Commemorating the U.S.A. Bi-Centennial

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COVER STORY

A Bird's Eye View of the Lower town of Quebec taken from the Bishop's Palace, showing the Citadel and Chateau, a water-colour by J. Hunter, circa 1780, is the cover photo for November. It is used through the courtesy of The Public Archives of Canada.

As the war for America's Independence got under way, one of the greatest hazards was the threat of an invasion by the British from Canada. Early attempts to annex Canada failed.

During the summer of 1775 Col. Benedict Arnold developed a careful plan for a Canadian expedition, which was subsequently approved by General Washington and the Continental Congress. Arnold's part of the expedition would travel through Maine to Quebec, while Schuyler and Montgomery would attempt to capture Montreal. Arnold reached Quebec on November 8, 1775 without the necessary forces and equipment to mount an attack. Washington wrote to Arnold: "It is not in the power of any man to command success, but you have done more—you have deserved it. My thanks are due, and sincerely offered to you for your enterprizing and persevering spirit." Despite this praise, the American forces were no match for the large British force.

On May 5, 1776, the siege of Quebec formally ended in defeat for the Americans, and with it the last hope of a united American front and a fourteenth state.

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Dear Daughters:

As America approaches the 200th anniversary of her founding, she would do well to re-examine the values and ideals that first went into making her holidays; especially Thanksgiving, the only truly American holiday. The early settlers who ventured to these unknown shores were not remiss in expressing appreciation for the untold bounty they found in America. One of their first observances was a day set aside for Thanksgiving.

“We have three great National Holidays that are of importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution and which they should magnify.”

These words were written for the November 1892 Magazine by Frances Bacon Hamlin. And how true they still are today as we see more and more commercialization of our three major holidays—Thanksgiving, Christmas and Independence Day.

We have much today to be thankful for. Even with all of its problems, America is still the land of opportunity and the land of plenty. We are still blessed with more freedom than is known anywhere else in the world. We have the freedom to move from place to place freely and unquestioned—the freedom to express our opinion in the voting booth, and the freedom to worship as we please. We have survived almost 200 years with a prosperity before unknown in the modern world. Appreciation will help to keep us vigilant in preserving the freedoms, ideals and heritage that make up the American Way of Life.

As we gather with our family and friends at this beautiful harvest season, let us be truly aware of the needs of others and let us not forget the gifts of liberty and the sacrifices that have spanned the years to make America a safe and happy place for your family. As Daughters of the American Revolution, our responsibility is great because our heritage is great. We are truly thankful for America. “All things work together for good to them that love God.”

Thankfully,

Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
President General, NSDAR

November 1975
Pilgrim means traveler or wayfarer. The pioneers who made the initial settlement in New England never considered themselves pilgrims. The term was not applied to them until 178 years after they founded Plymouth. The title originated during a Forefather's Day celebration in Boston in 1789 when one of the toasts eulogized "the Pilgrims of Leyden." The term "Pilgrim Fathers" appeared in a poem the following year. These so called Pilgrims were the Separatists.

This was a colorful age in England. The era when Sidney, Spenser, Shakespeare, Raleigh and Essex tramped boldly across the stage of history. Pageantry and superficiality ran rampant, political intrigue rose in flood tide. General education, however, was utterly neglected and religion was at low tide. Parsons were not godly men. Most of them were uneducated and knew little of the Bible or its teachings. They preached no sermons, merely went through the ritual. Many sought the positions solely for the fees they could legally extract from the parishioners.

Although the Bible had been printed in English on presses in Holland, English people were forbidden to read it. The only authorized Bibles were chained to the pulpits in Anglican churches. Bibles had to be smuggled into England under shiploads of grain or in barrels of herring or flour.

It is the young who have started all forward movements. It was the young Englishman, traveling on the Continent, staying for a while in Holland, the most progressive and enlightened country in Europe, who sparked the religious upheaval in England.

Nonconformity began at Cambridge where students discussed separation of church and state, maintaining everyone should have access to the Bible. Young radicals sought to purify the Church by doing away with the medieval ritual and prayer book, take power from the Bishops and have a democratic organization. They aimed to remain in the church, grow politically strong, control Parliament and reform the Church. So they were termed Puritans, a title of reproach. The more radical cropped their hair and wore peaked black hats as a token of protest.

From its inception the Anglican Church was more political than spiritual, under the jurisdiction of Bishops. For years Elizabeth I sanctioned religious tolerance but when Puritans began publishing pamphlets attacking the Bishops and pastors, she permitted the Archbishop to draw up articles against nonconforming groups, obligating everyone to attend the Church of England and contribute to its support.

A smaller group of dissenters were called Separatists because they believed in separation of church and state. They like the Quakers were not Puritans. They wanted to read the Bible themselves and interpret it according to their consciences and convictions. Eschewing the Anglican churches, they gathered in homes to read the New Testament and discuss it. The pastors who missed their fees complained to the Bishops who sent sheriffs to beat them, fine them or put them in jail.

The Separatist leaders were two Cambridge men. William Brewster had attended Peterhouse College three years where he came in contact with nonconformists. Later as...
Confidential Secretary to Sir William Davison, Elizabeth's Secretary of State, he accompanied Davison on diplomatic missions to various countries of Europe. After spending a year in Holland, Brewster became a dissenter, yet for five years he continued to live at Elizabeth's flamboyant court where he mingled with the leading figures of the day from Essex to Raleigh and Drake. John Robinson, after graduating, became dean of Christi College. Wishing to marry after four years there, he became Assistant minister at Norwich Cathedral, then he joined the Separatists.

When Elizabeth died and James of Scotland came to the throne, dissenters were dealt with more harshly. Forbidden to leave England, they were hunted down and harassed, some even sent to the gallows.

It was undoubtedly Brewster who proposed the Separatists move to Holland, for he had seen religious refugees from all countries of Europe living peacefully in that cradle of freedom.

Holland was a federal union of seven states. It had no nobility because it never had a feudal system. Brewster found a highly developed country, far superior to his native England. He saw strikingly clean friendly people, great industrial cities, productive farms, fine roads, city halls where magistrates were chosen by written ballot, guild halls, hospitals, orphan asylums, hofs—small houses built around courts for aged people and disabled soldiers, and a bank—unheard of in England.

It was a literate country where everyone could read and write. For since the twelfth century free schools had been supported by public taxes, and elementary education was provided for everyone, boys and girls alike. The University of Leyden was the best of its day, the intellectual and spiritual capital of Protestant Europe. Holland was a book publishing center, for there was freedom of speech and of the press, and books were as common as cheese. But best of all there was religious toleration. Everyone was permitted to worship as he pleased and to read the Bible in his own home. Brewster's eyes had been opened to the wonderful world beyond his native island.

Tired of fines and jailings, the Separatists in 1607-8 sold their homes, their shops and farms in preparation for flight to Holland. And a few at a time, they reached Amsterdam where they stayed a year.

John Robinson as leader of the Separatists, early in 1609 wrote the Burgomaster of Leyden applying for residence "for about a hundred men and women to have the freedom in carrying on their trades without being a burden in the least to anyone." This application is in the Leyden archives and was approved February 12, 1609.

The Separatists approached Leyden by canal boat, passing through some of the richest fields in the world.

Leyden was a city of about 50,000, a flourishing city of handicraft industries, a printing and art center and seat of the famous university. The Separatists found English spoken on the streets by hundreds who had fled England under the rule of Bloody Mary, by students, soldiers stationed there and by merchants.

Because money from the sale of their homes and farms had been drained away by fines in England and a fruitless year in Amsterdam, the Separatists had little left and were obliged to settle in a poor crowded quarter. Only a few, such as John Carver had the means to establish small businesses. Most of them had come from rural England and were not skilled in handicrafts, so were compelled to work as apprentices at extremely low wages. Although they were poor, the Dutch trusted them and loaned them money because they found these English refugees kept their word. A record states, "They were so honest and
diligent that they sought to employ them above all others."

Various books in the Leyden archives contain records of the Separatists, but the greatest number is found in the ancient vellum-bound Troth books, kept painstakingly by Jan Orler, the burgomaster. All persons declaring intention of marriage were required to state their occupations, addresses, former homes and each man and woman had to have three witnesses who stated their occupations. Within ten years fifty marriages are listed, and we find many young Separatists married Dutch and Walloons—Protestants from Belgium.

In Holland marriage was a civil ceremony performed at the Stad Huis, to be followed "by a marriage feast with plenty of gaiety, jest and mirth." This type of marriage was endorsed and followed by Separatists in America, for according to Bradford, "marriage was looked upon as a civil thing upon which many questions about inheritance depend, and no where in the Gospel to be laid on the ministers as part of their office."

Brewster taught at the University and tutored wealthy students, later with Edward Winslow, he became a printer. Robert Cushman and William White were wool carders, Samuel Fuller and Stephen Tracy silk makers, Degory Priest was a hatter, Isaac Allerton a tailor, William Bradford at eighteen, a maker of corduroy, and Johnathan Brewster at sixteen became a ribbon maker. Others were employed in various handicrafts as bombazine and serge finishers, spinners, stocking weavers, felt makers, drapers, glovers, leather workers and makers of shoes, button makers, carpenters, cutlers, rope makers, barbers, bakers, looking-glass makers, stone and brick masons, as well as pipe and pump makers.

The majority must have done fairly well, for in two years the Separatists as a group purchased Green Gate on Belfry Lane, in the finest part of the city, directly opposite St. Peter's Cathedral and near the University and city hall. Green Gate was a spacious old mansion with a garden and beyond that an open lot fifty yards square walled on three sides and opening on a canal. The plat and deed are recorded in the archives, dated May 5, 1611. The price 8,000 guilders, ($16,000) terms, 2000 guilders down, 500 guilders a year. Patterning after the Dutch hofs, 23 small wooden houses were built in the vacant lot for the poorer families. Incidentally, the rear lot with its brick wall bordered the English garrison where Myles Standish was on duty.

Green Gate provided a home for the pastor, John Robinson, and the large parlor became the meeting place for the congregation. Although formally organized, the Leyden group never gave itself a name. As in early New Testament times, a church was not a building, but a congregation of Christians.

In meeting, the women sat on one side and men on the other on wooden benches. They sang psalms, and stood to pray. They didn't believe in getting on their knees—it was too cowardly. They never used a set prayer, not even the Lord's Prayer. Robinson said anyone could read a prayer, it was meaningless and childish. They stood on their feet and prayed their own prayers.

Robinson had no pulpit. He read from a Geneva Bible placed on a table, then walked up and down discussing the text. He was a scholarly man and his writings show he had broad progressive views and a fine sense of humor. He didn't mix theology with superstition. His assistant was William Brewster, another free thinker. Such wise and enlightened leadership did not breed a congregation of bigots.

The Separatists were realists in religion. They didn't see any necessity for a minister to be present at the marriage ceremony, at the grave or at an infant's birth except as an invited guest. They believed the pastor should be the servant, not the master of the congregation.

Separatist thought is best expressed in their writings: "A man must not expect only to live to do good to himself, but he should see where he can live to do the most good to others." "Child, if God make thee a good Christian and a good scholar, thou hast all thy mother ever asked of thee."

After a few years these English sojourners had risen from apprentices to masters in their trades, and became citizens for business reasons. For none but a citizen could belong to the guilds that controlled all skilled employment in the city.

The record shows that William Bradford became a Dutch citizen on March 30, 1612, the first of 37 to renounce England for Holland.

Separatists becoming citizens could vote, and thus they learned not only the working of municipal government, but of a federal republic—which fitted them to be the builders of a new commonwealth. Many put down roots by buying homes and businesses; many became coopmates or partners with their Dutch fellow workmen. From daily association the English learned to think and talk in Dutch, and we know that Bradford and Winslow among others learned to write in Dutch. Many—even married men—attended courses at the University.

Life must have been delightful for the English children. In winter there was skating and sledding; in summer picnics, boating and jolly games. The Dutch celebrated many holidays and target festivals. St. Nicholas Day celebrated on December 6, was a day for gifts and feasting with "heaps of cookies, waffles, sugar cakes and baskets of toys to amuse the children." But most popular was the annual Thanksgiving Day having been celebrated on October 3 since 1572 to commemorate their defeat of the Spaniards. First they went to church to thank God for deliverance, then they enjoyed a day of fun and feasting. Thus, the Separatists had before them a living example which they never forgot—an annual day of Thanksgiving. A day of joyful celebration, not a religious holiday.

Neither the Dutch or Separatists celebrated Christmas or Easter, as they found no warrant for either in the Scripture. The Separatists had not only found asylum, they had established their church unmolested, they had achieved a measure of financial success, their children were being educated free, every citizen could vote in civil elections, in short—the majority enjoyed life richly. Then, after
twelve years why did they wish to leave Holland?

It was for the sake of the younger generation. Parents were distressed that their children were losing their language and nationality. For they were attending Dutch schools, speaking the language, acquiring the habits and customs of the Dutch. They must have looked much like Dutch children, for the English had adopted the Dutch style of dress. One source records that because of the cold climate women took on the Dutch custom of wearing breeches of linen or silk—underclothing unheard of in England.

Parents were also disturbed because their children were reluctant to observe Sunday as a day of rest and prayer, for in Holland Sunday after church was a day of feasting and merrymaking, especially for children.

The older refugees saw clearly so many of their young people were intermarrying with the Dutch and Walloons that sooner or later all would be absorbed into the melting pot of Holland. If they were to retain their identity as Englishmen they had to migrate. These reasons were fundamental, but a crisis was approaching, a crisis that impelled decision.

In 1609 Holland had beaten off the Spanish invaders and signed a twelve year truce. The truce was coming to an end and Spain was preparing to attack. Young Englishmen, faithful to their adopted country were enlisting in the Dutch army, navy and mercantile marine.

These Separatists felt no call to return to a homeland that had harried them into exile. Furthermore, they knew England was plagued by unemployment, by hordes of beggars and idle women. Their thoughts turned to America. Bradford wrote, "As great miseries might befall them in Holland as in America, for the twelve years of truce was now out and there was nothing but the beating of drums and preparing for war, the events whereof are always uncertain. The Spaniard might prove as cruel as the savages in America and the famine and pestilence as sore here as there, and liberty less to look out for remedy."

Even though urgency demanded, they had learned by heart the Dutch motto, "Raad Voor Daad—Counsel before action." Thus the congregation met to consider and weigh the advantages of the areas to which they could go.

They read the reports of Sir Walter Raleigh, extolling Guinea on the coast of South America as land rich and best with perpetual spring. After discussion they decided the climate would be too warm and humid, and if they went there, even if they prospered, the Spanish might overthower them as they did the Huguenots at Port Royal in Florida. They read of the failure of the colony on the Kennebec River in Maine because it was too far north, they studied pamphlets about the Jamestown colony, and in February, 1619, the congregation voted to go to an area north of Jamestown.

Governments did not finance expeditions to the new world. Colonization was promoted by companies composed of merchants who pooled their money and sent out settlers, providing them with transportation and limited supplies, hoping to reap quick rich dividends on their investments by trade with the colony.

When the Dutch became aware that the English intended to move, the directors of the New Netherland Trading Co., made what Bradford termed, “large offers,” promising not only to transport four hundred families free, but also to furnish each family with cattle if they would settle at New Amsterdam, their trading post at the mouth of the Hudson River. But because war was imminent, the Dutch government refused military protection for the colony. So the Separatists sent representatives to England to negotiate with the Virginia Co. for transportation and backing. The Company gave them a patent to land north of the Jamestown colony, but the company was bankrupt and could not furnish transportation; so arrangements were finally made with a joint-stock company, the Merchant-Adventurers of London, for transportation and supplies, the Separatists to repay all in seven years.

Having made these arrangements, it was obvious they could not all go at once. It was agreed only those who volunteered were to go, and only the young and able-bodied. There was a firm agreement that if the colony prospered, those remaining in Holland would follow if the colony failed, those in Holland would see the unfortunate colonists were returned safely. But out of a congregation of three hundred only seventy volunteered. Forty-six were then chosen to colonize, nineteen of them children under sixteen.

In preparation for the voyage, Thomas Rogers, Bradford and others sold their homes and personal property for the best prices they could get. Arrangements were made for many wives and children to remain in Leyden until the colony was successfully founded.

Samuel Fuller was to become the doctor, and Brewster was to be the religious head, but not the pastor. Bradford was thirty, Edward Winslow twenty-five. The average age of the colonists was forty.

Realizing the need for a military leader, they enlisted the services of Myles Standish, a soldier and linguist who was stationed in Leyden. He was not a Separatist, but he and his wife, Rose, accompanied them to Plymouth. Standish was thirty-six.

The Dutch were sorry to see the English leave and wrote plaintively, “They have lived among us now these twelve years, and yet we have never had any suit or accusation come against any of them.”

The group in Leyden bought a pinnace of sixty tons, the Speedwell, which was to transport part of the company and stay in the new world for use in fishing. The ship was in bad condition and had to be refitted. New masts and a suit of sail was bought for her, but they made the mistake of ordering heavier and taller masts than her hull had been built to receive.

In June, 1620, the Merchants chartered a cargo ship used to transport wine from France, the Mayflower, for the voyage. It was one of the largest and fastest of the time. Then becoming alarmed over the prospects of their investments, they signed up any willing to go to America, recruiting them at large—without regard to their religious beliefs so not all passengers on the Mayflower were Separatists.
On Saturday, August 1, the colonizers from Leyden went to Delfshaven to board the Speedwell and join the English Separatists aboard the Mayflower at Southampton. There the ships were delayed because English law forbade ships carrying kegs of ale and beer to clear port unless there was a cooper on board. Finally John Alden, a Welshman was signed on as cooper, to return or stay when the ship came back to England. Still they could not sail until port dues of £100 ($500) owing on the Mayflower were paid. Having no funds available, the Separatists were obliged to sell seventy firkins (4,480 lbs.) of butter from their supplies to clear port. It was August 15, when the two ships left Southampton carrying 120 passengers.

But the Speedwell, being over masted, shipped water and twice the entire company returned for repairs, first to Dartmouth and then to Plymouth. When the Speedwell was finally declared unseaworthy, the Mayflower sailed alone from Plymouth on September 6 with 102 passengers.

Of the fifty men, twenty women and thirty-two children on board, only forty-one adults were Separatists. There were 38 freemen, 5 hired laborers and 18 indentured servants—which included both young men and women. The Separatists didn’t sail unknown seas nor to an unknown land. A hundred French, Dutch and Scottish fishing vessels were familiar with the Massachusetts coast. In 1602 Gosnold had visited the area and named Cape Cod, Champlain in 1605 had enter the harbor of Plymouth and recorded that Indian wigwams and garden patches lined the shore. And in 1614, the Plymouth Co. sent John Smith of Jamestown fame to explore the coast. Smith made an excellent map of the coast and named the area New England. And it was Smith who named the site along Cape Cod—Plymouth—on his map in 1616.

The Separatists were in relatively safe hands, Christopher Jones, a quarter owner had been Captain of the Mayflower for twelve years, John Clark, the Captain’s mate had taken a shipload of cattle to Virginia the year before, Robert Coppin, the pilot had been at Plymouth on Cape Cod on a previous voyage. The charter obtained from the Virginia Co. gave them the right to colonize up to Latitude 41 North—which included Manhattan Island. And records show that by terms of the agreement, Captain Jones was to transport the company to the mouth of the Hudson River.

By September the season was well under way and the Mayflower dangerously overcrowded. Every cranny was stuffed with chests of clothing, household equipment, utensils, tools, casks of beer and water, barrels of provisions and kegs of gunpowder. They were so cramped for space that men had to sleep in the shallop they were transporting in the hold.

Food on the Mayflower consisted of hard-tack biscuits, butter, cheese, salt beef, salt pork, boiled peas and beans, beer and water. Wealthier passengers carried private stores of sugar, raisins and lemons. Bradford, Brewster, Martin and Carver brought bottles of wine and brandy.

In mid-ocean the first great equinoxal storm struck. The waves were so mountainous that water leaked through the upper planking, drenching everything, even the bedding. They encountered other storms with seas so high they could not use sail and were forced to drift for days at the mercy of the wind, while the company was fastened below decks, wet, cold and seasick.

After 75 days at sea, at daybreak on November 20, they came in sight of a wooded land, probably the northern tip of Cape Cod. Captain Jones, realizing his position turned south toward Sandy Hook, but when the weakened vessel ran into dangerous shoals and roaring breakers, he decided to return to the shelter of the great arm of the peninsula.

The passengers knew they were not within the territory assigned to them, and that the patent they had brought was invalid. The people from London who Bradford asserts were “shuffled in upon them” by the Merchants, were heard to brag that once ashore no one could command them as they would be outside English law, and they would do as they pleased.

The men from Leyden were in no mood to tolerate mutiny. They had learned well the motto of the Dutch republic, “Eendracht maakt macht—Unity makes strength.” They sat down and wrote one of the great documents of history, the Mayflower Compact, which provided for just and equal laws and the consent of the governed. Each agreeing to abide by the will of the majority. This document was signed by all forty-one adult men on board. John Carver was then elected governor for one year and other matters of government settled.

When the Mayflower anchored off Provincetown on November 21, Captain Jones found the harbor so shallow near the shore that the long boat could not be beached. When sixteen men went ashore for fresh water and firewood, they had to wade over half a mile—thigh deep in the freezing brine.

On Monday, November 23, the women waded ashore to wash, initiating the great American institution of wash day Monday. But it was a disastrous adventure. Bradford wrote, “It blewed and did snow all that day and froze withal. Some of our people who are dead took their original of their death there.” One source suggests that many of the women probably never set foot on land after that bleak wash day, but died in the fetid cabin of the Mayflower.

When Myles Standish led fifteen men on the first exploring party, all had swords and corselets, their firearms were partly matchlocks and partly snap guns, their provisions crackers and cheese, their medicine a bottle of brandy.

Robert Coppin led the third scouting party in the repaired shallop to the location of Plymouth, approaching through the swamp. So pleased with the site the Indians had cleared for their cornfields, the hill on which a fort could be built and the brook for fresh water, that they struck out across the bay for the Mayflower to convey the good news.

When Captain Jones brought the ship across the bay, he found the water so shallow he had to drop anchor a mile and a half from the low sandy shore.

The next day men rowed ashore in the shallop which
could be hauled up on the beach—where later they were to tramp eels out of the mud at low tide. They laid out Plymouth exactly like Green Gate with houses arranged along two sides of a long rectangle, and named the streets Broad and Leyden. They drew lots for building sites to preclude a wild scramble for preferred places. They then began to cut trees and make planks. Four days later, December 25, they erected the first building.

The men worked doggedly, even though wracked by hacking coughs brought about by exposure during the weeks they waded in the icy water of Provincetown harbor, until one by one they were laid low by pneumonia. Crowded conditions on the ship contributed to the spread of the epidemic. Not only the colonists but half of the crew were ill.

The *Mayflower* stayed in Plymouth harbor all winter providing shelter. Yet in spite of devastating illness and death, by spring seven houses and four common buildings for storage, meetings and workshops were built. And although fifty-two of the brave little band lay buried on the hill above the village, including the Governor and the wives of Bradford, Standish and Winslow, no one returned when the *Mayflower* sailed for home on April 5, 1621.

(Proving the *Mayflower* was a seaworthy and fast ship, the return voyage from Plymouth to Plymouth, England took thirty-one days.)

Those who perished were women, the older men, boys and hired workers from London.

William Bradford, practical and a good organizer, was elected governor, Edward Winslow took on the diplomatic missions, Isaac Allerton, a shrewd and sharp trader took over the business dealing, and Myles Standish, the little red-haired Captain never joined the church, and never lost a skirmish. These men were not meek sallow saints, they were bold and energetic, tough and hard-headed. They did what was practically expedient and immediately profitable. They sought economic advantage. They had to survive, and they owed a huge debt to the Merchants in London.

They made friends with the Indians, signing a treaty of peace with Massasoit which lasted fifty-four years. They talked Dutch with the traders at New Amsterdam on the Hudson, where records show they exchanged tobacco for fine Holland clothing, linen and chests of white sugar. On one venture they sailed up the coast to the Kennebec with a shallop of corn, came back with 7,000 pounds of beaver and otter skins—enough to pay one-sixth of their debt to the Merchants.

Their church was a purely voluntary fellowship, a free association of like minded Christians to which each contributed what he would or could give.

*(Continued on page 991)*
FROM THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL'S CALENDAR: During her Fall trips to various states, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General, was honor guest at a number of NSDAR school-related and other events. After attending Founders' Day at Tamassee DAR School and the ground-breaking ceremony for a new building, the Smith-Mettetal Activity Building at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School in memory of Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, immediate Past President General, at St. Mary's Episcopal School for Indian Girls, Mrs. Smith made the address and dedicated the Spicer-Kietzman Room in the Recreation Building. Present for this occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman (Mrs. Kietzman was Chairman of the American Indians Committee during the administration of Mrs. Donald Spicer); Mrs. Delmas Emory Martin, Chairman, American Indians Committee; Mrs. Benjamin O. Martorelli, Adviser to St. Mary's; Mrs. John Finenco, Jr., Vice Chairman, American Indians Committee; and Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Chairman, DAR Membership Commission. This newest room is a welcome addition as St. Mary's has a full complement of students and more than fifty girls are on the waiting list for admission.

Another event during the President General's stay in South Dakota was a tea in her honor by the Diocese of the Episcopal Church. And, lastly, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Martin were each presented with a Peace Pipe, "symbol of awareness for the dignity and worth of the American Indian," by the Paha Wakan Chapter, DAR.

A HIGHLIGHT OF OCTOBER BOARD MEETINGS: Members of the National Board of Management and visiting past national officers enjoyed a dinner cruise down the Potomac River from Washington to Mount Vernon on October 16th aboard the 349-passenger boat "Liberty."

THE DAR LIBRARY: The photographs on the facing page show the Library before repairs and repainting had to be done, and a detail of the room with the work in progress. The high scaffolding was erected in order to reach the ceiling of opaque glass set in ornamental metal patterns more than sixty feet above the floor level.

NOVEMBER OBSERVANCES: November 10th is the 200th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps and a new book, "Marines in the Revolution" by Charles R. Smith, recalls the early days of the Corps.

Beginning in 1978, the annual observance of Veterans Day will be changed back to its original date of November 11th, thus restoring the historic and patriotic significance of the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month in 1918, when bugles sounded "cease firing" to signify the end of World War I.

(Somerville)
Many Americans are fully convinced that the media’s influence is heavily weighted against our free choice system and toward the ever increasing public acceptance of the welfare state’s false promise of something-for-nothing, to be secured for the many from the few through immoral gang force imposed at the ballot box, on the picket line, or by other politically privileged violence.

Of course, there are some happy exceptions to this bias. But they are still so relatively few as to make no real difference in the overall effect.

This effect is daily to mislead further the already misled members of the still sovereign public majority. These people are being led increasingly to think and act exactly opposite to the interests of each of them in their multiple roles as earners, consumers, savers, directors of their agents, lovers of free choice, and prizers of personal safety.

For instance, the resulting contrived hostility to business in general, and to profit in particular, is preventing business from being as useful as it could be in doing what the members of the majority want most.

For not just profit is under this successful attack. Private property and personal freedom are inescapably caught in the same deepening trouble. Both history and our own experience teach that profit, private property, and individual liberty are inseparable. We simply cannot expect to have any one unless we also have both the others at the same time.

This means that the media’s present activities are damaging not just some few for the erroneously assumed benefit of the many. What is really resulting is that the majority is thus damaging its own property and freedom—i.e., it is being misled into an increasingly lethal attack on the real income, the savings, the homes, the cars, the TVs, the pensions, the insurance, the free choice and the personal safety of just about everybody.

This running attack by the media on our basic economic and political system is getting more support now from educators, union officials, clergymen and government representatives.

Who Will Not Do The Corrective Job Needed?

In the face of constantly hearing only one side of what should be a dialogue on what’s so and what isn’t, we cannot expect out easygoing public majority to arrive at the correct answers suddenly on its own. The majority has to have help in acquiring the economic information, moral alertness, and political sophistication increasingly needed to carry out the majority’s responsibility to itself in this matter of the media, as well as in others.

In all fairness, meanwhile, we cannot expect the media to correct their own course in the public interest until the listening and reading public has shown it is ready to demand, welcome or tolerate that change.

Despite the happy exceptions, most editors, columnists, reporters, commentators and entertainers slant their offerings to fit in gratifyingly with the misled public majority’s false expectations and emotional bias. And too many of these media communicators have come to seek openly or subtly to increase such expectations and bias.

Despite the media owners and managers being in business to make the profit required for usefulness and survival, they have no choice but to be a party to the constant damage to their own, their advertisers’, and the public’s interest by what is being taught in their own media. The reason is that they must sell advertising to
enable them to supply the news, opinion, and entertainment which in turn attracts and keeps the audience the media must deliver to the advertiser. This means that what the media say and print must stay within what that audience likes or at least tolerates, or there will be no audience to deliver.

And the advertiser, like the media's owners and managers, is caught in the expensively contradictory situation where, in order to reach a profitable mass audience at the moment, he has no choice but to support media which effectively preach his own destruction while he supports them.

Even those media owners and communicators who would like to change cannot be expected to do so until others have changed the public majority's understanding enough to foster "good publishing" and "good broadcasting" which will help with the rest of the corrective teaching needed.

Most of those educators who would openly like to change what they are teaching cannot be expected to risk their jobs and their futures by offending powerfully placed people through first disillusioning and then properly informing the students—until others have pioneered enough corrective teaching to deem that as "good education" in the opinion of parents, school boards, fellow faculty members, union officials, legislative appropriators, and alumni contributors.

Even what is now being wrongly taught at the mother's knee is not going to be changed for the good of both mother and child until others have made better teaching available.

Most clergymen cannot risk disillusioning their congregations about the immorality—let alone the impracticality—of the quest for something-for-nothing until others have begun to make such corrective action palatable to the church-goers.

Most political representatives in unions and government cannot be expected to risk losing votes by disagreeing with a current consensus before others have made it safely "good politics" to do so.

So young and old in the public majority are not going to see the corrective teaching initiated by any of the usual sources of education in economics, morals, and political sophistication.

Yet the individual members of the public have the basic responsibility to know what they should do themselves and what they should have their representatives do. Of course, certain advantaged citizens have the clear obligation to help as leaders in thought. But if the individual members of the public majority do not get that help—and do not competently choose between sound and unsound leadership—it is still their responsibility to see that they do not pay for their malfeasance as free citizens by having their decision-making usurped by a dictator.

For instance, if the majority's misunderstanding about the cause of inflation and the function of profit is not promptly corrected, I reluctantly but firmly believe that the public—with the best of intentions—will soon decree that its political representatives permit no profit as long as prices seem too high. In the absence of the corrective education needed, prices are going to seem too high for a long, long time. But this decree would do vast and perhaps irreversible damage to the economic system.

Even if profit is not entirely wiped out, but only further diminished by controls and other forces now at work, by that much prices will still be higher, sales less, jobs fewer, values poorer, real pay lower, needed or wanted goods in scarcer supply and business further debilitated.

Information The Public Needs

This corrective information—which most citizens need now for competent thought and action concerning just prices and profits—is exactly what will equip them to see through unreliable media performance and to demand and get the reliable brand. For this I believe it necessary for them to understand these ten sets of facts:

1. The individual member of the public is solely responsible for what is going on. He cannot pass the buck to his agents in government, unions, and business. He has to understand he is the problem and only he can solve it.
2. Freedom—like private property—has a moral base and a moral requirement. Our freedom was not won from George III forever, but has to be won all over again every day by a safe majority of citizens knowing what is right for them and their agents to do for the individual and common good—and then seeing that each person does that right thing voluntarily, while requiring of his agents that they do right also.
3. Business is not—as so often charged—an exploiter of the many for the benefit of the few. Business is itself the many. It is simply a way people come together to do more for each other than would be possible without the arm-lengthening facilities and direction supplied by owners and managers. Exceptions to the good performance of business should be kept in perspective and not thought to be the rule.
4. Consumers pay almost all the expenses of any business which long survives. These expenses include not only all employee cost but also purchases, interest, charity, waste, and all taxes—even income taxes.
5. Consumers likewise pay directly or indirectly almost all the expenses of government, which today take about thirty-five percent of the income of everybody combined.
6. Inflation is not caused by war, business greed, or government supplying those services for which the public is willing to pay. Inflation comes only from the government creating extra money for which there are not extra goods to match. This inherently worthless extra money is created for two major purposes which the public servants consider "good politics" to serve:
   a. To provide money for the government to pay for those goods and services which the majority wants the public to receive at so-called "government expense," but for which the public would flatly refuse to pay if it knew it was paying the cost—as it does—through the brutal and purposely deceitful tax of inflation.
   b. To pump out added worthless cash to increase the number and cut the value of all the public's dollars, so that consumers will have enough cheapened dollars to buy at the higher consumer prices necessitated by artificially raised pay. This higher pay—in the absence of higher output to match—would otherwise
Who Can And Should Tell?

For reasons covered earlier, the public majority cannot expect to get the needed corrective information from most of the media, educators, clergy, and public servants until the public itself has first shown this information will be welcomed rather than resented.

Who then is left with both the opportunity and obligation to initiate the corrective education which will enable the public majority to demand and get sounder media and—by the same process—to get sounder advisers in education and religion and more truly responsible agents in unions and government?

I believe it is clear that those of us who are in the advantaged top ten percent in business and the professions are the ones with the opportunity, the obligation, and the simple and safe means to do the corrective job now so urgently needed in our own and the common interest.

