Hexagon shaped paperweight, priced at $10.00.

3¼" from point to point across, in clear lucite, with bronze gold plated and blue enameled Bicentennial insignia. There is a limited supply on hand, but orders can be taken.

This is truly a fine addition to any desk, or as a decoration for the home. Available only to DAR members.

*Note:* Our regular Bicentennial Pin is gold filled—which allows for the difference in price.

*Shipping Cost* $1.00

New Jersey & Pennsylvania orders, please add tax where applicable.
COVER STORY

The cover photo for American History Month honors four American Presidents, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln, carved into stone on beautiful Mt. Rushmore.

In recognition of its patriotic theme, the Shrine of Democracy, Mt. Rushmore has been designated as one of the focal points for the nation's Bicentennial celebration. With visits by President Ford and other high government officials, this historic area expects more than three million visitors during 1976.

The photo is through the courtesy of the South Dakota Division of Tourism.

FEATURES

President General's Message 163
Mount Rushmore 164
Elbridge Gerry 176
The Fighting Quakers of the American Revolution 180
Historic Halifax 186
Woman's Lib—1853 192
George Washington Bassett 196
Noah Phelps 202
Frontier Girl 206
David Kennedy 208
Thomas Lincoln 210

COLUMNS AND DEPARTMENTS

Dateline Action Report 169
National Defense 170
New Ancestor Records 174
Necrology 175
State Activities 179
Public Relations Notebook 185
Bicentennial Focus 213
Genealogical Department 214
With the Chapters 220

MISCELLANEOUS

Minutes, National Board of Management, Special Meeting, December 5, 1975 173
States Sponsoring Ads: Southeastern Division, Second Part, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina 296
The Carlyle House, Alexandria, Virginia recently opened to the public after restoration. Built in 1752 by Scottish merchant John Carlyle, it was the site of the famous meeting of General Braddock and the colony's five British governors on April 15, 1775. The meeting resulted in a resolution requesting the King of England to force the colony to pay for General Braddock's military campaign against the French and Indians. The Stamp Act soon followed, which forced the colonists to undergo further taxation without representation, and finally led to the Revolution itself. (Photo courtesy Alexandria Tourist Council.)
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Inspiration for the celebration of our Country’s Bicentennial year is found in the lives of those famous men who, by their birthdays, are associated with the month of February.

Surely George Washington was influenced by Augustine Washington who said “No nation can be great, no people can have self-respect unless they have patriotism.” This patriotism was instilled in him at an early age.

Many years later Abraham Lincoln stated “Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. I have no other so great as that of being esteemed of my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem.”

Patriotism and self-esteem are two traits which Americans should respect. Today the young people of our Country especially need a feeling of continuity in their lives, need roots and a sense of regard for their Country and the peoples in it. The study of American History helps to forward these attitudes. Members of the National Society can find satisfaction in the DAR-sponsored American History Month Essay Contest offered in grades 5 through 8; in the spot radio announcements prepared for American History Month; and in the $8,000 scholarship for the study of American History presented yearly.

The Bicentennial projects of the National Society, the States and individual chapters are a continuing source of pride and satisfaction.

Let us continue to foster a love of Country through American History Month.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
President General, NSDAR
On the 10th day of August, 1927, President Calvin Coolidge arrived at the base of an unknown granite outcropping called Mt. Rushmore. The main order of business for the day would be the dedication of a memorial that would be decidedly American in its conception, in its magnitude, and in its meaning.

Mt. Rushmore National Memorial has since received acclaim as one of the world's finest sculptures. The monument stands as a tribute, not only to the country it represents and leaders it portrays, but also to the men that built it and the sculptor who conceived it.

Years of planning and forethought went into the concept of Rushmore before the day of dedication. It was first the brain-child of South Dakota State Historian Doane Robinson. At least the concept of a mountain carving in the Black Hills was his idea. It seemed to Robinson that it would be appropriate to fashion the likenesses of Western folk heroes out of the granite spires in the Hills, called "The Needles."

Because of his previous experience with the Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain, Georgia, Gutzon Borglum was contacted and presented with the idea.

Borglum came to the Black Hills on Sept. 24, 1924 and toured the Hills for a suitable carving site. He was taken by the beauty of the nation's oldest mountain range and was easily convinced that its abundance of prime granite and central
The figure of Theodore Roosevelt was the most controversial choice of the group. Borglum himself was at first opposed to the selection of Roosevelt, but soon justified the choice in his own mind because the monument was to consist of "Empire Builders" or "Nation Builders" and Roosevelt had completed the national expansion of the country with the Panama Canal Zone, a waterway connecting two oceans washing American shores.

His next task was to justify his choice to critics of the project. He found strong support in the words of the President. Coolidge said that among the immortals to be carved upon Mount Rushmore, a place must be found for Theodore Roosevelt, "because he was the first president to say to big business, "Thus far you shall go and no farther.'" Borglum was convinced, and in his own defense of the choice, he stated that he could "think" of none more fitting." Roosevelt, he asserted, "was preeminently an all-American President" and reflected the "restless Anglo Saxon spirit that made the ocean-to-ocean republic" inevitable.

The choice of Washington brought little criticism as he had contributed so much to independence, the Constitutional Convention, and establishment of the government. He was the trusted leader that made these United States possible, and was great and strong enough to refute the monarchy and lay down the sword when his work was done. Borglum spent thirteen years researching every part of Washington’s career, compiling a complete character study on the life of the nation’s father.
Borglum determined that his figure should be the dominate image on the mountain. Washington was the first to be blasted into the stone and was the gauge for the other figures.

The second figure to appear was that of Thomas Jefferson. Originally the Washington figure was to be carved down to the waist with Jefferson to his right. After Jefferson was partially roughed out it was found that the granite was faulty. The initial carving was blasted away and the sculpture of the nation’s second President then moved to the left of Washington. Over the course of the project the basic design of the monument was changed nine times.

Jefferson was a natural for the memorial. Borglum determined he would build no monument to a single hero, but rather to living ideals represented through the faces of four men. Jefferson represented the firm belief that man can govern himself. He was instrumental in the writing of the Declaration of Independence and firm in his belief in freedom and toleration for the individual rather than strength of federal power. Jefferson was probably the most widely read man of his time in America and his range of interests far outnumbered those of his contemporaries. During his Presidency he had overseen the Louisiana purchase and to Borglum that typified the entire spirit of American continental growth.

“Lincoln, one of the greatest of observers, was himself the least truly observed. God had built him in the backyard of the nation and there, wrapped in homely guise, had preserved and matured his pure humanity.” Such were the thoughts of Gutzon Borglum as he included Abraham Lincoln among his mountain giants.

This preliminary design for Mt. Rushmore (opposite page) and more than a hundred other works can be viewed at the former home of Rushmore sculptor Gutzon Borglum, in South Dakota. Borglum Ranch and Studio, a commercial visitor attraction, is located on the edge of the Black Hills on Highway 36, just east of Custer State Park. All photos accompanying this article from the South Dakota Department of Tourism.

The conception and building of a nation were the works of Washington and Jefferson while the preservation of unity in that nation became the goal of Lincoln. “With malice toward none; with charity for all,” Lincoln set about the difficult task of uniting a nation that was busily destroying itself.

Borglum set more than the image of four men into stone. He incorporated the undying spirit of a bold nation into an entire mountain. On March 6, 1941 the project was nine months short of completion when word was released to the world that Gutzon Borglum had died. The final work on the memorial was attended by Gutzon’s son, Lincoln.

Every year, nearly two million visitors thread their way through the pine-clad corridors of the Black Hills on their pilgrimage to America’s most famous mountain. The scale of the monument is incredible. But as initial preoccupation with the colossal mass of the monument wanes, the memorial’s real meaning begins to seep in. The message of the Shrine of Democracy provides a sober, emotional experience for those who view it.

These American ideals, carved deeply into Mt. Rushmore’s granite, prompted members of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to designate Mt. Rushmore as one of several National Focal Points for the nation’s observance of its 200th anniversary this year. In this Bicentennial year, Americans can review the first two centuries of American history at Mt. Rushmore.

Each of the men represented there were mortal, but their ideals and dreams have become a way of life in America today.
THE STATES IN ORDER OF ADMITTANCE INTO THE UNION

1. Delaware
   December 7, 1787

2. Pennsylvania
   December 12, 1787

3. New Jersey
   December 18, 1787

4. Georgia
   January 2, 1788

5. Connecticut
   January 9, 1788

6. Massachusetts
   February 6, 1788

7. Maryland
   April 28, 1788

8. South Carolina
   May 23, 1788

9. New Hampshire
   June 21, 1788

10. Virginia
    June 25, 1788

11. New York
    July 6, 1788

12. North Carolina
    November 21, 1789

13. Rhode Island
    May 3, 1791

(District of Columbia
14. Vermont
   March 3, 1791

15. Kentucky
    March 4, 1791

16. Tennessee
    June 1, 1792

17. Ohio
    June 1, 1796

18. Louisiana
    March 1, 1803

19. Indiana
    April 30, 1812

20. Mississippi
    December 11, 1816

21. Illinois
    December 10, 1817

22. Alabama
    December 3, 1818

23. Maine
    December 14, 1819

24. Missouri
    March 15, 1820

25. Arkansas
    August 10, 1821

26. Michigan
    June 15, 1836

27. Florida
    January 26, 1837

28. Texas
    March 3, 1845

29. Iowa
    December 29, 1845

30. Wisconsin
    December 28, 1846

31. California
    May 29, 1848

32. Minnesota
    September 9, 1850

33. Oregon
    May 11, 1858

34. Kansas
    February 14, 1859

35. West Virginia
    January 29, 1861

36. Nevada
    June 20, 1863

37. Nebraska
    October 31, 1864

38. Colorado
    March 1, 1867

39. North Dakota
    August 1, 1865

40. South Dakota
    November 2, 1869

41. Montana
    November 8, 1889

42. Washington
    November 11, 1889

43. Idaho
    July 3, 1890

44. Wyoming
    July 10, 1890

45. Utah
    January 4, 1896

46. Oklahoma
    November 16, 1907

47. New Mexico
    January 6, 1912

48. Arizona
    February 14, 1912

49. Alaska
    January 3, 1959

50. Hawaii
    August 21, 1959
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General, attended the ceremony of the presentation of an American Revolution Bicentennial Administration certificate and flag to the National Wildlife Federation for their Bicentennial Eagle Program, the purchase of a 150-acre refuge for the American bald eagle in southeastern South Dakota. Funds have also been made available to acquire an eagle sanctuary at Ferry Bluff near Sauk City, Wisconsin.

A tea, hosted by the District of Columbia DAR, honored the President General and the Executive Committee during the recent January meetings of the National Board of Management.

All day January 14th, 350 members of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives visiting Washington toured National Headquarters, arriving by bus in groups of fifty. They met the President General and members of the Executive Committee who were in Washington: Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Curator General, who arranged the guided tour; Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Treasurer General; and Mrs. Frank E. La Cauza, Historian General.

MEMBERS FROM ABROAD AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: Mrs. Maurice Henry Bulpitt, State Regent of England, and her husband visited the NSDAR buildings. Another recent guest at Headquarters was Mrs. Jean P. Boyer, Treasurer of Rochambeau Chapter, France.

IMPORTANT NOTICE CONCERNING MARKERS: J.E. Caldwell & Company is no longer making markers of any kind. The firm has asked to be taken off the NSDAR list of companies giving this service to the Society and members.

ACROSS THE DESK: The issuance by the United States of a horizontal strip of three 13-cent stamps that together make up the "Spirit of '76" has caused a flurry of inquiries on the famous painting of the young and old drummers and the wounded fife player. The original was the work of Archibald M. Willard of Ohio a century ago. Willard enlisted in the Civil War and after serving through the four years of that conflict, returned to his job, painting and decorating, in a carriage factory. Later he took an art course in New York but just before the Centennial year of the Nation's founding, he returned to Ohio where he created the well-known painting. He was asked to bring it to the Centennial celebration of 1876 in Philadelphia, and here it became the most popular of the hundreds of paintings on display.

The ladies of St. John's Church - "the Church of the Presidents" - directly opposite Lafayette Park from the White House, telephoned for the list of states in order of their admittance into the Union in connection with a Bicentennial program of state flags they are planning. Inasmuch as this information is frequently requested and may be helpful to DAR state and chapter groups in their Bicentennial plans, it is given on the facing page.

DID YOU KNOW: That there are five Sundays in the twenty-nine days of February 1976? And that this happened last in 1948 and will not happen again until the year 2004? (Somerville)
Regulation, Work, And The American Dream: A Problem of Faith

By Mayo J. Thompson, former Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission, now a practicing attorney in Washington, D.C.

After spending two years in Washington as a card-carrying member of the federal bureaucracy, I have arrived at a number of conclusions about where the Country is heading and why. I have to tell you that I don't like the direction I think we're headed in and I like the reasons for it even less. My principal conclusions are these:

1. Free enterprise, the most democratic and productive economic system the world has ever seen, is being systematically eroded.

2. Socialism, the most undemocratic and least productive economic system the world has ever seen, is slowly but surely taking over.

3. And it is all happening because it seems to me, our sense of personal responsibility, our willingness to work, and particularly our national pride in being the workshop of the world.

I don't have to tell you about either the productive power of capitalist free enterprise or the blessed freedom that goes with it. A few statistics are sufficient to make the first point: The United States, with 7% of the world's land area and 6% of the world's population, produces 33% of the world's goods and services. With a labor force that is 2/3rds that of the Soviet Union, for example, we produce twice as much output as the Russians, year after year.

On the matter of freedom, the short summary is that the Russians do not have any and we have a great deal, as any sensible observer can plainly see. One has only to look at which of the two countries builds walls to keep its own people in, rather than just to keep invaders out. Despite our growing problem of senseless government interference in the economic affairs of the people, the fact remains that Americans are still free to work at any job they can find, spend their money on whatever goods they like, support whichever political candidates they choose, and do a host of things that would get them thrown in the clink in Russia. The record is too clear for serious argument that socialism is just another name for tyranny and that, like all other tyrannies, it can't even produce the ordinary material goods it is supposed to be so expert at turning out. Socialism's real motto, in short, is not "share the wealth" but "share the poverty"—both politically and materially.

Now I don't think I have to convince this readership that, despite its clearcut superiority in terms of both freedom and prosperity, free-enterprise is currently heading downward in America. Hatred for business shows up in poll after poll, especially among the young. The word "profit" is considered an obscenity among vast numbers of Americans, particularly among our intellectuals—the people who teach our youngsters in our classrooms and through the media. And this growing national hostility to business is showing up in the kinds of representatives we're sending to Washington, and thus in the kinds of laws the Congress grinds out session after session.

The "liberal" view of regulation seems to be this: If business is simply legalized piracy—which a growing number of Americans apparently believe—then the obvious solution is to pass laws restraining the greedy businessmen. Shackle them! Tie them down! Make it difficult for them to get permits and licenses! Saddle them with endless regulations! Force them...
to exhaust their resources filling out mountains of forms and questionnaires! Send armies of inspectors to shut down their production lines! Make them pay excessive wages for their labor! Teach their workers that labor is demeaning, that they have a “right” to live on the fruits of someone else’s efforts! Set up a welfare system that makes it more profitable to loaf than to work, thus killing all incentive to be productive! Tax away the businessman’s so-called “dirty profits”! And finally, use the ultimate weapon—nationalize the Country’s business firms!

That kind of open, direct take-over by the government is probably several decades down the road yet. It won’t happen tomorrow. Very few people, even in Washington, are openly advocating it at this point. But if you are at all sensitive to the thinking that lies behind what is happening in Washington, you can hardly miss the point that a lot of people no longer have a great deal of faith in the long-term future of free enterprise. Even its friends seem to be resigned to the notion that the most they can hope for is that it will survive during their lifetimes. The liberals can’t muster the votes to nationalize the oil industry today, for example, but the number of Congressmen who would like to see it happen is not, I suspect, as small as you might think. In their heart of hearts, even if not in their official actions, many of our legislators—and an even larger number of college professors, students, and media people—have already been convinced that the public would be better served if our major industries were owned by the public rather than by private stockholders.

Put another way, then, the zeal for free enterprise is on the wane. And when faith in an idea starts to weaken, that idea is in trouble, whether it knows it or not and regardless of the number of years it has yet to live. In technical jargon, you watch the “trend lines” if you want to know what the future holds. The trend line for an institution always turns downward when the people who support it start to lose their inner commitment to it, their faith in its ability to go on serving the needs of the society.

Can anyone doubt that each year finds America relying less and less on free enterprise and more and more on government to take care of the so-called needs of the people? Consider these statistics, for example:

During George Washington’s presidency, the entire federal government consisted of 350 people. Today some 3 million Americans work for the Washington bureaucracy alone, not counting those who work for state and local governments.

In the 1920’s, the federal government’s yearly tax receipts were just over $4 billion per year—less than 5% of what the Country produced. And with an overall tax rate of less than 5%, we actually ran a surplus in our budget then. Last year, 1974, the net receipts of the federal government were nearly $265 billion—and its expenditures were several billion more than it took in. Government of all kinds—federal, state, and local—took just under ½rd of the Country’s total Gross National Product last year.

In 1930, on the eve of the New Deal, we had a national debt of $16.2 billion or $131 per person. Last year, 1974, it had jumped to $475 billion or $2,241 for every man, woman, and child in America. That’s a 17-fold increase in just over 40 years.

Up until the middle of the 1960’s, we thought a nationwide price increase of 3% per year represented runaway inflation. In 1974, government spending gave us a rate of more than 12%.

In 1944, one of those early years when Americans still believed in the old-fashioned notion that hard work had something to do with keeping the Nation alive, we had an unemployment rate of 1.2%—less than 1/10th of a million people out of work. Today, unemployment in the United States stands at nearly 9%, or more than 8 million Americans without jobs and being supported out of our tax dollars.

In 1973, no less than 23 million people were still officially defined as living in poverty in the United States and all units of government—federal, state, and local—spent $215 billion on more than a hundred “social welfare” programs in that year. The federal government’s share, $122 billion, took 55% of the total federal budget. In after-tax numbers, nearly $80 billion was “transferred” from the rest of the Country to the poorest 25% of the population in 1973. On a per capita basis, it is estimated that this poorest 25% of the population received total net transfers or welfare payments, not counting education, of just over $1,200 per person. The total income of this group was just over $1,800 per person in that year, so welfare payments constituted approximately 2½ths of their entire income. The cost to the rest of the population was about $2,000 per family of four.

The government’s “regulatory” activities, according to one estimate, cost the consuming public $130 billion last year.

Now what do all these miscellaneous items of information have in common? They’re all symptoms of a society gone stark, raving mad. What would you think of some foreign country if you were told that it had continued, year after year, to:

1. Inflate its currency by more than 10% per year;
2. Keep 8 million of its able-bodied workers at home doing nothing, and 25% of its plant capacity idle, despite a host of crying needs in the country;
3. Use another 3 million of its workers to tax and harass the society as a whole; and
4. Pick the pockets of the most productive ¾ths of its population in order to support the remaining ¾th in unproductive, unhealthy, and in many instances undesired idleness?

If that sounds crazy to you, it’s because it is crazy. And we know where it has to end. In jolly old England, to take one example of the welfare state run wild, the government takes more than 50% of the country’s total income for taxes and uses it to destroy almost all incentive to work. It is hard to imagine a better way to commit national suicide. The average Japanese worker, according to one estimate, produces 6 times more autost than his counterpart in the British auto industry! A nation that produces ¼th as much goods as its competitors is going to have, in the end, ¼th as much real income. Convince your citizens that hard work doesn’t pay and you’re through as a viable, healthy society. England has made work as unpopular as Typhoid Mary. We’re working on it here in the United States.

Why are we doing this to ourselves? Why are we following the mother country down a road that so plainly and obviously leads to economic and social ruin? Why do we continue to elect Congressmen who vote to tax and spend in ways we all consider foolish in the extreme? Why do we tolerate the senseless “regulation” of our economic affairs that we all condemn so earnestly? Why do we
quietly accept high inflation, high unemployment, and a steadily growing welfare program that seems patently designed to convince our people that hard, productive work is a losing proposition?

The answer, I think, is that, as a Nation, we are losing our faith in ourselves and in our key institutions. We knew what we wanted in George Washington's day. We knew then that we wanted, first of all, to be free—politically, economically, and in every other way. And we knew then that we wanted to be economically prosperous and strong. And we knew, in those early years of our national life, that there was only one way to achieve freedom and prosperity, namely, by hard personal effort. There was charity then, but no welfare. George Washington's government of 350 employees wasn't going to send you a check in the mail at the beginning of every month. Each family knew that, if it were to survive and prosper, it had to make it on its own.

Now it's all different. Now everybody has "rights." We have a "right," whether we choose to work or not, to good medical care. We have a "right," whether we have earned it or not, to an adequate diet, good shelter, and even to acceptable clothing, transportation, education, and entertainment. In short, all the things that Americans knew they had to work for 200 years ago are now inalienable "rights," to be received simply because one belongs to the human race and not because of any contribution one might have made to it.

The problem with this interesting notion, of course, is that it implies someone else has a "duty" to provide one with all these economic "rights." If I went next door to one of my neighbors and said "Friend, I don't feel like working this month and, since my family and I have a 'right' to food, clothing, and the other necessities of life, I want you and my other neighbors to chip in and support us for a while," I'd get committed to a funny farm. The neighbors would waste no time letting me know that they needed all of their resources to provide for their families and that I had jolly well better get on the stick and find a job if I wanted the Thompson household to go on eating three squares a day. Honorable men don't go around asking others to take bread out of their children's mouths in order to feed and clothe someone else's kids.

And of course the law agrees when the idea of "welfare rights" is put in these individual, personal terms. If a family in your neighborhood showed up at your door just as you were sitting down to dinner, for example, and insisted upon joining you at the table, you'd call the cops and that would be that. The law would protect your legal rights in this situation, the right to use or dispose of your property as you see fit. The police wouldn't side with the squatters and force you to honor their alleged "right" to eat at your table and sleep under your roof. If you want to be charitable and voluntarily share your family's bread with the needy, you're perfectly free to do so. But no single individual, needy or otherwise, has any legally recognizable "right" to claim the property of any other individual human being.

Why, then, do we permit ourselves to be bullied in exactly this manner through legislative group action? How does charity get transformed into a legal right merely because millions of people show up at millions of doors rather than one person showing up at one door? Precisely because it is so impersonal that way. We've allowed laws to be passed that do things to us as a group that we would never tolerate as individuals. When we make personal charitable contributions, we want to know quite a bit about who's going to be the ultimate beneficiary of our generosity and what he is going to do with it—as well we should, since it's coming at the expense of our own families. We demand no accounting, however, when our government makes each of us come up with $2,000 to be "redistributed" to people we don't know, never will know, and who, we have every reason to suspect, have no good excuse for not making their own living.

The same is true in the regulatory field. Just as we don't allow one individual to demand his "welfare rights" of another individual, we go to great pains to prevent one businessman from interfering with the trade of another businessman. But we make no real protest when the government takes our tax money, hires 3 million agents with it, and starts sending them around to make it as hard as possible for the business community to operate in an economical manner. A strong-arm intrusion into a man's business that would be condemned as not only illegal but downright silly if done by one ordinary citizen to another becomes a permissible activity when it is done by a bureaucrat working under the protective cloak of the government.

Is all of this inevitable? Do we have to sit idly by and watch ourselves going over the cliff, powerless to get back on the right track? Of course not. Our tax system, our regulatory system, and our welfare system are all man-made creatures of the law. And what man has created, man can change. We could easily repeal these silly laws and get back to more reliance on individual effort and less reliance on the government to blow our noses for us. We could easily take out of the law books those crazy regulatory statutes that pay armies of bureaucrats to go around and tie up business production. We could easily scrap our welfare laws that pay people not to work. We could easily change the tax codes to let our people keep more of the fruits of their own labor and stop taking it to Washington for "redistribution" to other people who haven't worked as hard or as productively. All these things we certainly could do. But will we?

It would be hard. Expectations have been built up. A lot of people have been convinced that the "government" owes them a living, that they have a "right" to live on the sweat of other men's brows. We have gotten into the habit of sending men to Congress who, while they pay the traditional lip-service to free enterprise, no longer believe it is really capable of meeting the needs of a majority of the people. We have come to accept the idea that America is such an "affluent society" that we don't have to work hard if we don't feel like it, that everyone's needs could be fully taken care of by simply "redistributing the wealth" or taking from the haves and giving to the have-nots. In short, the idea of sole personal responsibility for the welfare of self and family—and thus the idea of productive work as the key to a successful life—has been seriously eroded. We are systematically cutting the nerve that energizes a free society, the sense of pride in not having to accept another man's charity for our daily bread.

By nature, I am an optimistic man. I like to believe that this land of ours has been blessed with more than just a generous portion of material things. (Continued on page 250)
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Special Meeting, December 5, 1975

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, at 12 noon, Friday, December 5, 1975, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Morse, offered the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Kleinert.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Baylies, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Kleinert, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. La Cauza, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Helmbreck, Mrs. Luster; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Voros, Maryland; Mrs. Biscoe, Virginia: State Regents: Mrs. Robertson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ralph Owen Smith, Maryland; Mrs. Miller, Pennsylvania: State Vice Regents: Mrs. Yochim, representing Mrs. Stark, State Regent of Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Mason, moved that 225 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Robertson. Adopted. Mrs. Mason stated, by way of comparison, that at the December Board in 1973, 119 members were reinstated; and at the same Board in 1974, 160 members were reinstated. This shows an increase for 1975 over the past two years.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 746; Resigned, 721; Reinstated, 225.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

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

Applications Verified 1,842; Supplementals Verified 289.

All applications submitted prior to September 2, 1975, have been examined.

All supplementals submitted prior to April, 1974, have been examined.

ANNIS MANN RICHARDSON
Registrar General.

Mrs. Richardson moved that 225 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Robertson. Adopted.

Mrs. Mason stated, by way of comparison, that at the December Board in 1973, 119 members were reinstated; and at the same Board in 1974, 160 members were reinstated. This shows an increase for 1975 over the past two years.

The Treasurer General reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 746; Resigned, 721; Reinstated, 225.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

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

Applications Verified 1,842; Supplementals Verified 289.

All applications submitted prior to September 2, 1975, have been examined.

All supplementals submitted prior to April, 1974, have been examined.

ANNIS MANN RICHARDSON
Registrar General.

Mrs. Richardson moved that the 1,842 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General, be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Miller. Adopted.

The Registrar General stated that the total of 1,842 new members is the highest count of applicants admitted since 1961. She also mentioned that the Zachariah Davies Chapter of Tennessee had 34 new members admitted by this Board.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Hubbard, gave her report, which was prefaced by her statement that during this administration sixty (60) chapters have been organized, which is a record for a two-year period.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Through the State Regent of Mississippi has come notice of the resignation of Mrs. Ruth Harris Logan as Organizing Regent in Waveland, Mississippi.

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Dorothy Martin Quinn, Encino, California; Mrs. Lillian Corbin Stanley, Orange, California; Mrs. Glynora Bayne Nicholas Watterson, Oxford, Georgia; Mrs. Ruth Ann Witter May, Nashville, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Josephine King Means, Blue Springs, Missouri; Mrs. Christine Stapp, Whitehall, New York; Mrs. Constance Edwards Smith, Beaufort, South Carolina.

The State Regent of Maine requests the reappointment of Mrs. Gloria Vanderhoof Cookson as Organizing Regent in Bucksport, Maine.

Through the State Regent of Nebraska has come a request for the authorization of a chapter to be organized in Grant, Nebraska.

The State Regent of Nevada requests the location of Valley of Fire be changed from Boulder City, Nevada to Las Vegas, Nevada.

The following chapter is now presented for official disbandment: Thirty-ninth Star, Watertown, South Dakota.

The following chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Eagle Creek, Plainfield, Indiana; Kitache, DeRidder, Louisiana; Tombigbee, Aberdeen, Mississippi; Chuquatonchee, Houston, Mississippi; China Grove, Tyler, Texas; Wake Chapter, Zebulon, North Carolina; Josiah Gunn, Sr., Napoleon, Ohio; Mary Shirley McGuire, Plano, Texas.

MRS. FORD HUBBARD
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Hubbard moved the resignation of one Organizing Regent; appointment of seven organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; authorization of one chapter; change of location of one chapter; official disbandment of one chapter; confirmation of eight chapters provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Ralph Owen Smith. Adopted.

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

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Morse, offered the benediction. The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

JEANNETTE OSBORNE BAYLIES
Recording Secretary General.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Timothy</td>
<td>Bennington, VT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argenbright, Adam</td>
<td>Rockingham Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arterburn, William</td>
<td>Shenandoah Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkinson, Reuben</td>
<td>Essex Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averitt, Benjamin</td>
<td>Onslow Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barron, Robert</td>
<td>Dutchess Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berrien, Richard</td>
<td>New York, N.Y. &amp; CT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouldin, Richard</td>
<td>Cecil Co., MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulden</td>
<td>Cumberland Co., N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs, Henry</td>
<td>Dighton, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brink, John</td>
<td>Orange Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckham, Jeremiah</td>
<td>Sutton, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckman</td>
<td>Surry Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burke, Samuel</td>
<td>Franklin Co., MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burks</td>
<td>VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut, Alexander</td>
<td>Chester Co., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cissel, Bernard</td>
<td>St. Mary's Co., MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coohoon, William</td>
<td>Bladen Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooley, Benjamin</td>
<td>Pittsford, VT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, John G.</td>
<td>Monongalia Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson, William</td>
<td>Augusta Co., &amp; Rockbridge Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawley, Perrigreen</td>
<td>Exeter, R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doucet, Jean Baptiste</td>
<td>Iberville Dist., LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowell, John</td>
<td>Burke Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake, Exum</td>
<td>N.C. or VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckwall, George Frederick</td>
<td>Berkley Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddy, Josiah</td>
<td>Rutland, VT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faris, Caleb</td>
<td>York District, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagg, Samuel</td>
<td>Grafton, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fogg, Stephen</td>
<td>Lincoln Co., ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foote, Adonijah</td>
<td>Colchester, CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Joshua</td>
<td>Morris Co., N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Garret</td>
<td>N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, Barmard</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Abel</td>
<td>Waterborough, ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, William</td>
<td>Brookfield, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harroff, Lewis (Ludwick)</td>
<td>Lancaster Co., PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcomb, William Zones</td>
<td>Laurens Dist., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcombe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horney, Philip</td>
<td>Talbot Co., MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horton, Moses</td>
<td>Somers, CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghton, Pharez</td>
<td>Petersham, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, John</td>
<td>Laurens Co., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Willis, Sr.</td>
<td>Wake Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyt, Asa</td>
<td>Hubbardston, Worcester Co., MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph, John</td>
<td>Paradise Twp., York Co., PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelton, Thomas</td>
<td>Rehoboth &amp; Warwick, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesling, George</td>
<td>Berks Co., PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Ebenezer</td>
<td>Rochester, Plymouth Co., MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kriebel, Andrew</td>
<td>Philadelphia Co., PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacey, Thomas</td>
<td>Halifax Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawbach</td>
<td>Allen Twp., Northampton Co., PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie, John</td>
<td>Montgomery Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowrey, John</td>
<td>Abbeville Dist., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malone, George</td>
<td>Brunswick Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDermott, Francis</td>
<td>Fayette, Mason Co., KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDermott</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMillan, James</td>
<td>North, then S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midyett, Samuel</td>
<td>Roanoke Island, Currituck Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moye, George</td>
<td>Pitt Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudd, Bennett</td>
<td>Charles Co., MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mundin, Edward</td>
<td>Richmond, VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myers, Henry</td>
<td>Prob. in N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nash, Riah</td>
<td>Fairfield, CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piggott, John, Sr.</td>
<td>Cheraws Dist., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piggott, John, Jr.</td>
<td>Cheraws Dist., S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond, Asahel</td>
<td>Forest Plains, Tryon Co., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prindle, Jehoshaphat</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullen, Moses, Sr.</td>
<td>Campbell Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramey, John</td>
<td>Washington Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rickard, Jacob</td>
<td>Rowan Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowell, David</td>
<td>Goffstown &amp; Manchester, N.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, Lazarus</td>
<td>Pittsburgh, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory, Joseph</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp, Thomas</td>
<td>Dobbs Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Crispus</td>
<td>Shutesbury, MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Joel</td>
<td>Mecklenberg Co., VA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warren Co., N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John</td>
<td>Dinwiddie Co., VA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:


Louree Peoples Diggs (Mrs. Walter E.) on October 6, 1975 in St. Louis, Missouri. She served as State Regent of Missouri 1962-64. Mrs. Diggs was a member of The Jefferson Chapter and served on the DAR Speakers Staff.

Mildred Revelle Tarlton (Mrs. Walter Eugene) on August 7, 1975 in St. Louis, Missouri. A member of The Jefferson Chapter, Mrs. Tarlton served as State Regent 1939-41.

Chaplain General's Bicentennial Pilgrimage. The Tour to the Arlington National Cemetery and Mount Vernon will leave from the DeSales Street entrance of the Mayflower Hotel on Sunday, April 18, 1976, at 8:30 a.m. Following the wreath-laying ceremonies at Arlington and Mount Vernon, a trip will be made up the Potomac, with a box lunch to be served on board. Return to the Mayflower by 12:30 p.m. is anticipated. Reservations for the Pilgrimage, in the amount of $13.00, should be sent to Mrs. O. Harold Folk, 3351 Stephenson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015 by March 26. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your check.
Elbridge Gerry by Longacre after the style of Vanderlyn. Used through the courtesy of the National Portrait, Washington City.
He is Massachusetts’ patriot, by rights, but the patriots of the Nation’s capital consider him their very own. For Elbridge Gerry is interred in the Congressional Cemetery, not far from the Capitol, on a hillside in Washington, D.C. He is the only signer of the Declaration of Independence interred in the District of Columbia, and, on July 4th of each year, patriots of the District and of nearby Virginia and Maryland gather to do honor to his memory. The ceremony is sponsored by the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution, who are joined by the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, the District of Columbia Children of the American Revolution, and other patriotic and historic organizations—The Aztec Club of 1847, Military Society of the Mexican War; the Order of Founders and Patriots, DC Society; the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Virginia Society of Daughters of 1812; the National Huguenot Society; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

It is a most impressive ceremony at the tomb marking the gravesite of Elbridge Gerry—the services opening with prayers and greetings and the introduction of the speaker. The presence of the Armed Forces color guard, the brightness of the many flags, the beauty of the memorial wreaths presented—all add their color to the service, which is closed by a volley salute, the sounding of taps, and a final benediction. In all, it is a very beautiful ceremony in remembrance of a great patriot, and, in remembrance as well, of all those great patriots who sacrificed their lives and fortunes for our precious independence. It was no mean risk to defy George III of England, but they were willing to take it, and did. And many paid dearly for it, in harassment, imprisonment, and the loss of property and financial ruin. The price of independence came high.

Elbridge Gerry, by his very prominence and outstanding fervor for independence, took the risk. Born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 17, 1744, the son of a prosperous merchant, he graduated from Harvard in 1762, and joined his father in business. In 1772-1773 he was a member of the Massachusetts general court. In 1774-1775 he was a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress—and in November 1775 proposed a bill to arm and equip ships to prey upon British commerce, which J. T. Austin in his “Life of Elbridge Gerry” called “the first actual avowal of offensive hostility against the mother country which is to be found in the annals of the Revolution.” From 1776 to 1781 Gerry was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress assembled at the State House in Philadelphia, from which emanated the Declaration of Independence.

Quoting from “The New Spirit” of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, of July 1975,
“It was Richard Henry Lee of Virginia who introduced his famous resolution, June 7, 1776, in the Continental Congress that finally lead to the Declaration of Independence.

“Lee’s resolution, seconded by John Adams of Massachusetts, declared ‘that these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved.’

“A committee of five was appointed by Congress to draw up the Declaration of Independence. The Committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, chosen as Chairman, and four other members, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut and Robert R. Livingston of New York. Jefferson, only 33, was most responsible for the drafting of this historic document. Congress adopted Lee’s resolution on July 2nd and then considered Jefferson’s draft of the Declaration. About 39 changes were made. After a thorough discussion the Congressional delegates adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

“The only two men to sign the original version of the document with its proposed changes on July 4, 1776 were John Hancock and Charles Thomson, the secretary of the Continental Congress.”

On July 8th the State House Bell (later known as the Liberty Bell) rang out to summon the people to hear the reading of the Declaration, and on July 19th (again quoting from “The New Spirit”) “Congress approved the Declaration of Independence to be engrossed on fine parchment. On August 2, 1776, fifty of the delegates signed the parchment copy. First to sign the engrossed copy after John Hancock was Button Gwinett of Georgia. Other delegates signed at various times.”

Being absent on August 2nd, Elbridge Gerry affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence on September 4, 1776.

Thus signing, these brave and patriotic men pledged their lives and fortunes to the cause of independence.

Gerry again served as a member of Congress 1783-1785, and in 1787 was appointed one of five delegates from Massachusetts to the Constitution Convention. With only the articles of federation to hold the various states together, and with no concentrated power, and also, as a result of the war for independence, the country was in a weakened condition, its commerce, industry and credit languishing, its army all but dissolved from lack of supplies. Therefore it had been decided that delegates from the several states convene in Philadelphia for the purpose of drawing up a constitution. Of the 55 delegates attending, Elbridge Gerry and five other had been signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Virginia Plan, submitted by Governor Randolph of Virginia, developed into the Federal Plan—on which the Constitution of the United States was finally adopted. Governor Randolph, however, in view of the many changes made in the original plan, did not sign the final document. Regretfully, neither did Elbridge Gerry, nor did many others. In fact, only 39 of the 55 delegates signed. Gerry had submitted a number of proposals which were not adopted, to his great disappointment, and he did not approve of some of the principles assumed in the final constitution. According to J. T. Austin in his “Life of Elbridge Gerry,” he felt that it “had a tendency to impair the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the states.”

Later, in submitting the constitution adopted by the Convention in Philadelphia to the Legislature of Massachusetts, he announced his dissent, listing those principles—or lack of them—on which he did not agree. Noticeable among them was that the Constitution lacked a Bill of Rights (as was later added in December of 1791).

On September 17, 1787 the results of the assembly were announced to the country, and in April of 1789, in New York, the government of the United States was organized under the Federal Constitution.

From 1789-93 Gerry served in the National House of Representatives as an Anti-Federalist, at the close of which he retired to his farm, and family, for the next four years.

In 1797 President John Adams named Elbridge Gerry, John Marshall and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney as envoys on a mission to France in an effort to obtain a settlement treaty on several standing disputes. In Paris, however, these gentlemen met with such coldness and discourtesy on the part of Talleyrand, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and his agents, that Marshall and Pinckney after some months retired and returned home. Gerry, however, lingered in the hope of securing some success of the mission through his known pro-French attitude, and his friendship with Talleyrand. This hope did not materialize, however, and Gerry suffered great censure for his delay in returning. American history records this as the “XYZ Affair.”

American history also records, as well as does our English language, and, so, our dictionary, the practice of “gerrymandering”—(pronounced jerrymandering). It means to arrange election districts so as to give unfair advantage to the party in power. The word originated in 1812, during Gerry’s administration as Governor of Massachusetts, when his party divided Essex County for voting purposes in such a manner it resembled a dragon—or salamander. This, however, seemed to be only a new name for a practice already in effect during the American Colonial period.

In 1812, Elbridge Gerry, who was a zealous advocate of war with Great Britain, became Vice President of the United States under President James Madison. Having given his services to his beloved country all of his life, he died in office in the Nation’s capital on November 23, 1814, leaving for all patriots—for all time—a great legacy.

On the impressive tombstone marking his grave, which was the first one erected by Order of the Congress of the United States, is this inscription:

(Continued on page 280)
New York

The Hotel Statler Hilton in the City of Buffalo was the setting for the 79th State Conference of the New York State Organization NSDAR on September 24, 25 and 26, 1975, with 486 loyal Daughters in attendance.

The Chapters comprising District VIII were the hostess chapters for the Conference. Their cooperation with Mrs. Robert Sloan, State Conference Chairman, and Mrs. Dallas B. Trammell, Vice Chairman, resulted in a Conference most efficiently run in every detail.

On Tuesday, at the newly decorated and beautifully appointed Chapter House of Katherine Pratt Horton Buffalo Chapter the Hostess Chapters welcomed the members and guests for tea. That evening, a special dinner for Pages and Junior members was held before the Pages rehearsal, which was followed by a Gala Pages Party.

On Wednesday morning, after a rousing “Call to Assembly” by S/Sgt. Ronald Koponen, Bugler with the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Buffalo, the 79th State Conference—with its theme “Sweet Land of Liberty”—was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Morton Eddy, in the Golden Ballroom.

Representing the Hostess Chapters, Mrs. Dallas B. Trammell, State Director of District VIII, welcomed the members and guests to Buffalo. Mr. Robert H. Hollfelder, Vice President of sales for Statler Hilton Hotels, voiced the hotel’s best wishes for a successful Conference. The Honorable Stanley M. Makkowski, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, brought greetings, and presented the State Regent with a beautiful golden Buffalo on Marble base, a gift from the City. The Honorable Edward V. Regan, Erie County Executive, was introduced, and presented the State Regent with a proclamation, setting aside this period as “DAR Week in Erie County.” These ceremonies were televised and shown on several newscasts on NBC-TV. Mr. Regan stated that they were especially honored to have the New York State Organization meet in Buffalo during this Bicentennial period.

Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, State Vice Regent, responded.

Mrs. Eddy then introduced the most highly honored guest at the Conference, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General, who graciously responded to the enthusiastic applause accorded her.

There followed the introductions of Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Earl James Helm breck, Curator General; Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, Past First Vice President General; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Past Vice President General; Mrs. James E. Clyde, Honorary State Regent of New York; Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Past Vice President General.

Also presented were the members of the State Board of Management, National Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen and Committee Members, National Advisers, and the State Chairmen and Vice Chairmen.

The Wednesday luncheon honored the Committee of the DAR Museum, Friends of the Museum, and American Heritage. Mrs. Earl J. Helm brec k, Curator General, was guest speaker. She traced the history of the DAR Museum from a room in an office building to its evolvement into one of the finest collections of Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary and memorabilia in the country.

Following luncheon, the National Defense Roundtable, under the direction of Mr. Richard Seitz, of the Physical Fitness Institute of America. His subject was “Physical Fitness for Busy People.” The rest of the afternoon featured Roundtables presented by State Officers and State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents met with the State Regent for a one hour Advisory Council.

The President General, Mrs. Smith, enchanted her audience on Wednesday evening at the Conference Banquet with her brilliant address. Delightful dinner music was provided with Mr. Norman A. Wullen at the organ. There followed a reception honoring the President General, the State Regent, and Honor Guests.

Thursday morning the report of the Resolutions Committee was read, as were the reports of the State Chairmen.

The Memorial Service that afternoon, conducted by Mrs. William W. Amos, State Chaplain, honored the New York Daughters who were claimed by death during the past year.

A special tribute was read by Mrs. Edward J. Reilly in memory of Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, Past Recording Secretary General, and Honorary State Regent of New York.

On Thursday Guest Night, heads of other local Patriotic organizations were invited to the program. A “Prelude of Music” by Mrs. John E. Bacon started the delightful evening. After introduction of guests, a charming musical interlude of “Selections from the Colonial Era” was rendered by Mr. Joseph James Clemente. Another highlight was Rosemary S. Nesbitt, Professor of Theater, State University of New York in Oswego, with a dramatic rendition of her humorous book of Colonial times, “Meecham’s Mighty Marvel; A Tale Tall and True.”

The State Regent’s Project, the $3,770.00 Walk-in Freezer at Tamassee DAR School, having been successfully concluded in just one year, Mrs. Eddy proposed that her next project be a black marble plaque with gold leaf letters, honoring General George Washington, to be erected on the wall of the “Old Cadet Chapel” at West Point, next to those honoring other National Heroes.

The idea was enthusiastically approved, and Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, with her knitting bag and poems, conducted a pledging session which raised almost one-half of the sum needed.

The Traditional closing, “Blest Be the Tie That Binds”, was sung by the assemblage with hands joined, after which the State Regent declared the 79th State Conference adjourned.—Priscilla F. Learner. State Historian

FEBRUARY 1976 179
Friends of Revolutionary times have been considered by many historians to have been Tories, and many were. But there were exceptions in the Fighting Quakers of the American Revolution, known as “Free Quakers” whose organized existence began during the latter years of the American Revolution. The groups throughout the Colonies were mostly made up of those who had been disowned by the Quakers for participating in some manner in the war.

The principles for which they were disowned were not new to Quakerism. Friends had been disowned for the same reasons almost from the beginning of the Quaker movement, but the large number of disownments of the Revolutionary period was caused by circumstances which put many a young Quaker in an almost untenable position.

It is true that the majority of the Friends did support the Crown during the Revolutionary period, but they were upholding a Quaker principle which we have to go back to their earliest years to understand. In England one of their doctrines was that they no responsibility for the creation of any government, and their only duty was to be obedient, to the extent their conscience would allow, to the government which then existed. In seventeenth century England there were continual plots and counter-plots, both worthy and unworthy; all movements were suspected of covering some devious design—even the Quakers themselves. But they were never revolutionaires and tranquilly transferred their support from Cromwell to Charles II, and so on, as soon as each successful political movement was accomplished.

Of course, some of the responsibility placed upon them when they first came to America, especially in Penn’s Colony, somewhat altered their attitude toward government. But when the American Revolution actually arrived the old testimony against plotting and revolutions was brought out again and was the basis for the neutrality adopted by all the meetings. They officially supported the Crown and it was for this reason they refused to pay taxes required by the Continental Congress, or state governments, or to take office under the new government, or to support it in any way.

Another principle of long standing which always caused Quakers trouble was the matter of taking an oath. They believed implicitly in the 33rd through 37th verses of Matthew, Chapter 5, in particular the words: “But I say unto you, do not swear at all, either by heaven . . . or by the earth . . . Let what you say be simply ‘Yes’ or ‘No;’ anything more than this comes from evil.”
A Friend could not take an oath under any circumstances—certainly not as an "expletive" to relieve his mind, but particularly not as a judicial sign that he was about to tell the truth and nothing but the truth; he was under a sacred obligation to make his ordinary word as true as a bond. Therefore, a Quaker could hold no office the obligation of which was administering oaths, nor would he take any oath required to hold office. The various Colonial legislatures side-stepped this issue when a Friend was elected to office by allowing him to make an affirmation—a formal declaration that he would perform his duties to the best of his ability.

The best known of all Quaker principles is that they would take no part in any warfare. They said: "We can not fight, for we believe that fighting itself is immoral. And we will not do wrong even for a righteous cause." As early as 1689 the Governor of Pennsylvania had a well founded premonition there might be war with France. The Friends in the Assembly said if others wished to defend themselves they would no object, but they would not join in. They refused to bear arms or to vote supplies for others. They were, in fact, so very anti-war they sometimes even refused to use the term in their minutes of meetings, and we may read minutes of the period referring to war as lightly as "this alarming season," or "the Public Commotion now Prevailing."

Prior to the Revolution in Pennsylvania there were a few of the Friends who attempted to alter this doctrine. Around 1755 James Logan advanced the idea that offensive war was, of course, never to be considered; but that a war of defense was Christian and therefore justifiable. His proposal to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting was not even read.

Dr. John Fothergill was an English Friend who visited the Colonies and was one of few who maintained a correspondence with Friends here. When the movement for independence began he wrote urging them to maintain their opposition to war, but otherwise to yield to the "voice of America." He felt the cause of liberty in England, as well as in America, was bound up with the success of the movement. If they had taken his advice, it would have saved them a great deal of trouble not only with their own contemporaries but with later historians to whom the terms "Quaker" and "Tory" were synonymous. However, at the yearly meeting held in Philadelphia in 1774, a letter was ordered sent to all meetings in America, warning Friends not to take any part in the current political upheaval and suggesting that disownment of all who disobeyed the orders issued by the Yearly Meeting would be proper.

Perhaps the predicament of particularly a young Quaker is a little clearer with the foregoing explanation. Think of how he must have felt when he was required to join the militia, or at least pay a fine for not doing so, or when he was required by law to take an oath of allegiance, or if he felt it proper to pay taxes to the state or Continental Congress. If they did any of those things, they were virtually cut off from their own society, for they were disowned by the Friends. If they did not—well, they probably faced being sent to jail. It was not a comfortable position in which to be.

Many are acquainted with the early Quaker marriage records and their certificates of transfer of membership from one meeting to another, but it is probable that few of you have the dubious distinction of having a Quaker ancestor disowned. Since disownment of many Quakers was the primary reason for the formation of the Free Quakers, something of the process of disownment should be known. Let us take the case of Thomas Bryant.

Thomas was raised a Quaker at New Garden Monthly Meeting in Chester Co., Pennsylvania. He was about 13 years old when, after his father's death, a certificate was sent for his transfer to Kennett Monthly Meeting where he was apprenticed as a shoemaker. Early in 1771 his mother took her younger daughters to live in Philadelphia, and Thomas joined them in December of that year. On October 5, 1775 he married Elizabeth Yarnall, and they settled down on Trotter's Alley in Philadelphia. The return of Fourth Class Militia for Walnut Ward on September 9, 1777 in the printed Pennsylvania Archives states:

"Thomas Bryant, served with notice; says he is a prisoner."

The British would be in Philadelphia in another 20 days, but how could he be a prisoner then? His wife was the daughter of an eminent Quaker minister and it isn't difficult to read between the lines and understand Thomas was itching to take an active part in the army, while Elizabeth was doing her utmost to keep him out of trouble. An Act of the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed on June 13, 1777 required him to take an Oath of Allegiance, which he did on June 30, 1777. Other records show he paid fines in lieu of service, and thus Thomas came to the attention of the overseers. Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of October 26, 1781 stated:

"From the Preparative meeting, we are informed that the overseers have visited Thomas Bryant and treated him. Benedict Dorsey, Caleb Carmalt and James Pemberton were appointed to further Care toward him."

One authority says disownments at that time were prompt; that the offense was reported to one meeting and at the next the testimony of disownment would go out. However, that was not always the case. For the next fifteen months minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting speak of efforts of the committee to get Thomas Bryant to change his mind. Finally, on January 31, 1783 the minutes reported:

"Anthony Benezet informed the Meeting of a visit to Thomas Bryant in which it does not appear that Thomas is in a disposition to amend his Conduct or likely to conform to the advice of his Friends . . . it is therefore now concluded to issue the Testimony against his misconduct agreed to at our last monthly Meeting and
James Pemberton, Benedict Dorsey and Caleb Carmalt are appointed to deliver him a copy thereof and to acquaint him with his right of appealing—The Testimony is as follows vis.—

"Thomas Bryant of this City, Cordwainer by education and profession, a member of our Religious Society, having manifested a disregard and inattention to that Divine Principle of Grace and Truth which would have instructed and preserved him in a reputable and Religious course of life, it became our Concern to labour as well to convince him of his Errors and deviation from his duty, as also to excite him to a due Consideration of the injurious tendency of his misconduct, and altho there is ground to believe he has been sensible of convictions and we had some hope that our Endeavours would have been useful for his reformation we find he continues to associate with unprofitable company whereby he is diverted from the due and necessary care of his business, and family, and therefore we are under the necessity to declare our disproportion of his Conduct and that by neglecting the attendance of our Religious Meetings for Divine Worship, and deviating from our peaceable principles by joining with other in military exercise, and becoming a party in Warlike measures by an affirmation, he had excluded himself from membership with us, until by future care and circumspection he shall manifest a suitable disposition of mind to condemn his deviations, and to be restored into membership, which we desire he may."

By "condemning the violations for which disownment was meted out" to him, Thomas could have been restored to the Friends. Many endured disownment during the War and then made their condemnations and were received back. Thomas' brother, Benjamin, did so; but Thomas never could bring himself to that point. For whatever reason, and it probably was because Elizabeth (Yarnall) Bryant remained a staunch Friend, they did relent in Thomas' case and he was buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Philadelphia when he died in 1814.

Most that has been written about Free Quakers has been about those in Philadelphia. However, there were organizations elsewhere in the Colonies. In Virginia and the Carolinas some of the young Quakers entered the American Army, were disowned and formed organizations of Free Quakers. There were meetings in New York, also, and in Maryland there were Free Quakers at Deer Creek and West River Meetings.

In New England the question over which division came was payment of taxes to the new government. In 1775 Timothy Davis, a member of Sandwich Monthly Meeting, wrote a pamphlet arguing "If we receive advantage from civil Government, we ought to bear our part of the charge of maintaining it, or else have no recourse to it in any case." He was of the opinion that Friends could not help it if governments would fight. As a consequence of his writing his pamphlet he was visited by several committees, even one from Philadelphia. One from Sandwich Monthly Meeting reported they had failed to change his mind, but on the other hand they could see no breach of the Society's principles and recommended the question be passed by. Timothy's activities passed from Monthly Meeting to Quarterly Meeting, and finally in 1778 the New England Yearly Meeting issues a testimony against him.

After that a committee interviewed members of Sandwich Meeting and there resulted what amounted to a purge of Davis' followers. 30 Friends were disowned there and at Acushnet, and at Dartmouth in Rhode Island there were 11 disowned. Throughout the controversy the disowned New Englanders exchanged correspondence with leaders of the movement in Philadelphia, and in 1781 a Free Quaker organization was formed at Dartmouth, R.I. They received a copy of the discipline outlined by the Philadelphia group, and did not entirely agree with at least one item. But they visited Philadelphia, and the Maryland meetings, and the group continued in organization until at least 1802.

While genealogy—the research of one's family lineage—has become increasingly popular in the past few years, there are still those who feel genealogy is a waste of time. The author is unable to resist the temptation to point out to those persons that, by so wasting our time, the writer and her sister have done research which furnishes an interesting background for the Free Quakers of Philadelphia.

Mordecai Yarnall was only 26 years old in 1731 when he was recommended as a minister of the Society of Friends in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Sixteen years later he moved to Philadelphia where he was a house carpenter and merchant, still continuing his ministerial duties. He made a religious mission to England in 1757, remaining abroad about a year. When he returned, he remained in Philadelphia about a year to solve some financial difficulties, then moved to Springfield then in Chester County, Pennsylvania where he died May 17, 1772.

Now—if it is true that the dead turn over in their graves whenever a descendant commits what to the deceased would have been a grievous error—then the grave of Mordecai Yarnall was an extremely restless one for many years to come.

He had four daughters by his first marriage to Catherine Meredith and as far as is known the two younger girls remained in good standing with the Friends. However, the husbands of the two elder girls caused no end of trouble among the Quakers.

Sarah Yarnall married Samuel Wetherill, who went to Philadelphia from Burlington as a boy and was apprenticed to Mordecai Yarnall. He was successful in business and much respected by the Friends. About 1775 he formed the first cloth weaving factory in this country with Christopher Marshall and others. Samuel became a chemist in order to learn how to dye the cloth, and later on was the first maker of lead paint in America. There is still the Wetherill-Yarnall Paint Co., in Philadelphia. Cloth from that factory was supplied to the American Army. Samuel publicly took the oath of allegiance; he supported Congress, paid taxes, helped to collect money to finance
the War for Independence, and was dedicated to political
as well as religious freedom. His public addresses and
active pen were in constant support of the American
cause, and as a result he was disowned by the Friends
in 1779.

Ellen Yarnall married Timothy Matlack who became
a Colonel in the American Army; he was a member of
the Committee of Safety, and the Secretary of Congress,
and it was his pen which engrossed the copy of the
Declaration of Independence in our National Archives.
He was a very active and instrumental man during the
Revolution and he also was disowned by the Friends. It
was these two men who were the actual founders of the
Free Quakers.

By his second wife, Mary Roberts, Mordecai Yarnall
had five children who lived to adulthood: Mary Yarnall
married John Donnelly, and John was disowned in 1778
because he kept a beer house, but he also carried on a
trade with War ships in the Delaware River. He died
before the Free Quakers were organized, but his widow,
Mary, was herself disowned in 1781 because she married
an army officer.

Mordecai Yarnell,Jr. joined the American Army and
was disowned. Peter Yarnall had been a wild young man
in the first place, and he left college and joined the
American Army as a surgeon’s mate; but at the close
of the War he returned to medicine and his religion. The
youngest daughter, Deborah Yarnall, was disowned for
marrying out of unity in 1781. And then there was
Mordecai’s daughter, Elizabeth, who married Thomas
Bryant whose disownment has been previously quoted.
He, too, became a Free Quaker, although Elizabeth for
the most part kept him from being too active among them.
The next generation, as far as the Bryant children were
concerned, must have continued Mordecai’s unrest. Of
the seven children, only the third son and the two daugh-
ters remained among the Friends.

While they agreed with their elders that war was wrong,
many of the young Quakers of Philadelphia thought it
was inconsistent to accept the protection of Congress and
the Army and yet refuse to help them. Especially after
the Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1776,
some assumed active military duties, others served in
non-combat capacities, while others who felt no inclina-
tion toward active duty, or to serve at all, willingly paid
the militia taxes and fines. When it became the law in
1777 that all residents of Pennsylvania must take the oath
of allegiance, there were some who took it secretly, but
many publicly obeyed the law. Consequently disown-
ments were almost rampant. But, since they were reared
in the Quaker discipline, those who were disowned were
not inclined to join other religious denominations. They
missed their meetings and the fellowship of those meet-
ings. So, in the autumn of 1780 a small group of disowned
Quakers began meeting together for worship in the homes
of Samuel Wetherill and Timothy Matlack, and after a
short time decided to form a meeting of their own.

However, they felt it only proper that they should
publicly announce their reasons for forming the new
religious society, and Samuel Wetherill, Timothy Matlack
and his brother, White Matlack, wrote this message which
was approved by the Free Quakers on April 24, 1781.
It was printed as a broadside, or handbill, and was
addressed to those who had been disowned. It stated that
their separation had been forced upon them (recall that
the Friends had stated that Thomas Bryant “had excluded
himself from membership”), and they had no intention
to promote schisms in religion; but they would endeavor
to support and maintain public meetings for worship and
invited all those who wished to join them. By this time
their meetings had grown so that Timothy Matlack, who
was a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, obtained
permission for them to meet in the University’s building.

One of their first concerns was forming a discipline,
or plan of organization, which they worked on for months.
In August of 1781 they adopted a discipline similar to
the original discipline, but differing in two respects. They
believed that “no man who believed in God, in the
Supreme, wise and benevolent Ruler of the Universe,”
should be disowned for any cause whatsoever. It was this
principle with which the New England Free Quakers
agreed. The other difference was their belief that they
were obligated to serve their country in time of war.

Within a short time the membership of the Free Quakers
had grown to over 100 members, and the accommodations
of even the University of Pennsylvania were inadequate.
They addressed a formal, printed letter in September 1781
to “Those of Our Brethren Who Have Disowned Us,”
requesting the use of one of the meeting houses held by
the parent group then not in use. They also requested
permission to use the Quaker burial ground for interment
of members of the Free Quakers. The appeal was pre-
sented to each of the three monthly meetings of Phila-
delphia by the Matlack brothers and Moses Bartram, who
were later advised by the clerks of the various meetings
that their “paper” had been considered by committees
and had been found “improper to be read at the meet-
ings.” One sentence of their appeal certainly was worth
consideration: In their request for use of the burial ground
they pointed out: “For, however the living may contend,
surely the dead may lie peaceably together.”

As was permissible by Quaker custom, the Free Quak-
ers next presented their request to the Yearly Meeting.
This time they were advised their request “was not fit
to be read.” While later the Friends tried to refute it,
there is some evidence in the meeting records which tends
to prove the allegations of the Free Quakers that the
rulings made against them were by only a few of the
leading Quakers.

Next they petitioned the General Assembly to pass a
bill to recognize the rights of the Free Quakers in the
property held by the parent group, and that the Friends
be forced by law to grant the privileges requested. Some
of the Free Quakers were subscribers to the common stock
of the Friends and also subscribers for particular purchases
of property, so they probably did have a right in the
property. The Friends replied to the petition with a lengthy
Memorial setting forth their position, and the whole matter
was referred to a committee. If one stops to think about
it, it seems this action by the Society of Friends was
almost impertinent; they refused to take any part in the new government, or support it in any way, yet there they were asking its help and requesting the Assembly not grant the request of the Free Quakers. Altogether the situation was a very hot potato for the Assembly. The committee did meet with members of both groups, but in the end the General Assembly failed to act.

After almost two years in attempting to get the matter settled, the Free Quakers finally realized they must build their own meeting house. They solicited subscriptions among their members and others in sympathy with them and by July 1783 purchased a lot at the corner of 5th and Arch Streets. The Free Quakers were immensely popular in Philadelphia so that within the same year they were in possession of sufficient funds to begin construction. It is said both General Washington and Benjamin Franklin contributed to these funds.

Over 200 people attended the first meeting for worship held in the new meeting house on June 13, 1784, but thereafter the usual number was from 30 to 50. After the war some of the members made their condemnations and returned to the parent organization. Gradually, over the years the original members of the Free Quakers died, and their descendants drifted into other religious organizations. The attendance was less and less until in 1836, the last meeting for religious worship was held with only the clerk and one other person present. The one other person present was Elizabeth Claypooke, better known as Betsy Ross.

Before the building was even completed Clement Biddle rented the basement and storage vaults two levels below the street. The balcony originally planned was boarded up and an upper floor, for many years, was a school for young ladies. When the meetings for worship were discontinued the Apprentices' Library occupied the premises for over 55 years; then for another 60 years it was rented to various business tenants. When Independence Mall was planned the building was moved about 33 feet west, and it was restored to appear as it did in Samuel Wetherill's original plans of 1783. The Junior League of Philadelphia has offices in the basement and provides guides for visitors.

While meetings for worship discontinued, the business meetings of the Free Quakers continued through descendants of original members. The Free Quakers had had a Committee for Charity which distributed the income from rent of the building and other invested funds which the organization received over the years—they were beneficiaries of several estates in early years. Both the yearly meeting and the charity committee still function. The roll of members and other records of the Free Quakers are at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

When the Free Quaker Meeting House was erected a large stone was placed under the north gable which bears the inscription: "By General Subscription, For the Free Quakers, Erected In the year of our Lord 1783, Of the Empire 8." Asked the meaning of the final words, it is said that a Free Quaker replied: "I tell thee, Friend, it is because our country is destined to be the greatest empire over all the world."

The Free Quaker Meeting House still standing on the northeast corner of Independence Mall in Philadelphia, is a monument to the bravery of men and women who wrote a vital chapter in the religious history of Philadelphia, and of the United States.

Bibliography:
Gilbert Cope, The Smedley Family.
James Glacking, The Varrell Family.
Inventory of Church Archives, Society of Friends, prepared by W.P.A., Historical Survey, Division of Community Service Program of Pa. (1941) pp. 13-17; 202-205.
Excerpts from The Friend, Vol. 50.
This month's PR page comes to you courtesy of Mrs. F. Elwood Allmon—Indiana's State Public Relations Chairman—who included this quiz in her district workshop. We thought it provided a good summary of DAR PR, and wanted to share it with you:

1. Is Publicity the same as Public Relations? No, one small part.
2. How important are inches? Very—quality, with quantity, is.
3. Which has greater impact—pictures or words? The RIGHT picture.
4. What constitutes a GOOD picture? (1) Action (2) A very few key people (3) A brief message to the reading public.
6. How important are routine meeting notices? Very, but only to DARs.
7. What constitutes a GOOD feature story? Newsworthy reporting of chapter outstanding achievement or special activities with:
   - Youth Programs—JAC; ROTC; C.A.R.; Good Citizens; Essay contests; Good Citizenship medals
   - BICENTENNIAL—Every Committee Category in 1975-76
   - Historic Celebrations—Constitution Week; American History Month; Independence Day; Flag Day; Veterans Day
   - Special Interest Groups—Veteran patients; Naturalization ceremonies and new citizens; Junior activities
   - Patriotic Displays and Activities—Flag presentations; Special Programs on DAR Museum, American Heritage, National Defense; Americanism Medal and Medal of Honor Presentations
8. How can a chapter obtain radio and/or TV coverage? By request for (1) INTERVIEWS (2) SKITS (3) SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS (4) 20 or 40-second COLORED SLIDES WITH TIMED NARRATION. A service given all philanthropic, non-profit organizations upon request, no charge.
9. How can Chapters win state and national awards? By entering their best published stories in correct five categories of: (1) American Heritage (2) Bicentennial USA (3) Americanism (4) Genealogical Studies (Genealogical Records, Lineage Research, Membership) and (5) Fund Raising Projects.
11. Explain difference in Public Relations and Press Book Committees. Public Relations reports story, cultivates news media, then follows through by building DAR image in community, state and nation. Press Book chairman is bookkeeper of inches of published material for chapters and state serving as librarian and historian of all publicity. She sends one copy of published newspaper, magazine story to the State Press Book Vice Chairman and keeps a second copy for her chapter pressbook. The articles she sends out go into the State Press Book for the national contest. The articles she keeps go into her chapter press book for the state contest at the state conference.
PLAN of the Town of HALEFAX
in Halifax County,
NORTH CAROLINA

REFERENCE

In 1759 the town of Halifax was founded on the bank of the Roanoke River. The seat of Halifax County, Halifax town quickly became an important river port for northeastern North Carolina, since the town was located at the head of navigation for the Roanoke Valley. This valley, which bridges the eastern piedmont and western coastal plain, attracted settlers from Virginia. Most of these settlers were of English descent, and many began plantations in the fertile valley, exporting produce and importing manufactured goods from the other colonies and from Europe. The town of Halifax served as a hub for this commerce. Ironically, both the trade and society of the valley were more closely linked to Virginia than to North Carolina.

Ten years after Halifax was founded, Royal Governor William Tryon ordered cartographer C.J. Sauthier to map important settlements in North Carolina, including Halifax. Sauthier’s 1769 map reveals what was, by colonial standards, a sizable town, including a courthouse, jail, playhouse, warehouses, and numerous dwellings, outbuildings, and gardens. As a social and mercantile center, Halifax also contained inns and taverns, shops, and various professional offices.

As the American Revolution approached, North Carolina colonists gathered for three Provincial Congresses, the third being held in Hillsborough in 1775. Then, in February 1776, Highland Scot Tories marching east to link with British forces were soundly defeated by Whig troops at Moore’s Creek Bridge, about 20 miles from Wilmington, in southeastern North Carolina. The battle, called the “Lexington and Concord of the South,” wrecked British plans for conquest of the area. Prisoners captured at Moore’s Creek were marched north to Halifax and confined in the town jail there. These prisoners included Allan MacDonald, husband of the Scottish heroine, Flora MacDonald.

On April 4, 1776, North Carolina’s Fourth Provincial Congress convened in Halifax. A congressional committee headed by patriot leader Cornelius Harnett presented a report which was unanimously adopted by the delegates on April 12—the “Halifax Resolves.” This document instructed North Carolina’s representatives in the Continental Congress to “concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring Independency…” It was the first such official action by any American province acting as a whole.

On August 1, 1776, again in Halifax, Cornelius Harnett mounted a specially constructed platform, where he gave North Carolina’s first public reading of a new document—the Declaration of Independence. Only three and one-half months had elapsed since the approval of the Halifax Resolves. In December, another Provincial Congress, the fifth, assembled in Halifax. By December 18, this Congress had approved the new state’s first constitution, and on December 23, as its last official act, the group appointed Richard Caswell as the first Governor of the State of North Carolina.

For most of the American Revolution, Halifax was involved in the war effort rather than direct warfare. Her sons were active military men; a military supply depot and armament factory were established in the town; and Halifax became a recruiting center and rendezvous point for both militia soldiers and the Continental Line.

In 1781, after his Pyrrhic victory over General Nathanael Greene at Guilford Courthouse, Lord Cornwallis marched his British army southeast to Wilmington, then
Artist's sketch of the Sally-Billy House as it will appear when restoration is completed. (Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.)
north to Virginia. On the latter march, Cornwallis’s cavalry officer, “Bloody” Banastre Tarleton, preceded the main body of the army with his mounted troops. Along the way, Tarleton received word that a large body of militia had gathered in Halifax. Therefore Tarleton approached the town from an unexpected direction, surprising and routing the patriot troops. The arrival of Cornwallis and the main body of the army brought looting, burning, and other atrocities to the little town and, to quell the anarchy, Cornwallis courtmartialled and executed two of his men. Shortly thereafter, the British marched off, and within five months Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

After the American Revolution, Halifax and the Roanoke Valley continued to prosper. Many fine plantation homes were built; five of the state’s first twelve governors were residents of the area. Both Washington and Lafayette visited Halifax. Linked to Virginia by kinship and economics, the Roanoke Valley’s “planter aristocracy” was considered among the most cultivated groups in the state. But with this prosperity there was also stagnation, and North Carolina became known as the “Rip Van Winkle State.” In 1835, changes in the state’s constitution created better political equality between east and west, ending the Roanoke Valley’s domination of government. In 1839, the first railroads came into the valley, by-passing Halifax as a major stop. Thus, the town’s commercial importance declined sharply, and the Roanoke Valley’s “golden age” came to an end.

Nevertheless, the history of Halifax was remembered by some. In 1914 the North Carolina Society, DAR became interested in saving the “Constitution House,” traditionally known as the place where the state’s first constitution was drafted. Because of difficulties in securing a clear title to the lot on which the house stood, the building eventually was moved to another part of town, where it was restored and furnished by the DAR. The Society’s successful effort was the first statewide publicly supported restoration in North Carolina.

For many years, Mrs. Sterling Marshall Gary, affectionately known as “Miss Emily” and a resident of Halifax, worked to keep alive the town’s history. In 1954 the Historic Halifax Restoration Association was formed. This statewide group purchased land and properties within the original town boundaries and funded the restoration of the Owens House, a colonial, gambrel-roof dwelling. The group also began “Halifax Day,” commemorating the April 12 signing of the Halifax Resolves. At this annual event, the Association presents awards for outstanding preservation and restoration efforts within the state.

In 1965 the Halifax Restoration Association began transferring title of a number of important properties to the State of North Carolina, thus creating Historic Halifax State Historic Site, administered by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History. Archives and History immediately began planning for further property acquisition and develop-
Desk, ca. 1800 of curly maple and southern pine. It is typical of southern desks, but the use of curly maple is extremely unusual. It will be displayed in the Sally-Billy house.

Phase I of this development will be completed by April 12, 1976, the two-hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Halifax Resolves. On this date will begin North Carolina’s most important Bicentennial Heritage celebration. Lasting one week, the celebration is being sponsored jointly by the Historic Halifax Restoration Association, the Halifax County Bicentennial Commission, the Halifax County Historical Association, and the Department of Cultural Resources, with special contributions by other groups, including the North Carolina Society, DAR and the Historic Halifax Garden Association.

Phase I development of Historic Halifax represents the work of many people, as evidenced by the planned tour of the site. This tour will begin at the new Historic Halifax Visitor Center. Here visitors will enter a circular brick courtyard, then move into a curved lobby area. Off the lobby are offices, a 50-seat audiovisual orientation area, and over 2,700 square feet of future exhibits detailing the history of Halifax and the Roanoke Valley to 1840. The rear portion of the lobby looks out over a walled garden, whose layout is patterned after another garden shown at the same spot on Sauthier’s map of Halifax. The garden includes plants either native to the Roanoke Valley or imported into the area during colonial times. The project is a joint venture of the Historic Halifax Garden Association and the Department of Cultural Resources.

Leaving the garden, visitors will pass by Eagle Tavern, a post-Revolutionary structure of the “tripartite” design—three bays on the first story, the end bays symmetrical, and a pedimented central bay on the second story. During Phase I development, the Tavern is being relocated to the historic district, and exterior restoration will be underway by April of 1976.

Directly across King Street from Eagle Tavern is the Tap Room, a smaller public building dating from the colonial period. The exterior of the Tap Room has been renovated, with complete restoration planned for a later date. It is thought that the Tap Room may have been part of the larger Pope’s Hotel complex and future archaeological investigation of the area will test this hypothesis.

From the Tap Room, visitors will move southeast to the Constitution-Burgess House—the structure originally restored and furnished by the DAR. Now moved back to its original location, the house has been renamed to honor its best-known owner, Thomas Burgess. Early in the 19th century, Burgess used the building as a law office and probably as a town house as well. All restoration work on the Constitution-Burgess House is expected to be completed by April, 1976, when the building will be opened for public tours.

A path from the Constitution-Burgess House leads to another tripartite structure, the Sally-Billy House, which will be undergoing final exterior restoration during 1976. The North Carolina Society, DAR, has undertaken the furnishing of this 1810 plantation house as a Bicentennial project, and some of the items acquired through this project will be displayed in Halifax during the April celebration. Originally the Sally-Billy House was located near Scotland Neck, about 20 miles from Halifax. The endangered structure was cut into sections and moved to Halifax by the Restoration Association, which in turn donated the building and its new site to the State of North Carolina. The house’s unusual name stems from the fact that it is named for the “Sally-Billy” of the Revolutionary War era, a wife of the local sheriff who was known for her courage.

The “Halifax Resolves,” the first formal sanction of American Independence, adopted in this town April 12, 1776.
that the widow of the owner, William Ruffin Smith, lived in the house with a companion after her husband's death. The companion's name was Sally Cook Justice, the widow's name was Sarah "Sally" Walton Norfleet Smith. To help keep the identity of so many Sallies and Smiths separate, Mr. Smith's widow was called "Sally-Billy." The new site for the house is located on the bend of a road and is screened from the remainder of the historic district. This site was chosen for its resemblance to the house's original rural location. Long range plans call for the Sally-Billy House to be the central element of a small plantation complex typical of the Roanoke Valley.

Leaving Sally-Billy, visitors will move northeast along St. Andrew's Street extension. To the left is a 500-seat amphitheatre constructed by the Halifax County Historical Association and the Halifax County Bicentennial Commission. The amphitheatre will be used for special events, such as Halifax Day, and for an historical drama to be presented in June of 1976 by the Historical Association. At the southeast corner of St. Andrew's and King Streets, a large picnic area has been developed.

Moving southwest along King Street, visitors will pass by the site of a colonial dwelling now under archaeological investigation, then move on to the Clerk's Office. Constructed in 1832 to serve as a fireproof repository for important court records, the brick building has three separate rooms with no interior connections. One room of the Clerk's Office will house a typical court office of the period. A second room will be furnished as a shoemaker's shop, and the third room will be a printer's office, complete with operating press.

Past the Clerk's Office, the visitor will see the 1838 Jail, a two-story structure. Exterior restoration of the Jail has been completed; interior restoration awaits additional archaeological investigation. Across King Street from the Jail is Market Square and a cemetery containing burials dating from the 18th and 19th centuries.

From the Jail, visitors return to the garden. Another tour originating here will site guests northwest along St. David's Street to the Owens House, the colonial-era dwelling and office of a merchant. Other features of Historic Halifax open to visitors in 1976 will include "Magazine Springs", so named because of its proximity to a Revolutionary War powder storage area, and a river overlook located near the site of one of the town's early ferry landings.

Visitors are welcome to Historic Halifax while Phase I development is underway. The site is open Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Further information is available from Historic Halifax, P.O. Box 406, Halifax, N.C. 27839.

Bibliography

Various unpublished research and planning manuscripts, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C. 27611.
Booklets, Division of Archives and History:
Crow, Jeffrey J. "A Chronicle of North Carolina During the American Revolution—1763-1789"
Rankin, Hugh F. "North Carolina in the American Revolution"
Yearbooks and various records of the North Carolina Society, DAR Photographs courtesy of Division of Archives and History
Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, founder and first Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association of the Union.

A million people each year visit Mount Vernon, the home of the Father of His Country.

Visitors enjoy this privilege because of the patriotic zeal and indomitable determination of a daughter of South Carolina, Ann Pamela Cunningham who founded and was first Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association of the Union. This Association under her leadership acquired ownership of Mount Vernon in 1858 and since has operated effectively under the authority of a Virginia charter, its members, who serve without pay, representing each interested state of the Union.

Ann Pamela Cunningham, her pleasing personality a leaven to her undeviating purpose and shrewdness in selecting able co-workers, defied physical disability, public indifference, prejudice against women participating in public affairs, uncertainty in raising an exorbitant sum of money and the multiple difficulties of the Civil War years. Battling every obstacle with equal courage she forged the way to the fulfillment of a project to which the Nation can point with pride—the preservation of Mount Vernon for future generations.

For half a century following the death of George Washington in 1799 and that of Martha in 1802 the place which he cherished for forty years suffered from neglect.

In 1840 the French Minister, the Chevalier de Bacourt, was shocked into describing Mount Vernon as tumbling down, weed grown, dirty and generally shabby, its appearance a reproach to the memory of Washington whom he designated as “the greatest man of the country.”

By Washington’s will nephew Bushrod Washington inherited Mount Vernon after Martha’s death. Bushrod, dying childless after twenty-seven years of occupancy, willed the property to his nephew, John Augustine Washington. John Augustine Washington, dying after three years and leaving two minor sons, left Mount Vernon to be disposed of by his widow with the provision that it might be purchased by the State of Virginia or by Congress.

In 1848 John Augustine Washington’s son, John Augustine, Jr., aged 22, was living at Mount Vernon, the acknowledged heir.

John Augustine, Jr. was unable to derive sufficient
income from the place for its proper upkeep and his hospitality was unduly strained by visitors attracted to the historic site, many of whom practiced unbelievable vandalism. Refusing offers from speculators to sell for commercial purposes he set the price at $200,000.00. Neither Congress nor the State of Virginia was interested in buying. Seemingly he became resigned to its deteriorating condition.

The year 1853 was the turning point in the fortunes of Mount Vernon. In that year Ann Pamela became fired with the zeal to save it for the Nation.

