samuel and Matilda Laycock, was born the 4 of May, 1846.
Sarah Matilda Laycock was born the 22nd of September, 1848.
Lucy Elen Laycock was born the 14th of June, 1853.

Oregon Cemetery Records:
Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, B. 1805—D. 1866ff Danner, Oregon. As a baby, was with his mother, Sacajawea, a member of the Lewis and Clarke expedition. As a man was a pioneer of the west—of pleasant manner and esteem in the community. Memorial placed by Malheur Chapter, August 6, 1971.
The Oregon Historical Society placed a monument honoring the six other deceased pioneers who were buried here:
J. B. Charbonneau Feb. 11, 1805
Jake Dixon Oct. 7, 1866
Ethan Wright Aug. 13, 1869
Gertrude Inskip May 10, 1872
Emigrant Child 1870's
James Doe Mar. 23, 1881

The local people of Danner, Oregon, worked with the Oregon Historical Society, the BLM of Malheur County, and the Malheur Chapter DAR to preserve this burial place as a national monument.

Millikin Grave Site near Adrian, Oregon:
Carl Hamilton Millikin, Died 1888, Age 10 months. Infant son of John Stephen and Hannah Shaw Millikin was buried on the old home place, about one mile west and one quarter mile north of Adrian Bridge.

'Joe' Carter Homestead near Peach, Oregon.
Carter Children: Three boys and one girl are buried there (unmarked graves).

Lost Graves near Juntura, Oregon.
Two graves lost on hillside, southwest of Juntura. Below Juntura at the bend in the river, at a little tunnel are two unmarked and unknown graves.

Wilson Homestead on Benddeer Creek—above Beulah: Wilson Baby, this grave is unmarked, but is enclosed with a wooden fence.

Along the Oregon Trail, West of Castle Rock on N. Fork of Malheur River: Sarah Chambers, Died Sept. 3, 1845.
Above Chambers Grave on North Fork of Malheur River: One grave—outlined with rock, unknown.

Henderson Grave Site, Vale Oregon: John Henderson, Died August, 1852

The grave of immigrant John Henderson is located not more than a mile from Vale, having died of thirst almost in sight of the Malheur River. (This was prepared by the Vale Chamber of Commerce, Vale, Oregon.)

Charlie Becker Cemetery near Westfall, Oregon. Charlie Becker lived a very colorful life it seems. He drove Pony Express mail route into Wyoming, and it is said that he worked with Buffalo Bill before settling in Malheur County and starting a cattle ranch. There are four graves, all Beckers, in this little burial place.
Charlie Becker, B. 1835, D. 1925.
Verna Becker, B. Sept. 29, 1922, D. 1939

Also on the old Jim Becker Ranch—two unmarked graves "Bouncer", killed by Indians
Rachel Mullins, small girl.

McRae Ranch, South of Riverside: On this ranch there is the well cared for little grave of Johnie Gordon McRae, who D. July 11, 1900, at the of Three years, Seven months, Nine days.

Grave sites South of Riverside: This well marked grave is that of Alfred J. Shumway who was born in 1828 and died in 1908. He was certainly one of Malheur county's earliest pioneers, and it appears that his grave is the oldest one in the vicinity of Riverside, Oregon.

There are three graves marked with wooden crosses near the Shumway graves. They are as follows:
Trimball, Infant Son, D. 1917
John W. Cox, Approx. 1910
Sally Cox, Approx. 1910

Arock Cemetery near Arock, Oregon: Time and souvenir hunters have completely destroyed this pioneer cemetery. It was located near Arock, Oregon on the Old Sheep Ranch. There is only one tombstone left and it is preserved in a rancher's front yard. The inscription reads: Isaac Evans, Died July 1, 1885.

There is an old fort still standing just across the road from the grave site. Its strong stone walls with portholes on the side facing the road tell the story of its use. U.S. Cavalrymen were stationed here to protect the travelers going to and from Silver City, Idaho, to points south. The early telegraph transmitter station was housed here also. The Indian uprisings were numerous at that time.

The following Bible records taken from a twenty-four-year-old letter written in Rhode Island, found in 1974. We will print part of the letter concerning only the Bible records. Part of the letter was undecipherable.

Uncle John's Family
John A.C. Mathewson, Born Dec. 24, 1842, Died Nov. 15, 1885.
Carrie Mathewson, Born Jan. 1, 1844, Died ?
Stella Mathewson, Born July 13, 1865, Died ?
(Married Gilmore)

Henry A. W. Mathewson, Born May 28, 1828, Died July 29, 1830.

Albert W. Mathewson, Born Feb. 23, 1834, Died Jan. 8, 1837.
Sarah E. Mathewson (Bentley), Born Oct. 13, 1836, Died Apr. 23, 1888.
Susan M. Mathewson (Bacon), Born Apr. 20, 1839, Died June 6, 1903.
John A. B. Mathewson, Born Dec. 24, 1842, Died Nov. 15, 1885.
Harley E. Mathewson, Born Nov. 5, 1846, Died Aug. 1, 1891.

Uncle John's Family
John A.C. Mathewson, Born Dec. 24, 1842, Died Nov. 15, 1885.
Carrie Mathewson, Born Jan. 1, 1844, Died ?
Stella Mathewson, Born July 13, 1865, Died ?
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Susan M. Mathewson (Bacon), Born Apr. 20, 1839, Died June 6, 1903.
John A. B. Mathewson, Born Dec. 24, 1842, Died Nov. 15, 1885.
Harley E. Mathewson, Born Nov. 5, 1846, Died Aug. 1, 1891.