We here—and the rest of the advantaged top ten percent elsewhere—daily supply needed and welcome leadership in thought to the other ninety percent in such matters as technology, finance, commerce, health and the like. We are potentially available to furnish the same needed leadership in the now so troubled areas of prices, productivity and profit where simple basic economic understanding, moral perception, and political sophistication can be relayed to the ninety percent to clear up their confused thinking and halt their damaging action.

We ten percent are the salesmen of our system. Yet most of us do not know our sales story. Too many of us in the ten percent have a guilt complex about profit and even about private property, do not like competition or having worth decided by free buyers and sellers, and are not very enthusiastic about our system in general or about the particular place of employment which provides us with a level of living in that top ten percent.

I believe that the basic cause of today’s critical situation of business—and of the related peril to both the material and non-material rewards available under our system—is in our failure to keep ourselves competent—and to help the others become competent—to understand and handle the increasingly complex problems of the free man living in an ever more complicated society.

Whether my offerings or the better ideas of others are followed, the ten percent needs to get at the required corrective work at once—not only to enable or require the media to be more responsible but also to protect everything else we hold most dear.

No people in history have been free for very long. The loss of their previously hard-won freedom was always deserved—because of a declining realization of just how valuable the freedom was, and how worthwhile it was to keep making the investment in economic competence, moral fortitude, and political sophistication required for turning back the would-be usurpers at home and from abroad.

We will be the losers if we do not heed the lessons of history and keep our system healthy and secure.

I promise to keep trying to do my part—and for two reasons.

First, our system has been good to me, and I feel at seventy-eight a still unmet obligation in return.

Second, and in a less noble vein, I am good and scared. My mother lived to 103, and I am sure that unless the current trend is reversed, both you and I are not going to like what is done to us in my remaining twenty-five years.

Postscript

Another participant in the Hillsdale Communications Media seminar presented the results of a four-year study of television news programs. From this emerged some thought-provoking information about bias in the news, especially the evening newscasts of ABC, CBS, and NBC. Millions of listeners depend entirely on these programs for their view of the national news. An explanation of how subjects are selected and how the news is assembled to present a program reveals how very little of it is “national” in scope.

All the television networks are based in New York. All the executives read the same morning paper, the New York Times, and depend on it to tell them what is important. Newscasters and everyone associated with the evening news programs know that the evening performances will be measured against what the Times deemed important enough to print. Consequently, what they report and the way they report it tend to be influenced, consciously or not, by their source. If they “tilt” the news, it is because the organization of the network is “tilted,” and not necessarily bias on the part of the commentator. Replace one anchor man with another and the tilt will remain the same.

The news has been triple-distilled before it is ready for the commentator: first, by the cameraman as he decided what to film; second, by the film editor who decided what to cut; third, by the producer who selected from the remainder the parts he thought would make the best visual report.

(Continued on page 1011)
BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS?????? In response to those who write asking for help in preparing Bicentennial programs and Bicentennial talks, please take advantage of the excellent BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM FILE in the Program Office at National Headquarters. Assembled with the specific purpose of providing timely Bicentennial programs in a wide range of subjects and presentations, the BICENTENNIAL FILE will supply your needs completely. Write NSDAR Program Office, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. (If you need the Program Catalog, include a check for $1.00 made to the Treasurer General NSDAR.) ALL Bicentennial Programs are listed in FOCUS-1976.

NOTE: Please do not write the National Chairman asking for material to give a program or a talk. She has none for loan; the Bicentennial Program File is for that purpose.

Bicentennial Flags? YES! Order from any of the flag companies listed in the August-September issue of the DAR Magazine (Bicentennial Focus page); or Business Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All major flag manufacturers have been advised that all DAR are "authorized users."

Many, many Chapters are planning a "Recognition Day" in their year’s Bicentennial ACTION. Be sure to use all the excellent Bicentennial recognition materials available through the NSDAR: Certificates (35¢ each) and our beautiful Bicentennial medals! ($8.50, from Corresponding Secretary General). Are you liberally using our Bicentennial stickers, blue/black and white decals! All these materials (certificates, stickers, decals use the exclusive Bicentennial LOGO... place cards too!). DON’T WAIT to buy the NEW commemoratives! If you delay until Congress 1976, the supply may be limited. Look at previous pages describing these handsome new items in silver and gold-filled. ORDER for Christmas giving... and the Bicentennial PIN, too!

ALL Chapters now have copies of "BICENTENNIAL MINUTES." Your National Chairman would like to know the ways in which you are using these. Suggestions for use are for Chapter meetings, radio and TV spots, newspapers, etc.

IMPORTANT REQUEST for STATE REGENTS: In order to share with all readers of the DAR Magazine the news of YOUR major Bicentennial State Project, a brief paragraph describing your Project will be included on this page each month. Please forward your own Project news! TOO FEW of our members know the tremendous scope of the magnificent ACTION motivated by our membership. Please share!

Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, Bicentennial Chairman Jonathan Edwards Chapter, Mexico City, reports the Chapter has undertaken a project to supply the American affiliated schools in Mexico City with American Revolution period reference books. Earlier the Chapter heard the distinguished coin expert Charles Hale speak on the American Revolution Bicentennial and show reproductions of the first medals authorized by the Continental Congress in recognition of battles and individuals of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Saavedra who is also National Chairman Oversea Units relates that the Walter Mines Page Chapter in England is planning with the Queen Mother, a distant cousin of George Washington, their 1976 Bicentennial celebration. More on this later.
BARONESS von RIEDESEL  
(1746-1808)

By KATHARINE MATTHIES  
Honorary Vice President General

We all know that during the American Revolution the English hired German troops known as Hessians or Brunswickers to fight for them but have we ever thought of these people as individuals with their own personalities, their own interests and their own problems? Such a one was General Frederick von Riedesel whose wife is our subject for consideration.

Frederika Charlotte Luisa von Massow was born in Brandenburg-an-der-Havel on July 11, 1746. Her father was a military man and through him she met her husband, Frederick Adolf Riedesel, a cavalry officer. While the marriage was arranged, as was the custom in those days, it was also truly a love match. The groom was twenty-four and the bride sixteen when they were married in 1762. She lived with her parents for a time while he was on military duty but eventually they established a home at Wolfenbuttel.

In 1776 King George of England hired several thousand German mercenaries to fight the American Colonies and Colonel Riedesel was appointed to command the first contingent which left Wolfenbuttel in February. At that time the colonel became a Major General and dubbed his wife "Mrs. General." The Baroness persuaded the General to allow her to accompany him to America although she had two children with a third one expected. It was not until May 14, 1776 that Mrs. General began the long trip, accompanied by her three daughters and a faithful servant, Rockel. For the journey she had had a carriage custom made and covered with oilcloth to keep out the rain. There were a number of stops at good and bad inns until they reached Calais, France where she hired a packet boat to take them to Dover, England, a five hour voyage. They finally reached London on June first and went from there to Bristol in an effort to get transportation to America.

While she was in London and Bristol people made fun of the Baroness' French way of dressing herself and her daughters so she learned that it is important to conform to the customs of the country one is in. She also found it necessary to learn English in order to make herself understood. People tried to persuade the Baronness not to go to America because of the dangers to be encountered there, but it was not her nature to be intimidated. Mrs. Louise Hall Tharp says of Mrs. General—"Madam Riedesel was never sentimental, although she was sometimes naive and believed tall tales about North America. She was cheerful and optimistic, making many grim situations bearable for her serious and rather solemn husband. She spoke of herself as frolicsome."

The General had insisted that his wife should have a traveling companion and suggested Mrs. Foy, wife of Captain Foy, the commissary. Mrs. Foy was the former Hannah Van Horne, a New Jersey Tory and a gay lady who was not anxious to leave for America. The relationship between her and Mrs. General was not a happy one. Various misadventures and some misinformation delayed their sailing so long that bad weather for sailing ships forced the Baroness to spend the winter in London where she rented rooms from the Russells who became her firm friends.

Lady George Germain presented the Baroness at Court on January 1, 1777 where King George kissed her and Queen Charlotte was most friendly. The Queen kept her interest in the Baroness, often inquiring about her and...
sending her messages.

It was April 15, 1777 when the Baroness finally sailed in a large and spacious merchant ship in a convoy of thirty-one vessels. Storms at sea caused much seasickness among the passengers and crew but the Baroness did not succumb. They entered the St. Lawrence River on June 4th and reached Quebec on the morning of the eleventh where the Baroness "Was saluted with cannon by all the ships in the harbor" and a boat came to take her ashore. There she found a carryall sent by Lady Mary Carleton, wife of the English Commander at Quebec, and was taken to the Carleton home for midday dinner. The Baroness was cordially received and caused comment by her English clothes. She describes the local styles as follows: "The general Canadian fashion for women is a very long coat of scarlet cloth; the wealthy ladies wear such a coat of silk; they never go out without it. They wear a sort of dormeuse trimmed with large colored bows of ribbon, which distinguishes the aristocrats from the ordinary people, and of which the aristocrats are so proud that if one of the common women should dare to wear one, they would be apt to tear this decoration off her head. The long coats are often worn over very old and dirty dresses. In addition, they wear petticoats and jackets with long sleeves, and when they go out they wear big hoods which cover the whole head and face, and which in winter are lined with down."

The Baroness refused to spend the night with the Carletons but went by boat and carriage to join her husband, meeting him finally at Chambly on the fourteenth. They had two happy days together before the General left to join the troops and she went to Trois Rivieres, a prosperous farming settlement. There she passed the time caring for her children, doing needlework and reading as well as enjoying the companionship of the grand vicar and the nuns of the Ursuline convent.

After the fall of Fort Ticonderoga General Riedesel sent for Mrs. General who went by boat down the Richelieu River and across Lake Champlain. One night they stayed in a cabin on an island where the Baroness was much disturbed by noise all night. She learned in the morning that the island was a sanctuary for rattlesnakes! Mrs. General joined her husband at Fort Edward on August fourteenth and spent three weeks there with him. She reports: "I had only one room for my husband, myself and my children, in which all of us slept, and a tiny den. My maids slept in a sort of hall. When the weather was good we had our meals out under the trees, otherwise we had them in the barn, laying boards across barrels for tables."

Then came the battles of Saratoga with the Baroness living not far from Freeman's Farm where much of the fighting took place. The British and the Germans were there for three weeks and suffered hardship in the scarcity of forage for their horses and food for themselves. The Baroness sometimes witnessed the fighting and often cared for wounded officers who were brought to her home. The Americans were victorious and on October 17, 1777 the British generals surrendered to General Gates. General Burgoyne insisted the document he signed should not be called the "Capitulation of Saratoga" but the "Convention of Saratoga" so that the troops of the surrendering army were called "Troops of the Convention" rather than "prisoners of war."

The Baroness and the General met with great kindness.
in the home of General Schuyler in Albany where they stayed three days before taking the difficult and tedious journey to Boston where their troops were quartered in barracks. The Baroness and the General with their children had one room in an attic where they stayed for three weeks until they moved into a beautiful house in Cambridge. There they were happy, visiting with friends and even giving a ball on June 3, 1778.

The maintenance of the "Convention troops" in Boston proved so expensive for the Americans, however, that orders came for the troops to go to Virginia where the costs would be less. This presented a problem to the Baroness who said in her Journal: "I had to conceive some means now for bringing the flags of our German regiments into safety. We had told the Americans in Saratoga that they had been burned, which annoyed them very much at first, but they said nothing more about it. In fact, only the staves had been burned, and the flags themselves had been hidden. My husband entrusted me with this secret and assigned me the task of keeping the flags concealed. I got a trustworthy tailor, locked myself in a room with him, and together we made a mattress, in which we sewed up all the flags. Captain O'Connell was sent to New York on some pretext and took the mattress with him as part of his bedding. He left the mattress in Halifax, where we got it and took it with us when we went from New York to Canada."

They procured a "pretty English carriage" in which they set out, driven by the loyal Rockel and escorted by the English Captain Edmonstone. A wagon with provisions followed them. At a rest stop of a day in New Hartford, Connecticut the Riedesels entertained General Lafayette who had a number of Americans in his party. On the whole the Riedesels were well treated at their various stops but occasionally met people who were disagreeable. Usually the Baroness's gentle, friendly ways and the charms of her little girls would win over the most hard hearted. Food was scarce while snow and rutted roads made travel difficult. It took twelve weeks to travel the 678 miles to Colle, Virginia where the Riedesels arrived in the middle of February 1779. There they lived in a small house belonging to an Italian until they built a large house in Charlottesville where they found the summer heat oppressive and food difficult to get. There the General suffered a sunstroke which caused him headaches and weakness for years afterward.

Thomas Jefferson befriended the Riedesels and did many favors for them. In August 1779 the General received word that he and a General Phillips were to go to New York to be exchanged there for American officers who were prisoners of the British. On the journey north the Baroness visited the Carrolls of Carrollton, Maryland, joined her husband at York, Pennsylvania and went as far as Elizabeth, New Jersey when General Washington ordered them back to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania to stay until the British had settled debts incurred for the maintenance of the Convention troops. Finally in late November 1779 they went to New York where the General was on parole. They first lived in the home of General Tryon and later in the country home of General Clinton which was beautifully furnished.

Here, "Although Mrs. Riedesel was 'far advanced in pregnancy,' she was chosen Queen of the Ball given by British officers in honor of Queen Charlotte's birthday; she danced several dances and stayed until two o'clock in the morning. In March 1780 the Riedesel's fourth daughter was born, and the Baroness named her 'America.'"

On October 13, 1780 General Riedesel was exchanged for General Benjamin Lincoln and given a command on Long Island where they lived until he was transferred to Canada. They reached Quebec in September 1781 after an eight week trip by sea and land. General Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Canada, appointed the General commander of all the German troops in Canada with headquarters at Sorel where the Riedesels moved into a new house on Christmas Eve. In her Journal the Baroness says she "quickly discovered the convenience of frozen foods; using her attic as a gigantic freezer, she stored several hundred frozen fish, fowls, beef and lamb. The meat,—was just as juicy, even more tender than that we have at home." The Indians introduced her to the fruit "ottocas" which we know as cranberries.

While in Canada, the Riedesels had many pleasant times with the local inhabitants and with the governor in Sorel, Quebec and Montreal. In the fall of 1782 the Baroness had a little girl whom she named Canada but who lived only a short time. It was in August of 1783 that the ships arrived from England to take home the troops and the Riedesels sailed on a fine ship especially fitted out for them, even to having a cow placed on board to supply fresh milk. The Riedesels thankfully arrived in Portsmouth, England in mid-September and went to London where they were cordially received by the King and Queen. It was about the first of October when the Baroness reached her home in Wolfenbuttel while her husband went with the troops to Brunswick.

The General served in various capacities on the continent and finally retired to the castle in Lauterbach, which he had inherited from his father in 1780, and there he died on January 6, 1800. The Baroness outlived him by eight years during which she saw four of her five daughters married and with her son-in-law, Count Reuss published extracts from her husband's letters and papers. Baroness Frederika von Riedesel died in Berlin on March 29, 1808 and was buried at Lauterbach.

Baroness Riedesel was not a great or a noted woman but she was an outstanding example of the loyal, devoted wives of military men who followed their husbands wherever they could and often endured many hardships. The British General Phillips had once written to General Riedesel that "Mrs. General" was the "best wife and most amiable companion and friend. It was the peculiar order of Providence to give her to the world for your happiness." And it was the Baroness who gave us in her journal and letters "an excellent example of 'good historical memoirs—the very life of historical literature.'"

Bibliography:
"The Baroness and the General" by Louise Hall Thrapp, 1962
"Baroness von Riedesel and the American Revolution" (Journal and correspondence translated by Marvel L. Brown, Jr., 1965)
"From Lexington to Liberty" by Lewis Gannett, 1955
It takes more than a good presiding officer to insure a successful meeting. It requires the cooperation of well-informed officers and members, and especially is this true of the recording secretary.

Secretaries recognize their responsibilities. They know that their duties must be fulfilled with painstaking accuracy, for history is in the making. They know also that their organizations are judged by the minutes.

The object in recording minutes is to have a permanent record of what has actually been done by the organization. Minutes should be entered in a good blank book. They should be written on one side of the page only—the right side, leaving the left side blank for corrections. They should contain a record of what is done by the society, and not what is said. Ordinarily there is no object in recording debate. However, if minutes are to be published, as in conventions where it is desired to publish the proceedings in full, the secretary must have an assistant who is a stenographer. Details may be found in Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised, pages 394-395.

Minutes must show the following: 1. Kind of meeting (Regular, Special, Adjourned, or Annual). 2. The name of the assembly. 3. Date and place of meeting, and usually the hours of meeting and adjournment. 4. Presence of the Regent and Secretary, or in their absence, the names of their substitutes. 5. Whether the minutes of the previous meeting were approved or their reading dispensed with. 6. Names of mover of each main motion, points of order and appeal, and all other motions that were not lost or withdrawn (secondary motions). The name of the second is not recorded. (The minutes do not state that the motion was seconded. If it has not been seconded the motion would not even appear in the minutes—it would have been lost for lack of a second.) 7. Signature of the secretary, and if the minutes are to be published the signatures of both president and secretary. The secretary does not include “Respectfully submitted” above her signature—only her name followed by the title secretary.

All rulings of the chair that may be of value as a precedent should be entered in the minutes, and similarly, answers to parliamentary inquiries.

All committee appointments should be recorded.

The treasurer’s report should be recorded in this manner: Balance, date of last report; total receipts; total disbursements; balance, date of this report.

When a count has been ordered or the vote is by ballot, the number of votes on each side would be entered; and when the voting is by roll call, the names of those voting on each side and those answering “present” should be entered. If members fail to respond on a roll call vote, enough of their names should be recorded as present to reflect that a quorum was present at the time of the vote.

When amendments to the Bylaws are listed in the minutes they should be cross-indexed with the bylaws; likewise, standing rules. Bylaws and standing rules must be kept current.

The minutes should never reflect the secretary’s opinion, favorable or otherwise, on anything said or done.
Before The Settlement of America

By Ethel Churchill Britton

Honorary State Regent, Washington

In 1976, America will celebrate its Bicentennial—200 years as a Nation. Plans are being formulated and people are beginning to ask questions about forgotten history.

The following is a synopsis of some of the events that layed the ground work in producing a people to colonize, settle and make this a country from the thirteen original colonies on the Atlantic, into a Nation of 50 States, extending from the Atlantic to Pacific, who have acquired a life of freedom that has never been known before.

The history of a nation is the story of the origin and the growth of its people as they developed from their earliest beginnings. Although the history of some nations began thousands of years ago, the history of the United States from the time of its discovery of Columbus is only 482 years!

In tracing the beginnings of our institutions, we must go back to people who have ceased to exist and to other lands, for our civilization is the outcome of the struggles of unnumbered generations and embraces not only their material achievements, but also their intellectual, moral and spiritual advancement.

The people who first made useful discoveries in arts and sciences lived in Egypt and part of Asia. This was acquired by the Greeks who made valuable contributions from their own experiences. The culture of the Greeks was handed down to their conquerors, the Romans, whose highly organized government spread its civilization throughout the then known world. The Roman legions had stood for centuries against the hordes of barbarians pushing westward from Asia. When their Empire began to fall apart, the Romans couldn’t hold back the invaders, who were amazed at what they saw as they advanced upon Rome. Content with victory, they gave up plunder and settled in peace among the conquered.

In western Europe the heirs to the Roman civilization made a successful stand against the invaders. This is of special interest to us because through it our ancestors in western Europe preserved for future generations, the Christian religion and the best of Roman culture which in later years our forefathers brought across the Atlantic to become an essential part of American life and thought.

The Turks captured the Holy Land and this brought about the period of history known as the Crusades, when men of the European nations traveled to the East and fought to win back the places associated with the life of Christ and the early history of their church, although love of adventure and trade motivated some. There were eight or nine crusades lasting over two centuries. Many men who would not normally have left their home countries traveled to the East where they found people who understood and applied arts and sciences of which the Crusaders knew nothing. There were untold riches of silk fabrics, rugs, jewels, gold, and spices, of which cloves for seasoning foods, was the most treasured by the Crusaders. When they brought these things home there was a great demand for them.

The period of European history with which our country is first connected is the period following the Crusades. It is known as the Renaissance, for with the knowledge brought home by the Crusaders, came revival of ancient learning which helped to awaken new life in the countries of western Europe, and the demand for things of the East expanded commerce and trade. Merchants plied their trade over three age-old trade routes which ended at Genoa and
Venice, rivals in the trade with the East, and from these two centers trade goods were distributed to western Europe.

In 1453, the Turks captured Constantinople and severed the northern-most trade route. There was fear the other routes would be closed if the Turks expanded their control. It became mandatory to find an ocean route to the East. The Mediterranean Sea had become well known, but the Atlantic was still unexplored. Most people believed the earth was flat and if they traveled too far, they would fall off and be devoured by huge monsters. Others thought there was a belt of fire near the equator that could not be penetrated. Prince Henry of Portugal established a Mariner’s School and gathered able teachers. Students came to learn navigation who had a desire to find an all water route to the East. Henry sent out sea captain after sea captain, each one traveling further than the one before, until De Gama found his way around Africa and reached a port on the west coast of India. The following year he brought back a rich cargo to Portugal, but it was a trip of 10,000 miles. The search continued for a shorter route.

Christopher Columbus attended Prince Henry’s school and married the daughter of one of Henry’s discovery captains, then deceased, whose widow gave Columbus all of her husband’s maps and charts when she discovered how eagerly her son-in-law sought such information. Columbus believed the world was round and if he sailed directly west he would reach the East Indies. Finally, he interested Spain’s Queen Isabella, who decided to finance his voyage. After a trip of 10 weeks, land was discovered, which he thought was the East Indies, but which we now know was one of the Bahama Islands.

Columbus made four trips which brought neither wealth nor immediate fame, for he did not know he had discovered a new continent. Because he was so obsessed with the idea of failure he did not take the trouble to attach his name to his discoveries. Since Columbus was looking for gold and spices and found none, it remained for Americus Vespucius, who was looking for fame and found it, to get credit for being the first to reach the new world, a mistake that was later corrected.

Henry VII of England established in 1497 a claim to the continental domain in which the history of the United States was to unfold. He took title to a great portion of the earth for the English people long before anyone, even in England, knew the voyage of Columbus from Spain across the sea to the West Indies in 1492 had broken the path to a vast new world.

This claim was based on the voyages of John Cabot, an Italian sea captain. Cabot, with his three sons, was commissioned by Henry VII to seek and find “whatsoever
islands, countries, regions or provinces of the heathen and infidels, which before this time have been unknown to Christians."

Cabot reached Cape Breton Island in 1497 and planted the standard of the English King, believing he had reached the East coast of Asia. He then returned to England. The next year, Cabot was sent out again on a second voyage to explore further. He sighted the coast of Greenland and sailed south to a point in the neighborhood of Chesapeake Bay. Unable to find a rich people with goods for profitable trade, he returned to England deeply disappointed.

King Henry VII appreciated Cabot's services. Pleased by the result of the first voyage, the King made him a present of 10 pounds in cash, entered the item in his account book, and granted Cabot a pension of twenty pounds. For his subjects the King did more. He claimed a dominion of unknown size that eventually opened for the English the greatest real estate and investment opportunity in the history of Western civilization. But nearly a century passed before the English began to take full advantage of that opportunity.

Numerous voyages by Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, French and English explorers led to mapping the contours of a large part of the two Americas. These nations also laid claim to large shares of land, thereby created rivalries. By the middle of the 16th century, the Spaniards appeared about to take possession of the newly discovered world because they had a large navy, merchant marine and many hardy soldiers to establish Spanish posts for their convenience. At one of these, now called Panama, was Vasco de Balboa. An Indian chief told him a great sea lay beyond the mountains and far to the south was a country rich in gold. In 1519, Balboa traveled over the mountains, crossed the isthmus and came to a headland from which he looked out upon the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. He called it the South Sea and its discovery helped to confirm the theory the land discovered by Columbus was not Asia but a separate continent.

Henry VII and Henry VIII deserve much credit for England's maritime greatness. Henry VII built the first dry dock at Portsmouth and encouraged and gave prizes for the construction of large ships. Henry VIII established the Navy Board and a training school for ship pilots where the famous English Sea Dogs acquired their training. Henry VIII did nothing more to develop the real estate acquired through the voyages of Cabot for England had been torn by religious disputes and quarrels. When Elizabeth I became Queen of England, many things changed with her great interest in adding to the riches and power of England. She gathered around her able statesmen of the same mind, fostered expansion of the English Navy and encouraged her sea captains to plunder Spanish ships and settlements.

Tension over political rights, commerce and religion culminated in war between Spain and England, in which the famous Spanish Armada met defeat by English seamen. This broke the moral of the Spanish and their seapower declined, while England's steadily increased. Her sea captains continued to explore. Francis Drake sailed around the world, plundering Spanish ships laden with treasure as he went down the coast of South America, and up along the west coast to northern California. He was the first Englishman to sail around the world.

These English explorers no longer confined themselves to the northern ocean but began to sail in waters claimed by Spain. When it was learned Spain depended upon gold and silver exploited from Mexico and Peru to carry on her wars, the knowledge supplied a motive for the English to cut this supply. The sea captains cruised the American coasts and increased the destruction and plundering of Spanish fleets and outposts.

To establish a base for operations, it was decided to build an English military post on Roanoke Island, from which attacks could be made against the Spanish. Sir Humphry Gilbert was the promoter of this project, which failed. Then he tried to establish a colony which also failed. The patent of the land of Roanoke Island was then given to Gilbert's brother-in-law, Sir Walter Raleigh, who in time decided to colonize it. He never came to America, but sent and financed three colonies, spending what would be the equivalent of several million dollars in today's economy in these adventures that ended disastrously. There remained no apparent result for his vast expenditures but his efforts suggested to England that the real wealth of America was in the opportunity it afforded for planting colonies.

When William the Conqueror captured England he instigated a shorter tenure of land under his Feudal system. England's commerce and trade had expanded rapidly and there was a great demand for wool by Flemish weavers; therefore, English land owners began raising sheep instead of tilling the soil. Only one man was required to watch sheep where formerly many had been employed to raise wheat and barley. Large numbers of men were soon out of work and were forced to the cities where they were not adapted to urban living and labor, and where they were treated badly. The English soldiers returning from the European wars added to the problem. What could be done for this large body of unemployed men became a serious question and thoughts and talk about colonizing in America began again.

English settlement through private enterprise had failed and Raleigh had sold his interests to a number of merchants and capitalists who planned to set up companies similar to the East India Co. in Asia, which had paid its stockholders highly. In 1606, they received a charter from King James and formed two companies for colonizing in America. One was the London Company (sometimes referred to as the Virginia Company) of London which was to occupy land extending from Cape Fear to the mouth of the Potomac river in Virginia. The other was called the Plymouth Company of Plymouth and was to occupy land from the mouth of the Hudson river to New Brunswick.

The most notable provision of the charter was that the colonists, as citizens, should have the same rights and privileges which belonged to them as native-born Englishmen.

America needs to understand the principles of the old English Common Laws, which came from ancient Brit-
Pilgrims

(Continued from page 977)

Bequests in wills show these emigrants continued to wear the rich colorful clothing to which they had been accustomed in Holland.

They smoked the tobacco they raised and exported, and drank the strong sweet wine they made from grapes growing on the Massachusetts hills.

They paid their debt to the Merchants within seven years. But their greatest accomplishment was in the field of representative government. They originated the New England town meeting and annual election of officers, and the body of laws called “General Fundamentals”

drawn up by the General Court of Freemen at Plymouth in 1636 was the first Bill of Rights in America.

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The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

* LUCILLE SPEED MILLER LEE CLARK (MRS. FREDERICK H.) on May 10, 1975 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee she served as State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania 1947-50, as State Regent 1950-53 and as Recording Secretary General 1953-56. Mrs. Clark was a member of Hannah Penn Chapter in Philadelphia.

* MARY VIRGINIA HORNE on October 4, 1975 in Wadesboro, North Carolina. A member of the Craighead Dunlap Chapter, Miss Horne served as North Carolina’s Vice Regent 1946-49 and as State Regent 1949-52.
To the Indians she was "The War Woman; to the Sons of Liberty in Georgia she was Aunt Nancy Hart. She has been described as rough, hot-tempered, uneducated, impolite, and sharp-tongued. She may have been all of that, but her patriotic deeds were never questioned. Her character was suited to the time and place in which circumstances placed her. A softer nature might not have survived.

Her maiden name was Morgan and she was born in North Carolina. She married Benjamin Hart and they moved to Elbert County, Georgia where conditions during the Revolution called upon her to fight for the safety of herself, her family, and her neighbors. The Tories, loyal to England, and the Whigs, on the side of the Revolutionaries, engaged in war with one another. Perhaps in no other colony was there such bitter animosity between civilians.

After the fall of Augusta, the Tories waged cruel, merciless war against the Whigs. Women and children of the Broad River region were taken to Kentucky and East Tennessee for refuge. However, Nancy Hart and her children remained at home, unprotected save for her own remarkable courage. Her husband with many of his fellow Whigs hid in the swamps to avoid capture and imprisonment, or instant death.

The Hart house was typical of its place and time. It was built of logs with a chimney of sticks plastered with clay. There were many cracks in it. One evening Nancy was stirring a pot of soap over the fire when a child of hers saw a Tory peeping through a crack. By a gesture the child informed her mother who immediately became talkative. As she stirred the boiling soap she exaggerated accounts of Whig victories. Suddenly she dashed a ladleful of the soap into the crack. The evesdropper howled with pain. Nancy rushed outside, made him a prisoner, and apparently took him to the Patriots the next morning.

She and her children used a conch shell to keep in touch with Mr. Hart. It was kept at a spring a short distance from the house. One blast on it signaled, "The enemy is at hand;" another was, "Keep close;" another warned, "Make tracks for the swamp;" and another signaled that he and his friends were wanted at the cabin.

Once Nancy helped a well-known Whig escape from a company of the king's men. When she saw him galloping toward her house she rushed outside and lowered the rails so the horseman could get into her yard. She quickly told him to ride through her house, in at the front door and out at the back, to take to the swamps, and hide himself as best he could.

When the Whig was safely through, she replaced the rails, entered her cabin, and closed the doors. A short time later, a party of Tories rode up and called to her. Nancy threw a shawl over her head and went outside, pretending to be a sick woman. When the Tories asked her about the Whig she claimed she was too feeble to have helped him. She did manage to mislead them, saying that she had heard a horseman galloping to the woods which were in the opposite direction from the swamps.

The Tory leader in command at Augusta sent riding parties into the countryside to compel the inhabitants to
take the oath of allegiance to King George III. One of these parties murdered Colonel John Dooly in cold blood in the presence of his wife and children. Five men from the party then went to Nancy’s home.

They ordered her to give them something to eat. She announced that she never fed king’s men if she could help it. Also, the Tories had taken all her pigs and poultry except the old turkey gobbler outside in the yard. The leader of the group raised his musket and shot it. Nancy, forced to cook it, was preparing the meal when she heard the men discussing the murder of Colonel Dooly. She had been hostile, but now she joked and laughed with the men to get them off their guard. Then she sent her daughter to the spring to get some water, telling her to signal on the conch shell that Tories were in the house.

The men had stacked their guns against the cabin wall. When the food was ready, Nancy served her unwelcome guests at a table in the middle of the floor, making sure that she frequently passed between them and the muskets.

The Tories called for water. That which had been fetched earlier had been used up in cooking, so the little girl took the piggin for a fresh supply. She went with instructions from Nancy to signal that her father was wanted in the cabin.

Nancy pulled off one of the boards that filled the space between the logs of the house. Through the crack she slipped two of the muskets. She was slipping a third one through when the men saw what she was doing. As they sprang to their feet, she put the musket to her shoulder and threatened to shoot the first man who approached her. It has been written that because she was cross-eyed the men were unable to tell at which one of them she was aiming; other sources state that her eyesight was normal. Finally, one bold Tory started forward. Nancy fired and the man fell dead.

She snatched another musket and held it in readiness. Her daughter, who had returned with the information that her father should arrive soon, took the remaining musket out of the house. All the Tories then rushed Nancy in a body; she fired and brought down another Tory. As she did so, her daughter handed her a loaded musket that she had brought in from the yard.

Nancy told the Tories to surrender. They agreed to do so but wanted to shake hands on the bargain. The War Woman refused and kept her gun aimed until her husband with some other men arrived. The Whigs wanted to shoot the three remaining Tories. Nancy, however, declared that shooting was too good for them. "They’ve murdered John Dooly," she exclaimed, "now let them hang for it." Thereupon the Tories were taken outside and hanged.

Nancy and her fellow Whigs may be criticized for hanging the three men without due process of law, but there was no law in the area except cruel, merciless Tory law. The Revolution as fought there was a war of extermination.

When Augusta was in the hands of the British, it became necessary for the Patriots to get information as to the plans of the enemy. Nancy came to the rescue. Disguising herself as a man, she went into the British camp where she stayed for several days while pretending to be crazy. After she secured important information she took it to the Patriots.

Nancy was once left in a fort-like stockade with some other women and some children, her own included. The men, in search of supplies, had left only a young man in charge as they were not expecting any trouble. A party of Tories and yelling Indians surrounded the stockade. There was a small cannon inside but it could not reach the enemy with its fire. After trying to move it, Nancy remembered the young man. She found him hiding under a cowhide. After pulling him out by the heels, she made him help her move the cannon. She fired it and drove off the Tories and the Indians.

On another occasion when a river was flooded, the Americans on the Georgia side needed to know what was going on in South Carolina on the other side. None of the men would venture across. The storm had swept away all the boats, but Nancy was undaunted. She tied together a few logs with grapevines, climbed onto her makeshift raft, crossed the river, and returned with the necessary information.

Georgia has named a county in honor of Nancy Hart. Schoolchildren in the state are told of her deeds, but elsewhere in the nation her patriotic accomplishments are largely unknown. The country owes something to her memory for she ranks with Molly Pitcher as a heroine of the Revolution.

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**DAR MAGAZINE**

Change of Address

Name __________________________

Old Address __________________________

New Address __________________________

Street Street

City City

State State

Zip Zip

Credit Chapter __________________________
HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

By Mary Griffin Goldsborough

National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

### NATIONAL HONOR ROLL PARTICIPATION AND RECOGNITION 1974-1975

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994 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The combined efforts of all of the Chapter members indicate continued accomplishments in attaining the high goals of the National Society in Educational, Historical and Patriotic programs. They have proven that they followed the President General’s theme and did with all of their might what they found to do.

The Honor Roll Committee extends thanks to those members whose accomplishments make this report one that the National Chairman presents with pride.

This report reflects the changes and corrections since the April 1st report that was submitted for the Continental Congress Proceedings.

The above summary indicates each State’s standing within its Division. And following this report is a list of Chapter recognitions by States.

As of March 1, 1975 the chapters totaled 2,994, plus three Units Overseas. Of this number 2,830, or 94.5%, reported their achievements. 2,310, or 81.6%, of those reporting received Honor Roll recognition. 17 States had 100% of their Chapters reporting.

The Gold Award was earned by 908 Chapters. The Silver Award was earned by 688 Chapters and 714 Chapters earned Honorable Mention.

Gold Stars were received by 402 Chapters. Of these three Chapters retained the Seven-Star status with twenty-two consecutive years of a Gold Award since 1954 when the program was started. They are: Bloomington Chapter (Indiana), Estabrook Chapter (Indiana), and Abram Morehouse Chapter (Louisiana).

With an Honor Roll Gold Star representing a multiple of three consecutive years on the Gold Honor Roll, Star Chapters include five Chapters who have earned the Six-Star Gold Award. They are: Abigail Bartholomew (Florida), LaGrange-Illinois (Illinois), Julia Watkins Brass (Indiana), Julien Dubuque (Iowa), and Lady Washington (Texas). There are 13 Chapters who have earned the Five-Star Gold Award; 13 the Four-Star Award; 20 the Three-Star Gold Award; 108 the Two-Star Gold Award and 240 the One-Star Gold Award.

Chapters organized since 1954 who have received Gold Honor Roll recognition each year since their confirmation deserve special praise. These Chapters number 60 and are listed with the first year they received the Gold Award. Our hearty congratulations are extended for the enthusiasm and interest they have shown in promoting all DAR programs since their organization:

**ALABAMA**
- **ARKANSAS**
- **CALIFORNIA**
  - Florida: Charlotte Bay—1974; Estero Island—1974; Caladesi—1975.
  - South Carolina: Martintown Road—1971; Mount Ariel—1973; Thomas Lynch, Jr.—1975.

The accomplishments of each Chapter in each state makes the following report possible. It is presented with pride and appreciation:

1. Chapters Gold for 3 years
2. Chapters Gold for 6 years
3. Chapters Gold for 9 years
4. Chapters Gold for 12 years
5. Chapters Gold for 15 years
6. Chapters Gold for 18 years
7. Chapters Gold for 21 years

The honors are as follows:

**ALABAMA**
- (70 out of 78 Chapters)

Hon. Men.: (14) Cahawba, Cheaha, Emassac, John Parker Custis, John Randolph, Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox, Margaret Lea Houston, Meltons Bluff, Needham Bryan, Peter Forney, Robert Greirson, Tuscaloosa, William Rufus King, Zachariah Godbold

**ARIZONA**
- (out of 11 Chapters)
- Gold: (4) Aqua Fria, Charles Trumbull Hayden, Cochise*, Tombstone
- Silver: (2) Maricopa, Tucson

Hon. Men.: (2) General George Crook, Yuma

**ARKANSAS**
- (34 out of 41 Chapters)
- Silver: (13) Abendschone, Benjamin Culp, Centennial, Charlevoix, Fort Smith, James Bate, James Bright, John Cain, Old Military Road, Ouachita, Pine Bluff, Robert Crittenden, Robert Rosamond


**CALIFORNIA**
- (141 out of 156 Chapters)

Silver: (47) Alhambra-San Gabriel, Altadena, Anne Louns, Anson Burlingame, Arrowhead, Bakersfield, Berkeley Hills, Captain John Oldham, Caymus, Claremont, Don Jose Verdugo, Dorothy Clark, Edmund Randolph, Encinitas, Estudillo, Felipe De Neve, Gaspar De Portola, General Edward F. Beale, Governor Oliver Wolcott, Hannah Bushrod, John Rutledge, La Puerta De Oro, Letitia Coxe Shelby, Los Angeles, Luisenos, Mme. Adrienne De Lafayette, Major Hugh Moss, Major Pierson B. Reading, Mitz-Khan-A-Khan, Oliver Wetherbee, Oneonta Park, Pasadena, Patience Wright, Peralta, Richard Bayldon, Rubidoux, San Andreas Lake, San Diego, San Rafael Hills, Santa Ana, Santa Anita, Santa Clara, Santa Rosa, Temescal, Toison De Oro, Willows, Yosemites

Hon. Men.: (38) Alta Mira, Cabrillo, Campanile, Collins P. Huntington, Copa De Oro, Covina, Emigrant Trail, Eschscholtzia, Esperanza, Feather River, Fernanda Maria, Fresno, Gaivota, General Richard Gridley, Jose Maria Amador, Kaweah, La Cuesta, Las Conchillas, Los Gatos, Los Padres, Lytle Creek Canyon, Martin Severance, Milly Barrett, Nolina, Oasis De Mara, Peyton Randolph, Pomo, Pomona, Potrero Verdes, Redwood Forest, San Antonio, San Bernardino, San Fernando Valley, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Santa Susana, Sequoia, Sierra, Siskiyou

COLORADO

(28 out of 32 Chapters)

Silver: (9) Alamosa, Cache La Poudre, Centennial State, Columbine, Denver, Fort Morgan, Fort Vasquez, Kinnikinnick, La Platte Valley


CONNECTICUT

(29 out of 55 Chapters)

Silver: (9) Agnes Dickinson Lee, Emma Hart Willard, Eve Lear, Freelove Baldwin Stow, Good Wife's River, Hannah Benedict Carter, Mary Floyd Tallmadge, Penelope Terry Abbey, Putnam Hill

Hon. Men.: (11) Abigail Phelps, Anne Wood Elderkin, Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Esther Stanley, Eunice Cobb Stocking, Jidea, Martha Pitkin Wolcott, Mary Wooster, Ruth Wyllys, Sarah Whitman Hooker, Stanford

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(49 out of 52 Chapters)

Silver: (18) American, Capitol, Captain Joseph Magruder, Colonel John Donelson, Deborah Knapp, Descendants of '76, Dorothy Hancock, Elizabeth Jackson, Eugenia Washington, Independence Bell, Little John Boyden, Lucy Holcombe, Marca Burns, Mary Desha, Prince Georges County, Ruth Brewer, Sarah Franklin, Susan Rigler Hetzel


FLORIDA

(73 out of 87 Chapters)


Silver: (20) Bertha Hereford Hall, Biscayne, Caloosahatchee, Captain James Ormond, Francis Broward, Jacksonville, John Ribault, John MacDonald, Joshua Stevens, Kan Yuki, Katherine Livingston, Lawrence Kearny, Major Francis Langborne Dade, Myakka, Orlando, Pensacola, Philip Perry, Princess Issena, Seminole, Tomoka

Hon. Men.: (17) Bartow, Caravel, Carolina Breved, Coral Gables, Echebusco, Edward Rutledge, Everglades, Fort San Luis, Himmarshee, Indian River, Lake Wales, Ocklawaha, Ponce De Leon, Princess Hirrhigua, Sara DeSoto, Tequesta, William P. Duval

Georgia

(83 out of 99 Chapters)


Silver: (17) Andrew Houser, Baron DeKalb, Brunswick, Button Gwinnett, Cherokee, Commodore Richard Dale, Dorothy Walton, Governor David Emanuel, Governor George W. Towns, Henry Walton, John Ball, John Clarke, John Houstoun, Lyman Hall, Major General John Twiggs, Roanoke, Xavier

Hon. Men.: (22) Atlanta, Captain John Wilson, Colonel William Candler, Edmond Burke, Elijah Clarke, Etowah, Fielding Lewis, General James Jackson, Governor Jared Irwin, Governor Treutlen, John Floyd, Joseph Habershon, Lachlan McIntosh, La Grange, Metter, Nathaniel Atney, Nathaniel Macon, Oconee, Pulaski, Savannah, Thomasville, Toccoa

HAWAII

(1 out of 1 Chapter)

Hon. Men.: (1) Aloha
Shreveport, Spirit of 76*, Tangipahoa, Wharton
Silver: (13) Avoyelles, Bayou Coteille, Bayou St. John, Caddo, Calcasieu, Galvez, Heirome Gaines, John James Audubon, Loyalty, Moses Shelby, Opelousas, Robert Harvey, Vieux Carre

MAINE
(18 out of 31 Chapters)
Gold: (8) Esther Eayres, Eunice Farnsworth, Fort Richmond**, Hannah Weston, Lady Knox*, Penobscot, Rebecca Emery, Rebecca Weston
Silver: (4) Colonel Dummer Sewell, Koussinoc, Mary Dillingham, Tops- sham-Brunschwick
Hon. Men.: (6) Amarciscoggin, Dover and Foxcroft, Elizabeth Wadsworth, Old York, Pemaquid, Samuel Grant

MARYLAND
(49 out of 53 Chapters)
Silver: (21) Ann Arundel, Brigadier General Rezin Beall, Chevy Chase, Colonel John Street, Colonel Tench Tilghman, Colonel Thomas Dorsey, Commodore Joshua Barney, Carrollton, Dorset, Francis Scott Key, Frederick, General Levin Winder, General Otho Holland Williams, Head of Elk, Janet Montgomery, John Eager Howard, John Hanson, Mary Carroll Caton, Peggy Reese, Grenada, Doak's Treaty
Silver: (13) Abel Fellows, Algonquin, Elizabeth Cass, Genese, Grand Blanc, John Crawford, Lansing, Mary Therese Cadillac, Muskogon, Philip Livingston, Rebecca Dewey, Sarah Ann Cochrane, Sarah Casswell Angell
Hon. Men.: (10) Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisy Fitzugh, Battle Creek, General Richardson, Isabella, John Alden, Louisa St. Clair, Mecosta, Sophie De Marsac Campau, Ypsilanti

MINNESOTA
(16 out of 36 Chapters)
Gold: (3) John Prescott*, Maria Sanford, Willmar
Silver: (5) Captain John Holmes, Dr. Samuel Prescott, Josiah Edson, Keewadin, Monument
Hon. Men.: (8) Bemidji Captain Comfort Starr, Colonial, General Henry Hastings Sibley, Greysonol Du Lhut, Mendota, Nathan Hale, Red Cedar

MISSISSIPPI
(61 out of 66 Chapters)
Silver: (19) Benjamin G. Humphreys, Bernard Romans, Copiah, Declaration of Independence, Catherine Ard, Deer Creek, Duchess De Chaumont, Gulf Coast, Ish-Te-Ho-To-Pah, James Foster, James Rex Whitney, John Rolfe, Natchez, Ole Brook, Pontotoc Hills, Ralph Humphreys, Rebecca Cravat, Rosannah Waters, William Dunbar
Hon. Men.: (15) David Holmes, David Reese, Grenada, Doak's Treaty, Horseshoe Robertson, Oklanna, La Salle, Loosna Schoona, Pathfinder, Pushmataha, Samuel Hammond, Tallahatchie, Yazoo

MISSOURI
(84 out of 92 Chapters)
Silver: (19) Armstrong, Arrow Rock, Charity Stile Langstaff, Continental Congress, Elizabeth Carey, Elizabeth Harrison, Fort Osage, Hannah Cole, Jane Randolph Jefferson, Kansas City, Mexico, Neosho, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Sarah Barton Murphy, Susanna Randolph, Taneycomo, Webster Groves, Westport

MONTANA
(8 out of 14 Chapters)
Gold: (1) Julia Hancock*
Silver: (5) Assiniboine, Black Eagle, Milk River, Powder River, Shining Mountain
Hon. Men.: (2) Mount Halyite, Silver Bow

NEBRASKA
(28 out of 35 Chapters)
Gold: (9) Betsey Hager, Bonneville, Butler-Johnson, David Bryant, Lewis Clarke, Lone Willow, Niobrara*, Reavis-Ashley, Sandhills
Silver: (4) Deborah Avery, Elizabeth Montague, Katahdin, Point of Rock
Hon. Men.: (15) Captain Christopher Robinson, David City, Evergreen, Fontenelle, Fort Kearney, General George A. Custer, Goldenrod, Kitiki-haki, Major Isaac Sadler, Nikumi, Omaha, Quivira, St. Leger Cowley, Shelton, Thirty-Seventh Star
NEVADA
(3 out of 5 Chapters)
Gold: None
Silver: (2) Nevada Sagebrush, Valley of Fire
Hon. Men.: (1) John C. Freemont

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(18 out of 30 Chapters)
Gold: (4) Anna Stickney, Colonel Samuel Ashley*, Elise Cilley**, Peterborough
Silver: (3) Buntin, Gunthwaite, Mary Butler

NEW JERSEY
(56 out of 73 Chapters)
Silver: (19) Beacon Fire, Bergen-Paulus Hook, Camp Middlebrook, Claverack, Crane’s Ford, David Dearest, Francis Hopkinson, General Mercer, General William Maxwell, Hester Schuyler Coffax, Isaac Burroughs, Jersey Blue, John Rutherford, Monmouth, Morris-town, Nassau, Rebecca Cornell, Watch Tower, Yantacaw

NEW MEXICO
(14 out of 17 Chapters)
Gold: (6) Caprock, Charles Dibrell, Coronado, Jacob Bennett, Mary Griggs, Stephen Watts Kearney
Silver: (3) Butterfield Trail, Desert Gold, Roswell

NEW YORK
(129 out of 179 Chapters)

NORTH CAROLINA
(73 out of 98 Chapters)

Patriots
Silver: (19) Alfred Moore, Archibald D. Murphy, Battle of Alamance, Benjamin Cleveland, Caswell-Nash, Colonel Thomas Robeson, Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Elizabeth Montfort Ashe, Hickory Tavern, John Penn, Major Benjamin May, Major Reading Blount, Major William Chronicle, Moseley-Bright, Old North State, Piedmont Patriots, Thomas Hadley, Thomas Wade

NORTH DAKOTA
(1 out of 7 Chapters)
Gold: None
Silver: (1) Mandan
Hon. Men.: None

OHIO
(92 out of 125 Chapters)
Hon. Men.: (29) Beech Forest, Bethia Southwick, Black Swamp, Canton, Captain James Lawrence, Catharine Greene, Childs Taylor, Colonel Jon-athan Bayard Smith, Commodore Preble, Elijah Wadsworth, Elyria, Fort Defiance, Governor Worthington, Han-nah Crawford, Jonathan Dayton, La-
OKLAHOMA
(46 out of 47 Chapters)

Gold: (18) Anne Lee, Bartlesville***, Captain Warren Cottle****, Cherokee Outlet, Chimney Hill, Colonel John Starke, Sr.*, Cushing, Duncan**, Ebenezer Fletcher, Fourteen Flags, High Plains*, Kiamichi Country, Lawton, Mary Quisenberry*, Nancy Green, One Hundredth Meridian, Ponca City, Woodward***
Silver: (11) Ardmore, Cimarron, Council Grove, Enid, Elliot Lee, Frances Scott Walker, Oklahoma City, Pawhuska, Pond Creek, Tahlequah, Tulsa

Hon. Men.: (17) Abraham Coryell, Black Bear, Captain Peter Ankeny, Cedar River, Chickasha, Guthrie, Hobart, Indiana, Springfield, Kilihoti, Muskegon-Indian Territory, Okemah, Osage Hills, Reverend John Robinson, Sarah Harrison, Tonkawa, Washta, Wunanga

OREGON
(22 out of 31 Chapters)

Gold: (9) Belle Passi, Chemeketa, David Hill, Mount Hood, Oregon Lewis and Clark****, Rogue River, Susannah Lee Bartow, Umpqua, Yaquina
Silver: (6) Champoeog, Coos Bay, Crater Lake, Eulalia, Portland, Winema

Hon. Men.: (7) Astoria, Bend, Lake View, Multnomah, Ochoo, Tilla-moook, Wacheena

PENNSYLVANIA
(77 out of 129 Chapters)

Silver: (32) Brokenstraw Valley, Castle Finn, Colonel Andrew Lynn, Delaware County, Dr. Benjamin Rush, DuBois, Flag Hill, Elkins, Fort Ligonier, Fort Greene, General Hugh Mercer, George Clymer, George Taylor, Greene Academy, Gwynedd, Harrisburg, Jacob Ferree, Jacob Stroud, James Alexander, Jephtha Abbott, Landsdowne, Liberty Bell, Mahantongo, National Pike, Philadelphia, Queen Alliquippa, Quemahoning, Scratchy County, Tidoute, Toshicken, Towamencin, Venango, York-town

Hon. Men.: (29) Bower Hill, Bradford, Clarion County, Colonel William Wallace, Cumberland County, Donegal, Fort Lebanon, Fort Le Boeuf, Fort McHenry, Fort Venango, Franklin County, Great Valley, Independence Hall, John Corbly, Lebanon, Moses Van Campen, Octobur, Penn-Ely, Moshannon, Phoebe Bayard, Pittsburgh, Presque Isle, Quaker City, Robert Morris, Shikellimo, Standing Stone, William Penn, Witness Tree, Wyoming Valley

RHODE ISLAND
(13 out of 20 Chapters)

Gold: (5) Beacon Pole Hill, Bristol, Pawtucket*, Pettaquamscutt*, Rhode Island Independence
Silver: (3) Esk Hopkins, Governor Nicholas Cooke, Mosquiscot


SOUTH CAROLINA
(52 out of 70 Chapters)

Silver: (14) Andrew Pickens, Beethel Butler, Blue Savannah, Catechee, Eleanor Laurens Pinckney, Fort Prince George, Henry Durant, Henry Middleton, Kanawha, Long Cane, Moultrie, Nathanael Greene, Trenton, Waxhaws

Hon. Men.: (17) Ann Pamela Cunningham, Colonel Joseph Glover, Columbia, Fair Forest, General John Barnwell, Hobkirk Hill, Kate Barry, Kings Mountain, Margaret Gregg Gordon, Mary Adair, Old Cheraus, Prince of Orange, Rebecca Motte, Star Fort, University of South Carolina, Walhalla, Wizard of Tamassee

SOUTH DAKOTA
(8 out of 12 Chapters)

Gold: (3) Captain Alexander Tedford, Mary Chilton*, Paha Wakan
Silver: (3) Bear Butte, Black Hills, Harnaney Peak

Hon. Men.: (2) Daniel Newcomb, Mac Pherson

TENNESSEE
(82 out of 108 Chapters)


Silver: (26) Belle Meade, Campbell, Captain William Edmiston, Cavett Station, Clinch Bend, Colonel Jethro Sumner, Cumberland, Fort Assumption, Fort Blount, French Lick, General Daniel Smith's Rock Castle, General Francis Nash, Glover's Trace, James Lewis, John Babb, John Hunter, Judge David Campbell, Julius Dugger, Long Island, Reverend Philip Ausmus, Rhea-Craig, Samuel Frazier, Sanderlin's Bluff, Shelby, Tenassee, The Crab Orchard

Hon. Men.: (19) Andrew Bogle, Charlotte Reeves Robertson, Chief John Ross, Colonel Thomas McCrory, Fort Prudhomme, General William Lee Davidson, Great Smokies, Jackson-Madison, James White, John Sevier, Mary Blount, Moccasin Bend, Mossy Creek, Mountain City, Old Walton Road, Robert Cooke, Robert Lewis, Rock House, Thomas McKissick

TEXAS
(96 out of 137 Chapters)


Silver: (20) Andrew Carruthers, Austin Colony, Captain Jabez Deming, Comfort Wood, Daniel McMahan, Fort Bend, Libertad, Lieutenant William Brewer, Lone Star, Major Thaddeus Beall, Nancy Harper, Nathaniel Davis, Ol Shavano, Prudence Alexander, Robert Raines, Samuel Paul Dinkins, San Antonio De Bexar, Texas Blue-
bonnet, Trinity Bay, William Diamond


**UTAH**

(5 out of 7 Chapters)

**Gold:** (3) Golden Spike*, Princess Timpanogos, Sego Lily

**Silver:** (1) Salt Lake Valley

**Hon. Men.:** (1) Spirit of Liberty

**VERMONT**

(20 out of 26 Chapters)

**Gold:** (6) Ascutney*, Bennington, Brattleboro, Captain Jedediah Hyde, Cavendish**, William French

**Silver:** (5) Colonel Israel Converse, Green Mountain, Mary Baker Allen, Rebecca Hastings


**VIRGINIA**

(110 out of 119 Chapters)


**Silver:** (26) Amherst, Arlington House, Black’s Fort, Boone Trail, Cobbs Hall, Colonel Francis Mallory, Colonel Thomas Hughart, Colonel William Allen, Colonel William Preston, Dr. Elisha Dick, Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill, Fort Lewis, George Pearis, John Rhodes, Louisa Court House, Margaret Lynn Lewis, Massanutton, Mount Vernon, Nancy Christian Fleming, Nathaniel Bacon, Natural Bridge, Montpelier, Rainbow Ridge, Sarah Constant, Scottsboro, William Pitt


**WASHINGTON**

(28 out of 38 Chapters)

**Gold:** (9) Chief Seattle, Columbia River, Esther Reed, John Kendrick, Lady Stirling*, Mary Richardson Walker, Michael Trebert****, Narcissa Whitman, Robert Gray

**Silver:** (6) Chief Whatcom, Eliza Hart Spalding, Mary Lacy, Narcissa Prentiss, Olympia, Peter Puget

**Hon. Men.:** (13) Admiralty Inlet, Ann Washington, Cascade, Elizabeth Bixby, Elizabeth Forey, Jonas Babcock, Marcus Whitman, Mary Ball, Sacajawea, Sarah Buchanan, Spokane

**Garry, Tillicum, University of Washington**

**WEST VIRGINIA**

(40 out of 55 Chapters)


**Silver:** (11) Blackwater, Blennerhassett, Borderland, General Andrew Lewis, James Barbour, Lieutenant Daniel Shumate, Pack Horse Ford, Princess Aracoma, Shenandoah Valley, South Branch Valley, West Augusta


**WISCONSIN**

(22 out of 48 Chapters)

**Gold:** (14) Annis Avery Hill, Black Hawk, Elkhorn, Fort Crawford, Jacques Vieux, Jean Nicolet, Joseph Marest*, Kenosha, Nay-Osh-Ing, Plymouth, Port Washington****, Racine***, Waukesha-Continental*, Wausau*

**Silver:** (3) Appleton, Eli Pierce, Marshfield

**Hon. Men.:** (5) Beloit, Ellen Hayes Peck, John Bell, Lieutenant Nathan Hatch, Wau Bun

**WYOMING**

(6 out of 8 Chapters)

**Gold:** (1) Sheridan*

**Silver:** (1) Fort Casper

**Hon. Men.:** (4) Cheyenne, Elizabeth Ramsey, Inyan Kara, Washakie

**UNITS OVERSEAS**

(2 out of 3 Chapters)

**Silver:** Rochambeau, France

**Gold:** John Edwards, Mexico

**No Report:** Walter Hines Page, England

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**PLEASE NOTE**

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The future looked especially promising to early families arriving in Imperial Valley during the years from 1900 to 1904. It was the American Dream all over again of pushing back the frontier to build a new life and a home, in a new land. There would be land to develop and a legacy to build for their children. The desert was an inhospitable land, but it would be changed. Summers so hot as to be almost beyond belief represented only a slight discomfort. The new Valley being far from the advantages to be found in large cities was but a temporary inconvenience. Their attitude was like that shared by other pioneers who crossed the plains in covered wagons but a few decades earlier. It was a continuation of the drive and the spirit that was to expand our nation across a vast continent, from a few tiny colonies along the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific.

Hope rested on water to be drawn from the Colorado River and delivered to the Valley by a canal many miles in length, most of it being in Mexico. When it became known that the area was going to be developed many people moved into the desert valley. Five townsites were surveyed and many thousand acres were made ready for farming and crops planted. Several orchards were started by farmers looking toward the future. In the new towns businesses were started and everything had the appearance of getting off to a good start. A branch railroad was extended from Old Beach to Calexico during 1904, not only opening distant markets for Valley products but making the area seem less remote.

The fall of 1903 brought the first indication that progress might not continue as smoothly as hoped for. It was not in form of an overwhelming disaster, but appeared only as a small cloud on the horizon as warning of an approaching storm.

But first we will digress to tell something about the chain of events, some caused by man, and others brought about by a wild and unpredictable river, that were to change the wonderful dream of many into a nightmare.

The California Development Company, headed at the time by Engineer-Financier George Chaffey, had built the “Chaffey Gate” to admit Colorado River water to the main canal. Mr. Chaffey, drawn into the project because of his experience in irrigation and his willingness to supply funds to proceed, replaced Mr. C. R. Rockwood as chief engineer during parts of 1901-1902. The Chaffey Gate, built of wood, was located one mile north of the International Line, beside a small, once volcanic mountain known as Pilot Knob. The canal started below the gate, extending directly south across the Mexican Line a short distance until joining an ancient overflow channel of the Colorado known as the Alamo River. This channel, used as the main canal, curved south-west around Pilot Knob and then continued west for approximately fifty miles, passing the south end of the ridge of sand hills crossing Imperial Valley from south-east to north-west. A wooden control structure was built in the main canal ten miles east of Calexico for diverting and regulating flow to the laterals and smaller canals of the distribution system. This essential structure was named Sharp’s Heading and was to play an important part in the irrigation system for many years.

In securing the “right” to use the ancient overflow channel in Mexico as their main canal, Mr. Rockwood and Officials of the California Development Company resorted to means that the Mexican Government considered devious and underhanded. Mexico’s Constitution, then as now, prohibits foreigners owning land within 100 kilometers of the border. When their Officials learned the California Development Company had purchased the land on both sides of the Alamo consisting of one hundred thousand acres from Mexican owner, Guillermo Andrade, they were surprised as well as disturbed and resentful. Official protests to our Government forced Rockwood’s Company to organize a Mexican Company called “Sociedad de Irrigación y Terrenos de la Baja California,” to hold title to the land. In addition to money paid Andrade for the land, he received commitments for all water necessary for irrigating over six hundred thousand acres of other land in which he had an interest.

Officials of the Development Company found themselves in conflict with both the Government of the United States and Mexico as a result of the Colorado having been classified as a navigable stream. Mexico claimed restricting the stream or diverting water was a treaty violation. Washington contended that it was not. Mr. Rockwood spent much time in Washington trying, without success to convince officials the Colorado should be re-classified, contending navigation was of no importance whatever and
irrigation on the other hand, of very great importance. As time went on other events added to the tension between The United States and Mexico and particularly with the people who had settled in Imperial Valley. Mexico, mindful of what had happened in the early and middle part of the nineteenth century as a result of disputes with their neighbor to the north, was moderate and restrained in protests, fearing no doubt, if the situation became too tense they might lose Baja California as they lost other big blocks of territory on the earlier occasions.

Pioneer ranchers organized a number of “Mutual Water Companies” to manage the distribution of water to the various parts of the Valley. Each land owner was assessed for “Water Stock” which gave him the “right” to receive water for a specified piece of land. Funds from this source paid costs of construction of the many miles of canals and the structures, of the rancher owned distribution system. In addition to being obligated to buy Water Stock, ranchers were expected to pay for water in the amounts used. These funds went to the Development Company as payment for delivering the water.

Things had gone quite well during most of 1903, but toward the end of the year the river became lower and lower until water would no longer flow through the Chaffey Gate into the main canal.

According to Mr. Rockwood, this wooden gate was installed in the summer of 1901 by Engineer-Financier George Chaffey, was intended as a temporary expedient to control water entering the canal. According to him it was sturdily built and would have served for years had it not been placed five feet too high in the river bank. It seems strange that a man with Mr. Chaffey’s record may, as charged, have mistaken the top of the boards for “Water Stock” which gave him the “right” to receive water for a specified piece of land. Funds from this source paid costs of construction of the many miles of canals and the structures, of the rancher owned distribution system. In addition to being obligated to buy Water Stock, ranchers were expected to pay for water in the amounts used. These funds went to the Development Company as payment for delivering the water.

Another explanation is that the gate was set properly, and the river being high at the time, the engineer in charge placed several removable “flash boards” in the bottom of the gate. The bottom of the canal would have “sanded up” to the level of the flash boards and Mr. Rockwood may, as charged, have mistaken the top of the boards for the bottom of the gate.

An improvised and perhaps illegal scheme caused the river to rise enough to enter the canal on the first occasion, but could not be repeated. Consequently another, and dangerous means was resorted to subsequent times of “low water” as explained by Mr. Rockwood; “Due to the fact that the floor was left above grade, we found it necessary, in the falls of 1902, 1903 and 1904 to cut a by-pass around the gate to the river, and it was through this by-pass then, during these three years, that water was obtained at “low water” for the irrigation of the Valley!”

On the first occasion of low water the rancher’s crops were soon suffering and when they could see the flow of water in the river headed for the gulf, explanations for the empty canals made no sense. The Development Company was under great pressure and law suits were threatened by numerous ranchers charging the Company had failed to live up to the terms of the agreement to supply water. Rockwood was a sincere man and must have understood and shared their concern.

With the main Canal carrying no water, and the situation in the Valley becoming more tense each day, Rockwood left his post at the river and went to Imperial to discuss the problem with Mr. Herber, president of the Company. Heber, concerned over the threatened lawsuits being initiated by ranchers against the Company for not having delivered water as agreed, ordered the engineer to return to the river and dynamite the bottom of the gate. Back at the canal heading, Rockwood was reluctant to take the hazardous step of breaking out the bottom of the gate, and instead of following orders approached the problem in another way.

Sending helpers out to all the Indian Villages in the area to recruit workers, he soon had large crews of these people busy at cutting arrow-weeds and tying them tightly with wire into arm-load sized bundles. Arrow-weeds are straight stemmed woody plants that grow profusely near streams where their roots can reach moist soil. The stem is from one half to an inch in diameter and the plants grow to a height of four to seven or eight feet at maturity. Small branches, bushy and leaf covered, extend over the upper third of the plant. These plants have long been used by the Indians for making arrow shafts and as a building material.

Properly bundled and secured in place, mats made of arrow-weeds are excellent for controlling erosion along the banks of streams.

After several days work by the Indian crews, there were thousands of bundles of arrow-weeds stacked adjacent to the half mile wide river. Water was shallow, probably no deeper than a few inches, when the workers were set at piling the bundles side by side on the sandy river bottom, to build a brush dam across the stream just below and to the south of the canal inlet structure. The river silt, sliding and rolling along the bottom deposited in and on the bundles, quickly anchoring them in place.

As the brush dam, or “wier” as it is more properly called, was extended across the wide river bed, a sand bar formed over the mass of brush and raised the water level. Within an hour it was high enough to flow into the canal and on its way to the thirsty fields of Imperial Valley. The day was saved, and Rockwood was happy with the farmers whose crops had been given another "lease on life." However, Mr. Rockwood must have realized the brush wier was but a temporary measure and it would be washed away by the first small flood.

Next day Mr. Heber visited the river and was at first delighted to see water again flowing down the main canal. However he was furious when he learned how it had been accomplished and Rockwood had failed to carry out his orders to dynamite the bottom of the gate. He demanded the gate be blasted as ordered and the brush wier removed as well, pointing out placing it was a violation of Federal Law. The Colorado River having been classified as a navigable stream. When the engineer refused to do either, relations between the two became very strained.

Water continued to flow down the Alamo Canal to the new ranches, and while all was not serene, pressure on the Development Company lessened to some extent. Fortunately the Federal Government did not choose to make an issue of the brush wier at that time.

An ever present source of discord which divided the thinking of the early settlers was the effort being made by the Federal Government to take over the California Development Company and the land of Imperial Valley and combine it with Yuma to make a large Reclamation Project of both areas. Many were in favor of this, while an equal number of others, treasuring their independence and freedom from governmental domination and management, opposed it violently.
The Bureau of Reclamation made a point of informing the farmers in Imperial Valley the California Development Company was inadequately financed, lacking funds for any emergency and it was questionable if the company was qualified to continue. The adverse publicity weakened confidence and hurt the credit of individual farm owners as well as the Development Company.

Officers of the California Development Company started negotiations with the Government of Mexico for permission to construct an intake from the river south of the line. It was reasoned there would be numerous advantages to such an intake, not the least of which would be elimination of the constant threat of the Bureau of Reclamation to take over the project.

It was noticed the level of sand in the first four miles of the canal was building up at an alarming rate and it was obvious unless something was done the first section would be useless and would carry water only during times of “high water” in the river. Rockwood watched the situation diligently and tried several schemes to make the sand move on down the canal. None of these measures were effective until, almost in desperation, he made a wide cut in the river bank at one end of the Chaffey Gate. He reasoned that a great volume of water rushing through the canal could not fail to sweep the sand along with it and out on the Mexican desert a few miles down stream through a cut he made in the canal. Even this scheme failed to work and when the attempt was ended and the cut had been closed, it was found the level of sand on the canal bottom was even higher.

Rockwood must have realized the only answer to the sanding of the canal was the use of one or more large floating dredges. At the same time he is sure to have been aware his Company had neither the funds nor the credit to acquire these expensive pieces of equipment.

It must have been a very discouraging time for Rockwood. It had been his vision and imagination to change the barren and forbidding Salton Sink into the greatest irrigation project the world had seen. He had spent more than twelve years on the venture and was wagering his professional and financial future on its success. Before the turn of the century he made many journeys to all the financial centers of the world seeking funds to carry on the work. He made many trips to Washington and to Mexico City to confer with officials of both Governments about the Colorado River and all the complex problems of diverting water from the river in the United States, running it through a canal in Mexico over fifty miles then bringing it back into the United States again. He had wrangled with both sets of officials over navigation, treaties and rights of way, and looking back over the broad span of years, one can imagine the project meant almost as much as life itself to him. When Government harrassment and all the other worries had the problem of a sanded canal added, it must have seemed almost too much to bear.

Perhaps it was on this account, when word came that the Mexican Government was ready to sign an agreement for an intake in Mexico, Rockwood and his Development Company acted too quickly. Mexican Officials, being aware of the sanded canal and the urgency the situation created, were in a strong bargaining position and dictated terms accordingly. Provisions regarding supplying water to Mexican lands were far more stringent than the earlier agreement with Andrade. Water rates were set and the Company was obligated to supply half of all water diverted when enough Mexican land was developed to where it was needed. At the time there appeared to be no reason to expect extensive development on the Mexican delta. Allocation of water for Mexican lands grew into a complex problem not yet fully resolved even as we approach the last quarter of the century.

The agreement with Mexico permitting the Mexican intake effectively restricted the actions of the California Development Company, while at the same time making them responsible for all flood control measures necessary. However, any levee or control structure was required to have prior approval of Mexican Government engineers before being built. Mexico was to be obligated in no way for the expenses of any necessary work. It was a difficult agreement to comply with and the very stringency of the contract perhaps entitles Mexico to a share of the blame for the disaster that occured after Mr. Rockwood diverted water from the river in Mexico.

On receiving the telegram from Mexico City authorizing the river cut, Mr. Heber ordered the Chief Engineer to do so immediately after first excavating a channel some sixty feet wide and three thousand feet long to join the Alamo Canal below the sanded section. Rockwood was further directed to design a control gate for the inlet and submit the plans to Engineers in the Mexican Capital, but not install it until after it had been approved.

An open river cut was against Mr. Rockwood’s engineering judgement, but direct orders from Heber and the ever increasing demands of ranchers that he restore deliveries of water, were difficult pressures to resist.

The channel to join the new inlet and the Alamo Canal was completed within three weeks, during which time Rockwood spent many hours in Yuma studying flow records of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. What he learned was encouraging in that records of near thirty years recorded several winters with no floods, and never a winter during which more than one flood came down the Gila. With this data on what had happened in past years he felt a little more secure, so went ahead and made the cut, installing what safeguards were possible with the authority he had and the funds and material available.

No one knew it at the time, but when Rockwood’s men made the “cut” in Mexico and started a tiny trickle of water down the Alamo Canal, there started at that instant a “no quarter” war between Man and River that was to last for many years. It was vicious, and like all wars, was to leave a trail of wreckage and heartbreak in its wake. It was to leave two great scars gouged across the face of Imperial Valley and to cause many settlers to watch, as years of effort and wonderful hopes for the future, crumbled.

The struggle was to bankrupt the California Development Company and put the vast resources of the Southern Pacific Railroad to a severe test. The cost of “winning” was so great that it was many years and a generation later before people of the Valley could consider the “war” had been won.

During the “war” that started that long gone August day, there were two or three minor skirmishes followed by several major battles, each more extensive than the preceeding, and all, except the one man thinks of as the last battle, were won by the River . . . Six times the River won against man’s best engineers and his machinery, but in the seventh battle the river was beaten, and
since that day has been double locked behind great concrete dams. The Gila too, has been made a prisoner, and no longer is able to discharge vast floods of mud and debris into the lower Colorado.

The River Makes War

The year 1905 was not as expected in that there were not just one but several winter floods. The first heavy flood came in early February and surprisingly did not widen the Mexican inlet a significant amount, but on the contrary when the high water had passed it was found sand was deposited in the inlet channel to such an extent it was necessary to dredge to restore flow to the Alamo Canal.

Within a few days another heavy flood roared down the river with results like the first, leaving the inlet undamaged and so filled with sand it was again necessary to dredge to maintain service to the Valley Ranchers.

In March, another flood, confirming that it was an unusual season, swept down the Colorado. At that time of year the normal water level of the river was generally high enough to flow out the original diversion through the Chaffey Gate, so it was decided, because of it obviously being an unusual season and the time of great summer floods was approaching, to close the Mexican Inlet for the time being and restore the Chaffey Inlet to use.

To close the Mexican cut, the same procedure was employed as had served effectively in closing cuts beside the Chaffey Gate on earlier occasions. The sides of the cut were "rip-rapped" with bundles of arrow-weeds secured in place by barbed wire and tightly stretched steel cables. Pilings were driven deeply in the mud bottom a few feet apart across the width of the inlet. A little above the top of the river bank several strong steel cables were tightly stretched over and across the inlet and were "loaded" with several layers of arrow-weed bundles, all woven together by barbed wire and steel cables into a single heavy brush mat. On top of this "bridge" of arrow-weeds, many tons of heavy boulders were piled. Dynamite charges were to be placed in such a way that at one instant both ends of all cables would be parted and the mass would drop in the cut ahead of the piling. It was a proven method which had worked on several previous occasions and very likely would have on this had not a fourth flood came down the river just before the closing device was finished. As it was the whole thing was washed away within a matter of hours. By this time the engineers were frightened and immediately started another dam, it being realized the season of really great floods was almost upon them.

It was most discouraging and very frightening to have the fifth flood of the winter to come and destroy the second dam almost before it was started. By this time it was evident the Development Company and the Ranchers were facing a serious problem. Two attempts to close the inlet had failed, and while as yet but a relatively small part of the river's waters were entering the Alamo Canal, it was obvious the great spring floods would bring added problems.

In mid June of 1905 the river was high, although not in flood. However Rockwood considered it was too high for his men to continue trying to close the cut, which by that time rushing waters had widened to one hundred fifty feet. As the river started to drop, banks of the inlet began to cave in and disappear down the canal. Also the banks of the by-pass started caving in and washing away. It was very alarming but nothing could be done except to watch. On August 9th the entire river abandoned its old course to the Gulf and began rushing down the Alamo Canal to the Imperial Valley.

Probably at no time had an engineer confronted a more difficult and challenging situation than Rockwood on that occasion. It was difficult because his Company was at the verge of bankruptcy when the river started pouring all its water into the Valley, and challenging because in the history of engineering no engineer had ever faced just such a problem. When the river abandoned its old course and made an 180 degree turn toward the Salton Sea, something new was added to the experience of man.

On the long day in August of 1905 when the Colorado River changed direction and started filling the Salton Sink, the great River was doubtless doing as it had many times, far back in the distant past. Geologists tell us this was the case as the silt burden of the river through countless centuries caused it to alternate between flowing directly into the Gulf and into a great, sometimes fresh water lake, to the north. . . . Perhaps the time was approaching for it to make a switch to the north anyway, when man, in a more or less bumbling way, helped make it come about. As recent as a few hundred years ago it wouldn't have mattered, but with man on the scene with his great cities, his railroads, the countless ambitious and eager people who needed to farm the land that would be the bottom of the lake, and other land that would be ruined for man's use, it meant a great deal indeed. It was just too important and vital to man for him to let it happen. Its importance went far beyond the financial ruin and heartbreak of a few thousand pioneer ranchers. It went beyond the flooding of a salt plant in the bottom of the Salton Sink and the flooding and re-building of many miles of railroad track. The real loss, the community loss, would have been unimaginably great both to the United States and to Mexico. Damage to the geology of the areas of southeastern California, western Arizona and southern Nevada would have been beyond description had the river not been controlled. . . . A great canyon, perhaps more than a hundred feet deep would have continued the "cutback" across Imperial Valley to the Colorado itself, and on back up that great river past the present towns of Blythe and to the lower reaches of the Grand Canyon. The city of Yuma and the irrigation project there would have washed away as would smaller projects farther north. Bridges, dams and everything would have gone and Southern California would not have developed as it has. It is fortunate that men won the battle.

Repeated failures to close the Mexican inlet had shaken the already weak financial structure of the California Development Company. Banks refused to advance needed funds under any circumstances. Financial assistance the Company did receive came from the Mutual Water Companies and in very small amounts.

It seems ironic that the same persons who had schemed to avoid threat of the Bureau of Reclamation to intervene, now appealed to the Federal Government for help. The appeal was quickly rejected because the break was in Mexico.

The Southern Pacific Railroad was more than an interested bystander since the company had more at stake than any other organization or individual. As the Salton Sea...
started rising it was necessary to move many miles of track to a higher contour. At the time of the first move it was thought the river would be quickly thrown back into the old channel to the Gulf. But it was not to be. . . . The grade in use by the railroad, at the present, represents the fifth time the track was moved, and still another grade, at a higher elevation was made ready and can be seen today.

Mr. Heber and Mr. Rockwood went together to San Francisco to lay the river control problem before Mr. E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Company. It had been reported the Railroad was considering filing suit against the California Development Company for flooding their tracks crossing the Salton Sink. If that was the case, Mr. Harriman may or may not have been surprised when he was asked for a loan to turn the river. However, because he was not satisfied with the management of the Development Company, the loan was refused at the time.

A short time later, following a reorganization of the California Development Company and naming of Railroad Company men as officers, and other conditions, a $200,000 loan was granted.

To secure the loan Mr. Harriman required that 6300 shares of the capital stock of the California Development Company be held in trust by a trustee named by the Railroad and that the Southern Pacific be given full management of the operations. At the annual meeting in May of 1905, Mr. Epes Randolph, assistant to the president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was named president of the California Development Company and all the other offices of the Development Company were filled by Railroad Company men. It was a full and complete Railroad Company "take over."

The main offices of The California Development Company were moved from Imperial to Calexico and C. R. Rockwood was appointed Assistant General Manager in full charge.

At Mr. Harriman’s request, Mr. Randolph made a visit to the river break to appraise the situation and make an estimate of the probable cost of turning the river. Impressed with the magnitude of the task, he immediately wired Mr. Harriman it would take much more than the $200,000 he had agreed to. When asked for an estimate of what it would cost, Randolph replied that it would take $750,000. When pressed for his opinion that it could actually be done even for three quarters of a million dollars, Randolph told the Railroad President he was sure it could be done for that amount. Harriman then ordered him to proceed.

Much as a military commander calls his generals together to plan a campaign of battle, so did Mr. Harriman call his engineers together in the summer of 1905, to form a plan and campaign to force the river back into its old channel.

According to Mr. H. T. Cory, who was named chief Engineer a year and a half later, there were numerous plans suggested, many having no merit whatever. According to him there were only four plans worthy of consideration. They were: The Laguna Wier Plan; The Concrete Headgate Plan; The Rockwood Headgate Plan and the Barrier Dam Plan.

The Laguna Wier Plan bears special mention since it was advanced by the Reclamation Bureau who were then building a diversion structure nine miles up stream called Laguna Dam which was to divert water for the Yuma Project. That plan would probably have succeeded as far as turning the river back into the Gulf was concerned. However following it would have meant the river continued to flow into Imperial Valley for three more years during which time Salton Sea would have continued to rise, adding many fold to the problems the new lake had already created. Practically all of the irrigation systems of the Valley would have been destroyed and the farmers in the area ruined financially. In short, had this plan been followed, "the battle would have been won but the war may have been lost."

The Laguna Dam proposal was that all attempts at closing the break and turning the river be abandoned until after the Laguna Dam was completed and a large canal, with capacity to carry the entire river be excavated the nine miles from above the Laguna Dam to connect with the Alamo Canal just below the Chaffey Gate. The entire river would then be sent down the Alamo Canal into Imperial Valley and the Salton Sea. With the lower section of the river carrying no water it was thought building dams across the break, clearing the old channel and adding to the levees would be relatively simple. However, after considering all the implications, Mr. Harriman and his Engineers rejected the Laguna Wier Plan.

Mr. Rockwood’s plan entailed the installation of a wooden flash-board type headgate in the riverbank above the Mexican break. The gate was to be sufficiently large to carry the entire river while the break was being closed during the expected "low water" period.

The Barrier Dam plan, advanced by Railroad Company Engineer F. S. Edinger appeared as perhaps the quickest and by far the cheapest possible method of bringing the river under control for enough time to close the break. The plan consisted of building a long dam of driven piling and brush mats across the channel above the break forcing the river to flow along the east side of the long sandbar referred to as "disaster island," by men striving to control the river. Edinger crews worked on the dam from early October of 1905, and had succeeded in forcing a substantial flow to follow the east channel on to the Gulf. However, on November 29th a great flash flood of 110,000 second feet came roaring down the river and within a matter of a few hours every trace of his dam was gone and the entire river was again rushing into Imperial Valley.

Because it was realized that the Chaffey Gate would have to be replaced by a more satisfactory structure regardless of what method proved successful in closing the break, Engineer James D. Schuyler was directed to design a suitable concrete structure to be installed in its place. The gate was constructed by Carl Leonardt, who contracted to install it for $55,221.08. It was a fine structure and was used until 1917, when it was replaced by one designed to admit less sand to the canal.

With the new concrete gate started, it was decided to proceed at the same time with installing the Rockwood Gate. It was Mr. Rockwood’s plan to place this wooden structure in new undisturbed ground adjacent to the river, a short distance up stream from the Mexican break. However, when excavation was started, it was found soil conditions were of a nature to make installing the gate at that site impossible, so the plan was temporarily abandoned. The alternative, worked out a short time later, involved dredging a new intake channel a short distance...
further south into which the river was diverted. With the river flowing through the new cut, construction of the wooden headgate was started in the bottom of the old break. Coffe dams were built above and below the site and the water pumped out, enabling excavation and pile driving to start.

Mr. Rockwood supervised construction of the new gate until late in 1905, when he asked to be relieved of work at the river in order that he might devote full time to the business affairs of the company. Mr. Edinger was then placed in charge of the remaining construction to be done to complete the Rockwood Gate. In April of 1906 Rockwood resigned as Chief Engineer but retained a position as consulting engineer for several months. On October 1st of 1906 he severed his connection with the company.

When Rockwood stepped down as Chief Engineer, Mr. H. T. Cory was named to fill that position and immediately took charge. In a consultation about that time Mr. Randolph and Mr. Cory made perhaps the most far-reaching decision yet made regarding turning the river. The decision was to build a railroad from the mainline at Hanlon siding to the river break. Before the branch rail line was in, all materials used in the several attempts to check the break had been transferred from rail cars to barges and floated down the river to the break. It was dangerous, cumbersome, and very expensive. Construction of the branch rail line started July 1st of 1906 and the first train load of material passed over it on August 15th.

In mid April of 1906 the river was rising daily, indicating the summer flood season was starting. Consequently it was decided to postpone all efforts to divert the river and fill in the break until after the flood season passed and the river was at its lowest.

The summer season of 1906 was one of general “high water” in the river. During March the stream carried from 5000 to 7000 second feet, yet there were two flash floods during the month when the flow exceeded 70,000 second feet. In June there was up to 100,000 flowing into the Valley. After each of these flash floods it was plain to see that the width of the break had increased and that the magnitude of the task of turning the river was becoming greater and greater.

The Rockwood Headgate was completed April 18, 1906 at a cost of $122,500 in addition to the costs of the new channel and other necessary excavations. When the $100,000 futilely spent on Edinger’s Barrier Dam and the $80,000 for a new dredge are added it is obvious that a great deal of money has been spent with the river still out of control. It seems remarkable that at this point Mr. Harriman agreed to advance an additional $250,000.

Waiting for “low water” in the river was not wasted time but was instead spent in marshalling men, material and machinery, for an all-out effort to be made when conditions became right. Working in the terrific summer heat made keeping a dependable labor force a very critical problem. There was a constant stream of laborers who would work but a few days and then move on. At the peak of employment there were in excess of 1000 men working on the job.

An arrangement that went a long ways towards solving the labor problem was worked out with the Federal Government and with Mexico, to move all the men, women, and children of six Indian Tribes to the area. The Pimas, Papagoes, Maricopas and Yumas from Arizona, and the Cocopahs and Dieguenos from Mexico were established in a new village of over 2000 persons. They all lived together and the men worked together without friction. The Indian “encampment” provided about 400 dependable workmen, and as stated by Mr. Cory, “Indian Labor was very satisfactory, and, indeed, just what other arrangement could have been made is problematical. Under intelligent foremen who understood their peculiarities, chief of which is lack of assurance and consequent timidity in going ahead with work, they are quite satisfactory.”

A rock quarry was developed at Pilot Knob and a clay pit opened close by. The huge gravel deposit owned by the S.P. company at Mammoth, nearly fifty miles to the west was made ready for shipping gravel.

Many “spur tracks” were constructed near Pilot Knob to serve as a marshalling yard for material as it reached the area. Many large drums of one half inch steel cable and others of three eighths inch diameter arrived at the site along with hundreds of coils of wire to be used with the cable in weaving brush mats.

A barge, over one hundred feet long and thirty-five feet wide was decked over and equipped like a giant loom for weaving a continuous brush mat near two feet thick and one hundred feet wide, interlaced and bound together with steel cable and wire.

Several heavy duty pile drivers were brought to the job from distant points of the Southern Pacific Railroad system. Also, and of utmost importance, experienced pile driver operators arrived with the machines, as did men skilled and experienced in building pile bent railroad trestles.

Car after car loaded with 90 foot lengths of piling, and twelve inch by twelve inch cap timbers, and eight by sixteen inch stringers, arrived to wait on the siding ready for use.

Repeated flash floods during the spring and summer of 1906 had widened the river break to 2700 feet and the entire flow was going into Imperial Valley. With the wooden Rockwood Gate finished it was planned to divert the river through the gate by means of a diversion dam across the river and then close the break.

The barge that had been equipped to weave brush mats was positioned at the north bank and the crew proceeded to lay a double layer of the one hundred foot wide mat across the river. As the mats became saturated with the silt in the water they settled heavily to the bottom. At the same time trestle construction crews built a pile bent railroad bridge above the mat. Less than a month was required to place the mats and build the trestle complete with rails in place ready for use. Immediately after the bridge was finished a train of flat cars loaded with heavy boulders was pushed out on the trestle to have the rock rolled off into the water to come to rest on the brush mats on the river bottom. Train after train of rock was dumped until the water gradually started to rise. When the level was raised six feet water started flowing through the Rockwood gate.

There was considerable concern about the Rockwood gate being able to carry the amount of water flowing in the river at the time, so it was watched carefully. By October 10th it was carrying in excess of 10,000 second feet and there appeared to be some water going under...
In an attempt to prevent the gate from going out, a railroad trestle was hurriedly built just ahead of the structure intending to dump a great deal of rock to raise the water level instead of the flash boards the design called for. However, when the first cars of rock were pushed out on the bridge, three of the bents settled and the train was wrecked. It was very fortunate that no one was seriously injured. Other frantic measures were tried to save it, but at 2:30 P.M. on October 11th the gate buckled in the center section and went out with a crashing roar.

Not only did the Rockwood gate fail but the resulting rush of water and the debris from the gate destroyed a section of the railroad bridge across the channel one hundred yards down stream. A quick thinking engineer moved an engine and train off the trestle with seconds to spare.

Loss of the Rockwood gate was a serious setback, and the failure of the well thought out plan to control the river centering about that structure made the engineers realize they would have to start over again. Studying the now high and dry diversion dam, they came to the conclusion that dams could be successfully built without the use of brush mats, provided rock and gravel was dumped rapidly enough.

The sixth attempt at turning the river back into its old channel to the Gulf was made by starting and building three dams in series. The first, under engineer T. C. Hinds was to be a diversion dam below the new concrete headgate extending far enough to direct the flow into the old channel to the east. Second, the damaged trestles across the channel both above and below where the Rockwood gate had been built, were repaired and strengthened and a third trestle extended across the old break to the south and all made ready for rock dumping.

By October 29th, after many thousand tons of rock and gravel had been dumped, these dams raised the water to where a flow started down the old channel. By November 4th the entire river flow of 9200 second feet was following the old channel and blocked from flowing into the Salton Sea.

The break was closed at last but the disturbing thing at the moment was that very little water was passing through the concrete gate and on down the canal to meet the irrigation needs of Imperial Valley. However much blasting and some dredging in the first section of the canal alleviated the problem somewhat as they attained a flow of 300 second feet which prevented any serious hardships in the Valley.

For the time previous to the sixth attempt and the successful closing of the break, there had been practically no water in the old channel to the Gulf since the river had turned north in August of 1905. During that time the old river bed had grown up with willows to where the channel was badly restricted. Even before the rock dams that closed the breaks were started, crews of Indian workers cleared the brush from a strip over one hundred feet wide and several miles in length. To give the river a good start down its old course, mule teams pulling fresno scrapers scooped out a shallow channel the same distance.

The brush choked stream bed, and the passage of two hot summers with no water in the lower river to keep the adobe soil of the river bank from drying out and cracking, probably contributed equally to the disaster that occurred almost immediately after the break was successfully closed on November 4th of 1906.

While the rock dams that successfully closed the breaks were being built, it was realized the brush restriction in
the bed of the old river course would raise the level of
the water higher than it had been. Consequently, more
or less conventional levees were constructed adjacent to
the river extending for several miles south of the break
itself.

Ordinarily, the first step in levee construction is the
excavation of what levee engineers call a "muck ditch," a
relatively narrow ditch beneath the surface to be
occupied by the levee itself. This ditch is to make sure
there are no cracks, crevasses, or voids, in the soil beneath
the levee. The "muck ditch" is deepened until close
examination shows it to be well below all fractures and
creacks in the soil. The ditch is then back filled and the
levee built above it.

Unfortunately, for some reason, diggin a "muck
ditch," the accepted and proven method of "water-proofing" levees, was not done in this instance.

Mr. Cory and the other engineers must have experi-
enced a deep feeling of satisfaction that the wild river
had at last been controlled. There was but a moderate
flow in the river when Mr. Cory assigned seventy-five
men to constantly watch the new rock dams and the levee
extending on south. With this precaution he took the train
for Calexico to look after the somewhat neglected business
end of his position as general manager of the company.
On December 5th, the men patrolling the river were
surprised and shocked when a great flood came out of
the Gila and started raising the level of water against the
rock dams and the new levees very rapidly. Numerous
leaks under the levees caused Mr. Cory to be hastily
summoned by telegraph. He and Mr. Hinds made a
hurried trip to the river by night, where by first light they
saw three distinct breaks in the levees and water going
under them in 90 different places. There were so many
leaks, and widely separated breaks, that there was nothing
to do but watch, as the rushing water rapidly widened
the largest of the breaks. As had happened before, the
banks started caving in and washing away, and within
24 hours the entire flow of the Colorado was again flowing
into the Salton Sea. It happened so quickly the crews
south of the break were marooned, and when the steamer
Searchlight was sent to rescue them, the little steamer
was grounded on the dry river bed.

The Southern Pacific Quits

The magnitude of the task of permanently controlling
the river was emphasized to the Southern Pacific Company
officials by the second break. After a conference between
Harriman, Randolph and Cory, when an analysis was
made of the financial aspects of the problem, the people
of Imperial Valley were notified the Railroad Company
would not continue without a guarantee of reimbursement
for sums already expended and other funds that would
be needed to continue the effort.

Since little money could be raised locally, the problem
was presented to President Theodore Roosevelt, whose
first reaction was since the break was in Mexico, the
government could do nothing. It was then pointed out
to him that the problem was indeed in Mexico, but the
appeal was for help to save American Farms and property
in the United States. His answer was little changed except
to add that Congress was not in session. Finally, after
days of haggling President Roosevelt told Harriman to
go ahead and control the river and he would see that the
Railroad Company was reimbursed for what it cost. The
result was a telegram from Mr. Randolph to Cory ordering
him to control the river at all cost.

By time the Company had decided to continue, the
situation at the river was worse than it had ever been.
Within a short time the break was 1100 feet wide and
had become a crevasse 40 feet deep in which the river
rushed with a thundering roar. Flash floods of over 30,000
second feet re-started the "cut back" in New River which
soon reached Volcano Lake. This frightened even the
Reclamation Bureau with the likelihood of their losing
their million dollar Laguna Dam if it continued.

The Final Battle

The situation at the river and the inevitable exodus of
all the people from the Valley if the river was not
controlled soon, became a matter of Country wide con-
cern. The disaster of the San Francisco earthquake became
of secondary interest in the news reports of that day.

It became plain to the engineers and to the public that
the next battle with the river would bring either victory
or result in utter and complete defeat. With this in mind
Mr. Cory used the authority promised by Mr. Harriman
in following his instructions to control the river at all
cost.

Because the rock quarry at Pilot Knob was almost
exhausted, all quarries accessible to Southern Pacific or
connecting rail systems within a radius of 500 miles were
activated and equipment readied for loading rock. The
Southern Pacific's "fleet" of 300 "battleships," the all
steel side dump cars each capable of carrying over fifty
tons of material, were all brought to the site. Train after
train of flat cars, loaded at distant quarries with large rock,
boulders too big to be handled in the "battleships," rolled
into the siding at Pilot Knob. East into New Mexico and
north as far as San Francisco, trains of rock were given
the right of way even over passenger trains. Night and
day, trains of rock and gravel and clay rolled in until
many hundred cars stood waiting on the spur tracks
waiting for use—and still they kept coming...

Trestle crews built two heavy pile bent bridges across
the crevasse, fifty feet apart. Two pile drivers started work
at each side of the crevasse and a fifth one, mounted on
a barge, started work in the center of the channel anchored
in place by long steel cables. Working in the swift current
of mid-channel was very dangerous, as there was the
constant hazard of the barge overturning when positioning
the great 90 foot piling.

Several boats were manned and kept in constant readi-
ness down stream to rescue any workmen who fell into
the rushing waters. There were numerous accidents but
luckily few fatalities. There were three near disasters
when flash floods bearing great quantities of floating debris
"took out" wide sections of nearly completed bridges.
When this happened, for a time even the success of getting
the bridges in place seemed in doubt. ... But the work
gone on day and night. Mr. Cory seemed to be everywhere
and never appeared to sleep. He was constantly seen
walking, patrolling and watching over the job, at all
hours, relaying orders to the workmen through his assist-
ants, Clark and Hinds.

Credit for completing the bridges is due the experienced
bridge foremen and workers who had built many hundred
similar bridges over the vast Southern Pacific system. The
bridges were finished and the last rail spiked in place at
five P.M. the evening of January 27, 1907. The workmen

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
stood back and cheered as the first train of rock was eased out on one of the trestles. By dawn next morning 145 carloads of rock had been dumped into the crevasse. From the time the first car was dumped until the end of the job the work hardly stopped. Crew replaced crew at the end of a shift without break, and great searchlights illuminated the weird scene at night.

It was necessary to lift the bottom of the Colorado eleven feet just to get it back to the level of the old river bed. Train after train of rock just seemed to disappear into nothingness after being dumped. Gradually the rock dams began to take shape below the trestles and trains of “battleships” dumped their great cargoes of gravel and clay to fill the voids between the boulders. More trains of rock, carefully spaced across the whole width of the crevasse followed by still more trains of gravel and clay.

Gradually the dams rose and on February 11, 1907, water started again down the old channel to the Gulf. Space between the two rock dams was filled with gravel brought from the deposit at Mammoth Wash and clay from the pit near Pilot Knob and other deposits. As the section was filled the material was washed into place and consolidated by many workmen directing high pressure streams of water. The fill extended to the top of the trestles, the rails, ties and stringers of one being removed and salvaged but the other was left in place.

The battle was over but for many uneasy years no one could be sure it wouldn’t break out again. The years of peace that followed were uneasy ones in many ways.

Thirty miles of levees were constructed, this time with “muck ditches” under them and a railroad on top. Train loads of rock stood waiting to be moved to where trouble might start. Thousands of sand bags were waiting to be used at the first sign of a leak in a levee. The river could not be trusted for a minute. A telephone line was built along the levee with a call station each mile.

Two years later, in 1909, the Colorado abruptly changed its course and started flowing into Volcano Lake on its way to the Gulf. Millions of tons of silt were dumped in the old lake which careful checking showed was building up at the rate of one foot per year. It would have been just a matter of a short time until the river would again turn toward Imperial Valley, so steps were taken to prevent a reoccurrence of that tragedy. A great cut was made turning the river into a low area called the Pescadero Basin to the south east and in turn along the Sonora Mesa to the east.

More levees were required to cope with periods of high water yet there were annual periods when the river became so low it was necessary to resort to brush wiers below the intake to get even a small part of the water needed in the Valley. There were three years when the river was completely dry for several weeks at a time.

It might be said that the Colorado never gave up but kept fighting until Hoover Dam stabilized its flow, and the All American Canal simplified delivering water to American farms in Imperial Valley.

The Southern Pacific Company put in a claim to the Government for $3,113,677 for turning the river back into the Gulf. Twenty-two years later, in 1930, the company was reimbursed with a check for $1,012,665.

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National Defense

(Continued from page 982)

It is important that the action on the screen not confuse the viewers. Clearcut confrontations are easiest understood and easiest obtained. The networks’ main branches in Washington, D.C., Chicago, and Los Angeles are able to transmit film directly to New York. Whatever can be transmitted from these cities is more available and less costly. Groups seeking publicity for their causes are likely to select one of these four cities for their demonstrations because they know of the availability of TV equipment. The leaders take care to inform the networks well in advance of their intended confrontation so that the cameramen can be present and a place for the report can be scheduled in the television program.

The same investigator revealed how an NBC producer prepared a report on the urban crisis. The producer commissioned illustrative stories to show urban unrest from the five cities in which NBC owns stations. New York was asked for a film about slums and welfare; Washington was assigned ghetto crime; Chicago drew urban blight; Los Angeles was to interview blacks about job opportunities for “minorities”; Cleveland reported on black politics. The five reports, edited and spliced together, became a single report on the worsening urban crisis in the United States. The TV audience was not told that none of what they saw had been precipitated by actual events or that the pictures served to illustrate a story on the preconceived theme of urban crisis. The viewer was shocked by the terrible conditions, totally unaware that they did not represent an actual entire picture anywhere.

The method by which local events (and non-events) are transformed into a national story has been called a “modern-day form of alchemy.” The prevailing view in New York City, through which all television news is filtered, is that a need for reform and change must be stressed. This is the message that flashes onto the TV screens across America every evening, and this is what influences the opinions of millions of Americans who do not know what is really happening in their own Country.

The only way to change the TV media’s influence in forming opinions and influencing attitudes is to begin with the local affiliates. Local stations will not carry network programs that local viewers do not like. Network prosperity depends on the number of programs carried by the local affiliates. Viewed that way, it is very plain who can correct the media.

Note: Appreciation is expressed to Hillsdale College and Imprimis for permission to use the Boulware paper and for the facts reported in Postscript from Dr. Epstein’s study The Bias of Network News.

NOVEMBER 1975
Faith Of Our Fathers

BY MARTHA JORDAN SOLAND
Stars and Stripes Chapter,
Burlington, Iowa

Americans, if they are genuinely interested in the bicentennial of 1776, are obligated to turn away from crass commercialism—from superficial outward manifestations such as emblazoned sweatshirts, birthday buttons, tricolored gimcracks, Liberty Bell key chains, multiillustrated centennial histories, signs hung on old structures where nothing historic ever transpired and parades depicting a bogus past. Americans, if they desire an honest celebration, must see the past as it really was, for no nation can long endure if it cannot review its history with candor. Americans, if they hunger to understand the significance of the War of Independence, cannot be satisfied with canned slogans coined by professional promoters or by sincerely motivated amateurs.

The “faith of our fathers” will be much talked about during the coming bicentennial by both laymen and clergy. Few orators, however, will point out that—more often than not—the first premise of that faith was, “I am right, and you are in error,” or that many a citizen of the new nation was more interested in profits than in prayers and had more trust in a crooked deck than in a catechism. Throughout its almost eight score years of colonial history, the republic, forged by revolution, was twisted and moulded by individuals of diverse creeds most of whom considered men of all other persuasions heretics and who quarreled within their own denominations and societies.

New England theocrats, for example, while struggling for their own freedom of conscience denied that emancipation to those of other convictions. Roger Williams, liberal as he was, wrote of the tyrannical usurpation of the “Romanish Anti-Christ.” William Penn frankly confessed that he was a dissenter because he believed that Protestants had strayed from the truth. George Washington’s troops in 1775 planned to burn the Pope in effigy on Guy Fawkes Day in an attempt to discredit Roman Catholics. Washington, however, was able to divert this outward display of bigotry. Decades before the colonial revolt became a gunshot revolution, the Presbyterian Church was torn apart internally over excesses in revival activities, and was so full of rancor that minister was set against minister.

The Revolution, termed “glorious” by some, ushered in no great new era of religious toleration and brotherly love. The Constitution was an at-best compromise between large states and small, between free states and slave, and between various sects which, along with freethinkers, had put down deep roots in New World soil. Individuals who supported the ratification of the unique document—and indeed many did not—were far more concerned with their own liberties, both civil and religious, than they were with the rights of those who held countering views. Despite the First Amendment which guaranteed that the Federal Government would establish no church and granted freedom of worship to all—and implied a freedom not to worship—the old quarrels continued to flourish after the painful process of ratification was achieved.

During the mid-nineteenth century bigotry and prejudice born in the Old World and nourished in the New,
followed the frontier west to newly created territories and beyond their boundaries. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Dubuque, established in 1837, included what are presently the states of Iowa and Minnesota and those portions of North and South Dakota lying east of the Missouri River. There, within this vast area, exploited by landgrabbers before government land offices opened, competing missionaries of diverse faiths busied themselves deplororing the sins of settlers of no faith, slandering the convictions of each other, and sniping and backbiting within their own denominations. Father Samuel Mazuchelli wrote from Dubuque, Iowa Territory, in 1839 that, "The greatest difficulty we apprehend is from the Protestants, who will redouble their efforts to throw every obstacle in our way." On another occasion, Mazuchelli regretted that he was forced to purchase land upon which to erect a church from a Protestant, because there were no Catholics in a position to supply it.

A few years later, the Reverend William Salter, graduate of Andover Theological Seminary and a member of the Iowa Band of missionaries sponsored by the American Home Missionary Society, said his ministry had not found a generous reception in the hearts of many individuals of Maqueketa, Iowa Territory—a community "filled with families who are Universalists or ignorant persons and who have never been brought up to respect the Sabbath or attend public worship." A "torrent of abuse" was his reward for attempting to minister to men who quarreled over land titles, drank prodigiously, and gambled on Mississippi River steamers.

The Reverend C.C. Shackford, revolting against New England orthodoxy in Burlington, capital of the Territory of Iowa, organized a Moral and Spiritual Reform Society which was an anathema to many who derisively labeled it the "India Rubber Church" or the "Free and Easy Church." Baptists and Methodists, Whigs and many "Church" Democrats actively campaigned in 1840 and 1842 against the Democratic candidate from Van Buren County, Iowa for the Territorial Council, because he, Abner Kneeland, was a freethinker who believed that God and Nature were synonymous. Kneeland was charged with "infidelity" and his political following labeled "Infernal legions." He was defeated in both elections. The son of a veteran of the American Revolution, Kneeland had been tried for and been found guilty of blasphemy in Massachusetts. His conviction was upheld by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and in 1838 he served a sixty-day sentence in the Boston city jail. Arriving in the Iowa Territory in 1839, Kneeland resided there until his death in 1844.

Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Baptists, Unitarians, German and Swedish reform groups, in addition to self-ordained ministers of a dozen breeds spent, it would appear, as much time warring among themselves as they did attempting to save souls. When, for example, Baptists publicly immersed new members, a Presbyterian clergyman preached two sermons against this practice. In another instance, a Methodist believing that his Presbyterian counterpart, the Reverend James G. Shinn of Burlington, endorsed a corporate, universal structure like the Roman Catholic Church, said publicly that "it was as easy to get up a Presbyterian minister for a cooer to knock up a barrel." Each sect was suspicious and contemptuous of most others. A Methodist, for example, admitted, "I feel more comfortable with a Baptist than I would with a heathen Catholic or a renegade Episcopal rector, who is neither a Catholic nor a Protestant."

New England rooted congregations argued in meeting the merits of Congregationalist and Presbyterian church organization and not infrequently changed from one form of church government to another. Presbyterians bickered among themselves over doctrine and split into Old School and New School congregations. Catholics were divided on the subject of what type of priests made the best missionaries—the secular clergy or men in monastic orders. The Reverend George W. Teas, angered by lack of support received from fellow Methodists in the Iowa Territorial Legislature, left the church and announced in the Burlington Gazette, "Be it known from shore to shore. That I'm a Methodist no more." When he in 1844 sought to have his preaching license renewed, the Iowa Methodist Conference, sitting in Iowa City, denied the request.

However divided the various sects were, between each other and among themselves, on questions of theology, ritual, the best means to evangelize, and local and national politics—including the slavery question—they all turned a stony, unsympathetic face toward the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Mormonism was an anathema. The city of Nauvoo, Illinois, just across the Mississippi River from Iowa, was a Sodom and Gomorrah—a den of not only horse thieves and murderers, but also of polygamists. The first were criminals, and the latter were unregenerated sinners of the worst order. There was no room for tolerance toward this kingdom of error. Perhaps the Reverend G.G. Rice, laboring under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society expressed these views—held by both Catholics and Protestants—as well as anyone. Rice was stationed at Kanesville, presently Council Bluffs, Iowa, during the 1850s. A rough-and-tumble town, Kanesville was a jumping-off point for emigrants, including Mormons, headed westward to a better tomorrow. In June 1852, Rice wrote: "Of the moral aspects here, a longer acquaintance has not given me any more favorable impression. The more I become acquainted with Mormons, the more I see that their works are 'only evil continually.'" Later he spoke of "Mormon knaves and dupes," and still later commented that Mormonism was like leprosy, for even if a man renounce it, "he can never get it out of his system."

Although Protestants and Catholics saw eye to eye on the Mormon issue, a major bone of contention between them throughout the years was the question of public schools versus parochial education. Protestant clergymen and prominent laymen denounced Catholics both for establishing mission schools for Indians and for providing educational programs for white children. Yet, Protestants themselves, Episcopalians, for example, went among the tribes with textbooks and opened backwoods schools. Actually, non-Catholics were not opposed to Catholic educational programs as such, but were motivated by the
belief that such activities gave instruction in an "un-American" faith. The object of Catholic schools, they believed, was not only to dominate the education of youth but was also to make the United States a Roman Catholic nation.

Of course, these sinister motives, expressed by men such as Dr. Lyman Beecher and Samuel F.B. Morse, were unwarranted. Morse, in his Foreign Conspiracy Against the Liberties of the United States published in the 1830s, painted a vivid picture of one narrow aspect of the Protestant view. He declared that an immediate, vigorous, united, and persevering effort should be made to spread religious and intellectual cultivation throughout the land, adding that not a village nor log cabin should be overlooked. Then he continued:

Where Popery has put darkness, we must put light.
Where Popery has planted its crosses, its colleges, its churches, its chapels, its nunneries, Protestant patriotism must put side by side for college, seminary for seminary, church for church.... We must send our hundreds of thousands, eye, our millions, if necessary, to redeem our children from the double bondage of spiritual and temporal slavery and preserve to them American light and liberty.

There, wrapped in a ball of thistles, were the tenets of the Know-Nothing political party: The Roman Church was a foreign, not American institution; it was based on darkness, not light; its allegiance and patriotism were not to the United States, but to an international hierarchy; Romanism sought to chain children and to deprive them of both spiritual and temporal independence; and finally, it deliberately deprived its faithful from the blessings of liberty and tolerance as set down in the Constitution. The parish priest dictated in all areas of thought and action with absolutism. A more intolerant and incorrect appraisal is difficult to conceive.

Although it lurked and festered in the hearts of some men who professed tolerance, others rejected it. Salter, who moved from Maquoketa to Burlington in 1846—where he ministered for sixty-four years—never failed to tip his hat when he passed the Roman Catholic Church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, situated near his residence. Salter's strict New England Calvinism mellowed as the years passed. Henry Clay Dean, a distinguished Methodist orator, took exception with Know-Nothing recruiters at the Annual Methodist Conference held in Dubuque shortly after he arrived in the Iowa Territory in 1838 and denounced Nothingism in "most uncompromising terms." Dean was little bothered with criticism of the fact that he was a guest of George Wallace Jones, Democratic Senator from Iowa and a Roman Catholic.

When Methodists in Dubuque—a town which was little more than a miserable collection of shacks and shanties lining mud-rutted streets—wanted to raise funds in 1834 for a meetinghouse, the subscription list was signed by not only the faithful but also by "friendly sinners." "Uncle Tom" pledged twenty-five cents, and two "col-lered" men gave two-bits each. "Nighley a dutchman" dipped into his lean purse as did Duplissey, who was probably of French-Catholic extraction. Patric O'Mora contributed, and Philip Jacob Weigie signed his name in German script. Nonetheless, not all approached were favorably disposed to the project. One individual commented that he would pledge a dollar toward the building of a gambling house but nothing for the erection of a church. Within the walls of the log church, the first religious meetinghouse built west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri River in the Louisiana Purchase, a Mormon preached and youngsters received instruction in reading, arithmetic and needlework. Burlington Methodists displaying some tolerance let free their meetinghouse, more or less completed in 1838 to congregations of all faiths.

In that same year, Kneeland was looking out of his Boston cell at Breed's Hill, where in June 1775 patriots spilled their blood under a battle standard depicting the Liberty Tree. The editor of the Dubuque Iowa News wrote on Flag Day:

"Abner Kneeland, editor of the Boston Investigator, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, was lodged in jail, there doomed to sixty day's confinement, for the exercise of that privilege to gain which the heroes of the revolution shed their blood.... What a spectacle was there for a freeman to witness! A grey-headed man of three score years, against whom nought but the charge of blasphemy has been made, torn from his family, and like a felon, locked in a prison, while the supposed freemen are rejoicing midst the deaf 'ning peals of wide-Mouth'd cannon's roar in honor of the triumph of the American flag—there in the boasted land of liberty, where the spark of liberty first fired the hearts of the heroes of the revolution, when the tea was thrown overboard is the first place where that sacred liberty has been boldly crushed. Such liberty would thrive under the crown of the greatest tyrant that ever ruled."

It is fitting that Americans celebrate the creation of a unique nation, a distinctly new people and a fundamentally different religious pattern. There are, however, hazards and threats in such a festival. If citizens, joyful and exuberant, content themselves with commercialism, ranging from bicentennial medals to red, white and blue flimflam; if they visualize the bicentennial as a crawfish festival in Louisiana, a fountain in the Mississippi symbolizing friendship between Iowa and Nebraska, or a forty-four foot monument to Plains Indians in Kansas, or if they, as Changing Times recently said, use the occasion for "combining whatever it is you want to do with a handy excuse for doing it"—then the observance might just as well be forgotten.

A more serious threat is that, in a flash of patriotism, Americans may receive the impression that the struggles for freedom and liberty were won two centuries ago, and that all that is necessary is to revere thirteen starred flags, to recite old bromides such as "Give me liberty or give me death," and to mouth the words of "America the Beautiful."

(Continued on page 1075)
Pictured left to right are Mrs. Viano, Mrs. La Cauza, Mrs. Harshbarger and Mrs. Lyon.

RANCHO SAN JOSE de BUENOS AIRES (Los Angeles, CA). Continuing the state project of placing the national insignia at the resting place of each of the past state regents, members of the California State Society, NSDAR, held a service of dedication in Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland at the grave of Mrs. Oswald H. Harshbarger, a past Regent of Tamalpais Chapter, San Francisco, and State Regent from 1920 to 1922.

Conducting the ceremony was Mrs. Leo A. Viano, then State Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. Frank E. La Cauza, now Historian General, and Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, both California Honorary State Regents.

Tribute was paid to the deceased officer by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger, a past Regent of Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires Chapter, Los Angeles, which presented the marker. She told of the community service given to the people of San Francisco by Mrs. Harshbarger, particularly during the 1906 earthquake and fire when her home became a miniature relief center for hungry, homeless refugees.

As State Vice Regent she gave outstanding leadership in DAR projects which provided assistance, money, and reassurance during the troubled days of World War I. When she became State Regent she stressed Americanization work, especially at Angel Island, the Western counterpoint of Ellis Island, and Conservation. At the 1922 State Conference a resolution was adopted establishing an Indian Welfare Committee. On March 2, 1922 Mrs. Harshbarger led in an inspiring program aboard the flagship California, a fitting climax to the State Society's recent World War I achievements: the presentation to the Flagship of our National Flag, the Navy's Flag and the Bear Flag of California.

Other family members present for the grave marking ceremony were Mrs. Edward C. La Forge, daughter of the senior Mrs. Harshbarger, and her niece, Mrs. Ben G. Jones.

WOODWARD (Woodward, Oklahoma) is proud of Anna Lorry (Mrs. C. E.) Williams. She is one of the two women in the state selected for the Oklahoma State Heritage 1974 award. Mrs. Williams is most deserving of this award because of her accomplishments in DAR as well as her work with many other worthy projects. She and her husband, the late Dr. C. E. Williams, contributed to the ground, the building, and many of the artifacts of the Pioneer Museum in Woodward. Since its establishment Mrs. Williams has continued her contributions, both in artifacts and money, and continues to arrange displays of paintings, sculptures, and carvings of Oklahoma artists principally. She has been active in the publication of the first volume of "The History of Woodward County." Recently, Mrs. Williams was appointed the first woman to serve on the District Advisory Board of the Great Salt Plains Council for the Boy Scouts of America.

Mrs. Williams has been an ardent supporter of DAR projects. She has won first place in the DAR Feature Story contest for the Southwest District, which includes eight states in this area. She was State Historian from 1972-1974. In the local chapter she participates now in Public Relations, Naturalization and Restoration, and has been honored with state awards in all of these projects.

Mrs. Williams is 81 years of age. DAR members in the local chapter as well as DAR members and state officers consider her accomplishments most rewarding to the state and to the communities where she serves.

Any organization is only as effective as the cooperation of its members. The local regent, May Van Deusen, appreciates especially Mrs. Williams, and the efficiency and ready cooperation of other members of the Woodward DAR Chapter.—May Van Deusen.

KAN YUK SA (Jacksonville, Fla.). Mrs. Adam R. Moyer, Regent, reports that Teresa Andrea Richardson, 15-year-old student, was presented the DAR History Medal by Mrs. Archie "Sunny" Almand, American History Chairman of Kan Yuk Sa Chapter, for outstanding scholarship in history during the 1974-1975 school year at Victory Christian Academy.
Teresa, a senior this coming year at VCA, is active in all school activities. She is head cheerleader, an officer in the band and Spanish Club, a member of the Student Council and in the top five of her class in scholarship standing. Also, she plays the piano and flute, likes to read, swim, sew and write. She is a member of the First Baptist Church, where she is active in the choir and other areas of the church ministry. Teresa was born in Havana, Cuba. Her mother is Teresita Rodriguez Richardson, a first generation Cuban whose parents were Spanish from the Canary Islands. Her father is Mack H. Richardson, a descendant of a Georgia pioneer family. Her parents met and married while students at Bob Jones University in Greenville, S.C.

Mrs. Moyer also reports that the chapter was the winner of two national awards at the 83rd Continental Congress—the first, a first-place-place cash award for conservation by Mrs. H. Wilton Thornton who took 56 slides on "Conservation in Florida" to be used by chapters throughout the country; the second award was an Honorable Mention Certificate for the best newspaper feature story on a phase of the chapter activities.—Agnes Perritt Axson.

SPOON RIVER (Williamsfield, Illinois). Mrs. Daniel Maher of Elmwood, Illinois and Mrs. Russell Farquer of Williamsfield, Illinois, members of Spoon River Chapter, traveled more than 1850 miles to place official markers on the graves of their ancestor, Enoch Cox, and his wife, Mary Mackey Cox. The ceremony in Old Quaker Graveyard near Galax, Virginia, consisted of a welcome by Mrs. Farquer, invocation and benediction by Reverend Carroll Clark of the Galax Baptist Church, and colors posted by members of the Curtis B. Schooley Army Reserve Center of Galax. Mr. Daniel Maher led the Pledge of Allegiance to The Flag of The United States of America.

A history of Old Quaker Graveyard, prepared by Mrs. C.D. Higgins, showed that the land for the cemetery was acquired by deed in 1797, but a Quaker chapel had been built and used prior to that date. Mrs. Daniel Maher read a biographical sketch of Enoch and Mary Mackey Cox. He was born about 1757, a son of Solomon and Naomi Cox, in North Carolina. Mary Mackey was born about 1753. Their marriage occurred before September 1, 1781 and they came to live on his father's farm in Cole Creek. This land grant, signed by Governor Henry Lee, is now owned and occupied by J. Dean Cox and Frank B. Cox, direct descendants.

Nathan, the second son of the couple, who moved to Illinois, is the line from which Mrs. Maher and Mrs. Farquer descend.

On July 20, the travelers attended the 29th reunion of "Descendants of Solomon Cox of Cole Creek" at Glenwood Church near Galax, and on the way home visited the grave of the above mentioned Solomon Cox in Ross County, Ohio. He had died there in 1812.—Edith J. Farquer.

LIMA (Lima, Ohio). Seven sisters, whose Revolutionary War ancestor was Peter Sunderland who fought at Bunker Hill, are all members of the Lima Chapter. Their War of 1812 ancestor was Dye Sunderland who built the first permanent home in Allen County of which Lima is the county seat. Sunderland Road is named for this pioneer.

When Dye Sunderland came to Allen County in 1821, the Ottawa River was clear water used for drinking, cooking and the Saturday bath.

Mr. Sunderland moved his family from Montgomery County up the Anthony Wayne Trail to what is now Sunderland Road, near Pt. Amanda. The Sunderlands were the first to purchase land on certificate from the government.

Their home, in the form of a log cabin, was similar to all built by the early settlers. The roof was of clap boards held in place by a sapling laid on each course of the boards; the floor was of puncheons, or planks, split from trees and the door of boards rived out with wooden hinges and latch. Taken altogether, it was a rather primitive house but one in which the family of Dye Sunderland lived comfortably for many years.

Other hostesses for the Constitution Week meeting in the Shawnee United Methodist Church were Mrs. T. E. Ebner, Mrs. Stanley Fryer, and Mrs. Paul Wright.

The guest speaker was Lima Attorney and State Senator Walter L. White who spoke on the topic "Our Constitutional Heritage—An intimate journey into the lives and times of those who gave us our Constitution."

ABIGAIL ADAMS (Des Moines, Iowa). Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton is shown receiving a certificate relative to the Honorary of $500.00 given to St. Mary's Indian School, Springfield, South Dakota. Mrs. Throckmorton has served the Society many years as Chapter Regent, State Regent, Vice President General and on numerous committees both state and national of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Wallace, our own Betty Wallace, State Vice Regent, cash and other donations totaling $4,435.00 were given to Tamassee. Betty became very interested in the needs of this school while on the DAR Schools Tour. We also had a successful auction with the proceeds of $100.00 going to DAR Schools. Total donations for the year was over $5000.00.

Governor of Iowa, The Honorable Robert D. Ray, signed the Proclamation for Constitution Week in the presence of six of our members. We received radio and TV publicity during Constitution Week, with one five-minute announcement showing our chapter picture of George Washington, the copies of the Constitution and The Bill of Rights. Citizenship manuals were furnished to each person taking the class to become an American citizen. These two are ongoing projects of the chapter.

Mrs. Dennis Casey (Connie Sue) of our chapter was Iowa's Outstanding Junior for the year 1974-1975. Her picture appeared in the February 1975 issue of the DAR Magazine. Of the twenty new members to our chapter last year, five were Juniors. Our total membership is 215, of which 15 are Juniors.

Genealogical Records totaling 500 pages were sent to the NSDAR Library for State and Chapter credit. Our active Bicentennial Committee has been operation since 1970. Six of our members have been a group responsible for the compiling of Volumes I and II of the Iowa Surname Index. The information contained in these volumes will greatly aid genealogical research, especially for the novice. A copy of Volume II will be sent to the NSDAR Library as soon as it is off the press in September, 1975.

STAMP DEFIANCE (Wilmington, NC) observed American History Month by
presenting the four local winners of the essay contest, pictured above, who read their essays to the Chapter, and were presented certificates of award. Three of our local winners, Shannon Ann Adcock, 5th grade; Sarah Anne Stark, 6th grade; Dawn Ellen Boyd, 7th grade were, also, district winners. They were given medals.

One of these three, Shannon Ann Adcock, who wrote on “William Jasper” received 2nd place for 5th grade in State competition. She was awarded a hand painted plaque of a Minute Man at a later meeting. This essay was printed in its entirety by a local paper.

There was excellent co-operation by the newspapers, who gave good coverage with both pictures and articles.

Students from eleven schools, whose principals and teachers were enthusiastic and encouraging, entered the contest. Articles were included in the school news sheets, and the winners were announced over the schools’ sound systems.

A Certificate of Appreciation was given to each student who entered the contest.

This being a morning meeting, we were particularly pleased to have in attendance, as special guests for the coffee hour preceding the meeting, and the program, the parents of each winner, their teachers and the principal of one of the schools. These were introduced to the chapter.

We are looking forward to an even greater participation in the contest for 1975-76.

CHESTER COUNTY (Chester County, PA) presented its Bicentennial gift to the Chester County Historical Society in March. It is a restored Deposition dated 1782, listing all claims of damages done by the British Army to Chester County residents and their properties.

Each resident was asked to submit a list of damages in the hope that these would be paid by the English as part of the Treaty of Peace. The volume is all in one handwriting, by the County Clerk, and is an invaluable link to the past. Conrad Wilson, in accepting the return of the document to the Historical Society, said this is the most important document. Revolution, in Chester County and is well worth the great expense the DAR expended to put it in its present condition. The document was illuminated, de-acidified, and bound. Mrs. Ellis E. Stern, Sr., Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee for Chester County DAR Chapter, made the presentation.

The document was almost lost a number of years ago, when the Chester County Court House was cleaning out old and useless records. This one was put on the truck headed for a pulp and paper factory, by mistake. It dropped off the truck, and the finder gave it to a member of the Chester County Historical Society, who presented the document to the Society. It could not be handled or displayed.

Now, the clear firm handwritten record is in a handsome book and can be displayed for the Bicentennial.

Conrad Wilson, executive director of the Chester County Historical Society, reads, in the above photo, from this Deposition. From left are: Mrs. Ellis E. Stern, Sr., Bicentennial Chairman of the DAR Chapter, Mrs. I. Landis Haines, chapter regent; and Miss Irene F. Cole, publicity chairman.

COLONEL GEORGE MASON (Garland, Texas) completed a Bicentennial project with the placing of a DAR memorial Historical Marker on one of the oldest houses in the city. Built about 1888 by Shalem E. Scott, the house has been lived in continuously. It has been kept in excellent condition by the fourteen different families who have lived in it, and is now occupied by the J. W. Sarver family.

Before coming to Texas in 1860, Mr. Scott lived in Illinois where he was acquainted with ex-President Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and many other men of note. He came to Garland in 1866, then known as Duck Creek, and purchased three acres on which to build his home. In the Biographical History of Dallas County Texas, this home was mentioned as “one of the handsomest residences in the city.” The house is situated in the same spot where it was first built. It looks very much as it did in the early days except that wrought iron posts and railings have replaced the wooden gingerbread trim.

Mrs. Clodius Hill, Regent, and Mrs. S. R. Weir, an active member and former Regent, are responsible for planning the marker as a Bicentennial project and a means of preserving local history. Mrs. Earl C. Stevens, Bicentennial Chairman of the chapter, with her committee planned the very impressive public ceremony for the unveiling of the marker. More than fifty descendents of Mr. Scott attended the ceremony along with city officials, Boy scouts, chapter members, and a large number of interested citizens. After the program, the group was invited by chapter members to have tea cakes and lemonade in the Garland Museum, the old railroad station.

During Mrs. Hill’s tenure as Regent, eleven members were added to the chapter.

EL TOYON (Stockton, California). Mrs. Allison B. Rider, Regent, and members of the El. Toyon Chapter began its commemoration of the Nation’s Bicentennial by planting a “Liberty” tree (Coastal Redwood) on the beautiful campus of the new San Joaquin Delta Community College. Mr. Lawrence DeRicco, Assistant Superintendent Business Manager, representing the College, assisted in the planting of the tree. The buildings and streets of the college are named after prominent people of the early Stockton area. The first two buildings are Holt Center, for Benjamin Holt, inventor of the Holt Caterpillar tractor and Shima Center, for George Shima, Delta Island “Potato King.” The college serves San Joaquin County and four surrounding counties.

February 6th, we honored eleven Good Citizen Medal winners with a tea and program, stressing American History Month. Present were their parents and counselors. At our June luncheon meeting, Miss Elizabeth Smith, chairman, presented ROTC Bronze Medal Awards to three outstanding graduating student Cadets in Air Force and Navy ROTC programs of local and Lodi High Schools. Also present were their parents and their instructors. As a special guest, Guy Bryant, our 1972 and first winner, attended and gave us a report of his third year at The Citadel, South Carolina, where he is a scholarship student.

As a special project for the past year, Mrs. Nora Sharlow, Girl Home Maker’s Chairman, donated a pound of poppy seeds and with the help of Mrs. Allison B. Rider, Regent, Mrs. G. Arnold Westsith and Mrs. Thomas Dixon, prepared and planted the seed on part of a levee at the entrance to Caswell State Memorial Park (Ripon area). It was a beautiful sight when blooming this spring.
SHATEMUC (Spring Valley, New Jersey) commemorated Flag Day, June 14, 1975 with a luncheon and an outstanding program at the Pearl River Methodist Church.

The honored guest of the afternoon was Reverend Carl F. Lazarro of Woodhaven, New Jersey. Reverend Lazarro was awarded a certificate and the NSDAR Medal of Honor, the first of its kind to be presented by Shatemuc Chapter. Mrs. Shelby Haderer, Regent and the 1975 Outstanding Junior of the New York State and Northeastern Division made the presentation. Mrs. James Logan, Vice Regent, arranged for the award.

Reverend Lazarro, a native born citizen has exhibited his qualities of leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism through his contributions toward the betterment of various communities by his work as the Director of the Sussex County, New Jersey drug rehabilitation center, called The Labrynth; as a Counselor at Odyssey House, a drug rehabilitation center in New York City; by his counseling work in parishes in Queens, New York; his work with Indians on the reservations in the West, and his work with the Eskimos in various areas of Alaska.

Since only 300 Medal of Honor awards have been given during the history of the DAR and only two such awards was made in New York State in 1974, Shatemuc Chapter is proud to have such an outstanding candidate.

Following an interesting talk by Reverend Lazarro, a young man, Steve Isberg from Pearl River High School, winner of the American Legion public speaking contest spoke on a topic most appropriate to the day; The Flag of The United States from a Young American’s Point of View.

PRINCETON-ILLINOIS (Princeton, Illinois). Chapter members and guests were present at the dedication of a commemorative plaque presented by the Princeton-Illinois Chapter to the trustees of the Historic Owen G. Lovejoy Homestead on May 2, 1975.

This was the first Bicentennial project completed in Bureau County, Illinois of which Princeton is the county seat.

The plaque was presented by Mrs. Henry L. Hertz, Bicentennial Chairman, and Mrs. Albert Triebel, Jr., Illinois Division-2 Director, to Mr. Clifford Leonard,Dr. K. M. Nelson, M.D., and Mayor Ronald Eckdahl, trustees.

This bronze plaque placed beside the front door of the Homestead reads as follows: “This house was one of the most important stations in the Underground Railroad movement in Illinois. Runaway slaves were harbored by the Lovejoy family until arrangements could be made for them to travel to the next station on their way to Canada.”

The Homestead, restored in 1972, received the Award of Merit from the Illinois State Historical Society and the name was placed in the National Register of Historic Places, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

HUGH ROGERS (Lake Junaluska, NC) dedicated a marker to Edward Hyatt, Revolutionary soldier, patriot and pioneer. The ceremony took place in Hyatt Cemetery, Jackson County. Mrs. Lawrence Roten, Regent, gave the welcome and presented the DAR guests.

The speaker for the occasion was Dr. Samuel Aaron Hyatt, a descendant. The memorial service and marker were paid for by the grandchildren of Samuel L. Hyatt. The dedication and unveiling of the marker was conducted by Mrs. Roten, Mrs. W. H. Owen, Chaplain, and Miss Martha Hyatt, descendant. It was accepted by Mr. Glenn Hughes, Jackson County Commissioner.

SARAH BOONE (Kansas City, Missouri). Remembering the strength and fortitude of the early pioneer women, a Memorial Tea was held in honor of Sarah Boone, wife of Daniel Morgan Boone, who was the son of Daniel Boone. After the eulogy in the Church Chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church a pilgrimage of members went to her grave site, in the Boone-Hayes Cemetery, to lay a wreath. The short ceremony there was very impressive, with each member in turn relating the history of her own ancestor.

The programs throughout the year followed a Bicentennial theme or themes on American Heritage. There was a program on authentic Turquoise Jewelry of the Southwest Indians; the “Life of Grandma Moses” presented by the speaker in costume; the Story of the Chrsimson Tree and its beautiful symbols; “Happy Birthday America,” the Bicentennial Story told in stamps on slides; a detailed story of “One of my favorite persons, George Washington;” the present day role of the ROTC in our High Schools and Colleges; a tour of the “Wornal Home;” the home of an early day Kansas City family; a history of our DAR Schools with the presentation of the members “Love Jars” filled with coins for the DAR School of our choice. These “Love Gifts” brought in $182.00 for the schools, besides our annual donations.

The year closed with a most uplifting Flag Day Luncheon, with John Wayne’s inspiring record of “Why I Love America” and the beautifully read poem of Fred Kupfer’s, an ode to the American Flag, “Hello, Remember Me? You Remember!” This program left the members speechless and saying to ourselves, “Thank God, I Live in America.”

Inspiring programs keeps members and brings in new members as well as making us appreciate our own great American heritage.—Beatrice Jourdan.

KASKASKIA (Chicago, Illinois) was saddened by the death on May 13 of our member and Past Regent, Mrs. Robert Showers.

Irene Perry Showers was born in Greene, Iowa, attended Cornell College and graduated from the University of Iowa with honors. She engaged in Social Service work with the United Charities of Chicago, becoming an Assistant District Supervisor and then a District Superintendent for the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare.

She was active in many community organizations in Kenilworth and Winnetka and was a member of the Kenilworth Union Church. She was affiliated with Alpha Delta Pi Sorority and with PEO. Mrs. Showers was a Past President of Evanston Colony of the National Society of New England Women and held offices in Daughters of Founders and Patriots and Daughters of American Colonists. She was a member of Colonial Dames of America and Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century.
The meeting was opened with a procession of five Girl Scouts bearing the colors. The girls stood at attention while the meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. W. G. Eslinger. The Ritual was led by the Chaplain, Mrs. Laurie Mead, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Wil J. Moore, flag chairman, and the American’s Creed led by Miss Eula Albright. Mrs. J. O. Gibson led the group in singing the National Anthem, after which the Girl Scouts posted the colors, and Greetings were brought by the Regent, Mrs. Eslinger.

Pointing up the Bicentennial theme special patriotic musical numbers were presented. Mrs. Joan Gredell, accompanied by Mrs. Ed. Milburn, sang “This is My Country,” “America” and “God Bless America.” The New Covenant Singers of the First United Methodist Church, directed by Mrs. J. O. Gibson, sang four selections, including “This Land is Your Land” and closing with “Prayer for Man and His World.”

Guest speaker was Judge Ernie E. Wright. He delivered a stirring Bicentennial address, closing on an optimistic note.

The impressive program closed with the benediction by the Chaplain and the Retiring of Colors by the Girl Scouts.

We are a Gold Honor Roll Chapter. The Chapter sponsored American History essay contests in four elementary schools under the direction of the Historian Mrs. Will J. Moore, resulting in a state winner Gina Renee Hill. Mrs. Earl Rife, DAR Good Citizen chairman, presented the Good Citizen Award to a Senior of Harrison High School.

Inasmuch as there are no building plans of Mount Vernon available, it was necessary for Mr. Davis to have started from scratch and after extensive research and using the scale of one inch to the foot he was able to carefully constructed the exact replica, where even the louvers in the shutters open and close and the weather vane was hand made of brass and turns in the wind.

Also on display on tables about a large room were many rare pieces of the Revolutionary period owned by Chapter members among which were silver spoons, a Lowestoffe china tea caddy which was used at the time of the Boston Tea Party in the home of Judge Samuel Freemen of Portland, Maine; as was a rare tortoise shell snuff box studded with gold which had belonged to Mrs. Freeman. This display was held at the time of a meeting of the Athena Club in the Library, where the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Edgar E. Mapes, presented the patriotic film, “And Take Me By the Hand.” Mrs. Leroy G. Phelps, Chapter Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee was in charge of the exhibit.—Florence C. Whitehouse.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD (Baltimore, Md.). On March 26, 1975, members of the John Eager Howard Chapter presented replicas of the original Bennington Flag to Mayor William Donald Schaefer of Baltimore; Superintendent Dennis McGinnis of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historical Shrine; Mr. Jean Hoffmeister, President of the Star Spangled Banner Flag House; and Mr. Donald Stewart, Executive Director, Frigate Constellation, as part of their Bicentennial work.

The Bennington Flag was carried by the Green Mountain boys at the battle of Bennington, Vermont on August 16, 1777. According to reliable records, this distinctive flag was the first to lead American armed forces on land. It pre-dates the one flown at Fort McHenry which was created by the Flag Act of May 1, 1795.

This flag has been chosen by the New Spirit of ’76 Foundation, Washington, D.C. as a symbol of the Bicentennial.

In the picture L. to R. Mrs. Millard W. Jacobi; Mrs. Eugene Tillman, Editor; Supt. McGinnis; Mr. Jean Hoffmeister; Mayor Schaefer; Mrs. Robert F. Awałt, Regent; Mrs. C. K. Myers, Bicentennial Chairman. Missing is Mr. Stewart.

In DAR Mrs. Showers held various offices in Kaskaskia Chapter and served as Regent 1958–1960. She was the first Illinois State Chairman of Civil Defense 1960–1963. She also served as State Membership Chairman and State Americanism Chairman and was elected State Treasurer 1964–1966 and as State Vice Regent 1968–1970. She was a member of the Illinois State Officers Club, the Ex-Regents Club of the Fourth Division, and the National Vice Regents Club. Her two daughters are members of DAR, one in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and one in Denver, Colorado.

Irene was appointed National Vice Chairman of Genealogical Records, 1968–1971, and as National Chairman of Good Citizens 1971–1974. In 1974 she was appointed to the President General’s Reception Room Committee. She will be greatly missed. Kaskaskia Chapter has established a Memorial Fund in her memory to be used to purchase a case for the DAR Museum in Washington, D.C. in recognition of her devotion to DAR on the Chapter, State and National level—Mrs. Charles A. Hofstetter

HARRISON COLONY (Harrison, Ark.). Our Bicentennial program for 1975 was in April, a beautiful and impressive patriotic program presented by Miss Eula Albright, chairman. We were celebrating our Nation’s birthday as well as our own chapter’s fifth anniversary. The public was invited through invitations from individual guests was little Miss Stephanie Hodges.

RUTH FLOYD WOODHULL (Freeport, New York). Pictured above is an exact replica of Mount Vernon which provided the theme for a day-long exhibit held in the Freeport Memorial Library by the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter in conjunction with its celebration of the Bicentennial. This beautiful replica is on loan to the Library and was built by the late Wilbur L. Y. Davis and presented it in honor of his Grandchildren who at that time were members of the Ruth Floyd Woodhill Society, C.A.R.
FARMINGTON (Farmington, IL) was host to other area Chapters at a Bicentennial Tea May 17, 1975, held at the famous Redcrest Mansion, Canton, Illinois. Redcrest is listed in the National Register of Historic Sites for its outstanding architecture. The house and spacious grounds were planned by Robert C. Spencer, Jr. Just as an artist signs his masterpiece, the unique "S" on the Redcrest chimney represents the signing of Spencer's work of architectural art. The style is sometimes called German Style Modern and sometimes termed Modern English. However, there is evidence of Flemish, Queen Anne, and Italian in the decoration. It is unique in achieving beauty and unity with all.

While the Mansion is now a private home, the Open House was enjoyed by those holding invitations and some 150 were in attendance, including Illinois State Regent, Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, who was in the receiving line with Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lawrence I. Bordner. Visitors were free to go into every room of the three floors, to leisurely stop to sit on a bench on the open stairway landings to enjoy the views both inside and outside, to inspect the restored woodwork and furnishings, and to finally enjoy hospitality in the famous dining room where once celebrities of yesterday came for gala social occasions. The beautifully decorated table with a Bicentennial theme and laden with a variety of goodies provided both atmosphere of yesterday and hospitality of today. The Mansion has always been known for its social life and hospitality.

The annual May Tea and Open House is always one of the highlights of the year for Farmington Chapter and the location is changed each year. This year it seemed especially appropriate to share the restored historic Mansion with area Chapters as a Bicentennial Open House and Tea. A Bennington Flag was displayed at the Mansion doorway for the occasion.

RED BANK (Pitman, N.J.). The State Officers were entertained at a tea on May 6th at Historic Hollybush in Glassboro, N.J. This is the site of the famous Summit Meeting which took place in June of 1867 when President Johnson and Alexis Ko-syggin met for their two-day talks on the campus of Glassboro State College.

This Jersey brown stone mansion was built in 1849 and housed the Whitney family who for years owned the Whitney factory and produced the famous glass products that were sent for miles from Glassboro. It has now been made a national shrine.

Hostesses were the Red Bank Chapter of Pitman, whose Regent at the time was Mrs. Harlan A. Downer, and the Ann Whitall Chapter of Woodbury whose Regent was Mrs. Robert Ruddick.

Our gracious State Regent, Mrs. Robert Sutton was also present.

DODGE CITY (Dodge City, Kansas). The Bicentennial effort of Ford County is the erection of the impressive Coronado Cross. This has been spear-headed by the Ford County Historical Society with the assistance of all groups in the county. The Dodge City Chapter is an active participant and supporter of this Bicentennial Project. Mrs. Don U. Adams is the Chapter Chairman and on the city Bicentennial Committee for all Bicentennial projects. The name of the Dodge City Chapter NSDAR will be included on the plaque at the base of the Cross.

The forty foot tall concrete cross has been erected near the site along the Arkansas River between Fort Dodge and Dodge City on Highway 56, to commemorate the visitation of Coronado, in 1541, and his men who passed through this area in search of Quivira, the Seven Cities of Gold. With them was Father Juan Padilla, who blessed this crossing and held the first Christian service in what is now Kansas.

Attending the dedication of the Cross with state and local officials, was Mrs. Adams, Mrs. James W. Smith, former Kansas State DAR Librarian, and Mrs. Nelson Johnson, mother of two past Regents of the Dodge City Chapter.

Concrete picnic tables and benches will be placed and shrubbery and trees planted to make this a rest area for tourists, as it was for Coronado and his men. — Florence Smith.

JOHN SAPPINGTON (Afton, Missouri) dedicated a bronze memorial tablet set in marble honoring soldiers from five wars buried in the Sappington Cemetery, Crestwood, Missouri: the American Revolution, John Long, John Sappington, Joseph Wells; War of 1812, William Lindsey Long, John Sappington; Mexican War, Thomas Sappington, Zephaniah Sappington, Richard Wells; Civil War, John Sappington Parke; World War I, Mauro Eads Smith.

The Sappington Cemetery is a family cemetery of Revolutionary War soldier, John Sappington, an early pioneer of Missouri. John Sappington Parke and his family of seventeen children and families of the older ones, came to Missouri in 1805 and settled on the Spanish Land Grant on what is now the City of Crestwood. The cemetery was in use from 1811 to 1970.

The Color Bearers for the ceremony were four members of the United States Marine Corps; the Mayor of Crestwood, the Honorable Robert E. Murray, extended the welcome; the Chapter Flag Chairman, Mrs. Edward A. Vegylek, led the pledge of Allegiance; the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert H. White, gave the Bicentennial message; the invocation and benediction by the Chapter Chaplain, Miss Shirley Ann Pease; Mrs. Harold J. Wenom, Chapter Bicentennial Chairman, unveiled the Tablet and Mrs. Donald L. Morin, Chapter Regent, dedicated the Tablet.

Following the dedication at the Sappington Cemetery a reception was held at the Sappington Barn Center Tearoom.

JOHN CORBLY (Waynesburg, PA), the Greene Academy and the Mason and Dixon Chapters honored Mrs. Harold A. Russell, Librarian General, at the Flag Day luncheon June 21, 1975 at the Greene County Country Club.

Mrs. Lewis Vance, past State Chaplain and State Conference Chairman, gave a resume of Mrs. Russell's DAR career which included many Chapter, State and National Positions. She presented her with a gift from the three Green County DAR
Members of the John Corbly Chapter are pictured with the Librarian General, Mrs. Russell.

Chapters, which was a pin of Green County stone, handcrafted by the Randolphs.

Mrs. Walter Atalski, Regent of the Greene Academy Chapter, introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. Jay F. Leonard, State Chairman of the United States of America Bicentennial Committee. Mrs. Leonard reviewed the goals of the DAR for the Bicentennial Era. She spoke of the State Bicentennial Honor Roll at Valley Forge and noted the fact that the first entry on the Honor Roll was from the John Corbly Chapter.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Joseph McAninch, Chaplain of the John Corbly Chapter. Mrs. Earl Wilson, Regent of the Mason and Dixon Chapter, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Miss Betty Louise Bacan, accompanied by Mrs. Judy Ricco, both members of the Greene Academy Chapter, led the singing of the National Anthem. Miss Bacan and Mrs. Ricco provided patriotic music for the occasion.

Guests included Mrs. Donald Watson, Southwestern Director, and Mrs. Logan E. Soles, past Southwestern Director and present State Chairman of Lineage Research.

Miss Nancy Eleanor Huffman, Regent of the John Corbly Chapter, presiding, recognized the past regents of the three Greene County Chapters who were present.

MARY STUART (Tupelo, Miss.), As its special Bicentennial project, Mary Stuart Chapter has chosen to honor the women of Colonial times. Chapter Bicentennial Chairman, Mrs. Kelly Thomas, and her Co-Chairman, Mrs. Glimer Garmon, researched and edited one-minute sketches of 52 Colonial women—the mothers of some of the Founding Fathers, heroines of the Revolution, and wives of the early Presidents. The members are taking turns presenting the sketches on television—one each week from July, 1975, for the 52 weeks of the Bicentennial celebration in cooperation with WTWV, the local television station.

FIRST RESISTANCE (Great Barrington, Mass.) honored a veteran of the Revolutionary war by placing a marker and flag on his grave.

The grave of Joseph Bowen who died in 1843 at the age of 82 had not been recognized until research by Arthur Bowen, a descendant from Cincinnati, Ohio, revealed that his ancestor had fought in the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater.

The grave in Barnard cemetery on Route #7 in Sheffield was marked by ceremonies put on by members of First Resistance Chapter. The dedication was led by the Regent, Mrs. Myron Love, the responses were given by Mrs. Robert Parrish, Chaplain and Director of Massachusetts sixth district. Jesse O’Hara, member of Pittsfield Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, placed the marker and flag on the grave.

Descendants of the Veteran are shown left to right, Mrs. John Bowen of Bridgeport, Conn., Mrs. Helen Bowen Straleau of Sheffield, Mrs. Walter Bowen Gura of Trumball, Conn. and Mrs. Olive Bowen Shafer of Stratford, Conn. Others shown are the Regent of the local chapter, Jesse O’Hara, SAR, Mrs. Parrish of Great Barrington, Mrs. Thomas Thorn of Great Barrington, Vice Regent.

The American Legion Post #340 Color Guard participated. Taps were sounded and a six gun salute was fired. The Legion Auxiliary also was represented.—Dorothy Dinan.

INDIAN MOUND (Salyersville, Kentucky) held Memorial Services recently for three of its departed members. The first of the services was at 2 p.m. at the Blue Grass Cemetery for Mrs. Lilie May Stephens and Mrs. Maude Arnett Bach. After the Call to Remembrance, led by Mrs. Alma Frazier, and the response by the entire Chapter, the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Golda Prater, led in prayer. Mrs. Iris Ramey gave a tribute to Mrs. Stephens, who was a charter member and very efficient first treasurer of the Chapter, stressing her good-neighborsliness and her interest in and work for the Chapter. She then placed flowers on the grave and Miss Virginia Prater, Regent of Indian Mound Chapter, unveiled the marker.

The services then moved to the grave of Mrs. Maude Arnett Bach, a Salyersville native, who was a resident of Jackson at the time of her death, and the same procedure was followed. A nephew, Judge Ben Mann, gave the tribute and stressed Mrs. Bach’s interest in her husband and home. This part of the memorial was also closed with a poem, read by Mrs. Imogene Salyer and remarks and benediction by Mrs. Burchett.

After this the memorial services were moved to the Gardner Cemetery, where they were continued at the grave of Mrs. Candace Filson Gardner, Organizing Regent of the local Chapter. Mr. Ralph L. Gardner, son of Mrs. Gardner, was present, a welcome guest of the chapter.

Following the Call to Remembrance, the response and prayer, Albert K. Moore, son-in-law of Mrs. Gardner, gave a tribute to her in which he stressed her interest in current affairs, her church and civic work, and the love and respect in which she was held throughout the area. He also placed flowers on the grave and Mrs. Gardner’s daughter, Mrs Elizabeth Gardner Moore, unveiled the marker with a stirring tribute to her mother. Mrs. Lillie Mae Patrick read the poem “Crossing the Bar”, by Tennyson, and Mrs. Bergen sang two verses of “Abide With Me,” after which Mrs. Burchett told of her acquaintance with Mrs. Gardner, gave a few general remarks and the benediction. Mrs. Burchett told of the value of Mrs. Gardner’s services throughout the State Society, as well as locally.

PETER MEYER (Assumption, Illinois). Outstanding programs have highlighted the year for Peter Meyer Chapter. Of special merit was the September meeting when the chapter observed Constitution Week with a breakfast on the terrace at Holly Hill, the home of Mrs. James Frank Cooper, Regent. The guest speaker for the event was Rolland F. Tipsword, State Representative of the 51st District of Illinois. Speaking on the Constitution of the United States, Tipsword emphasized that the primary concern of our Founding Fathers in shaping the Constitution was the rights and liberties of the individual citizens and the limitation of the presidency to two terms as a safeguard against the government becoming a monarchy. Our Constitution has endured longer than that of any other Republic in the world.

Another meeting of special interest was held in the Taylorsville Masonic Temple in February when American History Month was observed with a two-part program on National Defense, and the presentation of DAR Awards to the winners in the county-wide American History essay contest. The program featured Colonel Frank L. Altman, USAF Ret., a man with a tremendous spirit of patriotism and love of country, and a dynamic public speaker with a timely message for Americans. Speaking on ‘Freedom’s Challenge’ Col. Altman declared, “The greatest threat to America’s freedom today is not Communism or Socialism; it is the unwillingness of its citizens to take responsibility for good government.” Local patriotic organizations were invited to attend the meeting as well as the parents and teachers of the winning essay contestants.—Mrs. Paul Rozanski.
With everyone's sights turned (we hope) toward the 1976 feature story contest, it would seem that a PR page on the nature of the beast is in order. The Bicentennial year provides us with an unprecedented opportunity to acquaint readers with our Society and also to challenge them to renew their commitment to our country and the ideals upon which it was founded. (This latter purpose is particularly important to offset the "let's-make-a-buck-off-the-Buycentennial" attitude that all too many people are taking.)

So just what is a feature story? There is no hard and fast rule defining the genre, so it might be easier to say what it is not. A feature story is not a national defense report printed verbatim from the chairman's text; it is not a simple account of a chapter meeting explaining who met where at what time; and it isn't really a straight, factual news story. A good feature story develops a theme more fully or more interestingly than a straight news story. It's more fun to read because there's more emphasis on the human interest value of the story, and it's more fun to write because the author isn't confined to dry facts and can put a more personal tone into the piece.

Feature stories come in many forms. In one, which was entered in the 1975 Congress contest, a state PR chairman who had visited a veterans' hospital and wished to depict the experience simply ran pictures of 16 of the men she encountered there—all old, some blind, all sad and beautiful at the same time. Their faces carried their story much more effectively than words could have.

Other chapters submitted a series of articles on landmarks or events in their area, describing what happened and why it was important. Quite often the only mention of the DAR was in an italicized paragraph preceding the story and crediting that chapter with supplying it. We haven't really blown our own horn in this type of article, but we've reminded people what we stand for. Sometimes a whisper is better-received and more clearly understood than a shout.

This is not to suggest that we should always be so subtle. If your chapter or state saves an old home, or plants a grove of trees, or has an interesting program on articles and/or customs of yesteryear, shout that one out. Articles need not even be limited to unique things that are happening now—the history of our work in naturalization or with the Indians makes a good story, as does an article on a historic preservation project in your area that was completed many years ago. You can discuss genealogy and its tie-in with the Society, the flag, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, any patriot (whether well-known or not, but preferably from your area), the quality of life in the Revolutionary era—any one of a thousand things.

The only rule you must follow is to "step outside of yourself," both before you begin the piece and after you complete it, and ask yourself objectively, "If I weren't a Daughter, but still lived in this area and bought this publication, would this article catch and hold my interest? Would I feel, after finishing it, that I'd learned something, enjoyed doing so and liked the people responsible for bringing this new information to me?" If you can honestly answer "yes" to these questions, chances are you've got a winner.

(A list of feature story categories for the 1976 contest appeared in the August-September issue of the DAR Magazine.)
Genealogical Books

The following books have been received by the Genealogical Records Committee for the period May-July 1975. These volumes will soon be available for use in the NSDAR Library.

From Georgia . . .

Cemetery Records Riverside Cemetery—Macon, Ga., Volumes 1 (A-J) and 2 (K-Z); contributed by the Mary Hammond Washington Chapter. These volumes are a listing of marked graves in the old section of Riverside Cemetery, Macon, Georgia. These volumes are not self-indexed.

Miscellaneous Genealogical Records—Indexed; this volume was contributed by the Georgia Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Contents: Beckcom, Laborn, Abstract of Will Beckcom, William H. and His Freedmen Church Members of Jeffersonville Baptist Church (1849-1862) Land, Nathan, License to Plead Law Solomon, Henry, Abstract of Will Yopp, J. H. Anderson, Thomas W., Will Massey Family Bible Record Scott, Caroline Augusta, Will Wells, Family Cemetery, Newberry, S.C. Calmes, L. William, Jr., His Ancestors and Descendants Amos, Beverly, Bible Minor, William E. E., Bible Minor, Mrs. W. E., Bible Garr (Gaar) Family Bible Record Grant, Joseph, Bible and Family Record Smith, Richard Chesney, Bible Powers Family Bible Record Cline, John H., Bible Record Harmon, Luther, Bible Record Martin, Ganaway, Bible Record Nelson, Edwin R., Bible Record Webster, Abner, Bible Record Nyes in Europe and Benjamin Nye Malcolm Marriages Knight Obituaries Malcolm, Mrs. Nancy, Obituary Scott, Samuel F. B., Bible Record Davis Family Bible Record Old Mill Creek Cemetery Records (Pierce County) Cawthorn, William (Supplement to Ms.) Hammond, Martha P. Woods, Bible Record James Family

Marriage Index Habersham County, Book D, 1889-1905 & Book E, 1896-1905; contributed by Tomochichi Chapter.

Contents:
Marriage Index, Clarkesville, Georgia, Habersham County Book D (Complete) Book E (A through P)

Early Maryland Wills; contributed by Baron DeKalb Chapter. Indexed.

Contents:

Tombstone Inscriptions, Oaklawn Cemetery, Ft. Valley, Ga.; contributed by Governor Treutlen Chapter.

There is a Table of Contents which must be seen while using the book to understand.

Wills and Family Records; contributed by Sergeant Newton Chapter. Index.

Contents:
Redding Family Will of W. B. R. Pennington Will of Samuel Pennington Will & Family of Frances S. Hearn, Jr. & Sr.
Will of Phoebe Johnston Hearn
Will of Nehemiah Hearn
Will of William Callaway
Will of Thomas Hearne
Will of William Hearne
Will of Martha Williams Pitts Bustin
Wills of John & Walter Pitts
Bible of John Whitfield Summers
The Elliott Family
The Patrick Family
The White Family
The Maddox Family Bibles
General Index.


Contents:
Askew, William, Bible Records
Freeman, John Wesley, Bible
Large, Thomas, Bible
Mallard, Ben Turner, Bible
McDonald, William, Bible
Metts Lineage
Ogburn Bible
Parker, John E., Bible
Parrish, Ancel, Bible
The Dollar Roll
Thorpe Records in McDonald Bible
Richmond County, Georgia, Marriage Book B. (part) 1839-1855
Spoonor Family Bible
Drake Family Bible Record
Drake, Francis, Letter
Bartlett Family Bible Record
Beasley Family Bible Record
Beasley Family Cemetery Record and History
Beasley, Gussie Way, Family Genealogy
Bird Family Bible Record
Deke Family Bible Record
Daughtry Family Cemetery Record
Hendricks (Hendrix) Family Bible Record
Hendricks Family Cemetery Record
Hendricks Family Tree
Hodges, James R., Family Bible Record
Lee Family Cemetery
May, Dr. John, Family Records
Mincey Family Bible Record
Scarboro Family Bible Record
Woods Family Bible Record.

**QUERIES**

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

MASSEY, MASSIE, MACEY, MACY: I desire any records or information on these families pertaining to the Civil War and during the years prior thereto which does not appear in my book “MASSEY GENEALOOGY”. 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.

VAN SYCKLE-SICKLE-SYCKLEN-SICLEN: I desire any records or information on these families so that the 1880 Genealogy can be updated and republished.—L. George Van Syckle, Broadlawn, Sussex, N.J. 07461.

LITTLE: Need information on parents of Priscella Little, b. 1-3-1780 in Marshfield, Plymouth Co., Mass. Barker Wing, 3-25-1804, Hanover, Mass. Died 6-20-1845 in Howell, Mich.—Miss Dorothy G. Scofield, Box 147, Strawberry Point, Iowa 52076.

HIXSON-GREGG-GROVE-EDWARDS-DUVAL: Need parents of: George W. Hixson, b. 1815; Samuel & Elizabeth (Alford) Gregg, 1780's; ch. of Samuel & Ruth (Gregg) Hixson, mar. 1806. All Loudon Co., Va.? Parents of Nancy (Ann) Grove (Grant), Pa. & Holland, mar. Resin Gregg 1806, Pa. Desire corresp. with descr. of Ira Edwards, 1800's, Morristown, Vt.? Parents of Lewis & Margaret (Driscall) Duval, Fayette Co., Pa., 1780.—Mrs. R. D. Sechrist, 2959 Hill Street, Huntington Park, Cal. 90255.

HAMLIN-MORRIS-BRASUEL-LANKSTON: I need info. on Harry Clinton Hamlin, b. 4-6-1838 somewhere in Iowa. Escaped from a Synagog at age 12 by climbing fence. Sister Theadora moved to Kansas. Sister Delia mar. a Quaker named Miller and moved to N. Carolina. In wagon train from Missouri to N. Carolina, to Georgia, to Ark. and to Tex. Did he have Union Land Grant, 8 Section Act in or before 1880 or were they Squatters in Comanche Co. (?), Tex. What nationality? Somewhere he mar. a Morris girl who died bearing a son Horace, who was raised by William and Fanny (Horace's aunt) Brusel. They were in wagon train. Later mar. Cynthia L. Lankston. Where? They had 7 children. Lived and died in Comanche Co., Tex. Buried at Oakland Cemetery, s. of Eastland, Texas.—Mrs. Lily Hamlin McGee, 642 Vine St., Colorado City, Tex. 79512.


BALDWIN: Need maiden name of Abigail Baldwin, w. of Moses and Mother of Caleb, b. 1750 Orange, N.J. Mother-in-law of Rebecca Coleman and Grandmother of Martha Baldwin.—Alice Sullivan, 46 S. Lincoln Ave., Beverly Hills, Fla. 32061.

PRESCOTT-STRAIGHT-BROMLEY-WESTON: Need infomation on parents, birthplaces and dates of Charles Prescott, wife Eleanor, parents of Rufus Prescott, b. Oct. 31, 1825. Also any family history.—Mrs. Janice Shives, 1455—90th Ave., Lot 277, Vero Beach, Fla. 32960.
FRANK-BOONE-DAIMWOOD: Family tradition says that our gr-grandmother was Elizabeth Frank, that her mother was a Boone, related to Daniel Boone. Have documents showing that Hannah Boone (Dau. of Samuel Boone, a Rev. pensioner and a nephew of Daniel Boone) mar. Robt. Frank. Need documentary proof of mar.; also proof of mar. of Elizabeth Frank to Jacob Daimwood of the Bear Creek Community near Columbia, Tenn. and other data.—Flora D. England, 303 E. DeKalb St., Marion, Ala. 36756.

BEVINS: Seeking infor. and parents of James Bevins, b. 8-14-1791, d. 6-2-1867 and wife Elizabeth ?, b. 8-15-1790, d. 12-22-1861. Have names and births of 13 ch., including my ancestor, Prof. Isaac Chapman Bevins, b. 4-26-1825, m. 1-25-1850, d. 4-1-1904 and wife Margaret Ann Perry, b. 3-13-1830, d. 4-16-1912; lived and bur. at Snowflake, Gate City, Scott County, Va. Bur. at same Lawson Cemetery are James and Elizabeth Bevins. Is there a book available on Bevins genealogy? Also Perry and Flanary families of Southwest Virginia?—Beulah Bevins Rutherford, 592 Prospect Ave., Palaski, Va. 24301.


LEMON-TAYLOR: Seeking parents of Abraham Lemon, b. 1797, Loudon Co., Va., d. 1886; John Biggins, b. 1779, Va., d. 1856, Ohio; Sarah Orrison Biggins, b. 1790, Va., d. 1876, Ohio.—Carol Smith Ferguson, 2009 Baldwin, McKeesport, Pa. 15132.


WHITE: Need infor., birth date and wife’s name of John White, Son of Richard and Elizabeth White, Jr. Lived in Franklin County, North Carolina, died 1757, had 4 sons and 5 dau.—Mrs. W. C. Johnson, 220 S. 2nd St., Williamsburg, Ky. 40769. DAR #557083


BEEBE-CURTIS: Wish death date and burial place of Margery Curtiss Beebe, widow of Azor Curtiss and 2nd wife of Peter Beebe of Mass. Want infor. on Solomon Curtiss, Son of Azor, of Mass. and N.Y.—Mrs. Beckey C. Turner, 1704 Sherry Dr., Bellevue, Neb. 68005.

Georgia Family & Church Cemeteries, Vol. 5, 1975. Rigdon

Family Cemetery.

Located north of Statesboro on the west side of the paved road from U.S. Highway 301 to Bfitch, between Mill Creek and Belcher Branch, Bulloch County, Georgia. (The paved road mentioned above is the extension of North Main Street Statesboro, and is between U.S. Highways 301 and 80.)

I certify that the attached list is a complete listing of the tombstones as I found them on March 9, 1974 and the entire cemetery was recorded by the attached listing. Signed: Lawrence M. Edwards; Notary Public: Walter C. Coward, Jr., Chatham County, Georgia.

Frank Floyd Bland, “Son”

b. November 23, 1925
d. ____

Charles Kelly Bland, “Father”

b. December 19, 1890
d. ____

Bertha Mozell Bland, “Mother”

b. April 22, 1895
d. June 4, 1964

Mrs. Bertha M. Bland

1895-1964

Metal marker fastened to post:

“Lot reserved for Charlie J. Bland

January 1st, 1968”

James K. Boyd, “Father”

b. November 8, 1862
d. November 25, 1912

Willie Roberts Boyd, “Mother”

b. May 6, 1868
d. August 14, 1946

Bertha Virginia Roberts

b. September 29, 1845

December 24, 1916

W. H. Roberts, Masonic Symbol “G”

b. April 22, 1832
d. October 11, 1902

Margaret E. Peed, Wife of Robert

b. April 6, 1837
d. February 13, 1917

Joseph T., Son of W. H. & M. E. Roberts

b. April 23, 1870
d. May 6, 1897

Little Josie, Infant of Joseph T. & M. E. Roberts

(No dates)

Infant of Michael & Ann Bland

b. September 1, 1897
d. September 11, 1897

Remer Bland

b. February 19, 1887
d. September 4, 1907

David Mitchell Rigdon, “Father”

b. July 1, 1900
d. February 18, 1969

Marie C. Regan Rigdon, “Mother”

b. July 13, 1906
d. (blank)

David M. Rigdon, Georgia

CHSCLK U.S. NAVY, World War I & II

b. July 1, 1900
d. February 18, 1969

James H. Rigdon, “Father”

b. June 13, 1896
d. August 17, 1966

Mary M. Rigdon, “Mother”

b. January 25, 1910
d.

Daniel Lester Rigdon

b. March 1, 1894
d. September 22, 1959

David Beasley Rigdon

b. August 16, 1856
d. September 2, 1920

(on same stone)

Mattie E. Humphries Rigdon

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
b. September 29, 1868  
d. March 12, 1937  
Mattie E. Rigdon  
b. September 9, 1888  
d. December 4, 1901  
D. B. Rigdon, Jr.  
b. December 18, 1892  
d. December 19, 1892  
Anna Fletcher  
b. May 24, 1874  
d. December 9, 1875  
Sarah Fletcher  
b. October 17, 1817  
d. October 16, 1887  
M. E. Hogan, Mother & Child  
b. November 23, 1859  
d. December 23, 1885  
Infant son of F. D. & A. I. Fletcher  
b. & d. July 3, 1898  
Minnie Stockton Pitman, "Wife"  
b. December 16, 1892  
d. April 1, 1934  
Jasper Earlie Pitman, "Husband"  
b. April 28, 1893  
d. July 10, 1970  
Clyde Joyner Pitman  
b. March 15, 1904  
d. August 21, 1971  
(Footstone "Wife" opposite headstone portion with inscription name above.)  
Mrs. Annie C. Pittman  
1904-1971  
Juanita Pitman  
b. March 28, 1934  
d. March 29, 1934  
John Patterson Pitman, "Father"  
b. December 23, 1871  
d. June 1, 1943  
(on same stone)  
Lue Redmond Pitman, "Mother"  
b. March 18, 1872  
d. October 21, 1941  
Odis Pitman  
b. January 3, 1916  
d. January 10, 1968  
"Daniel Rigdon 1788-1847 "  
Wife  
Mary Touchton Rigdon  
1793-1861 (Attached to the stone is a small metal tag with the following) "Cenotaph Buried elsewhere Daniel Rigdon 1788-1847 Polly Mary Touchstone Rigdon 1793-1861 Cir."

"Father" Mitchell Rigdon  
b. February 28, 1831  
d. August 23, 1860  
Mrs. S. A. Rigdon  
b. November 29, 1829  
d. January 24, 1906  
Mitchell M. Rigdon  
b. October 16, 1859  
d. June 25, 1876  
Sarah J. Rigdon  
b. August 20, 1878  
d. August 31, 1884  
Daniel L. Rigdon, "Father"  
b. 1858  
d. 1928  
(on same stone)  
Mary J. Rigdon, "Mother"  
b. 1854  
d. 1936  
W. Henderson Hart  
b. April 9, 1879  
d. January 20, 1955  
(bon same stone)  
Bessie E. Hart  
b. February 26, 1886  
d. May 6, 1966  
J. Wilson Hart, "Father"  
b. August 24, 1887  
d. October 21, 1964  
Georgi A. Hart, "Mother"  
b. March 1, 1888  
d.  
"Uncle Billy"  
William P. Gould  
b. 1820  
s. 1905 (Metal tag fastened to a concrete post with letter "G" on it as the head of the grave:  
William P. Gould  
"Billy" (1811-1905) Metal tag fastened to above post inscribed:  
"Martha, wife of W. P. G.  
Dau. of Dan Rigdon, 1st", another metal tag fastened to above post inscribed:  
"From Statesboro News, November 15, 1901—Martha Gould  
d. November 15, 1901 Age in 78 year Wife of W. P. Gould—  
"Billie" Who came from Ireland 1841 and married the daughter of Daniel Rigdon 1788-1847 Billie’s sister Jane Gould Married William Moore in 1844 Lived in Bulloch County."

W. P. Gould  
b. March 27, 1872  
d. April 1, 1872  
Abilla Gould  
b. April 5, 1878  
d. August 12, 1882  
Metal tag fastened to concrete post at head of brick grave enclosure:  
"In brick pen Wiley Rigdon, Jr. died around 1862 Mother  
Rebecca Denmark"  
"Polly Mary touchstone 1793-1861"  
"Mother"  
Daniel Rigdon 1st 1788-1847  
C.K. + D.E.B. 1967  
(Footstone: "Father")  
Kitty J. Wilson  
b. June 18, 1855  
d. February 25, 1866  
Catharine Beasley  
b. April 15, 1815  
d. January 29, 1890  
Mary C. Cowart  
b. March 10, 1884  
d. June 5, 1885  
Maxie A. Cowart  
b. January 17, 1888  
d. January 16, 1893  
A. L. Cowart  
b. August 24, 1861  
d. August 2, 1894  
Annie A. Ford, "Mother"  
b. March 14, 1859  
d. June 22, 1916  
John Ford  
b. December 25, 1820  
d. October 12, 1903  
Age 83 years  
Mikell—Malone Cemetery Georgia Family & Church Cemeteries, Vol. 5, 1975

Located northeast of Statesboro, east of U. S. Highway #301, and just north of Eureka Methodist Church, Bulloch County, Georgia.
Sarah C Mickell
b. April 17, 1833
d. June 30, 1886 (?)  

Catharine Billing
b. July 22, 1882
d. June 17, 1883  

William Mikkell
b. June 15, 1835
d. February 23, 1886  

Louisa, Dau. of R. B. & Jane E. Sutton
b. June 11, 1885
d. May 5, 1893  

Mary A. Sutton
b. December 19, 1882
d. May 1, 1896  

Clara, Dau. of R. B. & Jane E. Sutton
b. October 19, 1880
d. May 5, 1893  

Mary A. Sutton
b. December 19, 1882
d. November 26, 1883  

Ella C. Mikkell
b. September 25, 1848
d. April 9, 1885  

Olen Boyd Mikkell
b. December 19, 1882
d. November 26, 1883  

Mary Ann Elizabeth Barnes Sheppard
b. April 10, 1855
d. November 14, 1884  

B. W. S. Sheppard
b. March 1, 1847
d. April 30, 1904  

Eliza Jane Hart
b. April 12, 1835
d. April 10, 1899  

Andrew J. Branen
b. November 11, 1865
d. July 14, 1885  

Mr. John T. Robinson
1871-1967  

Nellie Strickland Robinson
b. December 21, 1879
d. December 24, 1913  

Walter Giles Strickland
b. February 17, 1874
d. May 17, 1898  

Leah Maxie, Dau. of Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Jenkins
b. July 24, 1904
d. August 10, 1933  

Rubie Maybelle, Dau. of J. M. & Henrietta Jenkins
b. December 19, 1908
d. February 18, 1916  

John M. Jenkins
b. February 7, 1855

Stafford, W. M. & Miss Ida R. Lee, Jan. 26, 1874; (no return).

Holt, Elias & Miss S. A. C. Sims, Jan. 27, 1874; Morgan Mullins.

Goraan, P. O. & Miss M. E. Barber, (dtd) Jan. 28, 1874; (no return).

Lowery, J. W. & Miss Sarah E. Scott, Feb. 5, 1874; Thomas Hunt, MOG.

Williams, W. & Miss Athel Kenerick, Feb. 6, 1874; H. C. M. McQuown, MOG. ME South.

Hunt, Thomas & Miss Nancy Bowden, Feb. 12, 1874; W. J. Gray, JP.

Arter, Jerry & Alice Gibson, (dtd) Feb. 12, 1874; (no return).

Campbell, A. & Miss Sue Fancher (Faucher?), Feb. 12, 1874; Y. H. Hamilton, MOG.

Black, G. W. & C. J. Long, Feb. 12, 1874; H. C. M. McQuown, Pas. ME South.

Stevens, John W. & Caroline Bayles, May 12, 1874; S. L. Hamilton, MG. M.E. CH. S.


Long, R. L. & Miss N. J. Terrell, Jan. 29, 1874; Joseph Cole, JP.

Pogue, M. B. & Martha Ezell, May 7, 1874; W. B. Robertson.

Evans, John C. & Cora Alice Perrin, May 10, 1874; W. B. Robertson.

Means, G. W. & Miss Frances A. S. (L?) Boon, May 14, 1874; E. A. Bailey, Min.

Witty, W. W. & Miss M. J. Paschall, July 14, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

Mass, Albert & Rebecca Elliot, May 17, 1874; S. H. Reavis, JP.

Miller, C. C. & Martha Ann Boll Derrington, May 20, 1874; W. F. Shumate, MOG.

Wiley, John B. & Barbara Ann Cooper, May 21, 1874; M. Mullins.


Fogg, John F. & Miss Nannie W. Ragsdale, June 26, 1874; Y. H. Hamilton, MOG.

Walker, N. B. & Miss C. J. Goodwin, May 27, 1874; W. F. Shumate, MOG.

Slaughter, D. W. & Miss Mary Childress, May 31, 1874; M. Mullins.

Robinson, Jas. A. & Miss Ellen Franklin, May 31, 1874; H. N. Reese, MG.

Reviere, W. H. & Miss H. E. Hefflen, June 7, 1874; John W. Stephens, MOG.

Wyckoff, J. S. & Miss Fannie Surls, June 9, 1874; Jonathan Groves, MOG.

Robertson, J. L. & S. E. Parham, June 14, 1874; W. B. Robertson, MOG.

Thomas, R. K. & Miss Ammanda J. Young, June 13, 1874; James Grant, MG.

Kessee, George W. & Miss Nancy Weaver, (dtd) June 17, 1874; (no return).

Walton, L. B. & Marinaia (?) Williams, June 21, 1874; Thomas Hooker, MG.

Simpson, John & Miss Ann Farrar, June 18, 1874; W. W. Hay, MOG.

Knapp, E. & Mary Blevins, June 24, 1874; James S. Hanner, MG.

Witty, A. G. & Miss V. E. Paschall, July 1, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

Vance, O. B. & Miss Virginia Greene, July 3, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

Franklin, T. C. & Miss Matilda Robertson, July 7, 1874; H. N. Reese, MG.

Richardson, W. C. & Miss Maggie McKown, July 8, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

Buchanan, W. M. & Miss A. W. Malone, July 10, 1874; S. A. Reavis, JP.

De Graffenreid, J. S. & Miss D. Z. Revier, (dtd) July 15, 1875; (no return).

Butler, W. & Nancy Jane Wyatt, (dtd) July 22, 1874; (no return).
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

LANE, J. R. & Miss S. E. BINGHAM
Aug. 9, 1874; James S. Horn, MOG.

BROWN, George D. & Miss Mary WILKINSON
Aug. 13, 1874; W. J. Priddy.

HUMPHRIES, C. W. & J. L. UTMAN
Aug. 13, 1874; H. C. McQuown, at the resi. of the bride’s Mother.

McNUTT, A. J. & Miss E. C. F. LAGO
Aug. 14, 1874; J. F. Scriggs, MG.

FROST, W. H. & Miss R. A. POTTER
Aug. 14, 1874; D. J. Davis.

LONG, John M. & Miss Elmira WILLIAMS
Aug. 20, 1874; E. P. Anderson, MG.

BARKER, Joseph G. & Miss Elizabeth M. HULL
Aug. 20, 1874; W. B. Robertson.

LASSITER, Campbell & Mrs. Martha A. HILL
Aug. 19, 1874; S. A. Reavis, JP.

WHITEHEAD, G. W. & Miss Rachel O. WHITACRE
Aug. 20, 1874; J. A. Simers, (?) MG.

McCLANAHAN, A. M. & Miss E. L. MORGAN
(dtd) Aug. 19, 1874; (no return).

VARNELL, Powhattan E. & Miss Nellie C. FRAZIER
Aug. 20, 1874; S. A. Reavis, JP.

MOORE, W. T. & Mrs. Gertrude E. DYER
(dtd) Aug. 21, 1874; (no return).

HAMBRIGHT, J. G. & Mrs. Lilla ERWIN
Aug. 30, 1874; Levi Childress, JP.

DONALDSON, Columbus & Lizzie WOODS
Aug. 27, 1874; James S. Horner, MOG.

MORRISON, J. T. & Miss E. J. HILL
Aug. 27, 1874; Thos. F. Lockett, MG.

JACKSON, Matt & Malinda Ann BUCKLEY
Aug. 27, 1874; H. N. Reese, MOG.

?ELTON, Sam & Mollie DAVIS
Aug. 27, 1874; James S. Horner, MG.

CASON, Thomas & Miss Mary AUTRY
Aug. 30, 1874; H. C. McQuown, Pas. M. E. C. S. at Wm. Autreys.

HELTON (HILTON?) John & & Miss Ruth Ann CHAPLAN
Aug. 30, 1874; J. R. Ramsey.

CURTIS, J. W. & Miss Julia A. PAYNE
Sep. 3, 1874; Joseph Cole, JP.

CADENHEAD, St. H. & Miss M. S. JONES
Sep. 4, 1874; Thos. Hooker, MG.

HAMMER, R. M. & Marietta BEENE
Sep. 3, 1874; H. C. McQuown, at my home.

JOHNSTON, J. B. & Miss M. E. WALLTHRAIL
Sep. 3, 1874; H. C. McQuown, at Coos Brookes’

DOYLE, John & Miss Rebecca JOHNSTON
Sep. 3, 1874; H. C. McQuown, at W. A. Johnsons.

JONES, Pleasant W. & Mary B. C. MATHEWS
June 22, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

watkins, J. A. & Miss Ann RICHARDSON
July 7, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

LANE, J. R. & Miss S. E. BINGHAM
Sep. 1874; B. F. Badgett, at Blooming Grove, Tex.

TAYLOR, John Allen & Miss Mary Ann RUMAGE
Sep. 16, 1874; H. C. McQuown, at Rumages.

TERRILL, J. J. & Miss R. A. WALLING
(dtd) Sep. 22, 1874; (no return).

CUSTER, C. C. & Miss Elmira BAKER
Sep. 27, 1874; J. R. Ramsey.

MORROW, J. W. & Miss Jane HIGHTOWER
Sep. 29, 1874; J. A. Simers.

McCLENDON, Robert & Miss Martha J. BOILES
(dtd) Sep. 29, 1874; (no return).

ROWAN, Crockett & Miss Kate MOREHEAD
Oct. 1, 1874; Y. H. Hamilton, MG.

POLK, Abe. & Vina SMITH
Sep. 30, 1874; H. C. McQuown.

MARTIN, J. H. & Miss Roxie BOGGAS
Oct. 2, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

EAVES, Paschel S. & Miss Sarah Jane BROWN
Sep. 30, 1874; Y. H. Hamilton, MG.

VARDEMAN, T. H. & Miss Henriett I. PATE
Oct. 8, 1874; Thos. H. Campier, MOG, at Bride’s Father in Hill.

SPEAKER, C. M. & Miss Laura F. FINLEY
Oct. 15, 1874; Thos. H. Campier, MG at Bride’s Father’s Hill Co.

OLLIVER, Jo & Mollie BELL
Oct. 10, 1874; H. C. McQuown, at Dene Bells.

PARISH, J. W. & Miss Mary STEWART
Oct. 13, 1874; S. L. Hamilton, MG.

BRASHER, R. A. & Miss E. J. STEWART
Oct. 13, 1874; S. L. Hamilton, MG.

SCOTT, P. B. & Miss Caroline ROSE
Oct. 15, 1874; John M. McDonald, MG.

COFFEE, S. D. & Miss Laura V. SOUTHERLAND
Oct. 20, 1874; B. T. Austin, MG.

OATS, Jesse J. & Miss Julia E. SINCLAIR
Oct. 18, 1874; David Rose.

THOMAS, J. S. & Miss Jane THOMAS
Oct. 21, 1874; Joseph Cole, JP.

GRIZZLE, R. R. & S. A. BOILES
(dtd) Oct. 24, 1874; (no return).

WEAVER, H. J. & N. or M. WEAVER
Oct. 28, 1874; Robt. Middleton, MG.

ESTON, Martin & Miss Margaret J. CHAMBER
Nov. 4, 1874; J. G. Williams, MG.

WHITSON, Henry & Miss Joana HARVILLE
Nov. 4, 1874; S. A. Reavis, JP.

BASHAM, G. L. & Miss Margaret VANWINKLE
Nov. 4, 1874; Y. H. Hamilton, MG.

GODFREY, A. Y. & Miss Mary Isabella HOWELL
Nov. 15, 1874; S. A. Reavis, JP.

SCOTT, J. E. & Miss R. H. KENDRICK
Nov. 19, 1874; David Rose, MG.

WALKER, Phillep & Mrs. Ellenor L. STEPHENS
(dtd) Nov. 17, 1874; (no return).

COLLIER, Melton J. & Miss Fannie E. STAMPHILL
Nov. 19, 1874; D. A. Griffin, JP.

PASCHAL, H. H. & Allie SCOTT
Nov. 25, 1874; J. G. Williams, MOG.

POLK, H. S. (?) & Miss Ellen DEATHROUGH
Nov. 22, 1874; Sam. L. Hamilton, M.

MARLIN, Francis W. & Miss Elizabeth J. COPE
Nov. 23, 1874; P. G. Booth, MG.

CENTER, Jefferson & Emilie LEWIS
Nov. 21, 1874; S. A. Reavis, JP.

SCOGGINS, C. C. & Miss Mary A. STEMBRIDGE
Nov. 24, 1874; H. N. Reese, MOG.

CLOWNEY, Henry P. & Miss Clarasa WOODS
Nov. 23, 1874; (no return).

???STER, A. W. & Mrs. Victoria HOLBROOKS
Dec. 1, 1874; B. D. Austin, MG.

LOTEN, N. W. & Miss Doras HUNTER
Dec. 6, 1874; Jas. C. Osborne, MOG.

MORTON, W. N. & Miss N. J. ODEN
Dec. 2, 1874; J. P. Mussett, MG.

GUEST, W. M. & Mary A. MAHURIN
Dec. 3, 1874; M. H. Hathman, MG.

CASE, J. J. & Miss M. D. E. HowELL
Dec. 3, 1874; P. G. Booth, MG.

FRAZIER, R. C. & Miss E. J. STEWART
Dec. 3, 1874; J. F. Scriggs, MG.

REID, Eusebius & Miss Sallie SCOTT
Dec. 6, 1874; S. S. Knight, MG.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot Number</th>
<th>Original Grantees</th>
<th>Date of Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>William A. Browning</td>
<td>March 13, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>Samuel Slaughter</td>
<td>December 13, 1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>A. M. Carthwright</td>
<td>December 19, 1834</td>
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<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>William H. Foster</td>
<td>February 11, 1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>Bryant Cloower</td>
<td>November 23, 1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Hosea Maner</td>
<td>December 14, 1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>373</td>
<td>William Stallings</td>
<td>December 13, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
<td>Ignatius Semmes</td>
<td>October 28, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>Hiram Barron</td>
<td>October 21, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>Thomas Lanier</td>
<td>December 21, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Enoch Herndon</td>
<td>November 19, 1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>William Merritt</td>
<td>February 21, 1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>Thompson Berry</td>
<td>February 9, 1846</td>
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<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>Wiley H. Bynon</td>
<td>July 1, 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>N. C. Keel</td>
<td>September 12, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>R. L. Story</td>
<td>February 6, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>Joseph Jones, Sr.</td>
<td>September 8, 1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>Mark Simms, Sr.</td>
<td>February 18, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>Fannin Brown</td>
<td>December 19, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>Charles Smith, Sr.</td>
<td>September 17, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>Thomas M. Tate</td>
<td>December 11, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Gabriel Johnson</td>
<td>August 2, 1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>Thomas Edmondson</td>
<td>December 19, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>Thomas Glenn</td>
<td>January 2, 1838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>Peyton T. Pitts</td>
<td>July 25, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Robert Bruce</td>
<td>November 17, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>Jesse Pages-orphans</td>
<td>July 1, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>Wiley J. Cox</td>
<td>July 1, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>George W. Tranlan</td>
<td>January 3, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>James N. McLane</td>
<td>November 2, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>Samuel Pitts</td>
<td>July 25, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>Willis Moore</td>
<td>April 16, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>Samuel Millican</td>
<td>December 7, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
<td>John H. Fambrough</td>
<td>January 13, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>James Philman</td>
<td>October 28, 1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>453</td>
<td>Orlander W. Reese</td>
<td>May 15, 1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>454</td>
<td>Matthew Young</td>
<td>June 9, 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>Dennis Pachall</td>
<td>November 12, 1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>James McNees</td>
<td>November 2, 1835</td>
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<td>Elijah Smallwood</td>
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<td>Thomas W. F. McCane</td>
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<td>William Pickens</td>
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<td>Thomas A. Carter</td>
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<td>William Mcginty</td>
<td>December 18, 1835</td>
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<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Catharine L. Sample orphan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Melton and White Family Cemetery.** Located near Wilming- ton, Virginia on the Melton farm.

**DR. JOHN T. MELTON**

March 21, 1881

IN THE 50TH YEAR OF HIS LIFE

**HORACE TISDALE MELTON, M.D.**

B. November 11, 1867, D. 1896

**SPARKS WHITE MELTON, D.D.**

March 3, 1870, April 1, 1957

**BELOVED CHRISTIAN MINISTER**

**JAMES WHITE**

December 23, 1824

December 7, 1905

**E. SPARKS—**

D. January 24, 1859

This was Elijah Sparks, Method- odist minister, Father of Mary Sparks, the Grandmother of the above Dr. John T. Melton.

**K. C. SPARKS—**

B. 1800

This is Keziah Clark, wife of Elijah.

(Continued on page 1064)
Florida

Mrs. Francis Daniel Campbell, State Regent, called the 73rd Annual State Conference of the Florida State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to order at 8:30 p.m., Monday, March 17, 1975, in the Holiday Inn, Lakeside, Boca Raton. Estahakee Chapter was hostess to more than 350 daughters attending the three day meeting.

Mrs. Richard Morgan Jones, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, was among the dignitaries attending. Other Honorary State Regents were: Mrs. James F. Byers, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Mrs. George Elam Evans and Mrs. Harold Robb Frankenberg. Distinguished guests, and the organization represented, were Mrs. S. Stuart Diggs, Jr., Daughters of the American Colonists; Mrs. J. R. Heidenreich, Florida State Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Wilfred Jackson, Dames of Court of Honor; Mrs. Craighead Andrews, Society of Mayflower Descendants; Mrs. John D. Milton, Southern Dames of America; Mrs. Onni Koski, United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Charles Burckett, Jr., Magna Charta Dames and Mr. Robert Clay Kimes, Society of Colonial Wars; and Mr. James Davis, Sons of the American Revolution.

During the afternoon, Memorial Services in St. Joan of Arc Church, 220 departed Florida daughters were remembered and the Memorial Cross was placed at the Veteran’s Monument, Boca Raton Cemetery by the State Regent. Special tribute was given for past state officers: Mrs. Edna Chairs Kline, State Vice Regent; Mrs. W. J. Thayer, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. E. Calvert, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Alfred W. Neeb, State Treasurer and Mrs. Henry P. Boggs, State Librarian.

Eyes turned to the young when Mrs. Kenneth Mims, Regent of Estahakee Chapter, was introduced as Outstanding Junior Member and Karen Anne Henninger, Piper High School, sponsored by Francis Broward, was named DAR Good Citizen. History Essay winners, and sponsoring chapters, were Elizabeth Arnold, Treasure Coast, grade eight; Bonnie Borshay, William P. Duval, grade seven; Gregory Blanchard, Haupatoikee, grade six and Kimberly Herschel, William P. Duval, grade five.

Opening Night speaker was Dr. Glenwood L. Creech, president, Florida Atlantic University, with a challenging talk on education and its future. A poolside reception followed the evening session.

Tuesday morning State Officers and Chairmen of National Committees reported and presented Chapter Awards. After a luncheon recess reports of Chairmen of special National Committees, By-laws Committee and Special State Committees were heard. A first reading of 1975 resolutions was given. An unexpected highlight was a talk by Phyllis Schlaflcy. She spoke on the Equal Rights Amendment, which was a first order of business for the April opening of the Florida Legislative Session.

A kaleidoscope of colorful dress brightened Tuesday evening’s session as Chapter Regents joined the State Regent on the platform to give their reports.

During Wednesday’s business session 1975 resolutions were passed and Florida State DAR By-laws were revised. Abigail Bartholomew Chapter extended an invitation for the 1976 conference.

The National Defense Luncheon was presided over by Mrs. John Dean Milton, State Chairman. She introduced Capt. William T. Clearman, USN, ret., who presented a string program using a film-narration for emphasis.

The 73rd State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent after the luncheon and program.

Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman, Illinois State Regent, presided during meetings of the 79th Annual DAR State Conference, held at the beautiful Drake Hotel in Chicago, March 1-3, 1975. Members were honored to have Illinois Daughter, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, First Vice President General, in attendance at all meetings. Out-of-state dignitaries attending included Visiting State Regents, Mrs. Hollis Woodyerd, Alabama; Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Joseph C. Matthews, Tennessee; and Mrs. F. Hasting Pannill, Texas.

Reports of State Officers, Division Directors and State Chairmen were given in General Sessions on Saturday, listing outstanding accomplishments of chapters throughout the state. Special recognition was given to newly organized Fort Creve Coeur Chapter at Morton and the soon-to-be-organized Pleasant Ridge Chapter at Carlyle. A National Defense Luncheon, under the direction of Mrs. Ward, B. Manchester, State Chairman of National Defense, was held, with an address by Tom Railback, Congressman of the 19th District and Moline attorney.

Mrs. Albert Triebel, Jr., Second Division Director, was Panel Moderator for a program presented during the Chapter Regents' Dinner Saturday evening. At 7:30 p.m. Saturday, members and guests met in the Gold Coast Room to view slides and hear an outstanding presentation on Independence Hall by Charles G. Dorman, Curator, Independence National Historical Park Museum. Following Mr. Dorman’s speech, nominations for new state officers were held and State Regent Mrs. Cleland E. Leaman was made an Honorary State Regent and was endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General from Illinois in 1976.

Sunday morning members were given an opportunity to attend the church of their choice before attending the Chaplain’s Brunch at 12:30. At 2:30 An Hour of Loving Remembrance was held for 216 departed daughters. Mrs. Richard N. Greene, State Chaplain, presided at the Brunch and Memorial Service with Mrs. Ray Knowland, harpist, of Rockford Chapter, DAR, providing special musical selections.

During the State Banquet, held Sunday evening, "The Singing Stones" presented a musical program under the direction of Ron Counts. New State Officers were installed and Mrs. Melvin Charles Brent was chosen Illinois’ Outstanding Junior Member. A reception for newly elected State Officers and the Distinguished Guests was then held in the French Room of the hotel.

Special Committee Reports were given Monday morning prior to the procession of Good Citizen Girls. It is indeed a thrilling experience for Illinois Daughters who each year honor girls from Illinois High Schools. Attendance awards are given early year and the seven Division Winners are introduced. Highlight of the session was the announcement by DAR Good Citizen State...
Chairman, Mrs. Howard F. Lee, of the State Winner, Debra Muller of Washington Community High School in Division I.  
Miss Sandy Freeman, noted television hostess of AM Chicago on WLS-TV was the featured speaker at a luncheon honoring Good Citizen Girls, their parents and guests.  
Following the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" with all holding hands and the retiring of the Colors, the 79th Illinois State Conference adjourned.

Nevada  
The Fiftieth Annual State Conference of the Nevada State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held Saturday, March 15, 1975 at the Ormsby House, Carson City, Nevada. Preceeding the Conference, the State Officers Club enjoyed a banquet Friday evening. Mrs. John E. Beaufreut was honored, this being her fiftieth year of DAR membership in Nevada. She was given a ceramic dish inscribed with her name and 1925-1975.  
Mrs. Marvin L. Riggs, State Regent, called the conference to order Saturday at 9:45 a.m., after the opening ceremonies. Welcome to the Conference was extended by Mrs. William D. Swackhamer, Regent of John C. Fremont, the hostess Chapter, and general chairman of Conference arrangements.  
Mayor Eugene Scriver brought greetings from Carson City and spoke briefly on its history. The response was given by Mrs. Edgar Fountain, State Vice Regent.  
Mrs. Samuel A. Warner, National Vice-Chairman Student Loan & Scholarship Committee, was introduced, also, Mrs. Clarence J. Thornton, Area Representative DAR Speakers Staff Committee, and Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution.  
Reports of State Officers, State Committee Chairmen and Chapter Regents were read and filed. The State Treasurer reported that $116.00 had been contributed to the Tamasee ABC fund in memory of Honorary President General Eleanor W. Spicer (Mrs. Donald).  
The noon luncheon was opened with the invocation, followed by the introduction of guests. Miss Diane Dibitonto, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Sam Dibitonto of Reno, and a senior at Manoque High School was first place winner in the DAR Good citizens contest in Nevada. She was awarded a one hundred dollar bond.  
Dr. Kenneth Hansen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke on the last one hundred years of Nevada education. At 2:00 p.m. an impressive Memorial Service for ten deceased members was conducted by Mrs. Lydell V. Clement, State Chaplain.  
The State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Paul Hanes, was forced to resign because of ill health. The resignation was accepted with regret. Since there was only one nomination for this office, Mrs. C. E. Sutherland of Valley of Fire Chapter was declared elected. She was installed by Mrs. Lydell V. Clement, State Chaplain.  
A new and complete history of Southern Nevada Churches has been completed, and is the 1974-1975 Bicentennial project of the Nevada State Society.

The Press Book award was given to Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, and a National Award for the greatest percent of increase in membership from February 1, 1974 to February 1, 1975.  
The State Society received an award from Mrs. G. P. Stieghorst, National Vice Chairman, Publicity, Western Division for second place in its class for inches of publicity.  
The invitation of Francisco Garces Chapter to host the 1976 State Conference in Las Vegas was accepted. With the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" and retiring of the Colors, the Conference was declared adjourned.  
The formal evening banquet was held at 7:30 p.m. Saturday. Several members wore the beautiful gowns they had made from the authentic 1776 patterns obtained from Williamsburg, Virginia. The theme of the banquet was the Bicentennial. Greetings were brought by Honorable Robert E. Rose, Lt. Governor, State of Nevada. The program was "Two Hundred Years of American Music," a lecture concert by Dr. Ronald Williams, pianist-composer of the University of Nevada, Reno and his wife, soprano Joyce Harvard, a member of Nevada Sagebrush Chapter.  
This program was a fitting conclusion to the Bicentennial theme of our Golden Anniversary Fiftieth State Conference.
Jubilee literally was built from the bedrock limestone of the Illinois countryside. But it was the determination of Bishop Chase — who earlier had founded Kenyon College in Ohio — that gave Jubilee its “soul”. Settlers were fast moving into Illinois and Jubilee was a “lighthouse in the wilderness” for the English, Scotch, Irish, and northern European settlers who helped shape the ethnic makeup of Central Illinois by choosing the fertile area around Jubilee.

Among early Jubilee students who later became famous were Adlai Stevenson I [Vice President of the U.S.], Dr. Thomas Dresser of Springfield who presided at Lincoln’s wedding, James Ewing, U.S. Ambassador to Belgium, and Judge Harvey B. Hurd.

NORTHWEST OF PEORIA

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<td>Puritan and Cavalier</td>
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<td>Daniel McMillan</td>
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<td>Victoria</td>
<td>George Sornberger</td>
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<td>Williamsfield</td>
<td>Spoon River</td>
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# The Fifth Division of Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution
Affectionately presents

MARGARET GRAHAM KINCAID
(Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr.)

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ILLINOIS STATE REGENT 1975-77
Daughters of the American Revolution

**Division V**
Director — Mrs. Homer W. Alvey

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>Mrs. Paul A. Adams</td>
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<td>Be-kik-a-nin-ee</td>
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<td>Christiana Tillson</td>
<td>Mrs. Patrick O'Conner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorothy Quincy</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred M. Stahl</td>
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<td>Dr. Silas Hamilton</td>
<td>Mrs. O. Neil Franklin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Ross</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert L. Brim</td>
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<td>Peter Meyer</td>
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<td>Pierre Menard</td>
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<td>Rev. James Caldwell</td>
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<td>Sgt. Caleb Hopkins</td>
<td>Mrs. Kenneth L. DeWall</td>
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<td>Springfield</td>
<td>Mrs. John M. Keech</td>
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NOVEMBER 1975
Hamilton Primary School was erected in 1835 in the community of Otterville, Jersey County, Illinois. Funds for the school were bequeathed by Dr. Silas Hamilton in his Will. The school was totally free and integrated from its inception.

"No where else in the world is there such a unique example of brotherly love".

Wm. F. Brockman Co.
Linda J. Crotchett, Co. Clerk
Mr. & Mrs. O. Neil Franklin
Hefner Realty Co.
Jersey Co. Historical Soc.
Jersey Savings & Loan

Jersey State Bank
M. W. Jones, Superintendent
Unit #100, Jersey & Greene Co.
T. W. Kirby & Son,
Ivan T. Heiderscheid, Prop.
Kraus Mfg. & Equipment Co.
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Munsterman

Mrs. John G. Flautt
In Memory of
John G. Flautt
Descendent of Dr. Silas Hamilton

Atty. & Mrs. A. H. Petitt
Dr. & Mrs. P. A. Ritter
Rudolph's Clothing & Shoes
State Bank of Jerseyville
Hon. Howard L. White
Circuit Judge, 7th Jud. Cir.
Yocom's Music Shop & Office Sup.
Colton School was originally located two miles east of Princeton, Illinois. This one room schoolhouse was in session from 1850 to 1945. In recent years the building has been moved to nearby Historic Lovejoy Homestead site and is now restored to preserve the memory of the "Little Red Brick Schoolhouse".

SPONSORED BY

CHAPTER
Asa Cottrell
Dixon
Elder William Brewster
Morrison
Carroll
Illini
Princeton-Illinois
Rochelle
Rockford
Rock River
Apple River Canyon
Streator
General John Stark

REGENT
Mrs. Mark Sisson
Miss Nan McGinnis
Mrs. William Zartman
Mrs. Thomas Smith
Mrs. H. Francis Henneman
Mrs. Ralph E. Hill
Mrs. Charles Matteson
Mrs. Lawrence L. Sassaman
Mrs. Arthur Carmichael
Mrs. Robert T. Flynn
Mrs. Dale Wernicke
Mrs. Sterling Wheeler
Mrs. C. V. Kallal

CITY
Belvidere
Dixon
Freeport
Morrison
Mount Carroll
Ottawa
Princeton
Rochelle
Rockford
Sterling
Stockton
Streator
Sycamore

Correspondence welcomed by
DIVISION DIRECTOR
MRS. WARD B. MANCHESTER
613 N. Orange Street
Morrison, Illinois 61270

NOVEMBER 1975
WAYNE PRAIRIE CHAPTER
Fairfield, Illinois
Honors With Pride
MRS. LEX B. TICKNER
State Vice Regent, DAR Speakers Staff, Past State Chaplain, Past Seventh Division Director, Organizing Regent, Wayne Prairie Chapter.

We Thank Our Sponsors:
PORTRAIT COURTESY OF WITTER STUDIO
FAIRFIELD NATIONAL BANK WAYNE COUNTY BANK LEX B. TICKNER CLOTHING
Pine Grove School, near Paris, Illinois in Edgar County, was built in 1867 among many pines, was used for religious and the social center of the community. In 1891 the Pine Grove M. E. Church was built on the grounds. Church services were discontinued in 1935 and the consolidation of Edgar County Schools in 1955 the buildings were sold to the Community Club. After a landscaping program and the restoration of the interior of the school building a Centennial program August 6, 1967 was observed in appreciation of the heritage of the rural community fellowship. Pine Grove School is still in use today as a community center for reunions, retreats, church class parties, 4-H day camps and farmer interest groups.

Pine Grove School is presented honoring Mrs. Robert Bills, Third Division Director of the Illinois Society Daughters of the American Revolution by the 15 Chapters. Mrs. Bills, has served with dedicated leadership and achievement, as State Historian, State Chairman of American History Month, National Vice Chairman American History Month, Current National Vice Chairman The Flag of the United States of America, Chapter Regent, Vice Regent, Historian, and Librarian.

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<td>Princess Wach-e-kee</td>
<td>Urbana-Champaign</td>
<td>Miss Genevieve Shade</td>
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<td>Watseka</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Wolfe</td>
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The Fourth Division of Illinois

JANE

who joined DAR through Dewalt Mechlin
State Regent, Corresponding Secretary
is currently President General and presents
State levels and as Chapter Regents.

Of the nearly 11,000 Illinois Daughters, 3,500 are members in
Fourth Division. Their devotion and years of dedicated service
combine to make us a strong and vigorous Division. We look
forward to continued growth and service.

Mrs. Wakesee Rawson Smith
President General NSDAR

Mrs. Earl Hopewell
National Vice Chairman, in
Charge of Music,
American Heritage

Mrs. C. Robert Swinehart
State Chairman, Americanism
and DAR Manual for Citizenship

Mrs. David Otcseld
State Chairman,
U.S.A. Bicentennial
Regent, Chicago

Mrs. J. Gary Barthell
National Vice Chairman,
DAR Service for Veteran-Patients

Mrs. Walter Bartow
State Chairman, C.A.R.

Mrs. J. Gary Barthell
National Vice Chairman,
DAR Service for Veteran-Patients

Mrs. Birt E. Creco
State Chairman, DAR Magazine

Mrs. David Otcseld
State Chairman,
U.S.A. Bicentennial
Regent, Chicago

Mrs. E. Paul Behmer
National Vice Chairman,
Honor Roll

Mrs. Walter Bartow
State Chairman, C.A.R.

Mrs. Bert E. Creco
State Chairman, DAR Magazine

Mrs. Louis Duncan
State Chairman, DAR School
Regent, Capt. Hubbard Burrows

Mrs. Robert S. Reese
Recording Secretary, 4th Div.
Regent, Sauk Trail

Mrs. George W. Weston
Treasurer, 4th Div.
Regent, Aurora

Mrs. Warren R. Luedke
Regent, Anan Harmon
Honors Their Distinguished Member

FARWELL SMITH

Chapter, Chicago and served as Chapter Regent, State Treasurer General NSDAR, First Vice President General NSDAR, and their other devoted daughters actively serving on the National and

Mrs. Howard F. Lee
State Recording Secretary

Mrs. Frederick K. Barber
State Organizing Secretary

Miss Karen Kiser
National Vice Chairman, Jr. Membership

Mrs. Len Young Smith
Honorary State Regent Trustee, KDS School

Mrs. George C. Frederick
National Vice Chairman, Lineage Research Corresponding Secretary, 4th Div. Regent, Ft. Dearborn

Mrs. R. Taylor Drake
DAR Speakers Staff Buglar, Continental Congress

Mrs. Luther D. Swanstrom
Timekeeper, Continental Congress

Mrs. Roland C. White
National Chairman, Program Director, Fourth Division Regent, Dewalt Mechlin

Mrs. Donald Halama
State Chairman, J A C Regent, Ft. Payne

Mrs. David Rogers
St. Chairman, Jr. Membership

Mrs. Ralph O. Butz
Endowment Fund, KDS School

Mrs. Norman C. Stow
Regent, Capt. John Whistler

Mrs. George Haywood
Regent, David Kennison

Miss Lynette Sherman
State Chairman, Auditing

Mrs. Gust Ehn
Regent, Des Plaines Valley

Mrs. Robert R. Allison
Regent, Downers Grove
Mrs. Ralph W. Gilbert
Regent, Elgin

Miss Catherine Hurd
Regent, Gen'l Henry Dearborn

Mrs. Stanley J. Sowa
Regent, George Rogers Clark

Mrs. Glenwood T. Farmer
Regent, High Prairie Trail

Mrs. P. Allen St. Germain
Regent, Kankakee

Mrs. Virgil V. Clary
Regent, Kaskaskia

Mrs. William M. Langdon
Regent, Kishwaukee Trail

Mrs. Fred A. Simon
Regent, Le Portage

Miss Margaret Jones
Regent, Louis Joliet

Mrs. Donald H. Cooper
Regent, Martha Eisenhower

Mrs. Jack Stacey, Jr.
Regent, North Shore

Mrs. Russell B. Kiser
Regent, Perrin-Wheaton

Mrs. Robert C. Wiese
Regent, Signal Hill

Mrs. Edward R. Lowndes
Regent, Skokie Valley

Mrs. Harold A. Yepsen
Regent, Twenty-first Star

Mrs. Alfred R. Kraus
Regent, Waukegan

Not pictured: Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regent and State Chairman, Bylaws Committee; Mrs. Raymond Maxson, National Vice Chairman, Conservation Committee; Mrs. William Walton, State Chairman, Resolutions Committee and the following Chapter Regents: Mrs. James Dodds, Eli Skinner; Mrs. James Williams, Glencoe; Mrs. George Hooper, LaGrange-Illinois; and Mrs. Roy Herzog, Rebecca Wells Heald.

The Fourth Division includes Cook, Kane, Lake, DuPage, Will, Kankakee, Grundy, Kendall and McHenry Counties. The following cities, besides Chicago, comprise the locations of the chapters: Arlington Heights, Aurora, Barrington, Berwyn, Chicago Heights, Downers Grove, Elgin, Elmhurst, Evanston, Glencoe, Glen Ellyn, Harvey, Highland Park, Hinsdale, Joliet, Kankakee, Kenilworth, LaGrange, Morris, Naperville, Oak Park, Park Ridge, Riverdale, Waukegan, Wheaton and Woodstock. Six chapters are located in Chicago and two in Joliet, making a total of 33.
McKendree College
Lebanon, Illinois

The first of the red brick Georgian structures at the 147-year-old college, Old Main was built during the year 1850 and was completed on June 15, 1851.

Presented by
DIVISION VI REGENTS

Alton
Belleville
Belleville
Carlyle
Centralia
Collinsville
Edwardsville
Effingham
Flora
Granite City

REGENT
Mrs. Robert Lenhardt
Mrs. Donald Worley
Miss Jewell Roberts
Mrs. Orville Riggs
Mrs. A. C. Reichman
Mrs. Raymond Herbst
Mrs. T. F. Stadelman
Mrs. T. S. Gravenhorst
Mrs. Julianna Uphoff
Mrs. John McCarty

CHAPTER
Ninian Edwards
Belleville
Cahokia Mound
Pleasant Ridge
Prairie State
Collinsville
Edwardsville
Ann Crooker St. Clair
Vinsans Trace
Drusilla Andrews

Greenville
Lawrenceville
Marissa
Marshall
Olney
Robinson
Salem
Sparta
Vandalia

REGENCY
Mrs. Paul Sturgeon
Mrs. Lyman O. Stevenson
Miss Dorothy Elrod
Mrs. Frederick Carroll
Mrs. Berlin Campbell
Mrs. Victor L. Smith
Mrs. Ruth Harrell
Mrs. John Halliday
Mrs. Earl Yarbrough

CHAPTER
Benjamin Mills
Toussaint du Bois
Marissa
Walter Burkick
Olney Jubilee
James Halstead Sr.
Isaac Hull
Fort Chartres
Old State Capital

DIVISION DIRECTOR — MRS. JOHN M. MARLIN

NOVEMBER 1975
Listed on National Register of Historic Places —

Constructed in 1858 as Almira College, offering a high quality college education for women in Southern Illinois. In 1892 became Greenville College, a private, fully-accredited co-educational Christian liberal arts college, offering a well-rounded curriculum to students from all over the world, and ranked fourth in the nation for excellence of teaching.

THE RICHARD W. BOCK SCULPTURE MUSEUM housed on the campus in the original building of Almira College, 1855, will be opened in October, 1975, a Bicentennial Event sponsored by both the College and the Community. Open to the public, the Museum houses the Bock Collection of several thousand art objects, many sculptures by Richard W. Bock and drawings, photographs of work and other objects including drawings and artifacts by Bock's co-worker Frank Lloyd Wright and other contemporaries and associates of Richard W. Bock.
The Ordinance of 1784 set aside a section of ground in each township to support the public schools. However, the free school system was not adopted in Illinois until 1855. Until that time subscription schools were maintained. These schools were taught in a home or church building and each parent paid a fee or “subscription” for his child’s attendance.

The first free schools were established near centers of population, hence the “Crossroads School” in Williamson County — about four miles northeast of Marion, was located where the Jonesboro Post Road crossed the Golconda Road, one of the main arteries of immigration from Tennessee and Kentucky into Illinois. Across the road from the school was the Crossroads Presbyterian Church and Cemetery.

When the rural school districts were consolidated most of the old country schools deteriorated and were torn down or converted to storage buildings. However, “Crossroads School” has survived, the building and grounds being used today as a Community Center.

**PRESENTED BY THE TEN CHAPTERS OF SEVENTH DIVISION**

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- Youth Programs
- Vacation Bible School

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TWENTY-FIRST STAR CHAPTER
Park Ridge, Illinois
honors
MRS. MELVIN C. BRENT

KAREN RICHARDSON BRENT
ILLINOIS' OUTSTANDING JUNIOR
1975
Once the home of the prominent Civil War era U.S. Senator Lyman Trumbull, this house has recently been designated as a national landmark by the National Park Service.

Trumbull, born in Colchester, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, a justice to the Supreme Court of Illinois 1845-1853, and a U.S. Senator 1855-1873. After retiring from Congress he returned to his adopted state to the practice of law in Chicago.

The “Lyman Trumbull House” at 1105 Henry Street, Alton, is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dittmann, II and will continue to be occupied as a private residence, but the Dittmanns have pledged to preserve the integrity of the house as historic landmark.

Mrs. Dittmann, an active member of Ninian Edwards Chapter, has served two terms as Regent and was State Chairman American Heritage, 1969-1971.

Ninian Edwards Chapter presents this page with affection and gratefully acknowledges the following contributors:

Alton Area Landmarks Ass'n, Inc.  
Alton Banking and Trust Company  
First National Bank and Trust Company  
Lyman Trumbull Association  
Theen Insurance Agency  

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Deucker  
Mr. and Mrs. William Dittmann, II  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lenhardt  
Miss Joanne Perkins
Joanne, having served her chapter as Regent, Treasurer, and Committee Chairman, and the Illinois Society as Division Director, State Conference Page and Page Chairman, State Conference Marshall, State Conference Coordinator and State Chairman is proudly and affectionately presented by Members and Friends of Ninian Edwards Chapter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke
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Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Veit
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wightman
Ninian Edwards Chapter, DAR

honors with pride and affection

PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY
Patriot, Scholar, Wife, Mother, Leader

We in Ninian Edwards Chapter, DAR, knew Phyllis Schlafly long before the rest of the country discovered her. She served two terms as our Chapter Regent, then two terms as Illinois Chairman of National Defense, then a term as Illinois State Recording Secretary and Editor of the State Yearbook. Later, she served as National Chairman of American History Month and three years as the first National Chairman of the U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee.

For the past two years, Mrs. Schlafly has broadcasted twice weekly on the CBS radio network Spectrum series, plus an additional broadcast every other week on WBBM in Chicago. We take pride in the fact that her radio career started in the 1960s when for four years the Illinois Organization, DAR, sponsored her weekly commentaries on National Defense on 25 radio stations.

Phyllis Schlafly's six children, her seven books, her monthly Newsletter published regularly since 1967, her hundreds of television and radio interviews and debates, and her dozens of appearances as a witness before Congressional and state legislative committees, all testify to the fact that the DAR motto, "Home and Country," is the motivating factor in her life. We rejoice that she has been nationally recognized as a leader and spokesman for American women.

Mrs. Schlafly has received numerous awards including Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Sigma Alpha, seven Honor Medals from Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, the Patrick Henry Award of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Americanism Award of the Westchester County American Legion. When recognizing her as Woman of Achievement in Public Affairs, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat summed it up in these words:

"Phyllis Schlafly stands for everything that has made America great, and for those things which will keep it that way."
ANN CROOKER ST. CLAIR CHAPTER
EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS

Honors with pride our State Librarian

DOROTHY ST. JOHN COSLET

as we present our members and
Revolutionary Ancestors

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Direct inquiries to:
Mrs. T. S. Gravenhorst Sr. Regent
Box 332, Effingham, Illinois 62401
La Grange-Illinois Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution
Organized February 2, 1927 by Mrs. Thomas J. Newbill
Ruth R. Hooper — Regent 1976-1977

Honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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Hobson House is the only home in DuPage County included in “The Building Survey of Northern Illinois.” Its history and physical aspects are recorded in the Congressional Library in Washington, D.C. The white frame dwelling now owned and occupied by Mr. & Mrs. Anton Castagnoli, was erected in 1834 by Bailey Hobson, first white settler of DuPage County. The home was considered a “mansion” by early settlers. In 1937 a minutely planned restoration of the home was begun which took six years. The four fireplaces and two chimneys were rebuilt, new siding was applied but old window frames and shutters were repaired and retained. As many of the old panes as were intact were preserved. In the basement are found limestone walls, a fireplace with original crane and huge hand adzed pegged beams of black walnut taken from Hobson’s grove.

The Hobson house is a symbol of the dedication and courage of two women, Clarissa Hobson, for whom the house was built and Grace Fredenhagen, Mrs. Castagnoli’s mother, who restored and preserved it for posterity.
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Genealogical Records

(Continued from page 1031)

This is Rebecca Wilson, wife of David White. Dates were taken from the Wilson Bible. Daughter of James Wilson, Rev. soldier, buried Wilson Home Cemetery, Farris Place, County road 632. In 1959 Wilson Bible was in possession of Dr. J. Ross Perkins, Richmond, Virginia. D WHITE also buried at this Melton Cemetery but grave not marked. He was DAVID WHITE, Brother of the above James White and husband of Rebecca Wilson, Grandfather of Ann Virginia White, who was wife of the above Dr. John T. Melton and parents of the above Sparks and Horace Melton.
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1975 — 177 DAR MEMBERS DES MOINES, IOWA

The charter members of Abigail Adams Chapter wished to honor a woman of the Revolutionary period. They found their ideal in the person of Abigail Smith Adams. She was good, beautiful, a devoted mother and neither her husband John Adams or her son John Quincy Adams, could wield a more clever pen than Abigail.

AND

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO IOWA'S FIRST STATE REGENT AND ORGANIZER OF DAR IN IOWA

MARY LOUISA DUNCAN PUTNAM
(1832-1903)

Charter Member of National Society

Mrs. Putnam was a resident of Davenport, Iowa, from 1854 to 1903. She organized HANNAH CALDWELL CHAPTER in Davenport 1897. This chapter was named for the wife of her ancestor, Captain James Caldwell. Reverend Caldwell was known as the "Fighting Parson." When her husband was away, Hannah Caldwell was shot and killed by Hessians while nursing her baby, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Our State Regent is a member of this chapter.

Mrs. Putnam's descendants are active members in Hannah Caldwell Chapter — a granddaughter, Mary Louise Duncan Putnam Kendall (Mrs. Othel) a member of 46 years. A great granddaughter, Shirley Putnam Speth Hostens (Mrs. Arthur) a member of 20 years.
Iowa Did Have a Part in the Revolutionary War 1779

Long, long ago, this Iowa country belonged to Spain. In 1779, Spain joined France and declared war against England. Jean Marie Cardinell* was working the mines in northeast Iowa. Of the tons of lead sent to St. Louis, some was being used against the British. When the British captured the mines, Mr. Cardinell fled down the Mississippi to warn the Spanish.

When the British attacked, they were ready and inflicted a crushing blow! Had the British won, Iowa country could now be Canada. Jean Marie Cardinell was killed in the fighting. In 1788, Julien Dubuque* worked the mines, being the first permanent white settler. When he died in 1810, the Indians gave him the burial of a "Chief" and his grave is south of Dubuque, a town with his name.

Iowa Was Bought and Paid For

* 1803 - Louisiana Purchase — In 1800, Spain gave the western country to France for better relations. The United States paid Napoleon 15 million dollars, a bargain for the rich land received. After 130 years, Iowa now became a part of the young American Republic.

* 1804 - Lewis & Clark Expedition — President Jefferson sent an expedition to explore the new territory. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out with 26 men, from St. Louis. They held council with the Indians atop high bluffs above the Missouri river. In exchange for gifts, the Indians gave the white men watermelons. From this council, the City of Council Bluffs* was named. SGT. Charles Floyd was the first white man to be buried on Iowa soil, a member of their party. A monument was erected near Sioux City where the Floyd River meets the Missouri.

* 1832 - Black Hawk War and Black Hawk Purchase negotiations were at Davenport along Mississippi — Chief Black Hawk was the most famous of all Iowa chiefs. He resisted the western movement which led to the Black Hawk War. He had many good qualities and his memory lives on in the "Hawkeye" State and Black Hawk County. Chief Keokuk (Sac) met with General Winfield Scott at what is now Davenport, Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, bargained for the Indians. The U.S. agreed to pay Indian debts of $200,000 and $20,000 per year for 30 years to the Sacs and Foxes. Treaties with other tribes showed that they were always paid and not driven out by force. This purchase opened up the western country to settlement.

* Iowa DAR Chapter
IOWA . . . “BEAUTIFUL LAND” AND THE FIRST AMERICANS

Somebody was already here!

The “IOWAYS” Indian Tribe gave their name to the IOWA RIVER, the STATE OF IOWA, IOWA CITY and IOWA COUNTY. (IOWACO*) The Indian name means “Beautiful Land”. Many Iowa counties and towns have Indian names reminding us of a time when great red men roamed these prairies. Other tribes were the SACS*, FOXES, SIOUX, WINNEBAGOS, POTOWATOMI, MASCOUTEN, CHIPPEWA, CHEROKEE, OSAGE, ONAWAS* and others. Famous chiefs and their wives were WAR EAGLE (buried near Sioux City); WAPELL (buried at Agency next to his white friend); WAUKON-DECORAH (buried in the Public Square at Decorah), his wife was WACOMA*; POWESHIEK*; MONTEZUMA*; OSKALOOSA*, wife of OSECALO; WABONSIE*, TAIMA*. Some Indian names have romantic meanings! SHENANDOAH* means “Daughter of the Stars”.

The MESQUAKIES (FOX) still live here, near Tama, where they bought 3000 acres from the United States. Every August they hold their POW-WOW for all to see. The Palefaces learned many things from their red brothers! Indian legends abound! “A Blackhawk maiden was WAPSIE*, daughter of GOOD HEART, the Black-hawk chief. Wapsie wore the softest of moccasins, the brightest of beads and had lovers. She preferred PINICON, son of Sioux chief BLACK FEATHER. FLEETFOOT was her revengeful lover. On the eve of the wedding, as the young couple were in their canoe, Fleetfoot shot an arrow into the heart of Pinicon. When Wapsie sprang to help him, the canoe overturned and they sank together, thus giving their names to the stream, WAPSIPINICON.

THE IOWA PIONEER PERIOD 1830-70

HORACE GREELEY SAID “GO WEST, YOUNG MAN, AND GROW UP WITH THE COUNTRY”

IOWA SETTLERS HAD COURAGE — To forge their way into the untamed wilderness.
ENDURANCE — To survive unbelievable hardships.
RESOURCEFULNESS — To clear the land, build homes, towns, schools, churches — to fashion from the prairie . . . a STATE.

PIONEERS

They rise to mastery of wind and snow;
They go like soldiers grimly into strife
To colonize the plain. They plow and sow,
And fertilize the sod with their own life,
As did the Indian and the buffalo.

— Hamlin Garland

Pioneer life was stark reality . . . fraught with danger . . . hope for the morrow! The day was saved by love of God and neighbor. They shared and helped each other. Travelers were welcome, the latch string was out, thus came the news before telephones. Some unscrupulous traders hoodwinked Indians and settlers alike, before justice prevailed.

THE BIRTH OF IOWA TERRITORY — JULY 4, 1838

The first Territorial Legislature met at Burlington at the Zion Methodist Church with ROBERT LUCAS as the first Territorial Governor. He was appointed by President Van Buren, and later retired to “Plum Grove” (Historic site at Iowa City).

Independence Day and Iowa’s birthday were celebrated together up and down the river. Dinners on river banks, toasts and speeches crowned the event. No firecrackers or traffic jams, there was a feeling of reverence for the founding fathers. Independence Day was cherished with sober contemplation. IOWA was won by blood, sweat and tears. The Iowa News of Burlington read, “We behold the young territory of Iowa, with population more than 23,000 in 5 years, thriving villages scattered over fertile prairies.” Other newspapers were “Dubuque Visitor” and Fort Madison “Patriot”. Hustling, bustling river towns, newspapers steamboats . . . land offices.

The Territorial Capitol was moved to a log cabin in Iowa City in 1840. Iowa became a state in 1846, when the Act of Congress was signed by President Polk. (The new Governor, Ansel Briggs, was paid $1,000 per year.) Iowa became the 29th “bright star” in our nation’s flag. The population had grown to 102,000. The new capitol was built of native stone and a furrow was plowed from Dubuque so legislators could find their way. In 1857, the capitol was moved westward again, to Des Moines, where it remains. Iowa is still the Beautiful Land! Come and see —

*Iowa Chapters Bibliography — Palimpsests, Iowa Historical Society, 402 Iowa Ave., Iowa City, Iowa
IOWA — LITTLE MUDDY SOCIETY C.A.R.

Original Play — “BETSY ROSS MAKES THE FLAG”

Standing — back: Nadine Fillmore, Senior President of CAR; Dorothy Becker, Senior Vice President; Howard Hootman, as uncle of Betsy Ross; Georgia White as Betsy Ross; Fritz Nordengren, as Robert Morris.

Seated — front: Robert White as George Washington, holding Jennifer Bailey as one of Betsy Ross’ children; and Jessica Buhman, standing, as the other.

Distaff picnic June 2, 1975, ASHLEY AND MAYFLOWERS CHAPTERS of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, are sponsors of this C.A.R. group. The LITTLE MUDDY SOCIETY C.A.R. has been asked to perform during the Bicentennial, by the American Revolution Bicentennial Committee.

MARS HILL LOG CHURCH 1850
(Floris, Iowa)

It is the oldest and only log church in the nation. Built by Baptists, the first pastor was Abraham Smock. The church has a fireplace though some say “there was enough preachin’ to warm the worshippers”. The oldest tombstone in the cemetery carries the year 1846. It attracts visitors from all over the United States.

VAN BUREN COUNTY COURT HOUSE
(Keosauqua, Iowa)

Southeast District

This is Iowa’s oldest public building still in use. Built in 1842, this two-story brick court house was one of the largest and most beautiful in Iowa. During the Civil War, the tower was removed along with two solid walnut spiral stairways. The timbers are of solid oak and a foot square. Inside finish is of solid walnut from trees grown close by.

The court room was the largest in the state unbroken by pillars. It has remained practically unchanged since 1851. The trial which ended with a conviction and the first legal hanging in Iowa was held here. Chartered — May 23, 1931

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DRESS BY COMMITTEE!

Miss Beatrice Coop, a retired Home Economics teacher, researched pictures and books to come up with her own "original". She selected her doll as a model and by repeated pinning, and cutting, created a dress of 1840. Then she shaped white muslin on a real live model, to get the effect she wanted. Though it took 12 yds. of beautiful blue cotton, 10 yds. of net and 5 yds. of black braid, it is not heavy to wear.

She fashioned the skirt with an inner yoke, where the blue could rest in graceful folds over the bouncing net. Helping with the finishing stitches were other Pilgrims. A unique feature of the dress is the removable "inner sleeve". It assured modesty. If she perchance lifted the wide bell outer sleeve, her arm was well covered. "Nothing was supposed to show except the toe", said Miss Coop.

The blue dress made its premier at the Southeast District Meeting at Iowa City. It was modeled at the Iowa Society State Conference in Des Moines, then taken by our State Regent to be viewed in the IOWA ROOM at CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. Pilgrim Chapter is sharing their blue dress with others and expect that it will be present at the dedication of the Restoration of Old Capitol on July 4, 1976. The dress has been featured in the IOWA CITY PRESS-CITIZEN.

We gratefully acknowledge our sponsors and "devoted members" of Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City.

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(Correspondence Invited)

Iowa State Regent — Hannah Caldwell Chapter

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<thead>
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<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>Member and Address</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Yvonne Spann Boone (Mrs. Alex W.) 2526 Elm Street, Davenport, Iowa 52803</td>
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State Vice Regent New Mexico
1975-77

and her daughter Elizabeth Mae Bodwell, who now holds dual membership in DAR
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Faith of Our Fathers

(Continued from page 1015)

Such attitudes can result only in disaster. Americans cannot afford to bathe too long in a sea of nostalgia or to ride too far on waves of by-gone patriotism. Americans must take a hard, cold look at the present in terms of the past. Tolerance, freedom of worship and civil liberty were not forever secured by the War of Independence. They were not written into the Constitution to be perpetuated forever as every American’s birthright. They are still to be sought for in this republic where politicians speak with forked tongues; where federal agencies busy themselves snooping on private individuals and publicly elected officials; and where numerous individuals vote for the man with the petty wife, the cute dog, and the movie-star smile or against him, because he was born a Mr. rather than a Ms.

The price of liberty is, indeed, eternal vigilance.

Bibliography

Employers Insurance of Wausau Applauds
The Wausau Chapter, NSDAR,
Wausau, Wisconsin

Along with Fort Howard, where the Fox River gives itself to Lake Michigan, and Fort Crawford, guarding the Mississippi portal to the Wisconsin River, Fort Winnebago was home to a generation of army families serving on the frontier of the Old Northwest Territory. We wish to commend the Bicentennial project of the Wisconsin DAR for its participation in restoring Fort Winnebago as a link with Wisconsin's territorial history. We are especially grateful to the Wausau Chapter for its generosity in time and money devoted to maintenance of the Surgeon's Quarters and Garrison School.

Fort Winnebago, astride the mile wide lowland between the Fox and the Wisconsin Rivers where Portage, Wisconsin, stands today, was a sentinel along the water route from Lake Michigan to the riches of the Mississippi River Valley. And, therein lies its somewhat obscure but enduring niche in the drama of the westward march of the American dream.

What had been only a footpath through shadowed arches of willow and river birch until the Fox Indians revealed it to Pere Marquette and Louis Joliet in 1673, became an artery of commerce after the United States assumed control from the British in 1816 and constructed a lock connecting the waters of the diverging rivers. Fort Winnebago and the locks remain, and although they are quiet places today, they should not and shall not be forgotten.
WAUSAU, WISCONSIN CHAPTER DAR

Bicentennial Relic Studied at Wausau State DAR Workshop

Left to right: Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce, Wisconsin State Regent, Mrs. Karl Moldenhauer, Wisconsin Lineage Chairman, and Wausau’s Mrs. N. Brown Trexler, Wisconsin State Treasurer

The “Bicentennial Focus” of the Wisconsin Society DAR’s Wausau Workshop featured an original May 13, 1773 parchment “indenture” deed, on loan from a Wausau DAR. In the 1770’s, scalloped indentures formed unique identification for duplicate legal instruments, cut to match.

The land described in the handwritten instrument lies within a National Park in Mendham, New Jersey. Here, George Washington’s troops were supplied. Its “Wick House” is where little Tempe Wick hid her horse from seizure by British redcoats. Horse hoof marks are still visible.

Old land instruments lacked modern township, range, and section lines for legal descriptions; used no commas; differ strikingly from present deeds. Some details raise questions, i.e., “This Indenture — made in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third of Great Britain, France and Ireland”. Did “France” refer to French Islands, since France claimed another sovereign King, Louis XV?

The land was “butted and bounded” by what would be considered impermanent descriptions by modern surveyors as “a maple tree standing on the northeast side of the Passaic River” and a “heap of stones his corner” on the “north sixty-six degrees and twenty-one minutes East seventeen chains and fifty links”.

Today’s emancipated women can smile at the deed’s reverse inscription, where the wife of the “party of the first part”, on “being examined separately and apart from her husband acknowledged that she executed the same of her own free will and signed without any threats or compulsion of her said husband”!

Granted to the purchasers, Dr. Ebenezer Blackly and Dr. William Leddell, who married Phebe Wick, their heirs and assigns, were “all houses buildings improvements trees woods underwoods river streams water hunting fowling fishing profits hereditaments and purchases . . . on the above bargained premises . . . in their great and peaceable profession (medicine) against all and every persons claiming any estate rights”. 
This Museum, the former Cyrus Yawkey residence, reflects pioneer history and colorful early logging days of the Northern Pinery. Seventeen sawmills were situated on the Wisconsin River at Wausau, then called Big Bull Falls.

Early pioneer names included Alexander, Stewart, Scholfield, Kelly, Clark, Dessert, McIndoe, Brown, Thayer, Huntington, Plumer, and Wilson.

Wausau, the Chippewa Indian name for “far away”, today is the center of paper, woodworking, machinery industries, a large insurance company, a university, and a diverse economic complex. It lies amid the nation’s richest dairy lands, where great forests once stood.

The Yawkey house, of Greek revival design, built in 1900, was a 1952 gift of the Woodson Estate. Both Mrs. C. C. Yawkey and her daughter, Mrs. A. P. Woodson, were members of the Wausau Chapter, DAR.

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HISTORIC FORT WINNEBAGO

PIONEER SURGEON'S QUARTERS
VESTIGE OF PIONEER DAYS

By Harrison Reuschlein

Back in the second decade of the 19th century, Francois LeRoi ran a portaging business between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers near what is now Portage. From the knoll where he put up his log house he could see the route that Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette probably took to traverse the marsh ground from river to river almost a century and a half before.

LeRoi has long since gone to his ancestors but his log house still stands precisely where he put it, the survivor of war, fire, many occupancies and remodelings, and time. Unlike the vast majority of houses from the earliest pioneer times, LeRoi's place was destined to have a fascinating career and to become an object of keen interest to the Department of Defense and, lately, to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In 1828 the American army began the construction of Fort Winnebago as the middle link of a chain of three forts along the Fox-Wisconsin waterway. This fort, a short distance east of Portage, had a reservation of about 4,000 acres and a garrison of three companies of the First Infantry.

Jefferson Davis, later to become president of the Confederacy, was a young lieutenant at the garrison and undoubtedly had many occasions to visit the LeRoi home which was bought by the United States government in the late 1820s or early 1830s and converted as a residence for the garrison's doctors.

HAND-HEWN TAMARACK

The LeRoi house continued in use as the Surgeon's Quarters, as it is still known, until the last garrison left the fort in 1845. Then, for decades, the old log house was home to a succession of farm families who, over the generations, cut the interior into several smaller rooms in place of the original four and removed the chimneys and fireplaces.

In 1937 the Wisconsin Society of the DAR began the restoration of the house, using plans the old War Department had miraculously retrieved from its files. These were the original government plans for the remodeling of 1834. The original four rooms were relocated and partitions restored to their former positions. Locations of the fireplaces were determined by the discovery of the old foundations and footings under the floors.

Much of the original flooring is still in place, as are the outer walls of pine logs squared and hewn with axes, and the floor and ceiling joists of hand-hewn tamarack poles.

The Surgeon's Quarters is furnished as a home of the Fort Winnebago period, with authentic pieces such as were used at the time as well as some that were actually in the old fort. The old fort hospital operating table and some of the original surgical instruments, as well as two desks made by soldiers have been preserved over the years and are displayed in the house.

The Surgeon's Quarters is one mile east of Portage on Wis. 33 at the Fox River. It is open from May 1 through Oct. 31. The DAR, which maintains and shows the Quarters, charges a small admission fee.

Surgeon's Quarters is a registered historic landmark.

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A history of Explorers
Fur Traders, Indians and
the United States Army
at Fort Winnebago
1673-1850
Available from the author
Ina L. Custis
415 West Cook Street
Portage, Wisconsin 53901
Access to the Children's Room is made from the kitchen up a narrow, steep stairway rising behind
the huge fireplace once used for cooking as well as heating that part of the house. Upon reaching the
top of the stairs, one is first impressed by the floor covering which is a hand-woven rag rug stitched
together neatly at the seams to make a "wall to wall" carpet. The carpet is a mixture of colors. The cotton
rags were cut and sewn by the members of the Joseph Marest Chapter DAR of West Bend, Wisconsin
then woven by the Wisconsin Federation of Handweavers.

It is a cozy room today, filled with treasures that delighted the heart of many a child over one
hundred years ago.

The tamarack beams are still intact. The lath and plaster were put on by soldiers at the fort about
1834.

Surgeon's Quarters is a registered historic landmark.

Joseph Marest Chapter WSDAR wish to thank the following:

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From 1829 to 1831 Dr. William Beaumont, military surgeon at Fort Crawford hospital, pioneered the first experiments in the process of digestion on a French trapper Alexis St. Martin who had accidentally been shot in the stomach and was known as the “man with a hole in his stomach.”

The fort was abandoned in 1872 and by 1900 all that remained of the hospital were the ruins. Most of the stones had been carried away for building purposes.

In 1924 the Fort Crawford Chapter DAR purchased the ruins and adjoining land to preserve it from a land development program.

In 1934 with the help of the City of Prairie du Chien, WPA funds were obtained to rebuild the hospital as it originally had been.

In 1956 the building and lands were deeded to the Charitable, Educational, and Scientific Foundation of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin by the Fort Crawford Chapter DAR. A plaque commemorating the gift has been placed in the building honoring the Chapter which holds their monthly meetings there when the building is open.

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**INTERIOR VIEW OF FORT WINNEBAGO SURGEON’S QUARTERS**
One of the fireplaces restored by Wisconsin Society DAR, used not only for heat but for doing the family cooking. Surgeon’s Quarters is a registered historic landmark.

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<td>Mercer, David</td>
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<td>Shattuck, Capt. Wm.</td>
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<td>Willey, Ephrim</td>
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<td>N.Y.</td>
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<td>Wales, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Al Johnson, 1118 N. Bellevue, Hastings, NE 68901</td>
<td>Weston, Sgt. or Lt. James</td>
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Women of the American Revolution

By Mollie Somerville

Copies may be obtained from the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20006 for $1.50 each. Make payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR.
A 150-year old parchment letter from the French General Lafayette was presented to the National Society, NSDAR in the Americana Room, Headquarters in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, April 16, 1975. The letter was written in 1825 to Pierre Augustus Barker, Mayor of Buffalo, N.Y., and son of one of Lafayette's most valued aides-de-camp during the Revolution. The Aide, Major Samuel Still Augustus Barker, was said to be the only man in the Army who could speak French and English equally well. He proved invaluable to the general whose heavily-accented English was not easily understood by his men.

Lafayette's letter disclosed his intention to settle $1,000 on the family of an unknown man, waiting to catch a glimpse of the hero, who was shot and killed in a celebration accident. The letter, yellowed and barely legible from age, was presented to the Society by Pierre A. Barker's great-granddaughters. It was accepted for display in the Americana Collection by Mrs. Frank E. LaCauza, NSDAR Historian General.
Gulf Coast Chapter, Gulfport, Mississippi honors Mrs. J. L. Taylor our 102-year old member living in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Taylor is shown with President General, Mrs. Donald L. Spicer (deceased) at the Rosalie Tea in 1974 at the Mayflower.

Gulf Coast Chapter honors Mrs. M. E. James, our 65-year member. Mrs. James first became a member of the Fonda, N.Y. Chapter in 1910. She served as Regent of the Gulf Coast Chapter, 1944-47,* Organizing President of the Sarah Winston C.A.R. in Gulfport and was State President of the Mississippi C.A.R. and National Vice President, JAC.

*State Chairman of JAC and State Chairman of Music Committee

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Second Tuesday of Each Month
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Mrs. William Batten, Regent La Puerta de Oro Chapter N.S.D.A.R. stands in the court of Mission Dolores with the Rev. Carlos Delgado S.D.B. (Salesian of Don Bosco)

The unique cultural heritage of California stems in part from the San Franciscan Missions. This plaque was dedicated in March and is one of a series of dedications by the State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Home Federal Savings of San Francisco is federally chartered to San Francisco where its main offices are located and it has close ties with the past as well as the future of the City. It is especially appreciative of the recognition given to Mission Dolores as a United States landmark by the D.A.R.
In 1702 the French established Fort Louis de la Mobile on the Mobile River. Floods caused the colony and the fort to be moved to the site of Mobile in 1711. The fort was named “Fort Conde,” honoring the great French General. Fort Conde was the center of the French Colony and its protector.

The Treaty of Paris, 1763, gave Fort Conde to Great Britain. They honored their queen by changing the name to “Fort Charlotte.” The name Conde remained in many writings.

Fort Charlotte (Conde) became a British base to help control the Mississippi valley.

In 1778 the famous Philadelphia botanist, William Bartram, visited the fort, calling it Fort Conde. He described it as being built of brick and located near Mobile Bay.

March 14, 1780 Fort Charlotte (Conde) was captured by the Spanish. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803, ceded the Mobile area to the United States. The Spanish claimed Mobile had never been part of Louisiana.

In 1813 Fort Charlotte (Conde) was taken by the United States and Fort Conde flew the Stars and Stripes. Mobile had no hostile neighbors and the need for a fort no longer existed. April 20, 1818 Congress passed an act to sell the noted Fort Conde which had been established by Bienville.

The City of Mobile is reconstructing bastions of Fort Conde as part of the city’s bicentennial program.

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November, a month of colors. The foliage of our many trees brighten our lives. The colorful harvest fruits can be enjoyed by all. These gifts of nature remind us to ever give thanks to a loving Father. Our Thanksgivings go to those States in the North Central Division; Stars for Illinois and Iowa.

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