Born August 5, 1816 at Rosemonte, a plantation in Laurens County, South Carolina, her father, Robert Cunningham, was a wealthy South Carolinian, a gentleman of the old South. Her mother, Louise Bird, born in Alexandria, Virginia of a well connected family, was a beautiful woman with refinement of taste. Her special pleasure was the cultivation of a seven-acre garden in a thirty-acre park surrounding the house. Here she grew plants collected from all parts of the world including a collection from Mount Vernon sent by Judge Bushrod Washington. Her mother, having accompanied her, was re-announced by reason of the salute, saw in the moonlight the signs of neglect and decay of the place. Comparing its appearance with her memory of it, she wrote her daughter, Ann, "I was painfully distressed at the ruin and desolation of the home of Washington and the thought passed through my mind: Why was it that the women of his country did not try to keep it in repair, if the men could not do it? It does seem such a blot on our country!"

It was this letter that sparked Ann Pamela Cunningham with the determination to save Mount Vernon.

On December 2, 1853 she addressed a letter to the "Ladies of the South" which appeared in the Charleston Mercury, at that time considered the most influential newspaper in the South. Brought up to abhor publicity and cognizant that she was not a matron, she signed the letter, "A Southern Matron." An appeal for money to "secure and retain the home and grounds as a sacred spot for all time," the letter was copied by other papers. It received small response.

At the same time she addressed a letter to the Washington family then living at Mount Vernon asking them not to sell Mount Vernon until the women of the South had had a chance to raise the money to buy it. The delayed reply was that Mount Vernon was not for sale except to Congress or the State of Virginia.

Miss Cunningham’s ardor was not cooled by the discouraging responses to her letters.

On February 22, 1854 the ladies of the Liberty Spring Presbyterian Church near Rosemonte had a meeting at which Ann’s mother, Mrs. Louise Bird Cunningham, presided. Following an eloquent appeal for the cause of Mount Vernon made by a local orator, the ladies formed themselves into an association which they called the Mount Vernon Liberty Spring Association. Any woman was eligible for membership and each was asked to subscribe to the cause. Ann’s mother was made president of the Association and donated the first $100.00. A total of $200.00 was subscribed at this time. From this beginning grew the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association of the Union. Several newspapers of the state publicized this meeting which stimulated a ripple of interest in the movement.

A second meeting in April 1854, a picnic meeting near the church, followed at which funds collected were the largest in proportion to the wealth and population of the locality so far reported. With South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama evincing the most interest, a meeting in July 1854 in Richmond, Virginia gave the movement wider publicity. There were suggestions that the project become national.

Accordingly, her second letter appeared in northern newspapers. The letter was an appeal for $200,000 to give to the State of Virginia for the purchase of Mount Vernon including two hundred acres, the mansion and the tomb, Virginia to have nominal ownership, the ladies to retain the responsibility of upkeep as their funds permitted.

Many hesitated to make contributions to a fund when there was doubt as to how or by whom the money might be administered. Some objected to Virginia's becoming nominal owner. In addition, the owner of Mount Vernon, distrustful of dealing with women, especially an unknown group of women without legal status, continued to withhold his consent to sell to them.

In answer to the first objection Miss Cunningham decided to discard her anonymity, disregarding her personal feelings.

To allay sectional feeling the ladies, at her suggestion, agreed to buy Mount Vernon themselves, confident that they would somehow gain the owner’s consent to sell. They would buy it in the name of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association of the Union, the Association to be composed of a Regent and a Vice Regent to represent each interested state. To legalize the operations of the organization they would secure a charter. This they did from an indifferent Virginia legislature.

The owner of Mount Vernon, displeased with the charter, continued unwilling to sell to them.

In June 1856 Miss Cunningham, physically handicapped to the extent that she had to be carried in a chair from the wharf to the house, went to Mount Vernon to interview the owner. Assuring him that any part of the charter to which he objected would be changed she left
with her consent to sell. True to her promise a new charter was drafted and approved by the Virginia legislature. This charter is still in force.

Now she was confronted with the problem of raising the purchase money, $200,000. To do so became her one aim.

Often forced by ill health to transact business from her bed, she nevertheless was able to imbue the Vice Regents with her enthusiasm. These women of charm and influence secured financial support from people in all walks of life in their respective states—from children, housewives, workmen, the military service, the rich, the poor. Miss Cunningham herself enlisted the aid of able men—editors, lawyers, businessmen, statesmen, heads of organizations and other men of prominence. Edward Everett, noted orator of the day, during a three-year period delivered his famous lecture on Washington 129 times and secured Mr. George W. Riggs of Washington, D.C., a banker of international reputation, to serve as treasurer and financial adviser.

In April 1858 after four years of perseverance on the part of the Association led by Ann Pamela Cunningham, John Augustine Washington, Jr., his objections finally overcome, signed a contract to sell Mount Vernon to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union for $200,000. He received $18,000 down payment. The remainder was to be paid in four installments, the last payment falling due on February 22, 1862. The Washington family was to retain possession until all payments with interest and taxes were made. If the Association failed to meet its obligations the first payment was to be forfeited and the Washington family was to retain ownership.

The zealous work of Miss Cunningham as Regent, aided by her able Vice Regents, resulted in the entire purchase price being paid in February 1860 at which time the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union took possession.

The years of neglect had, however, exacted toll. Unbelievable decay had set in. In addition, the place was almost bare of original furnishings many of them having been divided among relatives at Martha's death. Notable among those remaining were Washington's terrestrial globe, the key to the Bastille and the clay model of the Houdon bust of Washington. Today many of these furnishings have been reassembled.

The outbreak of the Civil War presented discouraging anxieties to the gallant Regent and her co-workers. Maintaining the neutral status of Mount Vernon was difficult. Communication was uncertain. Raising money for the barest upkeep was a problem. Its safety and maintenance during this period was largely due to the capable, resourceful and loyal efforts of the Resident Director, Mr. U. H. Herbert, and the first Secretary of the Association, Miss Sarah Tracy, who both lived at Mount Vernon during the perilous years of the war.

During this trying time Miss Cunningham found it necessary to live at her home in South Carolina, her father having died and the management of the plantation having devolved upon her. However, the cause of Mount Vernon remained uppermost with her and she made every effort to give aid. Even so, she was accused of disloyalty and there were demands for her resignation as Regent.

After the war she spent a year at Mount Vernon in an effort to raise funds and oversee work necessary to repair the ravages of neglect.

In May 1873, her health seriously impaired—in addition to spinal trouble she suffered from rheumatism and near blindness—she tendered her resignation as Regent. She felt that she could now relinquish her duties to an able successor and Vice Regents.

In the spring of 1874 her last letter concerning Mount Vernon was read at the Council meeting of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. In part she said: "Ladies, the home of our Washington is in your charge—see to it that you keep it the home of Washington! Let no irreverent hand change it; let no vandal hands desecrate it with the fingers of 'progress'! Those who go to the home in which he lived and died wish to see in what he lived and died. Let one spot, in this grand country of ours, be saved from change. Upon you rests this duty."

Ann Pamela Cunningham died at Rosemont on May 1, 1875, the unselfish aim of her life accomplished. She was buried at the First Presbyterian churchyard in Columbia, S.C.

On the walls of the Senate Chamber at Columbia, among the portraits of distinguished sons of South Carolina, is the likeness of Ann Pamela Cunningham, the only woman to be so honored.

REFERENCES:
MOUNT VERNON IS OURS—THE STORY OF THE PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF WASHINGTON'S HOME by Elswyth Thane. Published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York, 1946.
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM. "THE SOUTHERN MATRON." Printed for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union by Marion Press, Jamaica, N.Y. 1911.

PLEASE NOTE
The DAR Magazine is now available on Microfilm. The years July 1892 (first issue) through December 1972 have been completed and are ready for sale. The remainder and the current issues will be processed as soon as possible. For prices, etc., please write Xerox University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. This is an excellent way to place the complete volumes of the DAR Magazine in a new or existing library without the usual problems of binding, space, etc.

FEBRUARY 1976 195
Late summer flowers bloomed in the exquisite gardens of Clover Lea, his home in Hanover County, when a certain Virginia gentleman penned family reminiscences on note paper now yellowed with age.

The writer was Mr. George Washington Bassett; the year, 1876.

He apparently sought to preserve for his descendants some knowledge of their forbears. Perhaps he also wanted to remind those who came after him of their debt to Colonial ancestors whose courage, commitment and sacrifices combined with those of thousands of others, made this free country of ours a reality.

In so doing, Mr. Bassett also revealed that the so-called "Mystic Number Three" was for him a source of endless fascination. It is evident that he had studied its application to his own family with its tangled skein of kinship typical of the times.

The memoir begins in a reflective vein, noting the time, the place and the immediate cast of characters. The excerpts from it are quoted verbatim; the spelling is its author's own:

"Curious and remarkable facts and coincidents in the relationship and family connection of George Washington Bassett and Betty Burnet Lewis, who were married Aug. 1st 1826 in Fredericksburg, Va. but have resided for the past thirty five years in Hanover Co. where they have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary while the United States were rejoicing over the Centennial Anniversary of their independence.

"These facts and strange coincidents have been collected and noted by Mr. G. W. Bassett in the 77th year of his age. His wife is eight years younger than himself and as will be seen from their family history, is his first cousin by consanguinity as well as by marriage connection."

George? And Betty? The combination has a familiar ring, bringing to mind George Washington and his look-alike sister Betty Washington Lewis, wife of Fielding Lewis of Kenmore.

"GWB" (this for the sake of brevity) was a scholar well versed in research and curious about his antecedents. Before identifying further "his" George and Betty, he takes us back into English history.

Those "threes" which intrigue him surface when he recalls that "among the distinguished ancestors of G. W. Bassett and his wife were Thurston Bassett, Bishop Burnet and Thomas, brother of Sir Anthony Brown. The first two named and Sir Anthony Brown assisted three Revolutionary Kings in gaining the English crown.

"Thurston Bassett, according to ancient records preserved in the Library of the British Museum, was with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings and for his distinguished services received immense grants of land in Cornwall, England, and was the first of the great baronial family of Bassett (see Burks General Armory)."

"Sir Thomas Brown—brother of the famous Sir Anthony—is the ancestor of Betty and Judith Brown, the mothers of G. W. Bassett and Betty Lewis his wife."
Sir Anthony, we then learn, was "standard bearer to Henry 7th at the battle of Bosworth and for his distinguished services was allowed to wear his 'bonnet' (his helmet cap) in the presence of the King"—apparently a rare honor.

GWB adds that "Sir Anthony's portrait—copy of one by Holbein—is in possession of the family at Rosewell, Virginia."

Though he does not spell out the details, GWB reports that Sir Anthony "flourished" at three coronations, offering as the source for this nugget, Agnes Stricker's "Lives of the Queens of England."

Family relics—and the further adventures of Sir Anthony—earn a place in the reminiscence. Its author remarks the fact that "there has been handed down from generation to generation in the Bassett family, a piece of Tapistry—so old that it is almost dropping to pieces now—believed to have been taken by Sir Anthony Brown from some convent in the reign of Henry 8th."

Drawing on his experience as a world traveler, GWB confides that "when in France I saw a painting in one of the palaces—Versailles—I believe, the very counterpart of this ancient piece of tapistry—representing a drunkard pouring the last drop from his cup on his thumbnail."

An album of prints from his European trips cover historic sites and sights viewed by GWB. Since this was not the age of "instant" photography no picture of the "tapistry" is included.

William of Orange is the third English monarch named in the memoir. One of his favored assistants, and "counsel" to William in helping him gain the throne, was Bishop Burnet of England. The Bishop's son, Governor Burnet of New York and Massachusetts, was a joint ancestor of GWB and his wife.

We are also reminded that a "quaint old knife owned by the Bassett family, elaborately carved in the Gaelic language" was one of a pair, the other one having been lost some years ago.

"According to the last will of Wm. Burnet Brown, these knives were presented by Bishop Burnet to his wife Maria Vandahuber to show his relationship to the Scottish Duke of Buccleuch."

Heraldy is still another area of discovery for the "threes;" "The Bassett Coat of Arms is three bars wavy . . . the Brown . . . three spread eagles . . . the Burnet . . . three holly leaves in a hunting horn."

Now to our country, and more "famous Revolutionists." To no one's surprise, they also come in threes.

First, GWB describes a family connection with "Nat" Bacon, the "rebel General"—through Smiths, Burwells and Bassetts. Skipping to the third "connection," we find it to be General Robert E. Lee—through Custises, Carters and Lewises.

However, it is the family connection with George Washington, the second "revolutionist" which especially merits our attention this Bicentennial year, even as it interested GWB during the year of the Centennial.

"Gen. Washington's only sister, Betty married Fielding Lewis of Fredericksburg, Va. Mrs. G. W. Bassett is their granddaughter."

Washington reigns supreme in history and in our hearts. The role of Fielding Lewis in the Revolution was admittedly less spectacular than that of his famous brother-in-law, yet his contribution to it was highly significant.

Fielding Lewis was brought up at Warner Hall, the Lewis estate in Gloucester County. Early in life he became imbued with a sense of responsibility toward his fellow men. Later, there would be few aspects of Virginia life which were not touched by his influence as a civilian, military man, and patriot.

Col. Lewis has been cited as a leader in the economy of eighteenth century Virginia, and known as a publicly minded man endowed with intelligence, integrity and persistence.

Possibly the most noteworthy accomplishment of Col. Lewis was as co-founder with Major Charles Dick of Fredericksburg, of a "Manufactory of Small Arms"—this by order of the Virginia Convention of 1775.

The importance of this gunnery cannot be overestimated. It is not impossible that the Revolutionary cause might have failed, but for the gunnery's continuous operation throughout the war.

An initial grant of 2500 pounds ($12,500) established the gunnery and kept it going for some time. Eventually it was threatened with closing due to lack of funds. Rather than face this dreaded possibility, Lewis advanced his own money to keep the gunnery in operation. Reimbursement was not forthcoming. Thus Fielding Lewis lost his fortune, and due to his patriotic action, Kenmore was later lost to the Lewis family.

As Chairman of Safety for Virginia, Col. Lewis was responsible for raising funds for the cause, and for increasing enlistments. He traveled widely in pursuit of these aims, and though enfeebled due to ill health brought on by strain and pressures, he persisted gallantly in the discharge of his duties.

Col. Lewis' granddaughter wrote of him that when ravaged by consumption and too weak to ride on horseback he "drove his chariot to the Court House to make a speech calling for recruits for the Army—a speech that, it is said, induced many to volunteer."

A complete review of his activities offers ample justification for the designation of Col. Fielding Lewis as the "First Apostle of National Defense."

In writing his informal memoir in 1876, GWB did not dwell upon contributions made by Fielding Lewis, nor those of Betty Washington Lewis, the patriot's wife. One can imagine, however, that they were indelibly etched upon his mind.

And when GWB gazed upon the face of his wife, there is no doubt that he noted her striking resemblance to her Washington ancestor. Her strong, determined profile was much the same as that of the earlier Betty. There was also a marked likeness to her Lewis ancestor—Betty Burnet Lewis Bassett had a cast in one eye. A similar cast may be seen in the portrait of Fielding Lewis on display at Kenmore. It has been claimed that its artist painted Col. Lewis without the cast. In the interests of honesty, the Colonel insisted that the painting be altered...
Guests arriving at Mount Vernon. Published by Currier & Ives.
to include it.

As was true of so many families, there was a "double" connection here with the Washingtons: G. W. Bassett of Clover Lea was the grandson of Martha Washington's sister, Anna Maria ("Nancy") Dandridge Bassett, the wife of Col. Burwell Bassett of Eltham, in New Kent County.

GWB..."was born Aug. 23rd 1800 when Lady Washington was still in deep affliction for the loss of her husband, and it was at her request that he was called George Washington. In the record of his baptism, 'Martha Washington' is named as one of his godmothers."

It is interesting to note that as late as the Centennial year, Martha Washington was still referred to as "Lady Washington." As GWB's daughter commented later, with a certain pardonable pride, "beautiful and courtly women have reigned in the White House and won high praise from the representatives of Kings and Emperors, but upon the wife of Washington alone was conferred the title of Lady."

Eltham, the Bassett estate at the head of the York River, was built by Governor Bacon of Virginia for his ward, William Bassett. The bricks for it were brought from England.

Though a descendant of the Bassetts described it in an understatement as a "quaint old homestead," it must have been an imposing structure, for it measured a hundred and fifty feet in length, having a center building and two wings.

It would have had to be large in order to accommodate generations of Bassetts, their relatives and friends. Eltham was frequently visited by George and Martha Washington, her children and grandchildren.

"Visiting kin" was the order of the day. The constant influx and flow of visitors surging in and out of Mount Vernon, Kenmore and Eltham—as well as many other Virginia estates—would almost boggle the mind of modern day descendants of the families which occupied them.

In those days there was no "market just down the street" to aid the hostess faced with unexpected guests but caught short of provender. The "market" was instead the storehouse, smokehouse, garden and dairy of the estate.

Though he was always a generous host, the hospitality made available to Mount Vernon visitors brought forth a plaintive comment from George Washington, whose diary bears the entry, "Would anyone believe that, with 101 cows, I am still obliged to buy butter for my family?"

Rarely did the Mount Vernon family dine alone. The letter described above first came to public attention in a postscript, Washington adds "—don't forget to make my compls. to Mrs. Bassett, Miss Dudy, and the little ones, for Miss Dudy cannot be classed with small People without offering her great Injustice..."

"Miss Dudy" was Miss Judy Diggs, daughter of a neighboring farmer. Her size, strength and wrestling ability were a subject for discussion over the whole countryside. On one occasion she has been induced to wrestle with a young man then a guest at Eltham, provided he would treat her with due respect. When the young man woke to the realization that Miss Dudy was getting the better of him, he lost his temper and handled her roughly, whereupon the enraged and energetic Miss Dudy threw him on the floor, and tied him hand and foot.

The letter described above first came to public attention in May of 1877 when it was included in reminiscences of the Washington family printed in Scribner's Monthly magazine, and written by Annette Lewis Bassett, the daughter of GWB.

Sharing in this historical perspective with her father and her sister Annette was another daughter of GWB, Ella Bassett. Later Mrs. Lewis Washington, Ella was a prolific writer whose work appeared in magazines of the day, as did that of Annette. Mrs. Lewis Washington was active in DAR as a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter in New York City.

With his dogged insistence on those "threes" perhaps it would have pleased GWB, who died in 1878, to realize that a trio of early writers in his family was completed with the addition of Ella's son, William DeHertburn
East Portico of Kenmore, home of Betty Washington Lewis.
Washington. His book entitled “Progress and Prosperity” was a definitive work on commerce and transportation. It might also have been gratifying to General Washington himself to know that the book has a section headed “The Wisdom of Washington.” It applies to the General’s interest in the development and advancement of transportation in the States.

As his relative pointed out, there was no doubt a high degree of personal interest here, for an eighteen hundred mile trip which Washington took through the southern states required about three months. Poor roads and lack of inland waterways were cited as contributing factors.

The family relationship or connection with three secretaries of Washington did not escape GWB’s eagle eye. He records the fact that “Robert Lewis, the father of Mrs. George Washington Bassett was private secretary to Gen. Washington during the first year or two that he was President, while Frances Bassett the only sister of Mr. George Washington Bassett’s father was the wife of George Augustine Washington, home secretary and steward to Gen. Washington.

“By this marriage, Frances Bassett had three children”—(here’s that three again!—“two sons and a daughter—to one of these sons, George Fayette Washington—Gen. Washington left a portion of the Mount Vernon estate. After the death of Geo. A. Washington, his widow Frances, nee Bassett, married Tobias Lear, who was Gen. Washington’s secretary at the time of his death thus completing the trio of Secretaries.”

GWB slipped up when he failed to note that at one time or another, three of Betty Lewis’ sons served as secretaries or aides to the General, but one cannot fault him for this oversight.

Washington, Lewis, Bassett—once again we find the families joined in various ways. To add further confusion—and certainly marital bliss—to this already chaotic genealogical picture, there was the union by marriage, of Lawrence Lewis, one of Betty’s sons, with the beautiful “Nelly” Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington.

Robert Lewis seems to have been a favorite of his uncle. He assumed the post of secretary when he was only nineteen. His artfully diplomatic letter of acceptance, treasured by his descendants, informs his uncle of his readiness to take the job: “I shall ever consider myself under a thousand obligations for the proffered post, and think the confinement you speak of rather a pleasure, and hope from my assiduous attention to merit that station.”

In the same message, he betrays the fact that Washington borrowed his mother’s carriage to transport Mrs. Martha Washington from her Mount Vernon home to the seat of government.

Robert escorted Mrs. Washington on the long journey to New York. The trip occupied so much time, they did not arrive there until the 17th of May, thereby missing the Inauguration which had taken place on April 30th.

Fragments of a diary written by Robert Lewis on his trip were cherished by his granddaughter. They told a story of rough roads, turbulent streams, and exhausted travelers. These difficulties were somewhat offset by the almost royal reception which awaited the party en route as they passed through villages and towns. The journal ended rather abruptly with details of a truly overwhelming greeting received by Lady Washington in Baltimore, and the “determination” of the party to “rest there a few days.”

Gen. Washington wanted only single men in the responsible post of secretary, perhaps to assure that “assiduous attention” to the duties involved. The young man known as “Major” Lewis (the title went with the job) resisted matrimony for some time, finally succumbing to the charms of Miss Judith Brown.

In marrying Miss Brown, Robert relinquished his position as secretary but remained in high favor with his uncle, later acting as his agent in collecting rents and transacting other business.

Shortly after this marriage, Washington gave the bride and groom his Deep Run farm, via a deed which was supposed to have been the shortest one on record.

Robert Lewis was an artillery Captain in the War of 1812. In 1821 he was elected Mayor of Fredericksburg, and was holding that office when his friend LaFayette made his final visit to Virginia. Lewis invited him to Fredericksburg, and made the speech of welcome at a public reception.

Early in his memoir, GWB stressed his British heritage. In closing it, he again calls attention to the family’s English origins, returning to what he thought of as his “home ground”—Eltham—and the early Bassets.

He recollects that Elizabeth Churchill of the Marlborough family of England married William Bassett of Eltham . . . and adds that the eldest sister of Burwell Bassett was “the grandmother of Gen. William H. Harrison, President of the United States.” But this was of another time . . . and another President, and perhaps the afternoon was waning as GWB laid down his pen, reviewing the facts he had chosen to record.

Literature of the period describes that Centennial year as one of widespread rejoicing, complete with celebrations, parades, and bands.

Nor did the celebrating stop then and there as the year 1876 drew to a close. In 1888, one writer noted that the “music of the Centennial bells has been ringing in our ears for nearly a decade and a half.” This was written as the State of New York planned its own celebration of the Centennial of the Inauguration.

Possibly history will repeat itself, and 1976 will be only the beginning of such prolonged rejoicing—carrying over from the Bicentennial of our Independence, to the Bicentennial of Washington’s Inauguration as President of these United States.

To this Virginia gentleman in his home on the Pamunkey River, the simple act of setting down those “remarkable facts and coincidents” was no doubt a rewarding endeavor albeit a quiet one in contrast to the pomp and circumstance which accompanied formal observances of the Centennial.

Thus it is that major events may be coupled with the homely recollections of an historically oriented family
Aerial view of Fort Ticonderoga. In the left foreground are remnants of the French village of trappers and other pioneers that clustered under the protecting battlements of the Fort. (Courtesy, Fort Ticonderoga Museum.)
Noah Phelps is truly the forgotten hero of the American Revolution. Most authorities gloss over his bravery to elaborate on the more colorful Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold. Some historians don’t even mention him at all!

Yet, without his bravery and skill, the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen’s troops might never have happened at all. Or, it could have been the most disastrous battle of the war.

He was a strong man with courage, always his own man, acting according to his conscience. He gave fully, not only of his wealth but of himself as well.

Noah Phelps was born on January 22, 1740 in Simsbury, Connecticut. His father, Lieutenant David Phelps, served in the British Army. He fought with the British General, Lord Jeffrey Amherst during the French and Indian Wars at Fort Ticonderoga.

His mother, Abigail Pettibone Phelps, was the granddaughter of the founder of the Pettibone family in America. She was an unusually tall woman and considered a remarkable lady with a beautiful face and gracious manner. Yet, she possessed a will of iron and has been described as “one of strong character and high principles.”

With Lieutenant Phelps away from home much of the time, she assumed the burden of raising the children alone and much credit for the successes her children attained in life belongs to Abigail.

Abigail Phelps Chapter in Simsbury is named in her honor as the mother of three sons who served with distinction in the American Revolution.

Not quite twenty when his father died, Noah was a tall and extremely strong young man. The average height for a man is estimated to be five feet six inches tall at that time. It can be assumed that Noah was three to four inches above that.

In fact, one descendant, carried away by the tales of his valor, wrote in her copy of the Phelps Genealogy, “he stood seven feet tall.”

He is described as a man of remarkable physical strength and high principles, one who repeatedly risked his life for the service of his country and gave freely of his personal wealth.

With his father fighting in the French and Indian Wars, young Noah chafed at not being able to join in the excitement and at about age fifteen, ran away from home to join Lord Amherst’s forces as a scout. A deep and lasting respect for the general developed and Noah named his first son, Noah Amherst, in the general’s honor.

On January 10, 1761, Noah and Lydia Griswold of Windsor, Connecticut, were married and settled near the family homestead in Simsbury. They became the parents of five children.

During the periods between enlistments in the Army, Noah acquired much property and invested in several businesses, amassing a personal fortune. He became involved in Town Affairs and was often moderator at Town Meetings.

On October 28, 1771, he was commissioned a lieutenant of the Second Company or Train Band of Simsbury, following in his father’s footsteps. From that date on,
his life was deeply tied to the events of the American Revolution.

By 1773 Simsbury strongly supported those seeking freedom and self-government and young Noah participated in drafting many of Simsbury’s declarations of support and action.

He earned the respect of all with whom he dealt and on April 1, 1775, the services of the now Captain Phelps were sought at a meeting of the General Assembly in Hartford.

At this time, Silas Deane, Samuel Parsons and others, met to discuss the need to capture Fort Ticonderoga from the British and called upon Captain Phelps to join them.

Since he’d once served in that fort, young Phelps volunteered to join a group marching to join Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys near Bennington, Vermont.

The group received tacit approval from the General Assembly and obtained a £300 loan from the Colonial Treasury to finance the expedition. Captain Phelps was one of the ten men who signed notes guaranteeing repayment of the loan.

Led by Bernard Romans, the group left on April 28, 1775 and headed towards the rendezvous. They were cautioned to keep their march a secret and to avoid alerting the residents of Salisbury, Connecticut as it was heavily inhabited with Tories and their sympathizers.

Undetected, the group arrived in Castleton on May 7, their numbers swelled by the Massachusetts recruits they picked up along the way. On May 8 James Easton, Captain Phelps, Captain Mott and Epaphras Bull were chosen at a Committee of War to plan the attack on the fort with Captain Mott appointed the chairman as he was in charge of the money!

One of the major drawbacks in their planning was that no one knew the strength of the British troops nor how heavily they were armed. Captain Phelps suggested he spy on the fort and report back to the waiting troops.

He was preparing to leave the camp when General Benedict Arnold and his aide arrived. Arnold had somehow learned of the proposed attack and obtained orders giving him the command. A heated argument followed with the Green Mountain Boys declaring they would not fight if Allen was not in command.

A compromise was reached with Allen and Arnold declared joint commanders. Once again, history has awarded the fame and glory to Allen.

Dressed as a farmer in need of a shave, Phelps left for the fort. He arrived late in the evening at the tavern nearby after a boat ride across Lake Champlain.

He spent the night there where some soldiers from the fort were carousing in the room next to his. Liquor soon loosened their tongues and they loudly complained about the conditions at the fort, especially how undermanned they were and how weak some of the walls were.

Phelps listened carefully and early the next morning walked over to the fort. It looked more like a walled village than a fort with so many women and children around, but he carefully noted the deteriorating condition of the walls, especially the large gap in the outer South wall.

His life and those of the waiting troops depended on how well he carried out his role and when the guard at the gate challenged him, he played his role so convincingly the guard waved him through.

He managed to avoid arousing suspicion as he wandered around the fort; in fact, the barber who shaved him passed through Simsbury in a group of prisoners later and told Captain Phelps that if he’d known he was a spy he’d have cut his throat.

During his stroll, Phelps was joined by none other than the fort’s commander, Captain Delaplace. So convincing was he that soon the commander was speaking freely of the rebels’ activities and went on to elaborate on the problems of the fort.

In response to Phelps’s comment about the sorry “condition of the walls, as there appears to be a gap in the South section,” the captain replied, “Yes, and that is not our greatest misfortune. The powder for the guns has gotten wet and before we can use it we are obliged to dry and sift it. Even then it is not reliable.”

Excited at this news, Phelps was anxious to get the information to Allen and the waiting troops assembled at Hands Cove. He managed to leave without alerting the camp and found a boatman to row him down river.

The boatman wasn’t rowing fast enough and Phelps urged him to lean heavier on the oars. The man surily told the captain to take an oar himself, but Phelps declined as they were still in view of the fort.

As soon as they were hidden from view, Phelps grabbed the oars and exhibited such great strength and skill in guiding the boat skimming over the water that the boatman became suspicious and swore, “You have seen an oar before now, Sir.”

Later, the boatman told Phelps that the sight of such superior strength and skill had frightened him and it was only that fear which prevented him from sounding an alarm.

Ethan Allen was so elated at Phelps’s report that he declared they would attack the fort at dawn the next day, May 9, 1775.

Thus, Captain Noah Phelps’s act of bravery in spying on the fort and the accuracy of his report is the reason Ethan Allen and his troops were able to capture the fort without the loss of a single life and with only one shot fired by a nervous guard.

Yet, once again, the pages of history remembers only the flamboyant Allen and his boisterous Green Mountain Boys.

The General Assembly in Hartford rewarded Captain Phelps for his valor by commissioning him to raise a company for the Continental Army. Largely at his own expense and composed mainly of Simsbury area men, Captain Phelps recruited a company to serve under Colonel Andrew Ward.

He led his company in August, 1776 to join Washington’s Army in New Jersey and continued on to fight in some of the most brilliant engagements of the war, the battles of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. He ascended the ranks in the military and led his soldiers in many skirmishes and important battles to the end of
the war. In May, 1779, he was commissioned a Colonel of the 18th Connecticut Militia.

Between enlistments, he was busy overseeing his many properties and investments. He served the Town of Simsbury for twenty years as a Justice of the Peace and for several of those years was also a sheriff.

He continued to serve as a moderator at many town meetings and for twenty years served as Simsbury's second Probate Judge. From 1786 to 1809 he was Simsbury's representative to the General Assembly.

On November 12, 1787, along with Daniel Humphrey, he was elected by the Town to serve as a delegate to ratify the Federal Constitution. Both men voted not to ratify according to the instructions from the town fathers. They did not believe that this constitution provided a safeguard against the birth of another aristocracy and were afraid that the promised self-government would not materialize.

During several of those years he conducted a tavern in the home built by his brother, Elisha, in 1771 (now the home of the Historical Society of Simsbury) and which he now owned. Then, in 1796, he was made Town Clerk and also commissioned a Major General of the First Division of the Militia.

Remembered as General Noah Phelps he was active almost to the day of his death in Simsbury on November 4, 1809, an honored and respected citizen and soldier. He is buried in that town's Center Cemetery.

He was but one among many who fought and risked his life many times over so that we, these United States of America, can celebrate our 200th birthday.

His epitaph reads well for all those to whom we owe so much:

"A Patriot of 1776:
to such we are indebted
for our national
independence."

Bibliography
Phelps Genealogy:
Phelps Descendants, particularly, Mrs. Harold F. Bidwell, Mrs. Edgerton G. North.
Miss Alice I. Welden, Regent, Abigail Phelps Chapter.
Commemorative Records: Hartford County, CT Biographies-Portraits.
Chapter Sketches: Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.
Connecticut State History—Daughters of the American Revolution.
Three Centuries of Simsbury by William M. Vibert.
Notes and Minutes from Abigail Phelps Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.
Historical Society of Simsbury, CT.
Mrs. Jane C. Beaumont, Administrative Assistant, and the entire staff of the Simsbury Public Library.
The fascinating life of Jennie Reed as a pioneer girl in Old Town has to be pieced together from old books and diaries. There were no written records for this girl who grew up in Pennsylvania in the 1700s except her name in the 1850 Census and her obituary. From the old history books, however, there emerges the portrait of a surprisingly strong woman blessed with a happy nature and a tender heart. From the amusing tales told about her it was evident that she had a lively and unusual personality.

Very few records were kept of local settlers in Old Town, now Lock Haven, in colonial times, but the early historians wrote lengthily about Jennie. Her life is the story of the frontier in an exciting and dangerous era. In a history written in 1883, John Blair Linn said that Jennie was still remembered at that time by some of the older inhabitants of Lock Haven.

Philip Fithian, a young Presbyterian circuit rider, who came to Old Town in 1775 to preach the gospel, mentions the vivacious Jennie in his Journal. After going canoeing with her and Betsy Fleming, both daughters of local pioneer families, he wrote glowingly about her, comparing her to his sweetheart in New Jersey. His description of Jennie is the only one we have. That he was given to flights of poetic fancy must have amused her. He was only 26 years old at the time and Jennie about 18.

Fithian's Journal, July 27, 1775: "I had a very pleasant Object before me today. It was a Picture of the Original which dwells in my Fancy, Miss Jenny Reed, a rural Lass who lives up the River about a half a mile. I will venture to call her a Nymph of These Waters. Is a very exact Resemblance to my Angel Laura (his sweetheart in New Jersey). Her eyes are the very same; her Hair is the same, & she puts it into the same folds. She is not quite so tall, but she is yet young—she talks much faster."

Fithian's next entry described an outing: "At 5 o'clock afternoon with Miss Betsy Fleming, Miss Jenny Read (Jennie or Jane Reed), and Mr. Gilaspee, I crossed over the River in a Canoe & went up a very high & steep Mountain to gather Huckleberries—On Top of the Hill we found Low Bushes bended to the ground under their own Weight. Gilaspee overturned the canoe. I discovered my little Water Nymph, Miss Reed, was more fearful of Water & less dextrous in it than I. Spent with laughter, cups and fruit lost, we waded, dripping, to the shore."

Jennie never married and a descendant of the Reed family suspected that she had fallen hopelessly in love with the young minister who held services on Great Island. Fithian however was horrified by frontier life and couldn't get away fast enough. He stayed only a week. His opinion of the frontier was recorded in a letter home.

"I am at the farthest Frontiers of this Colony, & among wild Savages. I am in Fear. For all this Settlement, I would not live here—not for five Hundred a Year—nothing would persuade me."

On July 29, 1775 Fithian made a notation of local historical significance. It described the Reeds: "I drank Coffee last Evening at Mr. Reed's. They appear to be a sociable, kind, neat Family. Indeed I have not seen domestic Affairs adjusted, making Allowance for the Earth-Floor'd Hamlet anywhere in the Purchase more to my Mind. They treated me with a clean Dish of fine Huckleberries—& with a Dish of well-made clear Coffee which is here a rare Repast."

This is the only picture of Jennie's family that is available. Fithian returned to New Jersey and married his childhood sweetheart. During the Revolution he died serving his country as a chaplain in the army at the age of 28. Poor Jennie! She must have grieved over his untimely death. Neither Jennie nor her family shared young Fithian's views on Frontier life. Like hundreds of immigrants who came to this country, they built their log cabin homes, raised large families, and faced their hardships with courage.

The Fort

Jennie grew up at the fort, one of a large family. Her father, William Reed, when 7 yrs. old, came to America with his widowed mother from Donegal, Ireland in 1737. They settled in Delaware on a farm, and when of age, William married Jane Mitchell in New London, Chester County. They had five sons and five daughters: William Jr., Alexander, James, John, and Thomas: Jane (Jennie), Rebecca, Margaret, Ann, and Sarah.

In 1772, William Reed brought his family to Old Town on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Here he built a cabin of hand-hewn logs and put a stockade around it for protection. Fort Reed became a refuge in time of
Indian attack, one of a chain of eleven forts along the river down to Fort Augusta in Sunbury. The garrison, which consisted of William and his sons, the Flemings, McCormicks, and other men of the settlement, was commanded by Captain Cookson (Cooksey) Long. It marked the last outpost on the frontier.

In 1778, when the settlers fled from the valley in The Great Runaway in great fear of Indian massacre, the Reeds went with them to safety at Fort Augusta and then returned to Chester County. They stayed there until 1784. When they returned to Fort Reed, they were thankful to find the Indians hadn’t burned the fort as they did at Muncy.

A marker was erected in 1899 at the supposed site of Fort Reed on the riverbank in Lock Haven just above the Jay Street bridge by the Colonel Hugh White Chapter of the DAR.

Frontier Girl

Tales about Jennie paint her in bold colors in a primitive life with few luxuries, a rugged existence full of danger and the constant dread of hostile Indians. Jennie probably inherited her courage from her mother, who dared to bring a strange Indian across the river in her canoe when he signaled from the other side. The men of the fort were suspicious but Mrs. Reed thought the Indian friendly and this proved to be so for he warned them of impending danger.

One story about Jennie concerned her teapot. When the Reed family fled in The Great Runaway, they hastily buried their treasures. Jennie buried her favorite teapot. After their return, some men dug up the floor in the Reed cabin and found what they thought to be a crock of silver. There was great excitement until a laughing Jennie came forward to claim her teapot full of pewter scouring sand.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rosborough, a Reed descendant, presented the teapot and a silver spoon to the Clinton County Historical Society in 1940. She said the brown English teapot with feet probably belonged to Jennie’s grandmother, Dolly Letson Reed.

Indians

The Great Island Indians were friendly and often visited the fort. Since Jennie was the bread baker, both for the family and the fort, the Indians came to her. She was often puzzled as to how to make her bread “reach round” when supplies were low, or how to interpret their overtures.

One day at the springhouse, a party of Indians gaudily dressed and carrying their tomahawks arrived and danced around Jennie chanting songs. She couldn’t figure out what they wanted and after they left, she questioned her mother who wisely supposed they wanted some of the cool milk in the springhouse. The next morning Jennie took a dozen tin cups and filled them with milk. When the Indians came she passed them out. They were delighted and often came back for their cup of milk.

Sometimes, however, Jennie became very annoyed with her frequent visitors. One morning she found a dead mouse in the creampot and with mischief in her eye, made the cream into butter and gave it to the Indians when they came begging. “It’s good enough for them,” she said pertly.

On another occasion she was trying on a new hat when a group of Indians burst into the cabin, unannounced. They looked at her hat in astonishment. One tall Indian, very much intrigued, took the hat off her head, examined it, passed it around to the others and then gave it back to Jennie. They left abruptly. Although startled, Jennie was relieved they hadn’t made off with her new hat for a girl’s hat was a precious possession.

There is a touching story about Jennie and her little brother Tommy. They had strayed from the fort, perhaps for a walk in the woods, when Jennie heard Indians coming their way. The Indians near them were friendly but she never knew when passing strangers were traveling the many Indian paths that converged on Great Island.

Quickly she hid her little brother under a large iron kettle used for cooking, then hid herself behind some bushes to wait. The Indians came, rapped on the upturned kettle but didn’t stop to investigate. Gratefully, Jennie thanked the dear Lord for watching over them. As in so many stories of frontier life, Jennie’s quick thinking overcame one of the dangers that women had to face daily in their rugged life. Men carried the guns and manned the fort, but women had to be calm and courageous in many frightening situations.

In The Great Runaway when settlers abandoned their farms, homes, and forts to the Indians and fled down the river, the men walked along the shore in single file with their rifles to protect the women and children in the boats. If a boat got stuck, a sturdy woman got out and pushed. It is easy to picture Jennie doing that and being a source of comfort to her mother and the smaller children.

Of the five daughters of William and Jane Mitchell Reed, Jennie stands out among her sisters. She is the only one mentioned in historical accounts. She was a good bread baker, the keeper of the springhouse and her little brother, and she fed the Indians. She loved to go canoeing and huckleberrying as Fithian described in his Journal. Possessing both courage and a sense of humor, her parents must have trusted her with the heaviest responsibilities.

Jennie lived to be 94, delighting people in Lock Haven with her stories about Indians and frontier happenings. The Clinton Democrat carried the obituary of Miss Jane Reed (Jennie) on March 15, 1851. She died at the home of Thomas, was also cared for his aging parents until their death. Thomas had ten children and the original family names have been carried down by the descendants, some of whom are living in Lock Haven today. There was always a William or a Jane and these two names appear again and again.

But the one Jane who was called Jennie has left us a strong heritage and a splendid picture of a local frontierswoman. There may have been more glamorous Bicentennial ladies but we nominate Jennie to her niche in history.
Daniel Kennedy derived from a Scotch family of some note. He was born in Virginia in the year 1750 but he was reared for the most part in Rockingham County, North Carolina. In 1774 he married Margaret Hughes and about 1776 they migrated to the western country. The tradition is that he aided in the defense of Fort Caswell on Watauga (Watauga Fort) when it was besieged by Cherokee Indians in that year.

When by treaty of 1777 at Fort Patrick Henry (present Kingsport) the Indian title was cleared so as to allow settlement in that neighborhood, Kennedy removed to the vicinity later known as Milburnton, then in Washington County, but now in Greene County.

Kennedy's first participation in civic life, so far as records show, was as grand juror of Washington County, appointed at the August term of Court, 1778. In 1780, or shortly thereafter, he removed to a large tract of land near the mouth of Camp Creek, on the Nolachuckey River, about five miles south of Greeneville. This homestead remained in the family over a hundred years, passing to others in 1898.

In 1780, Daniel Kennedy marched to attack Colonel Patrick Ferguson as a lieutenant in Captain James Stinson's Company. He fought in the battle of King's Mountain under John Sevier and for his gallantry in action was later raised to captaincy. The account of Kennedy's participation in the battle of King's Mountain is preserved in the archives of the Masonic Lodge at Greeneville.

In the following year he was honored with a seat on the bench of Washington County Court.

In 1783, he and Joseph Hardin, both of the lower section of Washington County, stood as candidates to represent that County in the House of Commons of North Carolina. In April of that year Kennedy appeared to claim a seat in the General Assembly at Hillsborough. There developed then what was the first legislative election contest involving the western county. Landon Carter, of the Watauga region, claimed one of the seats, and the committee on elections reported that on the afternoon of the first of two days named by law for polling "the polls were closed by consent of all candidates present when on count of the ballots, Daniel Kennedy and Joseph Hardin had the greatest number of votes; but that the poll was opened the second day in an irregular manner when Landon Carter was returned, whose election cannot be supported on principles of law, and that Joseph Hardin should be given a seat." But the House of Commons resolved that the entire election was illegal; denied seats to all the contestants, and ordered a new election to be held in June 1783. It appears that Kennedy had already been sworn in on April 18th, and it seems that he remained at Hillsborough awaiting a change of attitude of the House of Commons. On the 30th of April his friend Waightsstill Avery made a second but unsuccessful effort to have Kennedy awarded a seat, the vote being 20 ayes to 41 nays. Doubtless this was a regional contest between the upper and lower parts of Washington County growing out of the purpose of the people of the lower part to move for the erection of a new county.

During his stay at the seat of government, Kennedy
for a division of Washington County and introduced a bill to create a new county, and by April 26th the County of Greene was brought into existence by North Carolina Act, 1783, Chapter 51. In a very true sense Daniel Kennedy may be called the “Father of Greene County,” with Waightsill Avery as foster father. By this act all that part of Washington County westward of the line beginning in the Fork of Horse Creek at William Williams, thence in a direct course to George Gillespie’s home at or near the mouth of Big Limestone Creek, came under the jurisdiction of a county named for General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolutionary War. This gave to Greene County all of what is now the State of Tennessee except what was defined by the North Carolina Legislature at the same session to be Davidson County. The first grant of lands registered in Greeneville was that to 25,000 acres to General Greene on the waters of Duck River in the present counties of Maury, etc. Thus did the people of North Carolina doubly honor the great Revolutionary chieftain.

An interesting fact, unnoted by many Tennessee historians, is that the following year, 1784, Landon Carter sought to “clip the wings” of this gigantic county by creating from Sullivan and Greene Counties a new county of the name Harris, but his efforts failed.

When the State of Franklin movement was launched at Jonesborough on August 23, 1784, Kennedy was a delegate to the Convention from Greene County and a member of the committee that moulded the proceedings. He was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention of the new State held on December 14, 1784, at Jonesborough. At the first session of the Legislature, held at the same place, Kennedy was elected Colonel of Greene County militia and made a member of the Council of the State. A third post was conferred on him, Commissioner to treat with the Cherokee Indians.

There can be little doubt that Kennedy served in sessions of the Franklin Legislature held in the town of Greeneville. At the August session of 1787 he was elected by the General Assembly brigadier-general of Washington District.

In the Greeneville Convention of Franklin held in Greeneville in May 1787, Kennedy was a participant, and his speech before that body has been preserved. It was the best and most incisive of all the speeches delivered, though Cocke and Sevier both spoke. It fully demonstrated the firm adherence of Kennedy to the State of Franklin. A scheme was proposed in that convention for friends of the new state to stand for election that year to the General Assembly of North Carolina, the purpose being to thwart their opponents and in the deliberations of the legislature of the mother state mount sentiment to withdraw further opposition to Franklin. Kennedy as a firm adherent of the State of Franklin was elected to the 1787 senate of North Carolina, and at a later date took his seat in that body.

This closed the legislative career of Kennedy. He was thereafter content to enjoy the income from his clerkship of the Greene County Court, an office of great dignity in that day. Gov. William Blount in organizing the Southwest Territory re-appointed Kennedy to Clerkship, which position he held until 1796, when he was succeeded by Valentine Sevier, a nephew of John Sevier.

A military career had a stronger appeal to Daniel Kennedy than did a political one. In 1788 he was colonel commandant of Greene County. In June of that year Brigadier-General Joseph Martin, of Sullivan County, projected a campaign against the Chickamauga Indians, and by the aid of Alexander Outlaw he induced Kennedy to accept command of the quota of troops allotted to Greene County. The expedition was temporarily abandoned, but the plan was renewed in August, Colonel Kennedy in command of troops from Greene County. The rendezvous was fixed at White’s Fort (site of Knoxville), and it is probable that the entire command under General Martin went as mounted infantry.

A rapid march was made down the valley of the Tennessee. Two Indian towns were laid waste as the troops passed. They arrived at Lookout Mountain late in the afternoon, too late to make a crossing of the river. A detachment of fifty men under Colonel George Doherty was sent forward to take possession of a narrow defile or pass and to hold until the next morning. But the Indians had anticipated this move, and from a point of vantage on the mountain fired upon the party and drove them back. During the night the Indians reinforced and prepared for a stubborn defense. The troops spent the entire night holding the bridles of their horses. Early next morning spies were sent out to reconnoiter. They were fired upon, and William Cunningham of Doherty’s command was wounded. A large division was now ordered forward to force a passage. The men had to march in single file, zigzagging among the rocks between the bluff and the river. It was the custom of captains to march at the head of their companies in attacking. The Indians, concealed behind rocks and trees, poured down upon them a sudden and destructive fire. Among the many killed were three captains, John Hardin, son of Colonel Joseph Hardin, Fuller and Gibson. Captains Joseph Bullard and George Vincent were wounded. Great confusion followed. The place was such that it was impracticable to rally men until they were withdrawn to the foot of the mountain. Some fled back to the encampment, declaring that it would prove another Blue Lick affair if they went beyond the pass. General Martin endeavored to rally his forces, but most of them refused to follow him farther and broke up into independent squads. Left with about sixty men, the commander was obliged to call a retreat.

General Martin did not have the skill and experience of their tried, and trusted “Nolachuckey Jack.” The failure of the campaign emboldened the Indians to raid the settlements.

The brunt of the counter attack of the Indians, enheartened as they were by the disaster to the white troopers, fell upon the militia of Greene and the region below. On October 9th another meeting of the field officers of Wash-
Probably no other figure in American history has been so flagrantly misrepresented as the father of Abraham Lincoln. He has been called a “lazy, shiftless man,” a “drifter,” who never lived long in one place, as well as an indifferent parent whose son cared little for him. Such reporting obviously involved no research.

Actually Thomas Lincoln was a hard-working, religious pioneer. No real historian has ever found one incident in his life that would merit any harsh criticism. He was a farmer and carpenter, skilled in the use of tools and was said to have owned the best carpenter tools in any neighborhood in which he lived. Long after his death he was remembered as a good neighbor, a kindly husband and father and a devout member of the Baptist church.

He was born in Virginia and was around five years old when his parents, Abraham and Bersheba Herring Lincoln, moved to Jefferson County, Kentucky. He had two brothers, Mordecai and Josiah, and two sisters, Mary and Nancy.

Some three years later the father was killed by an Indian while working in a field near their home. Young Thomas was with him and it was believed he might have been carried off by the Indian as were many other pioneer children, except that his 14-year-old brother, Mordecai, firing from the house, killed the Indian.

Shortly after this the family moved into the Beech Fork community of Washington County. The brothers and sisters of young Thomas were all married by 1801. The records of 1803 show that he purchased land in that year, on which his sister Nancy and her husband, William Brumfield, were living and the mother with them. Thus Thomas became a freeholder and his name appeared thereafter in public records as a taxpayer, petitioner, juryman and patroller.

By 1806 he was selling farm produce as well as doing carpenter work. He helped build a flat boat on which he and a friend, Isaac Bush, were hired to take a load of goods to New Orleans. After this trip the records of Bleakley and Montgomery, merchants of Elizabethtown, show him credited with a sizeable sum. This was a good record for a young man of that day, especially being dependent on his own labor.

Those same records show that about that time young Thomas made purchases of some very fine materials—for his wedding suit.

On June 12, 1806 Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, a girl who had grown up in that same neighborhood, were married in Washington County. (Their marriage papers are still on display in Springfield.)

They set up housekeeping in a new log house in Elizabethtown and their first child, a daughter named Sarah, was born February 10, 1807.

A couple of years later they moved to what was called the “Sinking Spring” farm on Nolin Creek, in present Larue County, which Thomas bought from Isaac Bush. Here Abraham was born on February 12, 1809 and named for his paternal grandfather.

After two more years during which Thomas had trouble with land titles and boundary lines, they moved eight miles north to a site on Knob Creek. Here a second son was born and named Thomas for his father. This son lived less than three years and was buried in the nearby Redmond Cemetery.

They lived five years on this place and it was from this home that Abraham attended his first school when he was six. He and his sister walked the two miles to a subscription school kept by Zachariah Riney. Their next teacher, Caleb Hazel, was not only a near neighbor,
Thomas Lincoln. The original owned by Lt. O. V. Flora, of the Union Army in the Civil War. In Charleston, Illinois he bought the photograph from some member of the Lincoln family (most likely of the Johnston family) who claimed it was a genuine picture of Thomas Lincoln.

whose first wife was a relative of Nancy Lincoln's, but the two families belonged to the Little Mount Baptist Church.

By 1816 Thomas had made up his mind to leave Kentucky. Some say this was because of faulty land titles, others that he wished to get out of a slave state. Probably both reasons were involved. He was again having trouble with titles and this time, along with several of his neighbors, embroiled in an eviction suit.

His brother Josiah and some cousins were already living in Indiana, a free state where there were no land title disputes, so Thomas would naturally decide to settle there, too. He decided on a location known as the "Little Pigeon Creek Settlement" where several of his friends already lived.

He made the first trip alone and selected for a new home an 80-acre piece of woodland and marked the corners with brush piles as was the custom. He would later ride over to the land office at Vincennes to make a payment.

He built a three sided pole camp to house the family while a log house was being erected. Then he went back to Kentucky to move his family and possessions over.

The Lincolns arrived at their new home just as Indiana became a state, and before Spencer County was created.

With the help of neighbors a new log cabin was soon ready to occupy. It was in the early part of December, so that they would be able to have Christmas dinner in the new home.

Thomas and Betsy Sparrow, aunt and uncle of Nancy, with their foster son, Dennis Hanks, moved over about that time and occupied the pole camp.

There was no school in the settlement at that time and no church building, though a church congregation had been assembled. Services were held in various homes when a preacher was available.

When a church building was finally started in 1821, Thomas Lincoln was chosen to supervise the construction. It was to be "30 by 26 feet and of hewn logs." Thomas was to build the pulpit and put in the window casings.
himself. Abraham was pleased to help his father.

It is said that in spite of his interest in building this church and the fact the family always attended the services there, both Thomas and Nancy Lincoln kept their membership in the Little Mount Church in Kentucky.

There were no markets near this backwoods settlement and furniture seems to have been one thing in short supply. So Thomas Lincoln was kept busy making cabinets when he was not engaged in farming. A corner cabinet he turned out was much in demand and he was becoming known as a fine workman in this line. The quality of his work is proven by the fact that six of his cabinets are still in existence.

Things seemed to be going fine for the Lincoln family until their second year, when an epidemic broke out in the neighborhood, an illness called “milk sickness.” The Sparrows died of it within a week of each other.

Nancy Lincoln nursed them and helped with other neighbors who were stricken. Then she fell ill and died within a week, leaving a grief-stricken husband and two sorrowing children.

All these victims were buried on the next hill south of the Lincoln home, within sight of their cabin door.

Then followed a tragic year for Thomas and the children. Dennis Hanks had come to live with them after the death of the Sparrows, and they managed to look after themselves in a fashion. It was especially difficult for little Sarah, who was only eleven. She managed to keep house and cook for them as best as she could.

Finally Thomas left Dennis in charge of the farm and children and went back to Kentucky to marry Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow and an old friend and neighbor, widow of Daniel Johnston.

Her arrival, with her three children, Elizabeth, Matilda and John D., marked a change in the life of the Lincolns. The nice furniture and books she brought opened up a new world, especially for the boy Abraham.

Two broken families soon became a happy unit with a kind and thoughtful mother at the head. Life from then on would be a peaceful and happy one for Thomas Lincoln.

Nearly seven years after he had helped build the Little Pigeon Church, on June 7, 1823, Thomas joined the church “by letter” and Sarah joined “by experience.” He later served as trustee there.

Thomas and Nancy Lincoln had been deeply religious from their youth and daily Bible reading had been a practice while Nancy lived. Thomas never failed to say grace before each meal. This short prayer has been preserved: “Fit and prepare us for humble service for Christ’s sake, Amen.” The children remembered this throughout their lives.

So the years passed. The children attended school together, grew up and the three daughters married. Sarah married a neighborhood boy, Aaron Grigsby, and died the next year in childbirth. Elizabeth married Dennis Hanks, and Matilda chose Squire Hall, both bridegrooms being cousins of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

Abraham did his stint of working down on the Ohio River for a man named Taylor, and went flat-boating to New Orleans with Allen Gentry.

Then came the day when all the younger members of the family talked of a move on to Illinois. Various members of the Hanks family had lived there for some years and stories they told of the rich soil with no woods to clear, the opportunities for going into various kinds of business convinced them they should make this move.

Thomas Lincoln was grieved at the thought of leaving his home of 14 years. He had expected to live out his life here.

But Sarah couldn’t bear the idea of her daughters and their families passing out of her life. So among them the family finally persuaded Thomas that he should go.

So in March of 1830 three wagons drawn by oxen, with the men riding horses, the Hall and Hanks families, John D. Johnston, Abe, Thomas and Sarah were on their slow, uncomfortable way to Illinois.

Abraham had passed his 21st birthday and was fond of saying “I’m my own man now.” For him at least this move was to open doors into a new world.

It is said, however, that Thomas Lincoln soon grew homesick and started back toward the Indiana home. Some of Sarah’s relatives with whom he spent a night, persuaded him that he would not be happy without his family, so he stopped there in Coles County. He probably at that time decided to make the best of things and there is no record of further homesickness or discontent from him.

A new log house was soon put up. Abe split rails to fence in a ten acre lot. So in a short time Thomas and Sarah had taken up their usual way of life. Sarah’s children found homes not too far from them and in time Illinois became home for all of them.

Abraham left home, lived at various places and engaged in several kinds of employment until some two years later he turned his attention permanently toward politics.

Thomas Lincoln died January 15, 1851 and was buried in the Shiloh Cemetery not far from their home.

Abraham Lincoln once said that his parents were from “undistinguished” lineage and that their life story could be summed up as “the short and simple annals of the poor.”

He lived and died without knowing that this lineage included two Governors, an Attorney General of the United States, and at least one General who fought with Washington in the Revolutionary War, of the Lincoln name, and innumerable persons of distinction with names other than Lincoln.

These were all descendents of a boy named Samuel Lincoln who came to America from Hingham, England in 1637. In that boy’s rosy dreams of success in this new country he probably never envisaged such an illustrious line of descendents.

Nor probably did Thomas Lincoln ever think of himself as the father of a future great President.
URGENT REQUEST...STATE CHAIRMEN U.S.S. BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

In order to fill the numerous requests asking "What is the DAR doing for the Bicentennial" copies of your ONE-Page summary of your major state project are needed by the NSDAR Public Relations Office. It will be greatly appreciated if you will send a copy of the report (due the National Chairman by February 29th) to Miss Sara Pidgeon, NSDAR Public Relations Office, 1776 D St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. The major state project summary ONLY, please. Thank you for this help!

BICENTENNIAL FLAGS may be secured from this address (in addition to previously listed addresses): Southern Tailors Inc., The Folding Company, 684 Spring Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30308; telephone 404-881-8000. PROMPT service is offered by this licensed manufacturer of Bicentennial flags.

A Bicentennial HONOR SALUTE to the hundreds of chapters reporting on many excellent Bicentennial projects. To mention only a few...Belleville Chapter, Belleville, Illinois, reports that DAR members in costumes depicting the painting "Spirit of '76" are busy accepting invitations for their researched program on the story of this famous painting. The "Spirit of '76" group has become a "living memorial" as they appear in youth and school community programs, church, historical organizations and state meetings....Deep appreciation is expressed to the on-going project of Niangua Chapter, Camdenton, Mo., Mrs. Frank Louk, Regent, for their "Indian Trail and Thong Trees" project which so perfectly makes local history live. Indian Trail and Thong Trees were built by the Indians for specific purposes; they pointed specifically to live water but also directed Indians to caves and medicine. This "timber language" was internationally understood. Preservation of these rare trees in the Lake of the Ozarks area where medicinal springs still flow will continue through the interest of the DAR Chapter.

Detailed plans for a Bicentennial Historic Tour have been announced by Libertad Chapter, Liberty, Texas. Mrs. Pat Rogers, Regent, sends pictures, maps, fine news coverage describing the tour which will "tell" the history of the community through visits to all major historic sites. Churches, homes, government buildings, and cemeteries are to be visited and appropriate recognition given for the role each has played in the settlement and growth of the city of Liberty. Another fine example of "Making Local History Live".....

Exciting news of the CALIFORNIA DAR BICENTENNIAL PROJECT comes from Mrs. Everett E. Jones, State Regent, and Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, State Chairman U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee. February 29, 1976 has been set for the dedication of a Bicentennial gift from the California State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the people of California as a Bicentennial memorial. The dedication of a statue depicting the figures of a Padre and a Citizen Soldier (being carved of rosewood by artist Gene Blome) will take place at the Presidio, San Diego, California, site of the first mission by the Franciscan Padre Junipero Serra and his followers. Bearing the full title "Men of Vision," the statue was inspired by an address by Bishop Fulton Shean at the 1975 Continental Congress and was chosen by Mrs. Jones as her major project. Featured speaker for the Dedication will be Neil Morgan, columnist for the San Diego Evening Tribune. Special music will be provided by a military band and a reception will follow the dedication.

FEBRUARY 1976
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

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

From Maryland . . .

*Henry Hase (Hees, Hayes) and his Descendants 1756-1975*; contributed by Colonel Thomas Dorsey Chapter. This volume is indexed.

Contents:
- Early Map of Appenheim
- Oppenheim, Fulton County, N.Y. from Atlas, 1868
- Oppenheim and Environs, Fulton County, N.Y. 1960
- Henry Hase Immigrant
- Revolutionary War Record of Henry Hase
- Lines of Descent, Generations 1 through 8
- Cemetery records, Crum Creek, Town of Oppenheim, N.Y.
- Hayes Cemetery Records, Hawkinsville, N.Y.
- Abandoned Cemetery, Mill Rd., Oppenheim, N.Y.
- Chatsey Cemetery Records, Town of Oppenheim, N.Y.
- Finch Cemetery, Mill Road, St. Johnsville, N.Y.
- Index.

From Wisconsin . . .

*Ancestors and Descendants of John Goff, Jr. of Amherst County, Virginia*; contributed by Eli Pierce Chapter. This volume is indexed.

Contents:
- Preface
- Ancestors of John Goff, Jr.
  - James Uriah Goff
  - Mary (Goff) Middleton
  - Alexander Goff
  - Almira (Goff) McClure
  - Lucinda (Goff) Roberts
  - Caroline (Goff) Perrin
  - John Goff
  - Nancy (Goff) Oglesby
  - Malinda (Goff) Griffin
  - Creed Pascal Goff
  - Hansford Goff
- Index.

From Pennsylvania . . .

*Birth & Baptism Records & Index of Union Reformed & Lutheran Church of Wapwallopen, Luzerne Co., Pa. 1813-1876 and old Mount Zion Evangelical Church 1850*; (this book also includes Wapwallopen Cemetery records). Contributed by Pennsylvania State Society. All but the cemetery records is indexed. No Table of Contents.

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.

ERRORS! October issue, 1975

*CROSS-MAGUIRE-MCGUIRE*: Page 919, column 1
Francis (J?) Maguire and wi Anna.

*SPEED*: Page 919, column 2
Mecklenburg Co.

*SPEED-MADDOX*: (b) Page 919, column 2
b. 1858 Ala.

*MADDIX(a)-SPEED-MADDOX(b)-MOORE(c)*: Page 919, column 2
Inquirer is: Cynthia S. Rayburn, 19 University Pl., Rt. 10, Hattiesburg, Ms. 39401.

*HYDE*: 1. Page 919, column 2
Alzono, and Roberta.

*GRIFFIT-FOUNTAIN*: 3. Page 920, column 1
Hattiesburg, Ms. 39401.

*WARREN*: Page 920, column 1
Marlborough, Vt.

*KACKLEY etc. . . . BICKEL (PICKEL)-LOUCKS*: Page 920, column 1

*MORELL*: Page 920, column 2
Mrs. A. W. DeBerty

*RANDOLPH*: Reunion confirmed with registrations commencing 9:00 a.m. May 29, 1976, Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, Va. WRITE NOW FOR RESERVATIONS.—Randolph Reunion c/o 5091 S.O.M. Center, Willoughby, Ohio 44094.

*COLEMAN-DAMON*: Need infor. on Nathaniel Coleman, Mass. (1754-1837) and his two wives Rachel Damon and Rebecca Damon. Which of his children were by each wife
... Nathaniel, Spencer, Noah, John, James, Samuel, Ruth, Rachel, Martia and Rebecca? My ancestor was Samuel, b. 3/1/1792, Mass. His mother was Rebecca, I believe. Trying to prove eligibility to the DAR. Will exchange information.—Mrs. L. J. Shank, 116 Chestnut St., Dunbar, W. Va. 25064.

ADAMS: Searching for the parents of William J. Adams, b. Apr. 1824, Chester Co., S. Carolina, mar. Mary Martin, migrated to Ill. and presumably returned to S. Car. where he d. June 1854. His ch.: James Jackson, b. 1848; Rachel J., b. 1851 (mar. William C. Mann); John Calvin, b. ca. 1855; all b. S. Car.—Mrs. Newell M. Adams, P.O. Box 3034, Daytona Beach, Florida 32018.


COLE: Need parentage of Sally Cole, 1801-1848, who married John Barnes. Son, Calvin Cole Barnes, was born 1823 in Chatauqua Co., N. Y. Both families emigrated Ca. 1846 to Naperville, Ill.—Nora G. Frisbie, 630 West Bonita, Apt. 11-H, Claremont, Calif. 91711.


FUGATE, Jonathan: Wish to correspond with descendents of Austin Godsey. Listed as Col. CL., Va. in DAR Patriot Index, 2nd Supplement, Page 26; b. ca. 1752, d. 1818, mar. Frances Hicks. Write to Miss Frances L. Holliday, Box 37, Tateville, Ky. 42558.


Any persons, relatives who have any connection with the names MATHEWSON or RANDALL listed in the Bible records of the March 1975 issue, pages 245/6, of the NSDAR Magazine. Who were the parents of Lifphel? It is my work and I am a Methewson. Correspondence invited.—Mrs. Joseph F. Dobson, 3203 Frisby St., Baltimore, Md. 21218.


Any persons, relatives who have any connection with the names MATHEWSON or RANDALL listed in the Bible records of the March 1975 issue, pages 245/6, of the NSDAR Magazine. Who were the parents of Lifphel? It is my work and I am a Methewson. Correspondence invited.—Mrs. Joseph F. Dobson, 3203 Frisby St., Baltimore, Md. 21218.


DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION: We are interested in locating former members and/or their descendents. Also year books, pictures of other memorabilia. Please write to: Mrs. Robert A. Reiter, National President, 701 Dryden Drive, Baltimore, Md. 21229. (Please Note: This is not NSDAR.)

DRAKE: Need information concerning Hannah V. Drake, b. 2/17/1838; mar. Joseph P. De Castro, 11/6/1854. Believe she buried at Denver, Ind. Would appreciate more about these Bennett.—Helen Metcalf Smith, 326 N. Garfield Hinsdale, Ill. 60521.
came from Charlotte, N. C. Know she lived at Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y. Need ancestry.—Helen D. Bray, 801 Flag Place, Kissimmee, Florida 32741.

GARTH: Desire correspondence with all Garth descendents to bring lines to present time. Need particular help with female lines. Preparing book for publication.—Mrs. Rosalie E. Davis, 1850-140th Pl. S. E., Bellevue, Wash. 98005.


CHANNING: Seeking ancestry of Elizabeth Channing, m. Thomas Moore, b. 1721, d. 1784. Twelve children including Richard, Bishop in Episcopal Church.—Joseph Watson, 27 Copse Road, Madison, Conn. 06443.


VAN SYCKLE-SICKLE-SYCKLEN-SICLEN: I desire any records or information on those families so that the 1880 Genealogy can be updated and republished.—L. George Van Syckle, Broadlawn, Sussex, N. J. 07761.

WANTED: Any information on soldiers who served at Fort Mifflin on the Delaware River in Philadelphia during battle with British Fleet in October-November, 1777. Telephone Pioneers want to erect market with names of soldiers who served or died there.—Contact Miss E. de la Cova, 78 Price Avenue, Lansdown, Pa.
This is to certify that the undersigned Probate Judge of Said County did on the 2nd day of October A.D. 1863 join in Lawful Wedlock D. J. Gloyd and Mrs. Hester Cobb with their Mutual consent in presence of J. K. Lovejoy, George S. Saunders and others

C. C. Goodwin
Probate Judge

Recorded at request of C. C. Goodwin on 8th Oct. 1863 at 2 P.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that the undersigned a Justice of the Peace of said County at Plaville in F. Lemmons house did on the 29th day of October 6 oclock P. M. A. D. 1863 join in Lawful wedlock Isiah Isiah Snu(7)1sir and Eliza Powers with their Mutual Consent in presence of F. Lemmon and Z. Hambilton L. Lanzwurt and & A. J. Hatch Witnesses.

H. Gove Justice of the Peace

Recorded at the Request of H. Gove on the 18th Nov. 1863 at 4 P.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that the undersigned a minister of the Gospel did on the first day of October A.D. 1863 join in Lawful Wedlock Joseph M. Morton and Feddea Larson with their mutual consent in presence of M. Sedis and W. Larson.

James Keith M.G.

Recorded at request of Jas. Keith on 4th Nov. 1863 at 4 P.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify The undersigned Justice of the Peace of said County did on the 17th day of September A.D. 1863 join in lawfull wedlock William H. Alchkinson and Rebecka James with their Mutual Consent in presence of F. A. Eut and Timothy Jones.

Elias Owens Justice of the Peace

Recorded at the Request of E. Owens Sept. 27, 1863 at 10 A.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that the undersigned a Justice of the peace of said County did on the 2nd Day of December A.D. 1863 join in lawful wedlock "Edward C. Belcher and Elizabeth J. Perkins with their Mutual Consent in presence of Albert Byrns and Henry C. Coltrim Witnesses.

Elias Owens Justice of the Peace

Recorded at request of E. Owens Esq. on 4th December A.D. 1863 at 11. P.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that the undersigned a Justice of the Peace of said County did on the fifth day of December A. D. 1863 join in lawfull wedlock I. Gleeson and Ann Crane, with their mutual consent in presence of R. L. Snapp and D. C. Reed.

Witnesees
Rufus L. Snapp
I. S. Slingerland Justice of the Peace
D. C. Reed
Township No. e, Washoe County

Recorded at Request I. S. Slingerland Dec. 14, 1853 at 8. a.m.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that the undersigned a Justice of the Peace of said County did on the 22nd day of December A.D. 1863 join in lawfull wedlock Henry Miller and Clara York with their Mutual Consent in presence of A. P. Vorse and C. C. Chase as Witnesses.

I. S. Slingerland Justice of the Peace

Recorded at request of I. S. Slingerland on 26 Dec 1863 at 30 min past 10. A.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that I a Probate Judge of said County did on the 18th day of October A.D. 1863 Join in Marriage Daniel Proctor and Miss Elizabeth A. Wilson with their Mutual consent in presence of the Brides Mother.

C. C. Goodwin, Probate Judge

Recorded at Reguest of C. C. Goodwin Feb. 8, 1864 at 10 Oclock A.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that the undersigned (Minister of the Gospel) did on the 28th day of Novr. A.D. 1863 Join in lawful wedlock James Smith and Almasia Beck with their Mutual Consent in presence of George Smith and Witnesses.

Leonard Beck
Jesse L. Bennett Minister of the Gospel

Recorded at Request of L. Bennett 20th February A.D. 1864 at 45 min past 2 P.M.

P. E. Shannon
County Recorder

This is to certify that the undersigned a Justice of the Peace of said County did on the 21st day of February A.D. 1864 join in lawful Wedlock Henry A. Frances and Azelia Babbitt with their Mutual Consent in presence of Mr. John A. Steel and Miss M. Van voormer.

J. S. Slingerland Justice of the Peace

Witness
John A. Steele
Miss Van Voormer

Recorded at Request of J. A. Steele on 21st March at 9 A.M.
Certificate of Marriage.

I, F. M. Willis, a Minister of the Gospel of the Methodist persuasion, have this day united in the holy bonds of Matrimony Lewis Deadman to Louisa Millgate in accordance with the Laws of the Territory of Nevada.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of August A.D. 1864

F. M. Willis

Justice of the Peace, District No. 9
This is to certify that the undersigned, Probate Judge for Washoe County N. T. did on the 16th day of August A.D. 1864, unite in Marriage on Truckee Meadows, Henry M. Frost and Polly Breusch in presence of Lewis Du Bois and Miss Henrietta Slet.

C. C. Goodwin, Probate Judge Washoe County

Recorded at Request of Judge C. C. Goodwin on 24, Sep. 1864 at 10 A.M.

J. W. Robinson
To
Mrs. S. F. Cushing

Territory of Nevada
County of Washoe ss

This is to certify that the undersigned Justice of the Peace did on the 8th day of October 1864 join in lawfull wedlock G. H. Clark and Fanny Taylor with their mutual consent in presence of Charles Davis and Maggie Davis.

R. M. Davis, Justice of the Peace

Filed for record at the request of Judge Bennett Jany. 6th A.D. 1865 at 15 min. past 12 A.M.

Geo. C. Cabot
County Recorder

U. S. T. Rev. Stamp. 5 cts. (in left-hand margin)

Typed as found in Marriage Records.

Confirmaions. Mt. Hood Chapter Oregon State Society DAR

The Canonical Church Register of St. Clement's Episcopal Mission, Oakland, Oregon. Register kept in vault of the Episcopal Diocese of Oregon, 11800 S. W. Military Lane, Portland, Oregon.

(Mrs.) Jeanette Mary Stearns (F) 1880
(Mrs.) Sarah Martha Barr Hall (F) 1880
(Mrs.) Martha Marcia Barr Hall (F) 1880

(Bishop confirming the above not listed.)

Catherine Moore F April 29, 1888
Catherine McKay F 1888
Theresa Ann Page F 1888
Emily Bambridge F 1888
Sylvia Teal F April 5, 1889
Thomas Bambridge M May 16, 1890
Mary Ann Bambridge F 1890
Hannah Bambridge F 1890
Sarah Alice Bambridge F 1890
Minnie Mahoney F March 9, 1891

Minnie Smith F 1891
James Henry Darling M April 16, 1893
Mary Stearns F May 16, 1894
Carrie Hall F 1894
Mrs. Boone F 1894
Langley Hall M March 29, 1896
James E. Manning M 1896
Robert Kidd M 1896
Grace Kidd F 1896
Fanny Little F 1896
George Thomas Russell M April 18, 1898
Frances Lydia Russell F 1898

(Above Confirmed by Bishop W. Morris)

Elizabeth Isabel Dearling F May 15, 1910
Kathryn Barry Deering F 1910
Vivian Catherine Mackey F 1910
Ruth Georgiana Powell F 1910
Carrie Alma Powell F 1910
Merle Alice Stearns F 1910
Martha Myland Stearns F 1910
Elizabeth (Powell) Stearns F 1910
Katherine May Vernon F 1910
Charles Milton Hiney M February 24, 1916

(Above were Confirmed by Bishop Charles Scadding)

Marriage Records of Perhaps Morgan County (1821-1822), Residents Found in Bartholomew Co., Indiana.

Bartholomew County was established by an act of the legislature on January 9, 1821. The county line at that time extended to the present south eastern corner of Morgan County. The two counties remained continuous until Brown County was established on February 4, 1836. It was only natural that some of the pioneers would take their vows of matrimony in Bartholomew County. As in the Owen County marriage records, some of the names have a familiar ring in the history of Morgan County.

Groom

Mathew Redwine
James McCoy
Edward Davis
Squire D. Ensley
Jacob Hansen
David Burkhart
Aquilla W. Rogers
Hiram Lee
Hiram H. Lewis
Thomas Dudley
George Stitts or Stith
Hiram L. Lewis
Christopher Cox
Richard Van Ladingham
Jesse Davidson
Thomas Scott
Isaac Pancake
Solomon McKinney
Elias A. Brock
Trystram C. Lambden
David Stienbarger

Bride

Nancy Pitcher
Lucy Berry
Esther White
Olive Cutler
Nancy Sims
Kisiah Lash
Nancy Arnold
Susan Duke
Mildred Harman
Jane Sullivan
Susanna Carlisle
Easter Osborne
Margaret Pope
Matilda Slusher
Nancy Durbin
Ellen Fortues
Micha Lemasters
Solomon McKinney
Rebecca Sloan
Polly Durbin
Mary Wall
Elizabeth Pence

Date

Mar. 29, 1821
Mar. 27, 1821
Mar. 29, 1821
Apr. 10, 1821
Apr. 15, 1821
June 3, 1821
May 29, 1821
June 23, 1821
June 26, 1821
July 5, 1821

Isabel (Issabel)
Sally Lemsasters
Isabel (Issabel)

Thompson

Jan. 10, 1822
Jan. 20, 1822
Feb. 7, 1822
March 28, 1822
Feb. 15, 1822

(license issued)

Dec. 31, 1821

ST. ANTHONY FALLS (Minneapolis, Minn.). Shown in the accompanying photograph are Miss Anne Quiggle (front), Minnesota State Regent, and Miss Marjorie Landmesser, Secretary of St. Anthony Falls Chapter, as they inspect the new elm stairs in the Sibley Tea House, which were made by Marj to replace the worn-out oak of the original Du Puis House (1854). The elm planks were obtained from a red elm, the bark of which had been stripped off because of Dutch elm disease. She sanded and planed the planks herself.

Sibley House Tea Room is part of the state DAR museum near Mendota, Minnesota, along with Sibley House 1835 (home of the first governor), and the Faribault House 1837 (home of an early fur trader).

Her current hobby, for the benefit of Sibley House, is the making of medallions with key chains, using simulated ivory polyester cast plastic after a glass etching of Sibley House. These are on sale there, available to visitors.

She has also made a Braille flag of white satin, red grosgrain ribbon, and white plastic with stars on the blue velvet field, for presentation to the Wooddale Nature Center in October 1973.

Chapter Regent is Mrs. Jessalyn Anderson, Vice Regent is Mrs. O. L. Henderson. Sibley House representative from the chapter to the state board of management and the Sibley House Association is Mrs. A. R. Kruger; alternates are Mrs. Hendrickson and Mrs. D. H. Nottage. The chapter also has an officer on the state board, Mrs. Lucy Rogers Hawkins, Librarian. Bridge parties are the chief form of fund-raising. The chapter was organized in 1917.

GREEN WOODS (Winsted, Conn.) honored the memory of four Winsted men who gave their lives for their country in Vietnam and one still listed as missing in action, by dedicating five flowering crabapple trees and a bronze plaque on the lawn of the Winchester Historical Society House on July 6, 1975. In addition to members of DAR, special invitations were sent to the parents of these young men and to the various Patriotic organizations of the town, many of whom attended.

American flags in holders at either end of the stone to which the marker is attached were placed by Charles Root, President of the Winsted Veterans' Council. Mrs. Leroy Hurlbut, Regent, welcomed the gathering and the Invocation was given by Mrs. Gaylord Smith, Chaplain. The marker and trees were dedicated by Mrs. Orrin Fritz of Torrington, Conn., State Chaplain, in grateful recognition of the patriotic service of these men in the Vietnamese War. She quoted the following verse:

They are not dead, our sons who fell in glory.
Who gave their lives for Freedom and for Truth:
We shall grow old, but never their great story.
Never their gallant youth.

Certificates of Honor were presented to the Mothers and Fathers of the men by Mrs. Donald Herman, Past Regent of Green Woods Chapter. This was followed by the Benediction, given by Ernest Bengston, Pastor of the Winchester Center Congregational Church.

The Vice Regent of Conn. DAR, Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson, attended the ceremony, as did the Past State Regent, Mrs. Ben Sasportas, Mrs. Robert Pawson, State Parliamentarian, and Miss Katherine Matthies, Honorary Vice President General.

At the close of the dedication, light refreshments were served in the dining room of the Historical House, which was open to the public for the occasion. Hostesses were Mrs. Clarence Bunnell, Registrar, and Mrs. Raymond Bensle, Vice Regent. Mrs. John Burwell and Mrs. Robert Tiers, Past Regents, presided at the tea table. This affair was the Bicentennial Project of Green Woods Chapter.—Katherine Herman.

NATHANIEL DAVIS (Odessa, Texas). The members of this chapter wish to honor Mrs. Minnie Lyle, the 98-year-old mother of one of our members. Mrs. Lyle has been a DAR member sixty years. Her maiden name was Minnie Norris, and she is a descendant of John Nuckolls of Whig Hill, South Carolina.
The Nuckolls family originated in England and in the War of Roses they sided with the York faction whose emblem was the white rose. When the family came to Virginia to settle they brought a cutting of the white rose, which they cultivated.

In 1732 John Nuckolls was born. He was married to Agatha Bullock of Virginia and they settled in South Carolina. A son, John, Jr., was born and later they settled at Whig Hill where they planted a cutting of the white rose. It thrived until the Civil War when it died, possibly because of the ravages of fighting. The Nuckolls plantation was raided several times, and household things were taken or destroyed. The soldiers of the Continental Army were quartered at Whig Hill where they planted a cutting of the white rose.

John Nuckolls was born and later they settled in Virginia to settle they brought a cutting of the white rose to what is now the United States. John Nuckolls, upon such a visit, found the meal bin empty. He and his son John, Jr. went to McKown's mill to have some corn ground.

The meal was taken and then the meal bin empty. He and his son John, Jr. went to McKown's mill to have some corn ground.

The miller was a Tory, and, recognizing Nuckolls as a Whig maneuvered so that he would have to stay overnight for the meal. He then informed his Tory friends of Nuckoll's presence and they came during the night and took him a short distance from the mill to be shot. Upon his protest they threatened to arouse the son and also kill him. Then he asked for five minutes to pray. After the first few sentences they said if he continued praying they would be unable to kill him, so they shot him through the head then and there. He was buried in a shallow grave near a tree stump, but later a friend and a few others informed of this came and buried his body at Whig Hill.

Today all of the family are buried in the old cemetery and the dates are from 1780 to 1833. Nothing except the lone chimney and the epitaph on his tomb stand as a reminder of the supreme sacrifice that one man made for liberty. We are proud to honor Mrs. Lyle and also her daughter, Mrs. John J. Kovach, who is a charter member and former regent of this chapter.

BLACK HILLS (Deadwood, South Dakota). Highlight of the year for the Honor Roll—award chapter was the presentation by Mrs. Paul Weber, State Regent, Sioux Falls, on her annual visit to the chapter on June 28, 1975, of the Americanism Award and Certificate to Mr. Josef Meier of Spearfish, South Dakota, who became an American citizen in 1937 at the Cook County Court House, Chicago, Ill. and has aided his nephew and others to become American citizens.

Mr. Meier received this award for outstanding work in presenting the Passion Play, bringing to thousands a reenactment of the life and suffering of Christ as an institution of service and inspiration as a thank you to this wonderful country for the great opportunity, safety, and security which are its gifts to its people. Mr. Meier has travelled widely throughout the country promoting the Passion Play, appearing on radio and television programs promoting the tourist industry so necessary for the Black Hills and South Dakota. On each occasion he has devoted time to stress the importance of our democracy and our obligations as citizens to maintain and further this great heritage.

The impact of Mr. Meier and the Passion Play on the economy of the Black Hills and South Dakota cannot be overemphasized. Mr. Don Young, Mayor of Spearfish, enumerated some of the achievements and community services of Mr. Meier.

In addition to preparing for this event the chapter had completed a busy year of programs of the educational, historical and philanthropic objectives of the Society, supporting the national projects, the DAR schools of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith and St. Mary's School for Indian Girls by gifts of clothing and donations. Among the new members were a mother, her daughter and granddaughter. Hostesses for the occasion were Mrs. Josef Meier and Mrs. Linfred Schuttle.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY (Pennsylvania). Richard Thornburgh (front row) U.S. Attorney in Pittsburgh, addressed a recent meeting of the Monongaehala Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania. Also seated is Mrs. Logan E. Soles, program chairman. Standing are Mrs. Richard Thornburgh, Mrs. Michael Herk, Vice Regent, and Dr. Michael Herk.

CINCINNATI (Cincinnati, Ohio) with the co-operation of the Hamilton County Park District, dedicated the Historic Dunn Log Cabin located in Shawnee Lookout Park in western Hamilton County, Ohio. Mrs. Jack A. Coleman, Regent, presided and unveiled the bronze marker. Mrs. Theodore Bumiller, Chaplain and Historic Sites Chairman, planned the marking.

Legend says the Log House was built circa 1795 by Micajah Dunn, an early settler and the son of Captain Hugh Dunn, a soldier of the American Revolution. It was originally located in Elizabethtown, Ohio. A "Save the Log Cabin" campaign was begun by concerned citizens who requested the Park District to aid them in saving the historic building. In a very short time civic groups, schoolchildren, and local companies raised over $9,100 to have the cabin restored and relocated within a County Park. This unique structure will be protected and preserved for the enjoyment, education and appreciation of future generations.

The condition and design of the log house is excellent and typical of the pioneer craftsmanship. Original construction of the cabin was accomplished without the use of nails. Perfections in the art of construction, the pioneers built a solid house through the use of ingenious methods—hewing, scoring, notching, and the use of wooden pins—all are visible in this lovely old home. Types of wood used included oak, walnut, cherry, hickory, maple and ash.

The grandparents of one of the Cincinnati Chapter members lived in the log house for 74 years, Mrs. Allene Schmale, Mrs. Marie B. McKinney, mother of Mrs. Schmale and a Chapter member; Mrs. Schmale, her son and daughter, and her grandchildren all attended the dedication. Fifteen descendants of the original owners were present for the ceremony.

Ohio State Officers, chapter members and guests enjoyed a family picnic in the park following the dedication.—Patricia D. Coleman.

WILLIAM P. DUVALL (Winter Park, Florida) was host in September to the Florida State Society's Workshop. Climax of the meeting was the presentation of the State Bicentennial gift to the Orlando Public Library.

The gift is a bronze plaque, five feet by three, representing the Indian Green Corn Dance. As Bicentennial project the plaque is appropriate, for the Indians in Florida at the time of the Revolution undoubtedly outnumbered the whites. Also,
This brought me to wonder how many other members hide membership for the same reasons. There is no way to know. BUT, why react in this manner? Why not do the following:

Tell your friends, relatives and acquaintances of the fine DAR programs when opportunities arise. Tell of Good Citizens, DAR schools, Genealogical Research, National Defense, Student Loan and Scholarship. Repetition and enthusiasm can work wonders on the oldest die-hard.

The benefits? Increased knowledge of DAR programs on the part of non-members. More new members as some of those persons you talk to will be eligible for membership. The best PUBLIC RELATIONS you could obtain. And all of this costs nothing but a few minutes of your time.

Be informed. Read your DAR magazine. Read your state newsletter. Ask informed members such as your chapter regent if unsure on a subject.

The final winner—The Daughters of the American Revolution—and yourself for being a good member. Wouldn’t you like to have this feeling of satisfaction? The time is now.—Eva Lomerson Collins

OLD NINETY-SIX DISTRICT (Edgefield, South Carolina) and the South Carolina Society, NSDAR, conducted a dedication and grave marking service in honor of Rebecca Calhoun Pickens Bacon (Mrs. John Edmund) at Willow Brook Cemetery, Edgefield.

The dedication was attended by over one hundred persons, including members of the South Carolina DAR Society, descendants and friends from over the state.

Mrs. Bacon served as the first active, elected State Regent and her term of office spanned from 1892-1897.

The Invocation for the service was given by Miss Hattie Belle Lester, DAR State Chaplain.

The Color Guard was composed of members of the 96 Rangers, the C.A.R. Society sponsored by the Old Ninety-Six District Chapter. Mrs. W. A. Huey led in the salute to the Flags.

Mrs. Maner L. Tonge, State DAR Membership Chairman, led the American’s Creed.

Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, State Regent, was introduced by Mrs. Ben Smith, Chapter Regent. Mrs. Burgdorf introduced distinguished guests and expressed her appreciation for the placing of the marker by the State Society and the Old Ninety-Six District Chapter in relation to the forthcoming Bicentennial of this Country.

Introductory remarks were made by Mrs. H. Berley Shealy, DAR State Bicentennial Chairman.

The marker of blue granite, with a replica of the DAR Insignia embedded in the granite, was unveiled by Mrs. Dorothea Jenkins, a descendant.

Miss Hortense Woodson, past Regent and member of the Old Ninety-Six District Chapter, presented the dedicatory remarks.

The Benediction was given by Dr. J. William Harris, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Edgefield.

Following the Dedication Program, a reception was held at the Old Episcopal Church Rectory, which has been leased and renovated by Mrs. P. F. Henderson, a Chapter member. Mrs. Henderson, and other members of the Chapter, served as hostesses.

YANTACAW (Nutley, N.J.). We are proud that Nutley’s “Bicentennial Belle” is Mrs. David Hallidy, an organizing member. One of five candidates in the recent competition sponsored by Nutley’s Bicentennial Committee, she’ll be 76 in ’76. Born here, Fannie joined Colonel John Washington Chapter while studying at George Washington University. She paged at Continental Congress in 1918. Always loyal, our Belle has served as a Chapter Officer and chaired several committees. Her daughter, June Wedlich, is a chapter member.

Mrs. Britton R. Hallowell, Organizing Regent, has done splendid work assisting DAR and Nutley celebrate Bicentennial USA. She directed Yantacaw’s project, placing an NSDAR Bicentennial plaque on Nutley’s 1760 Dutch Colonial Speer House. Last March the dedication ceremony, well attended by local dignitaries, Speer descendants and interest citizens, was conducted by Mrs. Mortimer C. Keeney, Regent, and Mrs. Hallowell. A Girl Scout Troop assisted. Attired in colonial dress, our hostess-owner-member, Mrs. Thomas Peckenhall, welcomed everyone to inspect the house and enjoy refreshments.

Because of Elsie Hallowell’s leadership...
in Town Bicentennial activities, we feel very much part of it all. She was chairman of the kick-off event on April 20th, Paul Revere’s Ride. Thanks to Elsie’s having engaged enthusiastic support from school, church, civic, veterans’ and social organizations, it was truly a picturesque, community enterprise. She later assisted in reenactments of Boston Tea Party and Battle of Bunker Hill.

With Heritage in mind, Elsie organized a trip to the Statue of Liberty. On September 20th, Nutley made history when eleven chartered buses (one carrying costumed High School Fife and Drum Corps), travelled in caravan with police escort to Battery Park. The passengers sailed to Liberty Island aboard a Circle Linter flying the New Jersey Bicentennial flag. It was the first time that a town ever visited en masse, and a State had presented its Bicentennial flag to be flown there.

COLONEL WILLIAM CABELL (Newport Beach, CA). It was a day for reminiscing when Col. William Cabell Chapter celebrated its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary with a Tea at the home of Mrs. Milton Sampson on Newport Bay.

Honored on this occasion were six of the Organizing Members: Mrs. Challen Landers, Mrs. Braden Finch, Mrs. William Tritt, Mrs. Henry Schulhof, Mrs. W. E. Blinn and Mrs. William Fisher—all active in the business and social life of their community. Each Charter Member recalled some of the happenings of that year 1950 when the chapter was new. Pictures and interesting clippings were shared.

Mrs. Finch gave some of the background of her ancestor, Col. William Cabell, for whom this chapter was named. From many proposed names, his was chosen because he had served with distinction on Gen. Washington’s Staff. Mrs. Finch said that the Cabell home, Union Hill, in Amherst County Virginia, is still a beautiful place to visit.

After Tea was served the Regent, Mrs. Oliver Minear, introduced her special guest from San Clemente Chapter, Mrs. J. H. Kinkaid, who had assisted at the Organizing Meeting in 1950. Mrs. Kinkaid noted that the Charter Members had set an example of fine leadership which this chapter has followed throughout its twenty-five years of remarkable growth.

At the close of the informal program each Charter Member was given a Commemorative Mission Plate, graciously presented by Mrs. Minear.

MICAJAH BULLOCK (Raleigh, N.C.). At the Governor Morehead School for the Blind Assembly Program, September 12, two textured flags were presented by three Chapter members. Mrs. W. C. Grady, Chapter Regent, spoke briefly of the flags and the heritage that is our privilege to enjoy. She presented Mrs. E. T. Currin, Treasurer, and Mrs. L. L. Holder, Registrar, who made the flags. The stripes of the xags are of different texture and the stars are embroidered, giving a raised effect. This enables the children, by sense of touch, to better understand the flag. Mrs. Holder presented the fifty-star flag to Nell Smith, representing the Primary Department. Mrs. Currin presented the thirteen-star flag to Donna Cooper, representing the High School. The program was concluded by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

COLONEL HARDY MURFREE (Murfreesboro, Tennessee). Patriot friendships affected destinies. The lives of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, lives which had a profound impact on the culture, life, and destiny of the American people, intersected when the two met in the Continental Congress in 1775. The story of their friendship, their estrangement, and their eventual reconciliation and resumption of their fascinating correspondence was received by a delighted audience of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution when Wendell Garrett addressed the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter and their guests at their sixty-fifth anniversary celebration and Bicentennial observance.

Mr. Garrett, Editor of The Magazine Antiques and a Jefferson and Adams scholar, using slides of paintings depicting the two men and the historical events in which they were involved as well as views of their homes and other sites related to their lives, traced their curious relationship to the day of their deaths on the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the document they helped draft. “How could we have produced such talent, such men of forward-looking abilities?” Garrett asked. “Would that we have had three or four men today of their outstanding qualities!”

Mr. Garrett was presented by Mrs. Walter Hughey King, past Curator General and Honorary State Regent after the chapter paid tribute to its fifty-year member, Lib Murfree Huggins Barham, and to its past Regents.

The chapter was founded April 25, 1910, and named in honor of the North Carolinian after whom Murfreesboro was also named. The Organizing Regent was Mary Noailles Murfree, who wrote under the pseudonym of Charles Egbert Craddock and is a famous Tennessee author. Thirty-two have followed in her footsteps, serving as Regents of the chapter during this sixty-five-year period, indicating the great interest and participation of our members. In their honor, the chapter placed a book, “The Bicentennial Almanac,” in Linebaugh Public Library. From the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter have come four State Regents, two Vice Presidents General, a Historian General and a Curator General. The chapter has helped in organizing an SAR chapter in Murfreesboro, a DAR chapter in Smyrna, and a C.A.R. Society.

CENTENNIAL STATE (Greeley, Colorado). A gift of a Colorado State flag, in flowers, by the State Society Children of the American Revolution and a permanent bench and tree by Centennial State Chapter DAR, were presented to the City of Greeley in special ceremonies on the grounds of the Meeker Museum.

The Meeker Museum is housed in the original home of Nathan C. Meeker, a leader in the Union Colony which founded Greeley. Mr. Meeker was killed in the Ute Indian uprising at White River Agency in 1879 and is buried in Greeley. Mrs. Meeker resided in the home until her death in 1905.

Mrs. James Ryan, Chapter Bicentennial Chairman, presented Miss Kathy Keller, retiring State president C.A.R. and Na-
nion Vice President of the Rocky Mountain Region C.A.R. and Mrs. Richard Bateman, Senior State President of Colorado C.A.R. and new Regent of Centennial State Chapter.

Mrs. Bateman presented the gift to Mr. Gid Gates, Mayor pro tem, who accepted for the City of Greeley.

Honored guests were Mr. Gid Gates; Mrs. Mitchell V. Evans, Colorado State Regent; Mrs. Herbert Mosley, retiring State Regent; and Mrs. Fred Jeffries, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Frank Wagner, Regent of Cache La Poudre Chapter; Miss Irma Prinici, Greeley council member; Miss Caroline Goodwin, State C.A.R. Bicentennial Chairman; Miss Elaine Kleckner, newly elected State President, C.A.R.; and Mrs. T. J. Aron, State Historian.

C.A.R. members taking part in flag ceremonies were Susan and Mary Bateman; Edward and John Aron and David Kleckner, members of William Smith Livingston Society and Paul and Chris Moss of John Blue Society.

A tour of the museum followed the ceremonies.

SHUKHOTA TOMAHA (Columbus, Mississippi). The versatility, wisdom, and humor that made Benjamin Franklin the toast of Paris in the 18th century still have power to captivate a modern audience, as was proved at a recent meeting of the Shukhota Tomaha Chapter, DAR, in Columbus, Miss.

"An Interview With Benjamin Franklin," created by Dorene Weaver Angeles, featured Tom Fagan, president of the Columbus Community Theater, in the role of Franklin.

Mrs. Angeles, who has combined her experience as a teacher and journalist to construct interviews with patriots of the American Revolution, took the role of the interviewer. Attired in costumes of the period, the actors evoked amazement and amusement by turns, as their conversation over tea bounced back and forth from philosophical subjects and miraculous predictions to displays of impish humor. Fagan, a favorite of area theater audiences and Franklin "look-alike," ably portrayed the many facets of the man Woodrow Wilson characterized as a multiple American.

Attired in Quaker simplicity, the make-believe Franklin, complete with spectacles, bald pate, and skimpy locks, predicted the use of aircraft in warfare, the employment of suspended animation in medical science, and the growth of America into a great nation, "populous and mighty."

Set at the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, the interview engages Franklin in conversation on his reasons for urging adoption of the new constitution, advice to would-be philanthropists and promoters of good works, confessions of boyhood "errata," and other reminiscences esteemed patriot Thomas Jefferson called "the ornament of mankind."

In introducing the program, Mrs. Ray A. Purr, a past Regent of the chapter and member of the current program committee, noted that in presenting the "Interviews With the Founding Fathers" the Shukhota Tomaha Chapter had launched "a Bicentennial balloon." Media coverage of "An Interview With Thomas Jefferson," introduced at a spring meeting of the chapter in 1974, has resulted in bookings of the interview throughout the United States.

(Educational institutions and groups interested in producing the interviews or "press conferences" may receive further information from the writer: Dorene Weaver Angeles, 6185 Audubon Drive, Pensacola, Fla. 32501.)

Ramona R. Ainsworth. Those so designated were Mrs. Howard Ashby, Mrs. H.C. Machledt, Mrs. C.E. Stephenson, Mrs. H.H. Smith, and Miss Mary Hostetler.

The Chapter was honored to have five State Dignitaries present for the festivities: Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, State Regent; Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Leland S. Winch, Central District Director; Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, State Chairman of Junior Membership; and Mrs. Dennis Lee Dodd, State Vice Chairman of Junior Bazaar. Several guests from other chapters shared the occasion. A newly admitted member, Mrs. Mark A. Pickel, received the official welcome.

For the program, Mrs. Egan, State Regent, addressed the group on the topic, "A DAR Salute to the Bicentennial Birthday of the U.S.A."

The members of the chapter officiated at a Flag Day Observance at the Lew Wallace Museum Grounds on Saturday, June 14. The Chapter presented a large American flag to the officials of the Crawfordsville Parks and Recreation Board and dedicated it for use at the Lew Wallace Study and for the benefit of the community. The program was a joint commemorative endeavor with the Community Bicentennial Committee. The service was conducted by Mrs. Ainsworth, Chapter Regent, with an invocation by Mrs. Robert Frame, Chaplain. A brass ensemble from Crawfordsville High School furnished patriotic music for the occasion. A color guard from the local National Guard Unit presented the colors during the raising of the flag and Pledge of Allegiance.

The chairman of the Parks and Recreation Board accepted the flag, and the chairman of the Community Bicentennial Committee spoke a salute to the United States Army which has been celebrating its 200th birthday. A firing squad from the Byron Cox Post of American Legion gave the firing salute. A number of Dorothy Q members as well as townspeople witnessed the impressive ceremony.

LA PUERTA DE ORO (San Francisco, CA) and other local chapter Daughters had the pleasure of attending the October luncheon meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Lt. Col. Robert D. Savage, President General, National Society, SAR; Calvin E. Chumm, Ph.D., National Vice Pres-
ident General, NSSAR; Mr. William F. Mendenhall, California State President of the San Francisco Chapter; and other NSSAR officers and Compatriots attended. The President General presented the Society's highest award, the Gold Good Citizen Medal, to Compatriot Walter S. Johnson.

La Puerta de Oro past Regent and Liaison Chairman SAR-DAR, Mrs. Albert L. Campodonica, recent recipient of the Martha Washington Medal for distinguished service rendered to the NSSAR, was introduced and credited with her contributions to the NSSAR and to Mr. Johnson's best known philanthropy, the rehabilitation of the Panama Pacific Exposition building built in 1915 and now known as San Francisco's beautiful Palace of Fine Arts.

Mr. Charles Davis, the oldest living member of the NSSAR and its President in 1927, was also honored. Mr. Davis presented a pointed and meaningful comparison of past and present patriotic, social, and moral mores.

The meeting was stimulating to both Sons and Daughters and such compliments should be exchanged more frequently. The photographs were taken by enthusiastic NSDAR/SAR booster, Rey Guila.—Esther Colton Whitfield.

LOUISA ADAMS (Washington, D.C.). In October, 1975, the chapter and Colonel Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph, Vermont memorialized three Vermont Revolutionary soldiers, John Allen, Stockbridge, Stephen Steele, Jr., and Amos Chaffee, Rochester and dedicated markers in cemeteries in each town. The Bicentennial theme "Making Local History Live" was carried out.

Mrs. Seward Osha, Regent, Colonel Israel Converse Chapter, presided. Miss Callie M. Callicott, Regent, Louisa Adams Chapter, and Mrs. James W. Hutchinson, Chaplain, Colonel Israel Converse Chapter, dedicated the markers. Other participants included Martain-Fales Post, American Legion, Rochester, Whitchurch Elementary School Band, Stockbridge and Rochester High School Band. Distinguished guests attending were Mrs. Harold Stillwell, State Regent, Mrs. Norma F. Oakes, State Vice Regent and other Vermont DAR officials.

Reverend Raymond Odoiine gave the invocation at memorial services for John Allen, Stockbridge. Following the dedication of the marker in Maplewood cemetery and its unveiling by Mrs. Richard Summers, Frederick, Md., the Honor Guard fired the volley and Taps were sounded by Kirt Temple and Dale Isham, fifth grade students.

On the Village Green, Rochester, Reverend Kenneth Fuller gave the invocation at the memorial service for Stephen Steele, Jr., and Amos Chaffee. Three Band members as the "Spirit of 1776" led the procession to the Old Village cemetery for the dedication of the marker for Stephen Steele, Jr. It was unveiled by Mrs. Brinkley E. Callicott, Washington, D. C. Following the volley Taps were sounded by Lori Stoddard and John Cohen, Rochester High School Band.

In North Hollow cemetery the marker for Amos Chaffee was dedicated. It was unveiled by Henry Chaffee, Boston, Mass.

As the last reverberation of Taps died away against the beautiful mountains, all dispersed to their respective homes thus closing a "Community Action" event for the several towns in the White River Valley of Vermont.

RHEA-CRAIG (Sweetwater, Tennessee). As a part of Monroe County's Bicentennial celebration, Margaret Browder, Regent, and Mrs. C. L. Clark, organizing Regent, are pictured at the marker of the great Indian Warpath or "Sequoyah Trail."

This market was placed by the Rheacraig Chapter in 1934 in honor of the Cherokee Indian, Sequoyah, who was born in Monroe County. It also marks one place in the county crossed by the Cherokee Indians on their march westward, known as the "Trail of Tears."

COLONEL ARTHUR FORBIS (Greensboro, N. C.) and the United States Marine Corps Reserve Communications Company joined forces on Monday, November 10, 1975 to present gifts to the new Central North Carolina School for the Deaf and to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Marine Corps.

Miss Emma Louise Jeffress and Miss Julia Avery, members of the Colonel Arthur Forsbis Chapter, presented an American flag that had been flown over the Capitol in Washington, D. C. on September 19, 1975. Hope McElellan, a third grade student, accepted for the school.

Captain John Glassmire planted two Crepe Myrtle trees to begin the local Marine Corps' Bicentennial Tree Planting Program.

Other chapter members participating were Vice Regent, Mrs. J. Michael Hart, interim teacher at the school. Mrs. J. Milton Covington, Registrar, led the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. Mrs. John Dixon and Mrs. Harold Gray baked a birthday cake for the Marines and provided small cloth flags for each student (187).

The invocation was given by Dr. Charles Shannon, Minister of West Market Street United Methodist Church. State Representative, Tom Gilmore, was the guest speaker. Music was furnished by the Grimsley High School Marching Band and their fine music added much to the occasion.

Mrs. James N. Ellis, Jr., Regent of the Chapter, recognized special guests; Representatives from the Guilford Battle Chapter and Rachel Caldwell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Sons of the American Revolution; and a member of Guilford County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, Mr. McDaniel Lewis.

COL. GEORGE MOFFETT (Beaumont, Texas). During the planning period for the 1975-1976 programs, Col. George Moffett Chapter invited the Paul Revere Chapter Sons of the American Revolution to join with them to open the Bicentennial Year during Constitution Week with a formal Banquet.

On the evening of September 16, the two organizations and their guests assembled in the Beaumont County Club. Col. George Moffett Chapter Regent, Mrs. Perry G. Matthews, called the meeting to order. She turned the gavel over to Mr. A. A. DeLee, President of Paul Revere Chapter, SAR, who gave the command to the Honor Guard from the Marine Corps to post the Colors. The Pledge of
Allegiance was recited and the Star Spangled Banner was sung by the assembled guests.

Among the honored guests for the evening were the State Regent of TSDAR, Mrs. F. Hastings Pannill; Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Chairman of DAR Schools; Honorary Senior Chairman of C.A.R. Mrs. David T. Cotham; and several Chapter Regents from neighboring cities. Besides Mr. DeLee, President of Paul Revere Chapter, Mr. Fred Hill, Secretary-Treasurer of Paul Revere was also present. Col. Joe M. Hill of Dallas, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. Adrian Drouillet, State Treasurer, and several past National Officers were also in attendance.

The musical entertainment was presented by two Lamar University Students who hold scholarships from Col. George Moffett Chapter. The speaker for the evening was Rear Admiral C. H. Taylor, Retired, who gave a most compelling talk on National Defense.

At the end of the evening, Mr. DeLee ordered the retiring of the Colors. Then the assembled guests joined in singing My Country Tis of Thee and the guests were dismissed.

**Ketoctin (Loudoun County, Virginia).** Situated in the Blue Ridge foothills of Virginia in an area rich in colonial history, Ketoctin Chapter of the DAR decided to lose no time to begin its celebrations for our country's Bicentennial. Accordingly, on May 18, 1975, at the Purcellville Library there was held a gala of Virginia in an area rich in colonial history. As this part of the program concluded, those in attendance were next attracted to the rollicking strains of square dance music when a local troupe performed on the patio of the library. During the afternoon, visitors moved in and out of the social hall of the library where refreshments were served.

Before the May celebration, Ketoctin Chapter had seized opportunities to mark graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, who were Johannes Axline at New Jerusalem Church at Lovettsville in May, 1974, and Ferdinand Van Sickler at North Fork Baptist Church in October, 1974. Furthermore, Ketoctin Chapter placed historic markers on the Primitive Baptist Church at North Fork and on the regular Baptist Church nearby.

In the fall of 1975 Ketoctin presented to the Purcellville Library a rare edition titled "John Champe, the Soldier and the Man" by Ida M. Judy. Champe, a citizen of Loudoun and a sergeant under General Washington, was honored in 1940 when a monument to him was placed in Aldie because he had helped his country by spying on Benedict Arnold.

Constitution Week was observed in Loudoun by Ketoctin, which through leadership of Mrs. Contee Adams, arranged for copies of the Constitution to be dropped by airplane over several schools while patriotic programs were held to coincide with this procedure.

To celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, Ketoctin had a luncheon on April 1, 1975, in Leesburg at the Laurel Brigade Inn, dating back to 1759.

**Gallatin (Gallatin, Missouri).**

In the fall of 1975 Ketoctin presented to the Purcellville Library a rare edition titled "John Champe, the Soldier and the Man" by Ida M. Judy. Champe, a citizen of Loudoun and a sergeant under General Washington, was honored in 1940 when a monument to him was placed in Aldie because he had helped his country by spying on Benedict Arnold.

Constitution Week was observed in Loudoun by Ketoctin, which through leadership of Mrs. Contee Adams, arranged for copies of the Constitution to be dropped by airplane over several schools while patriotic programs were held to coincide with this procedure.

To celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, Ketoctin had a luncheon on April 1, 1975, in Leesburg at the Laurel Brigade Inn, dating back to 1759.

**GALLATIN (Gallatin, Missouri).**

was organized in October, 1913. No Charter Member is living although the present Regent, Mrs. Charles Brandon, will have been a member for 63 years in 1976, at first a member at large, joining the Galtin Chapter just after it was chartered.

On October 20, 1975, the dedication of the flag pole, the American and Missouri Flags took place at the entrance of the newly completed R5 High School in Gallatin, Missouri, with Boy Scouts and the Gallatin H.S. Band assisting. The Regent, Mrs. Brandon, president, and presented the County Chairman of Bicentennial, Mr. Jim Whitsett, and Mrs. Herbert White, Regent of the Missouri State Society, as the speakers of the occasion. The flag pole at the cost of over $600.00 was financed by the sale of the reprinted "Daviess County History of 1882," which was the Chapter's first Bicentennial project.

This Chapter has always been active and productive, and in a town of about 1800 population. We are establishing a Museum; we are paying in full the per capita assessment for the President General's project. We plan an outstanding Style Show to be called "Then and Now" for 1976 showing all types of clothes from the very old to the present with vocal and instrumental music for accompaniment.

**SUSANNAH LEE BARLOW (Oregon City, Oregon).** The chapter members have been busy with projects of DAR aims this fall.

In September, a concrete bench and a bronze plaque was dedicated in memory of a past member, Mrs. Martha (Marshall) MeKown Dana. Mrs. Dana was the State Regent of Oregon 1948-1950. The bench was placed by a flagpole at the Dr. Robert Newell House DAR Museum near Champlone State Park. Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Howard, officiated at the ceremony. Accepting the bench for the State Society was Mrs. Herbert W. White, Jr., State Regent.

In October the bicentennial project was completed. The chapter, at the request of the curator of the Dr. John McLoughlin House Museum, a National Historic Site, printed in a pamphlet, a self-guided walking tour of historic sites and old homes in the Oregon City area. The tour is one mile long and takes about one-half hour. It begins and ends at the McLoughlin House Museum. Mrs. Hal Willcox was responsible for printing and assembling the pamphlets.

In November an American Flag was presented to a Blue Bird group along with flag decals and pamphlets to each member. Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter was joined by Mt. Hood Chapter in the presentation. Mrs. Robert L. Chais presented the American Flag and a talk was given by Mrs. Glenn A. Eaton.

**CHEROKEE (Atlanta, Georgia).** Mrs. D. P. Eubank, Regent, and Mrs. John A. Dunaway, Chairman of Constitution Week, cooperated with Gov. George Busbee and Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson in the celebration of Constitution
Week. 7,500 pieces of patriotic literature were distributed in 10 schools, four libraries and four churches. 40 hours of radio time which included three full programs and 40 spot announcements were obtained. Television, including a three minute Editorial, given by a member was handled on Channels 5 and 11. 48 inches of newspaper publicity was credited to the Chapter.

Under the capable and enthusiastic leadership of the Constitution Week Chairman, chapter members and non-members participated.

The first annual UNITED STATES DAY was sponsored by the Chapter on October 23rd at the rotunda of the State Capitol. Schools, patriotic organizations and individuals participated. The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence was placed on display. Speakers and inspiring patriotic music, made the first United States Day in Georgia a day to remember and to repeat.—Isabell Buzett.

MARY BALL WASHINGTON (Sheldon, Iowa). The Bicentennial Event sponsored by the chapter was an “Ancestral Quilt and Pillow Exhibit” held in the Israel Sheldon Room in the Public Library.

Over 150 exhibits using over 125 quilt block patterns were displayed by community residents. The exhibit drew 800 visitors from a radius of 60 miles. Four area newspapers carried pictures and articles, three radio stations aired spot announcements. Stores displayed posters. Church bulletins carried announcements.

Fifteen heritage quilts were over 100 years old, the oldest being 156 years. The newest was in the frame, whereupon quilters demonstrated quilting techniques. Carding of raw wool and spinning it into yarn were demonstrated. A member presented a program on “The History of Quilts.”

Interesting exhibits were “Trip Around the World” using 6300 tiny squares, “Birds of America” made by a 90 year old lady, “Paisley” shawl from the 19th century, 100 year old cover made from homespun yarn which had been colored with dye made from berry juice, “Friendship Bon Voyage” quilt with appliqued sailing vessels, “Puff” quilt of venerable age, 1891 “Cate-Stand” quilt, handwoven coverlet 138 years old, snowy white knitted bedspread which won first prize at Sheldon Fair in 1915, “Star” quilt inner lined with paper.

The Log Cabin, Nine Patch and Crazy quilts bore evidence that pioneer women never wasted a scrap of cloth. Eye catching quilts were Colonel’s Lady, Blazing Star, LaMoyne Star, Bear’s Paw, Drunkard’s Path, Old Maid’s Puzzle, Jacob’s Ladder, Flower Garden, Dash, Broken Dishes, Irish Chain, Cactus Plant, Mill Wheel, Kaleidoscope, Hearts and Flowers, Dresden Plate, Trailing Vine.

Visitors marveled at the tiny stitches taken by expert quilters.

Mary Ball Washington members found something to do and they did it with their might.

WHITE ALLOE (Parkville, Missouri) observed the Bicentennial by marking the grave of a real daughter near Smithville, Mo.

The DAR marker was placed on the headstone for Mrs. Sophia Kennedy Rollins, whose father, John Kennedy, died of starvation on a British ship off the coast of New York, during the Revolutionary War.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Rual Joyce, presided at the program which included presentation of a color guard, a drum and fife duet, flag ceremony, brief talk by Rep. William Dick Fickle, placing the marker and 13-star flag on the stone and the benediction.

The State Regent, Mrs. Herbert White, and other state officers attended as did several of Mrs. Rollins descendents.

The youngest was eight-year-old Julie Hendrick, eight generations removed from the honoree.

Two of the descendents, Mrs. America Lowmiller and Mrs. Ralph Kimsey, are chapter members and participated in the ceremony.

NOVA CAESAREA (Newark, New Jersey) the oldest DAR Chapter in New Jersey, in celebration of the nation’s Bicentennial, rededicated a plaque in the oldest church of Belleville, the third oldest in the state of New Jersey, the Belleville Reformed Church. Established in 1697, its original name was the Reformed Dutch Church of Second River; and services were held in the Dutch language until 1714.

A violent tornado in 1804 rendered the church unfit for services, and a new church was erected. The present church edifice dates from 1853. Some thirty-five Chinese families became members in 1882. The 275th anniversary celebration was held in 1972. During August of last year, extensive restoration and renovation was accomplished through the devoted effort of church members. An interesting feature of the church building dating from 1895 is three memorial windows given by the Speers family. Each of these tall windows contains over 400 pieces of stained glass.

The above-mentioned plaque was placed by Nova Caesarea Chapter on the front entrance in 1927, dedicated to the memory of 61 Revolutionary soldiers buried in the adjoining cemetery. Those participating in the rededication service were Mrs. Stephen A. Beers, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Robert M. Sutton, New Jersey State Regent; Mrs. Herbert F. Miller, State Historian; and the Reverend Paul Z. Ruter, Pastor of the church. All were given an escorted tour of the church and cemetery, where ancestors of some members had been buried. Later the members reconvened at the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, for their regular monthly meeting. There, after a delicious buffet luncheon, Mrs. Maurice R. Welch talked on “Newark in 1776.”

ESTUDILLO (Hemet, California). The highlight of the October 28, 1975 meeting was the presentation of a 50-year pin to Mrs. Robert L. Danielson by Honorary Regent, Mrs. Charles Van Fleet. Mrs. (Continued on page 274)
ington District was held and a plan devised for another campaign against the Chickamaugas. Colonel Kennedy rushed to the frontier and on the 22nd wrote from Evan's Ferry of the French Broad to Colonel John Tipton, that his information was that one thousand Indians were preparing to attack, the Creeks under their leader, McGilleary, having joined the Chickamaugas; that the station on the south side of French Broad had been evacuated; the women and children were on the march for succor in the upper settlements; and that in the last attack made by the Indians forty-two persons had been killed. Kennedy stated that he was mustering all men possible for defense. There seemed to be grave danger that all the settlers in Greene County would have to abandon their homes.

November 26th Kennedy wrote to General Martin of the advisability of raising and equipping a new force to march against the Indians: “It is a blemish on true Americans” for such hostilities to begin on land purchased by settlers from the Indians. In this letter he described the horrible situation. However, dispatches came from Secretary of War, Henry Knox, for whom Knoxville was yet to be named, requiring all military operations against the Indians to cease.

John Sevier was not idle in the midst of impending ruin. A foray was being made against Sherrill's Station by two hundred Indians. Sevier, with forty horsemen, out ranging, came upon the trail of the savages, and following it arrived at the station just as the redmen were setting fire to the buildings under the cover of darkness. At a given signal, Sevier's men charged, the redmen gave way and the rescuers were welcomed with joy by the stationers. The North Carolina Gazette, of the period stated that the exploit was “performed to the Governor of Franklin's usual good fortune; not a man of his party was hurt.” This ended what is believed to be the last mass attack by Indians upon settlers in bounds of what is now Greene County. Peace reigned, and Kennedy was enabled to return to the duties of his clerkship for several years.

The last military service of Kennedy was on General Sevier's campaign against the Cherokees in October 1793, known as the Etowah campaign. Kennedy was Colonel in Command of Greene County troops, numbering 108 men. Captains of Companies under him were James Richardson, cavalry, Joseph Lusk, John Hardin and Samuel McGahee. The participation of Kennedy is not mentioned by Ramsey in his Annals, but fully appears in Sevier's Diary.

By Act of the Territorial Assembly of 1795, Kennedy acted as a commissioner in laying out the town of Greeneville.

General Kennedy in 1796 retired from public life to his farm; but he remained a public figure of note. In 1798 it seemed that a war between the United States and France was inevitable. This country had called General George Washington to service as commander-in-chief of its army, and John Sevier was appointed brigadier-general. In this situation a meeting of the citizens of Greene County was held at Greeneville over which Kennedy presided, and George Duffield, a young lawyer, later son-in-law of General Nathaniel Taylor, served as secretary.

General Kennedy was a friend of education. As early as 1783 he is named as an incorporator of Martin’s Academy, now Washington College Academy, and he was, also, a trustee of Greeneville College, now Tusculum College.

Daniel Kennedy died September 15, 1802 of blood poisoning following a bruise on the hand from a forge hammer. In the Ex parte of Estate of Daniel Kennedy Sr. November 7, 1808 in The Court of Common Pleas Etc. of The County of Greene and State of Tennessee the following children were named in the Deed: John Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, William Kennedy, Daniel Kennedy, Allen Kennedy, George W. Kennedy, Sarah Kennedy and Margaret Kennedy, Junior.

Daniel Kennedy was buried at Mount Zion Church, about six miles from Greeneville. Above his grave was erected a monument—a large rock imbedded in which was a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

To the Memory
of
Col. Daniel Kennedy
1750-1802
Soldier, Patriot, Statesman
Revolutionary Soldier
Pioneer of Tennessee
First Clerk of Court
Greene County
Served under four forms of Government 1783-1802
Supported State of Franklin
Made Peace with the Indians
Trustee
Greeneville and Washington
College
Erected by Descendants 1920

DAR Magazine
Bicentennial Issue
July 1976
"FOR YOUR VALENTINE"

For that Special Someone an Exquisite keepsake

"Hurray for the Red, White and Blue"

45 imported red, white and blue European rhinestones circle this striking 18K gold electroplated cut-out eagle medallion on its own removable 24" chain. Gift boxed, $12.00 + 1.00 postage and handling.

Mini cut-out Eagle Medallion set with 2.25 carats man made diamonds on its own removable 24" chain. 18K Gold or Silver Electroplated. 1¾" diameter, center ¾" diameter. $12.50 + 1.00 postage and handling. Please specify finish.

"Our Nations Colors Worn Proudly"

Beautiful Bicentennial Scarfs, machine washable polyester, made in the U.S.A. Square 29" x 29" or oblong 56" x 14". $8.50 each + 1.00 postage and handling. Specify style.

Handsome Bicentennial Ties in three smart designs, Flags, Liberty Bell and Minutemen. Let your Valentine celebrate our "200th" Birthday all year. $8.50 each + 1.00 postage and handling, specify design.

"Time for Celebrating"

Stunning, Red, White and Blue enamel on 18K Gold Electroplate 17 jewel Watch. Beautiful faceted crystal. Easy to read dial. One year guarantee. $45.00 + 1.00 postage and handling.

To: BICENTENNIAL EAGLE
224 21st Place, Santa Monica, CA 90402
Excellent Fund Raiser. Please Show Ad to Chapter Regent
Courtesy Discount to DAR Chapters in Dozen Lots
A BICENTENNIAL SALUTE TO OUR REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANCESTORS

REELFOOT CHAPTER
Union City, Tennessee
Mrs. Morris Addington Vowell, Regent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Verna Allen Greer (Mrs. J. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allman, Edward</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td><strong>Grace Dietzel Gary (Mrs. D. C.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Emily Wilford Timm (Mrs. C. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Samuel</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Ruth Holmes Osborne (Mrs. M. E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbuckette, William</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Ruth Forcum Lannom (Mrs. Forcum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayres, Nathan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Marie Letais Chew de Dodd (Mrs. E. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkley, Robert</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Harriette Eagle Schleifer (Mrs. G. F., Jr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Hugh Ferguson</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Ruth Lavelle Wylie Chadwell (Mrs. K. B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bransford, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Michael Beagley Cloyes (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browder, Isham</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Bess Killar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryan, James</td>
<td>Va., N.C.</td>
<td>Mary Kelly Vowell (Mrs. M. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan, John Jr.</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Kathi Lee Box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagen, William</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>*Mary Bird Pursersey Kiley (Mrs. W. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloisey, James III</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dorothy Simpson Lavine (Mrs. L. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colaman, Stephen</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Tisdale White Hamilton (Mrs. M. H., Jr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, Joseph</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Earline Cunningham Stricklin (Mrs. J. B.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Robert</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Ruth Emerson Evans Luton (Mrs. J. M.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibble, Charles</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Margaret Pierce Oliver (Mrs. W. O.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickens, Robert</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Rosalee Thornton Thompson (Mrs. J. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobkins, James</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Artie Lee Hayes Overall (Mrs. D. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas, Edward, Sr.</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Mildred Burdick Pursersey Box (Mrs. M. O.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Kelly Vowell (Mrs. M. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort, Micajah Jr.</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Melba Jackson Penn (Mrs. W. F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frey, Johann Michael</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Leila Lowrey Warner (Mrs. L. J., Jr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godwin, Thomas</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Susan Smith Apple (Mrs. G. N.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham, James</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Carolyn West Stricklin (Mrs. W. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griswold, N.H.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Martha Myres Carpenter (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Abner</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Bettie Estelle Carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethel Ogden Priestly (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper, Benjamin</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Mary Pinto Park (Mrs. W. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, Benjamin</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>Martha Myres Carpenter (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harwood, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Davis Guil (Mrs. M. Davis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, Robert Henry</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td><strong>Grace Dietzel Gary (Mrs. D. C.)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchett, Thomas</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Martha Blanton Kinchlehn (Mrs. W. H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson, Bennett</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Martha McAlister Wehan (Mrs. R. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Joseph Jr.</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Margaret Pettis Vaughan (Mrs. J. T.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Charter member</em></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Recording Secretary Tennessee Society DAR</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jett, Francis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Elizabeth Reeves Nohaye (Mrs. Allen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Isaac</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Felicia Johnson Lutes (Mrs. J. A., Jr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimball, Buckner</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Kathleen Snyder Gilliam (Mrs. R. L.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane, Caleb</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Louise Lassieur Joyner (Mrs. R. O., III)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littleton, Charles</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Catherine Elizabeth Embrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCall, John</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
<td>Willie McCall Merrick (Mrs. T. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGaw, James</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Wilma Ann Cotten Boulwell (Mrs. W. F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, Francis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mozell Glover Wells (Mrs. R. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, Francis, Jr.</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Watson Jones (Mrs. H. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathes, Alexander</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Polkense Massengill Brinkerhoff (Mrs. G. N.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moffett, William</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Judith Ann Massengill Pitts (Mrs. K. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, William</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>Mary Elizabeth Mathes Thompson (Mrs. A. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris, Joseph</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Haude Moffatt Niel (Mrs. L. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton, Thomas II</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Ros Niel Storms (Mrs. Randall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neville, Jesse</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Mary Virginia Miles Cox (Mrs. B. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neely, Eliza</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Kitty Mart Hart Hayden (Mrs. J. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oley, James</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Virginia Miles Cox (Mrs. B. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, Nehemiah</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Carol Nadine Holmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, James</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Eva Parks Thompson (Mrs. L. W.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks, George</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Ruth Parks Millard (Mrs. S. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickard, William</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Parks Gillett (Mrs. W. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk, Charles</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Sarah Pickard Pace (Mrs. J. J.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds, George</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Martha Miller Cultra (Mrs. G. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridley, George</td>
<td>N.C., Va.</td>
<td>Bernice Shipp Minter (Mrs. C. H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rives (Reeves), Thomas Henry</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Sarah Louise Mass Kirkland (Mrs. E. T.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Robert</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Virginia Claire Mass Edwards (Mrs. H. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Robert, Jr.</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Katherine Vance Mass Phillips (Mrs. I. F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter, Robert H. III</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Katherine Vance Mass Phillips (Mrs. I. F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Robert</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Virginia Claire Mass Edwards (Mrs. H. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Robert, Jr.</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Katherine Vance Mass Phillips (Mrs. I. F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, Wentworth</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>Amanda Louwrey Warner (Mrs. L. J., Jr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Roger</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Betty Lou White Ruchtel (Mrs. R. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyler, John</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>Florence Smith Hamilton (Mrs. M. O.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanable, Charles</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Virginia Miles Cox (Mrs. B. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, John</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Lucy Smith Gould (Mrs. A. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Joseph</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>Mildred Burdick Pursersey Box (Mrs. M. O.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wortonfield, Peter</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Kelly Vowell (Mrs. M. A., Jr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West, William</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>Betty Lou White Ruchtel (Mrs. R. R.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitaker, John</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Mary Virginia Miles Cox (Mrs. B. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodfin, Nicholas</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>Sally Campbell McAdoo (Mrs. J. H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Charter member</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jamie McAdoo Brewer (Mrs. N. C., III)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please direct inquiries to: Mrs. Dan C. Gary, P.O. Box 367, Union City, Tennessee 38261

Mrs. Ray Wallace Mettellal, American Heritage
Mrs. Bernard K. Bright, American Indians
Mrs. Victor Edgeman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship
Mrs. Dan C. Rudy, Children of the American Revolution
Mrs. E. E. Bryan, Conservation
Mrs. Charles E. Humphreys, DAR Good Citizens
Mrs. Robert Goodall, DAR Magazine
Mrs. Louella Tomlinson, DAR Magazine Advertising
Mrs. Walter Hughey King, DAR Museum
Mrs. H. David Hickey, DAR Schools
Mrs. William E. Bates, DAR Service for Veteran-Patients
Mrs. H. L. Townsend, Jr., Flag of the United States of America
Mrs. William Irving Reilly, Genealogical Records
Mrs. Oscar B. Hofstetter, Jr., Honor Roll
Mrs. Nett Moore Lee, Junior American Citizens
Miss Pamela R. Avery, Junior Membership
Miss Jane Gray Sowell, Junior Vice-Chairman in charge of Sales
Miss Maude Grigg, Lineage Research
Mrs. Frank McSpadden, Membership
Mrs. James Allen Carter, Motion Pictures and T.V.
Mrs. Gedie C. Moore, National Defense
Mrs. W. C. Galloway, Program and Yearbook
Mrs. Lee Enoch, Jr., Public Relations
Mrs. Bob W. Armstrong, Student Loan and Scholarship
Mrs. Rose D. Miller, Transportation
Mrs. William A. Sturril, Jr., Resolutions
Miss Mary Hall, American History Month
Mrs. John T. Tayloe, State Conference Chairman
Mrs. David E. Taylor, State Conference Chairman

Mrs. Lowell G. Hays, Sr., Bylaws
Mrs. Albert Boyd Whiteley, Bylaws
Miss Louise Harle, Bylaws
Mrs. Robert I. Bourne, Jr., Constitution Week
Mrs. James S. Fleming, DAR Insignia
Mrs. Harry H. Hoose, Friends of the Museum
Miss Louise Harle, Protocol
Mrs. Merrill M. Haged, Seimes Microfilm Fund
Mrs. Albert Boyd Whiteley, USA Bicentennial
Mrs. Scobey Rogers, Jr., Credentials
Mrs. Wallace Long, Jr., Fort Nashborough
Miss Elizabeth Fillauer, Historic Homes
Mrs. John G. Young, Historic Markers
Mrs. Warren Riegel, Pages
Mrs. John W. Covington, President General's Project
Mrs. Ray W. Mettellal, Sales
Roster of Soldiers and Patriots Buried in Tennessee
Some Pioneer Preachers and Teachers
Mrs. Scobey Rogers, Jr., Sales—Tennessee Roster, Vol. II
Mrs. George Douglas, Pressbook
Mrs. Oscar F. Noel, Jr., State Regent's Project
Mrs. Russell W. Hill, Tennessee Fairs—Knoxville
Mrs. Ben Allen Muse, Tennessee Fairs—Nashville
Mrs. Edwin G. Hill, Tennessee Fairs—Memphis
Mrs. Louis Kingman Edge, Tennessee News—Editor
Miss Glenna May Dailey, Tennessee News—Assistant Editor
Mrs. Charles Embry, Tennessee Room in NSDAR Museum
Mrs. Oscar F. Noel, Jr., Tennessee Tea—Continental Congress
Mrs. Robert W. Watkins, Tennessee Tea Tickets
We proudly honor these men, our ancestors, who made this great country of ours possible. We respectfully observe the Bicentennial, and pray with God's help, that those who come after us, will be permitted to celebrate another one hundred years.

---

In observance of our two hundredth birthday in this land of the free and the home of the brave

OLDER GLORY CHAPTER
Franklin, Tennessee

Your correspondence is invited.
Write: Mrs. Kathryn H. Cotton, Box 205, Thompson Station, Tennessee 37179
MRS. STEPHEN E. TERRELL
1975 Outstanding Junior Member

TERRELL DISCOUNT DRUGS
(Div. of Hearthside Drugs, Inc.)
## THE MEMBERS OF NOLACHUCKEY CHAPTER AND THEIR PATRIOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Patriot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Louise Ramsey (Mrs. Frank)</td>
<td>Samuel Doak, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Maude McCray (Mrs. Luke)</td>
<td>Christopher Taylor, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, Margaret Johnson Patterson (Mrs. W. J.)</td>
<td>Christopher Taylor, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Evelyn Hull (Miss)</td>
<td>Thomas Bell, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biehl, Sammy Keller (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Joshua Kidwell, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blevins, Mary Jayne Flora (Mrs. Joseph)</td>
<td>Miles Hollowell, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohon, Dolores Craddock (Mrs. Carlton)</td>
<td>Joshua Kidwell, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman, Frieda Harmon (Mrs. Eugene)</td>
<td>William McGaughy, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright, Lucy Rankin (Mrs. Guy)</td>
<td>Samuel McGaughy, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Kathryn Barnett (Mrs. Grover)</td>
<td>Andrew Taylor, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Lois Maloney (Mrs. David)</td>
<td>Louise Ramsey (Mrs. Frank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Mary More Uthmann (Mrs. Walter)</td>
<td>Samuel Doak, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgner, Goldene Fillers (Mrs. Herman)</td>
<td>Christopher Taylor, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkey, Reva Dunn (Mrs. Kyle)</td>
<td>Edward Carter, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrows, Martha L. Luttrell (Mrs. Billy)</td>
<td>Hugh Henry, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartwright, Nell Luttrell (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Stephen Holston, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole, Pauline Alexander (Mrs. A. C.)</td>
<td>John Ford, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conner, Harriet Susong (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>William McGaughy, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross, Dorothy Huffman (Mrs. Hollis)</td>
<td>William Shields, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culton, Mary F. Sherrod (Mrs. Dan)</td>
<td>Joshua Kidwell, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport, Doris Stanbery (Mrs. Carl)</td>
<td>John F. Smith, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dette, Marguerite Brumley (Mrs. Walter)</td>
<td>Stephen Holston, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disney, Florence More (Mrs. Theodore)</td>
<td>Andrew Susong, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobson, Margaret Galbreath (Mrs. Harold)</td>
<td>Peter Skeen, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobson, Mary More Uthmann (Mrs. Walter)</td>
<td>John Sykes, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobson, Myrtle Baskette (Mrs. George)</td>
<td>Solomon Willhoit, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckworth, Sara Corn (Mrs. A. L.)</td>
<td>Hugh Henry, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunham, Fern Kidd (Mrs. Hubert)</td>
<td>Lyle, Mary Emma Maloney (Mrs. Robert)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyer, Mabel Hamilton (Mrs. Lloyd)</td>
<td>Mayes, Mary Belle (Miss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easton, Merlie Copeland (Mrs. Travis)</td>
<td>Mike Culpepper (Mrs. John)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edens, Elizabeth Miller (Mrs. Marion)</td>
<td>Purvis, Edna Curtis (Mrs. Robert)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellenburg, Virginia Watkins (Mrs. Lloyd)</td>
<td>Rawl, Blanche Bailey (Mrs. E. H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farnsworth, Mabelle McCampbell (Mrs. B. J.)</td>
<td>Reaves, Maude Lister (Mrs. W. H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Mildred Rankin (Mrs. Frederick)</td>
<td>Reynolds, Elizabeth Mitchell (Mrs. Lawrence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fink, Sallie Rhea Bernard (Mrs. Bob)</td>
<td>Rizzo, Muriel Rice (Mrs. Nicholas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Camellia Elizabeth (Miss)</td>
<td>Rountree, Mabel Measley (Mrs. Lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganz, Bernita Parrott (Mrs. Paul)</td>
<td>Rush, Florence Lee Miller (Mrs. John)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackett, Sharon Jeffers (Mrs. R.)</td>
<td>Sanders, Eunice Carter (Mrs. Carter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmon, Bertha Cox (Mrs. Albert)</td>
<td>Saville, Elizabeth Waddell (Mrs. Christopher)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmon, Katharine Susong (Mrs. Roger C.)</td>
<td>Seaver, Louise Gillespie (Mrs. Hal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrigan, Pamela Howard (Mrs. Tom)</td>
<td>Sentelle, Hanks McAmis (Mrs. Carl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haynes, Grace (Miss)</td>
<td>Shanks, Dove Lyon (Mrs. Walter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heard, Mary M. Williams (Mrs. Donald)</td>
<td>Shanks, Edyth Rush (Mrs. Harry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haywood, Dorothy Reaves (Mrs. Harvey)</td>
<td>Sims, Mildred McPherson (Mrs. A. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooper, Mary L. Alexander (Mrs. Hascal)</td>
<td>Tallent, Elizabeth Wilson (Mrs. Austin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbs, Ferol Frost (Mrs. W. R.)</td>
<td>Thacker, Betty Jean McCoy (Mrs. W. C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt, Monte Carter (Mrs. Howard)</td>
<td>Tilson, Lucile Alexander (Mrs. Alexander)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treby, Elizabeth Keller Sorrell (Mrs. William)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### "HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON 17th PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"
TENNESSEE STATE SOCIETY
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Honors the
TENNESSEE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

and the State Regent
MRS. JOSEPH CURTIS MATTHEWS

Col. Return Jonathan Meigs Society, Chattanooga
Col. Valentine Sevier Society, Savannah
Elizabeth Paxton Houston Society, Maryville
General Coffee Society, Tullahoma
Good Ship Adventure Society, Nashville
Harpeth Shoals Society, Ashland City
Isaac Anderson Society, Knoxville
John Sevier Society, Memphis
Joseph Lemaster Society, Nolensville
Judge John McNairy Society, Brentwood
Michael Peeler Society, Memphis
Old Stage Road Society, Memphis
Over the Mountain Men Society, Gallatin
President Jackson Society, Columbia
President Polk Society, Columbia
Robert Sevier Society, Greeneville
Robert Young Society, Johnson City
Sevier Station Society, Clarksville
Stones River Society, Murfreesboro
LO OCATED IN THE HEART OF TOWN 
AIRPORT RD.

FAMILY RESTAURANTS
Steaks, Seafoods, Burgers
WORLD FAMOUS HOT DOGS

Courtesy of

MOUNTAIN VIEW
HOTEL AND MOTOR LODGE
Gatlinburg, Tennessee 37738

In loving memory of
JULIA BILLS WRIGHT
Hatchie Chapter, Bolivar, Tennessee

General William Lenior Chapter
Lenior City, Tenn.

We-Ah-Tah-Umba Chapter
Germantown, Tenn.

Greetings
REV. PHILIP AUSMUS CHAPTER
Knoxville, Tennessee

Greetings from
ALEXANDER KEITH CHAPTER
Tennessee

Bank of Morristown
Morristown, Tennessee

honors
SAMUEL DOAK CHAPTER
During the Bicentennial

TENASSEE CHAPTER
NSDAR
Columbia, Tennessee

JOHN BABB CHAPTER, DAR
Paris, Tennessee

GREETINGS
RHEA-CRAIG CHAPTER
Sweetwater, Tennessee 37874

Greetings from
CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDMISTON
CHAPTER
Clarksville, Tennessee

Beloved Landmarks of London County
MRS. W. F. ZIMMERMAN
Green Acres
London, Tennessee, 37774
$3.50

BANK OF RIPLEY
Ripley, Tennessee

KERMIT B. BUCK & SON, INC.
2204 Freemont Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38114
Waterproofing - Tuck Pointing
Building Cleaning

COMMODORE PERRY CHAPTER, DAR
Memphis, Tennessee
Honors Regent
MISS MARTHA SHELTON DAVIS

As a Bicentennial project
The Chief John Ross Chapter DAR
erected a marker bearing the
names of the first 53 citizens
at the new
Ross's Landing Riverfront Park
Broad Street at the Tennessee River
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Dedicated October 23, 1975

Welcome To Memphis!

Shoney's
BIG BOY RESTAURANTS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Come to America's favorite Mountain Resort. A wide range of accommodations and dining facilities, excellent attractions, outstanding Craft and Gift shops — set in the shadow of the magnificent

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS

We express our appreciation to —

Chamber of Commerce

First National Bank  Tennessee State Bank
Hadley et cetera  The Wax Museum
Greetings from
REELFOOT CHAPTER DAR
Union City, Tennessee

JOHN CARTER CHAPTER
honors their
Regent, Mrs. James A. Clear, Jr.

Honoring the Present Regent of
MOSSY CREEK CHAPTER
Miss Kathleen Manley
Retired Missionary to Africa
Jefferson City, Tennessee

Honoring our Revolutionary Ancestors
VOLUNTEER CHAPTER DAR
Bristol, Tennessee 37620

Compliments of
STANDARD ADVERTISING CORP.
10 Morrison Boulevard
Bristol, Virginia 24201

OLD WALTON ROAD

Compliments of
FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
of Brownsville, Tennessee

FIRST STATE BANK
of Brownsville, Tenn.

"Good People Doing Great Things"

Compliments of
HOOPER OIL CO.
Established 1925
Brownsville, Tenn.

Brownsville Bank
Where Washington Meets Jefferson
Brownsville, Tenn. 38012

Honoring
MRS. JAMES B. HARRISON
Tennessee's 2nd Vice Regent
Loudon, Tennessee

In Memory of
MISS ZELLA ARMSTRONG

SELMER BANK & TRUST COMPANY
Selmer, Tennessee 38375

THE PEOPLES BANK OF
ELK VALLEY
Fayetteville - Kelso, Tennessee
“Serving Fayetteville and Lincoln County
since 1911”

OLD WALTON ROAD
Organized April 1930

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LYTLE
3-009 TN.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Compliments of
CHICKASAW BLUFF CHAPTER
Memphis, Tennessee

Compliments of
FORT ASSUMPTION CHAPTER
Memphis, Tennessee

First National Bank
of Sullivan County
Where you are somebody special.
KINGSPORT BRISTOL

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Dickson, Tennessee

Dan B. Andrews, President

Compliments of
Jack Cunningham
owner of
FLIPPIN DRUG CO.

Honoring
Beverly A. Williamson Chapter DAR
Milan, Tennessee 38358

Greetings from
SANDERLIN'S BLUFF CHAPTER
Tennessee

Greetings
BUFFALO RIVER CHAPTER DAR
Lawrenceburg, Tennessee

Bicentennial Greetings from
TULLAHOMA CHAPTER
Organized 1927
Tennessee DAR

HONORING
Our Living Charter Members
MISS EDNA EDENS
MRS. BONNIE WAGNER

JULIUS DUGGER CHAPTER
Elizabethton, Tennessee

WAR OF 1812 SOLDIERS OF
MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

JILL K. GARRETT, Editor
USA Bicentennial Publication
Jane Knox Chapter DAR
Columbia, Tennessee

1,335 Soldiers 231 Pages
Maps Appendix Index
$8.50 postpaid

Order From:
Miss Jane Gray Sowell, Treasurer
Jane Knox Chapter DAR
322 West Seventh Street
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

Honoring our Regent
Mrs. Frank Fitzhugh Taylor
WATAUGA CHAPTER DAR
Memphis, Tennessee

ROCK HOUSE CHAPTER DAR
Sparta, Tenn.

Compliments of
JIM SLOAN FORD, INC.
Waverly, Tennessee

CHUCALISSA MUSEUM
and
ARCHEOLOGICAL
DEVELOPMENT
MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
off Mitchel Rd., W. of Hwy. 61 S
1987 INDIAN VILLAGE DR.
Memphis, Tennessee 38109

Phone 785-3160
Open: 9-5 Tuesday - Saturday
1-5 Sunday
Closed Monday and
Christmas - New Year's Season

Complimenting
CHUCALISSA CHAPTER
Memphis, Tennessee

Compliments of
VINSON FORD INC.

Gainesboro, Tennessee
Phone: 615-268-0127

Every Customer A
FRIEND

238
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
### HATCHIE CHAPTER
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE

proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Susan Cole Anderson (Mrs. John V.)</td>
<td>Joshua Lockwood</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maj. William Hall</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Morgan</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archibald Mooreman</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Mooreman</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maj. William Hall</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Agle McDonald</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Thomas Walker</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John McDonald</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles Spinnaker</td>
<td>Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Springer</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Cook</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Lucille Tennyson Bishop (Mrs. David)</td>
<td>Thomas Hatchett</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. Niman Steele</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Col. George Davidson</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christopher Hume</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Turner</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Cook</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Turner</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jesse Creek</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Cook</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Cook, Sr.</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matthew McCullough</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy McClung Fawcett (Mrs. Thomas L.)</td>
<td>Pets Kenner</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maj. William Hall</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Cresap</td>
<td>Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. Abraham Maury</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Nuckols</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capt. Thomas Cotton</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Lou Taylor Cowan (Mrs. Wilmot)</td>
<td>Margaret Jo McAnulty</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary E. Futrell Miller (Mrs. Arthur)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lydia Raines Moore (Mrs. Richard)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leah Jane Nuckols</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kate Hamilton Orr (Mrs. Charles)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fae Jacobs Owens (Mrs. Robert E.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carolyn Emerson Galloway Pace (Mrs. Bob)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Katherine Boyd Pickering (Mrs. Bogg)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia Faye Davidson Ross (Mrs. Larry)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audrey Downer Savage (Mrs. Woodson)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judith Vaughn Shackelford (Mrs. Bobby J.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sara Frances Cobb Shaver (Mrs. John)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frances Louise Street</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lou M. Ferguson Street (Mrs. Nathan)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anna E. Baker Thompson (Mrs. Sam)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lois Hunt Tezevant (Mrs. Roy)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louise E. Morrow Vaughan (Mrs. Curtis)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Evelyn White</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret Ellen Davis Whitenenon (Mrs. Dewey C.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Julia Bills Wright (Mrs. John V.)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irene Boyd Yarbrough (Mrs. Glenn Neal)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Josh Perry</td>
<td>Katherine Priscilla Ingram</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Brantly</td>
<td>Virginia Galloway King (Mrs. Maurice)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zealous Milledge</td>
<td>Nelda Wade Ross Maxwell (Mrs. Thomas)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. William Williams</td>
<td>Louise Jones McAnulty (Mrs. Joseph)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Alexander Keith</td>
<td>Dr. William Walker</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Williams</td>
<td>Ebenezer Jones</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grier Armstong</td>
<td>Iva Carol Smith Goddard</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carr</td>
<td>Louise E. Morrow Vaughan (Mrs. Curtis)</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Davis, Sr.</td>
<td>Mary Evelyn White</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Davis, Sr.</td>
<td>Margaret Ellen Davis Whitenenon</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Robinson</td>
<td>James Love</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### JOHNSON CITY
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
JOIN WITH THE SARAH HAWKINS CHAPTER, DAR IN CELEBRATING
OUR NATION'S 200TH BIRTHDAY
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HAMILTON BANK
MOUNTAIN EMPIRE BANK
HOME FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

CAPSULES OF AMERICAN HISTORY, published by Sarah Hawkins Chapter DAR contains unusual
stories of our American Heritage.

Send check for _______ copy(ies) @ $1.50 plus 25¢ for postage & handling to Mrs. Edgar D. West,
1213 Ridgeway Road, Johnson City, TN 37601

Name__________________________
Address__________________________
Street__________________________
City__________________________
State__________________________
Zip__________________________

FEBRUARY 1976 239
JOHN HUNTER CHAPTER NSDAR
Organized October 1967
In the unincorporated “Village”
of
HUNTERSVILLE, Madison County
Jackson, Route #2, Tennessee
38301
In Memory of
Our Beloved Regent
MISS CAROLYN HEWITT PEGUES
10-18-1967 to 4-3-1975
“It is more blessed to give than to receive”
SHE GAVE.

L. G. BALFOUR COMPANY
P.O. Box 966
Jackson, Tennessee

GRiffin FUNERAl HOME
(Incorporated)
Jackson, Tennessee

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Member F.D.I.C.
Jackson, Tennessee

HARRIS INSURANCE AGENCY
Rowland Harris
Jackson, Tennessee

CRESTLINE
FINANCE CORPORATION
Greetings to
JOHN HUNTER CHAPTER NSDAR
Jackson, Tennessee

JACKSON STATE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Jackson, Tennessee

UNION UNIVERSITY
Celebrating its
“SESQUICENTENNIAL”
as an educational institution on
a brand new campus, under one
roof and a private bedroom for
every student.

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY
Old Hickory Mall
Jackson, Tennessee
Telephone 668-7330
Greetings to
JOHN HUNTER CHAPTER NSDAR

Cadillac / Oldsmobile
JIM MILES, INC.
Jackson, Tennessee

FIRST TENNESSEE
STATE BANK
Jackson, Tennessee

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
Jackson, Tennessee

RANDOLPH’S NURSERY
A West Tennessee Tradition
Jackson, Tennessee

FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
111 West Main
Jackson, Tenn.
**JUDGE DAVID CAMPBELL CHAPTER**  
NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

**Proudly honor the fifty-year members in the nation's Bicentennial celebration year —**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Penelope Johnson (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Maj. David Campbell</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagley, Florence Elder (Mrs. Chas. B.)</td>
<td>Dr. Samuel P. Kennedy</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crutchfield, Mary Mitchell (Mrs. William)</td>
<td>Maj. David Campbell</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies, Thankful Johnson (Mrs. Frank)</td>
<td>Maj. David Campbell</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Flower, Helen Johnson (Mrs.)</td>
<td>Maj. David Campbell</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grady, Annie Virginia (Miss)</td>
<td>Jacob Persinger</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kropp, Frances Urquhart Hall (Mrs. William K.)</td>
<td>Mark Hardin</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Elizabeth Robbins (Mrs. C. Arthur)</td>
<td>James Spencer</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magill, Sadie Gaines (Miss)</td>
<td>Rev. Joseph Rhea</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Rosalind Ewing (Mrs. Cyrus Griffin)</td>
<td>Andrew Ewing</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More, Johnnie Louise Sanders (Mrs. Chas. C.)</td>
<td>Capt. John Cook</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses, Frances Thatcher (Mrs. Amaziah J.)</td>
<td>Brig. Gen. John Neville</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Emily Miller (Mrs. Geo. Blackwell)</td>
<td>Francis Scott</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner, Laura McMillin (Mrs. Thomas H.)</td>
<td>Lt. Robert Armstrong</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Organizing Regent*
THE HISTORICAL MAP OF LONG ISLAND OF THE HOLSTON $6.50 POST PAID

The Map includes a legend on each item and bibliographical notes which are fully documented from source material, such as North Carolina land grants; court orders and deeds of Washington County, Virginia, Sullivan and Hawkins Counties, Tennessee; the Draper Manuscripts; church records; personal document collections, etc.

THE NETHERLAND INN COOKBOOK $5.50 POST PAID

575 Delightful Delicious Desirable Recipes, Past and Present.

plus 10 Historical Prints. 332 pages

ALLANDALE COUNTRY STORE

Located in
ALLANDALE MANSION
Kingsport, Tenn.
Open
April thru November
Weekdays 9:30-4:00
Sunday 1:30-4:30

Best wishes
from
FIRST TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK
Kingsport, Tenn.

Compliments of
OAKWOOD MARKETS
and
Affiliated Companies
Kingsport, Tennessee

Copeland Office Equipment Co.
Everything for the Office
209 E. Center Street
Kingsport, Tenn. 37662
Telephone 245-6178
Exclusive & Limited Edition Gifts
China and Silverware
Greeting Cards

OCOEE CHAPTER
Cleveland, Tennessee
Honors
MAY ABEL VARNELL (Mrs. S. N.)
Past Regent, Honorary Chaplain for life

Bicentennial Greetings from
MINE CREEK CHAPTER
Nashville, Arkansas

HERMITAGE CHAPTER
SALUTES OUR
BICENTENNIAL

Greetings from
THE THOMAS MCKISSICK CHAPTER
Columbia, Tennessee 38401

Compliments of the
BANK OF OAK RIDGE
Oak Ridge, TN.

Compliments of
CHIEF JOHN ROSS CHAPTER DAR
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Greetings from
ALEXAND KEITH CHAPTER
Athens, Tennessee

Compliments of
COL. JETHRO SUMNER CHAPTER DAR
Gallatin, Tennessee

SPENCER CLACK CHAPTER
Sevierville, Tennessee

Is Pleased to Honor
MRS. T. C. PAINE
Regent
Organized May 23, 1928
By Mrs. Charles Pack

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
In Appreciation

CHARLOTTE REEVES ROBERTSON CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Springfield, Tennessee

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF
ROBERTSON COUNTY

Commerce Union Bank, Springfield
The First National Bank, Springfield; Greenbrier
Robertson State Bank, Springfield
The Farmers Bank, White House
Bank of Orlinda, Orlinda
Security Federal, Springfield
Springfield Production Credit Association, Springfield
Federal Land Bank Association, Springfield
Investors Savings and Loan Association, Springfield

The year that George Washington retired as president, 1796, Tennessee was created and Robertson County was established by the first General Assembly on March 28, 1796. This county was named for James Robertson, who was one of the first settlers in Tennessee. Springfield was made county seat. The Robertson County Court held their first meeting, the same year, in this log cabin, which is still in use.

The Springfield Chapter of The Daughters of the American Revolution was named in honor of Charlotte Reeves Robertson, wife of James Robertson.

Drawing by Harry Beany Elam: Courtesy of a friend.

Camden, Tennessee

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

BANK OF CAMDEN, Camden & Big Sandy
COMMERCE UNION BANK
FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
and
LOCKHART MOTOR COMPANY

Proudly salute the Glovers Trace Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution on its Historical, Educational and Patriotic Objectives and on its Bicentennial Project, the erection of a plaque commemorating the American Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Benton County, Tennessee.

Honoring
Mrs. Wyly Crawford Lockhart, Regent
Glovers Trace Chapter, DAR

FEBRUARY 1976
Mooreland Shopping Center
Memorial Boulevard
Springfield, Tennessee

ROBERTSON COUNTY TENN. CEMETARY RECORDS
Mrs. Charles Durrett
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

Compliments of
SUMMERS MOTOR COMPANY
Ford - Lincoln - Mercury
Springfield, Tennessee
Phone 384-2561
Nashville 254-9451

BARBER MOTOR COMPANY
your PONTIAC, BUICK and GMC dealer
Springfield, Tennessee 37172
Telephone 615-384-3559

GLOVER AUTO COMPANY
Springfield, Tenn. 37172
Dodge - International

PAYNE CHEVROLET-OLDSMOBILE INC.
Quality Service Since 1926
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

G. S. MOORE & SON
Real Estate, Farm Loans & Insurance
Real Estate & Livestock Auctioneers
Springfield, Tenn. 37172
Phone 615-384-5506

BEASLEY’S COTTON BALE
Fabrics and Sewing Notions
502 Main St.
Springfield, Tenn. 37172

McCLANAHAN LUMBER CO.
“Quality Building Supplies”
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

WOMETCO COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
114 N. Main Street
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

WDBL
AM - FM — Town and Country
Signal Hill - Post Office Box 729
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

FRED M. SMITH & SON
Complete Insurance Service
Since 1937
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

E. A. COVINGTON & COMPANY, Agents
Fire Insurance
P. O. Box 332, Springfield, Tennessee 37172

WESTERN DRIVE-IN MARKET
Memorial Blvd.,
Springfield, Tennessee 37172
384-4343
White House, Tennessee

Drawing Compliments of a friend

COMMERCE UNION BANK
Member Federal Reserve System and
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Springfield, Tennessee

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Springfield, Tennessee
Each depositor insured to $20,000
FDIC
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ROBERTSON STATE BANK

THE FARMERS BANK
White House, Tennessee 37188

BANK OF ORLINDA
Orlinda, Tennessee 37141

SECURITY FEDERAL
Savings & Loan Association
Springfield Office

SPRINGFIELD PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION
Federal Land Bank Association
of Springfield

Insured Savings Accounts — Real Estate Loans
INVESTORS
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Hendersonville
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

Honoring past and present regents of
ADAM DALE CHAPTER
Memphis

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

WOMETCO COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
114 N. Main Street
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

WDBL
AM - FM — Town and Country
Signal Hill - Post Office Box 729
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

FRED M. SMITH & SON
Complete Insurance Service
Since 1937
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

E. A. COVINGTON & COMPANY, Agents
Fire Insurance
P. O. Box 332, Springfield, Tennessee 37172

WESTERN DRIVE-IN MARKET
Memorial Blvd.,
Springfield, Tennessee 37172
384-4343
White House, Tennessee

Drawing Compliments of a friend

COMMERCE UNION BANK
Member Federal Reserve System and
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Springfield, Tennessee

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Springfield, Tennessee
Each depositor insured to $20,000
FDIC
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ROBERTSON STATE BANK

THE FARMERS BANK
White House, Tennessee 37188

BANK OF ORLINDA
Orlinda, Tennessee 37141

SECURITY FEDERAL
Savings & Loan Association
Springfield Office

SPRINGFIELD PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION
Federal Land Bank Association
of Springfield

Insured Savings Accounts — Real Estate Loans
INVESTORS
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Hendersonville
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

Honoring past and present regents of
ADAM DALE CHAPTER
Memphis

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

WOMETCO COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
114 N. Main Street
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

WDBL
AM - FM — Town and Country
Signal Hill - Post Office Box 729
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

FRED M. SMITH & SON
Complete Insurance Service
Since 1937
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

E. A. COVINGTON & COMPANY, Agents
Fire Insurance
P. O. Box 332, Springfield, Tennessee 37172

WESTERN DRIVE-IN MARKET
Memorial Blvd.,
Springfield, Tennessee 37172
384-4343
White House, Tennessee

Drawing Compliments of a friend

COMMERCE UNION BANK
Member Federal Reserve System and
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Springfield, Tennessee

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Springfield, Tennessee
Each depositor insured to $20,000
FDIC
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ROBERTSON STATE BANK

THE FARMERS BANK
White House, Tennessee 37188

BANK OF ORLINDA
Orlinda, Tennessee 37141

SECURITY FEDERAL
Savings & Loan Association
Springfield Office

SPRINGFIELD PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION
Federal Land Bank Association
of Springfield

Insured Savings Accounts — Real Estate Loans
INVESTORS
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Hendersonville
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

Honoring past and present regents of
ADAM DALE CHAPTER
Memphis

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Three new kinds of excitement. One great hotel name.

Tennessee’s three new Hyatt Regency Hotels may all bear one great hotel name, but they all have their own brand of excitement—their own electrifying individuality. Lobbies like you’ve never seen before. With garden courtyards and towering atriums. Meticulously appointed guest rooms. Restaurants, cabarets and cafes all with their own measure of uniqueness. Sleeping may be the last thing you’ll want to do.

800-228-9000 gets you Hyatt worldwide and toll-free.

Hyatt Regency Memphis at Ridgeway, Hyatt Regency Nashville, Hyatt Regency Knoxville
Honoring
CHUCALISSA CHAPTER
Memphis, Tennessee
10th Anniversary 1966-1976
REGENT: HATTIE ESTELLE DAVIS McALISTER (MRS. JOSEPH D.)

These members honor their Revolutionary Heroes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Sarah Livermore (Mrs. J. Preston)</td>
<td>Oliver Livermore</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Amanda Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>Andrew Allison</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, Gladys Chase (Mrs. Robert C.)</td>
<td>Joseph Manchester</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baddley, Bernice Hunter (Mrs. William T.)</td>
<td>Pryor Gardner</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braswell, Dorothy Kimbrell (Mrs. James G.)</td>
<td>Hugh Wardlaw</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardwell, Sharon Trevor (Mrs. Dennis L.)</td>
<td>Abram Penn</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clements, Beatrice Peeler (Mrs. Herman A.)</td>
<td>Michael Peeler</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, Sarah Cross (Mrs. John B.)</td>
<td>Newell Walton</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisci, Agnes Anderson (Mrs. Roland)</td>
<td>David Gordon</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisci, Joan Anderson</td>
<td>David Gordon</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Sallie Estelle</td>
<td>John Dabney Davis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dye, Mildred Wright (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>Josiah Stovall</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Marianne Tomerlin (Mrs. Earl R.)</td>
<td>William Gay</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmon, Lucille</td>
<td>Charles Seal</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Sharon Lotz (Mrs. James W. II)</td>
<td>Joseph Manchester</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havel, Patricia Wood (Mrs. Glenn E.)</td>
<td>David John Thompson</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogan, Nina Cook (Mrs. Edward)</td>
<td>Enoch Hooper</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane, Mary Lucille Davis (Mrs. David)</td>
<td>John Dabney Davis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawson, Mary Ivy (Mrs. Sidney H.)</td>
<td>Adam Ivey</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotz, Roberta Moore (Mrs. Gilbert M.)</td>
<td>Joseph Manchester</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAlister, Hattie Estelle Davis (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Eddins</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAlister, Hattie Estelle Davis (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>Stephen Davis</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAlister, Hattie Estelle Davis (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>John Dabney Davis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAlister, Hattie Estelle Davis (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>William Loving</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAlister, Hattie Estelle Davis (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>Charles Taliaferro</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McAlister, Hattie Estelle Davis (Mrs. J. D.)</td>
<td>George Tillman</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCallen, Ann Henderson (Mrs. John T.)</td>
<td>Ebenezer Newton</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKelvey, Dana Lynch (Mrs. William)</td>
<td>Andrew Weeks</td>
<td>N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massingale, Emilia Crisci (Mrs. St. Elmo)</td>
<td>David Gordon</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meador, Alice Allen</td>
<td>Oliver Livermore</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaux, Doris Davis (Mrs. William L.)</td>
<td>Benjamin Eddins</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meux, Doris Davis (Mrs. William L.)</td>
<td>Stephen Davis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meux, Doris Davis (Mrs. William L.)</td>
<td>John Dabney Davis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meux, Doris Davis (Mrs. William L.)</td>
<td>William Loving</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meux, Doris Davis (Mrs. William L.)</td>
<td>Charles Taliaferro</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meux, Doris Davis (Mrs. William L.)</td>
<td>George Tillman</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Orlo Chase (Mrs. Robert M.)</td>
<td>Joseph Manchester</td>
<td>R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Brien, Sue Flowers (Mrs. A. D.)</td>
<td>Samuel Gilkey</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Barbara Smith (Mrs. Charles F. Jr.)</td>
<td>Hugh Wardlaw</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shea, Ruth Geron (Mrs. W. P. III)</td>
<td>George Hairston</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Julia Combs (Mrs. James)</td>
<td>Morris Mitchell</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stovall, Patricia O'Brien (Mrs. J. D., Jr.)</td>
<td>Samuel Gilkey</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry, Polly Grr (Mrs. George H.)</td>
<td>Ephraim McLean</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Stephanie Davis (Mrs. J. R.)</td>
<td>Stephen Davis</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomerlin, Ruby Rice (Mrs. Marion S.)</td>
<td>William Gay</td>
<td>S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trevor, Hazel Sullivan (Mrs. Paul F.)</td>
<td>Abram Penn</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tully, Patricia Webster (Mrs. Ronald)</td>
<td>James Kiddoo</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Betsy Terry (Mrs. David)</td>
<td>Ephraim McLean</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittington, Alice Martin (Mrs. E. L., Jr.)</td>
<td>Joseph H. Martin</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilroy, Erle Ivy (Mrs. R. Sidney)</td>
<td>Adam Ivey</td>
<td>Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Presented by
McAlister Construction Company
Memphis, Tennessee

Member
Associated General Contractors of America
Lower Mississippi Valley Flood Control Branch
We've been together for 105 years.

So when we think of the exciting 200 years in America's history, we are acutely aware of our own history — so closely interwoven in the struggles, searches, defeats, and victories celebrated in this, America's bicentennial year!

Webb School is a coeducational, boarding and day school for grades 7 through 12. Founded in 1870 by William R. ("Sawney") Webb, Webb School today remains true to the principles upheld from its inception: "The course of instruction is thorough, and is designed to cultivate in the student self-reliance, by teaching him to think, and not merely to accumulate facts."

Webb has perhaps the oldest honor system of any preparatory school in the country. Most of the 20 faculty live on campus and are available to the students day and night. There are 16 modern buildings, including 3 dormitories with a total of 160 rooms, a gymnasium with an indoor swimming pool, and a library, spread over the lovely 150-acre campus in Bell Buckle.

Students today come from seventeen states and three foreign countries. Classes are kept small and the curriculum is especially geared to prepare the individual for today's demanding college standards. For further information, write The Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee 37020.

"THE IDEAL — TO TURN OUT BOYS THAT ARE TIRELESS WORKERS, AND THAT KNOW HOW TO WORK EFFECTIVELY; THAT ARE ACCURATE SCHOLARS; THAT KNOW THE FINER POINTS OF MORALS AND PRACTICE THEM IN THEIR DAILY LIVING; THAT ARE ALWAYS COURTEOUS GENTLEMEN BUT WITHOUT A SINGLE TRACE OF SNOBBERY."

(Found pencilled in an old Webb School catalogue in the handwriting of "Old Sawney")

Shelby Chapter DAR, Shelbyville, Tennessee, wishes to thank Webb School for its fine contribution.

FEBRUARY 1976
Greetings

TRAVELLERS REST DAR
Brentwood, Tennessee

Compliments of
FAMILY PRESCRIPTION CENTER
200 W. Main
Mountain City
TN 37683
Phone 727-6501

Compliments of
MAYMEAD LIME COMPANY
Phone 727-9024
Mountain City
TN 37683
R.F.D. 5

"Bicentennial Greeting"

FARMERS STATE BANK
The Ultimate in Banking Service
Member FDIC
P.O. Box 9
Mountain City
Tennessee
37683
Phone 727-8121

ERNE DRAKE CHEVROLET
920 S. Shady St.
Mountain City, TN
Phone 727-7771
New Chevrolet Cars and Trucks
Used Vehicles Parts and Service
We're here to serve You, Better!

Greetings from
MOUNTAIN CITY CHAPTER
Tennessee
DAVIDSON COUNTY COUNCIL OF REGENTS
Nashville, Tennessee
TENNESSEE
CHICKASAW DISTRICT CHAPTERS
Adam Dale
Hermitage
Fort Assumption
Jackson-Madison
Hermitage
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
John M. Downing
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipton
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Jackson-Madison
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Tipto
IN OBSERVANCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL PERIOD
Davidson County Council of Regents, Nashville, Tennessee

presents

OLD CITY
CEMETERY

Nashville, Tennessee
opened in 1822

Buried here are eight
Revolutionary Patriots

Photo courtesy Metropolitan Government, Nashville, Tennessee

General James Robertson (1742-1814) Founder of Nashville, and Revolutionary Patriot
Charlotte Reeves Robertson (1751-1843) Wife of James Robertson, Revolutionary Heroine
Colonel Joel Lewis (1760-1816) Revolutionary Officer
Captain John Bradford (1762-1827) Revolutionary Officer
Lieutenant Lipscomb Norvell (1756-1814) Revolutionary Officer
Anthony Foster (1763-1825) Revolutionary Soldier
Archibald Martin (1763-1818) Revolutionary Soldier
Howell Tatum (1753-1822) Revolutionary Soldier, First Secretary, North Carolina Society of Cincinnati.
Lebanon-in-the-Forks (Presbyterian) Church, the first church of any denomination in what is now Knox County, Tennessee, was established by the Rev. Samuel Carrick in 1791 near the confluence of the Holston and French Broad Rivers, an ancient Indian site. Early community leaders are buried in the church yard. Pictured is the fourth house of the congregation. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Knox County Council of Regents, DAR
Knoxville, Tennessee

The General Francis Nash Chapter gives an American Revolution Bicentennial Salute to her outstanding members —

Mrs. Jeannette Acklen Noel
a member of DAR 67 years.

Mrs. Agnes Dexter Tompkins
the only living Chapter Charter Member.

Mrs. Eleanor Crawford Noel
2nd Vice-Regent, Tennessee Society.

Mrs. Edythe Rucker Whitley
ARB Chairwoman, Tennessee Society.

Mrs. Dora Dean Childress Newman

"He was my earliest and best friend." — Thomas Jefferson

And yet, despite signing the Declaration of Independence, teaching law to John Marshall, and a lifetime full of achievement, George Wythe has been our forgotten founding father. Until now. "Ms. Blackburn’s Wythe emerges as a living, breathing human being, virtues balanced by foibles, weaknesses by his strengths." — Gene Moore, Host of the PBS author talk-show, Byline. $7.95

GEORGE WYTHE OF WILLIAMSBURG
JOYCE BLACKBURN

At bookstores

National Defense
(Continued from page 172)

I like to think that, as a Nation born of the idea of human freedom, we hold a special place in the grand design of things, in the ultimate plans of a Divine Providence. For 200 years we have been the light of the world. We came into the world with the lamp of liberty in our hands and a deep love of human freedom in our breasts. We have guarded that sacred flame for two centuries now, at great cost in both blood and treasure. Surely it cannot be that all this was in vain, that the human spirit, having been allowed a brief moment of soaring ecstasy, is to be plunged back into the dark night of bondage and tyranny.

We shall no doubt continue to have our moments of weakness, then, the times when our spirit grows weak, our faith falters, and our hand trembles on the tiller. But I believe that, out there somewhere in the vast darkness of the distant sky, a star sparkles for us, one lit by the Creator’s hand to keep us on the Divine course. If one believes that He who fashioned the human spirit intended it to be free, then one cannot believe that this noble land—the cradle of liberty, its nursery, and its strongest fortress—is destined to perish in the chains of a socialist dictatorship.

We have another destiny. Each new generation of Americans has as its sacred duty the task of leaving the world freer than it found it. I am confident that, with the Divine guid-

(Continued on page 258)
FRANCES SCOTT CHAPTER
DC DAR
is commemorating
60th Anniversary

The Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence will present a plaque memorializing the signing of the Declaration of Independence to Congress for installation in the Capital Building, East Portico.

The unveiling and dedication ceremony is set for noon on Saturday, March 20, 1976.

Notice by — Virginia E. Campbell — Governor of Washington, D.C., D.S.D.I. and Former Regent of Louisa Adams Chap., D.C. DAR.

SEWARD WALRATH PHARMACY
T. C. MOWREY, Owner
Phone 568-2561
ST. JOHNsville, N.Y.

APPOMATTOX COUNTY, VA., PERS. PROP. & LAND TAX ROLLS 1845. Includes old map of 1855. Price 510.50. HARRIETT A. CHILTON 3108 Annandale Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042

FORT LIGONIER CHAPTER
Ligonier, Pennsylvania honors Regent
PRISCILLA P. BEATTY Bicentennial
AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH Chief Tusquahoma Chapter West Monroe, Louisiana

COLLEGE SEAL
NEEDLEPOINT

Create a picture or pillow certain to become a family heirloom! Any college or university seal, plus medical, law, dental school, or fraternal organization emblem hand painted on #12 or #14 mono imported canvas depending on design, finishing 15" x 15". Kit includes Paternayan Persian yarn, needle, instructions, plastic carrying bag. $29.95 ppd. 2 Kits for $57.90 ppd. Specify design. Send check or money order, Mass. residents add 5% sales tax.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE printed on 17" x 22" white parchment paper complete with signatures of the original delegates. This document is surrounded by a red and blue border. Within this border are high quality portraits of all the U.S. Presidents from George Washington to Gerald Ford. Beautiful for framing or as is. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send $1.50 plus 34¢ for postage to:

HAGEDORN ENTERPRISES
Dept. D., 1393 Solano Avenue, Albany, California 94706

FLY YOUR OWN PERSONALIZED BICENTENNIAL FLAG
(Red, White & Blue)
Beautiful personal outdoor flag showing your family, organization or company name. Ideal gift.

Name ____________________________

Address ____________________________

City __________________ State ______ Zip ______

Name of Flag ____________________________

☐ Nylon — $35.00 ☐ Cotton — $25.00

251
DISTRICT I, SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution
Presents
GRACE WARD CALHOUN
(Mrs. F. H. H.)
A Founder of Tamassee DAR School
Mrs. Calhoun came to Clemson, S. C. as a bride in 1904 and became a charter member of the Andrew Pickens Chapter. Ten years later she was elected state regent and served from 1914-1917. From the dream of her predecessor, Mrs. Frances Hudson Mayes, who envisioned “smoke curling from a settlement school in the mountains,” Mrs. Calhoun grasped the torch and laid the ground-work for the establishment of a DAR school for mountain girls at Tamassee. Serving as Tamassee’s first chairman and a member of its board for many years, she has continued to promote Tamassee DAR School with her influence, gifts and devotion.

AND SALUTES ITS GALLANT AND BRAVE ANCESTORS OF SOUTH CAROLINA — “BATTLEGROUND OF FREEDOM”

Of the total of one hundred and eighty battles and engagements that took place during the American Revolution, one hundred and thirty took place in South Carolina. Where Virginia has been called the cradle of liberty, South Carolina was the “Battleground of Freedom.” George Bancroft, the American historian, wrote of the people of South Carolina as “. . . having suffered more and dared more and achieved more, than the men of any other state.”

DISTRICT I

CHAPTER
Andrew Pickens
Behethland Butler
Cateechee
Emily Geiger
Fort Prince George
Greenville
Hudson Berry
Isaac Green
Nathanael Greene
Snow Campaign
Walhalla
Wizard of Tamassee

REGENT
Mrs. B. Ray Skelton
Mrs. Albert N. Sanders
Mrs. William David Acker, Jr.
Mrs. B. Fred Greer
Mrs. John R. Wigington
Mrs. J. W. Norwood, Jr.
Mrs. M. B. Richardson
Mrs. Harry Cunningham
Mrs. William E. Henderson
Mrs. A. Bruce Sims
Mrs. Eugene G. Johnson
Mrs. G. W. T. Gignilliat

District I Director: Mrs. Hugh Crawley
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
Proudly Present and Endorse Their State Regent
MRS. OLIN KARL (LOUISE) BURGDORF

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Compliments of
South Carolina National Bank
Camden, S.C.
Member of F.D.I.C.

Honoring
MRS. L. D. PROFFITT
50 Years a Member of DAR
Chapter Regent 1940-42
Chaplain
Chairman for DAR School
Membership Committee
Nominating Committee
Expressing Admiration and Appreciation For Her Efforts

Battle of Cowpens Chapter DAR
Spartanburg, S.C.

JOSHUA HAWKINS CHAPTER
Inman, South Carolina

Honoring
MISS GAIL WHITE

COMMUNITY CASH

savings
at our pleasant food stores
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Compliments of South Carolina National Bank
111 Laurens, NW
Aiken, S.C.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK
Member F.D.I.C.

Southern Hospitality Headquarters
Aiken Edgefield North Aiken
Belvedere Graniteville North Augusta
Clearwater Kalmia Plaza South Aiken, S.C.

Compliments of
L. Bennett Auto Parts
Orangeburg, S.C.

Compliments
General John Barnwell DAR

BANK OF HODGES
Hodges, S.C.

Salutes
MT. ARIEL CHAPTER, NSDAR
and AMERICA during its Bicentennial Celebration

Compliments
Daniel Morgan Chapter of NSDAR
Gaffney, S.C.

Honoring Our Founders
MARY ADAIR CHAPTER NSDAR
Chester, South Carolina
Organized June 15, 1900

Dorn Banking Company
J. G. Sanders, Jr., President
McCormick, South Carolina 29835

“Old Fashion Yard Long” String Bean Seed
10 for $1, 50 for $4, 100 for $7
Send addressed stamped envelope to:
Coy Stroud, Box 808, Chester, S. C. 29706
Honoring South Carolina State Regent
Mrs. OLIN K. BURGDORF
candidate for
Vice President General

Theodocia Burr Chapter
Winyah Chapter
Peter Horry Chapter
Francis Marion Chapter
Margaret Gregg Gordon Chapter
Old Cheraws Chapter
Samuel Bacot Chapter
Fort Sullivan Chapter
Blue Savannah Chapter
Thomas Lynch Jr. Chapter

Regent Mrs. Raymond C. Moore
Regent Mrs. R. H. Williams
Regent Miss Annette Coles
Regent Mrs. Mary W. Holliday
Regent Mrs. Margaret H. Hauenstein
Regent Mrs. William P. Griggs
Regent Mrs. Walter G. Wallace
Regent Mrs. M. L. Causey
Regent Miss Agnes Smith
Regent Mrs. Marvin Mace

Southeast Vending Company
B & D VENDING, INC.
Upper Echelon Vending Service
716-718 South Barringer St.
Florence, S.C.
29501
Compliments of

**FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ORANGEBURG**

---

**Belk Hudson**
Down Town-Orangeburg Mall
Orangeburg, S.C.

---

**Bankers Trust**
Orangeburg, South Carolina
A Full Service Bank

---

Compliments of

**HOME BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., INC.**
All types Building Materials
Plumbing—Electrical
Orangeburg, S.C.

---

Best Wishes to

MOULTRIE CHAPTER

**SOUTHERN BANK & TRUST**
Orangeburg, S. C.
Member F.D.I.C.

---

Compliments of

**J. F. CLECKLEY & CO.**
Equal Opportunity Employer
Orangeburg, S.C.

---

Compliments to

MOULTRIE CHAPTER

**FARMERS CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO., INC.**
Besser Made
Edistone Block
Orangeburg, S. C.

---

Best Wishes to Moultrie Chapter

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**
Orangeburg, South Carolina

---

Compliments of

**CLECKLEY & McGEE, INC.**
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
Commercial
Industrial
Call 534-5580

1000 GLOVER ST. EXT., N.W.
P.O. BOX 383, ORANGEBURG, S. C.

---

WHERE the ACTION is in Orangeburg, S.C.

---

**C&S THE ACTION BANK**
The Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina
Member FDIC

---

**Palmetto Baking Company**
Bakers of Sunbeam Bread

ORANGEBURG • SOUTH CAROLINA 29113

---

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MOULTRIE CHAPTER DAR
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

is proud to be the Home Chapter of

MRS. OLIN KARL BURGDORF
Regent, South Carolina Organization, NSDAR

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the 85th Continental Congress
April, 1976

Endorsed by the South Carolina State Conference — March, 1975
State Regent of South Carolina — 1973-1976
State Vice Regent — 1970-1973
State Recording Secretary and Editor of the State Yearbook — 1967-1970
Regent, Moultrie Chapter — 1964-1967
Twenty-nine years membership

Revolutionary Ancestors: General William Richardson Davie
and General Allen Jones, both of North Carolina

District IV Director — Mrs. W. J. Colvin, Jr.

MOULTRIE CHAPTER OFFICERS

Mrs. H. A. McGee, Jr., Regent
Mrs. R. R. Thomas, 1st Vice Regent
Mrs. J. M. Green, Jr., 2nd Vice Regent
Mrs. A. C. Walker, Chaplain
Mrs. A. S. Gramling, Record Secretary
Mrs. J. C. VonLehe, Correction Secretary

Mrs. Margaret C. Walter, Treasurer
Mrs. Frank Ballard, Assistant Treasurer
Mrs. P. A. Lefvendahl, Registrar
Mrs. B. T. Smith, Historian
Mrs. Larry Plumb, Librarian
Mrs. Leslie Heaton, Parliamentarian
Ann Pamela Cunningham, Columbia
Charles Pinckney, Denmark
Eutaw, Orangeburg
General John Barnwell, Barnwell
Henry Middleton, Aiken
Moultrie, Orangeburg
University of SO. CAR., Columbia
William Thompson, St. Matthews

DISTRICT IV CHAPTERS
SOUTH CAROLINA
DAUGHTERS
endorse with appreciation
MRS. OLIN KARL BURGDORF
as Candidate for
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Continental Congress
April, 1976
District IV Director:
Mrs. W. J. Colvin, Jr.
Holly Hill

and the following Honorary State Regents:
Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Lexington, N. C.
Mrs. Matthew W. Patrick, White Oak
Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Mullins
Mrs. C. B. Richardson, Jr., Columbia
Mrs. W. N. Gressette, St. Matthews

BICENTENNIAL GREETINGS
from
Fairforest Chapter, DAR
Historic Union County, South Carolina
Waxhaws Chapter, DAR
Lancaster, South Carolina

COMMUNITY CASH
savings
at our pleasant food stores
Spartanburg,
South Carolina

In memory of
South Carolinians who fought
at the battle of Kings Mountain.

Rebecca Motte Chapter, DAR
Charleston, S.C.

Old 96 District Chapter
Edgefield, S.C.

SOUTH CAROLINA
NATIONAL BANK
1119 Boyce Street
Newberry, S.C. 29108
Member FDIC
The Bank for Everybody

NEWBERRY
FEDERAL SAVINGS &
LOAN ASSOCIATION
1330 College Street
Newberry, S.C.
Member FDIC

Compliments of
A FRIEND
North Augusta, S. C.

Graniteville
COMPANY
GREAT AMERICAN FABRICS
SINCE 1845

Plants Located In:
Graniteville, Vauteuse, Warrenville, S.C.
Augusta, Georgia

NATIONAL BANK
1119 Boyce Street
Newberry, S.C. 29108
Member FDIC

The Bank for Everybody

NEWBERRY
FEDERAL SAVINGS &
LOAN ASSOCIATION
1330 College Street
Newberry, S.C.
Member FDIC

Compliments of
A FRIEND
North Augusta, S. C.

Bicentennial Issue
DAR Magazine
Closing Date
March 1, 1976

Graniteville
COMPANY
GREAT AMERICAN FABRICS
SINCE 1845

Plants Located In:
Graniteville, Vauteuse, Warrenville, S.C.
Augusta, Georgia

National Defense
(Continued from page 250)
ance that has always been our special blessing, it will always be so. Just as
the best steel is forged in the hottest furnaces, so the strongest faith is born
of the greatest hardships. We will get back to work. We will catch again the
vision of freedom, responsibility, and pride of achievement. Americans
know in their hearts that they were not
born to stand in lines, or beg for
"welfare" hand-outs, or live under
the yoke of laws that give one man
a "right" to take bread from another
man's table. Soon the hammers will
ring on steel again across America.
Soon the smoke will rise once more
from our forges. And soon the pride
of honest work will replace the shame
of the government hand-out.

We face the difficult task of chang-
ing our way of thinking and working
but, in the end, we may well be the
better for it all. These fresh wounds
will heal and this Nation, strengthened
once more by this latest ordeal, will
begin again its long march toward the
Creator's own grand design for it, a
society of free, proud, and compas-
sionate men, a beacon of light to the
rest of the world once more.

All we need is faith in America.
Faith in what America stands for.
Faith in the proposition that man's
nature is to work, not beg. Faith in
our own ability to strike the anvils and
fan the forges. Faith in Divine Prov-
ience.

Footnotes
1 Edgar K. Browning, Redistribution and the Welfare
System (Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Insti-
tute for Public Policy Research), pp. 5, 7, 15, 16.
2 Ibid., p. 12.
3 Ibid., p. 20.
4 Time (May 19, 1975), p. 54.

Always use your ZIP Code.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Old Cokesbury, at one time the undisputed center of culture and education in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, is being reborn. Cokesbury has been dormant for most of the twentieth century until Mrs. Sterling Graydon of Greenwood started untiring efforts to restore the Conference School.

Cokesbury was first named Mt. Ariel and the name was changed by a vote of the residents of the community to Cokesbury in honor of the first two Methodist bishops in the United States, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury.

Mrs. Graydon's dream of making the community of Cokesbury a "Little Williamsburg" is fast becoming a reality with the restoration of many of the beautiful homes in the community.

The Gary House just next to Cokesbury College is being restored by a grant from the South Carolina General Assembly and it is to be the State headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and a repository of Civil War records.

Mrs. Graydon (Nelle S. Graydon) is author of many books on South Carolina history. Star Fort Chapter DAR is very proud to have her as one of its members.

Mrs. George W. Parks, president emeritus of Park Seed Company, was also a valuable member of Star Fort Chapter in Greenwood.

Sponsored by

PARK SEED COMPANY
The Ceremony was held in the 200 year old Kirkland Cemetery, located 15 miles South of Bamberg, S. C., on 10/12/75. The State Regent; District Director, District IV and the State Bicentennial Chairman participated in the dedication. Pictured above: The beginning of the impressive Ceremony “Presentation of Arms” by the Cadets of Carlisle Military School, Bamberg, S. C.

CHARLES PINCKNEY CHAPTER, DAR, EXPRESS APPRECIATION TO THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLIMENTS OF</th>
<th>South Carolina National Bank</th>
<th>COMPLIMENTS OF</th>
<th>First National Bank Of South Carolina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Member of FDIC</td>
<td>Member of FDIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greetings From BAMBERG MFG. CO.</td>
<td>Greetings From ZEIGLER CHEVROLET, INC.</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLIMENTS OF</th>
<th>Bamberg Textile Mills And Rockland-Bamberg Industries, Inc.</th>
<th>COMPLIMENTS OF</th>
<th>South Carolina Electric &amp; Gas Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greetings From GOLFLAND DRIVING RANGE AND PUT PUT GOLF COURSE</th>
<th>Compliments of</th>
<th>Bamberg Textile Mills</th>
<th>McMillan Chevrolet-Olds Co., Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Mile North of Bamberg, S.C.</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
<td>Sales — Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Highway 301</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greetings From</td>
<td>Greetings From</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESLEY AUTO STORE</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
<td>Sales — Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliments</th>
<th>ZIGGY’S RESTAURANT</th>
<th>Bamberg Textile Mills</th>
<th>McMillan Chevrolet-Olds Co., Inc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
<td>Sales — Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway 301 - 601, North Main Street</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Bamberg, South Carolina</td>
<td>Denmark, South Carolina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
With Loyalty and Love

endorse

MRS. OLIN KARL BURGDORF
(Louise Turner Burgdorf)

South Carolina State Regent
Tamassee Board Vice Chairman

Candidate for Vice-President General

Andrew Pickens Chapter
Cateechee Chapter
Emily Geiger Chapter
Greenville Chapter

District One, South Carolina

Hudson Berry Chapter
Isaac Green Chapter
Snow Campaign Chapter
Wizard of Tamassee Chapter

Sullivan Dunklin Chapter DAR
Laurens, South Carolina

Applaud the County Officials
for the preservation and
Restoration of the
Laurens County Courthouse

Erected 1838 - Renovated 1974
County Organized 1785

Our compliments
to the
REBECCA PICKENS
CHAPTER

FIRST-CITIZENS
BANK & TRUST CO.

Member FDIC

Dillon, South Carolina

your "CAN DO" bank

Compliments from

PALMETTO
PETROLEUM,
INC.
NINETY SIX....
an unusual
colonial
site

Annual Colonial Muster

Sponsors
Angelos' Steakhouse
The Dantzler Agency, Inc.
Greenwood Savings & Loan Association
McCaslan's Bookstore, Inc.
Ben Milton Chevrolet, Inc.
The Vogue
J. B. Wharton, Co.
Wingard and Greenwood Pharmacies

Model of Ninety Six, 1781

After the
Revolution
history left
it to us

"96" Jail Excavation
**NINETY SIX is a place!**

An 18th century trading post, French and Indian War outpost, colonial courthouse village, and Revolutionary War fortress. From the beginning to the end of the American Revolution, there was a constant struggle to control this strategic hamlet. Warfare erupted in the South at Ninety Six in November 1775 when 500 patriots engaged 1800 loyalists. A few weeks before Yorktown, General Nathanael Greene, Lt. Col. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, “Light Horse Harry” Lee and men from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina fought for a month to capture this last British southern outpost.

Ninety Six's past has laid buried for nearly 200 years - but hopefully not much longer.

Efforts initiated by the Star Fort Chapter of the DAR in 1903 to bring national recognition to the historic resources at Ninety Six have culminated in the introduction of legislation in Congress to establish the Ninety Six - Star Fort National Historic Site.

We urge you to write your Senators and Congressmen to support Ninety Six - Star Fort as a National Park. When writing, refer to S.2642 and House Bill H.R. 11203. Without your help we may have to wait another 200 years.

For further information, write to the Director, Ninety Six Historic Site, Box 357, Ninety Six, South Carolina 29666.

**Sponsors:**
- Abney Mills, Inc.
- The County Bank
- Greenwood Mills, Inc.
- Greenwood Packing Plant
- The Index-Journal
- Mutual Savings & Loan Association
- South Carolina National Bank
Genealogical Books In Print

Excerpts from reviews:

• "This volume is a must for anyone doing genealogical research. We cannot recommend it too highly!" THE VIRGINIA GENEALOGIST

• "This new catalog was issued primarily to gather many privately printed genealogical and historical titles which are not listed in Books In Print... If you are interested in genealogy or local history, you will find something to interest you. Whether you buy this paperback or advertise your titles therein, you will be participating in a new publishing venture which can enrich the genealogical field for all of us!" THE MAYFLOWER QUARTERLY

Have you a genealogical book for sale?

Authors - Publishers - Societies

VOLUME TWO OF GENEALOGICAL BOOKS IN PRINT WILL BE ISSUED

MAY 1976

Before Volume 1 of GBIP was published, every effort was made to locate and contact individuals and institutions who had genealogical books for sale. However, many persons who had such works were not identified and so could not be given the opportunity to list them. Because of this - although the catalog will subsequently be published only every third year - Volume 2 will be issued in 1976. Sufficient interest has been indicated in listing in this supplemental work that it appears it will contain as many or more titles than Volume 1. There will be no duplication of titles in the two volumes.

So the catalog may sell at a price which all who desire it can afford, a small fee is charged to list books as follows:

Family Genealogies - $5.00 to list basic data including the primary surname which will be indexed. Additional surname listings, $2.00. [In-process family genealogies may be listed for same fee as in-print.]

General Reference & Source-Type Books - $10.00 to list up to 20 books. Additional entries, 25¢ each. [In-process works may be listed free for books already published by putting them in special "in-process" category.]

If you have in-print books for sale, or are currently preparing a book for publication, merely write the editor at the address listed below giving the type and number of such publication(s). Do not send money. The proper Listing Cards, together with instructions, will be mailed to you. You are under no obligation to list your publications because of requesting this data.

So that your order may be processed quickly, it will be helpful if you can use the order form and mailing label below. If you prefer not to mutilate your magazine, a small gummed return address label will suffice.

Please send:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copies of Genealogical Books in Print</th>
<th>$4 each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copies of Publish It Yourself, paperback</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copies of Publish It Yourself, cloth</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have | books which I would like to list in Vol. 2 of GBIP. Please send Listing Cards and instructions.

Name: .................................................................................................................................
Address: ...............................................................................................................................

Send order to: BOOKS IN PRINT

6818 Lois Drive
Springfield, Virginia 22150

Publish it Yourself:

A Manual

by NETTI SCHREINER-YANTS

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I

1/Copy editing

2/Designing your book

3/Preparing camera-ready copy

4/Choosing a printer

5/Taking care of details

6/Marketing the finished work

7/Warehousing, shipping, and keeping records

PART II

Factors which effect cost; how to reduce cost without down-grading the quality of your publication

Invaluable for anyone wishing to publish. Contains explicit, easy to follow guidance on each phase of publishing. Over 100 pages. Illustrated.

Prepublication prices: $4.00 - paperback; $7.50 - library binding.

Send order to: BOOKS IN PRINT

6818 Lois Drive
Springfield, Virginia 22150

BOOK

4th Class

Rate

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
dedicated to the preservation of our past...

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History is entrusted with preserving both the documentary record of local and state government and the state's rich heritage of historic sites. Responsibilities range from safeguarding 17th century manuscripts to providing state agencies and counties with the best of modern records management.

The Reference and Research Division assists both historians and genealogists with their research and the Publications Division assures a wide dissemination of documents through both printed volumes and microfilm publications. Extending even to historic trails and markers, the responsibilities of the Archives assure that men and women in the future shall have a full knowledge of their vital roots in South Carolina's past.

Some of the department's publications.

The South Carolina Archives and History Building at the corner of Senate and Bull Streets in Columbia, S.C.

The Columbia Area Chapters proudly endorse our State Regent, Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, for Vice President General.

Sponsored by
Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter
David Hopkins Chapter
Granby Chapter

Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Chapter
William Capers Chapter
Columbia Chapter
University of South Carolina Chapter
Compliments of

Belk

Your Happy Shopping Store
Downtown - 100 E. Evans
Shop Daily 9:30-6 PM
Saturday 9:30-6 PM
Florence Mall - Five Points
Shop Daily 10:00-9 PM
Saturday 10:00-7 PM

Congratulations to
all members of the

DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
of the
Great Pee Dee Area

WELLMAN INDUSTRIES, INC.
Johnstown, S.C.

The Up Town Shoppe
Ladies Wear, Millinery and Accessories
Young Styles for the Mature Lady
Sizes 6 through 20
12½ through 20½
244 W. Evans St.
Downtown Florence

Compliments from

ROUNDWOOD CORP. OF
AMERICA
(Florence, S.C.)

Mount Hope Cemetery,
Association
"Where the Memory of Loved Ones
Will Be Kept Beautiful Forever"
Established 1880
Florence, South Carolina

Compliments

SOUTH CAROLINA
NATIONAL BANK
Florence, South Carolina

Compliments

MILLER’S BOOTERY
104 W. Evans Street
Florence, S. C.

Compliments of

SOCAR, INC.
Florence, S. C.

Compliments

GUARANTY BANK &
TRUST CO.
Florence, S. C.
Compliments of
VULCRAFT DIVISION
of
NUCOR CORPORATION
P.O. Box F2
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Compliments
MURRAY-MITCHELL

Compliments
SAMRA'S SHOES
Florence, S.C.
Order shelled pecans by mail
Write for price list:
YOUNG PECAN SALES CORP.
1200 Pecan Street
Florence, S.C. 29501

Compliments
CHASE OIL CO.
Florence, S.C.

Compliments
WATTS FLORIST
Florence, South Carolina

THE ART SHOP
Florence, S. C.

MARLOWE
Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Manufacturers of
Young Girls' Sportswear
P.O. Box 47
Airport Industrial Park
Florence, South Carolina 29501
Telephone 662-9323
Area Code 803

Compliments
SAMRA'S SHOES
Florence, S.C.
Order shelled pecans by mail
Write for price list:
YOUNG PECAN SALES CORP.
1200 Pecan Street
Florence, S.C. 29501

Compliments
WATTS FLORIST
Florence, South Carolina

THE ART SHOP
Florence, S. C.

HORNE
FORD
Florence, S.C.

Compliments
CHASE OIL CO.
Florence, S.C.

Compliments
WATTS FLORIST
Florence, South Carolina

THE ART SHOP
Florence, S. C.

C&S
the action bank
The Citizens and Southern National Bank
of South Carolina
Member F.D.I.C.

Compliments of
SOUTH CAROLINA
INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Florence, S. C.)
Manufacturers
Kraft Linerboard

PeeDee State Bank
TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.
FLORENCE, S. C.

COX-FITZ MOTORS, INC.
Lincoln - Mercury

COX MOTORS, INC.
Chrysler - Plymouth
Florence, South Carolina
1776 "FAITH OF OUR FATHERS" 1976
A Birthday Gift to Our Nation — A Gift of Self

A spiritual bicentennial program to strengthen America for her next two hundred years by renewed faith in God, the faith of our parents and forebears.

Write: “Faith of Our Fathers” Rt. 4 Box 425-C
Florence, S.C. 29501

Attention Magazine Chairmen: The List of Subscribers sent to each Chapter yearly will be mailed after March 1, 1976. Please do not ask for lists to be sent prior to this date.

Compliments
Brown Memorials

FLORENCIA BEAUTY SALON
Downtown Florence
Phone — 669-8200

Complimenting
THE MARGARET GREGG GORDON CHAPTER
Kingstree, S.C.
Mrs. P. F. Byrd, Lane
The Exchange Bank of Kingstree, FDIC
Silverman’s (since 1904)
Williamsburg First National Bank
Kingstree Federal Savings & Loan Ass’n
Troubleshooter Service, Inc.
Rigby Electric Supply, Kingstree, S.C.
Matthews, N.C., Rocky Mount, N.C.
BARGAIN

Silver-Plating

LIMITED TIME ONLY

Before | AFTER

25 YEAR GUARANTEE

Have your worn antiques and heirlooms QUADRUPLE SILVERPLATED and restored to full value by America's largest replaters of antiques. All items replated at Sale Prices. No extra charge for dent removal or straightening. All work 100% guaranteed.

Get FREE price list and full information. Fill out and send this coupon . . . TODAY!

Silverplating Division Dept. DR2, The Senti-Metal Company
1919 Memory Lane, Columbus, Ohio 43209

Rush FREE Silverplating Price Lists & Full Information On Silverplating

Name ..................................................
Address ..................................................
City ..........................................................
State .......................................................... Zip ..........

FEBRUARY 1976 269
MEMBERS
ABBOTT, Annie Baskwell (J. C.)
AIKEN, Marjorie Siebers (R. E., Jr.)
ARMSTRONG, Mildred Commander (C. S.)
AUSTIN, Cecilia Glenn
AYDELETT, Augusta Walker (C. C.)
BENNETT, Marion Woolsey (T. P.)
BonDURANT, Sara (Miss)
BUNNING, Mary Elizabeth (Miss)
BUNNING, Mary Elizabeth (Miss)
CALDWELL, Tula Lee Rowan (Edgar)
CHESNUT, Dorothy Turner (T. M.)
DANIELS, Camilla Foreman (R. E.)
DAWSON, Eloise Calhoun (W. C., Sr.)
DUNSTAN, Ann Edgerton (G. H.)
EDWARDS, Grace White (J. G.)
FAUCETTE, Hester Weaver (J. R.)
FOREMAN, Annie Evans (Miss)
FOREMAN, Carol Armstrong (J. G.)
FOREMAN, Eva Blanche (H. C.)
FOREMAN, Edna Walker (J. W.)
POSTER, Mable Meade Alexander (R. E., Jr.)
GASTON, Jessie Skinner (R. J.)
GATES, Carolyn Shaw (G. W.)
GIBERT, Mary Meads (O. F., Jr.)
GLENN, Margaret Rogers (A. C.)
GODFREY, Gideon Tillitt (W. S.)
PUGH, Kathleen (Miss)
TOWE, Margaret Sheep (G. D.)
TOWE, Mary Lecky Hulon (J. H.)
VAUGHAN, Lucy Leake (J. T.)
WARD, Ginnie Lee (Miss)
WHITE, Annette Missouri
WHITE, Betty Ramsey
WHITE, Dora Mae Barnett (W. H.)
WHITE, Gertrude Pratt (B. W.)
WHITE, Wanda (Miss)
WHITE, Floyd Armstrong (R. C.)
WHITEHURST, Lucille Adams (R. C.)

ANCESTORS
William Ryan, Private
Richard Hunt, Private
Frederick Boush, Captain
Jesse Bright, Corporal
Selby Harney, Lt., Colonel
Solomon Terrell, Private
Samuel Spaulding, Sergeant
Ignatius Hamilton, Private
David Pitchard, Sergeant
Charles Alexander, Private
Zachariah Lee, Private
John Turner, Captain
Solomon Terrell, Patriot
Peter Wynne, Justice of Peace
John DeEvane, Major
Benjamin Hard, Justice of Peace
Joseph Keaton, Private
Robert Patterson, Private
Peter Wynne, Pvt., Prov. Congress
Frederick Boush, Captain
Jabeziah Gray, Soldier
Selby Harney, Lt., Colonel
Andrew Meade, Patriot
Evan Skinner, Patriot
Jeremiah Shaw, Patriot
Samuel High, 2nd Lieutenant
Daniel Rogers, Private
Joseph Evans, Private
Peter Dauke, General
Charles Rust Eaton, Lt., Colonel
Starling Gunn, Soldier
Davis Grandy, Endign
Daniel Teachey, Lieutenant
Israel Peck, Private
John Palmer, Private
John Hopkins, Private
William Simpson, Patriot
Frederick Boush, Captain
Shadrack Riggs, Soldier
Thomas Pecky, Private
Joseph Evans, Private
Zachariah Lee, Private
Harley Zellers, Private
Joseph Owens, Private
Samuel Goode, Colonel
William Simpson, Patriot
Gad Stanley, Captain
Josiah Hobbs, Private
Selby Harney, Lt. Colonel
William Williamson, Captain
Peter Dauke, General
Jacob Young, Sr., Private
Jacob Young, Jr., Private
Israel Fearig, Private
Edmund Boush, Private
Edmund Boush, Private
William Simpson, Private
Timothy Sears, Private
James Latham, Private
Israel Fearig, Private
Joseph Evans, Private
Jeffrey Palmer, Private

SPONSORS
ALBEMARLE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
WACHOVIA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK
PEOPLES BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

EXTEND BICENTENNIAL GREETINGS TO THE BETSY DOWDY CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Has the Honour to Present

Mrs. John Blount MacLeod
State Regent
A Candidate for Vice President General
At the 85th
Continental Congress
April 1976
THE CHAPTERS IN DISTRICT I of the NORTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Are Proud to Honor and Endorse Unanimously
Their Dedicated and Devoted State Regent

Mrs. John B. MacLeod
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General at the
Eighty-fifth Continental Congress April 1976

Edward Buncombe, Asheville
Ruth Davidson, Asheville
Waightsill Avery, Brevard
Joseph McDowell, Hendersonville
Hugh Rogers, Lake Junaluska

Martha Pettigrew, Marion
Quaker Meadows, Morganton
Archibald D. Murphy, Murphy
Greenlee, Old Fort
Griffith Rutherford, Rutherfordton

Dorcas Bell Love, Waynesville

DISTRICT II ENDORSES MRS. JOHN B. MACLEOD
For Vice President General

State Regent Mrs. John B. MacLeod presents Miss Elizabeth Susan Edwards the 1975 Outstanding C.A.R. Award at the North Carolina State Conference in Shelby.

CHAPTERS
Flint Hills, Boiling Springs
Daniel Boone, Boone
Crossnore, Crossnore
Major William Chronicle, Gastonia
William Gaston, Gastonia
Hickory Tavern, Hickory
John Hoyle, Hickory

Col. Frederick Hambright, Kings Mountain
Ft. Grider, Lenoir
Jacob Forney, Lincolnton
Rendezvous Mountain, North Wilkesboro
Benjamin Cleveland, Shelby
Col. John Alston, Valdese
Old Fields, West Jefferson

District II Director Mrs. O. N. Lynn

272 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT III
Endorses State Regent Mrs. John B. MacLeod for Vice President General

North Carolina State Regent Mrs. John B. MacLeod and Honorary President General Miss Gertrude Carraway officially open an exhibition commemorating the State Society's 75th Anniversary at the Archives and History Building in Raleigh, N.C. on March 26th, 1975.

DISTRICT III CHAPTERS
Alexandriana Chapter, Huntersville, N.C.
Battle of Charlotte Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter, Concord, N.C.
Colonel Adam Alexander Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
General Robert Irwin Chapter, Pineville, N.C.
Halifax Convention Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
Jane Parks McDowell Chapter, Matthews, N.C.
Liberty Hall Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
Piedmont Patriots Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
Mrs. Tommie Harris, District Chairman
Mrs. Harold D. Albright, Jr., Vice Chairman
Mrs. J. David Stratton, Secretary-Treasurer

FEBRUARY 1976
DISTRICT IV ENDORSES OUR STATE REGENT MRS. JOHN BLOUNT MACLEOD

As a Candidate for Vice-President General and Honors the District Officers

Mrs. W. M. Freeman, Sr., District IV Director   Mrs. Julian Scarborough, Jr., Vice-Director
Miss Mary Anne Laningham, Secretary-Treasurer

Jonathan Hunt, Elkin — Mrs. G. L. Griffin, Regent
John Knox, Mount Ulla — Mrs. H. D. Smith
Mary Slocumb, Mooresville — Mrs. Richard Barber
Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, Salisbury — Mrs. John B. Pridgen, Sr.
Fort Dobbs, Statesville — Mrs. R. J. Grant
Fourth Creek, Statesville — Miss Rebecca Ritchie
Col. Joseph Winston, W-Salem — Mrs. L. G. Corby
Old North State, W-Salem — Mrs. H. E. Whitted

Honoring

GEORGE REYNOLDS
CHAPTER

Eden, N. C.

—Compliments of—

FIELDCREST MILLS, INC.

| Honoring | Mrs. John B. MacLeod  
|-----------|---------------------|
| Mrs. A.J. Krechel, Regent of Estudillo Chapter, presided at the meeting held at the Church of the Good Shepherd. Two guests were introduced: Mrs. Selby Sharp, Sr., district 11 director, and Miss Carol Brusewitz. Mrs. Krechel gave a summary of the happenings at the Southern Council meeting which was held on October 21 at Sportsmen’s Lodge, Studio City. On the program, Michael M. Payne showed excellent slides of an extensive Arizona trip. Featured were ceremonial dancers and Pueblos. In addition to the Indian culture presented were rodeos, the Meteor Crater at Winslow and the Petrified Forest. Commentary was by Mrs. M.M. Payne, Second Vice Regent and program chairman. The second speaker was Dan Ratledge who presented both humorous and serious memories of childhood days among the Oklahoma Indians. | Chapter Reports  
| (Continued from page 227) | Danielson served as Regent 1968-70. Her original chapter was Captain John Gunson, Delta, Colorado. Mrs. A.J. Krechel, Regent of Estudillo Chapter, presided at the meeting held at the Church of the Good Shepherd. Two guests were introduced: Mrs. Selby Sharp, Sr., district 11 director, and Miss Carol Brusewitz. Mrs. Krechel gave a summary of the happenings at the Southern Council meeting which was held on October 21 at Sportsmen’s Lodge, Studio City. On the program, Michael M. Payne showed excellent slides of an extensive Arizona trip. Featured were ceremonial dancers and Pueblos. In addition to the Indian culture presented were rodeos, the Meteor Crater at Winslow and the Petrified Forest. Commentary was by Mrs. M.M. Payne, Second Vice Regent and program chairman. The second speaker was Dan Ratledge who presented both humorous and serious memories of childhood days among the Oklahoma Indians. | Photographs and drawings are accompanied by commentary on the homes, their location, original and present owners. Four of the structures have been designated as Historic Landmarks by the Ulster County Landmarks Commission. Ruth Reynolds Glunt, local author and Chapter Historian and Bicentennial Chairman, states in the introduction that the booklet was written in honor of the Bicentennial of our country and “the far-sighted settlers who built these old stone houses and the present owners who are trying to preserve them for the future.” | THE SKYLAND POST  
| West Jefferson, North Carolina | Visit  
| Luxury Fabrics for  
| Decorative Fabrics Furniture & Accessories  
| 2430 North Chester St. Gastonia, N.C.  
| Mail inquiries welcome |  

NEW ORLEANS (Louisiana). Mrs. James H. Edwards, Regent of the New Orleans Chapter, has focused the chapter’s activities towards “Making Local History Live” during this important Bicentennial year! Sesquicentennial Congratulations were extended to Jefferson Parish as they celebrated their 150th Birthday. In November the Chapters of District IV sponsored a “Bicentennial Rededication Service.” The historic Trinity Episcopal Church was filled with Daughters, their families and friends. There was a reaffirmation of faith in God and rededi- (Continued on page 296) |
PRESENTATION OF WILLIAM HOOPER’S LATIN BOOK

Mrs. John Blount MacLeod, State Regent, is shown presenting a Latin book owned by William Hooper, North Carolina Signer of the Declaration of Independence, while a student at Harvard to Mrs. George Albert Morriss, then Historian General, NSDAR. The book contains his signature and had been presented to Mrs. MacLeod at the William Hooper home in Hillsborough, North Carolina, by Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Engstrom for the NSDAR Americana Collection. The presentation took place April 19, 1973 in the office of the Historian General which houses the original documents and signatures of the Americana Collection.

DISTRICT V, NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY NSDAR

Alexander Martin — High Point
Mrs. Scott Garten, Regent

Battle of Alamance — Burlington
Mrs. Coleman A. Gentry, Regent

Col. Andrew Balfour — Asheboro
Mrs. Marion S. Covington, Regent

Col. Arthur Forbis — Greensboro
Mrs. James N. Ellis, Jr., Regent

George Reynolds — Eden
Mrs. James M. Wright, Regent

Guilford Battle — Greensboro
Mrs. K. Cabell C. Franklin, Regent

James Hunter — Madison
Mrs. Harry H. Awalt, Regent

Joseph Kerner — Kernersville
Mrs. W. D. Williams, Regent

Rachel Caldwell — Greensboro
Mrs. C. L. Hoke, Regent

William Bethel — Reidsville
Mrs. E. Ferrell Conder, Regent

DISTRICT V PROUDLY ENDORSES MRS. JOHN BLOUNT MacLEOD,
NORTH CAROLINA STATE REGENT, FOR THE OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Mrs. C. G. Royster, Regent of the John Penn Chapter, presents State Regent Mrs. John B. MacLeod, a Bond bearing the signature of Penn, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina. The Bond was given to the Americana Collection, NSDAR Archives. Participating in the ceremony at the courthouse in Oxford were Dr. Ralph Reeves, State SAR President; Mrs. Royster, Mrs. MacLeod, and Thad Stem, author.

Mrs. S. W. Gray
Mrs. Wyatt T. Dixon
Mrs. J. L. Lassiter, Jr.
Mrs. C. G. Royster
Mrs. Frank H. Meece
Mrs. B. A. Benson
Mrs. H. P. Edwards
Mrs. W. C. Grady
Mrs. J. C. Farish
Mrs. Claude T. Bowers

Richard Clinton .......................... Mrs. Fletcher Pearson, Regent
Battle of Elizabethtown .......................... Miss Aniese Cromartie, Regent
David Williams .......................... Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Regent
Joseph Montford .......................... Mrs. Geo. L. Armitage, Regent
Moseley-Bright .......................... Mrs. Douglas McDaniel, Regent
Richard Dobbs Spaight .......................... Miss Caroline Davis, Regent
Mount Olive .......................... Mrs. Norwood Sutton, Regent
Colonel Thomas Johnston .......................... Mrs. Paul Von Cannon, Regent
Battle of Rockfish .......................... Mrs. John W. Register, Regent
Stamp Defiance .......................... Mrs. Wallace Sehorr, Regent

DISTRICT VI
Proudly Endorses
State Regent Mrs. John B. MacLeod
For Vice President General
at the 1976 Continental Congress

Chapters
Davie Popular, Chapel Hill
General Davie, Durham
Old Bute, Henderson
John Penn, Oxford
Caswell Nash, Raleigh
Col. Polk, Raleigh
Samuel Johnston, Raleigh
Micajah Bullock, Raleigh
Gen. James Moore, Wake Forest
Warren, Warrenton

Regents
Mrs. S. W. Gray
Mrs. Wyatt T. Dixon
Mrs. J. L. Lassiter, Jr.
Mrs. C. G. Royster
Mrs. Frank H. Meece
Mrs. B. A. Benson
Mrs. H. P. Edwards
Mrs. W. C. Grady
Mrs. J. C. Farish
Mrs. Claude T. Bowers

DISTRICT IX
NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Proudly Endorses
Mrs. John B. MacLeod
North Carolina State Regent
for the office of
Vice President General

North Carolina National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Proudly Endorses
Mrs. John B. MacLeod
North Carolina State Regent
for the office of
Vice President General

Richard Clinton .......................... Mrs. Fletcher Pearson, Regent
Battle of Elizabethtown .......................... Miss Aniese Cromartie, Regent
David Williams .......................... Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Regent
Joseph Montford .......................... Mrs. Geo. L. Armitage, Regent
Moseley-Bright .......................... Mrs. Douglas McDaniel, Regent
Richard Dobbs Spaight .......................... Miss Caroline Davis, Regent
Mount Olive .......................... Mrs. Norwood Sutton, Regent
Colonel Thomas Johnston .......................... Mrs. Paul Von Cannon, Regent
Battle of Rockfish .......................... Mrs. John W. Register, Regent
Stamp Defiance .......................... Mrs. Wallace Sehorr, Regent

276 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The Arbor Day Foundation of Nebraska City, Nebraska selected the North Carolina Society as first place winner in the 1975 competition. Shown with the award are Mrs. John B. MacLeod, State Regent; Mrs. Fred Morrison, National Coordinator, Arbor Day Foundation; Mrs. R. D. McMillan, DAR State Chairman of Conservation, and John McGuire, Chief, U.S. Forest Service.

**District VII and VIII Endorse**

*State Regent Mrs. John B. MacLeod, as a candidate for Vice President General at the 1976 Continental Congress.*

Sponsored by the following chapters.

**DISTRICT VII** — Yadkin River Patriots, Albemarle; Cornelius Harnett, Dunn; Colonel Robert Rowan and Liberty Point, Fayetteville; Col. Thomas Robeson, Lumberton; Uwharrie Patriots, Mount Gilead; John Foster, Monroe; Upper Cape Fear, Red Springs; Pvt. John Grady, Sanford; Alfred Moore, Southern Pines; Craighead Dunlap and Thomas Wade, Wadesboro.

**DISTRICT VIII** — Edenton Tea Party, Edenton; Betsy Dowdy, Elizabeth City; Major Benjamin May, Farmville; Elizabeth Montford Ashe, Halifax; Outer Banks, Manteo; Micajah Pettaway, Rocky Mount; Halifax Resolves, Scotland Neck; Colonel Alexander McAllister, Snow Hill; Miles Harvey, Tarboro; Major Reading Blount, Washington; Thomas Hadley, Wilson.
OLD FIELDS CHAPTER DAR
West Jefferson, N. C.
Proudly Salutes
JON LINDSEY

Jon is the fourteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lindsey, ninth grade student at Ashe Central High School, who was winner in county-wide "Flag Contest", sponsored by the Ashe County Bicentennial Commission, and designed the Ashe County Flag.

Old Fields Chapter expresses appreciation to the following for their gracious support:

Ashe County Bicentennial Commission, West Jefferson, N.C.
Ashe County Motors, Inc.
Belks Department Store
First National Bank
West Jefferson, N.C.

J. Gwyn Gambill, Inc., Citgo Dealer
Russell W. Barr
Central Food Market
West Jefferson, N.C.
The Guide to HISTORIC NEWBERN, North Carolina contains the first twentieth century printing of the Journal of the First Provincial Congress, August 25-27, 1774. In addition four special essays have been written for this important publication:

"Historical Notes on New Bern and Craven County," by Miss Gertrude Carraway.

"North Carolina's First Provincial Congress in Historical Perspective," by Dr. H. Braughn Taylor.


"The Tryon Palace Restoration Complex," by Donald Ransone Taylor, Tryon Palace Staff.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The Guide contains interior and exterior photographs of 140 homes, buildings, and landmarks in New Bern that have been entered on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Guide contains 112 pages, 8½ x 11 inches, with 32 in full color, printed on high quality glossy paper, with a soft cover, also in full color.

Highly recommended by RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT CHAPTER; Regent—Miss Caroline H. Davis, P.O. Box 531, New Bern, North Carolina 28560.

BICENTENNIAL OLD HOMES TOUR

and

ANTIQUE SHOW

April 23-24, 1976

Make your plans now to attend this unusual tour when sixteen of New Bern's finest homes will be open. Antique dealers from several states will be participating in the Antique Show. Sponsored by the Historic New Bern Foundation, New Bern Historical Society, and the New Bern/Craven County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

DETACH AND MAIL WITH YOUR REMITTANCE TO

New Bern/Craven County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
P. O. Box 1776
New Bern, N. C. 28560

Please send me ___________ copies of the Guide to HISTORIC NEW BERNE, North Carolina @ $5.00 each: $ ___________

Please add $1.00 for postage and handling for each copy

Total $ ___________

Name: ____________________________ (please print clearly)
Address: __________________________
City: ___________________________, State: ____________, Zip: ____________

Make checks payable to Bicentennial Commission.

FEBRUARY 1976
Elbridge Gerry

(Continued from page 178)

"The Tomb of Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States, Who Died Suddenly in This City, November 23, 1814 On His Way To The Capitol As President Of The Senate, Aged 70 Years. Thus Fulfilling His Own Memorable Injunction, It Is The Duty Of Every Man Though He May Have But One Day To Live To Devote That Day To The Good Of His Country."

George Washington Bassett

(Continued from page 201)

member. Despite his preoccupation with the ubiquitous threes, it is certain that the significance of the Centennial was not lost upon Mr. Bassett.

Were he alive today, surely he would join in the rejoicing over our Bicentennial year, with renewed gratitude for the incalculable benefits accruing from the courage and commitment of the brave men and women of Colonial days—and with special appreciation for the character and accomplishments of George Washington, the great General and President for whom he was named.

The exercise of patriotism may well be more an attitude than it is a skill; and less an aptitude than it is a will. May we as Daughters of the American Revolution embrace this concept of attitude and will, implementing it with continuously creative action designed to safeguard forever, the freedom bestowed upon us by our patriotic ancestors.

To hand down the torch is at once our privilege—and our obligation.

Bibliography:

Where More than 140 Historic Houses and Sites Will Interest All Patriotic Americans

Tryon Palace, Colonial Capitol and First State Capitol of North Carolina, New Bern, N.C.

"The Most Beautiful Building in the Colonial Americas"
Built in Georgian design, 1767-1770; authentically restored, 1952-1959.
Furnished with magnificent mid-18th Century antiques. Landscaped with superb gardens designed in the manner of English 18th Century gardens.

Open to the public: Tuesdays through Saturdays 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Sundays 1:30 to 4 p.m.
Admissions: Adults $2; Children through High School Age $1
Including continuous guided tours by costumed Hostesses

Bicentennial Old Homes Tour, Friday and Saturday, April 23, 24, 1976. Over 15 outstanding, private homes of the 18th and early 19th centuries. For advance tickets and information, write Old Homes Tour, Box 1007, New Bern, N.C. 28560

RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT CHAPTER NSDAR
Expresses appreciation to the following firms:

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK
NEW BERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
FIRST CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO.

BRANCH BANKING & TRUST CO.
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN
QUALITY INN PALACE MOTEL
CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

MRS. JAMES D. EASTIN
(Betty A. Eastin)

Proudly Presented By The
Michigan State Society NSDAR

State Regent 1973-1976
MRS. JAMES D. EASTIN
Continental Congress Page 1957

Betty Larges Eastin joined DAR in 1953 as a Junior member of the Three Flags Chapter, Lathrup Village, Michigan. A native of Michigan her ancestors were the first white settlers in Southfield, Michigan. Having lived in Southfield most of her life she was instrumental in organizing the Southfield Historical Society, serving as its first president.

Mrs. Eastin has served her Chapter in some capacity continuously since becoming a member including Regent from 1958-1960. As a Junior member, Mrs. Eastin served on the State Board as a Director 1961-1964. She later served as State Treasurer 1967-1970, State First Vice Regent 1970-1973 and is completing a three year term as State Regent.

She served six years as a Page at Continental Congress, five years in the Pressroom serving as an Assistant Chief and was honored to serve as a personal page one year to Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Honorary President General.

In addition on the state level she has served as Vice Chairman of Pages, Chairman of Pages, Honor Roll Chairman and Chairman of Membership with an increase in membership for the first time in many years.

At the time Mrs. Eastin became State Regent the State Society voted to change from a Spring Conference to a Fall Conference which required many changes. All of this was so smoothly done and so well received that the State Conference in 1975 had a record attendance of any State Conference in the history of the Michigan Society.

By the close of her administration in 1976 four Bicentennial projects will have been completed namely; Printing of the Index to the 1850 Michigan Census; A plaque in the State Capital in memory of the Revolutionary War Patriots buried in Michigan; A Wildlife Management Area on the campus of Michigan State University and the publication of the Historical & Genealogical Record of the Michigan DAR 1964-1976.

Also during her administration for the first time two bus tours to our DAR Schools were conducted and a Michigan Indian Loan Fund was established at three Michigan Colleges.

Mrs. Eastin is a member of the State Officers Club, National Officers Club, a Life member of the Vice Regents club having served as Treasurer 1970-1971, a Life Member of the Friends of the Museum and has served as a member on the Advisory Committee of the Board of Tamassee DAR School.

She has been a supporter of C.A.R. serving as the Senior Treasurer of the Lexington Alarm Society and is a State National promotor for C.A.R. She proudly wears her C.A.R. Endowment Fund pin.

Mrs. Eastin is now a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Royal Oak having been a member of the Southfield United Presbyterian Church where she sang in the choir for 30 years and was a soprano soloist.

She attended Eastern Michigan University and Wayne State University majoring in accounting. Her many years of practical experience in her own business has been invaluable to her work in DAR.

Mrs. Eastin was endorsed by the Michigan State Society at their 1975 State Conference where she was also elected an Honorary State Regent. She was unanimously endorsed by her chapter. Michigan Daughters believe her many years of devoted DAR work, leadership, ability and business knowledge ably suit her to continue to serve on the National Board of Management as a Vice President General. Your support will be truly appreciated.

(In lieu of announcements Mrs. Eastin has made a donation to the Smith-Mettetal Activities Building at Tamassee.)

This page courtesy of Three Flags Chapter and Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker.
GENERAL SUMTER CHAPTER
Daughters of American Revolution
Birmingham, Alabama

Proudly Presents its Members
Mrs. Dorothy Youngblood Woodyerd
(Mrs. Hollis E.)
State Regent 1974-1976

ABIGAIL BARTHOLOMEW
CHAPTER DAR
Daytona Beach, Florida

honors its daughter

MRS. JOHN MARSHALL BUCKNER
(Virginia Perry)
Florida State Society Treasurer
and Past Regent
Abigail Bartholomew Chapter

———

Courtesy of:
Security First Federal Savings
and Loan Association
Baggett Summers Funeral Homes Inc.
Atlantic First National Bank
Daytona Beach, Florida
THE ALABAMA STATE SOCIETY
and
GENERAL SUMTER CHAPTER
of the
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
Unanimously Endorse Their State Regent
MRS. HOLLIS EDWIN WOODYERD
For Vice President General
April 1976

Dorothy Youngblood Woodyerd joined General Sumter Chapter in 1941. She has held many offices and chairmanships. She is completing her ninth year as a State Officer. Three new chapters were installed during her tenure.

She has served on the President General's Reception Room Committee under both Mrs. Seimes and Mrs. Spicer.

Other patriotic organizations to which she belongs are: National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, Daughters of American Colonists, U.S. Daughters of 1812, United Daughters of the Confederacy and Clan Chattan Assn. of Scotland.

Mrs. Woodyerd holds a B.A. degree from Samford University, which selected her as the Distinguished Alumna of the Year in 1974; M.A. degree, University of Alabama. While an undergraduate she joined Delta Zeta social sorority, which selected her Alabama Woman of the Year for 1969-70.

She is an Episcopalian and is the widow of Hollis Edwin Woodyerd who was a member of the S.A.R.

Some organizations to which she belongs are: National Officers' Club, Life Member State Vice Regents' Club, Life Promoter of National C.A.R., and State Promoter, Executive Board of Kate Duncan Smith School, where two rooms have been named in her honor in the renovated building; Advisory Board of the Alabama Historic Preservation Commission, Alabama Historical Association, National Historical Society, past president of Alabama Genealogical Society and past editor of its magazine.

She teaches courses in genealogy each summer at Samford University.

* * * * *

The majority of the candidates for V.P.G. voted not to send thousands of brochures to Chapter Regents but to use part of that money for this page, as all Regents take the magazine, and for other DAR projects. We hope you approve.
MAYAIMI CHAPTER—NSDAR
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Honors
Mrs. John Dean Milton

(Kathleen Bailey Burts)
Florida State Society DAR
Vice Regent—1974-1976
Treasurer—1972-1974
Regent, Mayaimi Chapter—1972-1974

COMMODORE DAVID PORTER
CHAPTER
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Proudly Present
MRS. WATER H. FOWLER
State Chairman of Credentials
VAVS Representative of Miami
THE CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY
and
ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER
of the
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
have the honor to present
MRS. EVERETT E. JONES
State Regent
1975 - 1976
as a candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
Eighty-fifth Continental Congress
April 1976

Mrs. Everett E. Jones (Mildred Gibson) became a member of Eschscholtzia Chapter of Los Angeles in 1937 as a junior and began at once to fill chapter chairmanships. During the thirty-five ensuing years she has served continuously in elective and appointive offices, which have always run concurrently, giving generously of her many talents and gifts for leadership which are well recognized throughout her state.

She was first elected to chapter office in 1941 as Recording Secretary and then for a second term in this capacity and two terms as Second Vice Regent. She served three years as Treasurer and for one term each as Registrar, First Vice Regent and Regent.

Before her election to state office Mrs. Jones was appointed State Chairman for two years each for ROTC, Constitution Week and Americanism and is a perennial C.A.R. State and National Promoter.

She was elected State Corresponding Secretary in 1970 and during her term of office inaugurated the California Clarion — a state publication that has won national acclaim. She was appointed National Vice Chairman for Insignia in 1971 and in 1972 was elected State Vice Regent.

When elected California State Regent in 1974, she was also elected by the Tamassee Board of Trustees as Advisor. Since becoming State Regent she has made annual visits to the fourteen wide-spread districts of the state, attended National Board Meetings in April of 1974 and 1975, and, for her state project, has rallied the support of her 155 chapters in the compilation and publication of The California State Ancestry Guide, a listing of more than 7000 Revolutionary ancestors and their children. It will be available to libraries and genealogists.

In addition to her other activities, Mrs. Jones is promoting what will be a Bicentennial “Gift to the People of California” — a nearly life-sized sculpture entitled Men of Vision. It will be unveiled, presented and dedicated in San Diego just before the opening of the California State Conference in March 1976.

Among other honors and areas of recognition in a wide array of memberships too many to list, Mrs. Jones is a recipient of the SAR Medal of Appreciation.

Since their marriage in 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been noted for their gracious hospitality and joint participation in community activities including their continuous membership for the past thirty-five years in the same congregation of the Christian church. Their one son has a very successful dental practice in Southern California.

Endorsed by Honorary Regents of California

MRS. FRANK EMILIO LA CAUZA
Historian General

MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKEY
Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

MRS. FRANK EDGAR LEE
Past Historian General

MRS. EDGAR ATKINSON FULLER
Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

MRS. JOHN JAMES CHAMPIEUX
Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

MRS. FRANK ROBERT METTLACH
Past Vice President General

MRS. HARVEY BLANCHARD LYON

MRS. LE ROY CONRAD KAUMP
Past Vice President General
The R. J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation announces the publication of two Georgia reference books of interest to genealogists, state and local historians, librarians and archivists.

ABSTRACTS OF GEORGIA COLONIAL CONVEYANCE BOOK C-1, 1750-1761, compiled by Frances Howell Beckemeyer. 33 pg. index, 1,340 personal names. ISBN 0-915690-00-4 $10.00 hard cover xiv, 430 pp.


Mail order to: Taylor Foundation P. O. Box 38176, Capitol Hill Sta. Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Add sales tax (Georgia residents remit sales tax as applicable to your county.) Postage is included in price.
Prepayment is necessary. Please no Cash or Stamps; check or money order payable to: R. J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation.

Reprint of History of Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio by J A Caldwell, 1880 with 22,000 name index added. Prepublication price $22.00 if ordered by March 31, 1976, $24.00 after this date (Ohio residents add 4% sales tax). Make check to Stark County Chapter, Ohio Genealogical Society. Send order to: Clifford T. Wig, 7300 Woodcrest NE, North Canton, Ohio 44721. Reprint available in May 1976.

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS — FROM MINUTEMAN TO MAYFLOWER
MAYFLOWER FAMILIES
Through Five Generations
VOLUME ONE — $10.00
All Male and Female Descendants of Pilgrims
FRANCIS EATON, SAMUEL FULLER & WILLIAM WHITE
262 pages including index and key to references
Published by GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS December 1975
Send your order, with $10.00, to Mayflower Families, P. O. Box 297, Plymouth, MA 02360 (Orders to Massachusetts addresses are $10.50)

SOLID BRONZE!!!
Officially Approved Postage Prepaid
10" Grave Marker w/Lugs for stone mount or Stake & flagholder ea. 15.00
(6 or more) ea. 14.50
#3 Emblem for stone or Crypt mount ea. 11.00
(6 or more) ea. 10.50
Order now:
ABACO PLATERS
1814 E. Russell St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19134

JUST PUBLISHED!
WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1647-1800
By BLANCHE ADAMS CHAPMAN
$17.50
Order directly from Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 521-523 St. Paul Place Baltimore, Maryland 21202

JUST OUT!!!
Sparkling 4th Edition of DON'T CRY "TIMBER!"
The truly great book for genealogical researchers with PROBLEMS!
- Nationally recognized as one of the most helpful aids in print.
- Written with a flair — sparked with subtle touches of humor.
- Revised, updated contents include important new government rulings on copying Naturalization records.
- Concise, complete. Covers ALL phases of genealogical research; gives exact information for locating every type of record, many specific addresses.
- Invaluable for both beginners and those with extensive research experience.

DON'T CRY "TIMBER!" 1976 edition — $3.95 Postpaid
Prudence Groff Michael
64472 North Michigan
Lakeville, Indiana 46536
State Chm. Membership Commission
(Member Schuyler Colfax Chapter, NSDAR)

A. H. Baker & Co., Inc.
Insurance Agents and Counsellors
930 Woodward Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20005
EXECutive 3-2460

"SPIRIT OF '76"
BICENTENNIAL FOLDER of 12 handsome reproductions from original Watercolors by Jean Leffel the French Artist of PARTISANS, ACTIVISTS, MINUTEMEN and combatants American & Foreign during the War of Independence. Ideal for framing, gifts etc. $3.00 for 3 complete folders. Rates for FUND RAISING or quantity orders. Money Back Guarantee. Check or Money order to: "BICENTENNIAL" P.O. Box 581, VALLEY FORGE, Pa. 19481

Happy Birthday
America!
INDIANA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

have the honor to present

MRS. THOMAS MARTIN EGAN

as a candidate for the office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Endorsed by ballot at the Indiana DAR 75th State Conference October 1, 1975 as a candidate for election at the 85th Continental Congress April 1976. Your consideration for her candidacy will be sincerely appreciated.

Honoring

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS 61701

Daughters of the American Revolution

The Counter That Cooks™
3+1 cooktop by CORNING
with Cookmates® cookware

CORNING
built-in wall ovens

Golden Rule APPLIANCE CO., INC.
For Over 35 Years
Bloomington’s Leading Complete Appliance Store
SALLY YOUNG LEAMAN, a thirty-four year member of Fort Dearborn Chapter NSDAR, is proudly endorsed as a CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL by the daughters of Illinois.
MONTPELIER CHAPTER NSDAR
Madison, Virginia

Virginia Diamond Jubilee Chapter

presents

With appreciation, affection and pride

MRS. ROBERT F. ESTES
Organizing Regent October 12, 1965
IOWA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

proudly present

MRS. ALEX W. BOONE
State Regent

YVONNE SPANN BOONE
STATE REGENT, 1974-1976

as a candidate for the office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR

at the 85th Continental Congress, April 1976

Knowledgeable and alert to the needs of the National Society, Yvonne Boone has provided outstanding leadership to the Iowa Society. With affection and appreciation we call attention to her accomplishments...

B.A., Duke University
M.S., Auburn University
Majors: History, French
Employed as cryptographer
for United States Government

Joined DAR at 18
Chapter Regent
State Director
State Treasurer
State Vice Regent
State Regent

State and National Promoter, CAR
Secretary, NSDAR Vice Regents Club
Life Member, Friends of the Museum
Faithful attendance at
NSDAR Board Meetings

Unanimously endorsed by the Iowa State Conference, March 1975
ABIGAIL ANN BERRY CHESLEY CHAPTER
ABILENE, TEXAS

have the honor to present by unanimous endorsement

MRS. BERNIE CHESLEY MCCREA
STATE VICE REGENT

for the office of

STATE REGENT TSDAR

MARCH 1976

Served: State Librarian; Nat'l Bicentennial Sales Director; 2 Nat'l Awards for Texas; 6 other National appointments; Tamassee DAR School Board, Advisory, Finance Board, Co-editor 'Tamassee DAR Cookbook'; Texas DAR 48 years; Life membership "Friends of the Museum"; Seimes Microfilm Center; Nat'l Vice Regents Club; President State Officers Club; State Regents Club; State & National Promoter C.A.R.; Associate member Anne Pettus Shelburne Chapter, Rotan; 6 years on State Board; Mrs. McCrea gives untiringly of herself and serves the Society with great devotion.
BICENTENNIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

A beautiful new medallion double struck in .999 fine silver

WE BELIEVE EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD HAVE A
BICENTENNIAL CONSTITUTIONAL MEDALLION. 1776-1976

THE SPIRIT OF 76
$14.95
Postpaid

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. This document was signed by those who loved freedom above life.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL

This “Constitutional” medallion commemorates the second centennial of a country dedicated to freedom and liberty for all. It honors the original Constitution of the United States of America.

On the face of this beautiful Constitutional Medallion the 50 stars are in a nearly solid ring denoting unity. The marching men are symbolic of the freedom we all love, truly the “Spirit of 76”. The back of the Constitutional shows symbolic flags of the United States of America and the individual state flag coming together and remaining united for two hundred years. This fine copyrighted medallion of pure silver, will give you not only a feeling of pride in your country, but also a certain feeling of wealth. Each medallion is individually protected by a handsome plastic case. Each comes with a detailed description. Why not order yours today.

Special Notice:
State Societies may purchase Bicentennial medallions at a quantity discount for fundraising plans.

Security Service
P. O. Box 2552
Great Falls, Montana 59403

SECURITY SERVICE
P. O. Box 2552  Great Falls, Montana 59403

☐ Please send me ________Constitutional Bicentennial Medallion(s) at $14.95 each. (Please add $.75 for postage and handling.)

I enclose my check or money order in the amount of $ _________.
Make all payments to “Security Service”

Name________________________
Address________________________
City________________________
State________________________ Zip________________________
Phone No. ( ) __________________________

Please send for your free catalog

Master Charge & BankAmericard
February

February 1776, found many reading Tom Paine’s pamphlet, “Common Sense,” the most famous statement of the arguments for independence. May we, in 1976, realize our indebtedness to those Americans who gave us our heritage.

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

**Tennessee**—$5,208.00 86 Chapters  
State Regent—Mrs. Joseph Curtis Matthews  
State Chairman—Mrs. L. Bean Tomlinson

**South Carolina**—$4,370.00 55 Chapters  
State Regent—Mrs. Olin Karl Burgdorf  
State Chairman—Mrs. Eugene G. Johnson

**North Carolina**—$2,610.00 98 Chapters  
State Regent—Mrs. John B. MacLeod  
State Chairman—Mrs. J. P. Ricks

Miscellaneous Ads—$5,208.00

**GRAND TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY ISSUE**—$17,383.00

Gratefully,

Rachel M. Biscoe  
MRS. JOHN S. BISCOE, National Chairman  
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
Dr. Robert D. Bass, one of the leading authorities on Francis Marion, has said, "Eklund's painting indicates in depth study of the subject and faithful reproduction, on canvas, of General Marion during his maneuver from Port's Ferry to White Marsh, when he hid his two field pieces in the swamp of Little Peedee."

The original oil painting is owned by the State of South Carolina, and is hanging in the Capitol.

---

The reproduction measures 22 x 29 printed with arduous care and approved by the artist for color fidelity and accuracy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EKLUND GRAPHICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. O. Box 489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion, S.C. 29571</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signed and Numbered Prints @ $40.00</th>
<th>Signed only Prints @ $30.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less: 25% discount to DAR magazine subscribers (with this order form)

Net Total

Shipping Charges 2.50

Enclosed is check for

Net Total

If not entirely satisfied with purchase, return print within 10 days — entire costs will be refunded.
Have You Subscribed to any or all of the DAR Twelve American Patriot Plates in the exclusive numbered, limited edition of 1,776?

If you have not, we recommend that you do so now. Subscribers to the entire series of twelve receive rare, matched numbers. This is an exceptional opportunity for you to acquire works of art to give you great pleasure, and which could well be a most significant investment in the days ahead. The only panoramic Commemorative plates are from paintings by the distinguished historical artist, John Alan Maxwell.

An Unusual Chapter Project
For widespread public enjoyment, your Chapter might wish to donate a set of plates to a library, school or other local institution. To memorialize such a gift, we will provide without cost an engraved brass plate to signify your generosity.

Your DAR Chapter receives $4.00 from each plate purchased by a member. Your National Society receives a matching donation of $4.00. Ask your Chapter Regent for the full color brochure and special DAR order form, or write directly to:

The Commemorative Fine Arts Society
INCMORATEP
Telephone AC 804 / 845-4551 P. O. Drawer 1776 / Forest, Virginia 24551

MEMORIALIZING THOSE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA