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COVER STORY
May 10, 1775 marked “America’s First Military Victory.” On that day Ethan Allen, a son of the Vermont hills, and 83 of his Green Mountain Boys attacked and captured Fort Ticonderoga. This action, conceived and executed by Allen and his recruits, for the first time pitted Americans against British army garrisoned in a defensible fortress.

Fort Ticonderoga was strategically located on the inland waterway route between the British colonies and Canada. The fort, built by the French but taken by the British, commanded the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain. Solidly built on a promontory, it was known as the “Gibraltar of the New World.”

Allen’s victory had three military results: Fort Ticonderoga was denied to the British; cannon from the Fort enabled the Americans to drive the British out of Boston; American morale was stimulated by the victory.

A re-enactment of the capture on the bicentennial of the event, exactly as it occurred 200 years ago will be featured on May 10, 1975.

The cover photo is through the Courtesy of Fort Ticonderoga.
In Memoriam
Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones
President General, NSDAR
1974–1975
Sara Roddis Jones (Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones) of Marshfield, Wisconsin and Washington, D.C. was elected President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1974 to serve for three years. How fortunate for the National Society to have a person of her ability in this high office. She was eminently fitted for election to the position of President General because of her close contacts and keen interest in all phases of DAR work plus her wonderful business ability.

Her background of DAR work in her own State of Wisconsin, both in Chapter and State, brought her to the attention of those seeking the right person for the many important national chairmanships.

Mrs. Jones was greatly interested in all the youth work of the Society. She was a Life Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution and a Major Benefactor of their museum. She was a member of the Board of two DAR Schools, Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee.

For many years she had maintained an apartment in Washington to be at headquarters for the duties assigned her, the first one being National Chairman of National Defense in 1962.

In 1965 she was elected Treasurer General and served ably in this position. During the renovation of Constitution Hall quite often she was the only executive officer in the Building as the President General was traveling to various State Conferences. By reason of her office as Treasurer General, her presence in the building and her excellent business ability, much saving was effected and she kept the total expenditures for this mammoth job far below the figure voted upon by the delegates during the Continental Congress of that year.

She was elected First Vice President General in 1968 and served again as National Chairman of National Defense. In the latter position she had served so admirably that three administrations had the advantage of her ability and clear thinking on issues of paramount importance to our Society and to our country.

Mrs. Jones was an eloquent speaker, a writer and constitutional scholar. She received a 1975 Freedoms Foundation award for her article "Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land," and was the only woman nominated for the "Spirit of '76 Award."

She was a graduate of Grafton Hall in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin and attended Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Not only was she active for many years in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution but she also served her State ably and well for a number of years. In addition to her DAR record she was President of the Hamilton Roddis Foundation of Marshfield, Wisconsin—founded by her family to aid medical research, civic, religious, historical and educational institutions. Her interests were many and varied. She took an active interest in politics as she felt political action, if handled properly, was of great importance to all Americans. She had been
on the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Republican party and on its platform and Resolutions Committee in the 1950's and 1960's.

Sally, as she was known to her good friends, was a descendant of W. H. Roddis who came to Marshfield from Milwaukee to take over the management of the Hatteberg Veneer Company. He built this firm into the multi-million dollar Roddis Lumber & Veneer Co., then the Roddis Plywood Corporation which later became part of the Weyerhauser Co. in 1960. Some of this excellent business acumen apparently descended to this granddaughter, our past President General.

In 1929 Sara Frances Roddis was married to Henry Stewart Jones in St. Alban's Episcopal Church in Marshfield, Wisconsin. He was an engineer and executive of the Roddis Plywood Co. Her husband died in 1969 while she was serving as First Vice President General and National Chairman of National Defense Committee. In the last days of his life she had a nurse with him in their Washington apartment so she could come to the office when needed but still be with him at all other times.

She had courage of a rare kind. On one of the evenings set aside during Continental Congress as National Defense night when she was to preside, she returned from the sadness of her mother's funeral service in Florida because she felt it her duty to be present at Congress. Her strength enabled her to preside ably and well that evening.

Mrs. Jones was exceedingly modest in her statements: selflessness might best describe her. Actually she was rather retiring, never praising self and only after getting to know her really well, did she show her real self, with clear thinking, directness of purpose and at times, much humor. Never once did she cite the many contributions to DAR activities made by the Hamilton Roddis Foundation. This ran into many thousands of dollars but Sally never made this known even to her closest friends.

She had made official visits to the New England States in the Fall of 1974. Also during the School bus trip last year she attended the Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith School Board meetings. Whenever she traveled she endeared herself to the members. Her charm, graciousness and excellent speeches made them aware of her rare ability to conduct the affairs of the organization with dignity and forcefulness. She received honors in many states and was acclaimed as a patriotic speaker wherever she appeared.

During her term as First Vice President General she accompanied the President General to England and France. They visited the London Chapter, an official luncheon with a number of the English members attending, then spent a week in London, afterward flying to Paris to visit the Rochambeau Chapter. This was at a time when many French/American ceremonies were being held and the Chapter Regent saw that both of the American DAR officers had a part in all of this. As happened later when she held the position of President General she endeared herself to the members in both countries.

She had been in ill health only since November 1974 and was at the home of a sister, Miss Augusta Roddis, apparently recuperating, when a pulmonary embolism occurred on Sunday, April 6, 1975. She was taken to the Hospital in Marshfield where she died on Tuesday, April 8, 1975.

Her passing leaves a void in her city, her State and in every state she visited, and most of all in the hearts of her many DAR friends. She made much progress in her first year, filled important committees with members willing and well suited to do their particular work. Those who worked closely with her knew so well her ability, her dedication, her conscientious attention to duty and all grew to love and respect her for her high ideals and Christian beliefs.

She is survived by three sons, Roddis Stewart Jones, Idabel, Okla., twin sons, David Stewart Jones, Green Bay, Jarl Hamilton Jones, New Orleans, and nine grandchildren. Also by a brother, William H. Roddis, II, a twin sister, Mrs. Gordon R. Connor, Mrs. Robert T. Beggs, and Miss Augusta D. Roddis. Another sister, Mrs. Glenn N. Lempereur formerly of Weston, Mass., who had been ill for sometime, passed away as this article was being written.

How sad for her family and friends that the Requiem Eucharist service was held in the same church where she was married, St. Albans of Marshfield, with the Rt. Rev. William H. Brady, Bishop of Fond du Lac and Rev. James A. Kaestner, Rector of the church officiating.

Sally Jones' Christian belief was well expressed in the theme she chose for the Congress of 1975 "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Ecclesiastes 9:10.

May we find some consolation in Martin Luther's quotation: "Our Lord has written the promise of resurrection, not in books alone, but in every leaf in springtime."

Theme for 1975-76

"All things work together for good to them that love God..." [Romans 8:28]
"Make Local History Live":
  Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant, West Virginia
  Lydia Cobb Chapter, Massachusetts
  Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Illinois
  Beloit Chapter, Wisconsin

Special State Award for "Make Local History Live" Project:
  New Hampshire State Society—Fort William and Mary (1632-1958)

Bicentennial publications from original research:
  Tennessee: Mary Blount Chapter, Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter, Lt. Jas. Sheppard Chapter
  "Pittsburgh Patriots" Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania

Bicentennial research: total pages distributed: over 6,000, local research
  Basking Ridge, New Jersey

DAR Junior Members foremost in Bicentennial LOCAL ACTION:
  Captain Warren Cottle Chapter, Oklahoma
  Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania

Outstanding Youth Involvement in completed Bicentennial Project:
  Meeting House Hill Chapter, New York

Special Commemorative ACTION:
  California: Bicentennial Services of Prayer and Thanksgiving (56 Chapters)
  Keystone Chapter, District of Columbia and Ft. Loudon Chapter, Virginia
  "Joint Memorial Service"

All-year emphasis on Bicentennial Observance:
  Schuyler Colfax Chapter, Indiana
  Grand Prairie Chapter, Arkansas
  Washington Chapter, Iowa

"Special Award" to youngest Bicentennial Chapter for all-year emphasis:
  Abigail Ann Berry Chesley (Organized December 1973), Texas

Outstanding Bicentennial publicity:
  Brier Creek Chapter, Georgia
  Mariposa Chapter, California

Continuing Outstanding Bicentennial Project:
  Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan

Overseas Unit Winner of "Bicentennial Community Service":
  John Edwards Chapter, Mexico City, Mexico

States reporting greatly increased Bicentennial participation:
  Tennessee
  Wisconsin
  Rhode Island
  Florida
  Kentucky

MAY 1975
Who Remembers Daniel?

He Took The Keys From The British

BY DOROTHY I. VANDERCOOK

Anan Harmon Chapter, Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Who remembers Daniel? Who ever heard of him except his descendants and a few who read footnotes and odd bits in some of the New York county histories. Yet the achievement of Daniel (6) Parke and ten of his neighbors of the Upper Hudson River Valley in the opening days of the Revolutionary War is worthy to be remembered. While Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold took Ft. Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775, these few men also took a fort in a part of the overall plan to protect the settlers of the valley, gain the military stores and proclaim a military victory over the British. The taking of any of these forts in the Champlain Valley was not an act of great military genius as they all fell like ripe plums, unprepared and surprised. But it required courage, never-the-less, to participate in such an action of revolt against the Crown. It was like this.

Word of the exploits of the country folk who did up and arm at Lexington and Concord swiftly reached the western frontier of the Upper New York-Hudson Valley. These settlers knew the perils of the frontier. They knew the importance of gaining control of the forts on Lakes George and Champlain before the British remembered their vital importance. The forts had changed hands and names, French, now British. For nearly a century they were the watchdogs of this link from the St. Lawrence River to the Hudson River. They served as an opening wedge into the heart of the colonies which later “Gentleman Johnny” Burgoyne was again to try to splinter. But in 1775 the forts at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Lake George and lesser ones, were falling into decay since they were now all under one flag after the treaty of 1793. Ft. Ticonderoga, at the narrows between the lakes, was occupied by some two score British soldiers, plus women and children. Ft. George probably had less than a dozen soldiers.

Ethan Allen had his orders from Connecticut (and the Continental Congress?) to proceed to Ft. Ticonderoga, commanding men who were enlisting from Connecticut, Massachusetts and the Hampshire Grants (later Vermont), his “Green Mountain Boys.” Then Benedict Arnold arrived on the scene with authority from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. In all 230 men marched north to obtain the desperately needed cannon and stores known to be at Ft. Ti. But those who lived near Lake George also realized the importance of claiming Ft. George (built to replace Ft. William Henry), at the foot of Lake George. Thus as the word seeped north and west that the “boys” were gathering, Daniel Parke and his neighbors took things into their own hands, as they were used to doing. They went to meet Ethan Allen and his forces near Ft. Edward. Daniel and Ethan Allen had both lived in Salisbury, Connecticut in their earlier years and probably knew each other.

With Daniel also was his eldest son, Joel Parks (Parke). No doubt the stalwart, loud talking soldier with the oversize tricornered hat was an awesome sight to a lad just entering his teens. Truly one to follow. So what more natural than for Joel to attach himself to the strange, exciting group going north. Daniel and his neighbors, after talk and planning with Allen and Arnold and possibly
a Capt. (Mr. or Col.?) Bernard Romans, decided the local men would take Ft. George and hold it until an authoritative force could later come down from Ft. Ti to keep it. Joel Parks, a “woodyshy man” like his father, would guide them down the west side of Lake George from the narrows at the fort. Allen’s men would go north to take the other unprepared forts. The Ft. Ticonderoga Bicentennial Committee has accepted Joel as a participant.

There is only the most meager information available about the taking and holding of the fort at Lake George. Daniel Parke’s tombstone, standing in the recently renovated family cemetery in Moreau, states: “In memory of Daniel Parks who departed this life March 3, 1818, age 78. One of the Veterans of the Revolutionary War. He was the man who took the keys from the British officer at Lake George, 1775.” As one historian says he was a man of giant stature. No references to any others except in one letter of 1879 which speaks of a Capt. Pitcher and Lt. Parks. But Daniel “took the keys, which must have been an accepted fact or it would not have been inscribed on his tombstone. There were less than a dozen soldiers at Ft. George, so it was nearly a man for man contest for control. Probably the British here, too, were surprised as was the commander at Ft. Ticonderoga. “In a few days” Bernard Romans was there. That is all. Later the cannon and stores were conveyed by boat to the protection of Ft. George sometime before the colonists began their midsummer invasion of Canada. Surely it would not now be safe to leave them at the exposed northern forts. It was from Ft. George that Gen. Knox began his wondrous journey hauling the cannon to Boston over the ice and snow.

It would be a worthwhile Bicentennial project to find out more about this little band of patriots who saw the job near at hand that must be done and took care of it. Who were the neighbors of Daniel? A Brother? a brother-in-law? Surely some families must have a family story which could help?

Daniel Parke (Parks, Parkes, Park) was the sixth generation from Robert (1) Parke, the progenitor of the family in America. He came as a friend and secretary to Gov. John Winthrop on the ship Arabella in 1630. Robert soon left Massachusetts for the freedoms of Connecticut. He and his descendants founded many towns, served their state in civil and military matters and assisted in the founding of many Congregational Churches. Many descendants still live in Connecticut, as the rolls of the Parkes show. At one time he had his home by the Indians and Tories. His house and mills were burned. One son was also killed and two sons and a son-in-law, Levi (or Lewis?) Brown, were captured, escaped, and captured again, all told in the “Parks Murders” by Sylvester in his history of Saratoga County.

Daniel (6) lived about a mile, more or less, down river from his father. The family was used to rough times. Twice they had to flee to their former home in Sharon, Connecticut, where Daniel had been born 24 August, 1742, son of Daniel and Anna Chapman. At those times they would have several children baptised, and there Lydia Marvin, his wife, joined the church. At one of these times, 5 November, 1769, Joel was baptised with his sister Esther and his brothers Solomon and Ephriam. Record mistakes spelling “Jehiel”. In the Parke Bible which the author has, Joel gives his age as “in the 23d year of his age . . . October 31, 1784 . . .”. His wife was Chlor Foster, daughter of Josiah and wife (name unknown) of Ballston, New York. Moreau is the township on the south banks of the Hudson, just outside of present South Glen Falls, New York, today. Many descendants of Daniel 5 and 6, still remain in the area today. In 1962 they restored the small, neglected and vandalized Parke cemetery, on the bluffs of the Hudson, just off of Ferry Road. Long ago the Parkes had a ferry across the river. In that cemetery are buried two soldiers of the Revolutionary War and one of the war of 1812. Daniel’s stone was one that had remained upright. All others have been reset in cement, the fragments pieced together as well as possible. The record of all of these stones in 1877, while they were intact, aided in that restoration. Those beautifully handwritten inscriptions are among the many treasures of the New York State Library at Albany. In 1961 Oliver W. Winch copied the cemeteries of Moreau and bound them in a delightful little volume. But even then many stones were hard to decipher. It was perhaps the inscriptions copied by Durkee so long ago that prompted the New York historians to give small mention to Daniel (6) Parke. Why do we forget our patriots? Both Joel and Daniel served well in the Revolution, Bemis Heights, Bennington, Saratoga. Daniel was listed as Sgt. and pilot, or scout. Many women have joined the DAR on their records, and children the C.A.R. They remember.

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1961

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Albany, N.Y., v-IV, MSC-MSS
New York in the Revolution, Roberts, p 271
Smith, Warren Co. History, N.Y.
Julia Petrie, The Rev. Jonathan Lewis and the 18th Century Township of Salisbury,
Conn., 1957
Bibles of Joel Parks and Solomon Parks, inscriptions as well as records.
The War of the Revolution by Christopher Ward, v-11, pp 600, 70, 71, 1952
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Read the lovely poem “Old Daniel” by Ernestine Hale Bellamy, printed in May, 1948, DAR Magazine. Gives one the feeling of remembering.
When one speaks of National Defense, the emphasis is usually on the ratio of our defense or tactical weapons vis-a-vis the Russians. How much is or is not being spent by our Defense Department? How long will our allies stand by us if their interests are not involved? And will the strength of the Third World be great enough to tip the scales against us if the crunch comes?

These are legitimate concerns, and we should know our strengths and our weaknesses. But after we have learned these facts, what can we do about it?

There are, indeed, many areas that need our attention, and where there is something we can do about it. In fact, unless we can help solve some of these other problems, the size and number of our weapons could become academic.

There are two areas in which we as individuals can start to work today, tomorrow, and next week, areas in which our knowledge can be put to work and we can become involved. These areas are in education and in the church.

Promotion of education has been a prime objective of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, since its inception in 1890. However, in 1890 we did not have to worry about our patriotism, our moral climate, our Christianity, or our national or individual honor. We had fought for and won individual rights for every man. We still had a long way to go before there would be equality, but we had started.

Our ancestors were small in number, but they brought forth a Nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all. And just as our ancestors fought to free men from physical and spiritual bondage, it is now our turn to fight for man's mental and emotional stability.

There is a need now for us to reverse our goals. Education for all is an accomplished fact. But we have been so intent on seeing that everyone had a chance for a good education that we have forgotten to keep a check on the content of what is being taught.

One of the aims of education should be the development of character, for without integrity, we find ourselves with Watergate.

In today's world, schools no longer exist to make pupils learned or develop character. We have allowed the educationists to convince us that the schools exist to adjust pupils to their environment; to make children comfortable, happy and accepted by their "peer group"; and to enable them to practice togetherness.

The educators tell us that our children are among the most knowledgeable young America has produced. But I believe that without the wisdom to use this knowledge profitably, what they have learned becomes merely a collection of disconnected data. I believe many of our schools have turned into indoctrination centers rather than learning centers. We boast that we have the best-informed young of any generation. Yet we find greater numbers of functional illiterates being graduated each year. Scores on the aptitude and achievement tests are decreasing every year. Many of our young cannot comprehend the content of a written paragraph. We no longer
study English grammar until it is learned. Much of what our children read is not only trash, but in some instances actually obscene.

School discipline takes more of the teachers' time and expertise than subject matter. Beatings, burnings, knifeing, and sheer terror stalk the halls of many schools.

We listen to unctuous little men tell us education should be fun and student-oriented; that report cards are meaningless; that memorizing things in school is hopelessly stultifying; that dress and personal appearance codes are old-fashioned and out of date—sometimes even unconstitutional. Two states in the union, New York being one of them, have passed a law making it mandatory for a school to notify a parent and the child's lawyer before it can expel a student. You can suspend a student for only a few days at a time unless you are willing to go to court and prove that it was necessary to expel the student. And then, because of this lack of mental and physical discipline, our great State of New York has had to inform the superintendents of its high schools that they can no longer award diplomas to their seniors unless said seniors can read at the ninth grade level. Our millions are buying only a ninth grade education for many of our high school graduates.

Now that we have sat back and allowed the educators to graduate students who cannot read, or cannot understand what they have read, these same educators have begun the process of destroying a child's ability to add and subtract. I could not believe my ears the other day when I heard a superintendent of one of the schools say on TV that he almost felt sorry for the school children who had not received pocket computers for Christmas, but that it would be too expensive for the schools to consider purchasing computers for those who didn't have one. I believe any teacher who allows a child to use one of these mental crutches, unless the student is in a bookkeeping or accounting class, should be fired. The best way to cripple a child's mind is to give him too many aids or too easy a curriculum.

We sit and discuss this sad state of affairs, and then go about our everyday business believing that we cannot fight the Federal Government. But I say we can fight a school board, a town hall, or pornography peddlers!

How many of you know what your child is learning in school? Have you actually checked his books? Or have you assumed that because he goes to a good school, he is getting a good education?

If great books mold character, teach honesty, improve a child's ability to discipline himself, then poor literature or obscene books can destroy these same qualities.

How many of you are sure the following quotations do not appear in your tenth grader's English book?

"My two girls are fourteen and sixteen years old. Both of them want to go on dates, but I won't let them. I know what the boys will do, what they want to get out of a girl.

"Ellen Jean, the oldest, is a right good-looking girl but sassy and you can't hardly do anything with her. She started to paint her face at school, so I took her out. I've got her working at my store.

"I seen her passing notes to Elbert. I seen her get out of his car one night. She said she was going to the picture show by herself. She's a born liar and sassy. Like as not he's had her. Like as not she's got a baby starting in her belly right now. She's a sassy bitch-girl and don't take after her ma or me. Sometimes I wonder if she's mine. . . . She'll end up a Birmingham whore, . . ."

These are verbatim quotations from the story "This is My Living Room" by Tom McAfee, a disgusting short story in illiterate language published by Mentor in the anthology "Points of View" and given by a tenth grade English teacher as an assignment for study and an "in depth" homework essay to her English class at Venice High School, Los Angeles County, California.

That this kind of material can actually be used as a classroom assignment in any school should shock us all. But the thing that shocks me the most is that because the press has its own self-imposed standards of good taste, or its own censorship, no reputable newspapers will print verbatim excerpts from these school texts. As one parent asked an editor "If you don't want to use these illustrations and words in the paper, why do you think they should be in textbooks in the junior high schools?"

The above information appeared in a small New York magazine called U.S.A., dated November 22, 1974, and published by Alice Widener. Since Mrs. Widener owns this publication, and the tenth grader to whom this assignment was given was her granddaughter, Mrs. Widener felt so outraged she decided to publish it in her own magazine. But as stated in an editorial, "An Editor's Dilemma," in the November 16, 1974, issue of Editor & Publisher: "We don't know of any newspaper in general circulation that is prepared to print the stuff verbatim, and if the newspaper prints it, will the parent allow the paper in the living room?" Yet this is required reading for some of our school children. It is material such as this that has caused the furor over the textbook controversy in West Virginia.

A people can be conditioned to save or destroy its civilization. Books and mass communications simply speed and intensify the process. Who really believes that young America is being conditioned for the survival of a decent, orderly and just Nation?

Our Country's greatest resources are our children. I am, however, afraid America has been sold a bill of goods and that we have fallen for one of the oldest con games in the civilized world—the old shell game. While our eyes have been focused on the hardware of war, we have allowed our software (our children) to be programmed for failure.

I would like to quote something Dr. Max Rafferty said: "For upon the schools and upon the teachers, upon the books and the lessons and the tapes and the films, above all, upon the educational way of thinking about life embodied in the school's philosophy, today, as in no other day, hang all the keys to the future and the survival of our children's America as a land of freedom, and a bastion of Democracy in a world which becomes a little less free, and a little less democratic with each passing year."

It is tragic enough that we have allowed Madeline Murray O'Hare to
get away with taking prayers out of
the schools, but we have allowed our
ministers to throw God out of our
churches.

Churches have been turned into de-
bating centers, dance groups, rap ses-
sions, sensitivity training centers—all
most anything but a place of refuge
to which we can go to renew our
spiritual strength. We have been more
interested in teaching our young about
the world’s great religions than in
seeing that they are well versed in
their own Judeo-Christian concept.
We have confused knowledge with
wisdom, and brightness with matu-
rity, and then we criticize our young
for losing their way. We have allowed
their guideposts to be destroyed, their
heroes debunked, encouraged them to
do their own thing, allowed them to
believe the world owes them a living,
that life is one big bowl of cherries,
and then we wonder why so many of
our young have turned on, tuned in,
and dropped out.

Sin is no longer something we talk
about. The new morality makes it easy
to gratify the physical senses, and then
to justify the taking of the life of an
unborn child because, as the libera-
tionists say, “every woman should
be able to control what she does with her
own body.” Tolerance and broad-
mindedness have been turned into li-
cense.

To me, it is the church, not the
United Nations, that we should look
to as the last best hope of mankind.
Horace Greeley has said “It is impos-
sible to mentally or socially enslave
a Bible-reading people. The principles
of the Bible are the groundwork of
human freedom.” And how far we
have allowed ourselves to stray since
Greeley’s time!

Regardless of what you think of
politics, every phase of your life is
being guided by what some politician
or bureaucrat does. We are no longer
treated as free men. Big brother
knows what you need, what you
should want, and how to get it for
you. The shell game is being played
here, too. While the planners have
been holding up for ridicule those
stalwart souls who have fought com-
munism, at the same time they have
been gathering up our freedoms in the
name of humanity, while using the
same tactics that brought totalitarian
government to other countries.

The bureaucrats have seduced our
people with the promise of more.
More for the poor—there are 257
agencies “helping” the poor, all the
time drawing a tighter noose around
their necks and our pocketbooks.
More for the farmers—but instead of
help, it has been a noose. More for
education, until they have stran-
gled true learning and become second
only to the Department of Defense in
spending. More for medicine, and
America has more foreign doctors as
interns in our hospitals than at any
time in our history. More for labor,
and now a construction worker can
make $40,000 a year. More for
health, and the elderly are being mis-
treated and abused; the cost of a hos-
pital room soars to $200 a day. And
more for government—six out of
every ten Americans who receive a
check, get some or all of their money
from the government, directly or in-
directly. Our governor of New York
State who just retired has been given
a $50,000 a year pension—one of the
highest pensions any public official
has ever received. Our new consumer
advocate goes to Albany with a salary
of $42,500 a year—or as much as we
pay our United States Senators.

How have we allowed America to
tail so low?

Our venereal disease has reached
epidemic proportions. Yet Dear Abby
has to write a column on why a girl
has a right to say no. The image of
big business is so low it is mounting
a campaign to convince the young that
it does pay to be honest, that you can
climb the ladder of success with clean
hands.

We see esteemed United States
Senators retiring before their terms
expire so that their pension checks
will be larger. Some of these same
senators were on the panel that inves-
tigated Watergate. However, there are
politicians in California who have
gone our Congressmen one better.
Seven members of a county office
retired before their terms expired, too,
but the difference was that these men
had been re-elected to the same
offices, and when they went back to
work the first of the year, they would
receive two checks for the same job.

And when asked about this, these men
saw nothing wrong with what they had
done—it was legal; they were merely
taking advantage of a technicality in
a new state law.

We are paying a very high price for
our lack of interest in politics. It
would be sad if someday our great-
grandchildren were to read a book
entitled “While America Slept,” and
wonder how an intelligent Nation
could allow such a thing to happen.

Our energy crisis is real. It is not,
as some are wont to say, a rip-off by
the oil companies. Of course, some
of the oil companies have made very
large profits, and there seems to be
plenty of oil available for today, but
this does not change the fact that
the scarcity of oil might become this
generation’s Munich. We have already
witnessed the European nations going
to the Arabs with hat in hand, and
with the attitude that it is every man
for himself, and the devil take the
hindmost. There is even talk of war
if circumstances become critical
enough for us to feel it necessary to
assure the free world an ample supply
of oil at a price that will not bankrupt
us all.

The raw materials that keep our
economy healthy and build our arsenal
are becoming scarce. The nations that
supply us with these materials are
talking about forming cartels similar
to the ones now operating in the Or-
ganization of Petroleum Exporting
Countries (OPEC). Without raw ma-
terials, there can be no weapons, or
manufacturing plants to keep our
economy healthy. We are slowly, but
surely, losing control of our own des-
tiny.

The Russian leaders have told us
many times that they would not have
to go to war to defeat America; that
we would fall into their hands like a
ripe plum; that we would commit
economic suicide.

History is replete with instances
where great nations fell because men
put more emphasis on the pleasures
of living than on the sacrifices and
disciplines of life. I believe that a
remark made by Field Marshall Vi-
scount Montgomery after World War
II is as true today as it was when he

(Continued on page 441)
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: Official visits were made to the following states on the Spring 1975 State Conference Tour: Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Georgia, Kansas, Iowa, and Kentucky. Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, First Vice President General, represented Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General.

RECORD NUMBER OF CHAPTERS: The Organizing Secretary General has announced that the NSDAR now has 3,000 active chapters on its rolls. This has been a long-sought goal and stands as a landmark for the Bicentennial Administration.

A FIRST FOR MEXICO: Since 1905, when the first DAR Chapter was organized in Mexico, there have never been two chapters in existence there at the same time. On April 12, members of the John Edwards Chapter relinquished their only-chapter status when the Cuernavaca Chapter was confirmed by the National Board of Management. Now, for the first time in their seventy-year history, Mexico Daughters will be able to form a state organization.

MADONNA OF THE TRAIL STATUE FEATURED: The Pomona First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Upland, Calif., has published a lovely book, "Upland Yesterday," with a photograph of the Madonna of the Trail Statue reproduced on the cover and containing a condensed story of these twelve statues erected by the NSDAR across the country.

DID YOU KNOW: That the horizontal stripes on the Flag of the United States alternate seven red and six white but the vertical stripes on the shield of the Great Seal of the United States alternate seven white and six red?

AN INVITATION TO ALL DAUGHTERS: The Women's Pioneer Society of Australasia has extended an invitation to those members of the NSDAR whose travel plans include Australia to visit their rooms at 133 Macquarie Street in Sydney.

200 YEARS AGO THIS MONTH: On May 10, 1775, delegates to the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia. At dawn that same day, Ethan Allen, and his Green Mountain Boys whom he had organized in 1770 in the New Hampshire Grants as the region that became Vermont was called, and who was assisted by Benedict Arnold, surprised the British garrison at Fort Ticonderoga and took over the fort on Lake Champlain in New York State. Word of the British surrender reached Philadelphia, 250 miles away, eight days later.

(Somerville)
The above is a completed example of the work of Mr. Allyn Cox. The President General's Project will feature murals like the illustration.
"A Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America"

It was heartwarming to have the proposed President General's National Project approved so heartily by the 84th Continental Congress.

This project is subject to the approval of the United States Congress. The artwork and beautification of our Nation's Capitol is under the supervision of the United States Capitol Historical Society. We will work closely with the Society and Mr. Allyn Cox, the famed mural painter, in forwarding plans to add to the beauty of this cherished building.

It will be a privilege for our Society to have this lasting contribution in the form of ceiling murals in the East Corridor of the House Wing of the Capitol Building.

These will depict historical events in our history as they relate to legislation. Allyn Cox is in the process of designing these murals. He completed the Brumidi frescoes in the Capitol Rotunda and has been awarded the Prix de Rome and the Architectural League of New York's Gold Medal of Honor. Mr. Cox has said the Capitol is the only public building he knows "which is human in scale and lovable . . . It is awe-inspiring and also intimate."

The cost of the project is not to exceed $150,000. Each member will want to have a part in this Bicentennial Tribute—the cost no more than a 50-cent contribution per member for each of two years.

The project is an opportunity for each member to take part in a lasting tribute from DAR in the place and on the very walls that have witnessed so much of our Nation's history. As we look forward to our Bicentennial year, may we join together in this project to give a tribute to the Capitol Building honoring our Country and reflecting our love and appreciation of the freedoms we enjoy.
Throughout a long career, George Washington recognized the importance of the great unsettled area west of the Appalachian barrier and did much to promote it. His interest was primarily centered in or near the magnificent Ohio River Valley; a land claimed by Virginia under its charter from James I. The land lay in what is now Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky.

As a private investor, Washington came to own over 70,000 acres of land in the area and was numbered among the larger landowners of his day. As a citizen of Virginia, he visualized Alexandria, so near his home at Mount Vernon, becoming one of the great cities of America, if only a trade route could be established along the Potomac River to the west. As a statesmen, he saw in the growth and settlement of the west an important ingredient in molding together the American nation.

Early in his youth Washington developed an interest in land and land management. At a very early age he became surveyor for Culpeper County and later was commissioned surveyor by William and Mary College. Before he was out of his teens, he was stimulated by conversation of his older half-brothers Lawrence and Augustine in land investments in the west. In response to a petition of Virginian citizens, George II had granted to the first Ohio Company 500,000 acres of land on either side of the Ohio River. It was to be located between the forks at the present Pittsburgh and the point where the Kanawha River enters the Ohio River (present West Virginia). Lawrence Washington became the leader in this project.

The company established a post at Wills Creek (present Cumberland, Maryland) and was in the process of establishing intervening posts along the way. The project, however, was premature. At that time there was no white settlement of any kind in the area and the difficulties of establishing a settlement almost insurmountable. Following the premature death of Washington's two half-brothers, the Ohio Company, unable to fulfill the conditions of the grant, came to an end.

The French, concerned with the interest of the English in the Ohio Valley, decided to take action to claim the land for themselves. Well established in Canada, they had a few settlements south of the Great Lakes but quite distant from the Ohio River Valley. In 1749 Chevalier
Blenville de Celoron was charged with the responsibility of going down from Montreal and claiming the Ohio River Valley in the name of the King of France. With a large company of followers he entered the area bringing small lead plates. These lead plates announcing the claim of the French to the area were buried in the ground at points along the Ohio River where tributaries entered.

The action of the French greatly alarmed the English. The English were in very good rapport with the Indians and considered that through existing treaties their right to the land was reasonably established. George II authorized the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddie (actually he was the resident Governor), to ask the French to leave the territory. The Governor entrusted the mission to 21-year-old George Washington who was commissioned Major in the Virginia militia. Washington had come to the attention of the Governor through his benefactor, Thomas Fairfax, sixth Lord Fairfax of Cameron and proprietor of the Northern Neck. A relationship existed between the Fairfax and Washington families through the marriage of George’s half-brother Lawrence.

Washington, in 1753, undertook the trip accompanied by Christopher Gist, a famed frontiersman of his day, a French interpreter, and a few aides. The journey was northward into what is today Western Pennsylvania. Washington’s first view of the Ohio River is dramatically visualized by Howard Chandler Christy in a large oil painting now in The Western Reserve Historical Society.

Washington eventually learned that the French contingent was stationed at Fort LeBoeuf (the present town of Waterford) within a very few miles of Lake Erie. Here he was courteously met by the French Commander who read the request to leave but forcefully rejected it saying that he would report the matter to his superiors.

The hazardous journey (Washington almost lost his life on two occasions) was recorded in a journal that was presented to the Virginia legislature at Williamsburg. It was in 1754 printed under the title: Journal of Major George Washington, Sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; His Majesty’s Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander, in Chief of Virginia, To The Commandant of the French Forces on Ohio. . . This Journal was printed the same year in London. These imprints are excessively rare. They hardly ever appear on the market but when they do they fetch very high prices. The London imprint differs from the Williamsburg imprint in that a map of the Ohio country is added. The map shows Virginia as encompassing the area over which Washington travelled. For years the area was a matter of dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The publication of the Journal caused a sensation. Washington was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the Virginia militia and was given command of 300 men to oust the French from the area. Washington had recommended that a fort be established at the forks of the Ohio, at the point where the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers come together. His recommendation had been accepted and an engineer went there with men to build the fort.

The French, however, came down with a superior force and ejected the English from the site. They then began to establish at that place Fort Duquesne. Subsequently they encountered George Washington’s forces at Great Meadows (Fort Necessity) and Washington was forced to surrender. The French and Indian War was now underway.

The following year General Edward Braddock came from England commanding a much larger force. The story of his defeat and his death at Braddock’s Field is well known. The French eventually evacuated the area and Fort Duquesne following the arrival of a second force from England under General John Forbes in 1758.

As an inducement to encourage Virginians to enlist in the 1754 campaign against the French, Governor Dinwiddie had set aside 200,000 acres of land on the east side of the Ohio River between the Kanawaha and the Monongahela. Soldiers would be awarded land in accordance with their rank.

Opportunity to survey and utilize this land would seem to come in 1763 when by treaty of peace, France surrendered to England its claim to the Ohio Valley. Yet a great obstacle lay in the way. By proclamation of that year, George III prohibited settlement in the land west of the Appalachians. The purpose of the proclamation was clear. The area abounded in animals that were, like the beaver and the deer, important in the clothing trade. Furs and pelts made lucrative trading with the Indians. In that day fur was king just like in a later day cotton would be king, and today oil is king. Should the area be settled, the fur trade would be seriously diminished.

There were many forces, however, working against the proclamation. Among them was the growing demand among the settlers for more land. Daniel Boone in 1769 had found a break in the Appalachian barrier at Cumberland Gap, now the westernmost point of Virginia, and followers began swarming into the country beyond.

About this time George Washington was induced to plan a great trip into the Ohio River Valley to explore the land in behalf of the soldiers who were entitled to land under the Governor’s Proclamation of 1754. In 1770 he set out for the forks of the Ohio. From that point he travelled in a small boat with a small party going down the Ohio River in a southwest direction and examining land on both sides of the river. The party was accompanied by two Indians in a canoe. After reaching the Kanawaha River the party retraced its steps. Washington kept his own journal of the trip and this has been published.

The trip resulted in the recognition of the importance of establishing along the Potomac River a transportation and trade route. It was evidently felt that effective exploitation of the land along the Ohio River must be preceded by the construction of an effective access route from the east. It was felt that it would be necessary to establish a company chartered jointly by Virginia and Maryland, for the Potomac River divided the two states. A bill before the Virginia legislature passed in 1772. It failed to pass the Maryland legislature because of the concern of competition from the Baltimore merchants.

The outbreak of the American Revolution and the complete involvement of George Washington in the Rev-
THE JOURNAL OF
Major George Washington,
SENT BY THE
Hon. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq;
His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor, and
Commander in Chief of VIRGINIA,
TO THE
COMMANDANT
OF THE
FRENCH FORCES
ON
OHIO.

To which are added, the
GOVERNOR's LETTER;
AND A TRANSLATION OF THE
FRENCH OFFICER's ANSWER.

WILLIAMSBURG:
Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER. 1754.
olution brought to a standstill efforts to develop western land. The Treaty of Peace following the Revolution was ratified in 1784. In accordance with its terms, the land west of the Ohio River as far as the Mississippi belonged to the newly formed government of the United States. Virginia statemen particularly were excited about the development of trade with this region. Thomas Jefferson, for example, wrote at length that year to George Washington: "The union of this navigation with that of the Potowmac is a subject on which I mentioned that I would take the liberty of writing to you—I am sure its value and practicability are well known to you. This is the moment, however, for seizing it if ever we mean to have it. All the world is becoming commercial. . . . For the trade of the Ohio or that which shall come into it from its own waters of the Mississippi, it is nearer to Alexandria than to New York by 730 miles and is interrupted by one portage only. Nature then has declared in favor of the Potowmac and through that channel offers to pour into our lap the whole commerce of the Western world. But unfortunately the Hudson is already open and known in practice; ours is still to be opened. . . . It behoves us then to open our doors to it. . . ."

George Washington replied with vigor: "My opinion coincides perfectly with yours respecting the practicability of an easy and short communication between the waters of the Ohio and Potomac, of the advantages of that communication and the preference it has over all others. . . ." Actually that year Washington drew up a careful study contrasting the best possible routes from the eastward seaboard to the west focusing on Detroit. He considered the development of a trade route from New York City via the Hudson then over land to the Great Lakes and then on to Detroit. Yet of all suggested trade routes he felt the one from Alexandria to Detroit was the shortest and the best. It involved a distance of only 607 miles, 200 of these miles were to Cumberland, Maryland. He showed that the upper regions of the Potomac were at one point within one mile of a branch of the Ohio River; that in what is now northeastern Ohio, a branch of the Ohio River was within seven miles of the Cuyahoga River which enters into Lake Erie (at the present Cleveland).

Washington also made that year a careful trip up the Potomac River, considering many aspects of a trade route and the need for the construction of locks at the falls. The original concept was not a canal but canals at points along the river where river transportation was difficult. Again he approached the Virginia legislature and again the Maryland legislature was approached. This time both legislatures approved the charter for a "Potowmack Company."

George Washington was named president of the company and for several years until he was drafted to be President of the United States he devoted his energies vigorously toward the one objective of developing a great trade route to the west. One gets a glimpse of his enthusiasm from the report of an English traveler, Mr. Hunter, who dined with Washington at Mt. Vernon and described the General's interest in the Potomac in a charming way:

At three the dinner was on the table and we were shown by the General into another room, where everything was set off with a peculiar taste, and at the same time very neat and plain. The General sent the bottle about pretty freely after dinner and gave success to the Navigation of the Potomac for his toast, which he has very much at heart, and when finished will I suppose be the first river in the world. He never undertakes anything without having first well considered of it, and consulted different people, but when ever he has begun anything, no obstacle or difficulty can come in his way but what he is determined to surmount. The General's character seems to be a prudent but a very persevering one.

He is quite pleased at the idea of the Baltimore merchants laughing at him and saying it is a ridiculous plan and would never succeed. "They begin now," says the General, "to look a little serious about the matter, as they know it must hurt their commerce amazingly."

Washington felt that western land was a good investment. He himself was in an excellent position to invest. Not only did he receive a comfortable inheritance, but also his wife Martha Dandridge Custis was a lady of considerable means. In investing in western lands he characteristically bought warrants that were issued to Virginia soldiers. These warrants came on the market and could be sold from person to person as certificates of stock.

Thus it was that Washington acquired considerable land in areas that had been set aside by the Virginia government for the use of veterans of the wars or their assignees. These warrants had been granted for service in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War. Included in Washington's holdings were lands in the present state of West Virginia, lands along the Little Miami River in the Virginia Military District, now in Ohio, and lands along Rough Creek, a branch of the Green River, now in Kentucky.

Washington also owned nearly 3,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania that, curiously enough, came to him as the result of a Virginia land grant. This land was located in the extreme southwest corner of Pennsylvania in what became Washington County. It had been part of land claimed by Virginia. When it proved that the area belonged to Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania recognized the validity of the land grants that Virginia had made to Washington and others.

Washington owned over 3,000 acres in the Virginia Military District (of Ohio). To maintain the right to the land he was required under Federal law to transfer his title from Virginia to the United States. As he never took action within the required dates, his estate eventually lost title to the land. The incident suggests that Washington was so busy with the affairs of state that he neglected his private affairs at least in this instance.

Washington never lost interest in his great objective, the creation of a Potomac route to the west. It would

(Continued on page 423)
Dr. Benjamin Rush:
A First American

by CYNTHIA M. KEEZER
John C. Fremont Chapter,
Carson City, Nevada

The most controversial figure of the Revolutionary period in American history was Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia. He was a "First American" professionally and politically—shaped by the times and helping to change the times in which he lived. Like other physicians of his time he made the professional transition from the Old World, Edinburgh, Scotland and England, to the New World, America. Unlike others he left his mark for those who come after him. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; he was the Father of American Psychiatry; he was opinionated and unbending; he developed fierce personal loyalties and sometimes repudiated them; at the same time he was a loving husband and father; he was elegant in manner and appearance; always he was a man of the people. Controversial, yes, but a mover and a doer.

Benjamin Rush, a member of the fifth generation of Rushes to live in the New World, was born in Byberry, Pennsylvania in 1746 and died in Pennsylvania in 1813. He followed a rather typical, though somewhat accelerated, educational pattern for the young man in his time. At the age of nine he went to Nottingham Academy and at thirteen and a half was admitted to the College of New Jersey. Upon graduation from there at age fifteen he considered the idea of becoming a lawyer. This was discouraged by the headmaster at Nottingham who felt the profession rated low, which was a feeling embedded in America's past when the law was not quite respectable. After much soul-searching, Rush obtained a letter of recommendation to Dr. John Redman of Philadelphia to become his pupil. As an apprentice to Dr. Redman he absorbed the philosophies of this gentleman who had matured during the Great Awakening and held that "no life can be happy or pleasing to God but what is useful to man." Under the doctor's watchful eye the young man who once frittered away his time, now became a diligent student. However, along with his long medical career, he always kept an interest in the law. Throughout the school years and apprentice years, Benjamin Rush spent a great deal of time and effort organizing his religious ideas, his political thoughts, and his philosophy of his relationships to other people.

After five apprentice years, the very American young man went to Edinburgh, Scotland to study medicine in the best school of the time. He had barely landed in Liverpool before he found something to protest—the fee for inspecting his baggage. It was in Edinburgh, London and Paris he met people of fame and talent and influence.
He began to write about everything—politics, philosophy and medicine in particular. He found time to be somewhat a ladies man. By now he developed a charming manner and became a gifted speaker, both of which made him popular. In London in 1768 and 1769 he studied under Drs. William and John Hunter and found himself dining weekly with a group of physicians who in turn introduced him to other people in the city. Benjamin Franklin introduced him to literary figures in London and Paris, took him to the courts, to London’s Pennsylvania coffee house where he saw other Americans, and to Dilly’s bookstore where the talk was always political. Correspondence with some of the people he met there lasted through his lifetime.

The young enlightened physician returned to the New World full of prejudice against the British government. He was opinionated in medical practice, rigid in his New Side Presbyterian beliefs, which he held at that time, especially the concept that he must work with God to bring Heaven down to earth. He was well acquainted with the natural philosophers, particularly Rousseau and Locke. Locke’s treatises on government convinced the political thinkers that the sovereign power actually comes from the people and therefore ultimately rests with the people. Thus equipped with a great many new ideas, the best education he could obtain, and a restless energy, he plunged into the American world of 1769.

One non-controversial thing to be said about Rush is that he stood on his convictions. He sometimes changed them but then defended the new views just as vigorously, often in letters and essays. One of his first notable articles, published anonymously in 1773, was on slavery. The next year he co-founded the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage. In this he came to public attention as a humanitarian.

All his life he considered himself a man “of the plain people.” In his early years he sometimes had patients who were well known, but for the most part his patients were the laborers, the dock workers, the shop people, and the perpetually poor.

It was as a spokesman for the plain people that he became a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention and eventually to the Continental Congress. The resistance to Britain became an obsession with him. To his political advantage he had a genius for meeting people. When the First Continental Congress convened he was part of an informal welcoming committee of delegates who rode out to meet other delegates. He rode back with John Adams and Robert Paine. About this same time he sometimes dined with George Washington, Richard Lee and the Adams, John and Samuel. Though he had expressed his views on politics for years, this might be considered the real beginning of his political life. The political road was anything but smooth. John Adams told us why: “He is an elegant, ingenious body. Sprightly, pretty fellow. . . . But Rush, I think, is too much of a talker to be a deep thinker. Elegant, not great.” After this time Rush’s politics and medicine became thoroughly mixed with each other and both confused with personal goals and antipathies.

As a member of the Continental Congress he sat on five committees besides the medical committee for funding and supplying the army. He joined the army as a civilian after Congress went home in 1776. During this time he became very disillusioned with the leadership and severely critical of the medical management. He left for a time to return to Philadelphia, but by April of 1777 he assumed the duties of Physician General of the Middle Department of the Continental Army, succeeding Dr. John Morgan who had resigned as a result of a feeling of failure on his own part and also through the efforts of Dr. William Shippen. Two weeks after assuming his duties, Rush issued directives to the officers of the United Army which were concerned with manner of dress, diet, cleanliness, and encampments. Dr. Rush published his directions in 1778. This was again published in 1808, twice during the Civil war and again in *The Military Surgeon* in 1908.

His disillusionment with the leadership during 1776, 1777 and following led to the Conway Cabal incident and the criticism of medical care led to the courts martials of Drs. Shippen and Morgan at a much later date. The fights with Shippen covered many years as did the controversies and jealousies between Shippen and Morgan. Rush’s name runs through these affairs like a leitmotif. It is difficult to understand why he changed his mind about people and their abilities and even more difficult to understand why he would turn against people who had done a great deal for him. But this he did many times. It would be consoling to believe he was motivated by principles. He really, truly wanted decent medical care for the soldiers. He was appalled at conditions. In most cases the friendships were renewed as in the case of George Washington after the Conway Cabal.

The Conway Cabal was perhaps talked about all out of proportion to its importance at the time. Rush was given to reckless criticism and Washington was given to extreme sensitivity to criticism. Stated quite simply, Rush and others wanted Washington replaced by General Gates as Commander of the Army. Washington was extremely popular as a leader of men, but highly criticized as a military leader. Regardless of how many other names are listed, Rush’s name always is included in this affair which one historian feels was on the one hand talked up too much and on the other was really serious among a few. That Rush took his politics seriously is evidenced by his own statement: “I find there is a great deal of difference between sporting a sentiment in a letter, or over a glass of wine upon politicks, and discharging the duties of a Senator.”

While he may have been serious about everything to the point of being humorless, he did accomplish an amazing array of “firsts.” After the Revolution he took on the role of educator, which really had its beginning with his being one of the early medical teachers in Philadelphia. When the Colleges of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania combined he then became the first Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In a period of two years he was on the board of directors and co-founders of two colleges, Dickinson and Franklin.
Colleges. His motives here were political and moral. He was the first to establish colleges with republican foundations, talked about for years, but not accomplished. Also, he believed they would raise the moral tone of the citizens in western Pennsylvania. He was the first to advocate free schools for the poor, especially with less classical and more practical education. He was a feminist at heart who really believed in education for women. No hypocrite was he, since he tried to further education for the women in his own family. He established the first free clinic of its kind for the care of the poor in Philadelphia. He was the first physician to make an issue of the relationship between mental and physical health and the environment.

Although Rush could not have known the causative agents of the diseases of overcrowding and poor sanitation, he was able to arrive at measures which would prevent trouble. He almost made a “First” when he related the presence of yellow fever to the dock and marsh areas. The fact that he did not contract the disease, he attributed to Divine Providence. Though he almost died of another ailment compounded by fatigue in the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, he apparently did not ever have the fever. When his colleagues were either ill or plainly fleeing from the city, he stayed and treated sometimes in excess of one hundred patients a day.

Out of this almost came his professional downfall. One William Cobbett had been a powerful writer for the Federalists for years and Rush early came under his attack. One incident led to the other’s letter which led to a speech by the opposite party, which led to another incident over the years until finally Cobbett sued Rush for malpractice in the epidemic. The case went to the courts, but finally was decided in favor of Rush. He received a great deal of adverse criticism and only half the sum which was due him.

The accomplishment by which to remember him after 1800 was another “First,” his treatise on the diseases of the mind. The publication of his Medical Inquiries and Observations of the Mind was the crowning achievement of his life, the product of many years effort. This appeared in 1812. However, in 1810, before the book was in final form Rush has a personal experience which was the darkest moment of his life. His own son, Dr. John Rush, was hospitalized on his wards at Pennsylvania Hospital. The son remained there, a victim of mental illness, for twenty-seven years. After the initial shock went away, Benjamin Rush went on to other things.

About the same time he was working on the “Observations” he invented a first tranquilizing treatment. He, in fact, called it a Tranquilizer. It consisted of a chair in which the disturbed patient could be restrained and treated with cold and hot water baths.

In the new century, Dr. Rush enjoyed a certain amount of fame and the good fortune to live an easier kind of life. He wrote his Travels Through Life for his children, along with other items of his prodigious correspondence. He thought, “those who come after me (if my works survive me) will be the best judges whether I have added by them to the knowledge . . . or to the miseries of my fellow citizens.” His epitaph states his major accomplishments concisely:

Benjamin Rush
1746-1813
Father of American Psychiatry
Signer of the Declaration of Independence
Heroic Physician, Teacher, Humanitarian
Physician General of the Continental Army
Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital
Professor of Physic, University of Pennsylvania

Selected Bibliography

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

MILDRED RUTH ROSE RICHARDSON (MRS. JOHN Y.) in Portland, Oregon, in April, 1975.
A member of the Multnomah Chapter in Portland, Mrs. Richardson served as State Regent 1932-34 and as Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution 1935-38.
1975-1976 NSDAR NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: Based on National figures of Feb. 1, 1975, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through Feb. 1, 1976? Deaths occurring during the 2-month period Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, do not count. (Oct. 1971 National Board approved "That the loss of a chapter member by transfer to membership-at-large for the purpose of becoming an organizing member of a new chapter, not be counted against the chapter for Honor Roll, for the current year.") (Oct. 1974 National Board approved "That transfers occurring during the 2-month period, Dec. 1 to Feb. 1 shall not count for Honor Roll credit.")

2. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter:
   A. Admit by application at least one Junior Member (age 18 through 35) after Feb. 1, 1975 and including Feb. 1, 1976 National Board Meeting?
   B. Sell Junior Jewelart jewelry and/or stationery products ordered from Nelson Studios or Bright of America; submitting a minimum of $5.00 profit through your State Treasurer for the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

3. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify) Was your Chapter:
   A. Represented at Continental Congress in 1975 OR did it have a program on the Congress, including the Resolutions adopted?
   B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State Meeting the past year?

4. NATIONAL DUES: Were the national dues for ALL Chapter members on your roll received in the Treasurer General’s office before Jan. 1, 1976? (Life Members/Members exempt due to admission or reinstatement after May 1, 1975, not included.) Chapters paying dues for arrears members assume all responsibility for such obligations.

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

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

7. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS: Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine made through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/1/76 membership, including subscriptions to public, church, and school libraries, doctors’ offices, etc.? (Send list of subscribers and their complete addresses to the DAR Magazine Office with a check attached made payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR.)

8. DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between Feb. 1, 1975 and Feb. 1, 1976? (Minimum of $10.00, whether sent individually or as part of a group sponsored ad.) (Chapter reports and articles do NOT count as advertising.)

9. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your Chapter programs include a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories?

   Historical       Educational       Patriotic
   American History American Heritage *Americanism
   NSDAR Museum     American Indians  *Conservation
   Lineage Research  DAR Schools      *The Flag of the USA
   Placing Historical Marker Transportation

   *Qualifies once under either Educational or Patriotic

10. YOUTH WORK: (Must check 5 out of 8) Did your Chapter?
    A. Provide Senior Leadership and/or contribute to C.A.R.?
    B. Sponsor Junior American Citizens Clubs or contribute to the National JAC Prize Fund?
    C. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
    D. Present a Flag of the United States to a youth group such as C.A.R., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H Club, school, etc.
    E. Advance the DAR Good Citizens Program (through DAR Good Citizens Committee)?
    F. Give ROTC Award or make a cooperative donation with other chapters in giving ROTC Awards?
    G. Promote interest in American History in your schools?
    H. Send aid of any kind to Bacone College and/or St. Mary’s School for Girls?

11. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: Indicate amount to each:
    $—President General’s Project
    $—NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund
    $—Investment Trust Fund
    $—Microfilm Fund for filming and/or contribution to Seimens Microfilm Center, in lieu of microfilm (circle choice)
    $—Cataloging Museum and Period Rooms Collections
    $—Occupational Therapy and Medical Scholarships

12. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must check 5 out of 7) Did your Chapter?
    A. Using only NSDAR material, devote at least five minutes at each meeting (special meetings excepted) to a report on National Defense?
    B. Advance the DAR Good Citizens Program (through DAR Good Citizens Committee)?
    C. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
    D. Promote DAR Service for Veteran-Patients?
    E. Promote DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
    F. Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?
    G. Encourage the showing of good motion pictures in your community?

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

14. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BICENTENNIAL: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your Chapter?
    A. Have a program on the 1975-1976 Bicentennial Theme given on page 9 of FOCUS-1976 or on a suitable Bicentennial topic?
    B. Present a Flag of the United States of America to an historic site, public place or to any other organization?

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "Yes" to all 14 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1976 Gold Ribbon.
SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "Yes" to 13 (point 11 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed) questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1976 Silver Ribbon.
HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed "Yes" to 11 (point 11 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed) or 12 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1976 Gold Ribbon.
JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

"THE GOD WHO GAVE US LIFE, GAVE US

LIBERTY AT THE SAME TIME." Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson:

Enlightened American

By MARY LOU CHIANESE

General David Forman Chapter
Trenton, New Jersey

Thomas Jefferson was a man who would have fit into any time and in any place. For our purpose, however, we must consider Jefferson as a participant and product of that period of history known as the Enlightenment. But, more than this, Jefferson was truly an enlightened learned man and not an eclectic pagan philosophe.

Jefferson was born well into this period. He belonged to the third generation of the Enlightenment with Holbach, Beccaria and Lessing, Wieland, Kant and Turgot. But, he "... was close enough to the second, and to the survivors of the first, to be applauded, encouraged, and irritated by both." 1

Born at Shadwell, in Albemarle County, Virginia in 1743, the youthful Jefferson and his family moved to a new home, Tuckahoe, while Jefferson was about to begin his education. It was here, under the guidance of a tutor, that Jefferson, his four sisters and three Randolph cousins began their schooling. "When the Jeffersons finally moved back to Shadwell, Tom was sent off to the Latin School, run by a crusty Church of England clergyman, Mr. William Douglas." 2 He was uprooted again at the age of fourteen and sent to another school. Although, this too, was the school of a clergyman, Tom was encouraged to learn the classics in the original Latin and Greek. He developed an intense liking for the languages and pursued them diligently.

As the years passed, Jefferson soon learned all that tutors could offer. He yearned for a broader education and sought admission to William and Mary College. In a letter to John Harvie, one of his guardians, dated January 14, 1760, he explained his reasons for desiring to attend that particular institution. "In the first place, as long as I stay at the Mountain, the loss of one-fourth of my time is inevitable, by Company's coming here and detaining me from school... And on the other Hand by going to the College, I shall get a more universal Acquaintance, which may hereafter be serviceable to me: and I suppose I can pursue my Studies in the Greek and Latin as well there as here, and likewise learn something of the Mathematics..." 3 That statement written by Jefferson gives one an insight into the brilliant mind of the man. He sought learning in the same way that an addict would seek solace in narcotics. Jefferson proved to be one of the most learned men of his time. And, yet, he still continued to thirst for knowledge. He differed in this aspect from his counterparts holding court in the salons of Paris.

Williamsburg, during the latter half of the eighteenth century, offered nearly the same entertainment as did Paris and other centers of the Old World. There were games to please all, and food and wine to sate the hunger and thirst of the inhabitants and visitors.

Jefferson learned quickly and forgot nothing. His favorite instructor at the College was a Scotsman named William Small. Dr. Small was only a few years older than his youthful student. Remembering Jefferson's early
education left entirely in the hands of the clergy, Dr. Small appealed greatly since he was the only nonclerical on the faculty. "He had, Jefferson says, 'an enlarged and liberal mind.'" Small's position as a layman, and Jefferson's devotion to his mind, would later prove detrimental to Jefferson as a public figure.

It was through Dr. Small that Jefferson became friends with such notables as George Wythe and Francis Fauquier, the royal governor of Virginia. "Wythe, a courtly man, had overcome poverty to make himself, by the time he was thirty, the best Latin and Greek scholar and one of the busiest and most respected lawyers in Virginia." Discounting English, Wythe was familiar with three other modern languages as well as Latin and Greek. "Jefferson always felt that knowing Dr. Small 'probably fixed the destinies of my life,' and he took Small and Wythe and Peyton Randolph for his models. 'In a moment of temptation or difficulty I would ask myself, 'What would Dr. Small, Mr. Wythe, Peyton Randolph do in this situation.'"

Jefferson was just as fond of the Royal Governor, and enjoyed being invited to dine at the Royal Residence. Those dinners were true moments of enlightenment for the knowledge thirsty Jefferson. Although Jefferson claimed to learn much from the dinner conversations, he was sought after as a guest because of his deeply increasing sense of knowledge.

By the time he was graduated from William and Mary in 1762, Jefferson could read comfortably in Latin and Greek and his knowledge of French and Italian was more than passable. However, Jefferson was not content to stop his education and was more than anxious to better his linguistic abilities. "He had read the ancient philosophers in their own tongues, and probably had already begun to read such moderns as John Locke and Montesquieu." This reading would later come to light in Jefferson's most famous document, The Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson was much more than his philosophe contemporaries. While they were possessed of glib tongues, their candle seemed dim in comparison to that bright sentinel of the Jeffersonian mind. Jefferson was, however, given to fixed ideas and regardless of proof in the other direction, he remained steadfast in his convictions. However, "... Jefferson had the knack of crystallizing popular ideas and aspirations in unforgettable words." This knack further set him apart.

Jefferson's belief in education to produce a fruitful citizenry, to lessen bigotry and religious persecution is strengthened by his own words from a letter to Joseph Marx. Jefferson concludes the letter by stating that "To penetrate and dissipate these clouds of darkness, the general mind must be strengthened by education." This ideal was to lead to the founding of the University of Virginia and what we know today as the Democratic Party.

Jefferson was as much a product of the earlier scientific revolution which was developed and expounded during the eighteenth century, as he was of the Enlightenment itself. He had a colonial mind and through its eyes, saw that "Science and its philosophical corollaries were perhaps the most important intellectual force shaping the destiny of eighteenth-century America." This Colonial American science was Newtonian in its inquiry into the natural world. The Scientific Revolution which swept the colonies was assisted by England. It was through the Royal Society of London that ideas were brought to the colonials. The study of science claimed much of a student's time. "The Age of Enlightenment demanded scientific proof. Jefferson, the practical philosopher, strove always to put things to work; having grasped the principle, he tried to make the best use of the knowledge acquired and the material objects brought under control." He found science a pleasure and a rewarding study. However, he felt modern education lacking in modern application of scientific theory. Since Jefferson was so keenly attuned to learning, he felt that it should be utilized to the utmost.

In his later years, in one of his many letters to his good friend, John Adams, Jefferson states that "Science had liberated the ideas of those who read and reflect, and the American example had kindled feelings of right in the people... Science is progressive, and talents and enterprise on the alert." Again, Jefferson differed with his philosophe contemporaries on their views toward science. Whereas they claimed to prove the existence of order through science without recourse to revelation, Jefferson said that "... it is impossible for the human mind not to perceive and feel a conviction of design, consummate skill, and indefinite power in every atom of its (the universe) composition."

Although Jefferson differed in many respects with the other members of the Enlightenment, he was no less a member. His philosophy was a curious blend of the classics, Locke, and Montesquieu. Regardless of what was blended together to form the mind of the period, the common ingredient was classical Latin.

Jefferson doted on Cicero as much as the philosophes. Yet, he considered Plato unworthy of reading time. However, he eventually read Plato, but not until he was much older. He wrote to John Adama in 1814 that he had amused himself by reading The Republic and concludes his thoughts on the subject by writing that he was wrong in calling it amusement, "... for it was the heaviest task-work I ever went through." Jefferson's sources came mainly from the Greeks in the writings of Herodotus, Thucydides, Plutarch, and Polybius. In 1812, he wrote Adams that he had "... given up newspapers in exchange for Tacitus & Thucydides, for Newton & Euclid; and I find myself much the happier." Such was the truly enlightened mind of Thomas Jefferson.

During this period of history in the United States, the small band of philosophers, including the bold Jefferson, considered their outlook on man as one of enlightenment. They considered man "... a naturally good, decent, friendly, capable person whose, troubles were the bitter fruit of a world he had never made." Perhaps this could be taken to mean that the Americans were paganistic in their attitude. However, it appears to set the enlightened Americans apart from the Europeans during the same period. These Americans professed a belief in God as
the Supreme Creator and Being. They were alike for the most part in that they, too, did not want to be bound with any organized religion. They felt that as long as they worshipped and acknowledged God and recognized that Jesus Christ was His Son, they were as good as church-going Christians.

Colonial Americans were Bible-reading, God-fearing people. With their strong religious convictions, they felt akin to God’s chosen people in their attempt to gain freedom from an oppressive mother country. The greater majority of these early Americans regarded religions, and not religion, as just as great an oppressor. These men were not the exceptions, but were typical of the times. Men of this type included Thomas Jefferson. Some of these men professed to be rationalistic in attitude and others were deists. Others chose to adopt a religion while some were satisfied to believe in God. Since the advent of the scientific revolution, “... Most being practical men, supported the Churches as aids to ordered liberty. The deists and rationalists, and there were ministers among them, were two more sects for sectarian culture. ‘19 It was these men who equated the fight against organized religious autocracy and a contest with pure political domination. These men were rationalists, but they were Christian rationalists. None of them was quite willing to admit that reason was the true basis for their society. On the other hand, “Deism was transferred along with rationalistic political ideas to the American states, where Thomas Jefferson, ... among others, supported reason as the key to religion.”18 This deism was the offspring of rationalism.

These rationalist deists believed in God. However, they did not necessarily mean the God of Christianity. Their belief coincided with the Masonic tenet that God had set the world into motion and nature had begun to govern the order of the universe. Along with this belief, they stated that once God had started motion and established order, He too, was bound by the laws of nature. Perhaps this is the reason that early Americans, including Jefferson, were referred to as pagans. However, this term is too unrefined when speaking of a man of his calibre and moral tenacity. Thomas Jefferson was just as passionate about his belief in God and the teachings of Christ, as any ordained minister. All he desired was to be left alone to practice his own religion in his own manner. However, since Jefferson was a product of the Colonial thinking of an earlier generation, it must be noted that the education, philosophy, and social thought of the time were constantly evolving and “... the most interesting development was the secularization of thought, aspirations, and culture.”19

Once the colonies began to evolutionize and revolutionize their thought patterns, they strayed farther and farther away from an organized Church. It would appear that liberty and maturity were not compatible with religion. However, as much as they turned away from religion per se, they were still dominated in spirit by the Protestant Ethic which had so long been instilled in their lives.

That Jefferson was not a pagan, with all the implications of the term, is evident in his arduous work on the ‘Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom and Severing Church from State.’ This bill “... passed with but minor changes, opened a new era of freedom and toleration in American history.”20

Further evidence of Jefferson’s belief and faith in God as the Supreme Being is shown clearly in his Declaration of Independence. He was well grounded in the writings of Locke and Rousseau and agreed with them on many points. Their stand on the influence of an organized church as inharmonious with political freedom can be seen clearly in the document. Locke, in particular, can be seen in the words, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, That all men are created equal.”21

Jefferson was closely aligned with the philosophy of Rousseau and Locke in his religious views. Locke had offered two points he deemed the only requisites for salvation: “... (1) belief that Jesus is the Messiah; (2) a good life.”22 He saw no need for theology or an inquiry into that sphere. He professed to be a Christian on these terms. Rousseau, too, calls himself a Christian. However, like Locke, “... it is on the express condition that he shall be allowed to frame his own creed. He is a Christian, not as a disciple of priests, but as a disciple of Jesus Christ.”23 He agreed with Locke’s second point mentioned above, that if a man lead a good life, he will be saved. Proof of the Jeffersonian belief in this kind of Christianity can be seen in his own words to Dr. Benjamin Rush in a letter dated April 21, 1803. “I am a Christian in the only sense he (Jesus) wished any one to be; sincerely attached to his doctrines, in preference to all others; ascribing to himself every human excellence; and believing he never claimed any other.”24 He further clarifies this point in a letter to John Adams some ten years later. “We should all then, like the Quakers, live without an order of priests, moralise for ourselves, follow the oracle of conscience, and say nothing about what no man can understand, nor therefore believe; for I suppose belief to be the assent of the mind to an intelligible proposition.”25

Jefferson was reticent about discussing his own religion. Indeed, he had none, but that spirit that lived within him. However, no man can be called a pagan who believed as intensely in God as did Jefferson. In his Declaration of Independence, God is mentioned no less than four times. The inscription chosen for his memorial came from his own writings and befitted Jefferson as an enlightened, but not pagan American. “... for I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.”26 Such was Thomas Jefferson, a Christian, yet not belonging to any religious sect.

Jefferson’s aversion to an organized religion welled from his firm belief that religion would ultimately become intermingled with politics. It was this aspect of religion that Jefferson rejected. He clung frantically to the ethical teachings found in religion. Like the philosophes, Jefferson felt that religion interwoven with a government would prejudice any kind of freedom. It was in this way he saw superstition creeping into the minds of the people

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and superceding justice and equality, two things in which he firmly believed.

Jefferson's views, for he was not a silent man, were to plague him during his public life. During the campaign of 1800, at the earliest beginnings of the revival type of religion in the United States, Jefferson was beset with unfounded remarks impugning his moral character. For a while, he attempted to quiet these rumors, but this soon gave way to silence. He had found friends who fought for him. Many of his associates were deeply troubled by these tainted remarks, but Jefferson chose to ignore them and rely, instead, on all he had done in the past to secure freedom, justice, and equality for his fledgling nation. In the end, this won his battle. His work on the revision of the laws for religious tolerance was cast aside by many clergymen of the time. They had found in Thomas Jefferson and his outward indifference to an organized church much material for Sunday sermons. They were loath to give up the fight, and did not until Jefferson retired from public life.

All of Jefferson's views on science, religion, and philosophy, were building up inside him like a tidal wave. As it swelled to a crescendo, it burst into the fortissimo of his political philosophy. Each was closest woven into the whole. As the people became more and more disenchanted with English rule, Thomas Jefferson's theory was given its greatest test. He, although a member of the upper class (as it was known in France, the landed gentry), abhorred the idea of monarchy. Here again, he agreed with the philosophes in their feelings. However, he differed in his treatment of the subject. While the philosophes were electics, Jefferson had a brilliant and logical mind. He carefully weighed all issues before speaking out on them. And, although, he did as much as any one to foment the American Revolution, he besought the French, at the time of their revolutionary trial, to retain their monarch while working for a government under a constitution.

Honesty was utmost in Jefferson's philosophy. In his Summary View in 1774, he reminded King George III that "... the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest."27 As a result of this warning, Jefferson, when being presented at the English Court after the Revolution, was personally snubbed by the King. This deeply wounded the kindly and sensitive Jefferson, but he was not to change his views on the matter.

Jefferson's honesty was more than being truthful with another. To him, it stood for the principles of his democratic dream: freedom, equality, and justice. If the government was dishonest with its citizenry, it would not endure. It needed to be an enlightened form of government in which the officials sought to better the life of the people. Here again, is the Lockian philosophy.

While Jefferson was a proponent of Locke's philosophy, he found nothing much pleasing in that of Montesquieu. The only concept borrowed from Montesquieu was his system of checks and balances among the branches of government. In this way, would the government be representative and honest.

Jefferson based his political theory of honesty on human nature. He felt that strong governments always became oppressive. He "... drew his inspiration from his own Age of the Enlightenment. This was so because man ... was not only rational but capable of continuing self-improvement."28 The one tenet paramount in this theory was his confidence in Man.

Not only was Jefferson opposed to a strong government, he favored a local type of government over a national government. By keeping a local government, Jefferson saw little danger of governmental overpowering of the citizenry. The local officials were more attuned to the problems of the district and would deal more fairly with problems. This is further seen in later years after Washington had been elected President. Jefferson felt an aura of kingship surrounding Washington and it frightened him. At the time of the drafting of the Constitution, Jefferson had foreseen this possibility. He had been "... against the eligibility of the President to reelection; that meant a President for life, a kind of Polish king, in the selection of whom foreign governments would constantly intrigue."29

However, Jefferson had advocated the Constitution as the most adequate means of uniting the new nation. But, with his avocation was added the strong note that the document must be interpreted in its strictest sense to avoid the oppressiveness of a monarchy such as that against which the United States had fought. His close association with Washington only added to his consternation and forced him to fight harder for his strict interpretation of the Constitution.

Although Jefferson's ideas live today, they were not solely his, nor were they new even in his own time. He and the other revolutionaries produced very little new material. They were eclectic in that they borrowed heavily from previously written documents in forming the new government. Jefferson, himself, admits this in his thoughts behind the writing of the Declaration of Independence. He stated that the document was "... not to find out new principles, or new arguments, never before thought of, not merely to say things which had never been said before; but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject, in terms so plain and firm as to command their assent, and to justify ourselves in the independent stand we are compelled to take."30 This eclecticism was not to prove their own point of view, but to fortify the new experiment, the United States of America. It resembled more of a purge than an eclecticism.

It would not be fair to Jefferson or his contemporaries to say that they produced nothing new in the realm of political philosophy. However eclectic Jefferson was when writing his Declaration, he managed to insert his own thinking into the document. Whereas, Locke proposed basic freedoms for man in the form of life, liberty and property, Jefferson, by changing one word, was able to give the rights an entirely new meaning. Instead of considering property as a natural right of man, Jefferson was alone in his belief that this was a social right. His substitution of 'the pursuit of happiness' for the right of property was agreed with by most of the
their own use. Although Jefferson was an advocate of aristocracy, it was not the aristocracy of Europe. His aristocracy was taken from the Greek ‘aristos’ meaning best, and ‘kratein,’ to rule. “...He believed in a natural aristocracy of ‘virtue and talents’ rather than one of inherited wealth and privilege. ‘That form of government is best,’ he told John Adams, ‘which provides the most effectually for a pure selection of these natural aristoi into the offices of government.’”31 Jefferson was a true follower of Locke in his belief that the government was of, for, and by the people for their own good.

Jefferson was serving as Minister to France at the time that the new American Constitution was drafted. He had witnessed, and helped fight, one revolution in his own country. However, he watched with growing horror as another revolution was beginning to shred another nation. Jefferson felt extremely close to France. He was dismayed at the plight of its people. He thought of the people as basically good, the climate good and the land fertile. He admired the King as a gentleman and yet considered the government inexorably bad. Shortly after arriving in France, he wrote home that “of twenty millions of people...in France...there are nineteen millions more wretched...than the most conspicuously wretched individual of the whole of the United States.”32 Surely, accuracy was not included in his count, but there was urgent need for some sort of reform. He did not advocate a revolution with its ultimate overthrow of the government, but, as was stated earlier, urged the adoption of a constitution to limit the power of the crown.

His sojourn in France made Jefferson all the more aware of the dangers inherent in a strong government. He grew more vigilant with each passing year to be alert to these dangers in his own country.

Jefferson, the enlightened American, was aware that once the government began to usurp the rights of the people, it could only lead to a rebellion. He was still in France at the outbreak of Shays’s Rebellion. He wrote that “God forbid we should ever be 20 years without such a rebellion...What country can preserve its liberties if its rulers are not warned from time to time that their people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots & tyrants. It is its natural manure.”33 Perhaps in this we can see the strong will of a mind governed by preconceived notions. Regardless of what went on around him in France, and that the United States was only beginning to function as a nation, he desired an honest government. His strong feeling on this matter was strengthened further on his return from France. He arrived in the United States with “...an excited detestation of kings and arbitrary rule.”34 Jefferson was to spend his remaining days fighting tyrants and the power of a centralized government. And, yet, he always sought to pursue this fight through peaceful means whenever possible.

Jefferson, as a member of the Enlightenment, was one of those men “...who moved beyond Locke to proclaim, however, vaguely, a more positive purpose for the political community.”35 He was eclectic to some extent, but very cautious in what he borrowed. He was not a slave to the past as were the Philosophes, but searched carefully through its literature for a true meaning of liberty and did not let the reputation of an author blind him. Jefferson’s eclecticism was extremely selective. He was thoroughly versed in French and British thought, and, while not changing it to any great degree, managed to adapt it successfully to the conditions prevalent in the United States. The theories of liberty, equality, and brotherhood in France were indigenous to the American pioneer. It was these facts which set Jefferson and his fellow Americans one step above the eighteenth century European.

Jefferson never lost sight of the fact that what was being formulated in the United States was a noble experiment. He sought a democracy in a republic, and had no fear that the experiment would fail. Man, as a rational and good being, was capable of governing himself. He wrote to David Hartley in 1787 that “could the contrary of this be proved, I should conclude either that there is no God or that he is a malevolent being.”36 This shows the strength of Jefferson’s conviction in the existence of God and the basic goodness of Man.

Thomas Jefferson mellowed with age, yet the light of his faith in man never dimmed. He continued his fight on man’s behalf against tyrannical governments even through his final illness. Unlike the Philosophes, who refused to die without benefit of clergy, Jefferson was haunted by the dream that his own death would be witnessed by a man of the cloth. He would have welcomed the visit as that of a neighbor, but rebelled at the idea of a visit by a clergyman. However, towards the end of his life, Jefferson, who had always dearly loved the Bible, undertook a stupendous task and completed it before he died. He made a book, arranged subject-wise and chronologically, of all the sayings of Jesus Christ. These were neatly arranged and Jefferson found much solace between its covers.

Only a man such as Jefferson, humble and honest about himself, wrote his own epitaph. He wanted no flowery orations or eulogies. There were only three things for which he wanted to be remembered. These were his epitaph. He died at 12:50 P.M. on July 4, 1826, fifty years to the day after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He was survived by a matter of hours by his dear friend and one-time protagonist, John Adams. These two men together were the lights of the American Enlightenment. Jefferson’s political writings combined with the Adams’s religious dissertations have left a legacy of the true meaning of enlightened men. So close were these kindred souls that when Adams died, his final words were that Jefferson lives. What greater compliment can one man pay another?

When Thomas Jefferson was buried in the soil of his beloved Monticello, his wishes as to his epitaph were
obeyed. His memorial states simply:

"Here was Buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Author of the
Declaration
of
American Independence
of the
Statute of Virginia
for
Religious Freedom
and Father of the
University of Virginia"37

Simple, humble, and yet profound was his last enlightened message.

Footnotes:
3Ibid., p. 15.
4Ibid., p. 18.
5Ibid., p. 19.
6Ibid., p. 22.
8Ibid., pp. 168-169.
11Ibid., II, pp. 301-302.
12Ibid., p. 592.
13Ibid., p. 432.
14Ibid., p. 291.
18Rossiter, First American Revolution, p. 190.
20Snyder, Age of Reason, p. 173.
24Ibid., p. 308.
25Moscow, Jefferson and His World, p. 83.
26Rossiter, Political Thought, p. 203.
29Moscow, Jefferson and His World, pp. 39-40.
30Ibid., p. 45.
31Ibid., p. 72.
32Ibid., p. 73.
33Hendrick, Bulwark, p. 117.
34Rossiter, Political Thought, p. 165.
36Padover, Jefferson, p. 186.

Washington

(Continued from page 411)

greatly enhance the value of his real estate holdings on the one hand and improve and develop the country on the other. All during his presidency, work on the Potomack Company continued but it was clear that completion of the project was at the very least a very long way off. Yet even in his will his enthusiasm for the eventual success of the project was foremost in his mind. His shares of stock in the Company were to be set aside for the building of a great University at the nation's capital.

After Washington's death in 1799 the Potomack Company continued its struggle. Yet the engineering difficulties over such difficult terrain proved insurmountable. Even the locks at Great Falls above the City of Washington again and again needed repair and were a constant source of trouble. By 1828 the Company failed and was succeeded by the newly formed Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, which eventually developed a different objective.

Members of Congress, of course, had been following the Potomac venture with deep interest. They came to see clearly that what was needed most was a road through the mountains from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling (now West Virginia) on the Ohio River. Initially the Federal Government obtained money for the Cumberland Road by using a percentage of the income from the sale of land in the new State of Ohio. Soon after the War of 1812, the Road was in effective use by settlers moving westward. The Cumberland Road became an important basis for the great National Road that extended from Baltimore to St. Louis.

Washington's dream of a route to the west via the waterways did materialize in New York State and pretty much along the lines that he had conceived. The Erie Canal was constructed from the Hudson River at Albany to Buffalo on Lake Erie. It was a somewhat longer route than the route from the Hudson to Lake Ontario that Washington had conceived back in 1784. With the opening of the Canal in 1825, New York City was in direct access to Detroit and other cities on the Great Lakes. Shortly, manufactured goods from the east were exchanged for farm goods in the Ohio country. By this time there was no longer the trade in furs but a new type of trade that was far more significant than what George Washington had dreamed. Yet the story of Washington's interest in the west gives us an insight into his concern for the future of his country and of how he developed his plans.

Bibliography:
New York

The 78th State Conference of the New York State Organization NSDAR was held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York, on September 24-26, 1974, with a registration of 558. It was the first State Conference for the new State Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, who was full of inspiration and plans for her Bicentennial Administration.

Serving as Hostesses were the Chapter Regents of District V, who worked closely with Mrs. Robert Sloan, State Conference Chairman, and the Vice Chairman, Mrs. Warren D. Ross, State Director of the District, to plan the many details and make all run smoothly.

Members and guests were invited to a “Travelers' Tea” in the ballroom on Monday afternoon, with lovely music provided by Mrs. John E. Bacon, State Chairman of Music, and Mrs. James Whitford, State Vice Chairman.

A gala dinner for the Conference Pages and Junior Members took place that evening.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent at 9:30 on Tuesday morning.

Greetings were read from the Hon. Malcolm Wilson, Governor of the State of New York, and from Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General.

Mr. Spencer Wallace, Executive Vice President of the Hotel Syracuse, and Mr. Ervin Schultz, Executive Vice President of the Greater Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, were introduced and warmly welcomed the delegates to Syracuse.

The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, responded to these greetings.

The State Regent thanked the Hotel Management for the privilege of flying the DAR Banner, with the American Flag, outside the Hotel entrance during Conference Week.

The Conference was honored by the presence of the Immediate Honorary State Regent, now Recording Secretary General, Mrs. George U. Baylies.

The following Honored Guests were introduced: Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, Past First Vice President General, Honorary State Regent, and State Parliamentarian; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent: Mrs. James E. Clyde, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Past Vice President General and Honorary National President, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The out-of-State Guests included Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Ray Wallace Mettetal, Honorary State Regent of Tennessee and National Chairman of DAR Schools; and Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) James D. Maret, Administrator of Tamassee DAR School.

Also attending were 7 National Chairmen, 2 National Advisors, 11 National Vice Chairmen, 20 State Officers, 49 State Chairmen, and many Vice Chairmen.

Greetings and congratulations were extended by the State Regent to our fifty-year members, and gifts were presented them, after which reports of the State Officers and the State Nominating Committee were given.

The morning session was concluded with nominations for a seven-member Nominating Committee.

The guest speaker at the DAR Schools luncheon which followed was Mrs. Ray Wallace Mettetal, National Chairman DAR Schools, who brought the delegates up to date on matters pertaining to the Schools, and left them inspired to continue their work in this important area of DAR activity.

Following luncheon, the National Defense meeting, under the direction of Mrs. Frederick J. Haug, State Chairman, had a talented speaker, Mr. John R. Price, Jr.—his topic, “Defense.” Later State Officers and State Chairmen presided at Round Tables, and the Chapter Regents, and some Vice Regents, met with the State Regent for a one hour Advisory Council.

At the Tuesday evening Conference banquet, delightful music was provided with Mr. Kari Cole at the organ. The guest speaker was Colonel Angelo Perri, Commander of Fort Hamilton, who had as his topic, “The Role of Women in Today’s Army.” It was an evening of pleasure and inspiration.

Wednesday afternoon, following the balance of the reports of the State Chairmen, the Memorial Service was held, conducted by Mrs. William W. Amos, State Chaplain.

Special tributes were given by Mrs. James E. Clyde, for Mr. Roy Boles, past State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. George U. Baylies, for four past State Chairmen; the State Regent, Mrs. Eddy, for one Chapter Regent and 45 Past Chapter Regents.

The Memorial Roll Call honored 339 Daughters who were claimed by death during the past year.

To the Wednesday evening “Guest Night” were invited heads of other Patriotic Organizations. The program included a “Musical Interlude” when Elizabeth Brown charmed the members with many “Old Favorites,” and a fine talk on “Three Celebrations” by Mr. Alexander Aldrich, Commissioner, New York State Parks and Recreation.

Concluding the evening was the report of the Tellers, which announced the election of three State Directors: District III, Miss Jacqueline Post; District IX, Mrs. Charles R. Boothby; District X, Mrs. Charles Ardovino; and a 7-member Nominating Committee. An informal reception was held for these Officers-Elect.

On Thursday morning came the final report of the Resolutions Committee, and the invitation to hold the 1975 State Conference at the Hotel Statler Hilton, in Buffalo, extended by Mrs. Dallas B. Trammell, State Director of District VIII.

The State Regent’s Project, a Walk-in Freezer for Tamassee DAR School, was enthusiastically approved, with around $800.00 being pledged in an impromptu pledging session.

With hands joined, the session concluded with the singing of “Blest Be The Tie That Binds”, after which the State Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, declared the 78th State Conference adjourned.—Priscilla Learner.

Pennsylvania

The 78th Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society was held at the Lycoming Hotel and Motor Lodge, Williamsport, October 7-9, 1974.

Monday morning, Mrs. James A. Anderson, Jr., Vice Re-
gent, presided over the newly innovated Regents Brunch at which the State Officers and State Chairmen presented their programs for the coming year.

Monday afternoon an impressive Memorial Service was held at The First Baptist Church with Mrs. James H. Arner, State Chaplain, conducting the service. Memorials were given to Mrs. G. Guiles Flower, Mrs. Charles Freeble, and a special memorial to Mrs. Donald Spicer, Honorary President General; 261 members were honored.

At 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Regent, opened the Conference and presided over all sessions. Greetings were extended from Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, President General, Mrs. Harold Russell, Librarian General, and Mrs. Harlow Kirkpatrick, Honorary State Regent. Miss Jean E. McGarvey, Conference Chairman, presented the hostess Regents of the North and South Central Districts. Greetings were brought from Mr. William J. Wewer, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission, and representative of Governor Milton Shapp, Mr. William E. Nichols, President of City Council, Williamsport, Mr. David M. Miele, Manager of the Hotel, the SAR and C.A.R. The guests of the Conference were introduced: Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, National Chairman of the American Bicentennial Committee, and Miss Amanda Thomas, National Chairman of the Membership Commission. Mrs. Miller introduced the Honorary State Regents present: Mrs. Allan Langdon Baker, Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, and Mrs. George J. Walz. Mrs. Miller introduced Pennsylvania's National Chairmen, along with the State Officers. Following vocal selections by Miss Doris Heller accompanied by Mrs. Glen V. Russell, Mrs. Robert Lacy spoke on "The Challenge of the Bicentennial." A reception followed the session.

Tuesday sessions brought reports from State Officer, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents. The Conference unanimously adopted the State Regent's Project: that a Meditation Room be established in the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, on the first floor in Memorial Hall, and done in the style of an early 18th century Quaker Meeting House. Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright is the Chairman of the State Regent's Project.

Tuesday at 12:15 the Membership Lineage Research Luncheon was held in the Riviera and Mediterranean Rooms with Miss Amanda Thomas, the speaker.

The State Dinner on Tuesday evening with 485 people attending, enjoyed Bicentennial Music by "Friends of Chamber Music," Thomas Shellenberger, Director. Mrs. Ellis E. Stern, Special Program Chairman, introduced Mr. John Knox Covey, C.E., M.D., who presented a slide program on Yugoslavia.

Guests at the Pennsylvania State Conference included Mrs. Robert L. Jackson, National Chairman, USA Bicentennial Committee; Mrs. Miller, State Regent; and Miss Amanda Thomas, past Recording Secretary General.

All reports were concluded Wednesday morning including the Junior Membership presentation. With the singing of "Blest Be the Ties That Bind" the Conference adjourned at 11:45 a.m.—Marilea K. Harvey.

Vermont

Vermont's 75th Fall Conference was held Sept. 19th and 20th at the Congregational Church in Bradford with 116 present with Mrs. Harold Stillwell, State Regent, presiding.

The highlight of the Conference was the visit of the President General, Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, who talked on "America is Great, Because She is Good," at the luncheon Friday. Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, State Regent of Connecticut, another guest also spoke. Governor Thomas Salmon sent greetings. Honorary State Regents present were: Mrs. Donald Arnold, Past V.P.G.; Mrs. Herman Weston, Miss Erminie Pollard, Mrs. Walter Biggar, and Mrs. Doris Durgin.

The arrangements for the Fall Meeting were made by the Oxbow Chapter of Newbury, Richard Wallace of Thetford, St. John de Crevecour of St. Johnsbury, and Cavendish Chapter of Cavendish.

After the bugle call, the hostess Regents, State Officers, and Mrs. Jones were escorted to their seats by the Pages. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, Oxbow Regent, welcomed the group. The Connecticut Valley played a role in the Revolution including one Richard Wallace, who in 1777, swam naked across Lake Champlain and through the British fleet to carry secret messages to "our forces" at Mt. Independence. Mrs. Graham Oakes, State Vice Regent, responded to the welcome. Mrs. Harold Haskins, Bradford Historian, added words of welcome. The State Officers reported the first day.

The meeting recessed for a tea at Oxbow Chapter House, which is full of interesting items connected with the history of the area.

Following this a reception line formed, and then the banquet. State Officers sat at the Head Table, with the honored guests, while the Honorary State Regents presided at the other tables. There was an Anniversary Cake. Three other Guests at the Head Table were Ellen Carpenter, President of the C.A.R.; Mrs. Orrin Griffis, Senior President of C.A.R., and David Doliber, President of S.A.R. Miss Carpenter explained her group's activities, and solicited the support of the DAR. Mr. Doliber said the SAR is re-publishing a book on tombstones in the central Vermont area.

Mrs. Kate Munn and Mrs. Margaret Smith, played the piano and violin respectively, starting with a movement from Grieg and ending with a foot-tapping hoedown. Seven local youngsters in costumes presented a skit entitled "Newbury's Friendly Indians." Directed by Mrs. Hope Kjellerup, the children's acts were taken from information relating to Indian Joe, an Indian ally in the Revolution who has a tombstone in the Newbury cemetery, and whose gun and canoe are said to be at the Oxbow Chapter House.

At Friday's session, each Chapter Regent present gave a two minute summary of the activities of her Chapter the past year. There are 26 Chapters in Vermont. The State Regent hopes to see 1000 members before her term expires. The 33 State Chairmen reported from American Heritage to Transportation and Highway Safety.

After lunch and the President General's speech, the State Chaplain, Mrs. Archibald Todd, conducted the Hour of Remembrance. White carnations were placed in a replica of the DAR emblem for the 31 deceased members and our beloved Mrs. Donald Spicer, Honorary President General. Mrs. Joyce Pierson sang "Abide with me."

Miss Erminie Pollard led the passing of the four resolutions, relating to land-use, encouraging interest in American History, meaningful local bicentennial celebrations in each chapter, and encouraging bicycle safety.

The Conference ended with a Parade of Revolutionary War Flags, many of them made by Bradford ladies. Much credit for the success of the Conference goes to Mrs. Donald Miller.
As almost any Virginian could tell us, Thomas Nelson, Jr. was one of the great patriots of the American Revolution. The part he played in the history of Virginia, prior to, and during the Revolution, can be found in any history of that state. His home, the Nelson House at Yorktown, was acquired by the National Park Service in 1968 and is viewed each year by hundreds of tourists. On the Capitol grounds at Richmond one may see his statue among the standing figures surrounding the equestrian statue of Washington, and inside the Capitol, his portrait hangs among those of all the governors of the state.

During the fifty years of his life, he served several terms in the Virginia House of Burgesses, representing York County; was a member of the Continental Congresses of 1775, 1776 and 1777; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; a general in the American Army of the Revolution; and a governor of Virginia.

In 1776, he represented York County in the Virginia Convention, and it was he who offered to that body Edmund Pendleton's resolution asking the General Congress at Philadelphia to declare the United Colonies to be free and independent states, the result of which was...
the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the relatively small nucleus of men who were leaders in the events that preceded the Revolution, and who devoted themselves unstintingly to the cause of liberty; yet, in spite of these things, he is little known outside his native state.

Thomas Nelson, Jr. was born at Yorktown in 1738, the oldest son of William Nelson (who was several times President of the Virginia Council) and his wife, Elizabeth Carter Burwell, a grand-daughter of Robert (King) Carter. His paternal grandparents were Thomas Nelson (first of his line in America, and a Yorktown merchant) and his wife, Margaret Read, daughter of John Read of Yorktown. As a boy of fourteen, he was sent to England where he first attended a preparatory school at Hackney, and later completed his education at Cambridge University.

He returned to Virginia about 1760 and was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1761. The next year he married Lucy Grymes, daughter of Phillip Grymes of Middlesex County, and his wife, Mary Randolph, and settled down in the Nelson House which had been built some twenty-two years before by his grandfather Nelson. The location of his home near the seat of government, made it convenient for him to spend much of his time at Williamsburg, where, by 1774, events were beginning to pile up, and from that time until the end of the war, Nelson’s voice was heard, and his actions did much to further the American cause.

A study of the life of this man convinces one that he, perhaps like many other men of his time, did not actively seek power and fame, but it was possessed of a deep feeling of responsibility and a conviction of the rightness of the cause, which directed his actions throughout his entire career.

He was a member of the House of Burgesses when, on May 26, 1774, the governor dissolved the House “because of their attitude toward His Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain,” and was one of those who met the next day at Raleigh Tavern and drew up a declaration of the unwarranted invasion of the rights of the colonies by Britain; advocated a boycott of East India Company goods; and recommended that representatives of all the colonies meet in general congress to determine future action.

He supported Patrick Henry’s resolution of 1775 that the colony be immediately put into a state of defence; and a month later, when Lord Dunmore confiscated and removed all the powder in the magazine at Williamsburg, and became frightened for his safety when the militia rose and marched toward the town, it was Nelson who was sent to meet with militia officers and prevent any violent action. His success on this mission saved Yorktown, which was being threatened by a British man-of-war lying in the harbor, ready to fire on the town if any force was made to prevent them going to the governor’s assistance. That same day the affair of the powder was compromised by the British payment of three hundred and twenty pounds to the Americans, and by Lord Dunmore’s removal of himself and family to the man-of-war.

The third convention of Virginia delegates, held at Richmond in July, 1775, appointed Thomas Nelson and Patrick Henry as colonels of two regiments of regulars they proposed to raise for defense of the colony; but Nelson was elected to the Continental Congress soon afterwards and took his seat on Sept. 13, 1775. His letters of this time show that he soon became convinced that both the colonies and Great Britain had gone too far for either to yield. In this congress, Nelson worked on the two committees of greatest importance at the time, the committee for superintending the treasury and that for framing articles of confederation between the states.

He was strenuously opposed to the Sequestration Act, passed by the Virginia Legislature. This law provided for the confiscation of property owned by Tories, and further, that any debt owed to a British subject be paid into the loan office where it would be held for the creditor, unless the conduct of Great Britain should justify Virginia in retaining it as a means of retaliation. A spirited debate followed its introduction, some of those present feeling that, as the estates had been acquired and the debts made in good faith, they should be honored. Nelson made his own position clear: “Others may do as they please,” he said, “but as for me, I am an honest man and, so help me God, I will pay my debts.”

His honesty and extreme generosity were salient qualities that characterized his actions. When, in 1778, at the request of Congress that “young gentlemen of property and spirit” raise a troop or troops of cavalry in their respective states, Nelson raised a troop of seventy-odd men in his constituency, and knowing that they were without funds, loaned money to any who were in need, his generosity extending throughout a march to Philadelphia and back to Virginia. Needless to say, much of this money was never repaid. From 1778 until the end of the war, Nelson was involved in actual fighting most of the time. In 1779, with the rank of Brigadier General in charge of the Commonwealth’s forces, he was stationed at Yorktown as protection against British efforts to plunder everything along the coast. While there, he sent his negroes and other workers to work on the farms of poor men of the district who had gone to war.

He did more than this: When the government desperately needed $2,000,000 to provision the French fleet whose arrival was expected at any time, Nelson accepted the task of raising the money. He approached all the men of means in his area, then travelled through the southern counties, even sending out agents with authority to use his name. Everywhere he went he received the same answer to his plea—"We will not lend the government one shilling, but to you, Thomas Nelson, we will lend all the money we can raise." By adding his personal security to that of the government he was able to raise a considerable part of the money. In some cases, finding that he could not borrow even with his own name, he gave his personal bond for the amount of the loan. For some reason, possibly poor bookkeeping, the government did not repay many of these loans, and Nelson redeemed his obligations at a great sacrifice of his own estates and fortune, and as a result he died a poor man.

In the winter of 1780-81, as Commander of the Virginia
Militia, he took part in the fight against Benedict Arnold when he invaded Virginia and destroyed the public buildings at Richmond; and a little later, he was one of the recipients of Jack Jouett's generosity when that young man made his famous ride to save the governor and legislature from Bannister Tarleton. Nelson had just become Governor of Virginia, and was in Charlottesville, the temporary seat of government, and was warned by Jouett, who went first to Monticello where most of the members of the legislature were meeting, and on into Charlottesville, arriving in time for everyone to escape.

Thomas Nelson was the third and last wartime governor of Virginia, following Thomas Jefferson, and serving through the last year of the war. While governor, he was also in command of the militia, and in this last capacity, he was with Washington and Lafayette at the Siege of Yorktown. On the 10th of October two new batteries opened—French and American—and Lafayette, who was general officer of the day, invited Nelson to be present at the opening of fire and asked him to direct the firing of the cannon. Nelson answered that since the Secretary's house had been destroyed, his own house was the best in town and Cornwallis was almost certainly using it as headquarters. He told Lafayette to fire upon it and never to spare any of his property as long as it sheltered the enemy. Two pieces were turned upon it, one shot killing two British soldiers and later shots dislodging the British, who, tradition says, moved their headquarters to a cave in the bluff below the town.

Nelson's patriotism was conspicuous all through his term of office. His letters show the diligence of his efforts in urging Virginia's public officers to gather and send all the provisions they could find to the army. These letters were published in 1874 by the Virginia Historical Society (New Series, No. 1).

A month after the surrender of Cornwallis, Nelson resigned as governor, giving as his reason the very low state of his health and the likelihood that it would not soon improve. No sooner had he resigned, however, than criticisms of his actions as governor began to be heard. When Nelson became aware of this, he immediately asked permission to appear before the House and explain his actions. His request was granted and he was absolved from blame.

1781 had been a bad year to become governor of a war-torn state. The constitution of the state provided that the governor should, with an eight-man council, exercise the powers of government according to the laws of the commonwealth. At this time, two members of the council had been captured by the British and paroled, and two others had resigned, leaving only four members, who, in a country over-run by the enemy, had no time to deliberate and no means of knowing the whereabouts of the other members. In this dilemma, Nelson had been driven by necessity to make many decisions on his own responsibility, and it was these actions without benefit of council that brought about the criticism. In December of that year, the legislature went on record with "An Act to indemnify Thomas Nelson, Jr., Esquire, late governor of this commonwealth, and to legalize certain acts of his administration. Whereas, upon examination it appears that previous to and during the siege of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson, Esquire . . . was compelled by the peculiar circumstances of the state and army, to perform many acts of government without the advice of the council of state, for the purpose of procuring subsistence and other necessities for the allied army under the command of his excellency General Washington; be it enacted that all such acts of government, evidently productive of good, and warranted by necessity, be judged and held of the same validity . . . as if they had been executed by and with the advice of council . . . And be it further enacted that the said Thomas Nelson, Junior, Esquire, be, and hereby is, in the fullest manner indemnified and exonerated from all penalties and dangers which might have accrued to him from the same."

He had the pleasure too, of receiving praise from George Washington, who spoke of him in his general orders of October 21, 1781: "The general would be guilty of the highest ingratitude, a crime of which he hopes he shall never be accused, if he forgot to return his sincere acknowledgements to his excellency, Governor Nelson, for the succors which he received from him and the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation and bravery, the highest praises are due. The magnitude of the acquisition will be ample compensation for the difficulties and dangers which they met with so much firmness and patriotism."

During his retirement, Nelson's health continued to decline, and he died at his country seat, Offly, in Hanover County, on January 2, 1789. He was buried at Grace Church, Yorktown, where his grave and the graves of his father and grandfather, lie in a line, head to foot, close beside the wall of the old church where they had worshipped. Though he died a relatively poor man, he was not entirely penniless, for he left his sons bequests of land in Hanover and York Counties and in Williamsburg. On his gravestone is this inscription:

"General Thomas Nelson, Jr.
Patriot, Soldier, Christian Gentleman,
Born December 12, 1738, Died January 2, 1789,
Mover of the Resolution of May 16, 1776, in the Virginia Convention Instructing Her Delegates in Congress to Move That Body to Declare the Colonies Free and Independent States; Signer of the Declaration of Independence; War Governor of Virginia; Commander of the Virginia Forces.
"He Gave All For Liberty!"

Bibliography:
"Bishop William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia* (J. P. Lippincott, 1857).
Essentials of Good Copy

The following materials are extracted from Effective Public Relations by Scott M. Cutlip and Allen H. Center (Prentice-Hall, Inc.: California, 1971). We hope that it will be helpful in preparing your material.

CONTENT

1. Will the information really interest the intended audience?
2. Does it satisfy every reasonable question readers or listeners may ask?
3. Is the significance of the information explained in terms of the audience for which it is intended?
4. Is the copy sufficiently newsworthy to survive stiff competition for public attention?
5. Does it accurately reflect the character and nature of the Society?
6. Will this further the objectives of our Society? Is it useful?
7. Are the facts, names and dates accurate?

STYLE AND STRUCTURE

1. Will the lead catch and hold the reader's attention? Will it produce a catchy headline? Is the lead terse, to the point?
2. Do the facts of the story support the lead?
3. Is it readable, clear and concise?
4. Have you stripped away excess padding?

MECHANICS

1. Legible, double-spaced, each page numbered and marked with identification?
2. Is source of release fully given, should an editor need to check back?
3. Is copy of genuine interest to readers of each publication which will get the release?
4. Would the information be of interest to any other audience?
5. Will it reach outlets while information is still timely?

Mimeograph extra copies cleanly on white 8 1/2 x 11" paper. Mail first class to all media. Mark first page with identification, release date ("immediately," unless there is a valid reason for holding). Edit as tightly as possible.
Tailor the release for the medium you plan to use. Radio and TV scripts must be brief and much tighter.

Include captions with photographs. Specify if you wish photos to be returned to you.
ANTIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS

Photo by Wolfe.
BY ELIZABETH MOYER SWARTZ

Col. Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, PA

A handkerchief collection?
Oh, yes!
And with a bicentennial coming up next year, let's look at some of the antique handkerchiefs in the collection of over 600, in all categories. It might be interesting to learn a few facts about this important accessory of dress in the lives of some of our early government leaders.

Take George Washington, for instance. He was a sharp dresser. We have ample proof of this in the many existing portraits of the Father of Our Country. He is sartorial splendor personified, no matter what type of clothing he is wearing—the battle uniform of the Revolution, or full dress for a fancy ball, so much a part of the gracious living at his beloved Mt. Vernon, which he was wont to describe as "pleasantly situated."

What we cannot see in these portraits, but still important, were his handkerchiefs of various types, used in the accepted manner to wipe his manly nose. These he ordered, along with all sorts of other personal and household items, from his regular suppliers in London.

It is a fact that even after the Revolutionary War had been fought and won, the Mother Country still guarded most jealously and zealously the processes by which she turned out the fine linens snapped up so quickly by the affluent colonists across the Atlantic. George Washington was one of her best customers.

The printing of cotton and linen was strictly an English process for many years, but American ingenuity and enterprise triumphed eventually. Here the brash colonists, victors on the battlefield in many a bitterly fought engagement, demonstrated their expertise along other lines. So it was not long before textile printing was being done in this country on an ever-widening scale, despite British disapproval.

Historic Handkerchiefs

In 1759, the year Washington married the attractive, wealthy young widow, Martha Custis, we find him drafting his annual order for merchandise to be sent from London. Picture, if you will, the doting husband making out the list, his bride perhaps leaning on his broad shoulder to dictate her needs and wants. It was a long list, including not only items of clothing, but furniture for Mt. Vernon, cheese, tea, corks, nuts, starch, and many, many other familiar items.

For Martha he ordered "1 salmon colored Tabby (neglige) of velvet with sattin flowers; to be made in a sack and coat."
"1 Cap, Handkerchief and Tucker (a piece of lace or linen pinned to the top of women's stays) and Ruffles, to be made of Brussels Lace or Point, proper to be worn with above negligence."

For himself, in more practical vein, he ordered, "2 Double Handkerchiefs" and "1 doz. most fashionable Cambrick Pocket Handkerchiefs."

According to Miss Christine Meadows, on the staff at Mt. Vernon for the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, there are no pocket handkerchiefs in the collection at the mansion. There is one handkerchief there, she adds, said to have been owned by Martha Washington, of the type worn around the neck. It is presently in storage.

The lack of keepsakes of this type belonging to the first First Family of the U.S. no doubt is the outcome of the middle 19th century years, when the mansion was in alien hands. It fell to the above mentioned group to restore and bring it to its present proud state, more closely approaching its condition when the Washington family lived there.

Hanging on the wall at Berkeley Mansion, one of the great historic plantations along the James River in Tidewater Virginia, is a framed handkerchief from the campaign of William Henry Harrison, our ninth President, and the first one to die in office. Berkeley was his birthplace. This handkerchief is about 16 inches square, in a simple wooden frame, depicting his name and appropriate scenes in the center and four corners. His grandson, Benjamin Harrison, became the 23d U.S. President.

While living in London, where he was first sent in 1757 by the Pennsylvania Assembly, Benjamin Franklin listed in his account book under "Expenses," the item, "Cambric for William's handkerchiefs." William was his son. I have not been able to locate any handkerchiefs belonging to the Franklin family. During his second, longer, stay in England, begun in 1770, Franklin began writing his famous Autobiography which every school child knows.

The Monticello Collection

At Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and third President of the U.S., several handkerchiefs belonging to the family are on display in the museum room in the basement of the house at Charlottesville, Va. Others are in storage in the office. Charles Granquist, assistant to the director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc., lists these handkerchiefs in the Monticello group:

MAY 1975
"Two white linen handkerchiefs, both marked M.J.R., presumably belonged to Martha Jefferson Randolph.

“One very coarse linen, brown, and cross stitched A.A.B., in one corner and with a blue flower design below. A dark brown line is at the hem. Measures 9" x 10½". Early 19th century.

“One linen mourning handkerchief, 12½ x 12½". Adjacent to the hem is a black border about ½" wide. Written in brown ink in the upper right hand corner is 'V.J. Trist.' Mid-19th century.

“One large linen handkerchief 29½" x 27½." In the upper left hand corner there is a Jefferson mark in brown ink, 'T. J.' Dates before 1826.'"

Also on display at Monticello is a ladies' handkerchief ring.

Amid all the profusion of fine British-made handkerchiefs imported to this country were the printed commemoratives, examples of which are to be found only in museums, such as the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the Du Pont Winterthur Museum in Delaware. The William Penn Memorial Museum in Harrisburg, Pa. has a small number of old handkerchiefs, according to the curator in charge of textiles. But these are in storage and not on display at the present. Included among them are 1876 Centennial handkerchiefs and several with Sunday School motifs.

Because of their relatively small size, these commemoratives were inexpensive to produce, and were printed in great numbers in England, depicting all sorts of American historical events. British manufacturers and merchants were not in the least sensitive about cashing in on what was going on in the great new country over the seas, which had chosen to wean itself away from the mother country.

English and Continental businessmen were quick to realize that the Americans bought readily any small object with an historical background, and they made the most of it. The Declaration of Independence, the Signers of the Declaration, and George Washington himself in a dozen different poses were favorite subjects. Printing was done by wood blocking, the copperplate method or roller printing.

**Rare Handkerchief Quilt**

Before long, though, American manufacturers were on their own in the output of textile printing, particularly in the field of handkerchiefs. Some fine examples of their craft can be seen in the Friendship Handkerchief Quilt which is part of my collection. Put together in 1903, the 25 handkerchiefs are in quite good condition and the printing on them is still easily readable.

This unusual heirloom was made for Mrs. Mary Meade of Goshen, N.Y., whose husband was then business manager for John Philip Sousa's Band.

There would not be much warmth generated by this quilt, except in the feelings of affection and friendship expressed by each woman as she lovingly sewed to make one of her own handkerchiefs a part of the whole. The handkerchiefs—five wide by five long—form a square, and are separated by feather stitching in various colors.
Friendship Handkerchief Quilt made at the turn of the century for Mrs. Mary Meade of Goshen, New York. The 24 handkerchiefs making up the quilt are backed with plain white percale. The 4-inch band of lace around the edge is in almost perfect condition. Photo, NRITA Journal.

of what we used to call Silkateen embroidery thread, which came on wooden spools. A four-inch wide band of lace is gathered around the edge.

Every one of these handkerchiefs has some identifying mark—an initial, monogram or name—all embroidered with the most delicate and beautifully executed stitches. The workmanship is perfect.

One handkerchief pretty close to the center is simply embroidered, "Mother." Some of these are obviously children's handkerchiefs, and they are so appealing. One in particular fascinates me. Printed on it is the music for two action drills for children, with ropes and with balls. Numbered sketches illustrate the various steps of the drills and are printed around the edge. Detailed instructions are given, like the following small bit from the rope drill:

"It is a very pretty sight to see rows of children skipping in strict time, and it looks very gay if the skipping ropes have many coloured ribbons attached to the ends." The name of the tune is "Merrily Danced," written in the key of G, with four parts given.

Another one which might be considered educational has printed on it in red, the western hemisphere of the globe. After all these years, the printing is clear, and one can easily read all the names and signs one might expect to find on such a map. Outside the circle, and around the edge, are scenes depicting man from all corners of the world, from the Arctic icelands to the palms of the South Seas. This one has embroidered on it the name, "Oliver Beardslee," so it appears that one male, at least, made a contribution to Mary's quilt. Busy work for a boy? The stitching is crudely done.

A handkerchief quilt printed by the Germantown Print Works, one of the first U. S. manufactories to turn out textile printing, is in the museum of the Germantown Historical Society at 5214 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia. This was put together for advertising purposes, however, and is not to be confused with a Friendship Handkerchief Quilt.

Wedding Handkerchiefs

Weddings are special. So are the handkerchiefs selected by the bride and bridegroom to complete the nuptial outfit, according to custom, type of ceremony, financial background of the parties involved, and a dozen other pertinent factors. After the ceremony, are the handkerchiefs carefully folded in tissue paper and sachet, to be laid away
with other precious sentimental tokens? Or are they tossed into the handkerchief drawer or box for later use?

When Margaretta Coleman became the bride of John Henry Countryman in a ceremony March 9, 1886, at the Reformed parsonage in Jennerstown, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, she carried a white linen handkerchief with deep hemstitched hem. Printed all around the hem are pink and blue dots, now faded. The bridegroom's handkerchief was a maroon colored silk damask. Both these handkerchiefs show signs of considerable wear, so they were used after the wedding day.

Following the ceremony, the newlyweds started out in a buggy drawn by two horses, to cross the Laurel Hill Mountain to Ligonier. There they spent several days with a friend who had learned the blacksmith trade from the bridegroom's father. Going over the mountain to Ligonier, they came upon two tramps walking alongside the road. They had a few anxious moments, but got past the tramps without incident, and the bridegroom did not have to use the gun he had with him. Good thing, too, for it was packed in his suitcase, which he had stowed in the back of the buggy!

Leaving the home of their friends at Ligonier, they crossed another mountain to Lavansville to the home of the groom's father. A bountiful dinner prepared in their honor awaited them there, with many relatives and friends gathered to welcome them with gifts and felicitations. That evening, the band in which the groom played, serenaded the couple. They spent their first year with the bridegroom's parents. Then they moved to their own farm south of Lavansville. Here were born their two daughters, Elizabeth and Leora Countryman, who have provided these personal details, and the wedding handkerchiefs of their parents.

There are many other wedding handkerchiefs in my collection, plain and fancy. A fragile, worn white linen square with love birds embroidered around the edge, inside the hem, was carried in 1876 by a centennial bride in Chicago. A Wisconsin friend gave me her mother's wedding handkerchief of white lawn with ruffled narrow lace edge and an unusual border combining hand fagoting, drawn work and hemstitching—over 100 years old. The ever popular and exquisite Battenberg lace, hand-made, adorned many wedding handkerchiefs, including some used by brides of a century ago in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York City and many, many other places.

A wedding handkerchief which I value highly was given me by a friend, who happens to be the first, and only, woman ever to serve Clinton County as a representative in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. When she became a June bride in 1915, she carried a dainty white and net lace trimmed linen handkerchief, which she then laid away with other souvenirs of an eventful life. When she gave me the wedding handkerchief, she also turned over to me the handkerchief she carried three times—in 1955, 1957 and 1959—when sworn in as a member of the State House of Representatives. It is white linen with a deep handtatted edge of the showy pineapple design.

There are also numerous men's wedding handkerchiefs, among them a large white Japanese silk one with "L" hand embroidered in one corner. The father of a friend used it at his wedding, before the turn of the century.

Incidentally, the Sears, Roebuck catalogue for 1902 offered handkerchiefs of this type silk, with the hand embroidered corner initial, for 35c, 50c and 88c each, depending upon the weight of the silk.

Men's Pocket Handkerchiefs

Figuratively speaking, it is only a short step from men's wedding handkerchiefs to the colorful and fancy pocket handkerchiefs so much in vogue in the gay 90's and the first half of the century. Even today, many a man still likes to sport a fancy pocket handkerchief.

There is even—and we never thought we would come to this!—a molded plastic white pocket handkerchief showing four corners, that a man can put in his breast pocket! It always looks fresh.

"One for blow, one for show" seems to have been the rule for many of the men's flamboyant old handkerchiefs in the collection. One of them, a rust-colored silk damask, looking almost like new but over 100 years old, once graced the breast pocket of my father's cousin, Dr. Thomas P. Meyer, Lock Haven dentist and school teacher.

Mourning handkerchiefs, certainly, go back to that Victorian era, and later, when the crepe at the front door supplemented the newspaper obituary notice of death. Pictures of ornate horse-drawn hearses are conjured up by these squares, many of them plain white with black borders. In contemplation of such accessories to widow's weeds at a time of sorrow, we are taken back to the day.
when such old favorites as "The Letter Edged in Black" and "In the Baggage Coach Ahead" were sung lustily around the old reed parlor organ.

Taking another quick look at my mourning handkerchiefs, I perceive that even here the his-and-her theme was carried out. Undeniably masculine is an oversized black silk square of damask, while the lady's mourning handkerchief might be a piece of white linen delicately hand embroidered in black. Such an elaborate example of this mourning item, used in the gay 90's, is in perfect condition, despite its age.

Most of the mourning handkerchiefs, both men's and ladies', are either all black or white with black hems. One is woven black and white silk damask. There are also white linen and cotton ones with printed designs in black. Queen Victoria, who was in mourning most of her long life, selected the black bordered ones when her mother died. When her beloved husband, Prince Albert, later passed away, she merely ordered the width of the black border increased to one inch.

We cannot leave this nostalgic subject of old handkerchiefs without reference to the handkerchief ring, a clever contraption favored by the well-turned-out British male of the 1870's, and his American counterpart. This invention consisted of two gold rings fastened together by a small, short gold chain.

The smaller, plain ring was worn on the little finger. Through the larger ring, usually bearing the name of the owner, was passed the handkerchief. Can you imagine the well dressed man of today putting up with such an arrangement?

Handkerchiefs, like friends, mellow with age. Their value is enhanced by passing years. Nostalgia unlimited is their gift to all, for the taking!

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MAY 1975
"We’ve Done It—Let’s Support It"

By Laura A. Patton, National Chairman

Junior Membership Committee

Do you know the Junior Membership must raise $29,498 per year to pay our commitments to the two DAR Schools, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith?

The Junior Membership Committee over the past several years has started some wonderful projects at the schools: established the Junior Membership Library at KDS; hired a resident registered nurse at KDS; established the Arts and Craft Center at Tamassee and pays for supplies for same; maintain $5,000 medical scholarships per year per school, and in addition provide dental care and eye glasses.

Previously the $5,000 medical scholarship to KDS was supposed to have paid the salary of an RN and for dental care. Due to this program not being updated, the school had to get a practical nurse instead of an RN and has been left with dental debts. Before the death of Mr. Tyson, the Executive Secretary of KDS, he told me if the salary were raised to $7,000 they could get an RN.

Perhaps now one can see why Juniors try so hard to sell Junior-sponsored products. These hard working young women carry notepaper, jewelry and other articles to Chapter and District meetings, to State Conferences and to our National Junior Bazaar.

Approximately two-thirds of the money in the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund each year is from the sale of Junior items. The other one-third comes from contributions.

The Helen Pouch Memorial Fund is the only "Junior" account on the Treasurer General’s books. All money intended for the Juniors should be made payable to the Treasurer General earmarked for the “Helen Pouch Memorial Fund”.

By National Board order all profits from the sale of Jewelart Jewelry and Nelson Studio products (insignia and state notepaper) MUST be given to the Pouch Fund. These two companies are listed on the Honor Roll requirement for selling Junior items in lieu of getting a new Junior member per year. The reason only these products count is that the Juniors receive 100% of the profits from the sales. The products from the other Junior companies (Bright of America and Lee Bradley, Ltd.) are offered to the Chapters so the Chapters may resell the products as a fund raiser for the Chapter. These two companies pay a rebate directly to the Pouch Fund based on the quantity of items purchased from them quarterly.

On a State level Juniors may raise money from a State Bazaar or similar project and use that money for some State DAR project (approval from the State Regent is required). Articles for such a bazaar should be from Bright of America and handmade articles. A good example of such a project was when the California Juniors raised the money for the eagle to top the flag pole at Independence Hall. No profit from sales of Jewelart or Nelson Studio may be kept and used on State projects.

Thanks to our new Vice Chairman of Sales, Pat Keenan, Jewelart is coming out with a new line of jewelry. We will continue to carry the flag pins and some red/white/blue articles, but mainly the new line will consist of the plainer gold and silver chains and things that are more popular now. Pat aimed at an all purpose line that could be worn with anything from denims to evening gowns. The new line was available at Continental Congress and is labeled as “Panche for Pouch.”

For the first time there is now a DAR Insignia ring! The ring is sterling silver and sells for $22.00. The ring is made by J.E. Caldwell Co. and can be purchased directly from them. It is made in half sizes going from a $5 to a 7½. The ring can be special ordered in 10K gold. It would be approximately $115, but a firm price cannot be quoted as it would depend upon the price of gold at the time the ring is ordered. Since the idea and design came from the Junior Chairman, during this administration the commission from sale of the rings will go to the Pouch Fund.

Our other new products this year are églomisé paintings
from Lee Bradley, Ltd. These are each handpainted directly on the back of glass. There are four historical scenes which can be purchased separately or as a set. These four are limited editions. Set No. 1 was presented to the President General last fall for the National Society, Mrs. Jones presented set No. 2 to the White House in April. In addition to the limited editions, Lee Bradley offers a painting of Memorial Continental Hall, a deluxe mirror with Memorial Continental Hall at the top, and personalized children's mirrors.

In January this National Chairman permitted to review the Junior Budget with the Executive Committee. At that time plans were outlined for a new approach to the budget which received approval from the Committee. At the Junior Forum you were made aware of our commitments to the two schools, and the attending Juniors and Chapter Chairmen (whether of Junior age or not) were asked to vote on each item as to whether it should be continued, expanded or dropped. These decisions should be made by the general Junior membership and not left to the option of the National Chairman and Treasurer General. It recommended to the Executive Committee that an Executive Order be issued stating that no Junior Committee can start a project at either school that would not be completed within that three year administration. Such an order would prevent obligations of additional salaries, etc. being passed on to the next administration.

This Chairman has been questioned about the dental care program at the schools. The Juniors don't pay for all dental work. Children of some families qualify under the Appalachian Relief Fund and some families can afford to pay for the work. The Juniors pay for the group who do not qualify and whose parents cannot afford to pay. The same group comes under our care for eye examinations and glasses.

Many Chapters feel if they contribute to the DAR Schools they don't need to give much to the Junior's Helen Pouch Memorial Fund. This is not the case. The above mentioned projects are strictly Junior projects and get no extra funds from DAR School Donations. If we fail to raise the money needed, the children simply get nothing except emergency care. In the first three months of school this fall the dental and eye glass expense was already $660. Also at KDS we must pay $2,250 per year to keep the Junior Membership Library accredited.

At Tamassee we give the $5,000 Medical Scholarship (dental care is extra), pay the Arts and Craft teacher salary of $8,655 per year and supplies for Arts and Craft Center last year were $7345. This amount was not just for paper and paint but included the ceramic supplies.

We received a request from KDS for the Junior Membership Committee to pay for the new library lounge furniture. With our financial situation in the red already this year, KDS was told that the Juniors could not pay for the furniture.

In the past the schools have written to the National Chairman of Junior Membership requesting funds. The procedure now and in the future will be for the schools to write to the Treasurer General requesting the money from the Helen Pouch Fund and the National Chairman will then either approve or deny the request. In this way the Treasurer General is always aware of money due the schools and her records will then show itemized breakdowns of each amount paid.

During the past six months I have received many letters requesting information on C.A.R., JAC, DAR Good Citizens and Pages. These are all separate committees and DO NOT come under Junior Membership.

Junior members are simply regular DAR members who happen to be between the ages of 18 and 35. They pay the same dues, have the same membership requirements, and can be elected to any office that older members hold. I don't believe a Junior has ever been elected to the National Executive Committee or as a Vice President General, but Juniors have served as State Regents. The main difference is that Juniors may page, older members cannot.

It is very important for States to utilize Juniors, especially new Juniors, as pages at State Conference. There is no better way for a girl to learn DAR procedure and protocol than to help during the business meetings. Juniors have lots of enthusiasm and if you don't keep them busy you will lose them to other clubs.

The Outstanding Junior Contest is a nice way to recognize your Chapter's active Juniors. By nominating a girl for the contest it shows her the Chapter is proud of her work. The only Juniors who are not eligible for the contest are past National and Division winners, and Division and State Junior Chairmen who are handling the contest. If a State Junior is nominated to enter the contest then a State Junior Vice Chairman must handle the contest. The person handling the contest selects the State judges and we could not have a girl select judges for a contest in which she is a candidate.

Under our Vice Chairman of Junior Events come several categories. She is responsible for getting chairmen for the Junior Bazaar, Junior Forum, Junior Dinner and National Junior Exhibit. Each year a new chairman of these events is needed. If anyone wishes to volunteer for these chairmanships for 1976 Congress, see Ann Hunter during Congress this year.

At this time no State has requested to sponsor the 1976 National Junior Doll. This request should also go to Ann Hunter. 1976 should be a fun year to dress the doll. Being our Bicentennial year the costumes could be done to represent a 200 year fashion show.

Each year a new Exhibit is created and contains outlines and goals of Junior work. Following its presentation at Congress it may be borrowed by Chapters, States and Districts for presentation at those meetings.

The Junior Dinner is an event every Junior should attend. At the dinner all State Outstanding Juniors and Division Winners are introduced. Any awards to States are presented at that time. Juniors who are paging should wear long white gowns to the dinner as you will go directly from the dinner to opening night at Constitution Hall.

Your National Chairman would welcome hearing from you if there are changes you would like to see, projects you would like to start, or others you would like to drop.
American children in learning about the Revolutionary War hear of Molly Pitcher and Betsy Ross. Perhaps few people ever learn, however, that some women actually served as soldiers during that period of strife. These women were sometimes soldiers' wives who took up soldier's duties in the midst of battle, as did Molly Corbin who manned cannons during a battle in 1776 until she was seriously wounded. Some women masqueraded as men, as did Deborah Gannett who enrolled in the Army under the name of Robert Shurtleff. Miss Gannett was wounded twice in skirmishes with the Tories and received an honorable discharge from the Army after serving with her company at Fort Ticonderoga in November 1782 in action against the Indians.

In addition to the women who served in unrecognized positions with the Army, there were also women who had salaried positions with the Continental Army. These women were the nurses. Early in the War, General George Washington asked for funds to employ nurses in the ratio of one nurse to every ten patients. On 27 July 1775, the Continental Congress authorized this medical support for the Army and provided for matrons to supervise the nurses. Feminine members of the families of soldiers were employed to care for the sick, to prepare their food, and to perform housekeeping duties. These, the first women employed by the military, originally received $2.00 per month. This was increased on 7 April 1777 to $8.00 per month for a nurse and to $15.00 per month for a matron.

Between the Revolutionary War period and the Civil War, women also served in times of stress. Sarah Borgeines was one of these women. She was noted for her bravery during battle at Fort Brown in 1846 during the Mexican War period, and she later made cartridges for the troops at Buena Vista. When she died in 1866, she was given a military funeral—a unique occurrence for that time.

During the Civil War, the need for women to assist the military again became apparent. Union Army physicians became aware of the fact that available enlisted hospital corpsmen could not provide adequate care for the sick and wounded in Army hospitals. As yet, no schools of nursing had been established in the United States. Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, who had had success in effecting significant reforms in the care of mentally ill persons, offered her services to the War Department. On 10 June 1861, she was appointed Superintendent of Women Nurses with “authority to appoint and supervise such persons.” The standards Miss Dix set for nurses to be employed by the Army were so limiting, however, that her recruitment efforts bore few results. She did, in essence, insist that nurses be plain, prim spinsters. On 3 August 1861, Congress authorized the Surgeon General to employ women as nurses for Army hospitals at a salary of 40 cents a day plus a day’s ration. This was the lowest pay in the Army. Union Army hospitals were able to employ nurses they needed without relying on those recruited by Miss Dix.

One of the memorable nurses of the Civil War was seventeen-year old Anna Etheridge of Detroit, Michigan, who served as a nurse throughout the War with the 2d Michigan Infantry. She was called “Gentle Annie” by the troops she served with, yet she participated in twenty-eight engagements and had two horses killed beneath her. She was awarded the Kearny Cross of Valor—one of the Union’s highest battle decorations—for her “noble sacrifice and heroic service.”

Another noted nurse of the Civil War was Mary Ann Byckerdyke who was employed by the U.S. Sanitary
Commission in the West. When an officer’s wife complained to General Sherman that “Mother Byckerdyke,” as she was called, would not do something the wife wanted, General Sherman replied, “Madame, . . . she outranks me.”

Clara Barton, a nurse who later founded the Red Cross, was a veritable bundle of energy as she braved battle after battle in bringing her wagon loads of supplies to the wounded who needed care. One of Miss Barton’s favorite remedies was bread soaked in wine which she felt had great restorative powers, and, indeed, under the circumstances, it probably did.

Women also served as nurses with the Confederate Army. Sally Tompkins, who founded a hospital for Confederate troops in Richmond, Virginia, was appointed a captain in the Confederate infantry in recognition of her services. She was the first and only women to hold a commission in the Confederate States Army.

Approximately 6,000 women performed some type of hospital service for the Union Army for which they received pay. This may give the impression that the services of women with the military were acceptable to the military. This was not really the case.

Six years before the start of the Civil War, Miss Florence Nightingale of England had taken a group of nurses to the Crimea to care for British soldiers during that war. Miss Nightingale revolutionized the care of patients in British military hospitals and for the first time ensured that the sick and wounded were provided with good care, cleanliness, and nourishing food. Her work laid the foundation not only for the establishment of schools to teach the art and science of nursing, but also led to the establishment of safe and sanitary care for patients in all hospitals. An assistant surgeon of the United States Army visited the British Army hospital at Scutari where Miss Nightingale had put her principles into practice. He wrote, “I went to Scutari to see the grand hospital there, and was greatly pleased with the comfort of the men and the arrangements, and astonished at the extent and excellence of the accommodations afforded.” No credit was given to Miss Nightingale for her astonishing work, however. The physician further wrote, “I did not see Miss Nightingale herself, but I met several other of the “Sympathizers” as we call them. They all dress in plain black woolen dresses with unbleached linen aprons and a scarf across the shoulder from right to left, embroidered in red thread with the words “Scutari Hospital”—it gives them quite a martial, uniform appearance. They go about slip-shod, and very meek-looking, but evidently proud of their office. The Medical Officers say they are very kind and do a great deal of good, but are very much in the way.” And thus the work of the woman who revolutionized the care of patients in hospitals was dismissed. This same attitude seemed to prevail in the Union hospitals of the United States. In those Army hospitals where there were nurses with some experience and training in the art of nursing and with some discipline in the performance of their duties, the care given to the sick and wounded was good. In other hospitals, the care given was practically nonexistent and in many instances, the wounded soldier was better off if he were not in a hospital at all. Women as nurses were not acceptable to the military, and immediately after, the services of women nurses were terminated.

As in all wars in which the United States has been engaged, many women during the Civil War desired to participate in fighting for the cause in which they believed. A large number of women, disguised as men, enlisted in military units as soldiers. There were at least 400 women serving in the Union Army alone—unrecognized and receiving no special considerations.

One of the most remarkable women to serve in the Union Army during the Civil War was Doctor Mary Edwards Walker (see October 1965 DAR Magazine) who was accepted as an acting assistant surgeon (a contract physician) with the Army in 1861. On 5 October 1864, she was commissioned and assigned to duty as an assistant surgeon. The rank of an assistant surgeon was equivalent to that of a first lieutenant. She thus became the first woman to be an officer in the United States Army as well
Dr. Mary Edward Walker

as being the first woman in the world to be a military surgeon. Doctor Walker served on battlefields as well as in hospitals throughout the war. She was captured at Chattanooga and was imprisoned for a time in the notorious Libby Prison in Richmond. Army records show that she was the only woman prisoner exchanged for a man of similar rank. After her release from prison, she stayed in the Army until the war ended. Although Doctor Walker endured more rigors, hardships, and perils than most surgeons with the Army at the time, she still had to contend with the supercilious attitude of many line officers. However, Major Generals William T. Sherman and George H. Thomas recognized her heroic contributions and recommended her for the Medal of Honor. This was voted by Congress and awarded by President Andrew Johnson on 11 November 1865. She has been the only woman to have ever received the Medal of Honor.

Doctor Walker was a descendant of the "Widow Walker," one of the early settlers of Plymouth Colony, who came to America before 1643, and was herself a Daughter of the American Revolution. Her interest in the military did not cease with the end of the Civil War. Among her many "firsts" was her organization for War Relief for Soldiers' Wives and Widows. In 1917, a military board revoked the award of the Medal of Honor to Doctor Walker on the grounds that "nothing (had) been found in the records to show the specific Act or Acts for which the decoration was originally awarded." Doctor Walker steadfastly refused to give the Medal back.

Beginning in 1873, civilian hospitals were operating schools of nursing and by the end of the century there were a considerable number of graduate nurses. At the onset of the Spanish-American War in April 1898, the Surgeon General of the Army received Congressional approval to appoint women nurses under contract for $30.00 a month and rations. Doctor Anita Newcomb McGee, Vice President of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was placed in charge of selecting graduate nurses to work for the Army. The Surgeon General did not anticipate a call for many nurses, as military surgeons were generally opposed to their employment. However, tropical diseases were threats to the troops in Cuba and the Philippine Islands and epidemics of typhoid fever and other communicable diseases created urgent demands for nurses in all military hospitals. In August of 1898, Doctor McGee was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Army Nurse Division. Slightly over 1,500 women nurses signed government contracts. The maximum on duty at one time was 1,158.

The first Army Regulations pertinent to the Nurse Corps were published on 20 June 1899 and a bill to establish a permanent nurse corps was prepared by Doctor McGee. This bill met subtle, yet powerful opposition and was defeated. Great effort to effect the change was exerted by many people from various walks of life and in 1901 an Army Reorganization Act was passed by Congress. When the president signed the bill on 2 February 1901, the first women's component of the United States Armed Forces came into being. This was the Nurse Corps (fe-
male). The name was changed in 1918 to the Army Nurse Corps.

Since that time, other components of the Armed Forces with female members have been authorized as needs have arisen. The Navy Nurse Corps was established in 1908. During World War I, the Army contracted for women’s services in various fields. Over 200 women telephone operators and clerical workers were sent to France. The Army Medical Department contracted for women’s services in various fields. Over 200 women telephone operators and clerical workers were sent to France. The Army Medical Department contracted for women’s services as physical and occupational therapy aides, dietitians, and nurses’ aides. Over 11,000 women were enlisted as Navy Yeoman-F’s and several hundred by the Marine Corps as Marinettes.

During World War II, the need for women to serve with the Armed Forces proliferated. The Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps was established in May 1942 “for the purpose of making available to the national defense the knowledge, skill, and special training of the women of the nation.” The W.A.A.C. became a component of the Army in September 1943 when legislation was passed making it the Women’s Army Corps. The Navy and the Marines established women’s components as well.

The Women’s Medical Specialist Corps of the Army was also established during World War II. This corps, composed of physical therapists, occupational therapists, and dietitians, was changed to the Army Medical Specialist Corps when men were admitted to it in 1955. The Navy and the Air Force medical services also have specialist corps.

In 1949, the Air Force with its women’s components was established as a separate service.

The struggle for women in the Armed Forces to attain equal rights with men in the Armed Forces has been long and difficult. Army nurses were accorded relative rank in 1920 but did not receive true military rank, officer status, equal pay or benefits accorded men until 1944. The Navy Nurse Corps received relative rank many years after the Army Nurse Corps. During and following World War II, the chiefs of women’s services were limited to the temporary grade of colonel while serving in that office, despite the fact that during World War II there were over 57,000 Army Nurse Corps officers and 150,000 Women’s Army Corps officer and enlisted personnel serving in all parts of the world. It is nice to be able to say that in 1971 the Army Nurse Corps and the Women’s Army Corps were designated to have the first women general officers in the history of the United States military forces.

From a historical standpoint, the role of women in the United States Armed Forces would seem to be that women fill the needs of the services as the needs arise and then are forgotten. Since the very beginnings of our country, women have fought, been wounded, died, been prisoners of war, and have stepped in to fill each breach which could not be filled by men. Between needs, the tendency has been to forget what women have done or can do.

During World War II, women were encouraged to be mechanics, truck drivers, airplane pilots, and in general to take over all jobs where there were no men available to do those jobs. Following World War II, it was again unthinkable that a woman could possibly be a mechanic or a truck driver. Today in the Armed Forces, women are serving as aircraft-maintenance “men”, Fire “men”, and military police “men”. By law, women cannot fight. Perhaps some husbands would be interested to know that.

Most things which are good take effort and persistence to attain. Having women in the military forces of the United States is good. It has been, and is, worth the effort it takes to prove the worth of women in the military service and the struggle it has taken to attain equality with the military man.

(Continued from page 402)

made it: “Although weapons have become more powerful and the problems of the battlefield have grown more intricate and more complex—nonetheless, the art of war is fundamentally the same today as it was in the days of Greece or Rome and Carthage.” In other words, unless man has the ability and will to fight, all the weapons in the world will not protect him. Just a drop of water eventually wears away a stone, so the godless ideology of materialism is eroding the heart and soul of America. We have forgotten the great truths that made our ancestors willing to risk their lives and fortunes: That unless a society is made safe for all men, it cannot be safe for any man; that unless a good education is offered to all children, every child suffers. It is not enough that we instill in our own child a sense of honor, honesty, and integrity, but we must be sure that we have done our part to instill these same qualities in all children. And it is in these areas that our schools and churches have failed us.

I believe our Country stands on the edge of a crisis today that is equally as grave as the one our ancestors faced so long ago. I also believe that if we refuse to become involved, we are unworthy of the legacy our ancestors have passed on to us.

We should make our voices heard at the local level on school issues, on town boards, in our church circles, and on political issues. At this time, our future is more important than our past, and we have only the present to work with. We are members of a great organization, but we have allowed ourselves to become intimidated by bad publicity and the fear of losing our tax-exempt status. I know the gravity of our financial status, and the rather narrow confines within which we can work, but our Nation’s future is at stake. It is time for us to think the unthinkable. If we are to be worthy of our ancestors, we must think seriously of how we can also pledge our lives and fortunes to preserve our Nation.
Some Historical Spots In
Tennessee Of National Interest

By Edythe Rucker Whitley

Bicentennial Chairman, Tennessee Society

Tennessee is exceedingly proud of the homes of three Presidents of the United States. Tourists from every corner of the world visit these shrines annually to pay tribute to the great leaders who once lived in them.

Probably the most visited is the Hermitage with its "mansion house" and surrounding farm, which was the home of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, Hero of the Battle of New Orleans, a soldier of the American Revolution, and perhaps the greatest Tennessean in the history of the state. He was only an adopted son of Tennessee, having been born in the Waxhaw Country, on the border of North and South Carolina. The Hermitage, as a national shrine, is preserved in his memory by the Ladies Hermitage Association. The Hermitage is classed with Mt. Vernon, Monticello and others. Andrew Jackson was a national figure, generally recognized as one of the four greatest American Presidents. He was a farmer, eminent lawyer, judge, soldier and statesman. He lived in the Hermitage community for more than half a century. The Hermitage, with its green fields and stately trees, the house and its furnishings, the garden and the tomb of President Jackson, surrounded by his loved ones, is an expression of a man and his times. It symbolizes an almost forgotten way of life. It reflects the character of the man and his great love for his wife, Rachel, and his country.

On March 7, 1796, Andrew Jackson bought Hunter's Hill, a 640 acre tract of land from John Shannon for the sum of seven hundred dollars. The Hunter's Hill house was situated about two miles from the present Hermitage mansion.

About a month and a half after Jackson's purchase of Hunter's Hill, he purchased the Hermitage estate. On the twenty-third of August, 1804, Jackson paid Nathaniel Hays $3400 for the 425 acres "With its appurtenances," which was to become "The Hermitage." The reference to the appurtenances supports the statement made in later years by Mrs. James Knox Polk, wife of the eleventh President, that the Hermitage of the log cabin period "was not the Commodious Country house so familiar to devout Democrats in pilgrimages of later years. It was a group of log houses in close proximity to each other. The main unit had been built for a block-house in the days of Indian alarms, afterwards used as a store, and about 1804, converted into a dwelling. It was two stories high; nearby were the three smaller houses, one story high, with low attics. These were used as lodging for members of the family or guests."

Aaron Burr was entertained in these log buildings when he made his famous visits to the Hermitage in 1805 and 1806. It was to this humble home that General Jackson returned after the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, from which he emerged as the "Conquering Hero and Idol of the Nation."

In 1818, when Andrew Jackson was nationally famous, and prospering with the cotton market, Rachel Jackson, wife of the General, selected the site where the present Hermitage stands. The original house was completed in 1819. In this comfortable but unpretentious home the Jacksons lived for nine happy years until Rachel's death in 1828, which took from the tall lean soldier his greatest love. "What
are all the world and its honors to me since she is taken from me?” Jackson said many times when talking to his friends.

It was at the Hermitage that Lafayette visited General Jackson in 1825, with Mrs. Jackson the perfect hostess.

Yes, Andrew Jackson served as President of the United States and as a friend to many, but he never really recovered from the loss of his beloved Rachel.

Columbia, Maury County, looks with pride at the Polk Shrine where the parents of the eleventh President of the United States occupied the property in 1816, at which time young Polk was 21 years of age. From that time, except for periods of absence due to holding public office, or his extensive law practice, this was his home until he was inaugurated into the Presidency. It is open daily for visitors and is well preserved. Greenwood cemetery is not far away, which land was a part of a North Carolina grant to Nicholas Long, and which John White deeded to the City of Columbia in 1808. At this place, among other pioneers of the “Territory South of the River Ohio,” Major Samuel Polk and his wife, Jane Knox, parents of President James Knox Polk, are buried. In later years President Polk resided in Nashville, but the house in which he made his residence stands no longer. It stood about 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue North and Union Street in what is now the downtown section of the city. The Nashville residence was built in 1815 by Felix Grundy. James K. Polk bought the property while serving as President in 1847. He came home to it on the expiration of his term of office and died there, July 15, 1849. His widow occupied the residence until her death in 1891. It was later owned by Jacob McGavock Dickinson, Secretary of War, 1909-1911, and a descendant of Felix Grundy.

Not far away on the corner of Fifth Avenue North and Church Street, stands the Downtown Presbyterian Church. From 1814 to 1955 this was the site of the First Presbyterian Church. President Andrew Jackson was received into the Church in 1838. James K. Polk was inaugurated governor here in 1839. The building, designed in the Egyptian style by William Strickland, architect of the Tennessee State Capitol, was dedicated in 1851. When the First Presbyterian Church moved away from the crowded downtown area of the city, the Downtown Presbyterian Church was organized, and continues to prosper in the same building.

Less than a block away, stood until recent years, the Maxwell House which was commenced in 1859 by Col. John Overton and was formally opened as a hotel in 1869, after the war. During the war the hostelry was used as barracks, a hospital and as a prison. Presidents Andrew Johnson, Rutherford B. Hayes, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, William McKinley, Robert Taft and Woodrow Wilson all stopped at the Maxwell house, as did a host of celebrities from the world of business, the armed services, literature, politics and the stage.

The Tennessee State Capitol stands on a high elevation almost in the center of Nashville. It is of Grecian architecture built of native limestone. William Strickland was the original architect but died before the building was completed. It was first occupied in 1853, and has been in continual use ever since. The walls of the corridors are filled with portraits of public officials and heroic sons, along with outstanding personalities, painted by the brushes of some of the most famous artists of the past. The work of some of Tennessee’s artists can also be seen in our “Hall of Fame” in our National Capitol in Washington.

In Upper East Tennessee, at Greeneville, is the home of Andrew Johnson, who served as a Senator from Tennessee, Governor of Tennessee, Military Governor under Federal occupation, Vice President of the United States and the 17th President succeeding Abraham Lincoln. President Johnson was a tailor by trade. In Rutledge, Grainger County, East Tennessee, on the southwest corner of the courthouse yard, stands the First Tailor Shop where the indentured boy, served his apprenticeship as a tailor, after which he set up a shop of his own, in a small brick building which was, also, the sheriff’s office. On the death of his former employer he moved to Greeneville where he established Andrew Johnson’s Tailor Shop, where his early life and work was spent, and the place where many spirited debates occurred. Directly across from the shop is a two story brick house occupied by Johnson and his family until their purchase of a permanent home on South Main Street. The woodwork and architectural details are especially interesting. The preservation of the Tailor Shop and residence are preserved as a monument to the 17th President of the United States. President Andrew Johnson died at the home of his daughter in 1875.

The name “Natchez Trace” comes from that originally applied to an ill-defined series of trails and paths beaten out by Indians, and perhaps buffalo, generally from the mid-state area toward the early settlement of Natchez in the great southwest.

Later, but before steamboat days, boatmen would raft their vessels on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers down the Ohio and Mississippi. After unloading and abandoning their crafts, they would return home, often by foot, further tramping out and identifying a more definite “Trace.”

The United States Government authorized the building of a post and military road along the same general route to connect Nashville in Tennessee with Natchez in the southern part of the Mississippi River country, which in the early 1800s became the historic “Natchez Trace.” Natchez Trace State Park is administered by a resident superintendent and a full-time staff of rangers and is open twelve months of the year. The Park is located near Lexington, Tennessee, 125 miles southwest of Nashville, 35 miles east of Jackson and 150 miles northeast of Memphis.

There is an accepted tradition which says the huge pecan tree in the park was grown from a pecan given to Sukey Morris by one of General Andrew Jackson’s men as they travelled homeward after the Battle of New Orleans. There is a plaque placed near the tree by the John McCall Chapter, DAR, Lexington, which gives the traditional history of the tree.

In the year 1897, the State of Tennessee held a Cen-
The Pecan Tree said to have originated from one of General Andrew Jackson's men. Photo by Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development.

tennial Exposition at Nashville, in honor of her first century of Statehood. The Parthenon at Nashville stands as a memorial to that historic event. The building was hastily constructed of plaster and staff, made to stand for one year, but the delicate lines and colors of the original were closely adhered to. This gave to the world a new conception of the wonderful beauty of the Parthenon. It was not however, until 1920, after the Exposition grounds had become Centennial Park, that the Board of Park Commissioners, of the City of Nashville, assumed the task of restoring the Parthenon with permanent material. The exterior of the building as it now stands was completed in 1925, and the interior in 1931.

Pallas Athena, Goddess of Wisdom, was one of the most ancient as the most lovely of all fabled characters in Grecian mythology. She is represented as a beautiful maiden bestowing the blessing of knowledge upon her people. The Parthenon was her temple. After the Persian sack came one of the most aesthetically refined periods in all history, known as "The Golden Age of Pericles." During this period, upon the tumbled down stones of those prehistoric temples, there came to perfection the dazzling glories of the polished marble Parthenon with its colossal gold and ivory statue of Pallas Athena.

It is known that the work on this building was definitely begun in the year 447 B.C.; work was still going on with some of the pedimental sculptures as late as 438 B.C. when the record is lost. The work was executed by Phidias most renowned of Greek sculptors, and Ictinus the architect with whom was associated Kallicrates.

About the middle of the fourth century A.D. with the spread of Christianity in the Grecian archipelago, the gigantic statue of the beloved Athena was removed and under the direction of Constantine the Great, the Parthenon was converted into a Christian Church. It remained thus for a thousand years, during which time many decorations on the building were destroyed or carried away and numerous alterations were made.

The complete history of the Parthenon is romantic: The Parthenon at Nashville is the same in all essential details as the building of Phidias, the only difference being in the kind of material used. The Greek temple was of the purest Pentelic marble, without flaw, and polished with the lustre of a cameo, while the work at Nashville is of steel and concrete.

The Parthenon at Centennial Park in Nashville is the only accurate reproduction of the ancient Parthenon at Athens, Greece. It is an outstanding example of architecture. Through the skill of architects Hart, Freeland & Roberts, and the sculptors, George J. Zolney, Belle Kenny, and Leopold Schols; the general contractors Foster & Creighton and the contractor for the special interior
and exterior finish, John J. Early, the permanent building was completed.

Fortunately for art, in 1674; just thirteen years before this fateful event, one Jacques Carrey, a French artist, visited Athens and made hasty sketches of the Parthenon sculptures. These drawings are preserved in the National Bibliotheque in Paris. In 1801, an Englishman, the Earl of Elgin, secured from the ruin most of the sculptures that survived the explosion of 1687. The English government came into possession of these sculptures in 1816, and now has them on exhibition in the British Museum.

The Parthenon is said to be the most perfect achievement of Doric art the world has ever known. Itself a masterpiece of art the Parthenon needs no further decoration, interior or exterior, to intensify its beauty. Although unneeded to enhance its beauty, the Parthenon has an array of exquisite paintings within, mostly gifts, but a few loaned to the park commission. The Parthenon is visited daily by thousands of tourists, that they may enlarge their knowledge and vision of this historic building.

Most historians agree that it was Centennial Park where General Jackson and his soldiers camped and rendezvoused before marching by way of the Natchez Trace, to New Orleans, in 1815.

Just above Cockrill Spring, near the corner of West End and Twenty-seventh Avenues, in the park stands a large granite monument marking the starting point of the historic "Natchez Trace." This monument was erected by the DAR in 1912.

The Stone's River National Battlefield, near Murfreesboro, in Rutherford County, was the scene of a stubbornly fought midwinter battle in 1862, which began the great Federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy. This historic place includes part of the Battlefield and a portion of the Fortress Rosecrans.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, beckons tourists from all over the world. Here one may see the loftiest range east of the Black Hills, one of the oldest uplands on earth. Diversified and luxurious plantlife, often of extraordinary size, becomes enchanting in season. The elevation variation along the main park roads is 1500 to 6000 feet. Here you can see the Pioneer Farmstead, Oconaluftee, John P. Cable Mill, Cade's Cove, Clingman's Dome, Cherokee Orchard Road, and many other places of interest and natural beauty.

One of the most colorful characters ever to enter the American scene, David Crockett, was born on a Tennessee Mountain top in 1786, a few miles from Greeneville. His adventurous and colorful career has become legend in drama and song, prominent in the minds of today's children and adults alike. The tiny log cabin where the Crockett Family lived is a place for sightseers, and is marked by a flat limestone slab. Before his death, at the Alamo Massacre in 1836, David Crockett had been soldier, trapper, explorer, a member of the State Legislature and a Representative in Congress.

Also, in Greeneville, one may visit the Valentine Sevier House, office and servant quarters ... three brick structures which were built by the nephew of Tennessee's first governor, John Sevier. Dating from circa 1805, this complex is an outstanding example of Federal architecture.

Greeneville was from 1785 to 1788 the capital of a unique political phenomenon. Seceding from North Carolina, the head strong pioneers of that section organized the separate and sovereign State of Franklin—the smallest and most short-lived state in the history of our nation. The bold policies of its founders resulted in the state's dissolution and the territory subsequently became a part of Tennessee, when it was admitted to the union in 1796. Pioneers from the upper East Tennessee area helped in America's Independence at the Battle of King's Mountain in 1780, and, to preserve that freedom at New Orleans in 1815.

Although much later in settlement, in West Tennessee, famous in song and story, Casey Jones, of Jackson, Madison County, has become an inspiration to those who seek the high calling of duty fulfilled, who do not falter in the face of danger, who, despite all opposition, dare to do a job. Such men make folklore. It is to the memory of Casey Jones that the home in which he was living at the time of the storied wreck is dedicated as a railroad museum. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, custodian of American Shriners, encouraged the city of Jackson to preserve the home where Casey once lived, and to make it a railroad museum. Casey Jones was residing in the cottage that now houses the museum at the time of his death at the throttle of "Old 382," on the Illinois Central Railroad at Vaughan, Mississippi, April 30, 1900. He has become a part of the living legend of the land. He saved the life of his fireman at the cost of his own. The museum is the glorification of the age of steam on the rails. There one can see the old pictures, railroad passes, historic timetables, early dining car menus, telegraph instruments, railroad money, lanterns, steam whistles etc., and a colorful "six-eight Wheeler" of the same type engine that carried Casey Jones to his death on display.

At Dover, Stewart County, is Fort Donelson National Military Park, where the Civil War fortification controlling the Upper Cumberland River was captured by Grant in 1862. It is of interest to all passing that way. This is not far from the most popular Kentucky Lake area.

In Lewis County, is the National Monument where Meriwether Lewis died. Lewis was Captain in the Army of the United States and one time secretary to President Jefferson. Later he was co-commander of the Lewis & Clark Expedition to the Pacific Northwest. While enroute to Washington in 1809, he died violently at the spot on the Natchez Trace now marked by the National Monument bearing his name.

At Fort Loudon, in Monroe County, about one mile east of Little Tennessee River are the ruins of a fort built in 1758 by the South Carolina provincial troops to check the French and strengthen the English influence in the Mississippi Valley. It was besieged by the Cherokee and surrendered August 1, 1760.

Near the city limits of Elizabethton, Carter County, stands the site of the Watauga Fort about 400 yards
Northward and a half mile northeast of the mouth of Gap Creek. It was here July 21, 1776, the settlers under Captain James Robertson repulsed the Cherokees under Old Abraham of Chilhowee, and Lt. John Sevier rescued "Bonny Kate" Sherrill. In this neighborhood at the Sycamore Shoals of the Watauga, on September 26, 1780, Reverend Samuel Doak conducted religious services for the frontiersmen from Virginia and North Carolina, including the Watauga and other settlements in what is now Tennessee, upon the start of their campaign which resulted in the decisive victory of King's Mountain, on October 7, 1780.

About three-fourths of a mile east of the Carter County Courthouse in Elizabethton, is the Mansion built in 1780, by John Carter, Chairman of the Watauga Association in 1773, and his son Landon. Carter County is named for this son. Elizabethton, the County seat, is named for his wife, Elizabeth Maclin. The family cemetery is to the east of the house.

The Tennessee Bicentennial Commission is interested in the restoration of some of the important spots of the Watauga, and in the surrounding area, along with the Tipton-Haynes House, and others. In the Knoxville area one may visit the Blount Mansion built in 1792. This was one of the first frame houses west of the Alleghenies. It served as both the residence of William Blount, Governor of the "Territory South of the River Ohio," and as capital of that territory, now the State of Tennessee. Born in North Carolina, Blount was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and a Signer of the Constitution of the United States.

In Middle Tennessee, and Nashville, one finds open daily for tourists, and especially students, Fort Nashborough, the original stockade fronted on the Cumberland River slightly north of the place where it has been rebuilt. It covers an area of about two acres of land. In that enclosure, May 13, 1780, representatives of this and other settlements met and adopted the "Cumberland Compact" for government of the new settlement. About 500 yards away, April 2, 1781, settlers, assisted by dogs, drove off the Indians in the "Battle of the Bluffs."

In Davidson County, on the southwest outskirts of Nashville, stands in its majestic beauty, Belle Meade, established by John Harding in 1806, on the site of Dunham's Station, Cumberland Settlement. This house was built after the first mansion burned in 1853. It was at this place that William Giles Harding founded the first thoroughbred nursery in the United States; his son-in-law General William H. Jackson, improved it. It closed at the death of his son, William Harding Jackson. It is now a historic site where tourists enjoy the splendor of a generation long past.

In Sullivan County, at Bristol, near the Virginia state line, is where Evan Shelby born in Wales, 1719, settled about 1771. He was a veteran of Braddock’s Campaign and Lord Dunmore’s War. He commanded a successful expedition against the Chickamauga towns in 1779. He was a member of the North Carolina State Senate, 1781, and Brigadier General of militia, 1786. He declined the governorship of the State of Franklin in 1787. He died December 4, 1794, and is buried in East Hill Cemetery where his grave is suitably marked.

Five miles west of Jonesboro, in Washington County, stands Washington College, first established as Martin Academy by the Rev. Samuel Doak in 1780. It was later called Dr. Doak's Log College and in 1795, received its present name on motion by John Sevier. Dr. Doak died in 1829, at the age of eighty years, and is buried on the campus.

The Battle of Lookout Mountain was fought November 24, 1863. This is in Hamilton County, near Chattanooga. Three thousand Federal Soldiers crossed Lookout Creek in a thick fog at dawn. The Federals lined up from the creek along the base of cliffs above and charged north along the mountainside over slashed timber and deep ravines, crumbling the Confederate left flank completely.

Summertown, the first community on Lookout Mountain, was in this general area. The Lookout Mountain Hotel and its cottages were erected in 1856, by Colonel James A. Whiteside and associates. Guests came up a toll road in carriages which met trains and steamboats in Chattanooga. Confederate and Union troops in turn occupied the hotel in 1863-1864, and Jefferson Davis rested awhile in one of the cottages after his release from prison in May, 1867. Many histories have been written telling the story of the hard fighting between the Federals and Confederates. The scenic view at the point of the mountain is esthetic and picturesque.

Traveler’s Rest, six miles south of downtown Nashville, is the first house built of logs in about 1799, by Judge John Overton, one time Revenue Collector for the Mero District of North Carolina. He was later a member of the Tennessee Supreme Court and a long time friend of General (President) Andrew Jackson. Judge Overton, General Jackson, and General James Winchester of Sumner County developed West Tennessee and founded Memphis, which was named by Overton. The historic Traveler’s Rest is owned and operated by the Tennessee Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and is open to visitors daily.

In Franklin, Williamson County, is Carter House, built in 1830 by Fountain Branch Carter; it was used by three generations of the family. Here was the command post of Maj. General Jacob D. Cox, Federal field commander of Schofield’s delaying action where the hottest fighting took place just east and south, November 30, 1864. It was nearby that Capt. Theoderic Carter, CSA, a son of the family, was mortally wounded. Carter House is a shrine and open daily to tourists.

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The grave of Nancy Ward, High Priestess of the Cherokees, and always a loyal friend of the white settlers, is marked for sightseers. She is buried on the ridge to the west of Ocoee River in Polk County. Nancy Ward repeatedly prevented massacres of white settlers and several times rescued captives from death at the hands of her people. She is also credited with the introduction of milk cows and many improvements in homemaking into the Cherokee economy.

Sam Davis Home, a State Shrine, is in Rutherford County, near Smyrna. Davis was born in 1842. He is...
known as “The Boy Hero of the Confederacy.” A trooper in Coleman’s Scouts, CSA, he was captured by the Federals with secret papers of great value to the Confederacy. He was threatened with death unless he gave the source of his information which he steadfastly refused. He was hanged at Pulaski, Giles County, November 27, 1863. His remains were returned and buried at the Sam Davis Home.

In the Old City Cemetery, on Fourth Avenue South in Nashville, well preserved, is the grave of Captain William Driver, born 1803 in Salem, Mass., a sea captain at the age of twenty-one, and retired in 1837. Driver came to Nashville for his wife’s health. He brought with him a priceless possession, the flag given him in 1831, which he had nicknamed “OLD GLORY,” the first known use of that name associated with the Flag of the United States of America, a name synonymous with the flag throughout the world. This flag was flown from the State Capitol when Federal troops took Nashville in 1862. Captain Driver died in 1883.

Norris Dam State Park is open the year round. It is located on the shores of Norris Lake. This being the first of a series of dams built by TVA beginning in 1933. TVA and the CCC, in cooperation with the National Park Service, developed and constructed the park with plans to furnish living quarters for the workers, until 1950, when it was transferred to the State of Tennessee. The

18th Century grist mill is an outstanding feature in the park. It is still in operation and tourists may observe the grinding of corn with spring water power. Sightseers enjoy visiting Dorris Dam Park to see first hand the ingenuity of man in the building of this gigantic achievement.

The Battle of Shiloh was fought April 6th and 7th, 1862, at Pittsburgh Landing, between the North and South. Ulysses S. Grant, (later President of the United States), with General Don Carlos Buell, commanded the Army of the North, which had approximately 65,000 men both days. Of that number 1,754 were reported killed, 8,408 wounded, and 2,885 missing, presenting an aggregate of 13,047 casualties.

General Albert Sidney Johnston, with G. T. Beauregard second in command, commanded the Army of the South, with approximately 44,000 men. The South lost 1,728 men killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 captured or missing, a total of 10,699 casualties.

Shiloh Park was established December, 1894, and is the second in area and third in importance of the National Military Parks. It has an area of approximately 8600 acres. Located in Hardin County, West Tennessee, twenty-two miles from Corinth, Mississippi, and is on the west bank of the Tennessee River.

The Army of Tennessee was commanded by General Grant. The Northern army landed at Pittsburgh Landing

Monument in Shiloh National Park. Photo by Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development.
with the objective of moving to Corinth, and breaking the railroad there. The different divisions were scattered: General Sherman was in command of the fifth division, encamped around Shiloh Church. B. M. Prentiss, commanding the newly arrived Sixth Division, was one half mile southeast of Sherman. General John M. McClelland, commanding the first Division, was one half mile northeast of Sherman. General W. H. L. Wallace was camped near the river with the Second Division. General Hulbert was in charge of the Fourth Division and was waiting orders. General Grant made his headquarters at Savannah, in the "Cherry Mansion," a distance of nine miles. He traveled on the river by boat, which was named "The Tigress," every day to supervise his troops. He was at breakfast on the morning of April 6th, when he heard the guns in the Battle of Shiloh. He left at once for the battlefield. To commemorate this bloody battle where both North and South lost heavily and where the blood of Americans still hallows the ground, several states both North and South, have erected monuments in honor of their sons who lost their lives there.

The crowning figure, designed to represent the State of Illinois, holds a book in her left hand containing a record of her sons' achievements on the field. In her right hand is a sheathed sword, the scabbard is held with a firm grasp as if in readiness for release of the blade and a renewal of the battle should the occasion arise. Her gaze is bent watchfully towards enemy territory to the south.

The Confederate burial Trench, where all the Confederate dead are buried on the battlefield in five large trenches, is there to be seen. In the largest of these there are said to be 721 bodies, stacked seven deep.

There is a monument marking the place where W. H. L. Wallace, Commander of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee, was mortally wounded. Mrs. Wallace was on the gunboat on the river. He was carried to her and then carried to the "Cherry Mansion" where he died a few days later. The Confederate soldiers named this the "Hornets' Nest" because of the stinging shot and shell they had to face here.

Within the area are the Arkansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Monuments. There is the Putnam Stump, where Private John D. Putman, Co. F., 14th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was killed on Monday, April 7, 1862, and was buried at the foot of a young oak tree. When the National Cemetery was established Putman's body was removed. The Wisconsin Commission visited the field and decided to reproduce the stump in granite and place it on the exact spot where the original had stood. This unusual monument to a private was placed in position, April 7, 1906.

Probably the most expensive and most expressive monument in the Park is the Confederate Monument, designed and sculptured by Frederick C. Hibbard. It was erected in 1917 by the Daughters of the Confederacy in memory of all Southern troops who fought in the battle. In the center of the massive pedestal is the carved bust of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the Commander who was killed during the afternoon of the first day.

Twenty-one states are represented in the Battle of Shiloh but only about twelve of these states have monuments on the battle field. In 1918, the State of Michigan erected a memorial to her three regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery which participated in the battle.

The Iowa Monument is erected at the point where the Federal Army made its last stand on the first day of the battle.

The National Cemetery was established in 1866, and embraces an area of 10.2 acres. In the cemetery are interred 3,695 bodies or more, including veterans of the Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American, World War I, World War II, and Korean Conflict.

The Battle of Shiloh is considered by most to have been the bloodiest battle of the Civil War.

Among the most modern historical achievements for Tennessee are in the field of Country Music. The Music Hall of Fame only a few years old, Opryland with many historic reproductions and last, but not least, has been added the Country Music Wax Museum. Tennessee continues to make her land rich with knowledge for the future generations.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Insignia Committee
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√ place IT in the upper middle or left corner of year books, programs, and stationery. Check 2 dots on the wheel—they should be horizontal to paper.

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PROUDLY WEAR IT * CAREFULLY PROTECT IT * DISCREETLY USE IT
Martin Van Buren
Martin Van Buren

First American

President to be chosen from New York State

BY MAY BELLE BLAKE
Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York

There is a bronze plaque on the National Savings Bank, Albany, New York which reads as follows:

Martin Van Buren
1782-1862
Resided at 92 State Street
on this site
while serving as 9th Governor of
the State of New York 1828-1829
He is famed for his distinguished
career as boy-lawyer, surrogate, Judge,
State Senator, Attorney General, United States
Senator, Governor of New York State, Secretary
of State under President Andrew Jackson,
Vice President and later 8th President of
the United States 1837-1841.

The Stevenson Mansion, home of John Stevenson, wealthy fur trader, stood at 92 State Street, Albany, New York on a portion of the site now occupied by the National Savings Bank. Now for the second time, a Governor of the State of New York, living in the Stevenson house, during the term of his office, adds to the prestige of 90-92 State Street—one Martin Van Buren destined 10 years later to become President of the United States.

What a wealth of material is here for the lover of history—where good-natured, sturdy Dutch burghers sat on their stoops, smoking queer long-stemmed pipes and greeted every passerby. One may live through the time when all Albany was stirred by the oratorical zeal of Martin Van Buren. Picture his impressive ride up State Street to the Capitol and hear the resounding salute of 33 guns as he takes the solemn oath of office as Governor of the State.

Jan Tyssen Goes of Albany, New York, the immigrant ancestor of the Goes family in America married Styntje (Christina) Van Hoesen, one of the daughters of Jan Frans Van Hoesen and his wife Volkertje Jurriaens. Christina Van Hoesen became the great grandmother of Martin Van
Buren, and her granddaughter Marie Tys Goes married Abraham, father of Martin Van Buren. At the close of the American Revolution, Abraham Van Buren was a farmer on the east bank of the Hudson River.

In the early records, the name of "Hoes" is spelled "Goes," the letter "G" in Dutch having the exact sound of "H" and the pronunciation of "Goes" being "Hoes."

The Van Burens, Van Hoesens and Hoes were prominent among the Dutch families in the countryside south of Claverack. Kinderhook, where the Van Burens lived was a village close by and it was natural that the families were friendly and that they intermarried. The story is legend in the area even today, that when Martin Van Buren was minister to England, prior to becoming President, he was asked by Queen Charlotte about his ancestry. He explained, jokingly, that he was known as "the Baron of Kinderhook and was descended from the first ruler of the region." Queen Charlotte, so the story goes, sincerely believed he was of royal descent and treated him accordingly.

Martin Van Buren was born at Kinderhook, New York on December 5, 1782. At 14 years of age, he entered the law office of Francis S. Sylvester at Kinderhook, where he remained until he was 20 years old.

In 1802 Van Buren, being now of age and admitted as an Attorney, returned to Kinderhook and went into partnership with his half-brother, James J. Van Alen, who was considerably older and had a practice all ready established.

In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate. He left his profession with a fortune which secured him the ease in money matters so helpful and necessary to a man in public life.

On February 21, 1807 he married a childhood friend, Hannah Hoes, a relative of his mother. They were married at Catskill, New York. She died on February 5, 1819 leaving him four sons, Abraham, John, Smith and Thompson.

Hannah Hoes Van Buren is buried at Kinderhook, New York. The following inscription is on her tombstone, "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Hannah Van Buren, wife of Martin Van Buren, who departed this life on February 5, 1819 in the 36th year of her age. She was a sincere christian, dutiful child, tender mother, and most affectionate wife; precious shall be the memory of her virtue."

"Prince John," tall, striking in appearance accompanied his father to London, when he was formally appointed minister to Great Britain.

Abraham, the oldest son, was his father's private secretary and after he married Miss Singleton of South Carolina in November 1838, he and his wife formed the presidential family. In 1841 they accompanied the ex-President to his retirement home at Lindenwald, in Kinderhook.

According to Emerson, "The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it." We find him entertaining such men as Henry Clay, Washington Irving and Thomas H. Benton. It is related that during the visit of Thomas H. Benton at a dinner, after the dessert, that finger bowls were served and that he viewed them with suspicion and said to a neighbor, "What a queer-looking drinking glass. I am rather suspicious of new customs, but after noticing Mr. Van Buren dip the tip of his fingers in the bowl and wipe them daintily on the napkin, I just pushed back my cuffs and took a good plain Republican wash."

During Martin Van Buren's residency, he changed the name of the property from Kleinrood to Lindenwald because of the row of linden trees that stood on the property.

As his growing illness spared him moments of ease, his mind must have turned back to the steps of his career. Martin Van Buren died on July 24, 1862 after a long and exciting life.

Lindenwald was purchased last April 1973 by the National Park Foundation for conversion into a national historic site, at a cost of $102,000 for the house and surrounding 12 acres.
Today many Bostonians, as well as tourists, wonder at the name “Louisburg,” given the charming, tree-shaded square on Beacon Hill. Actually it was inspired by the Canadian fortress at Louisbourg (in turn named by Louis XV for himself), so important a part of our history that it is often called “the cradle of the United States.” The sieges and fighting, for which this fortress was a prize, form a fascinating and vital part of our country’s heritage.

In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht gave to France the right to build the impregnable fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, a strategic position. It was an excellent post for French commerce raiders who caused great economic loss, touching at least indirectly the entire population of New England. The situation became so acute after the garrison of Louisbourg destroyed the British town of Canso (a little south of Louisbourg), that Royal Governor William Shirley of the Province of Massachusetts Bay made repeated but unanswered requests for its destruction by Great Britain.

He then persuaded the General Court (the Massachusetts legislature) to raise money and assemble soldiers to destroy the fortress of Louisbourg. William Pepperell, a native of Kittery (Me.) Massachusetts, who was a prominent merchant and former Indian fighter, was placed in command. There were 3250 Massachusetts militiamen, 516 from Connecticut, and 304 from New Hampshire. Most of the provinces as far south as Pennsylvania sent some supplies, and Rhode Island sent a vessel. None sent any soldiers.

The expedition sailed 24 March, 1745 from Boston in 90 transports guarded by 12 gunboats. Their supplies were woefully inadequate in all categories except that a surprisingly large amount of artillery was carried in the holds of their vessels. They landed at Canso where the raw troops were drilled, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts (more than a century old at the time) training the artillerists. Finally London gave orders, and a squadron of the Royal Navy stationed in the West Indies appeared 23 April, 1745 at Canso.

It was decided to attack the fortress from the landward side and an amphibious landing was made 30 April, 1745 by the New England troops. The terrain was indeed difficult, but cannon were dragged over it by hand. The advance was slow, but persistent pressure was maintained until the impregnable fortress of Louisbourg was a wreck, and it was capitulated 17 June, 1745, 30 years to a day before the Battle of Bunker’s Hill.

Great Britain had just had one of its lesser moments at Fontenoy 11 May, 1745 and the Young Chevalier had (Continued on page 463)
The first movement west by hundreds of settlers began in the early spring of 1843. The Homestead Act and the Great West which was undeveloped and almost unexplored gave opportunities for building great postwar fortunes. A steady stream of immigrants were making their way to farm lands, the cattle ranges, and the mining camps that lay beyond the “frontier.” That frontier was then an irregular line, extending from western Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, which marked an average population of two persons to the square mile. Everyone knew that by 1865 three quarters of a billion dollars in gold had been clawed from the hills and streams of California. Despite hunger, thirst, flash floods, and ambush, the call of adventure, fertile soil, and a wider horizon urged men westward. The cowards never started and the weak died on the road.

These were not average people that were on the move. They were seeking a better living than what they had left behind. It was hard to leave their loved ones, friends, and many possessions. The Civil War was the cause of many to move on west. They had lost their land and homes through different means, such as back taxes or destroyed by the enemy.

The Frontier did not appeal to the secure and cautious people. Very few Eastern city dwellers migrated to the frontier during the depression. They did not know how to farm, had no transportation money, much less the money for livestock and machinery. The settlers mostly came from farms on the older frontier that were within striking distance of the new frontier. It took men of action who were venturesome and willing to gamble against nature for the chance of self betterment. Many people pooled their money for tools, supplies and transportation.

The very poor did not have the resources needed to migrate; the rich lacked the urge, so a little of each were among the pioneers. Most were middle class. Class lines existed along the frontier, but they were not as firmly drawn and much easier to breach than the older communities.

Initially, many were intent upon settling in Oregon, but changed their minds and went on south to California. John Bedwell was a member of the first party of American settlers to arrive in California. The diary of his journey was published in 1842 at St. Louis. This book had a great influence on the expansion of the west. In it he recommended that a person not travel by wagon, but make a faster journey by pack horses. He estimated the trip would only take three months this way. The provisions needed for the trip were 100 lbs. of flour, 50 lbs. bacon, 20 lbs. coffee and sugar, dried fruit, rice, and other things depending upon what a person liked. A person would have to be prudent to make the food last. He further recommended that before passing the mountains of buffalo range, to lay in 140 lbs. of dried buffalo meat. A person would need one animal to carry provisions, another to carry the clothing, and another to ride. For protection a traveler would need 5 lbs. of gun powder, 10 lbs. of lead, and if the gun was a cap lock variety, flint, steel, lint, and other things would be needed.

Many traveled by foot with only a knapsack strapped upon their shoulders. Needless to say they had to carry extra shoes to make the journey.

Besides the difficulties of getting provisions to make the journey, the trip itself was full of dangers. Not only was it hard, but some parties met real peril. George Donner’s party took a shortcut in the winter of 1846-47.
that had been recommended by Lansford Hastings. They got lost from lack of a competent guide. There were stories of an elderly man who was unable to walk and who was left on the trail to perish in the earlier part of this journey. The exact number of survivors of the Donner party has caused much disagreement, but one story reported forty-five who lived by means of cannibalism until they were able to reach settlements in California. Their story gave great fear to the many groups of travelers that came later.

In spite of the dangers, the magnificent climate and natural resources attracted many people to go west. By 1843 there were about a thousand settlers in Oregon. The next year brought 1500 new immigrants. And the following year more than 3000 were added. Texas was annexed in 1845; Oregon to the forty-ninth parallel in 1846; New Mexico and California were added by 1848. Little attempt had been made, however, to settle the region between the Missouri and the Rockies. As a result this area contained hardly a thousand white inhabitants by 1850.

A small strip of land south of the Gila River, southern Arizona, was bought from Mexico in 1853, so the continental boundaries of the United States had reached almost their present limits.4

By the time expansion was in full progress, pioneers were creating their own laws to govern themselves. Claim jumping, squatting on land and other practices were frowned upon. In fact, after 1853 the people used the "Pioneers Ten Commandments" which was written by J. M. Hutchings for their book of laws.5

Speculation in land during the summer of 1887 in Wichita, Kansas was going full blast. Lots bought for just a few hundred dollars sold for several thousand two months later. Transactions for the summer totaled over thirty million dollars. Land bought in June would sell double by August. This created a hardship on the people who were just moving into the area, but made a lot of money for others.6

As the starter's gun went off at noon on April 22, 1889, some 20,000 settlers rushed into Oklahoma to establish homesteads.7

Between 1870-90 the population of Kansas grew to 1,063,000 in this twenty-year period; Nebraska's population grew to 936,000; and the Dakota Territory, 496,000.8

Some travelers did not go all the way to California or Oregon, but finding a place to their liking, they would stay to erect a cabin and set up housekeeping. They did not have nails to help them build so they used strips of rawhide to hold the logs together. The spaces in between the logs were packed with ferns to keep out the cold. The fireplace was made from chunks of sod chopped from the earth.9 Many built their cabins in the same fashion as the fireplace, using sod.

There were five overland trails that were used in westward expansion. The one that was furthest to the north was the Mormon: it started at Nauvoo at the Mississippi River, went on across the Missouri River to Ft. Atkinson, on west to Ft. Laramie, across South Pass of the Rocky Mountains into Ft. Bridger; then on to Salt Lake City; it then moved southwest to Los Angeles. The second trail was the Oregon. It started at two different points which were St. Joseph and Ft. Leavenworth; joined together and followed the same route as the Mormon trail, except it was on the south side of the Platte River. It then turned north at Ft. Bridger to Soda Springs; went on to Ft. Hall; and ended at Ft. Vancouver. In 1850 there were 39,000 people recorded that moved through Ft. Laramie by using these two trails. Many more were not recorded at all. The third one was the California Trail. It started at the same place as the Mormon Trail, but it turned off at Soda Springs. Much later it forked to the north and another path to the south; the northern trail went up and around the Sierra Nevada Mountains before ending up at Sutter's Fort. The southern part was a more direct route that ended at the same place, but it also forked again through two different passes, but they joined together again. The fourth was the Santa Fe Trail. It started from two points — Ft. Leavenworth and Independence. It joined together and went as far as the Arkansas River before it split again, only to reunite later. The north fork went to Bent’s Fort; the south part was the direct route of Cimarron Crossing. They joined together before the trail went into Santa Fe. It ended up at San Diego. This route was used less frequently by Americans than the more northern routes. The fifth was the Sonora Trail. Starting out at Refugio, which is located on the Gulf of Mexico, the Sonora Trail moved west crossing the Rio Grande River into Mexico then moving on towards the northwest. It joined with the Santa Fe Trail where the Colorado and Gila Rivers meet, then proceeded west to San Diego. This was the least traveled by Americans.10

Many deaths happened along the way of the trail from accidents, drowning, disease, especially cholera, leaving many graves along the way marked only by a board or a pile of stones. Lack of water was also the cause of many deaths. The people faced many water problems as they went on their way. Many times there were very few water holes—some were alkali (mineral salts) and undrinkable.

A stamp of doom was on overland coaching by the middle 1860's. On March 21, 1862, Ben Holladay purchased Overland, California and Pikes's Peak Express lines. He was to dominate western transportation for five years. The lines operated on schedule, which attracted many passengers. Holladay later sold out to Wells Fargo & Co. of New York. It was only three years later that overland staging would be in second place on the frontier life with the coming of the railroad.11

The Missouri Pacific Railroad connected with St. Louis and Kansas City (1861-1865). This made traveling much easier for many people. The Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad was laid between 1851-1859. From 1851 to 1871 Congress granted the public domain freely to western states with the understanding they would pass awards on to railroads in the form of land bounties. Every trans-Mississippi State but Texas (which controlled its own domain) shared in the million of acres. The land was later sold by the railroad to meet construction costs. Many small lines were running in the mid-west then. The Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas & Pacific both
went into El Paso. Later they joined up with the Pacific line to connect with Southern Railroad tracks on the west coast. The Atchinson, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad followed in part the Santa Fe Trail. In 1866 Congress gave Central Pacific right to lay tracks across the Nevada desert to connect up with the Union Pacific, which had only laid 40 miles of track west from Omaha at the close of 1865. In 1867 the Chicago & North Western Railroad reached Council Bluffs, ending extensive steamboat transportation of rails and material. A one-hundred mile stretch would be surveyed, graded, and bridges built. Then a light car drawn by a lone horse would carry the rails on a wagon to the construction site. Two men would get on each side of the wagon to lay a rail, taking only thirty seconds to place both sides of the rails, each step making it easier for travelers.

Some women went west because their husbands wanted and needed them. Many started, but never made it all the way. Some were dedicated women who went to find work or husbands. Some were to marry bad men, yet others were protected by loving husbands. The wild type also went because they were rebels, adventurous, or idealists. Many came to marry a man they had never seen or heard of before. The men would give money to an agent for any wife, paying a $300 fee in advance. Asa Mercer gathered together a boat load of women passengers in 1866, on the steamship Continental. They made the trip around the southern tip of South America, arriving in San Francisco on April 24, 1866. The men were happy to see women coming into port. Singers and bar girls made the trip west to entertain the men who were 10,000 with just a sprinkling of women.

In 1869 Susan B. Anthony urged that the word “sex” be included in the 15th Amendment. She was fifty years ahead of the 19th Amendment. In the same year, however, the territory of Wyoming gave the ballot to the women. They started to find their way into professions such as medicine, law and the ministry. By 1870, 15% of the women were engaged in gainful occupations. There was a steady increase until it reached 20% at the close of the century. Their wages were lower and they were not admitted to unions. The women were important in the Westward Movement.

The economic impact of the passing of the Frontier was comparatively slight. The westward movement continued after 1890. Good land still waited newcomers in the west despite reports of the Census Bureau that only a thin film of population covered the vast territory. All the Far West, except California contained fewer farms in 1890 than Mississippi and only half as many as Ohio. Even Delaware had more farms than Idaho, three times that of Wyoming, and seven times as many as Arizona or Montana. Yet by this time there was a movement going east that was as large as those going west.

President Andrew Johnson thought it would take six hundred years for the Great West to be occupied. Senator Peffer of Kansas, wrote in the Forum on December, 1889 “A territory greater than the original area of the United States was peopled in half a dozen years.”

Horace Greeley said: “Go west and grow up with the country.” That is what many people did!

**Bibliography**

7. Ibid. p. 379.
8. Ibid. p. 378.
10. Andrist-Hanna, op cit., p. 53.
11. Ibid. p. 53.
13. Ibid. p. 646.
HISTORY OF BENT’S OLD FORT

By John R. Patterson, Superintendent

Bent’s Old Fort was one of the significant centers of the early west, the first American settlement along the Santa Fe Trail in S.E. Colorado. The Fort documented one of the major elements of westward expansion in the United States... economic imperialism.

The partners who formed Bent, St. Vrain & Co. in 1831 were not new to the West. The brothers Charles and William Bent and Ceran St. Vrain had all ventured out from their native St. Louis to take part in the upper Missouri fur trade, arriving in the Arkansas Valley late in the third decade of the 19th Century. Charles Bent, the Senior Partner, handled much of the business operations between St. Louis and Santa Fe (New) Mexico, in the West where he lived. Charles assisted the American Government, and became the 1st Governor of New Mexico, only to be killed 4 months later. William Bent, younger brother, was manager of the Fort and principal trader with the Indians and trappers. Ceran St. Vrain did not spend much time at the Fort but was active in the trade operations and mercantile outlets.

The trading post was in the center of the fur trade... the leading industry west of the Mississippi in the early 1830s. The activities were “three cornered.” American manufactured goods were hauled from the East along the Santa Fe Trail, a portion deposited and the remainder continuing on to Taos and Santa Fe in the Mexican Territory for sale. The same method operated in reverse, with goods of Mexican and Indian origin being allocated to the Fort or carried on to Missouri. The third operation was fur trade with the Indians and trappers which originated in the area of the Fort.

Its location in the heart of the Southern Plains Indian Country, made it a natural contact point between the whites and several major tribes including the Southern Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche. William Bent, married to a Cheyenne, recognized the importance of the relationship and was in a position of great influence with the Indians.

The Federal government took advantage of the Fort’s location to foster relations with the Indians. As early as 1835, the Fort was a constant stop for military expeditions along the route. By 1843, the Fort housed Army provisions, and was its western center. In the spring of 1846, the war with Mexico broke out with Colonel Kearny commanding troops using the Fort as base.

Most visitors in the West seemed to eventually pass through Bent’s Old Fort, forming a “Who’s Who of the West.” Among those known to have visited during the Bent Period were Matthew Field, Thomas J. Farnham, Frederick A. Wislizenus, Marcus Whitman, Francis Parkman, and George F. Ruxton. Susan Magoffin and Lieutenant Abert stayed at the Fort and recorded the most important data in their diaries. Kit Carson, the most famous of Western figures, was employed by the firm intermittently.

The Fort was started in 1828, interrupted by smallpox epidemic, and completed probably in the spring of 1833. Presumably it was designed by Charles Bent with William assisting and in charge of construction. It was probably based on forts he had seen in the East, and then influenced by the Mexican-Indian pueblos he saw in the Mexican Territory. The 150 Indian workers they brought up from around Taos definitely affected the materials and construction technique. The adobe construction with wood vigas resulted in a castle-like fortress. The Fort was almost fireproof and the bastions at the two corners and the vicinity of the Fort... the adobe and wood vigas. Other materials like glass for windows would have been brought carefully along the Santa Fe Trail from the East. The Fort was self-sufficient so the blacksmith could have made

(Continued on page 495)
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During our nation’s development as thirteen colonies on the Atlantic Seaboard, 1607-1775, very little occurred on the west coast. Although Spanish navigators had discovered our present state of California and voyaged north to Oregon as early as 1542-43, while Francisco Coronado was exploring Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, our Southwest was little settled during the next two centuries, except for a few Spanish missions, forts, and pueblos in central New Mexico, east Texas, and southern Arizona.

Then, in 1769, as our own colonial period under Great Britain neared its end and American patriots protested England’s taxation policy, Spain decided to found her northernmost and last colony, Alta California. Fearing the advance of Britain’s naval power in the Pacific and Russia’s moving southward from Alaska, the Spanish Crown sent missionaries and soldiers to establish both spiritual and military strongholds beyond its valuable base in Mexico, which was then exposed on the northwestern flank. While the American Revolutionary War was occurring three thousand miles to the east, Father Junípero Serra was founding a string of Franciscan missions north from San Diego, where the first had been dedicated in 1769. These outposts of civilization converted California’s coastal tribes and educated them as farmers, ranchers, sheepmen, and workers in the typical rural industries of the eighteenth century. Upwards of 2,000 Indians might live in these large institutions, which became self-sufficient agriculturally. In the Great Year, 1776, on October 9, Franciscans established their sixth California mission, San Juan Capistrano, today noted for its beautiful location and architecture. Less than a month later, on November 1, Mission San Francisco de Asís, commonly called “Dolores,” was founded in what is today downtown San Francisco, and only two months later, January 17, 1777, the eighth mission was established at Santa Clara, south of the great bay.¹

The initial period of the American Revolution was a bustling time on the Pacific coast where Spain explored by land and sea. The Russians had employed a Danish navigator, Vitus Bering, to discover Alaska in 1741; since then they had begun to exploit the fur-bearing animals which inhabited Alaska’s south coast. Fearing their presence, Spanish authorities in Mexico City hoped to locate these Russian trespassers who might be encroaching on Spanish claims north of California. Therefore, in 1774-1776, Spain sent several naval expeditions to seek out and warn off any Muscovite intruders, and to make formal claims in these northern areas for Charles III of Spain, who in 1779 would declare war on Britain, thus playing an indirect role in our Revolutionary War. Among these Spanish searchers were Captain Juan Pérez, whose expedition sailed from Monterey in 1774, and reached Queen Charlotte’s Island, British Columbia, before returning without seeing Russians. Next year, 1775, Lt. Bruno Hececta, seeking more extensive data, found Trini-
from San Diego in the first land reconnaissance of Cali-
dad Bay near today’s Crescent City, California, and also
d probably discovered the mouth of the Columbia River,
but did not investigate it or realize the importance of his
find. Another Spanish naval officer, Capt. Juan Francisco
de Bodega, gave his name to Bodega Bay, north of San
Francisco. 2

Meanwhile, convinced that San Francisco Bay (which,
ironically, had been accidentally discovered by “landlub-
bers” looking for Monterey Bay while exploring north
from San Diego in the first land reconnaissance of Cali-
fornia in 1769) had great potentialities, Spain sent several
parties by land and sea to report the values of this
mysterious harbor. In August, 1775, shortly after our
immortal Bunker Hill fight, Juan Manuel de Ayala sailed
into the region and discovered, mapped and named Angel
Island, Alcatraz, and San Pablo Bay. Shortly afterward,
Gabriel Moraga’s land party surveyed the coasts of that
bay, rode inland and discovered what is one of the modern
American California’s richest agricultural areas, the San
Joaquin Valley. 3

The greatest adventures in trail blazing of this fasci-
nating period were the journeys of Capt. Juan Bautista
de Anza, a veritable Spanish Daniel Boone, and his
Franciscan companion, Father Francisco Garcés. Seeking
a practical route by land from Mexico to California to
supplement the long and costly sea route from Mexico’s
west coast to supply the infant California colony, Anza
and Garcés opened a path from Sonora, Mexico, through
southern Arizona, where in 1776 a Spanish presidio (fort)
was being established at Tucson, and then across the
Colorado River at Yuma, through Imperial Valley, west
to the Spanish outpost at San Gabriel Mission, and finally
north to San Francisco. After an initial survey in 1774,
Anza in 1775-76 took a colonizing party of men, women,
and children northwest over this 1,000-mile trek to San
Francisco’s site. Anza chose the location for the presidio
of San Francisco, today manned by American, not Span-
ish, soldiers. He also selected the spot for the aforemen-
tioned Mission Dolores. The Presidio was founded on
September 17, 1776, just 22 days before the mission.
While Anza was leading his settlers toward the Golden
Gate, Garcés was trailblazing alone. Leaving Anza at San
Gabriel at the end of 1775, he had ventured northwest
through California’s Tehachapi mountains and entered
San Joaquin Valley from the south, going north to Tulare
Lake. At today’s Bakersfield stands an heroic statue of
this intrepid early visitor to California’s until then un-
known interior. 4

Last, and perhaps least remembered of these explora-
tions of the Great Year ’76 was that of a pair of New
Mexican Franciscan friars, Fathers Silvestre Vélez de
Escalante and Francisco Domínguez, who, with only eight
soldiers as protectors, bravely set out across the trackless
expanses north of Santa Fé, New Mexico, on July 29,
1776, to open a trail westward to California’s newly-
foundated capital, Monterey. Their dream of connecting the
two northernmost Spanish-Mexican frontiers of New
Mexico and California failed, but they did investigate the
spectacular Colorado Rockies, turned west to discover
Utah, visited Utah Lake near modern Provo, and then,
learning from friendly Ute Indians that the distance and
dangers before they might see the Pacific shores would
be too great a challenge as winter approached, turned
southward toward the Colorado River’s canyon country,
and finally, making a circle, reached Santa Fé again as
1777 began. Eventually their trek would evolve into the
Old Spanish Trail, used after 1831 by Anglo-American
beaver trappers, the first American citizens to reach Cali-
ifornia overland; and precursors to the great migrations
of later decades. 5

No relation of California’s busy period of early settle-
ment would be complete without mentioning the Spanish
establishment during those years of their only two perma-
nent civilian towns, or pueblos, in Alta California. Both
were planned as agricultural centers, breadbaskets to feed
passing ships, support infant missions, and provision the
presidios. First was San José, begun the year of our
victory of Saratoga, 1777, and the second was Los An-
geles, founded September 4, 1781, six weeks before
Cornwallis surrendered to Americans at Yorktown.

Not only was the future of California’s development
being patterned in those history-filled years, so were the
futures of the Pacific Northwest and Hawaii. In July,
1776, Captain James Cook of the Royal Navy set sail
on the third and last of his voyages of discovery in the
Pacific. He sought, as leaders of every nation had since
Columbus’ day, to find a sea route west from Europe
to the Orient—the Northwest Passage—which, by Cook’s
day was believed to be at about 49° N. latitude. After
a year and a half of discovery in the western Pacific,
Cook landed on Oahu, January, 1778, site of today’s
populous Honolulu, becoming probably the first white
man to visit the islands. After a short visit with the
Hawaiians, he sailed east, reached the Oregon coast,
 naming two famous capes, and then discovered Nootka
Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Cook
expressed joy at finding great quantities of sea otter whose
magnificent silky furs would soon lead to a virtual “fur
rush” of American, British, Russian, and other fur ships
once they had heard of Cook’s publicity of the fur-rich
land. Set free after the Revolutionary War from the
binding trade restrictions of Britain’s Navigation Acts,
New Englanders soon were so numerous in the Pacific
Northwest hunting waters that Indian traders called all
Americans “Bostons,” thinking that city a nation in itself.
The Yankees were so familiar sights, too, in the west
coast harbors of South America as well as the Hawaiian
Islands, only a few years after Cook’s visit. In 1784,
the Old China Trade, primarily in tea, opened to Ameri-
cans trading between the bustling ports of New England
and exotic Canton, China. This was historically appro-
priate that the hardy people who had declared their eco-
nomic independence of England by a “tea party” should
now rival their mother country in the Oriental tea trade!
As the nineteenth century dawned other Yankee sailors
were finding sea otter pelts all along the Pacific coast,
including California of the mission era. 6

An interesting document which ties together these early
events on the Pacific coast contemporaneous with our
Revolution and shows their growing impact upon the

MAY 1975
future of our growing nation founded 3,000 miles away
is a letter dated Santa Barbara, California, May 13, 1789,
from the Spanish Governor of California, Pedro Fages,
to Lt. José Argüello, commandant of the San Francisco
presidio. It may be the first mention in California of
George Washington. During the eventful 1770's neither
coast had been well acquainted with the history-making
on the other. Thus as late as 1789, California's governor,
writing just thirteen days after Washington was inaugu-
rated our first President in New York City, spoke of
Washington as a general and a ship owner and mentioned
a vessel commanded by a New Engander, John Kendrick,
who had sailed from Boston a year and a half earlier,
just as our federal Constitution was being signed in
Philadelphia. Kendrick by now was in the Pacific, and
Fages asked Argüello to note his activities there. Actually,
Kendrick, commanding the ship Columbia, did not stop
in California, but sailed to Nootka where his colleague,
Capt. Robert Gray in the sister ship Lady Washington,
was trading for sea otter pelts. Gray had a letter of
introduction to Spanish officials on the Pacific coast signed
by Washington and Jefferson, requesting that he be re-
ceived in a "becoming manner." At Nootka Sound these
fur hunters gathered sea otter skins, with which the
Columbia was laden before Gray, transferring his com-
dand to her, sailed the vessel to China for a profitable
trade before rounding Africa and returning to Boston, the
first American merchant captain in the first American ship
to circumnavigate the globe. Gray's historic vessel
achieved further immortality, May, 1792, when he, once
more in "the Oregon Country" for the fur trade, entered
the mouth of the greatest river of the Pacific Northwest,
realized its potentialities, as Bruno Hecata in 1775 had
not, and named it for his ship, the Columbia. Thus Capt.
Gray gave the United States, a young nation whose first
President was still serving his first term, its claim to
Oregon and Washington, a right strengthened thirteen
years later when our third President, Thomas Jefferson,
who had signed Gray's letter of introduction, sent Lewis
and Clark to the Columbia's mouth overland in the first
transcontinental expedition by American citizens. By Gray's day, therefore, Americans were visiting the
Pacific coast and that great ocean's islands as well as the
Far East. Quickly, therefore, the great events of the
1770's and 1780's on two supposedly isolated and irrele-
vant coasts had been brought together in the destiny of
a great Republic.

Footnotes:
1. Theodore Maynard, The Long Road of Father Serra (New York, 1954) and
3. Theodore E. Treutlein, San Francisco Bay, Discovery and Colonization (San
   Francisco, 1960)
4. Hanford E. Bolton, Outpost of Empire (New York, 1931) and also Elliot Coues,
   On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer (2 vols., New York, 1900). The former work
   deals with Anza's career, the latter with Garces.
5. Herbert E. Bolton, Pioneers in the Wilderness: The Story of the Escalante Expedi-
   tion to the Interior Basin (Salt Lake City, 1950). On Jedediah Smith's great
   expedition in the Southwest had a century later, see Dan I. Morgan, Jedediah
   Smith and the Opening of the West (Lincoln, 1953). The whole trail is discussed
   A Connecticut Yankee friend of Jefferson's aboard Cook's ship was John Ledyard
   who wrote the invaluable Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific
   Ocean (Hartford, 1783).
7. Fages's letter is quoted in "The First Mention of George Washington in California
   History," California Historical Society Quarterly, XI, March, 1932, p. 29. For
   Gray's remarkable exploits, see Samuel Eliot Morison, The Maritime History of
   Massachusetts, 1783-1860 (Boston, 1921).
8. For further details of the tie-in of United States interests in early Hawaii,
   California, and the Pacific Northwest a generation after our Independence was
   achieved, see: Harold W. Bradley, The American Frontier in Hawaii (Stanford,
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   1935), and Adele S. Ogden, The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784-1848 (Berkeley,
   1941).
Fort Bent

(Continued from page 457)
metal hardware and the carpenter built the “millwork” items.

The Fort rose to its peak of activity by 1846, the designated time for the reconstruction. When Indian warfare started in 1847, the rich trading days were over. By 1849, it further declined, scores of Indians were dying from cholera, William Bent’s three brothers and his first wife had died, and clashes with the Plains Indians became more frequent. Bent decided to quit. Removing his family and valuable goods, he set fire to the Fort.

After an interim period when the structure was allowed to deteriorate, it was occupied by the Barlow-Sanderson Overland Mail and Express Co. as a home station and general repair shop for the line which ran from Kansas City to Santa Fe. The second floor rooms and some along the back were gone and others remodeled.

Used as a cattle stable, the structure was beaten down and abused. The materials of the Fort were carried away by settlers and used on nearby buildings, and the remains deteriorated virtually unchecked.

The Daughters of the American Revolution became interested and dedicated a monument in 1912. Late in 1920 the DAR was given the site itself. The Arkansas River 1921 flood swept over the Fort site, completing the destruction. The title was transferred to Colorado in 1954, under the care of the State Historical Society. That same year Dr. Herbert Dick of Trinidad State Junior College did preliminary archeology exploration.

The funds and resources of the Federal Government were enlisted. By an act of Congress approved June 3, 1960, it was established as a National Historic Site. The National Park Service took over administration in 1963. During the next three years, the National Park Service did the History and Archeology Studies of the Fort. The Master Plan/Interpretive Study was completed more recently and the Furnishings Study is now being completed. Recently funds were appropriated to do the Architectural-Engineering Documents for Reconstruction of Bent’s Old Fort, now being executed by The Ken R. White Company with direct assistance from the National Park Service. The objective was to obtain funds to start construction in Spring of 1974 and be complete it in 1975, before the Centennial celebration for Colorado.

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Louisbourg

(Continued from page 453)
not yet been defeated at Culloden, 16 June 1746. Hence news of the surrender of the “impregnable” French fortress of Louisbourg to the lowly New England militia came as a welcome surprise, and lifted a cloud of gloom from the English public. Their words of approbation were appreciated by “Les Bostonnais.” Pepperell became a general in the regular army, and he was the first native American to be created a peer, gaining a baronetcy in 1746. New England maintained a garrison at Louisbourg until 1748, adding more expense to that of the actual military expedition. Massachusetts was facing financial ruin when the Home Government paid back most of the cost—£186,649.

A sour note was sounded when the £1,000,000 worth of spoils were distributed according to custom, one half to the Royal Exchequer and one half to the Royal Navy. Not one farthing was given to the New England militia that had done the fighting, suffering, and dying. The naval squadron had acted almost altogether as protection.

There was great anxiety in New England when the French assembled a mighty fleet at Brest with the avowed purpose of punishing New England generally and Boston in particular. The fleet, which must have seemed to the French more than adequate to the task, sailed in June, 1746, but the sequel brings to mind the Nazi pocket battleship Graf Spee with its superior speed and 11-inch guns that could pick off 8-inch-gunned cruisers with impunity, it was thought. The British obliged with the cruisers, but things just did not seem to work out quite as the Nazis thought they would. “Not to put too fine a point upon it,” as Dickens’ Mr. Snagsby would say, the matter ended as one of the brightest pages in the Allied naval history of World War II.

So likewise in considering the North Atlantic, especially off the northern coast of North America, the French failed to realize that tranquillity is not one of its strong points. The almost inevitable happened, and the French fleet was literally torn to pieces and destroyed in a storm before it ever reached Massachusetts Bay. In 1747 the French made another attempt, but they were badly defeated by the Royal Navy.

By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 Queen Maria Theresa was restored to her Austrian throne, and also Louisbourg was restored to its French throne on Cape Breton Island and rebuilt stronger than ever; it had been exchanged for Madras. New England felt that this was a betrayal by the Home Government, particularly because New England had incurred the active enmity of France in 1746 and 1747.

It was not until ten years after Aix-la-Chapelle that, probably because of Canada, Great Britain was obliged to recapture Louisbourg at great cost to itself in lives and treasure. A few New England troops were present. The sense of betrayal was deep and abiding in New England, and with added irritations through the years the result led inexorably to Lexington Green.
GENERAL EDWARD HAND (Ottawa, Kansas) honored its five fifty-year members at the chapter's 75th anniversary observance. Mrs. Frank A. Trump and Mrs. Charles T. Geiger were the fifty-year members present. Other members who were honored in absentia were Mrs. Ruth Cook Supplee and Mrs. Bert Anderson, local members, and Miss Lucretia Spears of Memphis, Tennessee. Greetings were read from Miss Spears, who has been a member of the chapter for 63 years.

Mrs. Trump gave highlights of the chapter's early years. She displayed the charter secretary's book and read excerpts from a news clipping concerning the first state DAR convention which was held in Ottawa.

Also on display were the charter and a number of related articles including an oil portrait of General Edward Hand, personal physician and aide-de-camp for General George Washington. There was also a framed letter to General Hand from General Washington, dated February 26, 1780, and an invitation to dinner, and a dinner invitation from President John Adams. These are property of Mrs. Jane Bennett. The local chapter received its name because two of Mrs. Bennett's ancestors who were descendants of General Hand were charter members of the chapter.

Mrs. Francis L. Johnson, Kansas State Regent, was also an honored guest and speaker. She joined the 50 members and guests to extend congratulations.

Mrs. L. E. Dunn, Chapter Regent, presided at a short business session. She noted that the chapter now has 97 members, including five junior members. In keeping with the national objectives, the chapter works in three fields: educational, patriotic and historical. The chapter participates in supporting scholarships and has sponsored Kansas DAR scholarship winners in 5 of the past 6 years. As a result of activity by the chapter's JAC chairman, Mrs. John Oakleaf, many state and national entries in the JAC contest have come home winners. Other chapter work includes gifts of genealogical and historical books to the Ottawa Library, presentation of flags to youth groups, and the provision of hostesses for the Centennial Cabin in City Park during the summer months.

Pouring at the tea table were past Regents, Mrs. D. C. Whitaker and Mrs. Henry Parker.

DUCHESS DE CHAUMONT (Pascagoula—Moss Point, MS). As a part of the celebration of the National Bicentennial Duchess de Chaumont Chapter placed a DAR Historical Marker at the Old Spanish Fort to commemorate the settlement of the land grant to the Duchess de Chaumont for whom the Chapter is named.

The building now referred to as the Old Spanish Fort was originally a carpentry shop located on the plantation which was settled in 1718 by Joseph Simon de la Pointe, nephew of Madame de Chaumont, and now the oldest building in the Mississippi Valley.

In 1948 the late Mrs. Hermes F. Gautier organized the Jackson County Historical Society for the purpose of preserving the building and began collecting old items to display in it. As a result the Fort is now a museum open daily to the public and has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Mrs. Henry Gautier, sister of the founder, is not curator.

The name Old Spanish Fort was acquired from the Spanish occupancy at which time the plantation was fortified and used as a Fort.

An impressive program presided over by the newly-installed Regent, Mrs. Howard Bryant, was presented. Following presentation of the colors by the Junior ROTC Color Guard and an invocation by the Reverend Louis Lohan of Our Lady of Victories Catholic Church, an address was given by Commander H. D. Butler, USN, Naval Science Instructor, Pascagoula High School, who also awarded a DAR ROTC Medal from the Chapter to the outstanding female cadet. Mrs. Quin Gautier, immediate past Regent, then reviewed the objectives of the DAR and unveiled the marker, a lovely blue background with gold lettering, surmounted by the DAR emblem.

SIGNAL HILL (Barrington, Illinois) began 1975 with a Bicentennial Luncheon held in an historic building which was the original Creamery on the Spencer Otis Farm in Barrington Hills. This was one of the early farms in our area and one of the most important ones. Otis Farm cream was advertised on the menus in the New York Central Railroad dining cars. This Creamery is now the home of chapter...
The Barrington Courrier-Review, our weekly newspaper featured this luncheon on the cover of a newspaper with a photograph of Mrs. Gilbert Peterson, Organizing member, Bicentennial Chair; Mrs. Walter W. Oakden, Bicentennial Chairman; Mrs. Harold Johnson, Organizing member; and Judith Wilder age 8, member of Phillips Hatch Society C.A.R. and daughter of Mrs. N. Roger Wilder, Organizing member. They were photographed wearing authentic colonial dresses belonging to chapter members.

The Chicago Tribune also printed an article concerning our Bicentennial luncheon which pleased us very much.

Signal Hill Chapter was organized on April 15, 1972. Since then we have doubled our membership with about one fourth of the new members being Juniors.

Signal Hill Chapter was named after the highest point in the Barrington area. The Indian tribes used “Signal Hill” to send their smoke signals—hence the name Signal Hill.

As we approach our third birthday, we all feel justly proud of our contribution to DAR and to our community and have great hopes for the coming years.—Constance C. Wilder.

CALIFORNIA, LA PUERTA DE ORO, SAN FRANCISCO AND SEQUOIA CHAPTERS (California) observed Constitution week with a no-host luncheon at the Presidio of San Francisco Officers Club with Mrs. Marvin H. Cushion, Regent of the San Francisco Chapter, presiding.

The meeting was called to order by the spectacular performance of the trumpeters of the U.S. 6th Army Band, and the Color Guard from the 504th Military Police Battalion presented the colors.

Mrs. William Batten, Regent of the La Puerta De Oro Chapter, gave the invocation which was "The first prayer in Congress" given by Rev. Jacob Duché before the first Continental Congress, September 7th, 1774.

Mrs. Robert A. Wertsch, Regent of the California Chapter, led the Pledge of Allegiance, the American’s Creed and the National Anthem.

Mrs. Alan L. Hoover, Regent of Sequoia Chapter, gave the Constitution message.

Following a delicious luncheon, the U.S. 6th Army Chorus, under the direction of Sgt. Joel Clark, entertained the guests with numerous selections.

Mr. George M. Dean, Retired Colonel, U.S. Army, now President of the Fort Point and Army Museum Association was the guest speaker. His subject was "The Army Medical Corps and the Role of Women in the Corps."

Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza gave the Memorial for Mrs. Donald L. Spicer, Honorary President General.

Following the benediction, buses were provided for the guests to have a conducted tour of the Presidio Museum and Fort Point.

PALM BEACH (Palm Beach, FL). Florida State Regent, Mrs. Francis D. Campbell, and the Vice Regent, Mrs. John D. Milton, were present when the Palm Beach Chapter presented Florida House in Washington, D.C. with the flag of the United States of America and the Florida State flag during the 1975 Continental Congress. Mrs. John P. Burke, past Regent and present State DAR Museum Chairman and Mrs. R. Randolph Osborn, Palm Beach Chapter Regent and State Flag of the U.S. of America chairman, officiated. Mrs. Roy W. Danischesky, chapter Treasurer, and Mrs. Audrey Lutz, Honor Roll Chairman, also attended.

The Palm Beach Chapter held their annual benefit fashion show at the Beach Club in Palm Beach. The theme was “Stars and Stripes” with the ballroom reflecting the theme with flags of our 200-year history being used. Thelma Weaver, Vice Regent of the Jonathon Dickinson Chapter in Delray Beach, sang American songs.

Jordan Marsh, prominent department store will do the fashion show.

Last year the benefit at the Beach Club was very successful. This year’s money will be spent on the chapter’s many patriotic projects.

The Palm Beach Chapter was formed in 1965. It has over 90 members and has been on the DAR Honor Roll for the past seven consecutive years.

The State of Florida is the only state whose citizens own and operate a home on Capitol Hill. Florida House is used for information and general accommodation.

GEN. WILLIAM SHEPARD (Westfield, MA) was given the honor, by the National Society of placing a Revolutionary War marker on the grave of Pvt. James Benjamin in Worthington, on Flag Day, June 14th, in the Leonard Curtis Cemetery.

James Benjamin was born July 20, 1757 in Preston, Conn. In the 1760s the family moved to Worthington and helped
settle the town. Mr. Benjamin, Sr. built the home that is now called the Lane Farm and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Feakes, the former Marcia Lane.

About 1775 James joined Capt. Oliver Lyman's Company of Northampton, which was under the command of Col. Nicholas Dikes. While serving in the war Pvt. Benjamin fought in the battles of Dorchester Heights, East Hoosuck, Stillwater and Saratoga.

After the war ended, he returned to Worthington where he married Miss Eunice Worthington, raised his family and died on May 28, 1821 at the age of 63.

Among those attending the service was a direct descendant of Pvt. Benjamin's Miss Edith Benjamin, who resides in Bloomington, Ill. and is a member of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. Other guests present were Mayor John Rhodes of Westfield, Members of the Worthington Historical Society and Chapter members.

Those taking an active part in the ceremony were Mayor Rhodes, Mrs. Ray L. Bartlett, Chapter Regent; Eiss Benjamin and Mrs. Ernest Schoonmaker, the Chapter Chaplain.

ALAMOSA (Alamosa, Colorado). A traditional festive Christmas luncheon at the home of Mrs. Roy B. Heilman was the scene of the December meeting of Alamosa Chapter.

Christmas tree ornament favors handmade by Mrs. W. J. Hutchinson were at each place. Following the luncheon a short business meeting was held with Mrs. Richard Peterson, Regent, presiding. A memorial tribute was given for recently deceased members Mrs. Grace Montgomery, Mrs. Florence Woodard, and former long-time member, Mrs. Carrie Platt. Books will be placed in Southern Peaks Library in their memory.

After the business meeting, members and guest told interesting stories of past Christmas events.

A fine display of very old books and scrapbooks arranged by the American Heritage committee was explained by Mrs. Roy Heilman. Among the books were a copy of Mrs. Brownings poetical works from the London Edition of 1856. "Lyrics of Homeland" by Eugene Hall dated 1881. "Household Poems" by Worthington.

Other authors represented were Cora Urquhart Potter, a famous dramatic reader of the day, Thackery, Victor Hugo and early American authors. An old "Speaker" filled with children's poems called to mind the old custom of Friday afternoon school programs. Several old song books also were shown. The books are the property of Mrs. William J. Hutchinson. Many of them were owned by Mrs. Hutchinson's grandmother Marian Lowell Chaffee, who was a sister of the American poet James Russell Lowell.

The two scrapbooks were handmade by Mrs. Chaffee for her granddaughter and were filled with many treasures, the most outstanding being a piece of yarn knitted from the first fleece of the famous lamb of "Mary's Little Lamb." Mrs. Fred Bennett are members of the American Heritage committee.

ROCKFORD (Rockford, Ill.). The Assembly Committee Room, 2nd Floor Independence Hall, pictured on the cover of the June—July 1973, DAR Magazine was beautiful and perfect in every detail except there was no candle snuffer for the candles.

In commemoration of a special Bicentennial Project, the Rockford Chapter donated to the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa., an antique candle snuffer of fine quality dating back to the year 1700.

Miss Eleanor Bennett and Mrs. Byron Mabie are shown with the candle snuffer.

The candle snuffer donated from the Rockford Chapter Museum in March 1974 was accepted immediately and a welcome addition to the committee of the Assembly's Chamber as part of the NSDAR's "Gift to the Nation" project.

As an added Bicentennial project some of our Revolutionary War Museum artifacts were on display the whole month of July, 1974, at the North Suburban Library. They included an ink well, china dishes, war buttons, pictures, 13 star silk flag, water flask, candle snuffer, etc. Our museum, located at the Rockford Women's Club, holds many interesting historical artifacts and great care has been taken to preserve, document and display these in locked glass cases for the education and enjoyment of many people. Tours are held to acquaint anyone interested in our collection.

The Bicentennial Committee is also cooperating with the Winnebago County Commission to promote projects with high school youth and to hold a tea at the new downtown mall July, 1975. Co-signers will be obtained of the Declaration of Independence, which will be sent to Freedoms Foundation. Each person signing will be given a parchment copy of the Declaration of Independence.

MAJOR JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD (Bloomfield, NJ), dedicated and presented a Red Oak Tree to the Town of Bloomfield, commemorating the Bicentennial.

Mrs. Kenneth I. McCormick, Vice Regent and Program Chairman, greeted the honored guests and members of the Chapter who gathered on the Park Place side of the Green, on a beautiful clear day. The American and Chapter flags were blowing, showing their beautiful colors!

The program commenced with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, which was led by Mrs. William C. Moodie, Flag Chairman.

The Honorable John W. Kinder, Mayor of Bloomfield, brought greetings from the Town; Mrs. Robert M. Sutton, State Regent of New Jersey, brought greetings from the State Society, speaking on the planting of the State Tree—the Red Oak— as a fitting gift to commemorate the Bicentennial.

Miss Helen Hunt, Regent of the Chapter, told about the Chapter's interest in the Town, stating that the Chapter had placed bronze markers on the graves of eleven Revolutionary soldiers buried in Bloomfield Cemetery; on the graves of five Real Daughters of the Revolutionary War in Bloomfield Cemetery and a bronze marker and large boulder at the corner of Broad and Liberty Streets. This commemorated the visit of General Joseph Bloomfield in
1797 and where, in 1812, he stood and addressed the townspeople at the time the Town of Bloomfield was incorporated. This was placed in 1923. In 1928, the chapter marked the grave of General Joseph Bloomfield in St. Mary's Cemetery, Burlington, New Jersey, commemorating the 250th anniversary of the town of Burlington, N.J.

Mrs. McCormick introduced Councilman Joseph G. Wojek, a co-chairman of the Bicentennial Town Committee, who stated that this was the first such celebration to take place in the town.

Mr. Karl Jensen, who prepared and set the boulder, was introduced. Mrs. John L. Radcliffe, Chapter Chaplain, read a prayer.

Mrs. Anthony (Alba) Brunetto sang Joyce Kilmer's "TREES."

Mrs. Thomas J. Williams, Chapter Bicentennial Chairman, presented the gift of the Red Oak Tree to the Town of Bloomfield and Mayor Kinder accepted it with these words "Thank you very much and I hope this lovely beginning of Bloomfield's Bicentennial celebration will continue to be as pleasant."

The program ended with the singing of The National Anthem led by Mrs. Brunetto.

ESTHER REED (Spokane, Washington). A DAR marker has been placed at the grave of Elizabeth Foster Tappan Tannatt in the Fairmount Cemetery at Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Tannatt was born in 1838 in Manchester, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Colonel Eben and Sally (Tappan) Tannatt. She served as first Washington State Vice Regent from 1903 to 1904.

She married General Thomas R. Tannatt, a Civil War Officer, in 1860, just before the Civil War started. She served as an Army nurse for the Northern forces in the Civil War during her husband's campaigns. Because of his many and varied positions following the war, she lived in many parts of the country—Tennessee, Colorado, and Walla Walla, Washington, where her husband was mayor for two terms during the 90s, in Farmington, Washington from 1888 to 1909, where she and her husband conducted a large prize winning orchard; and in Spokane, Washington where they lived in retirement at their home at 7th and Cedar. In 1914 she finished a book entitled "Indian Battles in the Inland Empire." It was published under her name Elizabeth Tannatt. As a member of the Esther Reed Chapter, she was instrumental in having a park and monument erected at Rosalia, Washington depicting the final stand of Lt. Col. Edward Steptoe in his battle with the Indians in 1858. She was also a devout member of All Saints Episcopal Cathedral in Spokane. Elizabeth Tannatt died in Spokane, Washington in 1920.—Mary Renlund.

FREEDOM HILL (Great Falls, Va.). Turning a spadeful of dirt at the planting of a pink dogwood tree on the grounds of the new Fairfax County YWCA headquarters building on November 2nd was Mrs. W. David Cassidy, Regent of Freedom Hill Chapter. This was in keeping with the Virginia DAR conservation project of planting a dogwood tree by each chapter in the state in an effort to make a more beautiful America as part of the Bicentennial theme. The new YWCA building had been continuing a project of Freedom Hall Chapter, as individual chapter members had contributed over $500 to the building fund and in October the chapter had presented The Flag of the United States of America which had been flown over the United States Capitol and a flag pole fund was started by a chapter member with contributions from other local chapters. An interior flag was also presented for use inside the building.

Pictured with Mrs. Cassidy (left to right) are Mrs. Harold B. Whitmore, YWCA Vice President, House Committee chairman and Fairfax County chapter DAR member; Mrs. Robert H. Brockhurst, Freedom Hill Bicentennial chairman, Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. Thomas R. Jones, YWCA associate member and Grounds chairman, Trina Rinaldi, 4-year-old YWCA junior member, Mrs. Paul Rinaldi, YWCA board member and Arts chairman, and Mrs. Carl L. Lewis, a Freedom Hill DAR Junior, Conservation chairman and granddaughter of Thomas Tyler Page, author of The American's Creed.

JOHN ALEXANDER (Alexandria, VA), organized May 17, 1932, with its motto "Youth—Now and in the Future", now under the capable leadership of Mrs. Carl H. Peterson, Regent, has 101 active members. It has always been a hard working, cooperative group. Ever mindful of its pledges, its members are always "ready and willing and able" to meet the chapter's national, state, and local goals. It cooperates with other chapters and other organizations outside of the NSDAR.

Each year the chapter plans and looks forward to the month of November—Antique Show Time Again—1974 the 26th year—fully aware of the fact that it's a "backbreaking" job—that never ends. As a show closes the members are always beginning to plan for the next one to make it "bigger and better!" This year the show was held at the Ole Colony Inn with two of the members, Mrs. Harry A. Councilor and Mrs. Henry E. Voges as chairmen. This show is the only source of funds to support the many projects of the chapter. The most important project is the 3 Rachel McDaniel Biscoe Nursing Scholarships. There are three of these at the Alexandria Hospital. (Mrs. Biscoe is a member of the chapter and Vice President General.)

The Bicentennial committee, headed by Mrs. John C. McClintock, is financing its project by the sale of a handsome silk scarf commemorating the 200 year anniversary of the U.S.A. The scarf is an original, created by a well known artist, and will soon become a collector's item.

LLANO ESTACADO (Amarillo, Texas) wishes to pay special tribute to one of its members, Mrs. Woodson Coffee (Velda Barger), for her years of dedication and devotion to Historical research, Educational pursuits, and Patriotism. Through her volunteer work, and through her donations of more than 300 books, she has helped to build the genealogy department of Mary E. Bivins Library into the fourth largest collection of genealogical materials in Texas. People from many states do research here. She sponsored the organi-
Mrs. Woodson Coffee.

zation of the Amarillo Genealogical Society, devoted countless hours to workshops, and to teaching lineage research. It was under her guidance that the Society's quarterly "The Reflector" was published.

She served as Secretary, Treasurer, Vice Regent and in 1955 was elected Regent of Llano Estacado. During her term, and in cooperation with Palo Duro High School, a monument was erected marking the Josiah Gregg Trail, one of the wagon train routes to California, the ruts of which can still be seen stretching across the Staked Plains. The granite nine foot monument has three concave sides and bears inscriptions depicting various phases of the 49er's lives, and was erected on the school's campus. Later, she was instrumental in the Chapter placing a bronze plaque, bearing the names of 166 early day settlers, in the central hallway of the school.

An old Chief once remarked "Make good tracks, a young brave may follow." We are proud of the tracks Mrs. Woodson Coffee has made in the Panhandle of Texas.

GOVERNOR DAVID EMANUEL, (Swainsboro, Georgia). Television coverage by Station W.J.B.F., Augusta, Georgia provided one of the highlights of Governor David Emanuel Chapter's recent meeting. This was a combined tour and monthly meeting for the fifty-three active DAR members seen in the picture are: front row (l-r), Mesdames Carter Watkins, Yarrell Sykes, Charles Baker Harding, Regent, proudly displaying her Medal of Appreciation, Harry Lee Taylor, Vice-Regent, also recipient of the same award in Williamsburg, whose husband is president, Jefferson Kiser, Lewis Hutchinson. Back row, Mesdames Dockery Brown, Hunter Barrow Past-Regent, Colonel John Banister Chapter Petersburg, Vernon Tillar, Julian Watson, Cato Pruell, Posie Vincent, Registrar, recognized for outstanding help in lineage research, and Miss Katherine Grizzard.

Our other Bicentennial projects in progress include: giving the book "Records of the Revolutionary War" by Saffell to our local library, marking the grave of Captain John Robinson of Greensville County, and compiling into a booklet the complete write-up of each member's Revolutionary ancestor.

With excellent leadership and good programs, we now have a membership of 50 including 13 juniors, an all time high. —Frances Tillar.

ROBERT COOKE (Nashville, Tennessee). The highlight of the fall sessions for the chapter was the special dedication of a marker at the grave of a Real Daughter, at the Gamaliel, Kentucky cemetery. Martha Browning York was the daughter of Charles Browning, born in 1757 in Maryland but moved later to South Carolina. He served with the South Carolina troops during the American Revolution and was wounded at the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780. This decisive victory for the Continental forces was considered the turning point of the struggle in the South against the English enemy.

The sword, sash, and telescope of the British commander, Major Patrick Ferguson, were captured by Colonel John Sevier and have been donated by his grandson to the Tennessee Historical Society. These war souvenirs are on exhibit in the Tennessee State Museum at Nashville.

Martha Browning was born May 8, 1808. She married Meredith Roper Yorke in 1824 and was the mother of nine children. Mrs. Yorke died on April 15, 1885 nearly seventy-seven years old. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Erma York Thackston, member of Robert Cooke Chapter DAR.

In the picture beside the grave reading left to right are: Mrs. Dorothy Boyd Dale, regent; Mrs. Nell Moore Lee, Miss Juliette Cox, Mrs. Reid Dowland, Mrs. Quinton Coppage, Mrs. Thackston, Mrs. L. A. Martin, Mrs. A. H. Thornberry, Mrs. Robert D. Anderson, and Dr. Kate Zerfoss. —Nell M. Lee.
ABIAH FOLGER FRANKLIN (Nantucket, Mass.), met in Gardner Hall of St. Paul's Episcopal Church on December 16, 1974 to Christmas wrap sixty-five beautiful hand knitted caps as presents for the boys of Hillside School, Marlboro, Mass. Tucked in with each cap was a celophane wrapped chocolate bar as a surprise.

The caps were knit by members of the chapter and their friends. We are a small chapter and not all members knit, so some of the ladies made as many as six caps in order to have one done for each boy in time for Christmas.

In addition to the boy's caps there was one for the headmaster with "Hillside" on it, and one for the school chef.

Since Nantucket is an island situated thirty miles at sea, it is not possible for our chapter to take part in all DAR projects, but this one we enjoyed doing very much.—Rosalie M. Pitkin.

LADY WASHINGTON (Houston, Texas). Last spring when a comparably new Junior member assumed the Junior Chairmanship of Lady Washington Chapter it quickly became apparent that a project was needed to unite the fifty-three junior members. We decided to try a crewel quilt as a fund raiser for our chosen bicentennial project—helping to refurbish the Texas Room at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C. Twenty-four 10" by 10" squares of muslin with various flower designs drawn on with a fabric marker were distributed to the girls. A Crewel Workshop kicked things off and the girls worked on their squares during the summer. In September a three day drop-in quilting bee was held and the quilt became a reality. It was made of the crewel worked muslin squares set into strips of gold cotton fabric. Not only was the crewel quilt as a fund raiser for our chosen project, but the quilt beautiful and it created fast camaraderie. It was made of the crewel worked muslin squares set into strips of gold cotton fabric. Not only was the quilt beautiful but the results achieved were the same. A lovely quilt and a feeling of friendship emerged.—Jeanne Hotard English.

VALLEY FORGE (Valley Forge, PA). In a setting of holiday decorations, the members of chapter celebrated their 80th Anniversary of the founding of the chapter at a luncheon at the Westover Inn & Golf Club, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Charles A. Erskine, Regent, presented the visiting dignitaries: Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, seven State Officers, thirteen members of the Philadelphia Regents Club and eight past Regents of Valley Forge Chapter.

Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Regent of Pennsylvania, was guest of honor and speaker for the occasion. Mrs. Miller discussed the Pennsylvania State Project for the Bicentennial—the creation of a Meditation Room at the William Penn Memorial Museum in Harrisburg. A check for $200.00 was presented to Mrs. Miller for this project.

Pictured left to right are Mrs. Rieder, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Miller, State Regent, Mrs. Leonard.

Two of the 50-year members who were present—Mrs. Nicholas Van Reed Hunter and Mrs. Percy P. Teal—were introduced to the gathering of more than 125 members and guests. Both Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Teal are former Regents of Valley Forge Chapter.

The members of the Junior Committee were honored guests at the festive luncheon.

Mrs. Percival R. Rieder served as Chairman and Mrs. Reuben T. Schall as Vice Chairman of the event.

Appropriately the history of the chapter, vignettes of various Christmas Carols were presented by Mrs. Merritt W. Bosler, Chaplain, after which the Carols were sung.

Elied with our success, twenty-four more muslin squares were distributed this time designed to produce a Texas quilt. Twelve of the squares were bluebonnets, our state flower, and the other twelve were things and places characteristic of Texas. The Alamo, Goliad, various statues, the state shape, state flag, cowboy hat, a long-horned steer and a pecan tree were illustrated. This time we chose a moss green fabric and a different quilting fabric, but the results achieved were the same. A lovely quilt and a feeling of friendship emerged.—Jeanne Hotard English.

COSHOCTON (Cohocton, Ohio) presented The Flag of The U.S.A. recently to the New Public Library. President Stanley S. Shaw of the Library Board, received from Miss Mary H. Staats, Regent, and Mrs. Lawrence Clary, past Flag Committee Chairman, a flag supplied by Congressman John M. Ashbrook, Ohio 17th District, which had flown over the U.S. Capitol Building.

Because of the greatly increased interest in the area's historical heritage, a special room was established on the mezzanine floor to facilitate research in local history and it is augmented by microfilm and viewers, a filing system of local records, genealogies, historical documents and other material contributed by local families.

On October 1st the Coshocton DAR Chapter presented another Flag to the 40th Coshocton County Junior Fair, during the 123rd Coshocton County Fair. The Flag was received by Mr. Brent Porteus, a 4-H Club Leader and Junior Fair Board President, from Miss Mary H. Staats, Regent, and Mrs. John E. Dusenberry, Chairman of the U.S. Flag Committee. The flag had flown over the U.S. Capitol Building.—Mary H. Staats.

CACHE LA POUDRE (Fort Collins, Colorado). On June 14, 1974, a ceremony held near Laporte, Colorado, re-dedicated a marker first erected in October 17, 1916.

The inscription on the marker reads: "1844-1916 Dedicated to the memory of Antoine Janis, First Settler in Larimer County, Colorado. This tablet is placed to the New Public Library. President Stanley S. Shaw of the Library Board, received from Miss Mary H. Staats, Regent, and Mrs. Lawrence Clary, past Flag Committee Chairman, a flag supplied by Congressman John M. Ashbrook, Ohio 17th District, which had flown over the U.S. Capitol Building.—Mary H. Staats.

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Mrs. Hommon, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Beaty at Flag Day ceremonies.

Eventually the Book Committee became the Marker Committee and addressed itself to relocating the Janis marker.

By permission of ranchers Lee and Mary McConnell, the restored marker now rests at a strategic intersection of streets on land that once was the Janis squatter's claim and the first homestead in Larimer County.

The name Cache La Poudre stems from the 1836 incident of French trappers' burying part of their gunpowder before proceeding through a heavy snowstorm. Antoine Janis, a boy of twelve, was in this party of trappers. He returned in 1844 and settled in the area of the cache. Janis' friend, Chief Bold Wolf of the Arapahoes, gave him a large tract of land upon which he built a cabin, and in 1866, he filed the first homestead rights recorded in Larimer County.

AUGUSTINE WARNER (Gloucester County, VA). Thursday, November 7th was 200 years to the day in 1774 when resolute colonists threw two half-chests of tea into the York River in protest of British policies toward the colonies. Committees for Public Safety in Gloucester and Yorktown had published Resolutions banning the import of tea. But history indicates that a Williamsburg merchant, John Prentis, incurred the wrath of his peers and settled in the area of the cache. One of the more striking features of the old graveyard is the Indian Mound on which this grave is situated. The mound, at one time, was almost in the center of the area, and includes some of the oldest graves. An old pine tree, atop the mound, like a stately sentinel shadows the final resting place of this soldier. The stone reads: "James Johnson, Virginia, Pvt Regt, Lt Dragoons (Light Dragoons) Continental Line, Revolutionary War 1750-1850."

The soldier was buried in Cliff Hill Cemetery, Versailles. One of the more striking features of the old graveyard is the Indian Mound on which this grave is situated. The mound, at one time, was almost in the center of the area, and includes some of the oldest graves. An old pine tree, atop the mound, like a stately sentinel shadows the final resting place of this soldier. The stone reads: "James Johnson, Virginia, Pvt Regt, Lt Dragoons (Light Dragoons) Continental Line, Revolutionary War 1750-1850."

ROSS RUN (Versailles Ind.) members gathered recently to dedicate marker in memory of Revolutionary War Patriot James Johnson.

LAKWOOD (Lakewood, Ohio) is proud to honor Regent, Mrs. William R. Armstrong, her elected and appointed officers, chairmen and committees for a job "well done!"

Lakewood projects have been to promote in the best interests of the Society and is celebrating her 48th anniversary this year. This Scrap Book won a red ribbon at State Convention in 1974 and the Year Book got a blue ribbon and National Tri-Color Ribbon.

Subjects of our programs included—
DAR helped her while in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to begin her citizenship studies and again later in Albuquerque. In turn she helped another young Greek National to study for her citizenship papers and went with her to take her test.

Having three children, never a year passes that she is not a room mother, and was school Booster Club president. She chaperones band trips, is a Sunday School teacher, is active in the City Recreation program by teaching knitting, active in wives activities of the Mounted Patrol, in the Ladies Auxiliary at the hospital, does foreign language interpreting and is called upon to speak to clubs.

At our October meeting she gave an inspiring talk on Patriotism that was so moving that everyone had tears of pride and joy for her.

Fané and her husband have taken into their home a 16 year old boy from Brazil, who is attending Tucumcari High School, under the Youth For Understanding Organization. The children in the neighborhood are intrigued at the amount of time Fané spends teaching Ricardo about Americanism.

**TUCUMCARI (Tucumcari, NM).**

“Trustworthiness, Service, Leadership and Patriotism”, all these are exemplified in the person of Mrs. Richard Smith, known to Tucumcarians as Fané Smith. Tucumcari Chapter presented Fané Georgiou Smith with the coveted Americanism Award.

Mrs. R. G. Stephenson, organizer and past Regent, gave the presentation speech and Mrs. V. D. Finnell, Regent, awarded the medal and certificate. A subscription to the DAR Magazine was given to Mrs. Smith by Mrs. O. B. Erskine.

Fané was born in Old Falleron, Athens, Greece and went through the university there by knitting her way, majoring in languages. She saw hunger and hardship when Greece was occupied by foreign powers.

**WHITE Plains (White Plains, NY).**

Clara Pastore, new citizen, is flanked by Mrs. Arthur Barton, left, and Mrs. John Van Winkle, members of the White Plains Chapter during swearing in ceremonies at the new County Court House. In foreground, official papers are checked by Sabri Kandam, general attorney, immigration and naturalization service. The event, at which DAR members welcome new citizens with small flags and literature on citizenship, was the first to take place in the new structure.

**HUNT’S SPRING (Huntsville, Alabama)** became Alabama’s seventy-eighth chapter on October 10, 1974. Mrs. William A. Estes, Organizing Regent, presided at the Organizational Meeting with a gavel presented to the chapter by Mrs. Hollis E. Woodyard, State Regent. Mrs. Estes is State Chairman of Friends of the Museum Committee, member of the Board of Trustees of KDS School, and Past State Librarian and Corresponding Secretary.

The thirty-six member chapter bears Huntsville’s earliest name. Hunt’s Spring dates back to 1805, when John Hunt, a Revolutionary War soldier, settled with is family near Huntsville’s Big Spring. The period 1806-1808 marked the arrival of many settlers attracted by reports of a wonderful territory and pleasant climate. The settlement was called “Hunt’s Spring” until 1808 when it became known as “Big Springs.”

Mrs. David U. Patton, First Vice Regent of the Alabama Society, conducted the installation program for the officers. Mrs. Patton addressed the chapter on “What the Daughters Do,” emphasizing the threefold objectives of NSDAR and naming the programs which carry out these objectives. She urged members to keep before them the President General’s theme as they contribute their time and efforts to maintaining the high standards of DAR.

The chapter was honored to have present Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs of Scottish, Alabama, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, KDS School, and Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave of Lake Wales, Florida, Honorary Vice President General.

**COLONEL DANIEL APPLING (Baxley, Georgia)** is in its third year and has a very fine record of which we are very proud. With programs promoting all NSDAR objectives, we began this year with the observance of Constitution Week. Mrs. Eddie Branch, Constitution Week Chairman, made plans by getting a proclamation by Gov. Jimmie Carter and the Mayor. She met with city council asking them to ask all businesses to display the Flag during constitution week, made tape at local radio station for spots on constitution each day, chairmen called local Pastors to bring attention in sermon on our constitution.

September meeting was held with Mrs. H. G. Baker Sr., Chapter Regent, conducting the official Ritual. Mrs. Branch...
form of quilts—more than a dozen—for a program entitled "The Romance of Constitutional Politics."

Special emphasis was put on Bicentennial projects for the coming year. The first Bicentennial project in Aiken County was initiated by the Colonel Daniel Appling Chapter under the direction of Mrs. Albert Jenkins: the History of Churches in the county. This year began with a Bicentennial project sponsoring the recording of Veterans' discharge papers in clerks offices, good response in recording these very important documents.

HENRY MIDDLETON (Aiken, SC). Double wedding rings, baskets of cherries, tulips and flower gardens abounded at a recent meeting of the chapter. The rings, baskets and flowers were all in the form of quilts—more than a dozen—brought by chapter members and guests for a program entitled "The Romance of the Patchwork Quilt in America." The program was presented by Mrs. W. D. Halfacre.

Aiken, along with other sections of the country, is experiencing a revival of interest in quilting. Church groups, civic clubs and the city recreation department all sponsor classes in the art—an example of our American heritage. Books on quilting are in such great demand, according to the county librarian, that the Henry Middleton Chapter has given two books on the subject to the Aiken County Library. They are America's Quilts and Coverlets by C. L. Safford and R. Bishop and The Romance of the Patchwork Quilt in America by Carrie A. Hall and Rose G. Kresinger.

Mrs. Charles C. Cooper is Regent of the chapter and Mrs. Robert L. Swope is Vice Regent and program Chairman.

One of the quilts displayed was more than 125 years old, and had crossed the plains in a covered wagon. It is owned by Mrs. Sherman Wallace. Another, owned by Mrs. L. J. Burckhalter, is more than 100 years old. Two Victorian Crazy Quilts of taffeta, velvet and satin edged with lace, said to be made from old party dresses, were also displayed. One of them was signed with the seamstresses' initials and the date—1892—in the middle.

Katherine of Aragon, Spain, Henry VIII's first wife, introduced quilts in England. Some handiwork of Mary Queen of Scots, who was said to be "devoted to the needle," still exists. English and Dutch colonists introduced quilts in the New World where these "necessary and intimate" items were brought on the Mayflower by the Pilgrims. Pioneer women exchanged eggs and chickens for calico which they dyed brown with walnut hulls blue with indigo or yellow with laurel leaves for colorful fabrics to piece quilts.

Literally hundreds of names of quilt designs exist. These are based on history, politics, birds, geography, religion and flowers. More quilts are found in the Midwest than any other part of the country. The best heirloom collection of heirloom quilts is said to be in the Thayer Museum at the University of Kansas.

ESTAHAKEE (Boca Raton, Florida) was elated when Membership Chairman, Mrs. Ernest J. Nelson, was appointed Bicentennial Chairman of the City of Boca Raton by the Town Council—this because she had been a most successful Chairman of the Cancer Drive for the past three years. Connie and her committee are working up plans for a gala 1976.

Our January meeting was a fascinating journey to the Prehistoric Indian Ruins of Mesa Verde, Colorado, via slides shown by Mrs. Donald C. Jarden, DAR for a neighboring chapter.

For American History month, the Vice President of Florida Atlantic University, Mr. Roger Miller, told us about President Lincoln's Early Life (with slides). Also Barbara Anne Collier received the Good Citizen Award and a $25 Bond, having been chosen for this honor by her Boca Raton Senior High School classmates.

Mrs. Robert C. Vance was State Conference Chairman of the Florida State Meeting held in Holiday Inn Lakeside, Boca Raton, March 16 to 19, 1975. She and her committee worked long hours on this affair. Dr. Glenwood L. Creech, President of Florida Atlantic University, was speaker at the banquet, followed by a reception hosted by Estahakee Chapter. Captain Wm. T. Cleman, U.S. Navy Retired, spoke at the noonday National Defense Luncheon on the 19th.

WASHINGTON-CUSTIS (Baltimore, Maryland). An "Eighteenth Century Happening," was the highlight of our year. This was an authentic Eighteenth Century black tie dinner at the L'Hirondelle Club, Ruxton, Maryland, with Mr. John I. Kohler, II presenting his new bicentennial play "The World Turned Upside Down."

Mrs. Jack M. Zimmerman is Regent, with Mrs. Donald E. Bowman acting as chairman of the benefit. Authentic onion skin pen and ink invitations were drawn and sealed by Mrs. Walter B. Belitz. Colorful decorations of that period were made by Mrs. Robert B. Naeny. Mrs. William W. Knobloch provided Eighteenth Century music. Transportation was arranged by Mrs. Theodore E. Stacy to the gala, with many members in costume.—Mary Louise W. Bowman

MARY ANTHONY MCCRARY (Evansville, Indiana). As the nation gathers momentum toward the Bicentennial year the Chapter opened local observances by celebrating their Tenth Birthday with a banquet in the Executive Inn International Room. The tables were resplendent with burning white tapers and greenery. The head table featured a three-tiered birthday cake. Mrs. Arla C. Bruce, present Regent, presided at the banquet to which Chapter Regents and all members of the Southern District were invited guests.

Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, Indiana State Regent, guest speaker for the evening presented an address on "Intrinsic Values of DAR." A brief history of the chapter's achievements was presented by the Regent. Congratulations were expressed by the visiting Regents and each received a momento of the occasion. State and local SAR members were also present.

Mrs. Marvin Huff, Sr., Organizing Regent of the chapter and nationally recognized genealogical and historic research expert, was given special recognition for this and her achievements in the research

Pictured left to right are Mrs. Huff, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Stoltz and Mrs. Lundquist.
fields. Under her directions the chapter has scored an impression record in the area research projects, particularly in Vander -

scored an impression record in the area of the Red Banks Indian Trace; copying and publishing of Vanderburgh County marriage records, 1818-1835; copying and publishing of the First Vanderburgh County Tract Book; and microfilming of the WPA version of the Commissioners Minutes, 1818-1850.

Mrs. Walter Mason of Huntingburg, Southern District Director, DAR presented the "DAR Golden Leaf of Excel -

lence" to Mrs. Robert Suhreinrich for her outstanding reviews of Motion Pictures and entertainment in the Evansville Courier.

Mrs. Marvin Huff, Sr. presented the National Bicentennial Certificate Award to Radio Station WIKY for providing the outstanding editorial "Open Comment" and excellent unbiased news reporting of local and governmental affairs. Mr. George Stoltz, Vice President of the Radio Station, accepted the award for Mrs. John Engelbrecht and her late husband.

The Mary Anthony McGary Chapter, a Diamond Jubilee Chapter, was named in honor of Mary Anthony, daughter of Jonathan Anthony, an early settler in the Red Banks area and her husband Hugh McGary, founder of Evansville, Indiana. Nellie Kirby Bruce.

ST. ASAPH (Danville, Kentucky) observed its 75th anniversary and American History Month at the regular meeting in February. The chapter was organized February 12, 1900 with twelve charter members. Mrs. John Hogsett was the first Regent.

St. Asaph has had an illustrious history as portrayed in the Chapter Scrap Book displayed at the meeting by the Historian. Many members have served with distinction on National and Kentucky DAR Boards as well as leaders in church and community organizations. Each year American History Medals, Good Citizen and Good Citizenship Pins are awarded. The chapter supports the DAR Schools, Bicentennial projects, the Kentucky DAR Library, John Fox, Jr. and the State DAR Museum, Duncan Tavern.

The Regent, Mrs. Ernest Speckman, introduced the six past regents present. They were Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Mrs. James B. Beauschamp, Mrs. C. Evan Ed -
miston, Mrs. A. V. Douglas, Mrs. Sam Bell, Jr. and Mrs. Lawrence Woboril.

Mrs. Thomas Ensslin, Historian, presented American History Medals and Certificates to students, winners and runners-up in the historical essay contest sponsored by St. Asaph in the three elementary and one Junior High School in the city. Approximately 133 essays on "A Patriot of the American Revolution" were submitted by students from grades five through eight.

Members of Logan Whitley Chapter, Stanford Kentucky, and Jane McAfee Chapter, Harrodburg, Kentucky, were guests for the meeting.

ASHMEAD (Vicksburg, MS). In a Mississippi "first," two sisters were presented endowment pins by the Sarah Randolph Boone Society, Children of the American Revolution, at the annual tea hosted by members of Ashmead Chapter. The tea honored members of the DAR, C.A.R., and SAR.

Mrs. Carolyn Kitchens, who served six years as co-chairman and then became Senior President of Sarah Randolph Boone Society during 1972-73, and Mrs. Eleanor Price, who at different periods served a total of eight years as Senior President, were given the small gold circles on which stars symbolizing the 13 original colonies are engraved. Chosen to present the pins were their sons, Don Kitchens and Richard Price, both of whom have served the Boone Society as officers. For each pin, the Boone Society donated one hundred dollars to the C.A.R. endowment fund.

During the afternoon, nearly 75 members of the DAR, C.A.R., and SAR were greeted by Mrs. Bill Dalrymple, Ashmead Regent, and Mrs. Ackland Jones, Jr., in whose home the tea was held.

SAMLUE SORRELL (Houston, Texas) moves forward with great anticipation and interest to 1976 with plans for a double celebration. First, observing with other Chapters across the Nation our Country's 200th Birthday and second, to fittingly observe the Chapter's 50th Anniversary which will fall on April 26, 1976. At the helm is Mrs. W. Noble Carl, Regent.

Increasingly aware of the Spirit of '76 the Chapter programs are oriented both Historically and Bicentennially. One program featured Marcella D. Perry as Guest Speaker. Mrs. Perry is Co-Chairman of Houston's American Revolution Bicen -
tenial Commission. She was presented by Mrs. Lester O. Weison, Chapter Bicen -
tenial Chairman, and was awarded a Certificate of Merit for her splendid work by the State DAR Bicentennial Chairman, Mrs. Neil F. Amstler, Sr., who also holds a place on Houston's 42 member Com -
mision headed by Joe Foy.

Mrs. Amstler was honored at a coffee sponsored by Samuel Sorrell's Bicen -
tenial Committee in recognition of her outstanding work. Sharing honors was Mrs. Ford Hubbard, Organizing Secretary General, Houston Chapter Regents together with their Bicentennial Chairmen were invited to attend. Speakers were R. E. (Scotty) Scott, Director of the Com -
mision and Mrs. Jackson Hinds, Chair -
maman of the Heritage Task Force. Dr. Roy Price, Head of the Horizons' Task Force has also been a featured speaker. Filled in the National Film Library is a Series on Texas History, a gift of Armo Steel Corp. honoring Mrs. Amstler.

The Dedication of the Old-Stinson House in the James Hogg State Park, Quitman, Texas and the Presentation of the House to the City of Quitman and to the State of Texas by Chapter member, Miss Ima Hogg was, and is, one of Samuel Sorrell's major projects. This house, completely restored and beautifully furished in Period furniture, was the ancestral home of Sarah Ann Stinson Hogg, wife of former Governor James Hogg and mother of beloved and valued member, Miss Ima Hogg.

Under the guiding hand of Chapter Bi -
centennial Chairman, Mrs. Lester O. Weison, together with her family, one bedroom was furnished completely, au -
thentically. Mrs. Weison who was also one of the distinguished platform guests credited the chapter for their splendid help and aid.
ALLAPATTAH (Siesta Key, Sarasota, Florida) celebrated its tenth birthday November 15th, with a luncheon at a local restaurant. Fourteen organizing members were present. Mrs. Lynn Baker received her fifty-year pin.

Flag Day, the chapter was hostess to Myakka, Sara DeSoto, Osceola and Manatee Chapters and Saramana Chapter of the SAR.

Constitution Week the chapter had displays in banks, schools, libraries and shops. We were especially proud of our display of the Bennington Flag in Ellie's book store.

We have made and given several Braille flags to young people. Pins and certificates for DAR Good Citizens were presented to two high school senior girls at our annual Washington Birthday Tea and fashion show which is well attended by local residents. We also have four Junior American Citizens clubs with one hundred and nine members. This is a new activity for our chapter.—Alice Ryfty.

WESTERN RESERVE (Cleveland, Ohio). “Togetherness”—The Regent of Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. Stiles Brumbaugh, and the President of Western Reserve Society SAR, Lt. Col. Stiles Brumbaugh, officiated for their organization who sponsored the 2nd Annual Bicentennial Luncheon and Meeting of Patriotic Organizations on Washington's Birthday.

In attendance were 316 patriotic members of 27 organizations who with their “togetherness” organized themselves into a fund-raising group to purchase all Microfilm Rolls of the Pension and Bounty Land Records of Revolutionary War Soldiers. $17,817 was raised in the past year to complete this Bicentennial project. The microfilm rolls were placed on deposit for public use at the Western Reserve Historical Society Library.

Speaker for the luncheon was Vice Admiral Edwin B. Hooper, U.S.N. (Ret.), Director of Naval History, Curator of the Navy Department, and Director of the Navy Historical Center who spoke on “Washington, Maritime Influence, and Independence.” This year on October 13, 1975 the U.S. Navy celebrates its 200th Birthday.

Western Reserve Society SAR and Western Reserve Chapter DAR were formed in the year 1892. The history of the two for the past 83 years shows that this year a new first was reached in “togetherness” by the serving of a husband as President and a wife as Regent, simultaneously. Both worked with their members to further their cooperative Bicentennial Project on the above mentioned Microfilm Rolls.

Many hours of work were given by members of Western Reserve DAR in labeling and indexing the Microfilm Rolls for the Library. At the Chapter's January meeting, Mr. Meredith B. Colket Jr., Director of the Western Reserve Historical Society, spoke on the history of these Revolutionary Records and told of how the indexing of these records was started by a SAR man, Mr. Max Hoyt, and of his wife continuing the work after her husband's death. Our members especially enjoyed hearing accounts of Revolutionary War activities as recorded on these historical documentary rolls.

From a record breaking entry of 70 essays, judges selected three winners. Feb. 1975 winners, Wendy Thomas, Jon Larsen and Gerald Birzins presented winning essays at 5-6-7th grade levels, on the national theme: “A Patriot of the American Revolution.” Patriots selected were Patrick Henry, George Washington and James Madison, respectively. Each received a National Certificate of Award and appropriate chapter awards. A reading, “I Am America” was given in conclusion.

Chapter Good Citizen, Cindy Moore, was introduced by Mrs. Bert Kirkpatrick and awarded the Good Citizen pin and the book: “Women and the American Revolution.” In honor of this special day, Feb. 8th, birthday cake was provided, courtesy of Mrs. Kirkpatrick. All four winners advance to state competition on the basis of winning the chapter contests.

Mrs. R. C. Smithson’s National Defense report on “America’s Time For Soul Searching,” presented the challenge that Americans may have to call up the pioneering spirit of our forefathers and know sweat and blood and tears that have become uncommon in recent lifestyles.

Plans were discussed for attending the 73rd Nebraska State Conference hosted by Niobrara Chapter of Hastings.

A flashback from “30 Years Ago” provided pleasant reminiscing of the 19th anniversary dinner observance.—Gervaichi Pfennig

COLONEL JOHN WASHINGTON (Washington, D.C.), Mrs. R. Clark Giles, Jr., Regent, and Mrs. Faith Udahl, Bicentennial Chairman, observe as Master John Augustine Washington V and sister, Lacy unveil a marker in honor of Colonel John Augustine Washington. Also pictured are (left) the late Honorary President General, Mrs. Donald L. Spicer and D. C. State Regent, Mrs. Louis H. Renfrow, and (right) Mr. James L. Robertson, D. C. State Chaplain, and Mr. John Augustine Washington, guest speaker for the Bicentennial Ceremony and Dedication.

The ceremony was held at Pohick Church, Truro Parish, Fairfax County.
Virginia with Mrs. Giles, Regent, officiating. The Rev. Albert Jones, Rector of the Church presented a commentary on the architecture and history of the Church attended by the Washingtons. John Augustine Washington, Revolutionary soldier born at Mt. Vernon, was the favorite brother of George Washington.

Other distinguished guests (all Washington descendants) included Honorary President General, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan; Treasurer General, Mrs. Martin A. Mason; Past Treasurer General, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr; and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Washington. Also Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Curator General; Mrs. Walter B. Rensselaer, Past State Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur E. Brown, D. C. Bicentennial Chairman, and other D. C. Hon. National Officers and State Chairmen. Two hundred attended the Ceremony and Dedication.

An elaborate tea followed at Historic Gunston Hall which is administered by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America of which the Regent is a member.

**BENNINGTON (Bennington, Vermont)** celebrates its own anniversary on Bennington Battle Day. The Chapter, which is six years older than the Vermont State Society, DAR was organized on August 16, 1893 by Mrs. Jesse Burdett, who was the first State Regent of Vermont. Last August 16th they observed their 81st birthday with a memorial service in the beautiful Old First Church at Old Bennington conducted by the Rev. Arvel M. Steece. The President of Bennington College, Dr. Gail T. Parker, gave the address “Women and the American Revolution” in which she paid tribute to the political awareness and patriotic acts of colonial women, with particular attention to the women of Bennington.

Following the service, the congregation moved to the historic graveyard of the church where rest so many Revolutionary soldiers. There two representatives of the C.A.R., Harriette Eddington and Susan Sheldon, placed the Chapter’s memorial wreath at the impressive monument which is dedicated to the brave men who fell in the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777.

A luncheon meeting which followed was gavelled to order by the Chapter Regent, Miss Anna Vaughn, using a block and gavel which were made from the floating bridge that once linked Ft. Ticonderoga with Ft. Independence, and which had been presented to the Chapter in 1907. Mrs. Joseph Wilson read the history of Bennington Chapter which included an impressive list of achievements. The Vermont State Regent, Mrs. Harold Stillwell, spoke of plans for the Bicentennial which coordinate observance of the Independence of the nation with the birth of Vermont which occurred one year later in 1777. Appropriately the festivities culminated in a beautiful birthday cake.—Dorothy Goldsmith.

**AMANDA BARKER DEVIN (McConnelsville, Ohio).** Mrs. Evelyn True Button, educator, ardent supporter of Women Suffrage and a devoted member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was honored on her 100th birthday.

Mrs. Button is the great grand-daughter of Gen. Robert McConnel, Veteran of the War of 1812, and founder of the Village of McConnelsville. Her Revolutionary ancestors were Capt. James McConnel, Ephriam True, Capt. Thomas Tuttle, Solomon Tuttle, Job Fuller, Lt. Tobias Leighton, George Adams and Ensign Benjamin Batchelder.

**LAGRANGE-ILLINOIS (LaGrange, Illinois).** Mrs. Ralph Knouf, past State Lineage Research Chairman and past Regent of the chapter arranged for over 65 books on genealogy to be purchased from the private collection of Joseph C. Wolf of Newberry Library, Chicago before he retired to California and for them to be placed in the special section given by the LaGrange Library. Also in this section of the LaGrange Library are books given by Mrs. Robert Hose from her mother’s collection. Her mother was Evelyn Cole Peters, Honorary State Regent and Past Registrar General. On the three shelves recently added are also periodicals and other genealogical materials for the Village of LaGrange residents to use in the Library. This gift includes much material for the membership commission to use in its work for new chapter members and those working on supplementals. Mrs. Ralph Knouf has acted as membership chairman of the chapter for many years and is pictured with Librarian Mrs. Edwin Morris of the chapter who also serves on the membership commission.

The chapter awarded a certificate of appreciation to Mr. Joseph C. Wolf of Newberry Library for his many services to the chapter members who asked his help at the Library in Chicago and for additional gifts to this collection.

Included in this gift to LaGrange are the rare edition series, “The First Census of the United States.” This Bicentennial gift to LaGrange also includes the 1974 publication by NSDAR “Women and the American Revolution” and stereo recording of Dallas Corley’s “The History of the American Revolution.” These gifts followed the successful benefits given by the chapter for its philanthropies. Chairman of the Ways & Means Committee is Mrs. Virgil Hendricks and the Regent is Mrs. Earl Lind.

**ALOHA (Honolulu, Hawaii).** As the good ship “Aloha Chapter,” under the American Flag, sails through its 77th year, it has been through a lot of rough weather as well as smooth sailing. As Captain, the steering has been made easier by the direction of the Honor Roll which has steered us through the points listed on the Questionnaire.

The Main Mast, our Library, with 2,500 genealogical books being used by over 250 visitors, has been kept seaworthy with money spent on rebinding and purchasing of new books. Many hours of volunteer work have been spent on the Main Mast.

The mizzennmast, or American History Month Essay Contest, is still going full sail ahead with every school in the State that has 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th grades being contacted to participate in the Contest.

The royal mast, the Hawaii Student Loan Fund, remains one of the leaders in our country with approximately $37,000.00 out in circulation to 40 students.

Membership is the skeleton caulked by the Membership Chairman, supported by the cross beams, Lineage Chairman, and the keel, the Registrar. Constant repair is maintained to keep the ship seaworthy or it would sink.

The Regent attended the Parliamen-
From the desk of the National Chairman . . .

ERRORS! April issue, 1975:
Page 321, column 1, lower left:
"Need parents of Herod Blake Swaim, etc. . . . Amanda & Sarah. Lived in Appanoose, Iowa.

Page 321, column 2, middle right:
"HUTSON-GRAVES-TURNER: etc. . . . El Dorado. Believe a brother of Wm. Graves, b. 1902, S. C.,

Page 322, column 1, lower left:
"WIRTZ-WERTZ-WURE: "WIRTZ-WERTZ-WURZ"

QUERIES

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

Need information on Simeon SMITH of Suffield, Connecticut. He had a Daughter Ruth, b. in 1749, who married Seth VIETS, November 12, 1769 in Turkey Hills, Connecticut.—Mrs. Earl R. Stanley, 11005 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854.

Wanted ancestry of Jerusha LOCKWOOD, b. 11/23/1760, probably New York. She married John FERRIS, b. 4/20/1760 in 1782. They lived in Westchester County, N.Y. throughout the Revolution. They were in Albany, N.Y. in 1788 and in Fortage County, Ohio in 1805.—Mrs. Earl R. Stanley, 11005 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854.


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


CROWELL: Documentary evidence is needed to establish that Mary Ann Crowell was the Daughter of Jennings Crowell and Ann Reid (Reed).—Mrs. Edith Widenhouse Cooper, 2343 Roswell Ave., Apt. 204, Charlotte, N. C. 28207.

TORBIT: Would like to correspond with any Torbet (Torbit, Torbut) or their descendants. Would also like any information on Rev. soldier, Robert Torbit (Tarbet, Torbet). One R. T. listed in County of York, Captain Mitchell’s Comp., Penn. Was he the same R. T. who moved to Chester County, S. C. with his children: Nancy, John, Hugh, Frances & (?) Thomas and listed in the 1790 S. C. Census? Interested in locating graves of Robert Torbit (d. prior 1808, Chester Co., S. C.) and Francis Torbet (d. approx. 1829, Fairfield County, S.C.).—Mina S. Torbett, Rt. 1, Box 192, Forsyth, GA. 31029.


WILLIAMSON: Thomas, Jr., need proof of marriage to Francis Beatty.—Mrs. Grady B. Wells, State Rt. A., Box 408, Franklin La. 70538.

Partial Listing of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in West Virginia. Presented by Mound Chapter DAR Moundsville, West Virginia.

"HISTORIC and SCENIC MARKING COMMISSION COURT HOUSE, Charleston, West Virginia, March 10, 1937. We list below Revolutionary soldiers, who once lived in what is now West Virginia, and whom records have been filed in this office. Those records are made up from the files of the Pension Office in Washington or of applications for pensions filed before the various county courts in what is now West Virginia. "This record is very incomplete as there are many hundreds of Revolutionary soldiers to be found in various places which are not on this list." (Continued from April Issue)

MACE, Isaac
MACE, John
MADDOX, Matthew
MADERA, Christian
MADERA, Nicholas
MAIL, Wilmore
MALES, John
MALICK, John
MALLOW, (MALLOWS), Henry
MALONE, Hugh
MALONE, Thomas
MARLAT, (MORLATT), Peter
MARRATT, Larose (Raney)
MARSHALL, Benjamin
MARTIN, Daniel
MARTIN, Job
MARTIN, Joseph
MARTIN, Samuel
MARTIN, William (Colonel)
MATHews, Isaac
MATHiAS, Richard
MASWELL, David
MAXWELL, Thomas
McCALLUM, James
McCANDLESS, John
McCANN, Patrick
McCARTY, Andrew
McCLEARY, William (Colonel)
McCLOOK, Abraham
McCOMBS, John
McCULLOCH, Samuel (Major)
McCUNE, Peter
McDADE, James
McDANIELS, John
McDANIELS, Thomas
McDONALD, Archibald
McELROY, Thomas
McEVER, (McKEEVER, McIVER), Angus
McFAULK, John (Lieu.)
McGE, Thomas
McINTIRE, Robert
McINTIRE, Thomas
McKAY, William
McKEEORVAN, (MACKSON), John
McKENNIE, William
McKNIGHT, Michael
McLAUGHLIN, James
McMILLION, (MCMILIAN), Joseph
McMILLIN, Robert
McNEIL, Daniel (Capt.)
McREE, William
McVANY, (McVANEY), Christopher
MEADE, (MEAD), William
MEADOW, (MEADOR), Josiah
MEADOWS, Frances (Francis)
MEDLAR, Boston
MESSINGER, Abner (Abney)
MIDDLETON, (MIDLETON), John
MILAN, Rush
MILEY, John R.
MILLER, Jacob
MILLER, John
MILLER, Peter
MILLER, Phillip
MILLER, Robert
MILLER, Samuel
MILLEGAN, Hugh
MILLIGAN, John
MILLS, John
MILLS, (MILL), Thomas
MILOY, (MILEY, MELEY), John R.
MINEAR, David
MITCHELL, John
MOORE, Cato, 1st
MOORE, Elijah
MOORE, Enoch
MOORE, Samuel
MORGAN, Abel (Dr.)
MORGAN, Benjamin
MORGAN, David
MORGAN, Even
MORGAN, James
MORGAN, Morgan (Lt.)
MORGAN, (Zackquill, (Zackwell)
MORRIS, Amos
MORRIS, William
MORRIS, Zadoc
MORROW, Ralph
MORTON, Edward
MOUNTS, Humphrey
MUCHVELVAINE, (MACKLEVAINE), Yunis
NAY, Jacob
NAY, John
NEAL, James (Capt.)
NEELEY, John
NETTLES, Abraham
NANNAY, (NANNOY), Benjamin
NEVILL, (NEVILLE), John
NEVille, Joseph (General)
NICHOLLS, Leavin
NICHOLS, Richard
NICHOLS, Williams
NICHOLS, Zepheniah
NICKLE, (NICKELL), Isaac
NIPPER, (NIPPERS), George
NORRIS, John
NUTTER, Christopher
NUTTER, Thomas
OBART, (OBERT), John
OBERT, John
ODELL, Jeremiah
OGDEN, Samuel
OLIVER, Samuel
O'NEALE, (O'NEAL, L'NEAL), Constantine
O'NEAL, John
OR, John
OUR, (O'NEAL, O'NEAL, O'NEAL, U'REAL), Searchman
PAIN, (PAYNE), George
PAINSESSL, Jacob
PARKER, James
PARSONS, James
PARSONS, Joseph
PARSONS, Thomas
PARSONS, William
PATTON, John
PAYTON, (PAYTON), John
PECK, Peter
PENCE, Jacob
PENNINGER, Henry
PEPPER, William
PERKINS, Elias
PERRY, Thomas
PETERS, Christian
PETERS, Godfrey
PETERS, (PETTERS), John
PETTERSON, Thomas
PHIELSONG, William D.
PIERCE, John
PHILLIPS, Elijah
PHILLIPS, W. B.
PIERCE, John
RINEHART, Thomas
ROACH, Jonathan
ROBARDs, (ROBERTS), Archibald
ROBERTS, Isaac
ROBERTS, Richard
ROBERTS, Thomas
ROBINSON, Benjamin
ROBINSON, Isaac
ROBINSON, James
ROBINSON, (ROBESON), John
RODGErS, Abraham
ROE, (ROW), John
ROGERS, David
ROGERS, Rhodon (Rho-
ROLLINS, (RAWLINGS), Moses
ROMINE, John
ROSE, Isaac
ROSEBROUGH, John
ROUSH, George
ROUSCH, (ROUSH), Jacob
ROUSH, Jonas
ROW, (ROWE, ROE), John
ROUSH, Jonas
ROW, (ROWE), John
RUNION, Elijah
RUSSELL, David
RUSSELL, Thomas
RUTHERFORD, Rob't
RYAN, John
RYLAND, Nicholas N.
RYMER, George
SALTER, James
SAMPKINS, Thomas
SAMPSONs, (SIMSONs, SIMMONs), Reuben
SAMMONS, John
SAMS, (SANDS), Samuel
SAMS, Jonathan
SAPP, Joseph
SANFORD, William
SARGEANT, Jeremiah
SAUSBERRY, William
SAYERS, Seely  
SCALES, Nathaniel  
SCHOOLCRAFT, John  
SCHRAEDER, Jacob  
SCOTT, David  
SCOTT, James  
SCOTT, John  
SCOTT, William  
SCOTT, John E.  
SHANK, Christian  
SHAVE, Paul  
PARD (PARD), Jonathan  
SHEPHERD (SHEPHERD), (SHEPHERD),  
SHOE, (SHOE), Sharp  
SHARP, Christian  
SHAVE, Peter  
SHAVE, George  
SHAVE, Paul  
SHAVE, Peter  
SHAW, Charles  
SHEETS, John  
SHELL, Philip  
SHEPHERD, (SHEPHERD), (SHEPHERD),  
SHINGLETON, William  
SHERMAN, John  
SHINN, Isaac  
SILMAN, Joseph  
SHINGLETON, William  
SHOBER, (SHOBER), John  
SHORES, Thomas  
SHRIEVE, John  
SIMMONS, John  
SIMONS, Asa  
SIMPKINS, Charles  
SIMPKINS, John G.  
SIMS, James  
SIMS, John  
SINNETT, (SINNAST, SINNAST, SINNAST),  
SKIDMORE, Andrew  
SLEYEN, John  
SLEITH, David  
SMITH, Charles  
SMITH, Daniel  
SMITH, George P.  
SMITH, Jacob  
SMITH, James  
SMITH, John  
SMITH, Mark  
SMITH, Thomas  
SMITH, William  
SNIDER, John  
SOCKMAN, John  
SODOWSKY (SODOWSKY), (SODOWSKY),  
SOMERVILLE, William  
SPATZ, Michael  
SPENCER, John  
SPONG, David  
SPOTTSWOOD, Alexander  
STACKHOUSE, John  
STANLEY, Peter  
STALNAKER, (STALNAKER), Samuel  
STALNAKER, Valentine  
STANLEY, William  
STEEL, Thomas  
STEEL, William  
STEPHENS, Adam (General)  
STEPHENS, John  
STEPHENSON, Hugh  
STEPHENSON, (STEPHENSON), John  
STEPLETON, Andrew  
STEWARD, (STUART, STEURT), Edward  
STEVE, John  
STOUT, Caleb  
STOUT, Moses  
STOUT, Thomas  
STRADLER, (STATLER), Jacob  
STRAIN, William  
STUART, John  
STUMP, Michael  
STURM, Jacob  
SULLIVAN, Peter  
SUTTON, Elijah  
SWAN, Charles  
SWERINGEN, Joseph  
SWEGER, John  
SWINGER, Samuel  
SWISHER, Jacob  
SYNDOR, Fortunatus  
TANNER, Samuel  
TASKER, James  
TAYLOR, Daniel  
TAYLOR, Daniel, Sr.  
TAYLOR, Edward  
TAYLOR, James  
TAYLOR, John  
TAYLOR, Paul  
TAYLOR, Thomas  
TENNANT, Richard  
TENNEY, James  
THAYER, Abel  
THOMAS, Joseph  
THOMPSON, Alexander  
THOMPSON, Jacob  
THOMPSON, Stephen  
THRAILS, (THRAILS), Richard  
TICHNALL, David  
TOWSEND, John  
TRADER, Arthur  
TROTIER, Paul  
TROY, James  
TUCKER, George  
TUCKER, Henry  
TUCKER, John  
TURLY, James  
TURNER, Alexander  
VANASDAL, John  
VANANSDELL, (VANANSDELL), Cornelius  
VANGILDER, Jacob  
VANMEMER, Joseph  
VAUSE, William  
WADDEL, (WADDELLE), Thomas  
WADE, George  
WADE, Hezekiah  
WADE, Joseph  
WADSWORTH, (WARDSWORTH), Robert  
WAGGONER, John  
WAGNER, Jacob  
WALDO, John J.  
WALKER, Oliver  
WALKER, Thomas  
WALL, Charles  
WAMSLEY, David  
WAMSLEY, James  
WAMSLEY, William  
WANLESS, Ralph  
WASHINGTON, Samuel  
(WATKINS, Sarah  
WATKINS, Stephen  
WEBB, John  
WEEKLEY, Thomas  
WELLS, Ducket  
WELLS, (WILLS), John  
WELCH, (WELSH), John  
WELSH, Isaac  
WEST, Alexander  
WEST, James G.  
WESTFALL, John  
WHALEY, James  
WHARTON, Zachariah  
WHEELER, Samuel  
WHEELING, Samuel  
WHITE, Isaac  
WHITE, James  
WHITE, Joseph  
WHITE, Robert  
WHITE, Samuel  
WHITE, William  
WHITE, William  
WHITEMAN, (WHITMAN), Henry  
WHITEMAN, (WHITMAN), Henry  
WHITEMAN, (WHITMAN), Matthew or Mathew  
WHITT, (WHITE), Robert  
WICOGG, Joacham  
WIDMYER, Michael  
WILLIAMS, Gabriel  
WILLIAMS, Henry  
WILLIAMS, Isaac  
WILLIAMS, Jeremiah  
WILLIAMS, Robert  
WILLIS, William  
WILSON, Asa  
WILSON, Benjamin  
(WINDSOR)  
WINGROVE, John  
WISEMAN, Caleb  
WISEMAN, Joseph  
WITHERS, Alexander  
WOLFE, George  
WOLFE, Jacob  
WOLFORD, (WOOLFORD), John  
WOODELL, (WADDELL), Joseph  
WOODFIN, John  
WOODROE, (WOODROW), Simeon  
WOODY, Martin  
WORK, David  
WORMLEY, William  
WRIGHT, John  
WYMER, Henry  
WYSONG, ?  
YATES, William P.  
YOAKUM, Jacob  
YOHO, Henry  
YOUNG, Charles  
YOUNF, John  
YOST, Heck  

Not on this list but reported to the Historian General by Mound Chapter DAR:
Martin Wetzel, McCready Cemetery near Viola, Marshall County, West Virginia. Market placed June 16, 1940.

ARKANSAS DAR, 1973-1974 BOOK, VOL. 83. ARK. VOL. 7-1933-Mrs. C. B. Rendleman, State Regent; NSDAR VOL. 7 Mrs. John N. Ware, State Chairman.
GALLOWAY, James (1742-1810) m. 1st, 1762, Ann Smith (1743-1790); m. 2nd, 1791, Mrs. Rebecca Galloway. Allied:
FitzGerald, Little, Lewis, Foskett, Hopkins, Mapes, Jacobus, Davis. Owner not stated.

CASH, Burdick Stuart (1816-1891, son of John Cash, 1769-1857, who m. 1795, Nancy Gudger, 1777-1851) m. 1843, Elizabeth Foster Weaver (1817-1888, dau of John Weaver, b. 1786, & Elizabeth Siler/Silver, b. 1788). Weimer Silver, b. 1755; Margaret Raferty, b. 1767. (Pts. of Elizabeth Silver?) Allied: Alexander, Humphill, Taylor, Ogburn. Owner: Wm. L. Cash, Dunedin, Pinellas Co., Fla.

GOODE, John (b. 1765, son of Robert Goode, 1745-1804) m. 1790, Dorothy “Dolly” Venable (b. 1768). Son, Samuel V. Goode (b. 1791). Owner: Mrs. W. C. Cocksey, Bowling Green, Ky.


GORDON, Enoch (b. 1745, son of Benoni Gordon & Abigail Smith) m. 1st, 1767, Polly Carter (b. 1768) m. 1785, Clark Eater (1765-1850). Allied: Reese, Lively, Hall, Sanders, Church, Carruth, Alexander Craighead (b. 1765) m. 1792, Susan 480 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE E. Doyen, Manchester, N.H.

GOOCH, John T. Harris, Opelika, Lee Co., Ala.

GREGG, James M. Dick, born April 12, 1838
Ralph Bartin Dick, born September 16, 1886

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Ralph Bartin Dick, born September 16, 1886

DICK FAMILY BIBLE. This DICK family (of Jasper County, Iowa) BIBLE is now in possession of a lineal descendant: Mr. Albert D. Rudischauer, 2505 Pleasant Avenue, East Ocean View, Norfolk, Virginia.

Births
James M. Dick, born April 12, 1838
Ruth Corison Dick, born August 14, 1850
Jessie Beatrice Dick, born March 24, 1873
Frances Nepthia Dick, born October 24, 1876
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Ralph Bartin Dick, born September 16, 1886
Charles Byron Hale, born March 6, 1870
Cecil Marie Hale, born June 7, 1892
Grace May Hale, born May 14, 1892

Marriages
Jessie B. Dick to Charles B. Hale August 19, 1891
Minnie M. Dick to John Dammerer February 14, 1904
Jessie B. Hale to Al Rudischhauser July 3, 1904
Frances N. Dick to Walter M. Freer

Deaths
Cecil Marie Hale July 13, 1892
Ralph Barton Dick September 4, 1902
James M. Dick July 31, 1908
Frances M. Dick Frere October 10, 1913
Ruch Carson Dick April 29, 1917

AFFIDAVIT: CITY OF NORFOLK: STATE OF VIRGINIA:
Personally appeared before me, M. S. Coppedge, A Notary
Public at Norfolk, Virginia, Mrs Mary L. Johnson residing at
9502 Sixth Street, East Ocean View, Norfolk, 3, Virginia, and
states she is Corresponding Secretary for the Sarah Constant
Chapter, DAR and that she personally copied the attached Bible
records from the James M. Dick Family Bible and Flyleaf. Mrs
Mary L. Johnson Re: Family Bible of James M. Dick: That
I hereby attest that the foregoing affidavit is true and correct
and that the attached records from the Family Bible of James
M. Dick are exact copies.

(signed Mary L. Johnson
(Mrs) Mary L. Johnson) Affiant

BIBLE OF SAMUEL & JUDY M. (GENTRY) McCLINTOCK. This Bible is the property of the son of Mattie (Martha Alice) McClintock & John K. (Knox) Melton—and g.son of Judy Margaret & Samuel McClintock.—Lloyd Melton, Palo, Ia. Submitted through Marion-Linn Chapter by Mrs. Ed. Dyson.
Samuel McClintock, born Dec. 25, 1832; m. March 4, 1848, Judy M. Gentry; d. January 27, 1909
Judy Margaret (Gentry) McClintock, born Feb 13, 1839; died Aug 20, 1922.

Children:
Florence McClintock born Jan. 1, 1859.
Louise McClintock born May 17, 1861.
Grant McClintock born Nov. 18, 1864.
Mattie (Martha Alice) born Sept 30, 1866.
Frank McClintock born Oct 28, 1868.

Marriages
Mattie (Martha Alice) McClintock m. Oct 8, 1894 to John K. Melton, he d. April 22, 1953.

In Bible of Samuel & Judy M. (Gentry) McClintock: Samuel Gentry born Oct 13, 1798.
Mary (Foland) Gentry, born March 10, 1809.

Children:
William Lemaster Born Sept. 30th, 1837
Elmira Lemaster born June the 15th, 1847
Laura F. Lemaster Born August 10th, 1868
Oscar Lemaster Born Apr. 13th, 1870
Horace Lemaster Born June 9th, 1872
Iva Rosette Young, January 30th 1887.
Walter Paul Young, July 1st, 1889
Vivian Young, Nov. 24th, 1895.
Charles M. Young, June 9th, 1898.
Blanche Young, June 16, 1903
Horace Walden Lemaster, Aug. 15, 1905.
Evington Elworth Koonsman, Jan. 18, 1908.
Mary Ellen Boyer, August, 1908.
Hazel M. Allen, Aug. 3d, 1897.
Daisy Myrtle Loomis, dau. of Horace Loomis, Jr. Married to Charles Allen.

Copy of names written by hand in my Grandmother ELMIRA LEMASTER'S BIBLE.

Births
William Lemaster Born Sept. 30th, 1837
Elmira Lemaster born June the 15th, 1847
Laura F. Lemaster Born August 10th, 1868
Oscar Lemaster Born Apr. 13th, 1870
Horace Lemaster Born June 9th, 1872
Iva Rosette Young, January 30th 1887.
Walter Paul Young, July 1st, 1889
Vivian Young, Nov. 24th, 1895.
Charles M. Young, June 9th, 1898.
Blanche Young, June 16, 1903
Horace Walden Lemaster, Aug. 15, 1905.
Evington Elworth Koonsman, Jan. 18, 1908.
Mary Ellen Boyer, August, 1908.
Hazel M. Allen, Aug. 3d, 1897.
Daisy Myrtle Loomis,
Cora A. Loomis,
Ethel May Loomis, May 17, 1—
Horace Loomis, Sr. March 9, 1797.
Louisa F. Loomis, Sr., Jan. 15, 1823.
Louisa F. Loomis, Jr., Sept. 18, 1849.
James M. Loomis, Sept. 19, 1851.
Horace Loomis, Jr., Jan. 19, 1854

**Marriages**

Horace Loomis, & Louisa F. Miller June 26, 1846.
Isaac Lemaster, & Lovey Ruddick, 10-19-1829 1835 or 6.
William Lemaster & Elmina A. Loomis, January 10, 1867.
Cornelius Young, & Laura Frances Lemaster, January 1886.
Horace Lemaster, & Susie Richardson, Nov. 30 1898.
Charles Allen, & Daisy Myrtle Loomis.
Charles Boyer, & Nora A. Loomis, Dec. 1907.
Elmer Koonsman, & Ethel M. Loomis, August 19, 1906.
Horace Loomis, Jr. & Elmina J. Carter Dec. 27, 1876.
Miles Lemaster & Louisa F. Loomis, Jr. Jan. 10th, 1867.
James Horace Lemaster, & Ollie Lamaster.
Walter Paul Young and Pauline Cobb, (Nov. 12, 1910).

**Deaths**

Isaac Lemaster Died January 6, 1872 Will dated 11-4-1872 admitted to probate 9-30-1873.
Lovey Lemaster Died 1840.
Horace Loomis, Sr. Died March 4, 1877.
William H. Miller Died Feb. 3d 1883.
Louisa F. Loomis, died September 28th, 1899.
Lillie May Lemaster Sept. 26th, 1872.
William Lemaster, died February 13th, 1916.
Oscar Lemaster died July 13th, 1916.
Louisa F. Burgess, died June 28th, 1930.—prob. Miles Widow Miles Lemaster, died
Evington Lemaster July 22, 1953.
Laura Frances Young January 15, 1955.
Cornelius Young January 27, 1957

**Memoranda**

Horace Lemaster, Born June 9th, 1872.
Susie B. Lemaster, June 4th, 1879.
H. Walden Lemaster, Aug. 15th, 1905.
B. Elmina Lemaster, Aug. 27th, 1910.
Edmond E. Lemaster, Jan. 2nd, 1915.
Florence Marie Wehmeyer, Born July 20th, 1922.
Henry Carl Wehmeyer, Born March 7th, 1924.
Charles Frederick Wehmeyer, Born October 5th, 1925.
Evelyn Young, Born Nov. 8th, 1913.
Ruth Young, Born September 9th, 1916.

Typed as found in both Bibles.

**Texas: Excerpts from Miscellaneous Marriage Records.**

**Victoria County, Texas**

March 1838
Isaac Combs—Jane Wilson

Sept. 6, 1838
John Dunn—Elizabeth May

Sept. 8, 1838
Benjamin Odlum—May Punch

Jan. 25, 1839
John F. Kemper—Eliza Miller

Mar. 27, 1839
James Upton—May Bray

May 6, 1839
Veijo Rosas—Maria Pliana Rauls

July 13, 1839
James Ryan—Matilda Howard

Oct. 13, 1839
George Wright—Amanda Wright

Oct. 19, 1839
Wm. McMinnae—Margaret Hardy

Dec. 12, 1839
John M. Black—Bridget Quinn

Apr. 23, 1840
James S. Shoemaker—Juliana Monk

June 13, 1840
Robert C. Hill—Agnes Menifee

July 18, 1840
H. W. Watts—Julia Ewing

July 28, 1840
Francis Smith—Lucretia Riley

Sept. 5, 1840
Malcolm Johnston—Ellen O’Donovan

Sept. 29, 1840
Tino Castillo—Doles Guthardo

Jan. 27, 1841
F. W. Pridham—Melinda Roberts

Feb. 2, 1841
Archibald Beatty—Elmina E. James

Jan. 28, 1841
John Keetes—Mary Jane Gray

Feb. 7, 1841
David W. Campbell—Dana Marie Francis

Cyrus

Feb. 22, 1841
Andrew W. White—Sophia W. Murphee

Apr. 15, 1841
James W. Moody—Susan J. Sim

May 8, 1841
Elijah A. J. Evans—Mary Oldes

May 17, 1841
William B. Rhee—Louisa Walker

Aug. 12, 1841
Edward Perry—Margo McCrabb (by Rev. W. C. Blair)

Sept. 23, 1841
George W. Garrett—Mary Ann Miller (by H. Sedbetter, J. P.)

Nov. 19, 1841
Elijah Bennett—Elizabeth Murphee

Nov. 30, 1841
John T. Price—Elizabeth Roberts

Jan. 30, 1842
Joseph Reynolds—Narcissa Dunbar (by A. D. McDonald, Chief Justice)

Feb. 1, 1842
John H. Wood—Nancy Clark

June 2, 1842
Madison M. Stevens—Susan Van Norman

Aug. 10, 1842
Samuel Wiel—Eliza Bronson

James InGram—Margaret Uner (by J. W. Rose, Chief Justice)

May 9, 1843
John H. Finch—Ann Jane McKenzie

Aug. 16, 1843
Patrick Quinn—Ann Husbands (by Wm. Gambel, J.P.)

May 9, 1843
Thomas Wheeler—Matilda Grogan

Harrison Dunbar—Margaret Huffman (by P. W. Pridham, J. P.)

Feb. 7, 1844
William Gamble—Ann Carroll

Mar. 27, 1844
D. D. Boer—Louisa Bishop (by G. W. Palmer, M. G.)

Apr. 8, 1844
Richard Owens—Elizabeth Maccannally (by B. W. Palmer, C. J.)

May 13, 1844
John Bonnat—Louisa Bellmon

June 21, 1844
George Pearlman—Malina Odoniz

Oct. 22, 1844
Jose Marca Berral—Antonia Garzia

Dec. 12, 1844
William Milliken—Richard Wiskam

Mar. 3, 1845
Conrad Frillman—Elizabeth Robert (by J. P. Annes, M. G.)

May 7, 1845
Andrew Gamble—Eleanor O’Dool (O’Toole?)

Mar. 3, 1845
Henry Roesser—Theresa Van Kruesser

Mar. 2, 1845
Joseph Ware—Savina Dunbar

Oct. 6, 1845
James Cummins—Juanita Benevides (by T. Atkinson, J. P.)

Nov. 19, 1845
John B. Duck—Mary Phillips

Oct. 16, 1845
Milton H. Hardy—Margaret Dunbar

Dec. 8, 1845
Francis Hinz—Maria Gonzales

Dec. 24, 1845
Wiley George—Mrs. A. McConnell

Jan. 22, 1846
A. Fitzpatrick—Francis Long

Jan. 22, 1846
John McElanahan—Mary Ann Lowe

Jan. 25, 1846
David S. Bell—Sarah C. Reed

Feb. 10, 1846
Henry T. Weeks—Mary Oldes

Feb. 24, 1846
Antone Alentz—Ann Seibel

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FROM HOUSE INTO WOODS
1844. ALEXANDER H. PHILLIPS—MAJOR CONFEDERATE ARMY
SAID TO HAVE PLACED STEARS AND BAND OVER DOOR
HAVING JOS. TWO SONS TO THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE
1871. JOHN W. STAFFON—CHIEF JUSTICE TEXAS SUPREME COURT
1888. SAMUEL B. DASKEY—ATTORNEY WHO'S WHO IN TEXAS
1891. FELIX C. GREYNOLES—MAJOR CONFEDERATE ARMY
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Minimum Deposit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passbook</td>
<td>$ 5.00</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Month Certificate</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>5.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10 Year Certificate</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>6.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Month Certificate</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Year Certificate</td>
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<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Year Certificate</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>7.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An early withdrawal from a Savings Certificate will receive on the amount withdrawn the passbook rate then being paid. In addition, the accountholder would pay a penalty of 90 days' interest from the date of issuance or renewal of the certificate, whichever is less.

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Captain Thomas Moore Chapter's only resident Charter Member joined the DAR in 1916 in Taylor, Texas. She was instrumental in organizing the San Marcos chapter in 1923. She has served graciously as its regent through three different terms: 1928-1929, 1932-1933, and 1939-1940. In the fifty-two years with the chapter her outstanding leadership and virtuosity of talents have been sources of inspiration to scores of members.

In this Bicentennial year of our country she recognizes with pride those ancestors who were a part of that Revolution which made this an independent nation: Joel Thurston, New York; David Talmadge, New York, Sgt. Silas Howe, Vermont; Everett Tripp, New York; and John Jagger (Gager), New York.

This page is a loving tribute from her children:

Dr. Joseph T. Roberts, II  Mrs. Tom G. Oliver, Jr.  George Talmadge Roberts
Washington, D.C.  (Alice Roberts Oliver)  Sacramento, California
San Marcos, Texas
Mrs. Cape, nee Clara Louise Harrison, has placed a Revolutionary Marker on the grave of her great-great grandfather, Captain Llewellyn Jones, who fought with George Washington at Valley Forge. The grave is located on the University of Alabama campus in Huntsville, Alabama. Mrs. Cape is the author of two books: A Century with Old St. Mark's Church, San Marcos, Texas and Llewellyn Jones (1760-1820), Ancestors and Descendants 1674-1974. She has one daughter, Mary Louise Cape Thornton (Mrs. J. R.); two grandsons, Captain Robert Edward Thornton and Russell Cape Thornton; and three grandchildren: Stacey Ann, Kendall Louise, and Audrey Thornton.
Presenting Awards to Mr. Joe Hodges, Abilene Bicentennial Chairman.
Left to Right: Mrs. Mabry Navarro, Chapter Bicentennial Chairman, presenting National Certificate DAR Award to Mr. Hodges. Mrs. Bernie C. McCrea, Texas State Vice Regent presenting Mr. Hodges a DAR bronze Medallion.

Chapter Regent: Mrs. William M. Lewis.

Abilene Bicentennial Chairmen:
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Members of
ANN POAGE CHAPTER
Houston, Texas
proudly honor their Regent, 1973-1975
MRS. JEROME M. PESCHKE
(Lula Vestal)
For her service and achievements

14 years a member of Ann Poage Chapter
Served on Committees, also as Chapter Treasurer, Vice-Regent and Regent, 1973-75
Under her leadership, Ann Poage Chapter
On Gold Honor Roll both years
First to send Membership List to Chairman of State Regent's Project
Made contributions to DAR Schools and American Indians
Emphasized National Defense and DAR Objectives
Had 400 inches of publicity in 1974-75 for first time in history of the Chapter
Made substantial gain in membership
Brought many inactive members back "into the fold."
Committees functioned with outstanding success
BEST
"COUNTRY
BANK"
IN THE
BIG CITY!

HONORING THEIR
REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS
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Va.
James Orr
Me.

KA T E B A R R Y' S F A M O U S R I D E
15 January, 1781

"Sleep well, my Baby! May God protect my Child! I must be on my way, for Tarleton and his British 'Red-Coats' camp on the Pacolet. To-night. They follow Daniel Morgan fast!"

While tying "Baby Kate" to the bed-post, fond, brave Mother Kate kissed her again, and said: "I must be on my way to spread the news from farm to farm, from house to house, ere dawn!"

And so, Kate Barry mounted "Dolly" for that cold, night ride to rouse the countryside; and speaking to her faithful steed, she cried: "Let's go, Doll, duty calls us now! Let's go!"

Then off they went, up hill and down hill, too! Across the meadows, through the woods they sped, to ford the Tyger River, or swim "Old Enoree". The news of marching "Red-coats" promptly spread.

As "Dolly's" hoof-beats made new history, Kate rode to warn the Whigs to quickly join arms at "The Cowpens"; her swift, urgent ride helped General Morgan rout dread Tarleton, there!

We proudly rank you, our Kate Barry, with brave Daniel Morgan, Andrew Pickers, too. They knew you as a patriot who made Your War-time contribution, as did they.

We now salute you as a prototype Of those who fought for the Cause of Liberty, In America's Revolutionary War; May your heroic sort forever thrive!

— Harry Russell Wilkins

MRS. CLARENCE E. MOORE SR.
Chaplain, Six Flags Chapter
NSDAR
Ft. Worth, Texas
In Appreciation
For Her Generous Lineage Help

CLARENCE E. MOORE SR.
Forth Worth, Texas
Honoring My Wife
Mrs. Clarence E. Moore Sr.
(Beatith E. Warren)
Past Regent, Six Flags Chapter, DAR
And Our Son
Clarence E. Moore Jr.
Mbr. of Maj. Van Zandt Chapter, SAR
And Their Revolutionary War Ancestors:
Martin Elliott, Capt. Adam Finch,
John Vickery, Marmaduke Vickery,
Reuben Warren, Sr.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Houston, Texas

Proudly Present the Regents of Seven Chapters

1974-1975

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Lady Washington Chapter
Organized Nov. 14, 1899

MRS. O. D. DEAN
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter
Organized May 20, 1913

MRS. H. E. FOGLE
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MRS. WILLIAM NOBLE CARL
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MRS. JEROME PESCHKE
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MRS. GLORIA HOYT
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DAR  
In honor of our past Regents

Honoring  
NATHANIEL WINSTON CHAPTER  
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If you've built an estate that requires day-to-day detailed supervision, it might be that naming your wife or children as executors or trustees could place an undue burden on them. A burden that wills and trust agreements are normally designed to avoid.

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And it's somewhat of a comfort to know that Bank of the Southwest has the credentials in the trust area. We are one of Houston's largest Trust Divisions, which in fact has gained more than 3/4 of a billion dollars in the last four years in new will and trust appointments.

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Then if it makes sense, bring your attorney in for a more detailed conference.

Then call us a name. Like executor or trustee.
ELIZABETH DUNCAN CHAPTER
Irving, Texas

Proudly Honors our
Regent & Vice-Regent

THE TOM HALEY HOUSE
An Irving Pioneer Residence
Tom Haley was the great-grandson of Ensign Henry Ewalt of the Bedford County Militia of Pennsylvania, War of the American Revolution. The house will be on the tour of homes July 4, 1975 as part of the City of Irving's Bi-Centennial Celebration.

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**LLANO ESTACADO CHAPTER**

**GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY**

In Observance of the Bicentennial

**We honor our Regent**

**and Proudly Salute our Patriots**

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May 4, 1925 Llano Estacado Chapter DAR was granted its Charter. Pictured above are four of the 116 patriotic women who, in their dedication to the principles of the Daughters of the American Revolution, worked untiringly toward their goal. Mrs. Avery Turner was its organizing Regent, and the same year they sponsored the John Alden Chapter C.A.R.

For a half century the Chapter has promoted Patriotic, Historical, and Educational projects. It has erected two monuments. The first in memory of the local boys who served in World War I, the other in commemoration of Josiah Gregg's Wagon Trail. In recent years it has provided ROTC scholarships and medals, has honored senior girls from area schools as Good Citizens. It has given history awards to senior girls from the city's four high schools, and has actively rendered DAR Service for Veteran Patients in the Amarillo Veterans Hospital.

Llano Estacado means 'Staked Plains,' so called by Spanish Explorers who drove stakes that those who would follow might not lose their way in this vast area where landmarks were nonexistent.

"To be born free is a privilege; to live free is a responsibility; to die free is an obligation," was the belief of our Charter Members:

Andrews, Henrietta Lamar
Atkins, Annie E.
Ashcraft, Grace Baker
Baker, Frances Ann Wilder
Ball, Adele Brown
Bell, Nancy Council
Bentley, Myrtle Vore
Beverley, Beatrice Hendricks
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Honoring Our Organizing Regent of Elizabeth Duncan Chapter
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by Mrs. C. Hughes Thomas
Chapter Librarian
Christ Church in Matagorda is the oldest Episcopal Church in Texas. The Reverend Caleb S. Ives arrived in Matagorda as a foreign missionary on the twelfth day of December, 1838; and celebrated Holy Communion according to the Anglican rite for the first time in the Republic of Texas on Christmas Day. Less than a month later, in January, 1839, the Parish of Christ Church was formally organized with Father Ives as its first rector. Christ Church is the first foreign mission of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America; since Texas was a Republic at that time. The Church was under the jurisdiction of Bishop Leonides Polk of Louisiana.

The first building to house Christ Church stood about 400 yards east of the present building. This first church was shipped prefabricated from New York, and was erected in 1841. On Easter Day, 1841, the first services were held in the new church building. The 1854 hurricane destroyed the old church, and a new church was built at the present site in 1856. The pews, altar cross, baptismal font, communion silver, altar rail, and most of the hand-hewn cypress timbers were salvaged out of the original church, and are in use today.

Two Texas Historical markers were erected in front of the church during the Texas Centennial in 1936. The first commemorates the founding of Matagorda in 1829; and the second describes the history of Christ Church, "mother" Church of Texas.

Services are held each Sunday at 9:00 a.m.; with Holy Communion celebrated each second and fourth Sunday of the month. The Church is always open, and visitors are welcome.
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<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Mrs. John E. Ashley (Mary Ann Ware)</td>
<td>John Edwards, Drm.</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. T. Barker (Mary Elizabeth Rhodes)</td>
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<td>James Shepard, Pvt.</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>Nathaniel White, Sgt.</td>
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<td>John Duckworth, Pvt.</td>
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Nicholls State University, a mere twenty-six years old, is the youngest institution of higher learning in the state of Louisiana. Quietly nestled among the oaks and cypress trees along beautiful Bayou Lafourche, some 60 miles east of New Orleans, the University symbolizes advancement and learning in French Louisiana. Located on part of Acadia Plantation, the school is named for the first Southern Governor of the state following Reconstruction, Francis T. Nicholls.

Nicholls State opened its door in 1948 as a junior college in the Louisiana State University system, registering 169 students. During the past year, the campus held its Silver Anniversary, noting the school's rapid growth. During the decade of the Sixties, Nicholls gained the reputation as "Louisiana's Fastest Growing University" with a student body now approaching 6,000.

As Dr. Vernon F. Galliano, the Nicholls State president explains, "Although we are the fastest growing University in the state, we continue to offer quality education at a minimal cost to the student. Nicholls State has evolved into a school of higher learning and research which meets the demands of our progressive society, demands of population, government and involvement. When the time came for the National Science Foundation to make the initial 'sea grants,' there were four institutions in the United States selected, MIT, CAL TECH, THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI and NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY. With the construction of our Marine Laboratory at the mouth of Bayou Lafourche, we have been able to increase the school's efforts as a marine science pioneer."

Current emphasis in educational circles, such as vocational-technical training, environmental instruction, educational radio and television media centers, marine studies, special education and others, hold a practical meaning at Nicholls State. The school's academic subdivisions include, The Graduate School; the Division of General Studies; the Division of Continuing Education; and five academic colleges, Business Administration, Education, Liberal Arts, Life Sciences and Technology, and Sciences.

Accompanying the student growth has been the physical expansion of the University. The main 166-acre campus is valued in excess of $25 million. In addition, the school boasts a 380-acre experimental farm used to conduct projects in sugar cane research and various animal and plant studies. The Port Fouchon Marine Laboratory is the school's newest acquisition off-campus. Following the death of U.S. Senator Allen J. Ellender, the Nicholls State Library was designated by the Senator's family as a depository for the papers and memorabilia of the former president pro tempore of the United States Senate.

As President Galliano reflects, "Nicholls State University is that right combination of Cajun Culture brewed with high academics yielding an educational gumbo which satisfies everyone's appetite. We are the heart and soul of South Louisiana."

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Bayou Lafourche Chapter NSDAR
518 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The citizens of Thibodaux, were very proud of the quaint little building, known as City Hall. In its tower hung the Bell, which was part of the town clock and also a fire alarm. It tolled for important occasions, as when the town rejoiced when armistice signaled the close of war.

When the population grew a larger more modern structure replaced the little City Hall. This quaint building and the lot were sold. The purchaser died soon afterwards and the demolition of the little building brought regret to many, who valued its unique architecture. One of the heirs transported the ante-bellum bell to her home in Houston, Texas, where supported by red wood props, it graced her garden. Mrs. Wagner (the heir) died in 1966 and willed the bell to the City of Thibodaux. Shortly afterwards there appeared in the local press, a story of the legacy. The city council agreed to donate the bell to any civic organization which would agree to preserve it. The Bayou Lafourche Chapter NSDAR was the first to claim the relic.

The Bell was stored by a chapter member from the time it was returned to Thibodaux until it was decided by the chapter members to donate it to the city for permanent display in the Municipal Auditorium.

Civic minded and generous business firms of Thibodaux participated in preparing the Bell for the presentation to the City. The Cane Machinery and Engineering Co., furnished the mahogany wood for the stand and paid for its construction by Bobby Leonard. The Thibodaux Boiler Works sandblasted the Bell to clean it and the Quality Boiler Works furnished the bolts for mounting.

The Bell was officially presented to the City on Sunday, September 22, 1974, by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. George Marshall to Mayor Warren J. Harang, Jr.

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On the west bank of Bayou Lafourche two miles south of Thibodaux, Louisiana stands charming Acadia. The plantation site on which this house is located is reputed to have been established by Jim Bowie on the advice of Jean Lafitte. Set in a grove of live oaks, Acadia is a rambling wooden dwelling with ornate gables and dormers.

The present Acadia House was built about 1842 by Philip Key, a relative of Francis Scott Key, composer of “The Star Spangled Banner.”

It is now owned and is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Plater, Jr.

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Madewood was built on Bayou Lafourche near Napoleonville in 1848. Its lines are reminiscent of Eastern Seaboard homes as its original owner was Colonel Thomas Pugh, who came to the area from North Carolina.

The mansion derives its name from the fact that its timbers were "made" or hewn by hand of cypress from the nearby swamp, and the more than 60,000 bricks used in its construction were also "made" on the homeplace.

Madewood is a two story brick house, covered with stucco. Six ionic columns enclose upper and lower galleries. On each side are wings which repeat some of the architectural features of the central portion. The interior of the house is made up of twenty large rooms opening on to massive halls. The rooms are enhanced by "faux bois" woodwork, twenty-five foot ceilings and corniced doors and windows of fine design.

Madewood is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kay Marshall. It is open to the public daily. The second annual Madewood Arts Festival will be held on April 17-20, 1975.

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Rienzi is an early Louisiana raised plantation house. It was built in 1796 by Juan Ygnacia de Egana. He was a representative of Maria, queen of Spain, Consort of Charles IV. According to legend, Rienzi was to provide a place of asylum for the queen and members of her family, if war should drive them from their homeland. This is what happened when the throne fell during the Napoleonic Wars. Maria never lived in Rienzi, however, as Louisiana and the plantation, as well, passed out of Spanish hands.

A gracefully curving double stairway leads to the second floor gallery entrance. The lower floor, originally designed as a carriage shelter, was later enclosed to contain four large rooms. Square brick piers support the upper gallery, while on the second floor, square wooden columns are used.

Rienzi is seated in a fine grove of oak trees, planted by the original occupants of the house. Several of these magnificent trees are listed by the Louisiana Live Oak Society.

The home has been owned for many years by the Levert family. The present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Levert, Jr.

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BAYOU LAFOURCHE CHAPTER NSDAR
THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA

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Shreveport's musical climate is also enhanced by being the home of concert pianist Van Cliburn. Throughout his career a close relationship with, and generosity toward the Shreveport Symphony and the City of Shreveport has added new dimensions to the cultural life of the community and the Ark-La-Tex. His appearance with the Shreveport Symphony in October, 1974 highlighted this close friendship of artist, orchestra, and community.

In 1975 and 1976, the Shreveport Symphony will be celebrating America's Bicentennial Year with three World Premieres of works by American composer Elie Siegmeister, and presentation of an increased season of community service. Combine this with continued community support and the Shreveport Symphony will continue its growth and music making in 1975-76 as it has in 1974-75.

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"1860"—This City's 125 Methodists rejoiced today as their first permanent Church home was dedicated.

"1868"—The 23rd session of the Louisiana Methodist Annual Conference is held in New Iberia.

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"1973"—The Methodist Church of New Iberia celebrates its 150 Anniversary with a membership of 1063.

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After the PATRIOTIC PROGRAM given by the Children, all gather on the gallery at Belmont for an old-fashioned picnic.

The First Bell Ringing at Belmont was in 1964, a year after Congress passed Resolution 25, resolving that citizens each year ring bells proclaiming the Country's continued Independence.

The NEW IBERIA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, has been sponsoring the BELL RINGING CEREMONY each year to emphasize the importance of the PATRIOTIC occasion—JULY 4th.

It certainly recalls to all who hear it the ringing of the true LIBERTY BELL in Philadelphia in JULY, 1776.
The Defosses house in Mansura, Louisiana stands out today as one of the oldest and finest homes in Avoyelles Parish. Built by an Acadian settler, the house is located on the present "Chon de Lait" grounds in Mansura. It is possible it was built as early as 1796.

The house is built of cypress and the walls are of clay and moss, with a thickness of 12 inches covered with plaster. The front door is of cedar in a French style. The foundation is of hand-hewn cypress and the original shingles were recently uncovered. Consisting of eight rooms, the 1½ story structure had at one time a detached kitchen.

The house will be completely restored with antiques and old furnishings and will be used for tours and as a meeting place.

Avoyelles Chapter expresses appreciation to the above sponsor
BATON ROUGE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

On Its 50th Anniversary
November 13, 1925 — November 13, 1975

_Honors Its Regent_

MRS. W. R. JONES (ELIZABETH PREWITT)
In Colonial Costume

OUR SIX LIVING CHARTER MEMBERS

Dalferes, Margaret Fairly (R. D.)
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Jones, May Reiley (T. S.)
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*Deceased
This is a mystery story—the story of a house that changed its identity and eventually became a library.

The mystery of the house lies in its origin for nowhere is there to be found a record of its actual construction.

John Snodgrass, Esq., who official and unofficial records tell us come from Claiborne County, Miss., and as a boy, impressed with the primeval forests and rich land, decided that one day he would return and settle here. He was provided with a deed from the government many years later, for a vast tract of land in the Tensas wilderness. It is also officially recorded that this Mr. Snodgrass sold a lot in the town of St. Joseph to a Mr. Davenport in 1855 indicating that it may have been Mr. Davenport who built the house.

Of the war years little is written but much is told and retold, and the house is replete with the Romance of the Civil War as well as its tragedies. As the flood of war crept closer, the house became a refuge for relatives and friends. One such visitor was Matilda Chamberlain of Natchez whose mother had been flower girl at the marriage of Betsy Patterson and Jerome Bonapart, brother of Napoleon.

It is known that the old house had many different owners and it is even thought by some to have been built by a Mr. Snyder, about whom nothing is known.

Regardless of its origin, it seems appropriate that this mute house, which could say so much, should now house a library whose books tell us of yesterday and prepare us for tomorrow.
PELICAN
CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

Proudly Salute Their Revolutionary Ancestors

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MAY 1975

537
BON CHASSE

An Historic Indian Hunting Ground

“We inscribe this memorial with reverence to God and with gratitude to our forefathers. Free men here have wrought and sacrificed that dwellers in this land may enjoy the blessings of life and liberty forever and ever.”

—Eula Taylor Segura, Regent 1950

BON CHASSE CHAPTER

Daughters of the American Revolution

Mansfield, Louisiana

Proudly honor their Revolutionary ancestors in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States of America.

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George Christian, Patriot

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S. C.
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N. C.
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Va.
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N. C.
N. C.
Md.
N. H.
Va.

538 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Proudly present Louisiana's Advertising Bicentennial Project, Honoring their Revolutionary Ancestors. We invite your correspondence.

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<td>Mrs. Edwin L. Ousse 133 West Texas Ave., Rayne, La. 70578</td>
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<td>de Villiers, Capt.</td>
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<td>de Villiers, Capt.</td>
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<td>Quinn, Pvt. John</td>
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<td>Mrs. Luther E. Hardee Rt. 3, Box 142, Kaplan, La. 70548</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul C. Hoffpauir P. O. Box 582, Crowley, La. 70526</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
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<td>Tindall, Benjamin</td>
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<td>Mrs. Burt F. Wright 830 E. 4th St., Crowley, La. 70526</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Mrs. D. C. McCuller 215 E. 9th St., Crowley, La. 70526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Louisiana Arts and Science Center, in Baton Rouge, was built in the 1930's as the Governor's Mansion by the state's Kingfisher governor, Huey P. Long.

Today it houses one of the state's most outstanding collections of items depicting Louisiana's many accomplishments and rich history. Youngsters, especially, are delighted with the Center's recent addition, the Planetarium, which is described by its director as one of the "newest, best equipped planetaria in the world."

THE SALLIER OAK

This live oak stands on the original Sallier Land Grant, now on the grounds of the Imperial Calcasieu Museum, Lake Charles, Louisiana. Both the city and the lake were named for Charles Anselm Sallier, the grantee, one of the first white settlers in the area.

The Sallier Oak is a member of the Live Oak Society of the Louisiana Garden Club Federation, Inc., Registry No. 20-1967.

A DAR Historical Marker to commemorate the Sallier Oak was dedicated on April 26, 1975 by

CALCASIEU CHAPTER DAR

Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana
For a Bicentennial Project, The First National Bank of Ruston, Louisiana would like to honor Mrs. A. W. Thompson, Regent of the Long Leaf Pine Chapter, NSDAR, of Ruston, Louisiana and the wife of our President.

The First National Bank is in its 73rd year of operation in Ruston and is one of the oldest financial institutions in this area. Mr. O. E. Hodge was the first President of the bank, followed by Add Thompson who served during the longest period of the bank's history and is the father of the present President. Mr. Thompson retired in January of 1966, after which the Bank elected Sam Thomas, Jr. as President. Mr. Thomas served as President until 1973 at which time he was elevated to the position of Chairman of the Board and A. W. Thompson was elected President.

Since early 1966, the Bank has begun a program of expanding, which includes not only the physical facilities, but the range of services offered, in keeping with the rapid growth of the Ruston and Lincoln Parish area. First National Bank is believed to be the first bank in Louisiana to have sit-down teller stations, a convenience for both the customers and employees.

The physical additions also include a branch located across from the campus of Louisiana Tech University and a branch located in the town of Grambling.

The Officers, Directors and Staff are extremely pleased to take this opportunity to honor Mrs. A. W. Thompson.
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE is a multi-campus, multipurpose system of higher education composed of eight campuses in five cities across the state. Founded in 1860, LSU today is one of the nation's 69 land-grant universities and operates off-campus programs in each of Louisiana's 64 parishes. In addition to four-year campuses in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, the University includes a Medical Center in New Orleans, two-year institutions at Shreveport, Alexandria and Eunice, a School of Medicine, also in Shreveport, and 16 agricultural experiment stations situated throughout the state. Enrollment now totals more than 40,000.

Sincere appreciation is expressed to the following patriotic and civic-minded firms who sponsored this advertisement.

UNION FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.

BATON ROUGE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.  HOME SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.

CITIZENS SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.  CAPITAL SAVINGS ASSN.
LOYALTY CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution

Expresses Gratitude to

LOUISIANA BAPTISTS

The center of Louisiana Baptist activity, The Baptist Building on MacArthur Drive in Alexandria, houses thirteen offices and departments of the executive board of the Louisiana Baptist Convention plus the editorial and business offices of the Baptist Message and the offices of Louisiana Baptist Foundation.

A new electronic message and identification center, flashing scriptual passages to an estimated 100,000 passersby each day, rests atop this elegant building. The sign, flashing simultaneous messages on both the north and south sides of the building, with an identification (Louisiana Baptist Building) on the east, is approximately 80 feet square with four foot letters. Messages may be stationary or traveling.

Executive Secretary Dr. Robert L. Lee called the message center an answer to two needs—one, a suitable identification for the building; and two, a public proclamation of the Word, through electronics, that is normally preached from the pulpit.

It is a leader in electronic messages service.
Louisian State University at Alexandria is an integral part of the LSU System and operates as a two-year commuter campus. Legislated in 1959, LSUA registered its first class in September, 1960. It offers a variety of degrees, collegiate-technical, vocational, and terminal programs. The Library's collections have been selected and organized as the focal point of the academic program and is administered as a research and resource center for the students, the faculty, and the citizens of Central Louisiana. The collections consist of 80,000 volumes, 700 active subscriptions to popular and scholarly journals, and 13,000 reels of microfilm of magazines and newspaper back files, including the U. S. Bureau of Census schedules for all Southern states.

Our generous sponsor:
Morgan W. Walker
Alexandria, Louisiana
Best Wishes
to
ST. TAMMANY CHAPTER
First Bank

Compliments of the
BAYOU COTIELLE CHAPTER LSDAR
Boyce, Louisiana

Greetings from
BISTINEAU CHAPTER LSDAR
Ringgold, Louisiana

Greetings from
OUSHALA CHAPTER DAR
Bogalusa-Franklinton, La.

ST. DENIS CHAPTER NSDAR
Natchitoches, Louisiana
Holds in Loving
Remembrance
Miss Jewel Fortson
Miss Catherine Winters
Mrs. Jewel O'Quinn
Mrs. Mary Cooper Page
Mrs. Olga Webber

Bi-Centennial
200th
1776-1976

Chief Tusquahoma Chapter
25th
1950-1975

CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA CHAPTER
West Monroe, Louisiana
Organized February 1, 1950

We Salute DAR

In loving memory of
MISS IRMA BROADWELL
CADDIO CHAPTER
Shreveport, La.
Nat. No. 483165
MISS DOROTHY K. BLACKMAR, Past Regent
ROBERT HARVEY CHAPTER DAR
Metairie, Louisiana
(died) March 12, 1974

SPICER WALLACE CHAPTER DAR
Winnfield, La.
DONALD B. FISKE
Oak Grave, La. 71263
Honoring His Mother
MRS. EDNA ELLEN BAYNE FISKE
Deceased
Member California DAR

CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA CHAPTER
West Monroe, Louisiana
Organized February 1, 1950
Proudly and with deep reverence we present our Revolutionary Ancestors as part of the Louisiana Advertising Project. Inquiries are invited.

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Alford, Dorothy (Dr.)
Ard, Julia Burnett (Preston)
Bahn, Polly Anne David (Ernest E.)
Bishop, Lucie Mae (J. Morgan)
Black, Louise Whitehead (Charles, Jr.)
Calhoun, Mattie Matthews (A.E.)
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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 475)

tarian Workshop. She pinned two National Defense DAR ROTC Medals on the Air Force and Army cadets on May 3rd at the Governor's Review, University of Hawaii and attended the ROTC Commissioning Ceremony at the University. Memorial Day Services at the USS Arizona Memorial on May 27 were attended by the Regent and several of the chapter members.—Phyllis Williams

MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS (St. Mary's City, Maryland). During the summer of 1974 Mrs. Clinton C. Sisson, Regent, assisted by her Mother, Mrs. Mazine Dent Reaney, a member of her Chapter, and Miss Fannie Jo Dent, and Mrs. Alice Dent Canter, member of Prince George's County Chapter, located the grave of Mrs. Sisson's great, great aunt, Mrs. Lelie Dent St. Clair, located on Route 373 near TB, Maryland. A handsome tombstone marks the grave showing date of birth February 27, 1839 and death January 16, 1903.

Mrs. St. Clair was a charter member of the National Society, with national number 35. At the time of her death she was a member of Mary Bartlett Chapter. She played a prominent part in the organization of the National Society, serving as one of the first Vice Presidents General. Her name is listed in the Act of Incorporation of the NSDAR Bylaws passed in 1896; also mentioned many times in the 1st Volume of the American Monthly Magazine where it states she was in attendance at a meeting at "Strathmore Arms," October 11, 1890, when the organizing officers of NSDAR were unanimously elected. She was serving on the Board of Management when the Society met for "the purpose of expressing feelings inspired by the sad dispensation which had deprived them of their first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison."

Mrs. St. Clair had the honor of nominating Mrs. A. Leo Knott for the office of first State Regent of Maryland.

Interesting to note that her husband, Doctor F. O. St. Clair, served in the Union Army during the Civil War. During his lifetime he also served as Consular Clerk at the State Department.

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Cuvellar, De Vigne, Edge, Elyson, Emery,
Folger, Gardner, Gayer, Godfrey, Hart,
Hoag, Hussey, Kinball, Ladd, Manlove,
Mills, Pemberton, Robins, Scott, Severance,
Shattuck, Stanley, Starbuck, Stevens, Train,
Ver Planck, Whatlock, Wheeler, Worth.

Allied Families: Hildelston-Curtis: Bad-
cock, Beasley, Bennett, Bradley, Burgess,
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Fairbanks, Farley, Ferrier, Grover, Harrison,
Haven, Heath, Hitchins, Hodge, How-
land, Larkin, Leland, Lyon, Newhall, New-
ton, Nucome, Perry, Pierce, Platts, Pres-
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There are 293 pages of genealogy giving
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Upon locating the grave of this promi-
nent Daughter of NSDAR, as well as a
relative, it was the wish of our Regent,
Mrs. Clinton C. Sisson, that our Chapter
place a DAR marker on the site. The
selected date was Wednesday, December
18, 1974. Thirteen members of Major
William Thomas Chapter met at Martha
Washington Restaurant near Waldorf for
luncheon. After luncheon we drove to the
gravesite where the lovely Memorial
service for the placing of markers was
conducted by the Chaplain, Mrs. Emmett
K. Conneely, assisted by the Regent.

Those who attended felt privileged to
share this honor with one who had served
our National Society with distinction.—
Miriam B. Abell

(Continued on page 579)
HONORING
ARKANSAS' OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER

MRS. JACK A. BILLINGS
BARBARA ANN GRAVES

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JOHN McALMONT CHAPTER
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Honoring

MRS. BERNARD MAXINE BRAZIL
ARKANSAS STATE REGENT — 1974-1976

Presented with Pride, Affection and Admiration
by the
ARKANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MAY 1975
CELEBRATING
THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1776 - 1976
Ashley County Arkansas
1848 - 1976

honors
MRS. HENRY STEWART JONES, President General, NSDAR
MRS. ROBERT LACY JACKSON, Chairman
United States of America Bicentennial Committee

salutes
GOVERNOR DAVID PRYOR
MRS. GLENNIS J. PARKER, Director, Arkansas ARBC
W. T. HIGGINBOTHAM, Ashley County Judge
GEORGE E. LOCKE, State Senator
N. B. (NAP) MURPHY, State Representative
BENNIE RYBURN, State Representative

thanks
COLONEL FRANCIS VIVIAN BROOKING CHAPTER, NSDAR
MRS. WILLIAM T. ARNOLD, Regent
MRS. BILLY VEAZEY, Chairman
 U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee
for outstanding patriotic, historic and educational service to Ashley County
1929 - 1975

Ashley County, in Southeast Arkansas, has a rich and colorful history. A DAR marker commemorates the first known permanent settlement at Longview on the Saline River.

Created in 1848, the county was named for Chester Ashley, a prominent statesman. Hamburg became the county seat of government in 1849, and in 1854 the first courthouse was built, a log structure.

Ashley County covers 933 squares miles. Her topography ranges from rolling hills to flat delta “bottoms.”

The economy is principally comprised of two sectors. One is timber and related industries. The largest integrated forest products complex in North America is centered in Crossett—where may be found one of the last stands of virgin pine timber in the world. Cotton has been a leading crop from the earliest days. Today cattle, rice and soybean production are significant, but “King Cotton” continues to be the chief crop in the delta section. Ashley County is a hunter’s paradise, noted for white-tail deer and for excellent fishing in natural and man-made lakes and in the Saline River.

Incorporated towns in the county are Crossett, Fountain Hill, Hamburg, Montrose, Parkdale, Portland and Wilmot.

Although she is unable to claim Revolutionary War related events or restorations because of her youth, Ashley County proudly boasts of her rich Mississippi River Delta farmlands, her pine timber, her beautiful hills, Bayou Bartholomew, the profusion of her dogwood and other wild flowers, and of the gracious hospitality of her 24,976 sons and daughters.
POSTE AUX ARKANSAS

COLONEL FRANCIS VIVIAN BROOKING CHAPTER, DAR
U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL PROJECT

POSTE AUX ARKANSAS was founded by Henri de Tonti in 1686, almost one hundred years before the REVOLUTIONARY WAR. The first white settlement in Arkansas and the place where Arkansas history began, ARKANSAS POST was the site of the COLBERT INCIDENT, one of the two REVOLUTIONARY WAR skirmishes west of the Mississippi River.

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COLONEL FRANCIS VIVIAN BROOKING CHAPTER EXPRESSES APPRECIATION TO THE ASHLEY COUNTY FRIENDS WHO MADE THESE TWO PAGES POSSIBLE

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Lake Village, Arkansas

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MISS AUBIN SIMMS
Chapter Regent
and
Charter Member
whose untiring efforts
have always been a joy
to the chapter.

The chapter appreciates the cooperation of the following:

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Please Note
All pictures used in the DAR Magazine: Ads, Chapter Reports, State Reports, are $15.00!

Correction
Scotchtown, Home of Patrick Henry in Hanover County, Virginia, is open every day in the week. The April issue of the DAR Magazine reported it open only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Magazine regrets the error.
Mississippi County is largest Cotton Producing County in the World.

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- Prewitt & Rogers Insurance
- Young Insurance
- Osceola Insurance Agency
- Belks of Osceola
- Big Star Grocery

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Malvern, Ark.

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MRS. A. T. BRASSLER
March 20, 1974

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LAFAYETTE-LEXINGTON CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri 64067

Mrs. W. Kenneth Rutherford, Chapt. Regent

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Daughters of the American Revolution

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State Regent 1974-1976
THE STATE OF MISSOURI
proudly presents
HER SIX DISTRICT DIRECTORS
1974-1975

BICENTENNIAL PLANS OF THE CHAPTERS WERE REPORTED BY THE CHAPTER REGENTS

NORTHWEST DISTRICT
Mrs. Maurice W. Shier
St. Joseph Chapter
The Northwest District Meeting was held in St. Joseph, St. Joseph, hostess Chapter. 137 attended with 14 out of 15 Chapters reporting. Major Molly Chapter won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. St. Joseph won the State Vice Regent's prize for the hostess Chapter having the largest percentage in attendance. The 1975 meeting will be held in Milan, General John Sullivan, hostess Chapter.

WEST CENTRAL
Mrs. Leroy Ramey Lewis
Lafayette-Lexington Chapter
The West Central District Meeting was held in Richmond, Allen-Morton-Walkins, hostess Chapter. 134 attended with 16 out of 17 Chapters reporting. The newly organized Chapter, Clay County, won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1975 meeting will be held in Liberty with Alexander Dowhan, hostess Chapter.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT
Mrs. C. Foster Scotten
Osage Chapter
The Southwest District Meeting was held in Butler, Harmony Mission, hostess Chapter. 117 attended with 14 out of 14 Chapters reporting. (100% participation) Mary Sibley won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1975 meeting will be held in Clinton, Udolpho Miller Dormam, hostess Chapter.

EAST CENTRAL
Mrs. C. Edwin Brown
Marshall Chapter
The East Central District Meeting was held in Jefferson City, Jane Randolph Jefferson, hostess Chapter. 88 attended with 13 out of 15 Chapters reporting. St. Charles won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1975 meeting will be held in Marshall, Marshall, hostess Chapter.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT
Mrs. Gaithereed Barneyback
Clark County
The Northeast District Meeting was held in Bowling Green, Bowling Green, hostess Chapter. 88 attended with 13 out of 15 Chapters reporting. Clark County won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1975 meeting will be held in Kahoka, Clark County, hostess Chapter.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT
Mrs. Joseph W. Krueger
Nancy Hunter Chapter
The Southeast District Meeting was held in St. Louis, Jefferson, hostess Chapter. 130 attended with 15 out of 16 Chapters reporting. The Francois Valle Chapter won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1975 meeting will be held in St. Genevieve, Nancy Hunter, hostess Chapter.
Honoring our Regent
MRS. S. L. WEST
ANN HAYNES CHAPTER
Kirksville, Missouri

FOR SALE: “VITAL HISTORICAL RECORDS
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Marceline, Missouri

FERRELGAS
Platte City, Missouri

In Loving Memory
MRS. T. B. FOWLER 2/25/1973
MISS LOUISE DARNEAL 11/2/73
MRS. F. B. WEARY 1/3/1974
Allen-Morton-Watkins Chapter
Richmond, Missouri

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Missouri State Society, DAR

Greetings from
THE WESTPORT CHAPTER DAR
Missouri

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 563)

BATON ROUGE (Baton Rouge, LA), held a duo-celebration honoring the 50th anniversary of its founding and the National Bicentennial observance with an Historical Revue of Colonial Costumes from the stage of the Women’s Club House. Over 400 members and guests enjoyed the presentation of the gorgeous gowns of Martha Washington, Mary Ball Washington, Abigail Adams, Dolly Madison, Martha Randolph, Louisa Johnson Adams, Emily Donelson, Rachel Donelson Jackson, Mary Todd Lincoln and Lucy Hayes. Numerous heroines of the Revolution were represented, Betsy Ross, Deborah Samson, the Madonna of the Trail, a Colonial school marm and a school girl, with miniature George and Martha Washingtons, members of the C.A.R.

Then came the four founders of DAR: Mary Lockwood, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Eugenia Washington and Mary Desha, following which the period of the 1920’s depicted dresses of that era, when the chapter was founded. Every model and participant was a member of the Baton

(Continued on page 582)
BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS
OF MISSOURI CHAPTERS, DAR

FORT OSAGE CHAPTER
Planting Dogwood trees at Fort Osage, Sibley

ELIZABETH RANDOLPH CHAPTER
Best window display, Holden

LUCY JEFFERSON LEWIS CHAPTER
Planting tree at Dawson Hunter home, New Madrid

NIANGUA CHAPTER
Marking Indian Trail trees, Lake of the Ozarks area

BOWLING GREEN CHAPTER
Assisting in the restoration of the home of Champ Clark, Bowling Green
THE TEN ST. LOUIS CHAPTERS, Cornelia Greene, St. Charles, Jefferson, St. Louis, O'Fallon, Fort San Carlos, Webster Groves, John Sappington, John Patterson, and Valley of the Meramec, in conjunction with the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Aviation Systems Control, installed a 4000 candlepower light atop the Gateway Arch.

MISSOURI PIONEERS CHAPTER
Flowering tree planting in city park, Salisbury.


SARAH BOONE CHAPTER, Kansas City
Money banks for DAR schools.
Honoring Gen. Edw. Hand Chapter, DAR

SAMUEL LINSCLOTT CHAPTER
Holton, Kansas

Honors Their Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER</th>
<th>ANCESTOR</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Glenda Stewart Sherbon</td>
<td>Adam C. Scott</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Marjorie Kerr Wright</td>
<td>Wm. Rippeh</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
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<td>Helen Hochuli</td>
<td>Abraham Frantz</td>
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<td>Gertrude Bayles</td>
<td>Richard Cox</td>
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<td>Ruth Hatch</td>
<td>Wm. King</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
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<td>Olive Guest</td>
<td>Wm. Woods</td>
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<td>Barbara Pruett</td>
<td>Wm. Buck</td>
<td>Conn</td>
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(Continued from page 579)

Rouge Chapter.

Mrs. W. R. Jones, Regent, conceived the idea for this elaborate presentation early in the spring and appointed Mrs. L. A. Elrod as General Chairman with Mrs. Floyd D. Richards as Chairman of the Costume Committee. Mrs. Richards compiled and presented the descriptive explanations of the models and their gowns, assisted by Mrs. George W. Williams.

Several clubs and other DAR chapters have asked us to repeat the performance or to aid them in organizing one of their own. One such presentation, with 100 persons present took place and all the effort expended is rewarding in honoring the nation’s Bicentennial celebration.—Helena Perin Wilson

Julien Dubuque Chapter was organized by Mrs. Clara Cooley, who was appointed Regent for the City of Dubuque by the first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, on April 12, 1893. Through newspaper ads, Mrs. Cooley had called together women descendants of Revolutionary War heroes. At that time, there were no genealogical advantages, histories or charts available in Dubuque. The National Society at that time had not entirely developed its plans. Many prospective members relied on family tradition to gain admittance, hoping to find facts and records.

On Patriots’ Day, April 27, 1895, Mrs. Cooley, by that time the third State Regent in Iowa, presented its charter to Dubuque Chapter. It was number 110.

The chapter has participated in many educational and patriotic endeavors, one of the earliest being the presentation of large silk flags to every school, public and private, in the city. During World War I, the chapter assisted the American Red Cross in sewing and assembling “housewives’ kits” for the men in service. Through the National Society, Dubuque Chapter sent gifts to the unfortunate children living in the War Zone in Europe. Sale of 100 Belgian flags locally aided in this charity.

Many markers, commemorating historical events, have been placed, the oldest of which is one marking the first unveiling of an American flag in the Iowa territory by Lt. Zebulon Pike in September, 1805.

In the 30’s, a special committee searched the 60 cemeteries of Dubuque County for graves of persons buried before July 1, 1880, before records were kept. 10,000 such graves were discovered. A book with this information was published by the Iowa Society.

For many years, the Dubuque Chapter was represented when the Court of the Federal District of the Northern Jurisdiction of Iowa met in Dubuque to naturalize aliens. Many copies of the “DAR Manual for Citizenship” were given to these new citizens. At one time, the Clerk of Court requested 400 copies, which were cheerfully supplied.

Along with the city of Dubuque, which has been designated a U.S. Bicentennial City, the Julien Dubuque Chapter is looking forward to the celebration of our country’s 200th birthday. In a city which is endowed with so much of historical interest and color, the Dubuque chapter has always stressed the importance of historic preservation. The celebration will be a vehicle by which the cause of scholarship, patriotism, good citizenship, conservation and preservation of history will be encouraged by both.—Rosemary W. Davis.
ENJOY A PEEK INTO THE PAST
OLD FORT HAYS, KANSAS

TURN OFF I-70 . . . to see Fort Hays, commanded by Gen. George A. Custer. The 7,600-acre military reservation has been converted into the world's largest dry land agricultural experiment station, parks and the campus for Fort Hays Kansas State College. Museums in each of the old fort buildings, and the college's Sternberg Museum includes an outstanding paleontology collection.

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Ramada Inn
Vagabond Best Western Motel & Restaurant
Farmers State Bank & Trust
First National Bank
Hays National Bank
Sirloin Stockade Steak House
Ramada Inn, Russell, Kansas

10 Living Buffalo Graze Nearby

Sponsored by Courtney-Spalding Chapter, Org. 1926.
Foe lo the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle-dove is heard in our land.—Song of Solomon 2:11-12

The ads this month are as welcome as the flowers in May. Thanks go to the States in the South Central Division.

Texas—$8,404.36 83 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Fitzhugh Hastings Pannill
State Chairman—Mrs. Leland R. Adams

Louisiana—$7,940.00 48 Chapters 100% Participation
State Regent—Miss Frances Flanders
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