Uncle George's Family
Sarah L. Mathewson, Born Sept. 1, 1854, Died Aug. 15, 1858.
Emma G. Mathewson, Born March 25, 1857, Died Aug. 11, 1858.
Cora Annie Mathewson, Born Jan. 13, 1859, Died ?
Sarah Louisa Mathewson (Kessel), Born Oct. 29, 1860, Died Apr. 20, 1885.
Almira Mathewson, Born Apr. 4, 1864, Died ?
Emma Frances Mathewson (Thornton), Born Oct. 12, 1866, Died Jan. 18, 1889.
Frederick A. P. Batchelder
Frederick A. P. Batchelder Born in Billerica, Mass. in 1812.
Died Sept. 23, 1877
Almira I. Mathewson Batchelder Born in Scituate, R.I. Sept. 21, 1820, Died Nov. 13, 1895
Sarah A. Batchelder (Born in Foster, R.I.) Born June 21, 1843, Died ? (in pen and ink) 1920-21
Alma A. Clapp (Born in Johnston, R.I.) Born Feb. 1, 1855, Died ? (in pen and ink) Mar. 1928
This is all I could gather from the family Bible. It may prove to be of some help. The fact that your Grandmother was born in Scituate connects that town with the place of residence of the original, Mathewson family. The families apparently moved around some from Foster to Johnston to Scituate. These towns are closely connected. Of course at one time, the town records were not so closely kept. But Scituate seems to be a good try. I visited a family who lives on Ide Road which is located in the town of Scituate. The road runs off Chopmist Hill Road and commands a fine view from the top. These towns are very closely operated and decided YANKIE. If you think they are not, just try and pierce them. The boys grit their jaws, squint their eyes and give out no in ______ ______ ______ you belong. When the weather gets better, I am to ma— ______ ______ visit to Scituate where many old and valuable records are still held and perhaps I may get a peak at them. ______ ______ ______
I doubt if there are any hidden fortunes in this part of the State, money came hard and people were frugal. The town of Bristol for instance has pretty much lived on its old rep. as being rum and slave trading country and the people made fabulous sums of money and lived extravagantly. The houses are really lovely and are architecturally perfect.
(The last paragraph is undecipherable.)
All for now.
Lovingly,
(Partly decipherable)""
The Following Census Was Obtained from the National Archives of the United States. Each dwelling is listed with its occupants, their ages, place of birth and occupation.
A place known as "Nebraska Centre" from 1855 to 1860, later called "Boyd’s Ranch", 1860. (Bassett’s History of Buffalo County, Nebraska.)
BOYD, James E., 25, farmer, New York; Anna, 17, New York; Eleanor, 2 months, Nebraska.
BARRIT, Walter, 27, farmer, Michigan; Lidia Henry, 53, Massachusetts; Helen Menia, 17, New Hampshire.
WILSON, Mehitable, 43, landlady, New Hampshire; Charles, 18, farmer, New Hampshire; Sophia, 16, New Hampshire; Ellen M., 8, New Hampshire; John S., 6, Wisconsin; Emile M., 2, Wisconsin.
THOMPSON, Calvin, 25, farmer, Pennsylvania; Emma, 21, Iowa; George D., 3, Iowa; William W., 1, Iowa.
EVANS, John, 32, farmer, Wales; Elizabeth, 31, Missouri; Thomas, 3, Nebraska; Ann, 6 months, Nebraska.
CRAIN, James, 36, farmer, Ireland; Michael, 40, Ireland.
FRANCIS, Catherine, 33, landlady, Ireland, May 7, Virginia; Patrick, 6, Ohio.
PECK, Henry, 37, trader and farmer, New York; Julia, 37, Connecticut; Dwight, 15, New York; Edwin, 13, New York; Frederick, 11, New York; Leonard, 9, New York; Sarah, 8, New York; Howard, 4, New York; Amelia, 2, Nebraska; Julia, 2, Nebraska.
BEAN, Robert, age 29, farmer, Missouri.
AMES, John, 30, farmer, England; Emma, 27, England; Emma, 6, England; Genoa, 3, Missouri; Sewelling, 4 months, Nebraska.
WOFF, Joseph, 43, farmer, Canada; Mary, 39, Canada; John, 17, Illinois; David, 15, Illinois; Joseph, 13, Iowa; Maria, 10, Iowa; Mary, 8, Iowa; George, 4, Iowa; Elvira, 4, Iowa; Isaac, 7 months, Nebraska.
JOHNSON, Joseph E., 43, editor and farmer, New York; Mary, 19, Illinois; Joel W., 54, Vermont; Margaret Phreeked, 18, England.
LEWIS, James B., 27, carpenter, France.
RICE, Samuel G., 21, carpenter, New York.
WILLIAMSON, George, 26, farmer, England; Samuel Smetzer, 21, farmer, Indiana; Eliza Danders, 19, England; Almow W. Bobbitt, 13, Illinois.
WAGNER, Joseph W., 46, surveyor, New York; Elizabeth, 21, New York; Elizabeth, 1, Iowa.
GUNN, Patrick, 23, farmer, Ireland.
SHARP, Henry, 26, blacksmith, England; Charlotte, 20, England; Elethera, 2, Nebraska.
PAGE, Thomas, 40, farmer, England; Margaret, 21, England; John, 17, England; Charles, 16, England; Dorcus, 10, England; Harriett, 5, Illinois; William, 4, England; John T., 2, Nebraska; Mary, 3 months, Nebraska.
ELDRIDGE, Jesse, 28, farmer, Illinois; Qilliam G., 27, farmer, Indiana.
JACKSON, James, 23, farmer, England; Mary, 18, Indiana;
German Bible of Elizabeth Ann (BUSH) Blue. Published Germanstown 1803, wife of Barnet Blue, Bunker Hill, Indiana.
Barnett and Elizabeth Ann (Bush) Blue are buried in the Rankin Cemetery, near Bunker Hill, Indiana.
This bible was given to Eliza Jane (Blue) Trissal, daughter of Barney and Elizabeth Blue. Eliza Trissel gave this bible to her daughter, Anna (Trissal) Kimball. Anna Kimball gave this bible to her niece, Mrs. Pauline (Kimball) Skinner, Newark, Delaware. (The mother of Pauline Kimball Skinner was Ida (Trissal) Kimball, a sister of Anna.)
Mary Ann Bush was born the Eleventh Day of June in the year eighteen hundred and nine. Born Va.
Malinda Bush was born in the year of our lord 1811 Dec. the 25 Born Washington Court House, Ohio.
Jahu Bush was born April the 17th day in the year of our lord 1814.
Abraham Bush was born on the 10th day of November in the year of our lord 1816.
Jacob Bush was born in the year of our lord 1818 Sept. the 18th day.
Elizabeth Ann Bush was born March the 14th day in the year of our Lord 1821.
Evan L. Bush was born in April the 3rd in the year of our lord 1823.
In the back of the book is this: (probably a death) Evan Bush January the 26th 1863
Note: Elizabeth Ann Bush Blue said her Grandmother was stolen by the Indians. The family was Pennsylvania Dutch. Her Grandmother was Eva Elizabeth Harper dau of Adam Harper, Pendleton Co., Va. See Morton’s History
Note: Barnett Blue was a descendant of John Blue, Romney, W. Va., who served in the Revolution.
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Mrs. Louis H. Renfrow
State Regent District of Columbia DAR
is shown presenting the National Society's Award to

Honorman D. M. McKay, during the graduation Parade of the Officers Candidate School at the Marine Corps Base in Quantico, Virginia on August 22, 1974.

The District of Columbia is proud of its State Regent's activity in community relations and participation in the National Society's projects.

Sponsored by the 52 Chapters in District of Columbia

Abigail Hartman Rice  Descendants of '76  Lucy Holcombe
American  Dolley Madison  Manor House
American Eagle  Dorothy Hancock  Marcia Burns
American Liberty  E Pluribus Unum  Margaret Whetten
Ann Hill  Eleanor Wilson  Martha Washington
Army and Navy  Elizabeth Jackson  Mary Bartlett
Capitol  Emily Wilson  Mary Desha
Captain Joseph Magruder  Eugenia Washington  Mary Washington
Captain Wendell Wolfe  Fort McHenry  Monticello
Colonel James McCall  Frances Scott  Our Flag
Colonel John Donelson  Independence Bell  Potomac
Colonel John Washington  Judge Lynn  Prince Georges County
Colonel Thomas Marshall  Katherine Montgomery  Richard Arnold
Columbia  Keystone  Ruth Brewster
Constitution  Little John Boyden  Sarah Franklin
Continental  Livingston Manor  Susan Riviere Hetzel
Continental Dames  Louisa Adams  Thirteen Colonies
Deborah Knapp
“Eros” ... as he should be, for gentle and beautiful remembrance. The newest from our collection of Cybis porcelain sculptures. 10-inches tall, including base; an extraordinary investment at 135.00.
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<th>Size</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Striped sleeveless sweater</td>
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<td>$32</td>
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<td>Solid color blazer</td>
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<td>$72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid color front pleat skirt</td>
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<td>McLean Equipment Company</td>
<td>National Bank of South Carolina</td>
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<td>South Carolina National Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Federal Savings and Loan Ass'n</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Organized: April 17, 1900
Sumter, South Carolina

Bicentennial Project: Proudly honoring their Revolutionary Ancestors

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<thead>
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<th>Revolutionary Ancestor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sara Galloway Ackerman</td>
<td>Abram Galloway, Sr. (SC)</td>
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<td>Margaret Smith Alderman</td>
<td>John Angel Bradford (SC)</td>
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<td>Marilyn Gabbard Ayers</td>
<td>Michael Ault (PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catharine Bass</td>
<td>Joseph Jennings (VA)</td>
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<td>Lois G. Bass</td>
<td>Joseph Jennings (VA)</td>
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<td>Elinor H. Bowman</td>
<td>Robert Goodwin (VA)</td>
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<td>Eugenia Redd Bradford</td>
<td>General Elisha Porter (NY)</td>
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<td>Roberta Wheeler Bradford</td>
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<td>Margaret U. Britt</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. Charles McDowell (NC)</td>
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<td>John McWatters (SC)</td>
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<td>Louise Aborn Mann Brogdon</td>
<td>Daniel Aborn (RI)</td>
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<td>John Anderson (SC)</td>
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<td>Louise Emily Burkett</td>
<td>Willis Span (SC)</td>
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<td>Caleb Allen (RI)</td>
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<td>Lillian Burkett</td>
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<td>Frances Tisdale Cain</td>
<td>General Thomas Sumter (SC)</td>
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<td>Lt. Col. William Alston (NC)</td>
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<td>Elonnie Hildreth Dawkins</td>
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<td>Louise Allen Duffie</td>
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<td>Barbara Jewett Devell Kendrick</td>
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<td>James Jenkins (SC)</td>
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<td>Mary Allen LeGrand</td>
<td>William Hogan (SC)</td>
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<td>Kathryn Riley Lowder</td>
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<td>Annie Coulter Lutz</td>
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<td>Caroline Reese McElveen</td>
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<td>Sue Duffie McLeod</td>
<td>John B. Duffey (Duffle) (MD)</td>
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<td>Thomasine G. Mason</td>
<td>Gen. Richard Richardson (SC)</td>
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<td>Jennie S. Merritt</td>
<td>Shadrack Rodgers, Sr. (SC)</td>
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<td>Adele Moses Miller</td>
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<td>Nelle Commander Milling</td>
<td>Alexander Kennedy (SC)</td>
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<td>Annie Norine Moore</td>
<td>London Harwell, Sr. (SC)</td>
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<td>Irene Galloway Moseley</td>
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<td>Nell Dunbar Myers</td>
<td>Joseph Vince (SC)</td>
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<td>Jane Brodgon Pate</td>
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<td>Norvelle Brailsford Plowden</td>
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<td>Mary Frances Bass Shaw</td>
<td>Joseph Jennings (VA)</td>
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<td>Cleo Hallum Stevenson</td>
<td>John Hallum (SC)</td>
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<td>Sarah U. Tindal</td>
<td>Gen. Charles McDowell (NC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethel Durden Turbeville</td>
<td>Jacob Durden (NC)</td>
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<td>Anne Lou White</td>
<td>Lemuel Benton (SC)</td>
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<td>Harriet Marshall Wimberly</td>
<td>Charles Pinkney (SC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eddie Sweet Winter</td>
<td>John Wood (SC)</td>
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SINCERE APPRECIATION to participating members and their

Co-sponsor: First Federal Savings and Loan Association
Corner Main and Calhoun Street
Sumter, S.C. 29150

Address correspondence to:
Chapter’s Regent: Mrs. John B. Pate
Route Four, Box 241
Sumter, S.C. 29150

Advertising Chairman
Mrs. J. H. McLean
Cemetery afterward, for John Sperry, Revolutionary soldier.

The Sperry family dates back to the first settlers of present day Frederick County, when Thomas Sperry, father of John, migrated with Joist Hite in 1732 into the lower Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania. To honor the memory of John Sperry descendants came from Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Connecticut.

The memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Leon Boothe, Regent, Keystone Chapter, and Mrs. John F. Cussen, Regent, Fort Loudoun Chapter. Participating was Judge Wilmer B. Hunt of Austin, Texas, a descendant of John Sperry.

Invited guests included National, State and District of Columbia Officers, members of Fort Loudoun and Keystone Chapters, and their guests. Flag bearers were Miss Deborah Wood, D.C. Flag of the U.S.A. Committee and Miss Nancy Goforth, President, Lawrence Augustine Washington Society, C.A.R. of Winchester. Pages were members of the Keystone Chapter and the L.A. Washington Society, C.A.R. Music was played by the Handley High School Marching Band.

The firing squad of the Veterans of Foreign Wars gave a salute and taps were sounded by students from the Shenandoah Conservatory of Music.

Following the ceremonies, guests and chapter members enjoyed a tea at Glen Burnie, the home of Mr. Julian Glass. Glen Burnie was the home of Col. James Wood in Revolutionary days.

PIEDMONT (Piedmont, CA). Recently under the sponsorship of the Piedmont Chapter a preliminary meeting was held to reactivate the Mary Wessells C.A.R. Society.

Mrs. Bristol Slotmaker de Bruine, the Chapter Regent, spoke at the meeting and gave background information pertaining to the preservation of our national heritage. Mrs. John J. Morton, a chapter member and also Senior State Registrar, C.A.R., talked about the organization of the reactivated society.

There were seventeen young guests present for supper. Also attending the affair were: Mrs. Douglas R. Judd, a former Vice President General, and organizer of the society in 1936; Mrs. Robert H. Swadley, State Assistant Chaplain; Mrs. Byron S. James, State Conference Treasurer; Mrs. Charles H. Guigou, senior Society President; and Mrs. David J. L. Hodgon, the hostess.

Officers were elected and were to be installed at the next meeting to be held at the home of the new President, Sara Church, daughter of Mrs. Donald C. Church.
Sponsored By The 55 Chapters

Anne Bailey
Ann Royall
Barboursville
Bee Line
Blackwater
Blennerhassett
Borderland
Buford
Captain James Allen
Charleston
Colonel Andrew Donnally
Colonel Charles Lewis
Colonel John Evans
Colonel Morgan Morgan
Colonel William Lowther
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Daniel Davison
Elizabeth Cummings Jackson
Elizabeth Ludington Hagans
Elizabeth Zane
Elk River
Fort Ashby
Fort Lee
General Andrew Lewis
James Barbour
James Wood
Jennie Wiley
John Chapman
John Cooke
John Hart
John Young
Kanawha Valley
King's Wood
Lieutenant Daniel Shumate
Major William Haymond
Matthew French
Mondongachate
Mound
Nathan Davis
Ohio Valley
Pack Horse Ford
Potomac Valley
Princess Aracoma
Shenandoah Valley
Ravenswood
South Branch Valley
Trans Allegheny
Tygart Valley
Vandalia
West Augusta
Wheeling
Wilson Cary Nicholas
William Henshaw
William Morris
Ye Towne of Bath

SUGAR MAPLE
STATE TREE
Acer saccharum
VISIT
WEST VIRGINIA
AND HER STATE PARKS
the Mountain State

MARCH 1975

RHODODENDRON
STATE FLOWER
Rhopodendron maximum

CARDINAL
STATE BIRD
Richmondena cardinalis cardinalis
March

March! And spring is in the air! May we be filled with renewed vigor to secure ads for our Magazine. The ads of historical interest enhance the attractiveness of the magazine. May we all be more mindful of the approaching Bicentennial and increase ads that “Make Local History Live.”

“Keep the Magazine alive
With ads in ’75.”

Our stars and grateful appreciation goes to the three states of the Eastern Division, Section 1:

**District of Columbia**—$2,560.00 52 Chapters 100% Participation
State Regent—Mrs. Louis H. Renfrow
State Chairman—Mrs. Norman T. Smith

**Maryland**—$1,500.00 52 Chapters 100% Participation
State Regent—Mrs. Ralph Owen Smith
State Chairman—Mrs. Jacob W. Vorous

**Delaware**—$230.00 10 Chapters 100% Participation
State Regent—Miss Josephine Cope Sharpless
State Chairman—Mrs. Yvonne E. Townsend

Miscellaneous Ads—$2,415.00

Grand Total for March Issue—$6,705.00

Gratefully,

Rachel M. Bisceo
MRS. JOHN S. BISCEO, National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee